

Understanding Sex Offenders

Facilitator:

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A Bit About Me

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1. Ph.D. in Cognitive Social Psychology, Criminal Justice, and Evaluation Research.
2. Served on faculty at three universities, taught undergrad and grad classes in Criminal Justice, Corrections, Social Psych, and Statistics.
3. Was the 97th person in the world to achieve certification through SANS/GIAC in Computer Security Leadership.
4. Worked with NSA in Berlin during the 1960s hacking Soviet crypto systems.
5. Started as a Probation Officer in August of 1970.
6. Assigned my first Sex Offender in October of 1970.
7. Worked with sex offenders for the past 42 years in almost every capacity within community corrections.
8. Developed the Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review (with Dr. Steve Brake). The SSOTR is in use in numerous states.
9. Sworn staff in Colorado - Cyber Crime Analyst – provide service to Probation/Parole in Colorado – examined over 1,500 sex offenders' computers.
10. Certified as Expert Witness in Colorado Courts in A) Computer Forensics and B) Sex Offender Cognitive Sets & Grooming Strategies.
11. Instructor on sex offender cognitive sets and field forensics for APPA, NLECTC, HTCIA, USDOJ, DOD, ICAC and other “alphabet” agencies in the US and EU.
12. Project Leader for Field Search, a computer forensic program distributed free to law enforcement. In use world-wide with more than 15,000 users.
13. Master Trainer for Field Search Instructors.



Important Points Today

1. While our jobs tend to focus us on incidents, it is **NOT** the incident(s) we should be giving attention.
2. It is a **LIFESTYLE** and a moment to moment process that we should be giving attention.
3. Most sex offenders cannot be “cured”, but they **CAN** be contained such that they are reasonable risks in the community.
4. Community placement means we **MUST** accurately assess the risk and develop a circle of containment/treatment which addresses the risk.




Why do people molest children?

There is no single or simple answer to this question. However, a cursory understanding can be obtained by thinking the perpetrators are “BADDAS”

B locked	Due to their social skills, temperament, or other traits, the individual cannot form or maintain relationships with adults. They use children as surrogates.
A ngry	They are angry at others. Sometimes it is parents, sometimes children, or sometimes just society in general. They seek to hurt others as an outlet for this anger. Children are easy targets and easily damaged.
D elusional	For a variety of psychological reasons they believe children want and like sex with them. They are unable to read and respond to the cues in their social world.
D eviant	For a variety of reasons they are simply attracted to children sexually. They act out these attractions by molesting children.
A nti S ocial	They are self centered and simply don't care about what happens to others. They take what they want with no regard to the child.

Offenders may have any, a combination, or all of the above motivations.

Thanks to Steve Brake of  Stephen Brake Associates for his additional thoughts.

Sex Offenses and Control.

We used to think sex offenses were about sex.

The Women's Movement helped us understand that sex offenses are about power and control.

(Susan Brownmiller: [Against Our Will](#) published in 1975)

But sex offenses are not **ONLY** about power and control, they are also about sex.

Sex offenses are about:

USING SEX TO GAIN POWER AND CONTROL.



Sex offenses are generally **S.A.M.E.**

- **S**ecretive – they are done privately.
- **A**busive – there is denigration of the victim.
- **M**anipulative – the offender exercises control.
- **E**motionless – the offender has no empathy.



Do They See What I See?

“Sex offenders have different responses to sexual images and sexual fantasy than do non-offenders (Barbaree, Baxter, and Marshall 1989; Earls 1988; Abel et al. 1977; Goldstein, Kant, and Hartman 1973). In general, offenders perceive more deviant undertones and are more aroused to deviant undertones in pornography than are non-offender populations. When compared to non-offenders, offenders have more frequent fantasy, are more strongly affected by fantasy, and their fantasies tend to foster sex assaults (Vega and Malamuth 2007; Taylor and Quayle 2003; Hazelwood and Burgess 1995; McKenzie-Mohr and Zanna 1990; Wolf 1988; Burgess et al. 1986; Gagnon and Simon 1973; Goldstein, Kant, and Hartman 1973).”

“Research also indicates when fantasies of sex offenders are compared to non-offenders, a significant difference is that sex offenders tend to lack non-deviant fantasy (Daleiden et al. 1998). Deviant fantasies are established early in adolescence (Howitt 1998), play an important role in sexual scripts (Fisher and Barak 2007; Taylor and Quayle 2003; Byrne 1976; Gagnon and Simon 1973; Goldstein, Kant, and Hartman 1973), and tend to lead to sexual misconduct (Hazelwood and Burgess 1995; Malamuth et al. 1991; McKenzie-Mohr and Zanna 1990; Wolf 1988; Burgess et al. 1986).”

“Porn as Contraband” Tanner, 2008. www.kbsolutions.com/PornContraband.pdf

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What is Grooming?

