

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

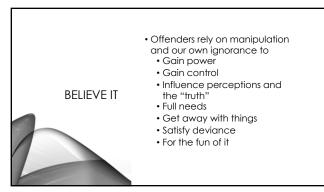
- Identify at least 3 manipulation techniques employed by offenders
- Identify at least 3 biases offenders exploit
- Describe some of the risk factors for being manipulated
- Describe the process of grooming the victim/community
- $\bullet$  Utilize at least 3 strategies to prevent or intervene in manipulation

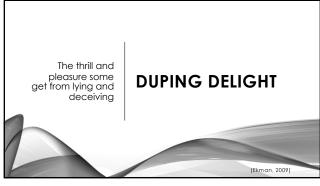
2

### WHAT DOES MAGIC HAVE TO DO WITH THIS?

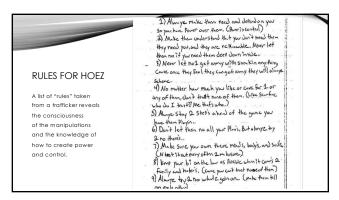
- Normal psychological processes
- Take advantage of our assumptions and biases
- Manipulate our perceptions
- Engage us in participating in the manipulations
- Weaponize our humanity against us
  - Love

  - Safety
     Narcissism





5





### WE ARE THE BEST **WEAPON OF THE OFFENDER**

"Who needs manipulation when you have us?"

- Excuse offenders
- Accept myths about rape, violence, and motivations
- Blame external factors
- Deny bad intentions
- Don't want to accept that people do bad things on purpose
- Need our narcissism stroked
- Have traits of humanity that can be weaponized, including biases

(Booth et al., 2018; Cassins, 2020; deRoos & Jones, 2020; Epstein & Goodman, 2019; Lapsey et al., 2022)

WE STILL

8



### **OUR OWN NARCISSISM**

- That's not the way he treats me.
- I could tell if she is like that.
- Well, he never abused me.I never saw him act like that.
- I'm a good judge of character.
- I have a lot to lose.
- "You are worthy and exceptional"
- Flattery



	BIASES THA	AT ARE EXPLOITE
Default to truth	di	
Conflict avoidance	- 30	Name of the last o
Confirmation Bias		
Choice support bias		77/1
Status Quo Bias	-	1
Loss Aversion		
Ostrich effect		
		(Valliere, 2023)

### RISK FACTORS TO BE MANIPULATED

- Helping role\*\*
- Working independently
- Have authority/influence
- Kind, compassionate, sympathetic
- · Problem solver
- · Optimistic or hopeful • Peace maker, distress avoider
- Forgiving
- · Dissatisfaction at work
- Believe self special
- Complacent
- Inexperience
- Isolated
- · Hurting or emotionally involved

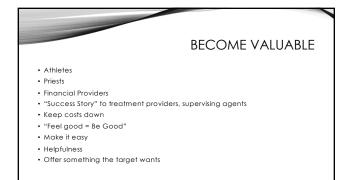
11

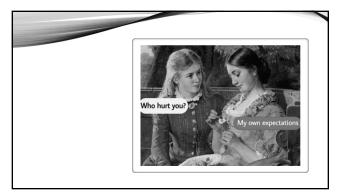
### PLAY TO PEOPLE'S FANTASIES OF THEMSELVES AND YOU

- Offer someone something they need, be helpful
- Look "nice" feeding someone's self-interests
- Offer favors to foster indebtedness
- Be costly to lose
- Be a "good" client who learns all the jargon

"Young boys love to think they're big boys working on cars."

