

Psychological Profiles of Child Sex Offenders: Insights from Indonesia and International Perspectives

Fathul Lubabin Nuqul

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

E-mail: lubabin_nuqul@uin-malang.ac.id

Aulia Zahwa Mufida

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

E-mail: auliazahwa29@gmail.com

Fathimah Zahra Muhammad

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

E-mail: fathimahzaahra@gmail.com

Hizbi Maulana Alfath Anam

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

E-mail: hizbimaulanaalfathanam@gmail.com

Nisa Naja Nela

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

E-mail: nisanela0604@gmail.com

Abstract

This article outlines the significance of psychological profiling in the management of sexual crime cases against children, specifically in the Indonesian situation. Psychological profiling as a method of crime resolution and prevention examines the personality of the crime scene, the victim's profile, and the offender's behavior in order to speculate about the offender's psychological traits, motives, and modus operandi. Suspect profiling needs to be adapted to the local legal framework and culture. Prevention and intervention programs need to be attuned to the local cultural context and respond to underlying socio-economic factors for sexual violence prevalence. Community-based initiatives can promote awareness and reporting of suspected incidents of violence. Interagency collaboration is needed to stage a concerted and multistranded response to child sexual offending.

Keywords: psychological profile; sexual offender; child.

Introduction

Sexual violence involving children as victims is increasingly concerning. Until now, there has been no comprehensive incident data collection. However, partial and case-by-case records show terrible quality and quantity. For example, the Ministry of PPA, for the first 4 months of 2025, has handled 38 cases dominated by sexual violence (Idntimes, 2025). The perpetrator's work background shows diversity, ranging from teachers (Kompas, 2024) to law enforcement apparatus (KPAI, 2025). Judging from gender, in addition to men who are recorded as perpetrators, there are also women among them (Detik, 2025). This condition implies that the ideal picture of perpetrators of sexual violence against children becomes ambiguous.

But, child sexual violence as a serious and multifaceted phenomenon with serious psychological and social consequences deserves complete understanding of the psychological profile of the offender in order to understand proper prevention and intervention measures (Kaloeti et al., 2019). The appalling phenomenon of child sexual abuse deserves complete understanding of the offenders, their motives, and the psychological reasons underlying the heinous crime (Feelgood & Hoyer, 2008). The worldwide situation of child sexual abuse is multifaceted, differing by prevalence, reporting, and law across nations and cultures (Wijakusumariasih, 2019; Heasman & Foreman, 2019).

The purpose of this research paper is to explore the psychological profile of child sex offenders, particularly in the Indonesian context, and make a comparison with international reports and research. By examining the psychological features, patterns of behavior, and social determinants of child sex offenders, we hope to offer insightful views that can be used to develop prevention programs, risk assessment, and intervention programs (Katz, 2013). We must understand that child sexual abuse is not only a criminal offense but a grave violation of human rights that causes long-term trauma to the victims and their families (Gonowon, 2023; Jackson et al., 2022). The growth of the internet only worsens the issue, with online sexual exploitation of children becoming a grave issue, particularly in nations like the Philippines (Roche et al., 2023).

This opening chapter will lay the groundwork for an in-depth examination of the psychological profile of child sex offenders, tracing the necessity for culturally responsive and evidence-based solutions to this widespread issue. In light of the deplorable escalation of child sexual abuse cases and the devastating effect on victims, an anticipatory strategy is long overdue, e.g., targeting those more prone to offend due to their sexual attraction to children but who have not offended (Vartapetian & Gillam, 2014).

Sexual offenses indeed have a very strong effect on their victims, children and adults, although with a bit of variation in the nature and degree of effects. The effects of sexual offenses in children may disrupt their cognitive, emotional, and social development, in addition to putting them at greater risk for mental disorders, behavioral disturbances, and physical ailments (Polusny & Follette, 1995; Rowland et al., 2024). Child victims are also more likely, compared to adult victims, to feel shame and stigma. Sexual offenses against adults, on the other hand, can result in mental disorders like depression, anxiety, and PTSD, and relational issues in establishing and sustaining healthy relationships (Rowland et al., 2024; Zoldbrod, 2014). However, it is suitable to recall that every victim of sexual offense is affected in a different way, and the degree of the effect varies according to an array of influences (Cashmore & Shackel, 2013). It also emerges from research that child sexual abuse can heighten the vulnerability to mental and behavioral problems throughout subsequent life (Cutajar et al., 2010).

