

MSI ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alphabetical Master Report

First Pass - Living Internal Draft v0.5

Updated 30 July 2026

This document is an evolving master report. Each new source is inserted in its correct alphabetical position. Permanent MSI-AB identifiers remain unchanged even when entries move.

This version contains 24 numbered sources plus one unresolved source-control item.

Document Governance

The MSI-AB number is a permanent source-control identifier and must not be renumbered to match alphabetical position. The first-pass report preserves useful internal information and cautious source boundaries. Later public-facing editions will be reduced from this verified internal master rather than assembled directly from review files.

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Unresolved source-control item: Landor and Eisenclas, "Coming Clean" on Duty of Care - uploaded under MSI-AB-029, which is already assigned to Lamy et al.

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Bass, Ellen, and Laura Davis - MSI-AB-003

Bass, E., & Davis, L. (2008). *The courage to heal: A guide for women survivors of child sexual abuse* (4th ed.). The Courage to Heal Press.

First-pass annotation

Bass and Davis provide a broad survivor-centered guide to the effects of childhood sexual abuse and the long process of healing. The book addresses memory, disclosure, disbelief, shame, dissociation, sexuality, relationships, family contact, counseling, anger, grief, and recovery. It also explicitly acknowledges that women and mothers can sexually abuse children, although mother-son cases are not separately analyzed.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source contributes a detailed survivor-oriented account of recognition, disclosure, family response, boundary violation, and recovery. Its language and practical framing are useful for identifying themes that may also appear in male survivors, including confusion when abuse occurs through caregiving, disbelief toward female-perpetrator disclosures, and the need to distinguish responsibility from survivor shame.

Limits and safeguards

The book is written principally for women survivors and does not isolate mother-son cases, estimate MSI prevalence, test causal models, or provide a systematic research synthesis. Its survivor narratives and clinical guidance should not be treated as population-level empirical findings.

Recommended use

Use as contextual and recovery evidence concerning survivor experience, disclosure, disbelief, family dynamics, treatment, and healing. Do not use it as direct MSI prevalence or offender-characteristic evidence.

Current archive status: Included in the internal bibliography as important contextual and recovery evidence.

Boroughs, Deborah S. - MSI-AB-004

Boroughs, D. S. (2004). Female sexual abusers of children. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 26(5), 481-487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2004.02.007>

First-pass annotation

Boroughs presents a concise narrative review of women who sexually abuse children, with particular attention to intrafamilial abuse by mothers. The article brings together administrative estimates, offender typologies, social-recognition barriers, victim impacts, and treatment approaches.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The strongest contribution is its explicit integration of maternal perpetration, caregiving access, social denial, disclosure barriers, and the presence of boys among victims. It provides useful historical evidence showing that women were often treated as unlikely perpetrators because of cultural assumptions about motherhood and nurturing.

Limits and safeguards

This is not an original empirical study or a systematic review. It reports statistics from secondary sources, and the article contains internal numerical inconsistency. Numerical claims should be checked in their original studies before reuse.

Recommended use

Use for historical recognition of maternal and female perpetration, cultural disbelief, offender typologies, reported victim impacts, and treatment context. Use secondary statistics cautiously.

Current archive status: Included as high-value contextual evidence, with caution attached to secondary numerical claims.

Crawford, Endora - MSI-AB-050

Crawford, E. (2012). A grounded theory analysis of the perpetration of child sexual abuse by female sex offenders (Doctoral dissertation, Walden University). ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. UMI No. 3516696.

First-pass annotation

Crawford analyzed archival questionnaires from 32 adult women convicted of child sexual offenses using grounded-theory methods. The records described 42 victims, 67% of whom were male; biological children were represented, and several case profiles involved mothers convicted of sexually abusing sons. The analysis developed a three-stage account involving reasons for offending, responses to being caught, and life after conviction.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The dissertation provides high-value related evidence and partial direct MSI evidence. It preserves offender-reported themes involving fear, coercion, loneliness, unmet emotional needs, male-partner pressure, cognitive distortions, denial, deception, substance use, and the consequences of conviction. Its inclusion of maternal and mother-son cases makes it particularly useful for understanding heterogeneity within female-perpetrated child sexual abuse.