“Patterned behavior designed to:

- A) increase opportunities for sexual assault**
- B) minimize victim resistance or withdrawal**
- C) reduce disclosure or belief.”**

Source: www.kbsolutions.com/Grooming.pdf

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Predators Systematically Groom Both Victims And The Environment.

Target	Goal
Environment	To increase access to potential victims and reduce the probability of detection.
Victim	To entice and manipulate victims into submission and maintenance of relationship.

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Grooming Summarized

	Children	Adults
Environment Grooming: Purpose is to find victims and reduce the probability of being reported or victim being believed.	Target: Parents/Family, Teachers, Social Organizations, Peers, Significant Others, etc.	Target: Family, Social Network, Significant Others, etc.
Goals of environmental grooming	Access: provide entrée Allure: create interest Alibi: minimize risk	Affiliate: generate contact Accept: approve relationship Assure: generate disbelief
Actions of environmental grooming	Position: Social, Personal Charm: Personality Power: Political, Fiscal, Absolute Celebrity: Fame	Position: Social, Personal Charm: Personality Power: Political, Fiscal, Absolute Celebrity: Fame
Victim Grooming: Purpose is to overcome resistance, maintain access, minimize disclosure.		
Goals of victim grooming Access/Affiliate Allure/Accept Alibi/Assure	Target Vulnerabilities - emotional 1. Bond – form a special bond Keep Secrets Lures Males – 4 Ds Females – LISTS	Target Vulnerabilities Emotional Physical / Cultural 1. Bond – escape, worth, companion. 2. Reliance – isolation 3. Attenuate resistance Progression Coercion
Actions of victim grooming Bond Reliance Attenuate Trap	2. Reliance – “push / pull” 3. Attenuate resistance Progression Explanation 4. Trap - prevent disclosure Groom / Threaten - Guilt / Fear	4. Trap – prevent escape Hopelessness Guilt / Fear

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What is a Child's Environment?

Element	Targets
Parent(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother, Father • Step-Parents • Foster Parents, guardians, in loco parentis, etc.
Family Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siblings • Extended family (Uncles/Aunts, Grandparents, Cousins, etc.)
School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers (class, specialized, paraprofessionals etc.) • Administration & support • PTO, etc.
Peers and Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classmates • Friends, etc.
Social Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church (e.g., clergy, congregation, lay staff) • Sports (e.g., coaches, team members, team members' parents) • Interest groups (e.g., dance, art, music - participants and instructors) • Membership groups (e.g., scouts, 4H, clubs - participants and sponsors)
Significant Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors • Friend's parents • Therapists, service providers • Others involved in child's life

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Grooming The Child's Environment

Grooming the environment serves three primary functions:

Function	Purpose
Access	To provide entrée or continued access to a pool of potential victims.
Allure	To draw potential victims into a relationship with the perpetrator.
Alibi	To reduce the probability of being reported and lower the probability of a reporting victim being believed.

The overall goals of grooming the environment are to find victims and reduce the probability of the offender being reported or the victim being believed.

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Factors Which Assist Environmental Grooming The “PC-PC” Factors

Factor	Element	Example
Position	Social – status derived from occupation or role	Clergy, Police, Teacher, Coach, Parent
	Personal – status derived from deeds or ability to reward	Philanthropist, Coach, Parent
Charm	Personality – affect, looks, verbal skills, listening ability, etc.	“Con-man”, “huckster”, classic groomer.
Power	Political – power derived from position or role	Authority, Respect, Deference. Cop, Politician, CEO
	Fiscal – power derived from wealth or control of resources	Steward, Parent, CEO, Philanthropist
	Absolute – Physical or tyrannical power	Thug/Pimp, Dictator, “Superior”
Celebrity	Fame – allure derived from notoriety	Media, cultural or athletic “Star”, Philanthropist

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Grooming Children – BRAT

Target	Action
Vulnerabilities	Emotional, Social
Bond: Form a special Bond	Treat like an adult Keep secrets Lures Males – 4Ds – Driving, Drinking, Dirty Pictures, Desires Females – LISTS – Love, Interest, Support, Things, Status
Reliance: “push – “pull”	Become center of child's emotional support Isolate child from other adults
Attenuate resistances	Progression – slow step by step introduction Explanation – justify, rationalize, and normalize
Trap – prevent disclosure or escape	Groom – special friend, slips and rewards Threaten – harm, belief, others will know, protect others. Guilt / Fear

Adapted from material developed by
Stephen Brake, Ph.D.
www.stephenbrakeassociates.com

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A Word of Caution – False Labeling

How do we differentiate between a person who genuinely cares about children, or a person who is simply a “weird old man” but not dangerous, from those whose intent it is to groom the environment and abuse children? The primary answer is surprisingly simple: **boundary violations, secrets, and isolation**. People who genuinely care about children do not violate children’s boundaries.