Theoretical Framework

In order to properly examine the child sex offender's psychological profile, it is essential to have a coherent theoretical basis that synthesizes theories and psychological models. Attachment theory, for instance, would be able to account for the influence of early experience and attachment style in the formation of deviant sexual behavior. The perpetrator may have an insecure attachment style that is

marked by an inability to form healthy relationships and a desire to control and dominate individuals. Social learning theory contends that behavior is learned through observation, imitation, and reinforcement. Access to pornography, especially child pornography, may normalize sexual abuse and learning distorted cognitions regarding children and sex. Cognitive distortions are key to enabling and legitimizing sexual offending (Ward, 1997). Trauma theory emphasizes a possible connection between child sexual abuse and subsequent offending behavior (Swift, 1979).

A few offenders are themselves victims of abuse, and their offending is an expression of unresolved trauma or maladaptive coping (Paulauskas, 2013). Furthermore, moral disengagement can also account for the way offenders neutralize their moral compass and commit behaviour they allegedly believe to be wrong (Harper et al., 2021). By calling upon mechanisms such as diffusion of responsibility, distortion of consequences, and dehumanization of the victim, the offender is able to neutralize his or her guilt and maintain a positive self-concept (Paquette & Cortoni, 2020). This synthesis of theoretical explanations offers an exhaustive account of the multifaceted interaction of factors in child sexual abuse. Comprehensive life development theories of sexual offending take into account the role of individual, ecological, and situational factors (Smallbone & Cale, 2015). In using these theories in Indonesia, cultural norms, religious beliefs, and social structures that may affect the expression and manifestation of sexual offending need to be taken into account.

Psychological Profil of Child Sexual Offenders

It is crucial to understand the psychological traits of child sex offenders in order to determine the possible risk factors, design effective intervention programs, and safeguard vulnerable groups. The literature demonstrates that child sex offenders have various personality traits, cognitions, and emotional control (Barros et al., 2022). Most offenders have antisocial personality traits, including impulsivity, disregard for rules, and lack of empathy (Cashmore & Shackel, 2013). Also, certain offenders might possess inherent mental health issues, including personality disorders, mood disorders, or substance use disorders, which might enhance their risk of offending. Child sex offenders frequently experience cognitive distortions since they justify their actions and downplay the harm caused to the victim. They might have a belief that the children are sexually mature, that they are not abusive in their actions, or that they are providing affection or mentoring.

Emotional dysregulation is also a prevalent characteristic, with offenders having difficulty managing their emotions, which contributes to reactive and impulsive behavior. Shame is also a prominent characteristic in the early presentations of most child sexual offenders (Tangney et al., 2011). In Indonesia, cultural elements would also be involved in the expression and presentation of such psychological characteristics. For instance, patriarchal gender expectations and roles may undergird the power dynamics of sexual harassment, and religious doctrine may be utilized to defend or justify certain acts. Furthermore, entrenched poverty, inequality, and social stigma may provide fertile ground for sexual exploitation and abuse. It is necessary to refer to cross-national studies to determine cross-cultural trends and culturally unique sensitivities. Sex offenders are heterogeneous groups of individuals and can be divided into typologies on the basis of offender attributes and motivation (Robertiello & Terry, 2007).

IV. Profiling Methodology

Psychological profiling is an effective way of analyzing and preventing child sexual abuse. Profiling entails scrutiny of crime scene features, victimology, and offender behavior in a bid to come up with hypotheses regarding the psychological make-up, motivation, and modus operandi of the offenders. Profiling methods are diverse and include behavioral profiling, geographic profiling, and psychological autopsy. Behavior profiling looks for behavior patterns shared by offenders who perpetrate similar offenses. Geographic profiling is an analysis of the geographical pattern of crime to identify the likely areas of residence or activity of the offenders. A psychological autopsy is a reconstruction of the victim's life and circumstances to decode the offender's motives and his or her relationship with the victim. In Indonesia, profiling techniques need to be modified to accommodate the culture and legal context there. Access to knowledge on crime patterns, victimology, and offender profiles is very important in effective profiling. There should be cooperation among law enforcement agents, mental health practitioners, and researchers in constructing and utilizing culturally responsive profiling strategies. It is used extensively in ongoing police inquiries, but there is minimal examination of the validity or utility of profiling (Fox & Farrington, 2018). Further, controversy erupts with multi-perpetrator/multiple-victim sexual abuse, compared to the stereotypical conception of child sexual abuse as a one-to-one offense (Wolak, 2015).

It is possible to use international best practices as a comparator to inform the creation of credible and sound profiling methods in Indonesia. In comparing juvenile sexual violence offenders with juvenile non-sex offenders, according to the study, they cannot be assumed to be homogeneous groups since they have various background characteristics along with criminal profiles (Wijk et al., 2007).