Limits and safeguards

The study used existing archival questionnaires rather than new interviews and was limited to a small convicted Florida sample. It cannot estimate prevalence, establish causal pathways, or represent undetected, uncharged, or nonconvicted women. The emergent theory must remain bounded to the records and coding procedures used.

Recommended use

Use for offender-reported rationales, emotional processes, cognitive distortions, co-offending and coercion, substance use, victim characteristics, treatment gaps, and maternal or intrafamilial case

context. Do not generalize the reported process to all female offenders or all maternal perpetrators.

Current archive status: Included as moderate qualitative evidence with high related relevance and partial direct MSI relevance.

Fazel, Seena, Gabrielle Sjostedt, Martin Grann, and Niklas Langstrom - MSI-AB-012

Fazel, S., Sjostedt, G., Grann, M., & Langstrom, N. (2010). Sexual offending in women and psychiatric disorder: A national case-control study. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 39, 161-167. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-008-9375-4>

First-pass annotation

Fazel and colleagues used linked Swedish national registers to compare 93 women convicted of sexual offenses with general-population women and women convicted of nonsexual violence. Female sexual offenders had substantially elevated psychiatric hospitalization, psychosis, and substance-use diagnoses compared with population controls, but generally did not differ from other violent female offenders on psychosis or substance use.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source contributes rigorous related evidence concerning psychiatric morbidity, substance-use disorders, sociodemographic factors, and register-based methods in female sexual offending. It also cautions against assuming that severe mental disorder is uniquely associated with sexual rather than other serious female violence.

Limits and safeguards

The study cannot identify maternal perpetrators, sons, victim relationships, confirmed mother-son cases, unreported offenses, or abuse occurring outside conviction records. It cannot support MSI prevalence or developmental-causation claims.

Recommended use

Use for female sexual-offender psychiatric and substance-use evidence, register-based methodology, and the non-specificity of psychiatric disorder across serious offender groups.

Current archive status: Included as methodologically important related evidence rather than direct MSI evidence.

Franco, Fabiana - MSI-AB-055

Franco, F. (2023). Surviving maternal incest. *International Journal of Psychiatry Research*, 6(4), 1-7.

First-pass annotation

Franco presents a clinically informed narrative review of maternal incest together with three adult survivor vignettes, two involving men abused by their mothers. The male cases describe grooming, sustained sexual contact, dissociation, panic, intrusive flashbacks, conflicted idealization, abandonment feelings, and long-term difficulty with intimacy and relationships.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is a recent direct MSI source with particular value for adult clinical presentation, delayed recognition, shame, complex trauma, dissociation, attachment conflict, and trauma-informed treatment. The contrasting male cases preserve the fact that survivors may experience disgust and rejection, continued longing and idealization, or both.

Limits and safeguards

The article is not a systematic review, and the clinical vignettes are not presented as a formal research sample. Its prevalence statements and broad treatment claims depend on secondary literature and should be verified at the originating sources before quantitative use.

Recommended use

Use for clinical recognition of adult male survivors, dissociation and flashbacks, conflicted attachment, delayed disclosure, complex trauma, phased treatment, and clinician-awareness needs. Do not use its cases to estimate prevalence or typical outcomes.

Current archive status: Included as direct, high-relevance clinical MSI evidence with moderate evidentiary strength.

Gavin, Helen - MSI-AB-018

Gavin, H. (2010). Mummy wouldn't do that: The perception and construction of the female child sex abuser. In *Grotesque femininities: Evil, women and the feminine*. Inter-Disciplinary.Net.

First-pass annotation

Gavin examines how members of the public construct and interpret female child sexual offenders. Interviews with 18 UK parents showed that female offenders were interpreted through gendered roles such as mother, nurturer, passive partner, teacher-lover, or exceptional deviant. Participants often minimized abuse of adolescent boys by women.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source provides focused qualitative evidence for recognition barriers central to MSI: the idea that a mother would not sexually abuse a child, cultural difficulty recognizing women as sexual agents, and minimization of female-on-male abuse.

