# #digitaldeviance

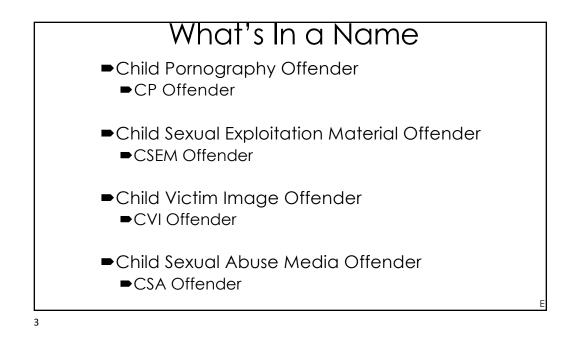
**Understanding Online Sexual Offense Behavior** 

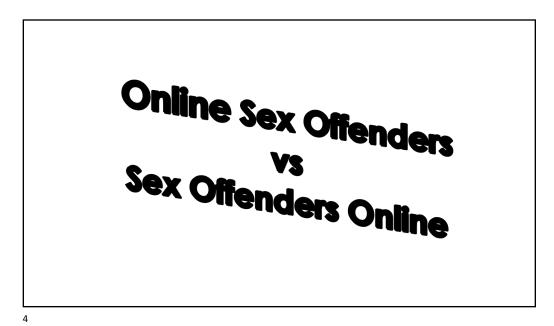
David Delmonico, Ph.D., LPC delmonico@duq.edu www.linktree.com/daviddelmonico

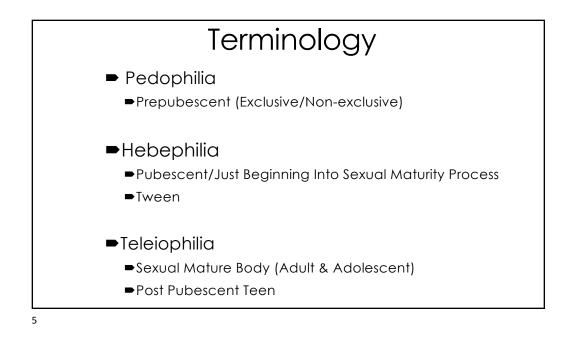
> & Elizabeth Griffin, MA, LMFT elizgrif@gmail.com 952-451-0771

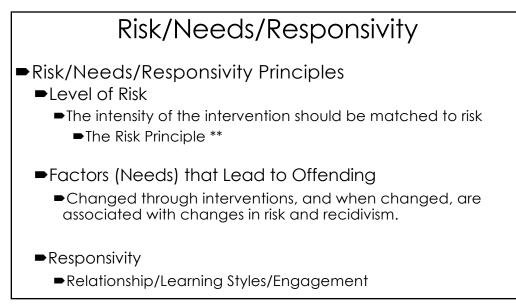
### www.internetbehavior.com/so2024

Online Sexual Offending (Seto, 2013)
 Online sexual offending is another version of CSO
 Online sexual offending is a new form of sexual offending that requires the development of new explanatory models
 Online sexual offending is the result of factors associated with problematic internet/technology use
 Online sexual offending is the result of factors associated with sexual compulsivity/hypersexuality
 In 2024...









# **Risk Principle**

► High Risk = High Intensity Consequences/Treatment

► Low Risk = Low Intensity Consequences/Treatment

The risk for recidivism increases if the risk principle is not followed

# **Risk/Needs/Responsivity**

- Risk/Needs/Responsivity Principles
  - Level of Risk
    - The intensity of the intervention should be matched to risk
       The Risk Principle \*\*
  - ► Factors (Needs) that Lead to Offending
    - Changed through interventions, and when changed, are associated with changes in risk and recidivism.
  - Responsivity
    - Relationship/Learning Styles/Engagement

# DRF Offline Sexual Offending

ANTISOCIALITY Criminal Attitudes/Beliefs Relationship Instability General Social Rejection Lack of Concern for Others Impulsivity Poor Problem Solving Negative Emotionality