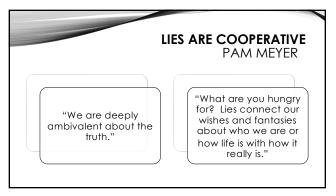
- Jeff, abuser of boys





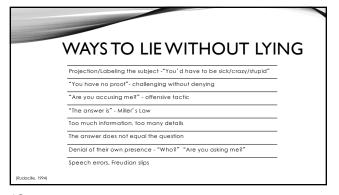
14







17

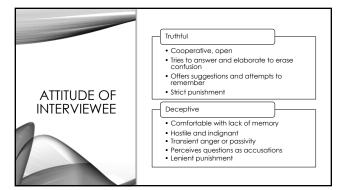


### OTHER VERBAL INDICATORS

- Over<u>ageneralizations</u> A response that does not deny, but makes a sweeping statement is deceptive "no one here would do that!"
- Negative Answers Instead of saying what is or did happen, says what isn't or didn't happen. May also indicate an assurance not asked for.
- <u>Aggression</u> Attacking the facts, the victim, the proof.
- Qualifiers "I know you won't believe me," "I'm not trying to avoid the question," "You may not believe this, but."
- Flaa Expressions "really," "To tell you the truth" "To be honest" "I swear to God/on my mother's grave" "I have no reason to lie"
- <u>Three times, vou're out</u>- three attempts to get a question answered without success means deception

(Vrii. 2000: Nance. 2003

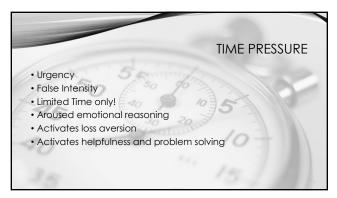
19



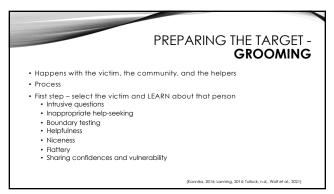
20

## "I feel that FTS thinks its GOD and all sex offenders are lower than whale shit. That every client of FTS is judged by the actions of previous clients . . . Will this madness never end? They want us to reintegrate back in society but only if you do nothing, so nowhere, talk to no one but them. Do not do anything for anyone and on and on it goes. With all the negativity, it's hard to feel good."

A. NO.	
USE OF ANO	SER
Overt attack – attempt to control Attack the interviewer Attack the agency Attack the victim	
Other forms Prove it — attack case facts Making an issue of non-issue Status and jargon	
Anger at repeated or unjust accusation with truthful     Deceptive angry at beginning, show indignation to take control     Wrongfully accused doesn't forgive	
(Walters, 2003)	



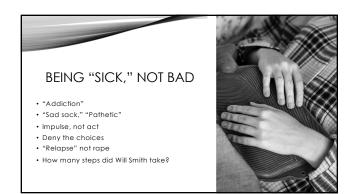
23







26



BEING THE VICTIM	Embellishment     False allegations     Retaliation     Vindictive accuser     Past     Losses associated with accusation
------------------------	---

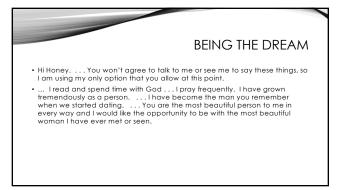
### BEING A GOOD LISTENER

- Get to know the target so you know
  - What to say
  - What to offer
  - What to promise
  - What to flatter
  - What to deny

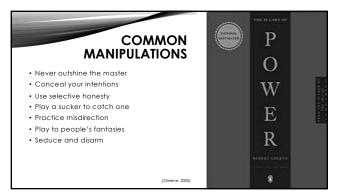
29





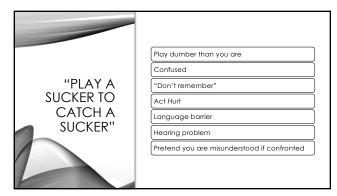


32



USE
DISTRACTION
&
MISDIRECTION

- Admit one thing to hide the other
- Bring up crises constantly
  - Health
  - Death
  - Work
- Give information sought about others
- Share vulnerability or victimization
- Cry