Implications for Prevention and Intervention

The child sex offender's psychological profile has important implications for prevention and intervention. With knowledge of the risk factors, motivations, and behaviors involved in child sexual abuse, one could develop targeted prevention programs to address these concerns before they happen. It is possible to introduce early intervention initiatives in order to screen and treat individuals at risk of offending and give them the treatment and services they need to prevent them from causing harm. Effective intervention programs for convicted child sex offenders must be developed to avoid reoffending and save prospective victims. They can be in the form of cognitive-behavioral therapy, sex offender-specific treatment, and medication management. In the Indonesian situation, prevention and intervention programs need to be directed at addressing the local culture and the root social and economic determinants of sexual harassment.

Community-level activities can be established to raise awareness about child sexual abuse, facilitate healthy relationships, and encourage individuals to report any suspected cases of abuse. Government and non-government organization coordination, as well as community leaders, is vital in creating a uniform and integrated response to child sexual abuse. Primary prevention interventions that reach individuals with deviant sexual interests prior to offending have been found to be promising in the prevention of child sexual abuse (Jackson et al., 2022). These services need to be offered without excluding or discriminating against those who come forward for assistance (Jackson et al., 2022). Further, if interventions are

implemented with fidelity, it is linked with increased cumulative effect on recidivism reduction (Tyler et al., 2021). International best practices can be used to inform the design and development of prevention and intervention programs in Indonesia.

Conclusion

In conclusion, sexual offenses against children should be handled in a proper comprehension of the psychological profile of the perpetrator and its impact on the victim. Psychological profiling can be a useful instrument in investigation and prevention, considering cultural values and local circumstances. Lastly, prevention and intervention programs must be localized to address the cultural background and socio-economic determinants that lead to the prevalence of sexual violence. Community projects can empower individuals to report alleged occurrences and generate awareness. Coordination among the stakeholders, including government departments, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders, is needed in order to craft a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial approach to address child sexual abuse. There is a joint law enforcement and rehabilitation optimization system for victims of child sexual violence as a try to protect children's rights as well as towards a Human Rights-friendly city.

Bibliography

- Barros, S., Oliveira, C., Araújo, E., Moreira, D., Almeida, F., & Santos, A. (2022). Community intervention programs for sex offenders: A systematic review [Review of Community intervention programs for sex offenders: A systematic review]. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 13. Frontiers Media. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2022.949899>
- Cashmore, J., & Shackel, R. (2013). The Long-Term Effects of Child Sexual Abuse [Data set]. In *PsycEXTRA Dataset*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/e567322013-001>
- Cutajar, M., Mullen, P. E., Ogloff, J. R. P., Thomas, S., Wells, D. L., & Spataro, J. (2010). Psychopathology in a large cohort of sexually abused children followed up to 43 years. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 34(11), 813. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2010.04.004>
- Detik.com (2025) Heboh Wanita Cabuli Anak di Jambi, Ini 5 Kasus Pedofilia di Indonesia. <https://www.detik.com/sumut/berita/d-6559605/heboh-wanita-cabuli-anak-di-jambi-ini-5-kasus-pedofilia-di-indonesia>
- Feelgood, S., & Hoyer, J. (2008). Child molester or pedophile? Sociolegal versus psychopathological classification of sexual offenders against children. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 14(1), 33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552600802133860>
- Fox, B., & Farrington, D. P. (2018). What have we learned from offender profiling? A systematic review and meta-analysis of 40 years of research. [Review of What have we learned from offender profiling? A systematic review and meta-analysis of 40 years of research.]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(12), 1247. American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000170>