With regard to sexual abuse of children there are four clear boundaries which indicate we need to examine or re-examine an individual’s behavior in light of grooming.

- Exposure of genitals with children - whether it is the victim’s, perpetrator’s or other’s.
- Touching of genitals with children - whether it is the victim’s, perpetrator’s or other’s.
- Exposure to sexual content (showing or giving a child sexually explicit material).
- Age inappropriate sexual content in conversation.

Keeping Secrets: With the exception of the few “white lies”, adults should not keep secrets with children. When an adult says “this is our secret” to a child it should cause concern for the environment. Interestingly enough while most sex offenders keep secrets with children, some sex offenders do not.

Isolation: People who care about children don’t isolate them. If an adult is isolating a child, the environment should look closely at the behavior between the adult and the child.

What is an Adult’s Environment?

Element	Targets
Parent(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother, Father • Step-Parents • Foster Parents, guardians, in loco parentis, etc.
Family Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siblings • Extended family (Uncles/Aunts, Grandparents, Cousins, etc.)
Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colleagues • Supervisors • Customers
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classmates • Research associates • Study groups
Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Professional
Social Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church (e.g., clergy, congregation, lay staff) • Sports (e.g., coaches, team members, team members’ parents) • Interest groups (e.g., dance, art, music - participants and instructors) • Membership groups (e.g., scouts, 4H, clubs - participants and sponsors)
Significant Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors • Therapists, service providers • Others involved in adult’s life

Grooming The Adult's Environment

Grooming the environment serves three primary functions:

Function	Purpose
Affiliation	To provide entrée or continued access to a pool of potential victims.
Accept	To get environment to approve the relationship.
Assure	To generate disbelief within the environment.

The overall goals of grooming the environment are to find victims and reduce the probability of the offender being reported or the victim being believed.

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Grooming Adult Victims

Focus is on vulnerabilities. There are two primary areas of approach.

Vulnerability	Approach(es)
Emotional	Desires – provide means to valued end for victim. 1. Escape 2. Worth 3. Companionship
Physical / Cultural	1. Size/Age differences 2. Disability 3. Language 4. Economic

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Grooming Adults – BRAT

Target	Action
Vulnerabilities	Emotional, Physical/Cultural
Bond: Form a special Bond	Provide means to an end Escape Worth Companionship
Reliance: “push – “pull”	Isolate Socially Economically
Attenuate resistances	Progression Coercion
Trap – prevent disclosure or escape	Hopelessness Guilt / Fear

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A Second Word of Caution

With children we must be careful to guard against widening the net. With adults, we must be careful to guard against **assuming resilience**.

The assumed resilience of the victim - the ability to remove themselves from harm, must not be assumed. The grooming of adult victims (covered later in the next section of this paper) is designed to reduce resilience in victims and minimize their ability to remove themselves from harmful relationships. When this victim grooming is combined with environmental grooming, it can lead to a false impression within the environment that the victim is a well functioning adult with the ability to make good decisions. In fact, decisions which are forced upon the victim will often appear to be voluntary to the environment.

Unfortunately, there are no clear indicators which help us differentiate grooming from voluntary withdrawal from existing social networks. A shift in focus, priorities, and affiliation is common in situations of infatuation and ‘whirl-wind romance’. However, radical, sudden and persistent departure from established affiliations should always be considered as potentially the result of grooming.

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	Anger	Power	Sadistic
Goal	Humiliate, Debase,	Mastery, Domination, Intimidation	Pain, Torment, Anguish
Force	Physical brutality, Excessive force	Verbal threats, only sufficient force	Extensive, prolonged torture
Motivation	Anger, Contempt	Assert competency, Sexual conquest, V will enjoy.	Eroticized pain.
Frequent Behavior	Beating, tearing of clothes, knocking to ground.	Ask for date later, attempts to enhance authority, strength, mastery.	Ritualistic, focus on body parts, calculated, preplanned.

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Style	Type	Behavior
Integrity	Good guy	Appear particularly pleasant, considerate and charming. Hard to believe they could do it.
	Status	Rest on high esteem and reputation.
	Faith	A person children and adults have been taught to trust.
Intimidation	Bully	Rests on intimidation and aggression.
Blocking	Obstructor	Keeps others arm's length, avoiding engagement at all costs.
	Confounder	They appear to cooperate with professionals, but talk in circles, actually sharing no information
	Jester	Makes jokes of the process, distracting from the agenda. Makes assault "fun".
Suffering	I'm Inadequate	They're constantly falling apart, often shifting professionals' focus to their problems and off any abuse allegations
	Persecuted	Focused on everyone always being against them. Focus on them not child victim.
Liberalism	Permissive	"if children want to experiment with sex, that's OK."
	Campaigner	Society is wrong and children are being oppressed

See: www.mentorforensics.com for more information about Joe Sullivan and his work.