Limits and safeguards

The sample was small, purposive, and limited to 18 UK parents. It does not measure population attitudes, confirmed offending, actual sentencing patterns, prevalence, or mother-son outcomes.

Recommended use

Use for gendered offender stereotypes, disbelief, minimization of female-on-male abuse, cultural construction of motherhood, and public recognition barriers.

Current archive status: Included as related qualitative evidence on social perception and recognition barriers.

Goldberg, Melanie L., and Daniel Pollack - MSI-AB-019

Goldberg, M. L., & Pollack, D. (2013). Identifying mother-son incest: What child protective services investigators and attorneys need to know. *Michigan Child Welfare Law Journal*, Winter 2013, 3-9.

First-pass annotation

Goldberg and Pollack provide a practice-focused synthesis written specifically for child protective services investigators and attorneys. They address why mother-son incest is underreported, why professionals should recognize it, and what investigative and legal practice implications follow.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is a direct MSI source. It integrates maternal stereotypes, ambiguous caregiving boundaries, male shame and confusion, professional disbelief, Lawson's five-level framework of maternal sexual abuse, and warning signs relevant to child-protection and legal response.

Limits and safeguards

The article does not present original empirical data. Its prevalence discussion and practice indicators are synthesized from administrative data, prior research, and case literature. The source supports recognition and practice guidance more strongly than causal or prevalence conclusions.

Recommended use

Use for professional recognition barriers, CPS and legal response, maternal-abuse classification, male disclosure barriers, and practice-oriented warning signs.

Current archive status: Included as direct, high-priority MSI practice and recognition evidence.

Gölge, Zeynep Belma, Emel Bayraktar Özgeldi, and Seda Akdemir - MSI-AB-057

Gölge, Z. B., Özgeldi, E. B., & Akdemir, S. (2021). Female perpetrators of sexual abuse. *Current Approaches in Psychiatry*, 13(3), 524-536. <https://doi.org/10.18863/pgy.822224>

First-pass annotation

Gölge and colleagues review recognition, prevalence, offender characteristics, victim effects, and treatment issues in female-perpetrated sexual abuse. The article emphasizes that cultural images of women as victims and caregivers can obscure their capacity to abuse children and can conceal offending within ordinary caregiving access.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The review has high related relevance to MSI because it directly discusses mothers, maternal incest, mother-son abuse, male-victim minimization, bathing and sleeping contexts, caregiver access, victim betrayal, and the limits of male-derived treatment approaches for women.

Limits and safeguards

This is a narrative rather than systematic review. It does not report a reproducible search strategy, formal quality appraisal, or original dataset. Numerical claims and comparative statements should be traced to the cited primary sources before public quantitative use.

Recommended use

Use for broad recognition barriers, caregiver-role concealment, maternal access, male-victim minimization, victim effects, and female-specific assessment and treatment needs. Keep direct MSI claims separate from broader female-offender synthesis.

Current archive status: Included as high-related-relevance maternal-incest and female-perpetrator literature synthesis.

Haliburn, Joan - MSI-AB-054

Haliburn, J. (2017). Mother-child incest, psychosis, and the dynamics of relatedness. *Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*. Advance online publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15299732.2017.1295424>

First-pass annotation

Haliburn combines a focused literature review with three long-term psychotherapy case reports involving adolescents sexually abused by their mothers. Two cases involve sons and describe over-close maternal relationships, feelings of specialness, surrogate-spouse roles, guilt about separation, dissociation, identity disturbance, psychosis, and difficulty developing adult intimacy.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is rare direct MSI clinical material. It is especially valuable for the relational dynamics of specialness, enmeshment, mother-son differentiation, delayed recognition, depersonalization and derealization, conflicted attachment, and the clinical challenge of distinguishing trauma-related symptoms from other psychiatric presentations.

