

#cyberoffense: Trending Topics

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www.internetbehavior.com/cyberoffenses2019

Online Offending

- Online sexual offending is another version of contact sexual offending
- Online sexual offending is the result of factors associated with problematic Internet use
- Online sexual offending is the result of factors associated with sexual compulsivity/hypersexuality
- Online sexual offending is a new form of sexual offending that requires the development of new explanatory models

(Seto 2013)

Internet Sex Offenders

- Child sexual abuse images (CSAI) offenders
 - What is in a name
 - CSAI offenders (Focus Today)
 - Viewers/Traders/Producers
 - Fantasy/Contact Driven
- Solicitation offenders
 - Travelers(Contact)
 - Adolescents
 - Fantasy Only
 - Sting
- Not mutually exclusive
 - However...differences

Research Indicates.....

- Accidental (CP)
- Curious (CP and Solicitation)
- Hypersexuality (CP and Solicitation)
- Pedophilic/Hebephilic (CP)
- Collectors (CP)
- Commercial (CP and Solicitation)





Psychology of Technology

(Suler, 2000)

- Anonymity
 - You Don't Know Me/You Can't See Me
- Fantasy
 - It's All in My Head/It's Just a Game
 - There are no rules
- Escape
 - See You Later
- Familiarity
 - We're Equals / Friends

Digital Disinhibition

- Creates unique environment
- Decreases ability to think of consequences
- Impairs empathy
- Technology can facilitate sexual offending through the Triple A Engine (Cooper 1999)

Child Sexual Abuse Image Offenders (CP Offenders)

Two Major Questions

Do CSAI Internet Offenders have histories of hands on offenses?

Are CSAI Internet Offenders likely to have a hands on offense in the future?

Contact Offense History among CSAI Offenders

~~Butner Study (Bourke & Hernandez, 2008) 80% (n=155)~~

Bourke Study (Bourke, et. al., 2014) 58% (n=127)

Dutch Sample (Buschman, 2007) 44% (n=43)

CAMH Sexology (Seto, 2006) 43% (n=100)

FBI Study (Owens, et.al., 2016) 38% (n=251)

Police Cases (Eke, et. al, 2011) 30% (n=541)

Ontario Sex Offender (Seto, 2006) 24% (n=201)

~~NJOV study (Wolak, et. al., 2003) 10% (n=630)~~

~~New Zealand (Sullivan, 2005) 7% (n=202)~~

Based on the above

39% of CSAI Offenders have a contact offense in their history.

Two Major Questions

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CSAI Offenders Compared to Contact Offenders

(Babchishin et al., 2011; Elliott et al., 2009; Henshaw et al., 2017; Seto, 2013; Webb et al., 2007)

- Research – CSAI Offenders
 - Lower on major criminological factors
 - Criminal History/Antisocial Personality Traits/Substance Use
 - Score higher on sexual deviance however lower in risk
 - Seto's Motivation-Facilitation Model
 - CSAI Offenders have the motivation but not the facilitation
- Research is robust in demonstrating the combination

CSAI Offenders Compared to Contact Offenders

(Babchishin et al., 2011; Elliott et al., 2009; Henshaw et al., 2017; Seto, 2013; Webb et al, 2007)

- Research - CSAI Internet Offenders
 - More likely to have previous pro-social lives
 - More interpersonal and affective deficits
 - Higher levels of sexual pre-occupation/fantasy
 - More use of sex as coping
 - Significantly less likely to miss treatment appointments and/or drop out of treatment and/or fail in community

Why Does Risk Need to Be Assessed?

- The Risk Principle
 - High Risk = High Intensity Consequences/Supervision/Treatment
 - Low Risk = Low Intensity Consequences/Supervision/Treatment
- We create **higher risk** for recidivism if ...

Current State of Risk Assessment

- Existing Risk Assessments
 - Cannot be used as reliable instruments for predicting sexual recidivism with Internet only CP offenders
 - Risk Matrix 2000
- Child Pornography Risk Tool (Seto & Eke 2015)
 - Anchor Thinking

Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) (Eke and Seto 2015)

- Offender age at time of the index investigation
- Any prior criminal history
- Any contact sexual offending
- Any failure on conditional release
- Admission or diagnosis of sexual interest in children
 - Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children (CASIC) **
- More boy than girl child pornography content
- More boy than girl other child-related content.

Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children (CASIC)

- Never Married
- Child Pornography Videos
- Child Pornography Text Based Stories
- Evidence Interest in CP 2 Years or More
- Volunteering Role in High Access To Children
- Engaged in Online Communications with Children

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CSAI and Contact Offending

- Large groups of CSAI offenders pose a low risk
 - A small # do appear to move on to either
 - A hands on offense – 2% Seto Meta Analysis
 - A new sex offense (CP Charge) 5% Seto Meta Analysis
 - Faust et al, 2009 US Federal Bureau of Prisons – 5.7%
 - CP Offenders with a prior or concurrent violent or contact sexual offense (Dual Offenders) were significantly more likely to be reported for a sexual re-offense (Eke et al., 2011)

Why Does Risk Need to Be Assessed?

- The Risk Principle
 - High Risk = High Intensity Consequences/Treatment
 - Low Risk = Low Intensity Consequences/Treatment
- We create **higher risk** for recidivism if the system doesn't get it right

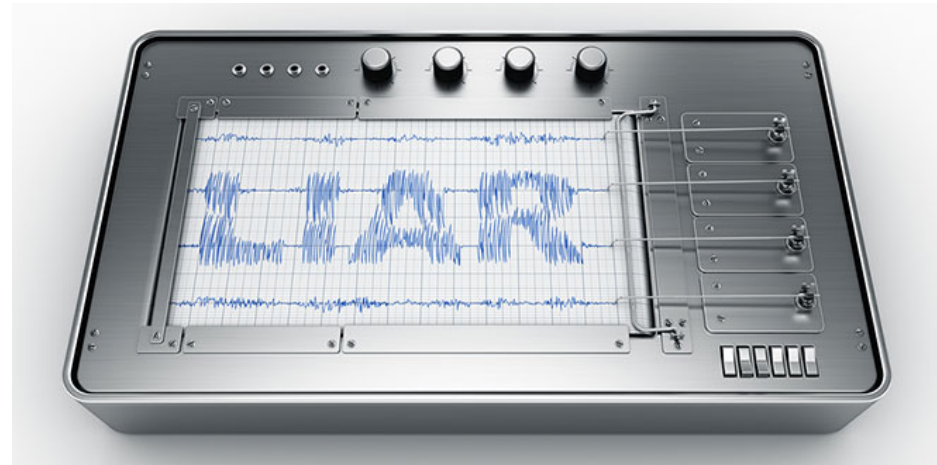
Assessing Risk & Treatment Needs

- Clinical Interview
- Psychological Testing
 - Mental Health Issues
- Risk Assessment (CPORT)
- Forensic Evidence
 - CAMI
- Physiological Assessment
 - **Polygraph/PPG/Abel/Affinity/Look
- Protective Factors



Physiological Assessment

- Polygraph
 - Past History of Contact Offenses
- Abel/Affinity/LOOK
 - Interest in pre-pubescent
 - Interest in adolescents
- PPG
 - Arousal to pre-pubescent
 - Arousal to adolescents
 - Arousal to everything



Assessing Risk & Treatment Needs

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Protective Factors = Decreased Risk

- Healthy Sexual Interests
- Capacity for Emotional Intimacy
- Constructive Social and Professional Support Network
- Goal Directed Living
- Good Problem Solving
- Engagement in Employment or Leisure Activities
- Sobriety
- Helpful, Optimistic and Motivated Attitude to Change

Treatment

- Match TX to Risk Level
 - Group Therapy
 - Mixed Group vs Separate Group
- Treatment Issues

Treatment Issues

(Henshaw, Ogloff & Cough 2017)

- Emotional Regulation (Beech & Elliott 2009)
- Social Skills/Intimacy Deficits (Beech & Elliott 2009)
- Deviant Arousal (Beech & Elliott 2009, Seto 2013)
- Online Hypersexuality (Kaplan & First 2009)
- Problematic Technology Use (Beech & Elliott 2009) (Ray 2014)
(Kimois 2014) (Seto, 2013) (Schultz 2017)
- Victim Awareness (Middleton, 2009) (Seto 2013)
- Treatment Ideas
 - www.internetbehavior.com/therapeutictoolbox2017

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