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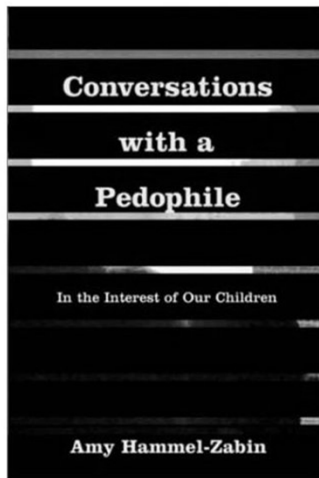
Levels of Denial

Level	Position
Admits Facts	Weak Avoidance
Slight Resistance	Admits with little minimization or justification.
Denies Future Behavior.	Admits current offense, but denies the possibility of future offenses.
Denies History	Admits current offense, but denies any other offenses - even in face of collateral data.
Qualified Admission	Moderate Avoidance
Justification	Admits offense, but justifies behavior: "she consented", "hygiene", "I was provoked"
Denies Harm	Admits offense, minimizes harm: "just playing", "she didn't complain"
Denies Sexual Arousal	Admits offense, but denies arousal or sexual interest during the offense.
Hedging	Strong Avoidance
Reduction	Denies offense, but admits to 'lessor' behaviors. "hit her but didn't rape her"
Amnesia	Claims no memory of the event, so can't admit.
Denial	Complete Denial
Current Incident Denial	Admits to past offenses but denies current offense.
Hypothetical Denial	Denies offense, but is willing to accurately describe harm to victim of such offense.
Full Denial	Denies offense, unwilling to acknowledge the harm of such offense.
Pathological Denial	Denies offense, and is hostile, delusional or overly defensive.

Adapted from: "Pre-Treatment of Offenders and Denial" by Stephen Brake, Ph.D. and Diane Shannon, Ph.D.

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A Really Bad Dude.

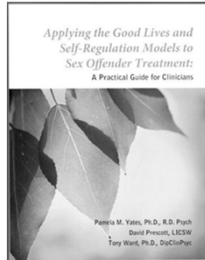


Published in 2003, this book recounts an ongoing dialog between an art therapist who was a victim of sexual assault as a child and a "high end" predatory pedophile ("Alan").

The book offers a rare glimpse into the cognitive set of a high end sex offender.

While "Alan" is not the typical sex offender, and I caution against generalizing his comments to 'state level' caseloads, this book is valuable reading for any investigator, therapist, or supervising agent.

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The following is an adaptation and integration of the works of:

