Grooming Tactics

Offenses against related girls differ from unrelated girls in several ways:

- Incest offenders were more likely to commit their sexual offenses in the context of cuddling, playing games, or sneaking into the child's room. (Lang and Frenzel, 1988).
- Offenders against related children were more likely to use pornography or give gifts. Whereas offenders against unrelated children were more likely to provide alcohol or drugs to the child before or during sexual contact. (Kaufman et al., 1998)
- Non-related child sex offenders reported:
    - They targeted children who were friendly and open; or conversely, needy, unhappy or sad.
    - Children living in single-parent homes.
    - Children who had previously been victimized in some way. (Conte, Wolfe, and Smith, 1989; Budin and Johnson, 1989).
- Overall, contact sexual offenders were more likely to use nonviolent tactics than use threat or force. Adolescent offenders were more likely than their adult counterparts to use pornography or use threats or force in committing their offense. (Kaufman et al. 1998)

"Affirming the Consequent" - The problem of discriminate validity.

How does one distinguish between healthy parenting versus grooming behaviors?