Limits and safeguards

Three clinical cases cannot establish prevalence, typical diagnosis, causation, or general patterns. The psychodynamic and trauma-based interpretations are clinically reasoned but remain author interpretations rather than controlled tests of mechanism.

Recommended use

Use for detailed clinical recognition, enmeshment and surrogate-spouse dynamics, dissociation, psychosis, identity and intimacy disruption, delayed recognition, and psychotherapy considerations. Keep all conclusions bounded to case-report evidence.

Current archive status: Included as direct, high-priority MSI clinical case evidence.

Hayes, Sharon, and Bethney Baker - MSI-AB-020

Hayes, S., & Baker, B. (2014). Female sex offenders and pariah femininities: Rewriting the sexual scripts. *Journal of Criminology*, 2014, Article 414525.
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/414525>

First-pass annotation

Hayes and Baker analyzed 485 online print-media reports from Australia and the United Kingdom published between 2000 and 2010. They examined how media accounts construct female sex offenders through gendered sexual scripts and the concept of pariah femininities.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The analysis identifies recurring media patterns including demonization, sensationalism, minimization, medicalization, romanticization, and nurturer framing. These patterns are relevant to MSI because they can distort recognition of female-perpetrated abuse and minimize harm when victims are boys.

Limits and safeguards

The study analyzes media representation rather than offender behavior, verified victim experience, prevalence, or case outcomes. It cannot establish how often the identified frames affect disclosure, investigation, or treatment.

Recommended use

Use for media framing, gendered recognition barriers, romanticization and minimization of female-on-male abuse, and institutionalized sexual scripts.

Current archive status: Included as contextual media and recognition evidence.

Joyal, Christian C., and Julie Carpentier - MSI-AB-025

Joyal, C. C., & Carpentier, J. (2017). The prevalence of paraphilic interests and behaviors in the general population: A provincial survey. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 54(2), 161-171.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2016.1139034>

First-pass annotation

Joyal and Carpentier surveyed 1,040 adults in Quebec about desire for and lifetime experience with behaviors corresponding to DSM-5 paraphilic themes. The study found that some interests labeled paraphilic were relatively common, while intense or persistent forms were below 10 percent for every category.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source helps separate fantasy, desire, behavior, persistence, intensity, and disorder. It also demonstrates that online administration can produce greater disclosure of sensitive sexual information than telephone interviewing, a methodological issue relevant to research on stigmatized experiences.

Limits and safeguards

The study does not examine incest, maternal offending, mother-son relationships, child sexual abuse histories, or offending trajectories. It should not be used to infer MSI causes or prevalence.

Recommended use

Use as methodological and conceptual context for distinguishing interests from disorders or illegal behavior and for understanding survey-mode effects in sensitive research.

Current archive status: Included as contextual and methodological evidence with low direct MSI relevance.

Lambert, Sharon, and Elaine O'Halloran - MSI-AB-028

Lambert, S., & O'Halloran, E. (2008). Deductive thematic analysis of a female paedophilia website. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 15(2), 284-300.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13218710802014469>

First-pass annotation

Lambert and O'Halloran conducted a deductive thematic analysis of personal stories and frequently asked questions from one website created for women with a sexual interest in children. They identified themes involving sexual motivation, Internet reinforcement, cognitive distortions, personal factors, and recognition barriers.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source documents female-specific online discourse that normalized adult-child sexual contact, framed children as consenting or seductive, supported incest-related beliefs, and exploited women's caregiving access. It is relevant to grooming, secrecy, offense-supportive cognition, and maternal access.

Limits and safeguards

The study is based on one website. User identities, sex, offending history, and actual behavior could not be verified. The findings cannot establish prevalence or be generalized to women broadly.

Recommended use

Use for female-specific online sexual-interest discourse, cognitive distortions, grooming, recognition barriers, and the normalization of abuse within caregiving contexts.

Current archive status: Included as strong contextual evidence, with strict limits on identity and behavioral inference.

Lambert, Sharon, and Sean Hammond - MSI-AB-027

Lambert, S., & Hammond, S. (2009). Perspectives on female sexual offending in an Irish context. *Irish Journal of Applied Social Studies*, 9(1), 15-32.