- Gonowon, M. L. (2023). Psychosocial Development of Children in Conflict with the Law Under Detention in the Bicol Region, Philippines. *Journal of Advances in Humanities Research*, 2(3), 135. <https://doi.org/10.56868/jadhur.v2i3.155>
- Harper, C. A., Fido, D., & Petronzi, D. (2021). Delineating non-consensual sexual image offending: Towards an empirical approach. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 58, 101547. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2021.101547>
- Heasman, A., & Foreman, T. (2019). Bioethical Issues and Secondary Prevention for Nonoffending Individuals with Pedophilia. *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics*, 28(2), 264. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0963180119000094>
- Idntimes, 2025 Kemen-PPA Tangani 38 Kasus Kekerasan Anak Dalam 4 Bulan Pertama 2025. <https://www.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/lia-hutasoit-1/kemen-pppa-tangani-38-kasus-kekerasan-anak-dalam-4-bulan-pertama-2025>
- Jackson, T., Ahuja, K., & Tenbergen, G. (2022). Challenges and Solutions to Implementing a Community-Based Wellness Program for Nonoffending Minor Attracted Persons. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 31(3), 316. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2022.2056103>
- Kaloeti, D. V. S., Kahija, Y. F. L., & Salma, S. (2019). Bagaimana Warga Binaan Dengan Kasus Pencabulan Anak Memaknai Vonisnya? Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 18(2), 163. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jp.18.2.163-176>
- Katz, C. (2013). Internet-related child sexual abuse: What children tell us in their testimonies. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 35(9), 1536. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2013.06.006>
- Kompas, 2024 Kasus Pedofilia 17 Siswa SMP dicebuli Oknum Guru. <https://www.kompas.tv/regional/481768/kasus-pedofilia-17-siswa-smp-dicabuli-oknum-guru>
- KPAI, (2025) *Darurat Perlindungan Anak KPAI Desak Penegakan Hukum Transparan dan Berkeadilan dalam Kasus Sikka* <https://www.kpai.go.id/publikasi/darurat-perlindungan-anak-kpai-desak-penegakan-hukum-transparan-dan-berkeadilan-dalam-kasus-sikka>
- Paquette, S., & Cortoni, F. (2020). Offense-Supportive Cognitions Expressed by Men Who Use Internet to Sexually Exploit Children: A Thematic Analysis. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 66, 647. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624x20905757>
- Paulauskas, R. (2013). Is Causal Attribution of Sexual Deviance the Source of Thinking Errors? *International Education Studies*, 6(4). <https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v6n4p20>
- Polusny, M. A., & Follette, V. M. (1995). Long-term correlates of child sexual abuse: Theory and review of the empirical literature. *Applied and Preventive Psychology*, 4(3), 143. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0962-1849\(05\)80055-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0962-1849(05)80055-1)

- Robertiello, G., & Terry, K. J. (2007). Can we profile sex offenders? A review of sex offender typologies [Review of Can we profile sex offenders? A review of sex offender typologies]. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 12(5), 508. Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2007.02.010>
- Roche, S., Otarra, C., Fell, I., Torres, C. B., & Rees, S. (2023). Online sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines: A scoping review [Review of Online sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines: A scoping review]. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 148, 106861. Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.106861>
- Rowland, G. E., Purcell, J. B., Lebois, L. A. M., Kaufman, M. L., & Harnett, N. G. (2024). Child sexual abuse versus adult sexual assault: A review of psychological and neurobiological sequelae [Review of Child sexual abuse versus adult sexual assault: A review of psychological and neurobiological sequelae]. *Mental Health Science*, 2(2). Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mhs2.51>
- Smallbone, S., & Cale, J. (2015). An Integrated Life-Course Developmental Theory of Sexual Offending (p. 43). <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118314630.ch3>
- Swift, C. (1979). The prevention of sexual child abuse: Focus on the perpetrator. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 8(2), 133. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15374417909532903>
- Tangney, J. P., Stuewig, J., & Hafez, L. (2011). Shame, guilt, and remorse: implications for offender populations. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*, 22(5), 706. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14789949.2011.617541>
- Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., & Olver, M. E. (2021). Does Treatment for Sexual Offending Work? [Review of Does Treatment for Sexual Offending Work?]. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 23(8). Springer Science+Business Media. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-021-01259-3>
- Vartapetian, A., & Gillam, L. (2014). "Our Little Secret": pinpointing potential predators. *Security Informatics*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13388-014-0003-7>
- Ward, T. (1997). Cognitive distortions in sex offenders: An integrative review [Review of Cognitive distortions in sex offenders: An integrative review]. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 17(5), 479. Elsevier BV. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-7358\(97\)81034-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-7358(97)81034-3)
- Wijakusumariasih, N. P. I. (2019). Legal Protection For Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children Online. *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)*, 8(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jmhu.2019.v08.i01.p01>
- Wijk, A. Ph. van, Mali, B., Bullens, R. A. R., & Vermeiren, R. (2007). Criminal Profiles of Violent Juvenile Sex and Violent Juvenile Non-Sex Offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22(10), 1340. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260507304802>

- Wolak, J. (2015). Technology-facilitated Organized Abuse: An Examination of Law Enforcement Arrest Cases. *International Journal for Crime Justice and Social Democracy*, 4(2), 18. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.v4i2.227>
- Yusro, M. A., Hilmy, M. I., & Azmi, R. H. N. (2020). Restorasi Kelembagaan melalui Integrated Society Institution System sebagai Upaya Menuju Kota Ramah HAM di Kota Malang. *Jurist-Diction*, 3(1), 225. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jd.v3i1.17634>
- Zoldbrod, A. P. (2014). Sexual Issues in Treating Trauma Survivors [Review of Sexual Issues in Treating Trauma Survivors]. *Current Sexual Health Reports*, 7(1), 3. Springer Science+Business Media. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11930-014-0034-6>