1. Pamela Yates, Tony Ward, and David Prescott
GLM-SRM-R Model

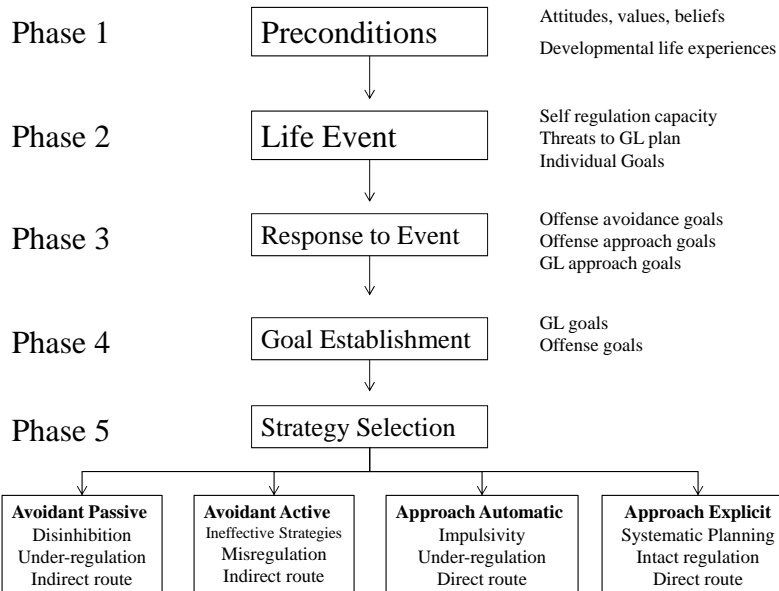
2. Joe Sullivan
Spiral of Sexual Abuse

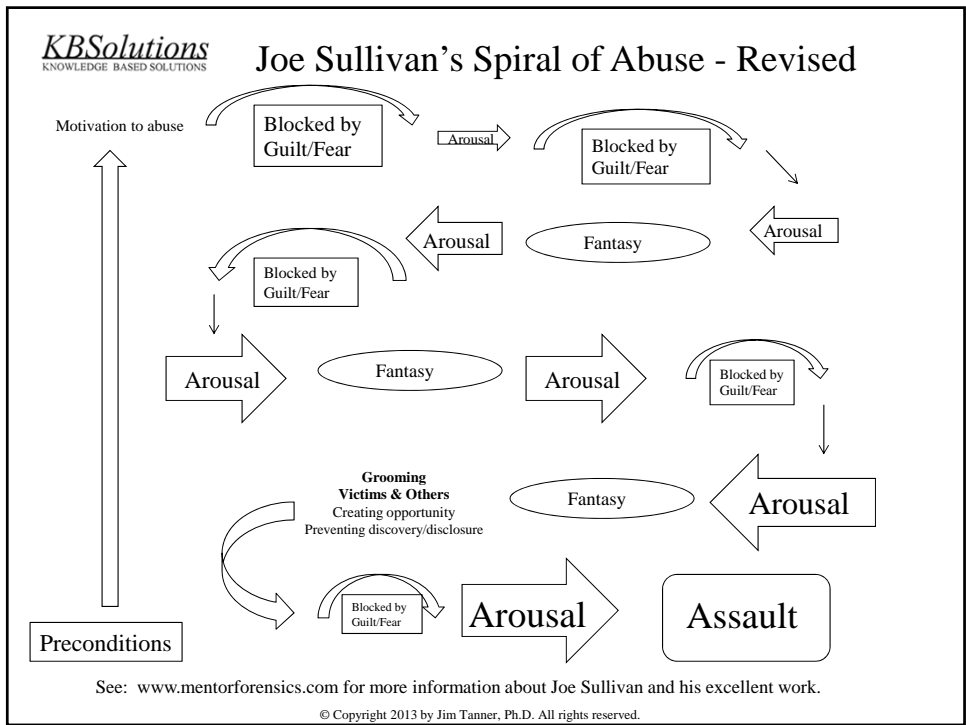
3. Gresham Sykes and David Matza
Techniques of Neutralization

4. Jim Tanner
Integration & developmental process

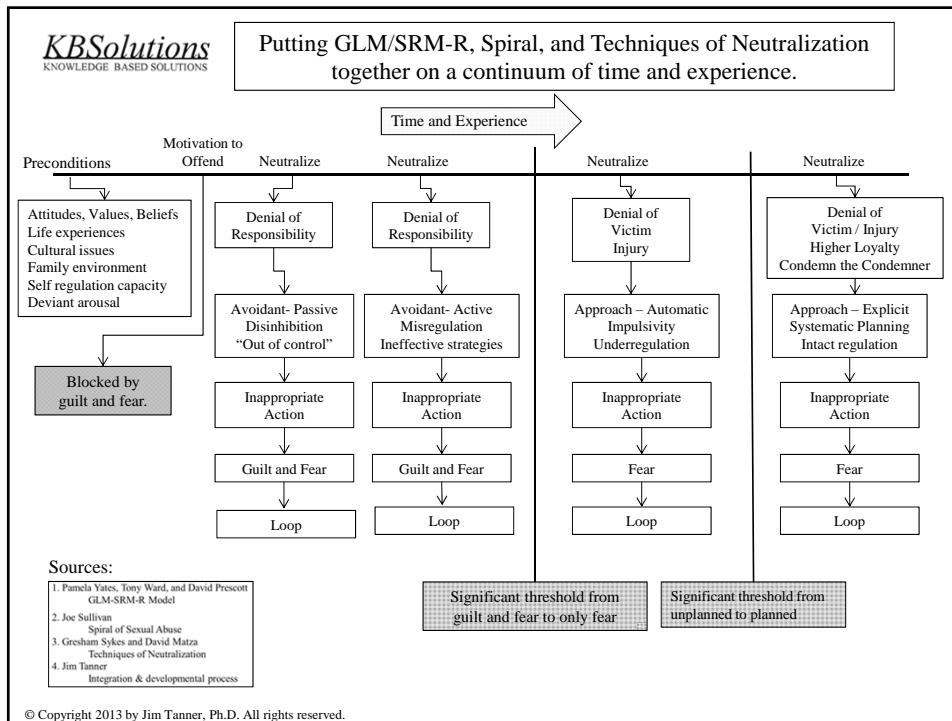


GLM-SRM-R Offense Process





- KB Solutions**
KNOWLEDGE BASED SOLUTIONS
- ### Sykes’ & Matza’s Neutralization Techniques
- 1. Denial of Responsibility**
It’s not my fault. I couldn’t help myself.
 - 2. Denial of Injury**
It really doesn’t hurt them.
 - 3. Denial of Victim**
She wanted it and was asking for it. She seduced me.
 - 4. Condemn the Condemner**
You don’t understand. It’s your response that hurts children.
 - 5. Appeal to Higher Authority**
I was protecting her by teaching her about love.
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KB Solutions
KNOWLEDGE BASED SOLUTIONS

What Makes Web Offenders So Different?

1. Small percentage of all sex offenses (cc 1%)
(Source: www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV194.pdf)
2. Relatively stupid behavior.
3. Drive to find victim outweighs caution.
4. Isolated time with potential victims.
5. Catchments area.