Negative Social Influences

# SEXUAL DEVIANCE

Deviant Sexual Interest

Emotional Congruence w/Children

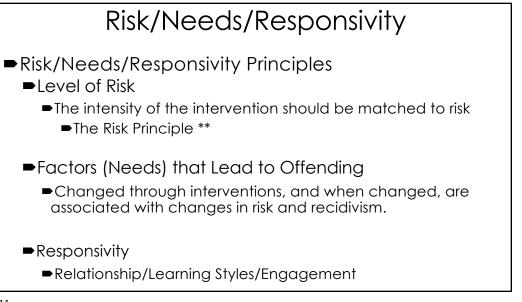
Hostility Toward Women

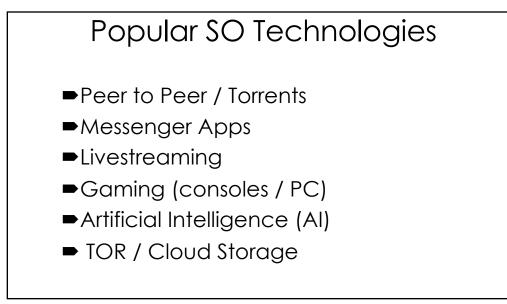
Sexual Drive and Preoccupation

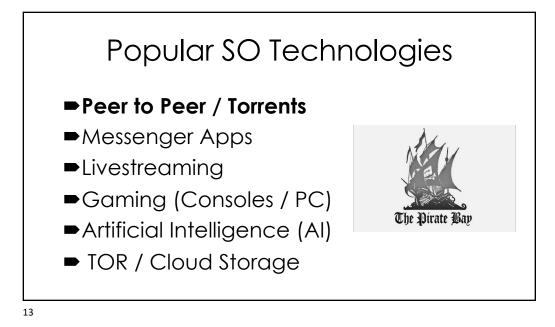
Sexualized Coping

Treatment Issues (CSAM Non Production Offenders)

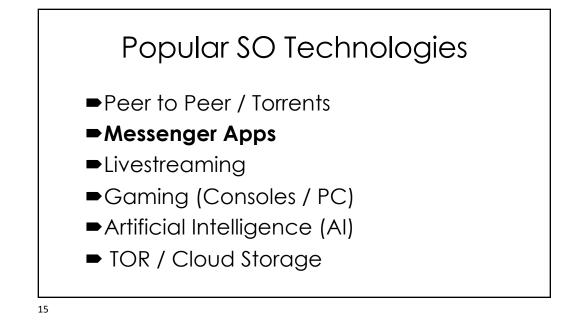
- Emotional Regulation (Middleton et al., 2006; Laulik et al., 2007; Beech & Elliott, 2009; Marshall et al., 2012; Barnett & Mann 2013)
- Social Skills/Intimacy Deficits (Middleton et al., 2006; Laulik et al., 2007; Beech & Elliott, 2009; Marshall et al., 2012; Barnett & Mann 2013)
- Deviant Arousal (Beech & Elliott 2009, Seto et al., 2006; Seto, 2013; Babchishin et al., 2015)
- Online Hypersexuality (Kaplan & First, 2009; Seto, 2013)
- Problematic Internet Use (Quayle et al., 2003; Beech & Elliott 2009; Ray, Kimois, & Seto, 2014; Rimer, 2019)
  - Psychology of Technology (Suler, 1999; Rimer, 2019)
  - Victim Awareness (Quayle et al., 2002; Burke et al., 2020; Seto, 2013; Meridian et al., 2018; Rimer 2019)