First-pass annotation

Lambert and Hammond surveyed Irish social workers, psychologists, counsellors, and related professionals about female-perpetrated child sexual abuse. Of 300 questionnaires distributed, 86 were returned from 19 counties. Respondents reported meaningful professional exposure but limited specialized training and inconsistent management practices.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The study provides strong related evidence for professional uncertainty, recognition barriers, training gaps, intrafamilial abuse, and policy needs. Respondents reported male and female victims in nearly equal proportions within their professional experience and identified parents as the largest relationship category.

Limits and safeguards

The findings are based on professional self-report, a modest response rate, and unverified case experience. They do not establish national prevalence, representative offender characteristics, or mother-son-specific outcomes.

Recommended use

Use for professional attitudes, training deficits, management differences, recognition barriers, and institutional responses to female-perpetrated child sexual abuse.

Current archive status: Included as strong related evidence on professional recognition and response.

Lamy, Sandrine, Heloise Delavenne, and Florence Thibaut - MSI-AB-029

Lamy, S., Delavenne, H., & Thibaut, F. (2016). A case of female hypersexuality and child abuse and a review. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 19, 701-703.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-015-0579-z>

First-pass annotation

Lamy and colleagues present a clinical case of mother-son incest involving a woman assessed after conviction for repeated sexual assaults against her adolescent son. The report discusses hypersexuality, cognitive limitations, lack of remorse or empathy, caregiving access, and the use of the son as a substitute sexual partner.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is direct MSI clinical evidence. It documents repeated maternal sexual contact, escalation to force after the son refused, delayed disclosure, sexualized exposure within the home, and a formulation involving sexual gratification without a reported persistent pedophilic interest.

Limits and safeguards

The source is a single clinical case and cannot establish prevalence, typical offender characteristics, diagnostic pathways, or causal mechanisms. The account depends heavily on offender report and available forensic information.

Recommended use

Use as a narrowly bounded clinical case illustrating direct mother-son abuse, underrecognition, caregiving context, coercion, delayed disclosure, and differential diagnostic questions. Unresolved Source-Control Record

Current archive status: Provisionally included as direct MSI clinical evidence; a completed standardized review report is still needed.

Levenson, Jill S., Gwenda M. Willis, and David S. Prescott - MSI-AB-059

Levenson, J. S., Willis, G. M., & Prescott, D. S. (2015). Adverse childhood experiences in the lives of female sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse*, 27(3), 258-283. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063214544332>

First-pass annotation

Levenson, Willis, and Prescott surveyed 47 adult female sexual offenders in U.S. outpatient and secure treatment programs using the 10-item Adverse Childhood Experiences scale. Half reported childhood sexual abuse, 41% reported four or more ACEs, and higher cumulative adversity was associated with having younger victims.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source contributes contextual developmental and treatment evidence about cumulative trauma, emotional neglect, household dysfunction, caregiver betrayal, polyvictimization, and the rationale for trauma-informed and gender-responsive intervention. It helps characterize background adversity without treating victimization as a sufficient explanation for offending.

Limits and safeguards

The sample was small, treatment-based, self-reported, and cross-sectional. The study did not isolate mothers, sons, maternal offenders, or mother-son cases, and it cannot establish that ACE exposure caused later sexual offending.

Recommended use

Use for ACE prevalence in female-offender treatment samples, cumulative adversity, younger-victim associations, trauma-informed care, and developmental context. Do not use as direct MSI evidence or as proof of an abuse-to-offending pathway.

Current archive status: Included as contextual developmental and trauma-informed treatment evidence.