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Theoretically Informed Targets for Sex Offender Management

Finkelhor's Thresholds

Motivation Toward Sexual Deviance	SO must have deviant interests and motivation. Often result of character disorder.	Limited potential for impact. Arousal patterns can be changed somewhat but require willing participant.
Inhibition of Resistance to Cultural Taboos	SO must overcome own socialization. Usually through substance abuse or cognitive distortions.	Good potential for impact. Our best target for treatment. This is where the internet comes into play
Structured Access to Potential Victims	SO must gain private access to victims for sufficient time.	Medium potential for impact. A good target for monitoring. Unfortunately, we have no way to identify the next victim.
Overcoming Victim's Resistance	SO must overcome victim's resistance. Usually done by coercion or manipulation.	Limited potential for impact. Willing SO reduces behavior, unwilling SO learns new skills.

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Why Assess or Manage Digital Elements of a Sex Offender Case?

- The computer is a **"window into the offender's mind"**.
 - We surf in private – we don't think others will see what we do.
 - We tend to look at what interests us and ignore what is uninteresting.
 - We send and receive countless emails and SMS/MMS messages.
 - Much of our 'private' lives can be detected from our digital use.
- Broader and more definitive than polygraph. Polygraph is **VALUABLE**, however...
 - Polygraph requires we **KNOW** which questions to ask (it is a closed system).
 - Polygraph requires we formulate dichotomous questions (again, closed set).
 - Polygraph requires multiple exams to assess potential areas of concern.
 - Polygraph exams require trained experts; results differ between examiners.
 - Polygraph is not admissible in hearings.
 - Computer review requires no advance knowledge of offender (an open system).
 - Computer review can easily establish base-line in a single exam.
 - Computer review can be done by non-technical officers.
 - Computer review results are less person-dependent.
 - Computer reviews are admissible in hearings

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Three Digital Areas to Assess

- **Interests**
 - What interests the offender?
 - Does this align with the presenting charge?
- **Involvement**
 - How involved is the offender with digital sexual content?
 - Frequency
 - Duration
- **Intrusiveness**
 - How intrusive (disruptive) is sexual content in the offender's life?
 - Is the sexual content integrated into the offender's life?

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Eight Ways To Access Sex On The Internet

1. Visit A Web Site (don't forget phones & PDAs)
2. Blogs (actually web sites, but I consider them separately.)
3. Download From A Usegroup
4. Join An IRC Channel (Chat Room)
5. Email Contact
6. Peer to Peer (P2P)
7. Web 2.0 (e.g. SecondLife)
8. Gaming

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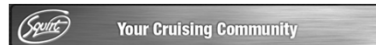
A Simplified Taxonomy of Site Types

1. Broker Site
2. Content Site
 1. User participation sites
 1. User submission sites
 2. Interactive web cam sites
 3. Erotic literature
 4. "Matchmaking"
 5. Resource identification
 2. Passive user sites
 1. Point of purchase site
 2. Marketing site
3. Recruitment sites

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Content Sites

- User Participation
 - Members send in content
 - www.voyeurweb.com - oldest and largest
 - Interactive Web Cams
 - chat based - www.honez.com
 - iFriends "campilot"
 - Erotic Literature
 - www.literotica.com and www.asstr.org
 - Matchmaking
 - www.adultfriendfinder.net
 - www.alt.com
 - Resource identification
 - www.squirt.org



[**literotica.com**]



Alt.Sex.Stories Text Repository
...because the best things in life truly are free.

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Literotica Top Twelve Categories on 10/6/13 by Number of Stories

Category	10/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/09	12/08	12/07
1. "Erotic Couplings – Wild consensual 1 on 1 sex"	39451	37506	34673	31623	28776	24840	22785
2. "Incest – Keeping it in the family"	29095	27593	25442	22655	20399	17243	15285
3. "BDSM – Bondage, D/s, and other power games"	23429	21714	19772	17610	15740	13460	11992
4. "Loving Wives – Adventurous married women & mates"	21885	20672	19104	17090	15163	12919	11563
5. "Group Sex – Orgies, swingers, and others"	16739	15951	14796	13412	12238	10837	9752
6. "Non-Consent/Reluctance – Fantasies of control"	14606	13347	11789	10342	9163	7543	6801
7. "Exhibitionist & Voyeur – Watching and being watched"	13070	12285	11354	10137	9026	7726	6892
8. "Romance – Candlelight, wine and a soft kiss"	12470	12103	11113	9911	8823	7567	6677
9. "Gay Male – Men loving men"	11309	10267	8901	7355	6194	-	-
10. "Lesbian Sex – Women who love other women"	11048	10418	9618	8546	7766	6791	6045
11. "Fetish – Feet, panties, transsexual love and other kinky things"	9081	8355	7426	6577	5797	5000	4317
12. "Mature – May/December lust and love affairs"	8450	7977	7291	6624	5919	5215	4556

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...and of course, the "DeepWeb"

Much, if not most, of the Internet is not available through standard search engines.