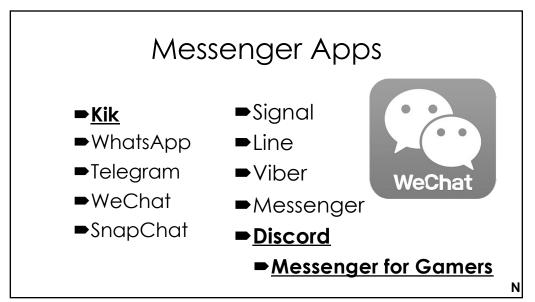


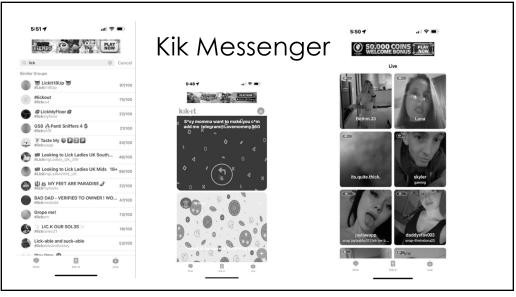


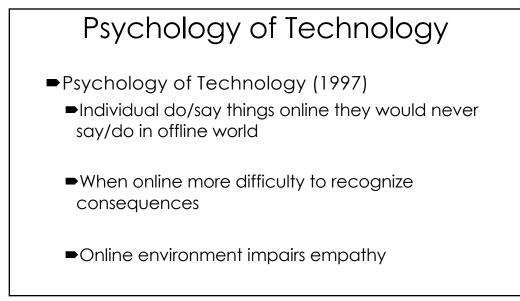


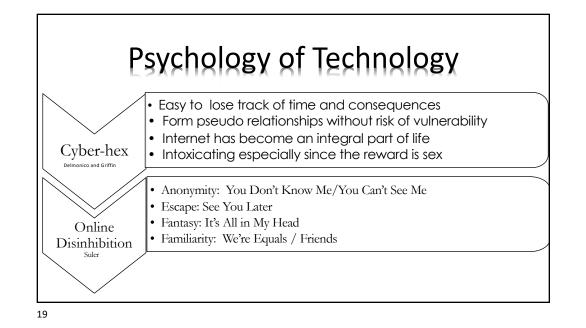


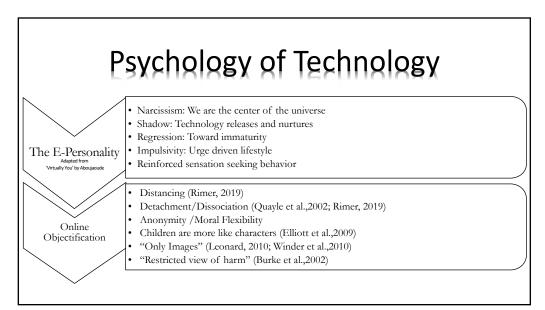






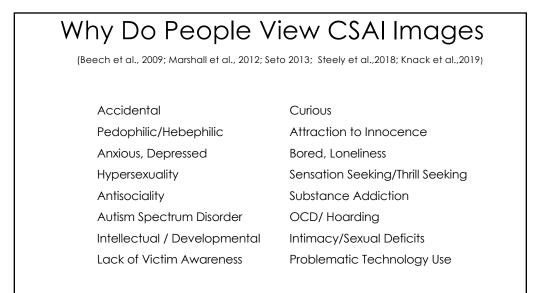


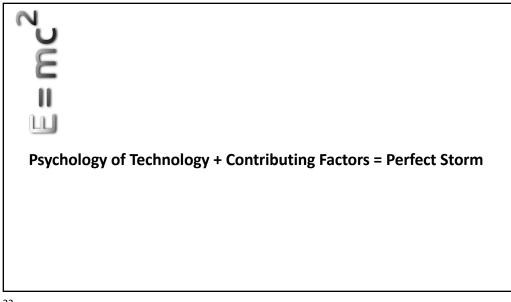




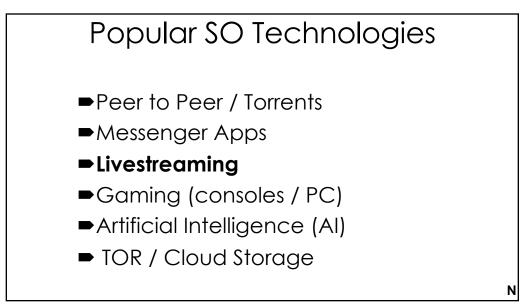
# Psychology of Technology

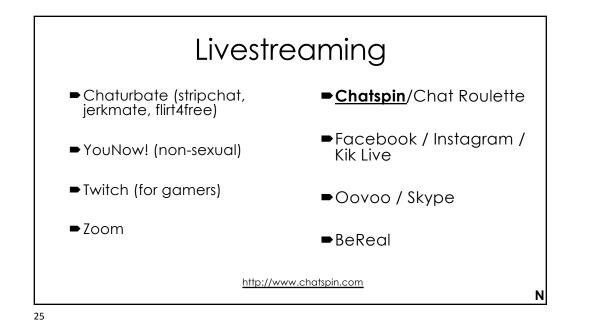
- It is recognized that these features of technology cannot be ignored as a factor in sexual offense behavior in the online world. (Quayle et al., 2010; Seto, 2013; Rimer, 2019)
- Function of the Internet is a crucial aspect of some types of online sexual offending (Merdian et al. 2016; Sheldon and Howe, 2007; Surjadi, 2010)