McLeod, David Axlyn - MSI-AB-033

McLeod, D. A. (2015). Female offenders in child sexual abuse cases: A national picture. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 24(1), 97-114. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2015.978925>

First-pass annotation

McLeod analyzed the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System Child File for federal fiscal year 2010. The working sample contained 66,765 substantiated, indicated, or alternative-response cases in which sexual abuse was the primary maltreatment and the primary perpetrator's gender was known. Females were listed as the primary perpetrator in 20.9% of cases, and 77.8% of female perpetrators were recorded as the victim's parent.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is unusually strong national related evidence for maternal and female-parent offending within substantiated child-protection cases. Biological-parent status increased the likelihood that the primary perpetrator was female, and female perpetrators were less concentrated on a single victim gender than male perpetrators.

Limits and safeguards

The data represent cases known to child protective services and meeting the study's inclusion rules. They exclude unreported abuse, cases outside CPS systems, and cases without usable perpetrator linkage. The study does not isolate biological mothers abusing sons and cannot establish population prevalence of mother-son incest.

Recommended use

Use for national CPS estimates, parent-child relationship patterns, victim age and gender distributions, and differences between female and male primary perpetrators. Do not convert the 20.9% case proportion into a general-population MSI prevalence estimate.

Current archive status: Included as high-value related empirical evidence on female-parent and maternal offending patterns.

Miletski, Hani G. - MSI-AB-034

Miletski, H. G. (2007). Mother-son incest: The unthinkable broken taboo persists: An updated and revised overview of findings. East West Publishing.

First-pass annotation

Miletski presents a book-length overview devoted specifically to mother-son incest. The revised edition challenges five recurring misconceptions: that MSI requires intercourse, boys cannot be victims, women cannot cause serious sexual harm without a penis, maternal love cannot become sexualized, and either the mother or son must be severely mentally ill.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is a core direct MSI source. It integrates definitional discussion, overt and covert behaviors, social denial, male disclosure barriers, clinical and case material, survivor narratives, recovery discussion, and a chronological bibliography of earlier MSI literature.

Limits and safeguards

The book combines literature synthesis, clinical interpretation, personal communication, survivor narrative, and advocacy. Those evidence types should not be treated as equivalent. It is not a single controlled empirical study, and individual prevalence or causal claims require verification in the original studies cited.

Recommended use

Use for direct MSI history, conceptual breadth, overt and covert forms, social-recognition barriers, survivor impact, recovery themes, and literature leads. Attribute empirical claims to the underlying studies whenever possible.

Current archive status: Included as a foundational direct MSI source and high-priority historical-conceptual synthesis.

Peter, Tracey - MSI-AB-056

Peter, T. (2005). Hearing 'silent voices': Examining mother-daughter sexual abuse (Doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba).

First-pass annotation

Peter used repeated, unstructured interviews with eight adult women abused by mothers or female caregivers. Working from feminist, poststructuralist, and survivor-centered perspectives, the dissertation examines how cultural constructions of motherhood, femininity, and heterosexuality shape recognition, disclosure, identity, coping, resistance, and the language available to survivors.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This is a major maternal-incest source and provides strong qualitative evidence concerning maternal idealization, betrayal, social silencing, blurred boundaries, multiple abusers, professional disbelief, identity disruption, and survivor agency. It is highly useful as a comparison source for understanding what may be shared across maternal-abuse contexts.

Limits and safeguards

The primary sample consists of daughters rather than sons. Its findings must not be assumed to transfer unchanged to male survivors or mother-son dynamics. The small qualitative sample cannot establish prevalence or population-level causal conclusions.

Recommended use

Use for maternal-abuse recognition, survivor voice, disclosure and disbelief, multiple betrayal, identity and boundary disruption, coping, resistance, and service implications. Clearly identify it as mother-daughter evidence when used in MSI synthesis.

Current archive status: Included as high-value maternal-incest comparative evidence with moderate direct MSI relevance.

Romero-DeBell, Christine J. - MSI-AB-052

Romero-DeBell, C. J. (2014). Sex, violence and the female sex offender (Doctoral dissertation, University of New Mexico). UNM Digital Repository.