There is a considerable amount of content available only through specialized routers.

Increasingly, there is more illicit material (terrorism, CP, drug trafficking, hacker sites, etc.) on the Deep Web. A great deal of CP is found here.

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Types of Internet Offenders

Adapted from earlier work by Tony Krone, 2004

Type	Description / Criteria	Victim Contact	Security
Reactive	Incidental porn use. Stumbles upon porn or responds to pop-ups. <1 hr/mo	No	No
Active Seeker	Actively seeks porn via web sites or Use Groups. < 10 hrs/mo, porn cached.	No	No
Collector	Catalogues any amount of porn. File sharing, < 30 hrs/mo, porn saved.	No	Yes
Engager	Solicits or grooms victims online. > 30 hrs/mo	Yes	Yes
Abuser	Engages in sexual contact with victim met online. >30 hrs/mo	Yes	Yes
Promoter	Produces or distributes pornography. > 40 hrs/mo	Yes	Yes

Security = May attempt to hide some or all material on drive.

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What We Can Learn From Computer Use

1. Use patterns - The TRAPS
 1. **T**hemes – the content or interest areas of porn usage. What proportion was spent on which types of material.
 2. **R**atio – the proportion of porn surfing to total Internet/computer usage.
 3. **A**mount – the total amount of time spent surfing porn sites.
 4. **P**ace – the speed with which one moves from site to site and image to image.
 5. **S**ession – the length of average sessions, frequency of surfing, how deeply into the site did the offender go?

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14 things that make them “Not-Low-Risk”*
(i.e. increased investment in sexual content)

1. More than 10 hours a week of digital sexual content.
2. More than 50% Internet activity is digital sexual behavior.
3. More than 20% of digital sexual content is saved (versus cached).
4. Digital sexual material catalogued or organized.
5. More than 20% of sexual images larger than 30kb.
6. Membership in sexual content site.
7. Nude pictures of defendant on computer.
8. Digital sexual content created or altered by defendant.
9. Erotic literature written by defendant.
10. “Trophy materials” on defendant’s computer.
11. Use Group or P2P was used to obtain digital sexual content.
12. Red Flag themes present in any significant numbers:
Bestiality, Exhibitionism, Voyeurism, Non-Consensual, Minors/Children.
13. Solicitation or grooming of minors using digital approaches.
14. Use of specialized technology: IRC/IM, SMS/MMS, Web 2.0, TOR

*Risk factors indicated in Appendix H, page 184 of the Colorado Standards And Guidelines For The Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment And Behavioral Monitoring Of Adult Sex Offenders.
http://dcj.state.co.us/odvsom/sex_offender/SO_Pdfs/FINAL%202012%20Adult%20Standards%20120712.pdf

A paper discussing this list is available at: www.kbsolutions.com/KBS14factors.pdf

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Steve Brake and I Thinking Out Loud

Internet Behaviors Which May be Indicative of Increased Risk for Contact Offending in Internet Offenders

- 1) Viewing images of children in sexual poses vs non-posed images
- 2) Viewing videos or webcam of children stimulating themselves
- 3) Viewing photos of sex acts among children
- 4) Viewing photos of children engaged in sex acts with adults
- 5) Viewing video of sex between children and adults
- 6) Chatting about explicit acts with children
- 7) Chatting about arousal to own children
- 8) Enticing sex acts during chats with children
- 9) Enticing sex acts on webcam with children
- 10) Taking photos of children engaged in sex acts
- 11) Discussing in-person meetings with chat partners
- 12) Arranging in-person meetings with chat partners
- 13) Meeting chat partners in person for sexual contact

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Other Factors Possibly Related to Increased Risk for Contact Offending in Internet Offenders

- 1) History of other significant sexual boundary crossing behaviors (bestiality, masochism)
- 2) History of physical harm to others
- 3) **Strong antisocial personality traits**

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Factor	Considerations
Descriptors	An analysis of the descriptors used in the search strings can tell us a great deal about the intent of the User. Felony stupid youth will use normal language descriptors and seek age appropriate materials. Sex offenders will use terms like “PTHC” or “PTSC” “kiddie” “preteen” or “lolita”. Use of these types of specific terms are indicators the User should be charged with a crime.
Deftness	What is the youth’s demonstrated level of knowledge regarding P2P? Simple use of P2P does not imply or demonstrate deftness in the technology. Do they, for example, understand that files in the shared folder are SHARED? Do they handle the sexual materials differently than they handle music or videos they have downloaded? How many P2P clients do they use? Are they in ‘silo’ or protected P2P networks (e.g. gigatribe).
Deletion	Is there evidence the youth found age inappropriate exploitive material and NOT deleted it? Conversely, is there evidence the youth has found age inappropriate materials and deleted it? This indicates a lack of interest in exploitive materials. Keeping materials that are exploitive, but age appropriate is not, in and of itself, indication of sexual deviance. Below a certain age, sexual knowledge and interest is an indication of problems. Obviously, an eight year old in possession of sexual materials is a problem. I don’t think it is a sex offender problem, but that child certainly needs intervention.