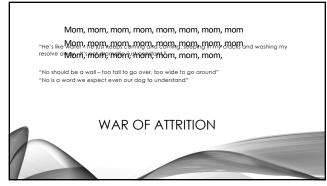


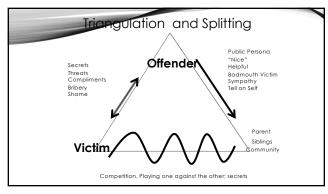
35



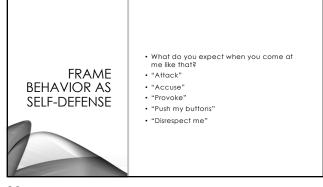
- Guilt makes us think he is not "that bad"
- Apologizing can be a significant manipulation
   Supposed to reflect awareness of
  - Supposed to reflect awareness of wrongdoing
  - Suppose to show character of "good"
     Burdens the victim with having to accept
- Guilt is no deterrent
- Ask "What are you sorry for?"

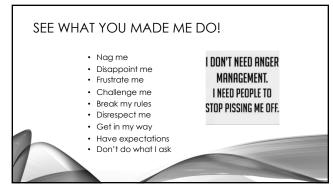
  "What makes it wrong?"





38





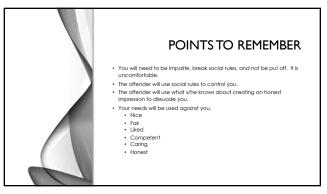
# STRATEGIES TO AVOID BEING MANIPULATED • Know yourself – • Soft spots • Vulnerabilities • Vulnerabilities • Identity • Have the ability to self-reflect • Have humility and the ability to ask for help • Use supervision • Be aware of being emotionally involved or vulnerable

41

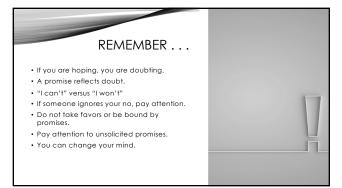


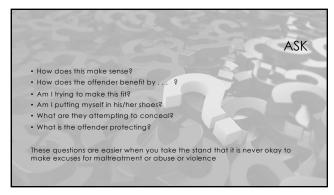
### USE YOUR TEAM Takes away individual power for decision-making Mitigates urgency and crisis power of offender Allows supervision and feedback Hard to target a team Address job dissatisfaction Get support and self-care with the team Get emotional needs met through the team, not clients

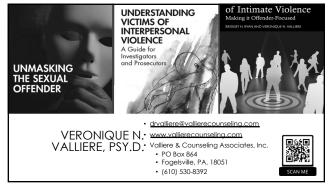
43



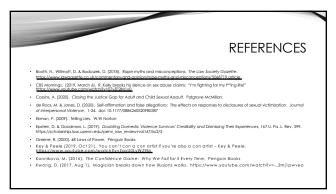
44







47



	REFERENCES
	Lapsey, D., Campbell, B., & Plumies, B. (2022). Focal concerns and police decision making in sexual assault cases: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Trauma. Violence, & Abuse, 23(4), 1220-1234. doi: 10.1177/1524638021991285
	Nance, J. (2003). Canquerina Deception. Kansas City: Irvin-Benham.
	Rudacille, W. (1994). Identifyina Lies in Disauise. Dubuque, IO: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.
	Tulloch, B. (n.d.) Guarding against manipulation by criminal offenders. Australasian Journal of Correctional Staff Development, https://csa.intensearch.com.au/csaispui/bitstream/10627/456/1/Guardina-against-Manipulation-by-Criminal-Offenders.adf
	Valliere, V. (2023). Unmasking the Sexual Offender. Routledge Press.
	Viij, A. (2000). Detecting Lies and Deceit, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
	Walter, S. (2003) Principles of Kinesic Interview and Interrogation. CRC Press.
•	Wolf, M., Pruilt, D., & Leet, T. (2021). Lessons learned: Creation and testing of a new instrument (Sex Offenders Grooming Assessment) for measuring sex offenders' perceptions of their grooming behaviors. Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 30(7), 785-805. DOI: 10.1080/10538712.2021.1970881
•	WRTV Indianapalis (2017, Nov 9). Convicted child predator Jack Reynolds describes how he groomed young boys before malesting them. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m/VVMY8a7HVk.