First-pass annotation

Romero-DeBell surveyed sitting U.S. judges to test whether judge gender or offender gender influenced attitudes toward sex offenders. The study analyzed 203 usable responses using modified male- and female-offender versions of the Community Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders Scale. The main effects for judge gender and offender gender were small and statistically nonsignificant.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The dissertation directly tests a frequently asserted institutional-bias hypothesis rather than assuming it. For the MSI archive, it provides contextual evidence about judicial attitudes, gendered recognition, professional training, and the distinction between measured attitudes and actual criminal-justice outcomes. Item-level patterns suggested some differences among female judges, but the broader hypotheses were not supported.

Limits and safeguards

The response rate was low, the sample was predominantly male and White, survey materials were revised during recruitment, and the study measured stated attitudes rather than charging, plea bargaining, sentencing, registration, or case outcomes. It therefore cannot establish that judicial handling is gender-neutral.

Recommended use

Use for judicial-attitude evidence, gender-bias hypotheses, institutional recognition, and methodological caution. Cite it when distinguishing assumptions about judicial leniency from evidence based on actual attitudes or outcomes.

Current archive status: Included as contextual institutional evidence; not direct MSI evidence.

Sardina, Alexa D. - MSI-AB-058

Sardina, A. D. (2016). A qualitative study of convicted female child sex offenders: Examining motivation and attribution of meaning (Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University). ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. ProQuest No. 10142336.

First-pass annotation

Sardina conducted focused interviews with seven convicted female child-sex offenders to examine motivation, victim selection, organization of offending, concealment, exposure, imprisonment, and anticipated reentry. Five victims were male, two cases were intrafamilial, and one direct MSI case involved a solo offender and her five-year-old son.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The dissertation offers direct but limited MSI evidence while also providing broader qualitative material on relationship dependency, emotional and sexual motives, access, opportunity, substance use, co-offender influence, secrecy, neutralization, responsibility, and gender-responsive treatment needs.

Limits and safeguards

The convenience sample was very small, conviction-based, and heavily represented by co-offending cases. Findings rely on offender self-report and cannot establish prevalence, typical pathways, causal mechanisms, or the frequency of maternal offending.

Recommended use

Use for offender meaning-making, situational organization, access and concealment, co-offending, post-offense neutralization, incarceration and reentry, and the bounded direct mother-son case. Do not generalize the seven accounts to female offenders as a whole.

Current archive status: Included as moderate qualitative offender evidence with one direct MSI case.

Stoltenborgh, Marije, Marinus H. van IJzendoorn, Eveline M. Euser, and Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg - MSI-AB-043

Stoltenborgh, M., van IJzendoorn, M. H., Euser, E. M., & Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J. (2011). A global perspective on child sexual abuse: Meta-analysis of prevalence around the world. *Child Maltreatment*, 16(2), 79-101. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559511403920>

First-pass annotation

Stoltenborgh and colleagues conducted a random-effects meta-analysis of 217 publications, 331 independent samples, and 9,911,748 participants. The estimated prevalence was 12.7% in self-report studies and 0.4% in informant studies; self-reported prevalence averaged 18.0% for females and 7.6% for males.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The source provides high-strength contextual evidence that male childhood sexual abuse is a substantial global problem and that prevalence estimates are strongly shaped by disclosure method, definitions, sampling, geography, and other methodological choices.

Limits and safeguards

The meta-analysis does not identify perpetrator gender, maternal relationships, incest categories, or mother-son dyads. It therefore cannot estimate MSI prevalence or establish what proportion of abused boys were harmed by mothers.

Recommended use

Use for broad male-victim prevalence context, under-detection, self-report versus informant differences, and methodological cautions. Do not cite it as evidence of maternal perpetration.

Current archive status: Included as high-quality global prevalence and methodological context with low direct MSI specificity.

Sugleris, Elizabeth - MSI-AB-051

Sugleris, E. (2014). The treatment of female sexual offenders: A survey of treatment providers (Doctoral dissertation, Sam Houston State University). ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. UMI No. 3581913.