Paper available at: www.kbsolutions.com/WhatP2P.pdf

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Factor	Considerations
Download	Download size and ratio of types of material is important. What portion of the downloaded materials are exploitative? Were the exploitive materials contained in a file with non-exploitive materials? Was the download large, suggesting it was done without supervision (i.e. overnight). Is there any indication the youth has actually opened or examined the content of the file?
Duration	<p>Duration has two facets; length of time using P2P, and length of time materials were in possession.</p> <p>Length of time using P2P: Does the User have enough experience with sexual content in P2P to realize returns on searches cast a wide net at best and inaccurate one at worst? A youth who has been using P2P for a long period of time should lean the investigation toward 'knowingly' possessing.</p> <p>Length of time materials were in possession: How long were the files containing the illicit materials in the possession of the youth? Did the youth have the time to open and examine the materials? Is there any indication they actually did open and examine the materials (this relates to Download factor above)?</p>

Paper available at: www.kbsolutions.com/WhatP2P.pdf

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	Photographer Who took the picture?	Subject Who is in the picture?	Sender Who sent the picture?	Recipient Who received the picture?
Age	Age of Photographer(s)	Age of Subjects(s)	Age of sender(s)	Age of recipient(s)
Gender	Gender of photographer(s)	Gender of subject(s)	Gender of sender(s)	Gender of recipient(s)
Volume	<p>How many images were taken?</p> <p>How many photographers were involved?</p>	<p>How many subjects were in the images?</p> <p>How many images were created of the subject(s)?</p>	<p>How many images did the sender send?</p> <p>How many individuals sent the images?</p>	<p>How many individuals received the images?</p> <p>How many images were received by each recipient?</p>
Consent	<p>Did the photographer have the subject's consent to take the image?</p> <p>Was there coercion or grooming by the photographer(s)?</p>	<p>Did the subject give consent to be photographed?</p> <p>Did the subject feel pressured or coerced into have the image(s) taken?</p>	<p>Did the sender have the subject's permission to send the image(s)?</p>	<p>Did the recipient have the subject's permission to receive or view the image(s)?</p>
Effect	<p>What was the effect of the images on the photographer(s)?</p>	<p>What was the effect on the subject of the image(s) being taken?</p>	<p>What was the effect on the sender of the image(s) being disseminated?</p> <p>What was the effect on the subject of the sender disseminating the image(s)?</p>	<p>What was the effect on the recipient of the image(s) being disseminated?</p> <p>What was the effect on the subject of the image(s) being sent to the specific recipient(s)?</p>

Paper available at www.kbsolutions.com/SextingGrid.pdf

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Fantasy in Chat: Decision Points

Factor	Considerations
Focus	Focus means two things with regard to fantasy. First, how narrow is the scope of the fantasy? Is the individual willing to participate in any fantasy, or only specific topics? Do the topics have a common theme regarding status, power, age, knowledge, physical stature or relationship? Second, how insistent is the individual about engaging in fantasy? Is the individual willing to engage others without fantasy? How soon in an encounter does the individual seek fantasy or role play?
Frequency	The frequency of fantasy or role play has significant effect on the fantasy leading to real life sexual behavior. A fantasy played frequently becomes a powerful stimulus to engage in the behavior 'in real life'. It normalizes the fantasy behavior and conditions sexual response to the fantasy behavior.
Facilitation	Are there elements in the individuals real life which would facilitate acting out the fantasy? Does the individual have access to persons similar to the fantasy partner(s)? Does the individual have the ability to control elements in another's life such that they could be groomed or coerced into participating in the fantasy behavior?
Fixation	Is the fantasy fixated on a real, accessible person? Fantasizing about a specific person in one's life is much more likely to become a planning fantasy and lead to real life behavior than are fantasies about a celebrity, generic person, or stranger. Movement from 'would do' to 'will do' is reinforced when the target of the fantasy is actually in one's life. The probability of engaging a celebrity in sexual behavior is understood to be remote for those absent mental illness. A generic person in a fantasy is by definition nameless and faceless, thus unavailable for real life behavior. However, fantasy about a person who is real and accessible can turn fantasy to planning rather than imaginative relief. Repeated fantasy about individuals within one's life increase the probability of real life behavior with that individual.

Paper available at: www.kbsolutions.com/Fantasy.pdf

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Thank you for your attention.

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