First-pass annotation

Sugleris analyzed archival survey responses from 99 treatment providers who had worked with both male and female sexual offenders. The study examined treatment targets and provider knowledge of recidivism factors. Providers were more accurate in identifying empirically supported targets for men than for women, and many failed to identify female-specific risk factors.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

This source documents a professional-practice gap relevant to MSI response systems. It addresses whether treatment providers recognize female-specific concerns such as trauma history, dependency, psychological distress, self-esteem, abusive relationships, depression, anxiety, and childhood maltreatment. It also cautions against applying male-derived treatment models to women without adequate evidence.

Limits and safeguards

The dissertation measured provider reports and knowledge rather than client outcomes or treatment effectiveness. The sample was geographically concentrated, and the study did not isolate mothers, sons, maternal offenders, or mother-son incest cases.

Recommended use

Use for treatment-system knowledge gaps, gender-responsive treatment, female-specific treatment targets, and the limits of current professional evidence. Do not cite it as evidence that any particular treatment reduces offending or recidivism.

Current archive status: Included as contextual treatment and professional-practice evidence.

Turton, Jackie - MSI-AB-047

Turton, J. (2010). Maternal abusers: Underlying concerns for children. [Journal article, pp. 81-93].

First-pass annotation

Turton draws on a wider qualitative research project involving professionals, adults abused by female perpetrators, and some female offenders. Using vocabularies of motive and techniques of neutralization, the article examines how maternal and female perpetrators rationalize abuse and how these narratives can silence children.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The article is directly relevant to maternal abuse, idealized motherhood, professional disbelief, minimization, disclosure barriers, and the concealment of sexualized conduct inside ordinary childcare and attachment language. It identifies rationalizations involving intoxication, loss of control, victim blaming, excessive love, and caregiving.

Limits and safeguards

The study is qualitative, draws on multiple participant groups, and does not report a representative mother-son-only sample. It supports analysis of narratives and recognition processes, not prevalence or causal estimates. The uploaded copy does not provide complete journal-identification details in the existing review.

Recommended use

Use for maternal offender neutralization strategies, victim silencing, professional minimization, caregiving-boundary confusion, and cultural assumptions about motherhood. Preserve the study's qualitative scope.

Current archive status: Included as direct maternal-abuse and recognition evidence; full bibliographic verification remains needed.

Welldon, Estela V. - MSI-AB-040

Welldon, E. V. (1996). [Review of the book Women who sexually abuse children: From research to clinical practice, by J. Saradjian]. Psychiatric Bulletin, 20, 492-493.

First-pass annotation

Welldon reviews Jacqui Saradjian's 1996 book Women Who Sexually Abuse Children: From Research to Clinical Practice. The review describes the book as an early research-based examination of more than 50 women, organized into groups involving younger victims, adolescent victims, partner-coerced offending, and a comparison group.

Principal contribution to the MSI archive

The review documents contemporary professional reception of Saradjian's work and highlights reported differences among offender groups, childhood sexual-abuse histories, treatment resistance, risk assessment, therapeutic relationships, transference, countertransference, and professional boundaries.

Limits and safeguards

The uploaded source is a two-page book review, not Saradjian's full book. All statements about the research are secondhand and limited to Welldon's description. It must not be cited as though MSI-AB-040 contains the complete underlying study.

Recommended use

Use for historical reception, perceived strengths, and methodological criticisms of Saradjian's 1996 book. Locate and review the full book before using its reported sample findings as primary evidence.

Current archive status: Included as a historical book-review source; the reviewed book remains a separate access and verification need.

Unresolved Source-Control Item

Landor, Roland V., and Susana A. Eisenclas - permanent MSI-AB number pending

Landor, R. V., & Eisenclas, S. A. (2012). "Coming clean" on duty of care: Australian print media's representation of male versus female sex offenders in institutional contexts. *Sexuality & Culture*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-012-9134-5>

The source analyzes 29 Australian newspaper articles concerning male and female sex offenders in institutional duty-of-care contexts. It is relevant to gendered media framing, denial of female agency, and recognition barriers, but it was uploaded under MSI-AB-029, a number already assigned to the Lamy clinical case report.

Archive control: retain the source and its provisional annotation, but do not place it in the numbered sequence until a permanent MSI-AB identifier is confirmed.