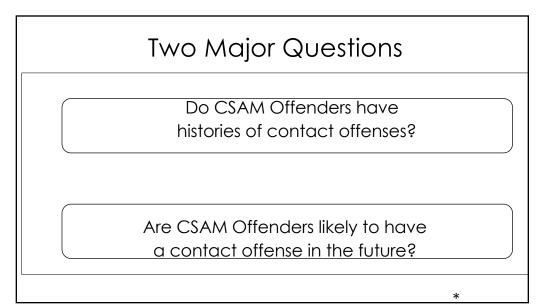






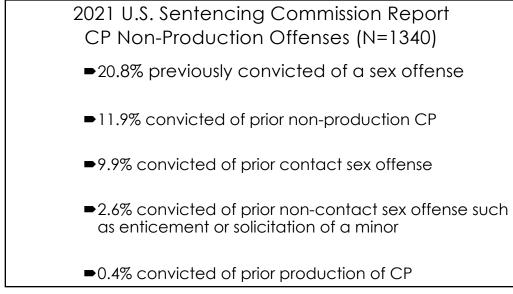


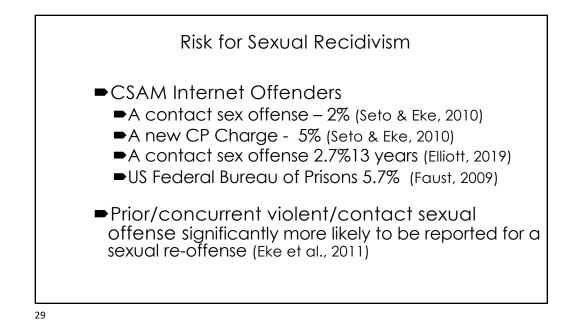




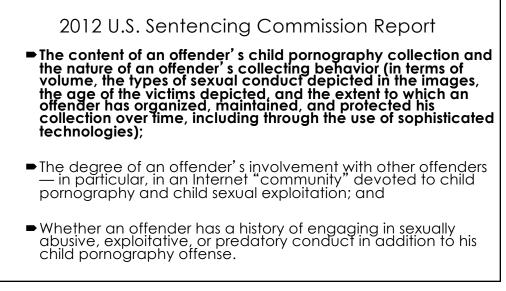
# Contact Offense History Among CSAI Offenders

| 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, Eakin, Hoffer, Muirhead, Sheldon, 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)  |
| Average 39%   |             |
| Average 39%   |             |











# 2021 U.S. Sentencing Commission Report CP Non-Production Offenses

- In fiscal year 2019, non-production child pornography offenses involved a median number of 4,265 images, with some offenders possessing and distributing millions of images and videos.
- Over half (52.2%) of non-production child pornography offenses in fiscal year 2019 included images or videos of infants or toddlers, and nearly every offense (99.4%) included prepubescent victims.
- In 2019, 84% of non-production child pornography offenses involved sadistic or masochistic conduct of an infant or toddler.

# 2012 U.S. Sentencing Commission Report

The content of an offender's child pornography collection and the nature of an offender's collecting behavior (in terms of volume, the types of sexual conduct depicted in the images, the age of the victims depicted, and the extent to which an offender has organized, maintained, and protected his collection over time, including through the use of sophisticated technologies);

### The degree of an offender's involvement with other offenders — in particular, in an Internet "community" devoted to child pornography and child sexual exploitation; and

 Whether an offender has a history of engaging in sexually abusive, exploitative, or predatory conduct in addition to his child pornography offense.

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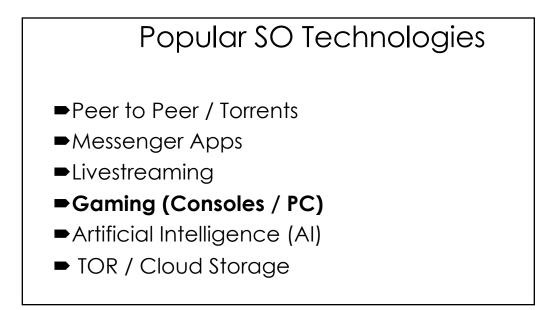
2021 U.S. Sentencing Commission Report CP Non-Production Offenses

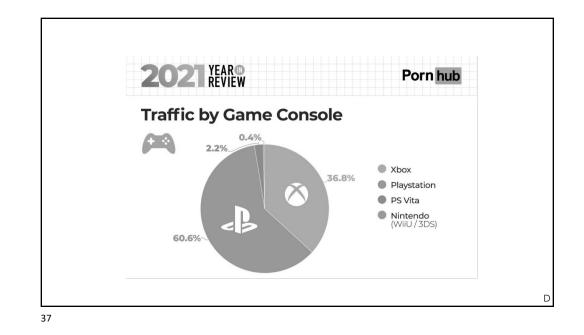
The Commission cautioned that while the culpability of offenders may be affected by their degree of participation in online child pornography communities and their use of sophisticated technology to share child pornography....existing social science research was inconclusive regarding whether an offender's degree of community involvement was associated with an increased risk of committing other sex offenses.

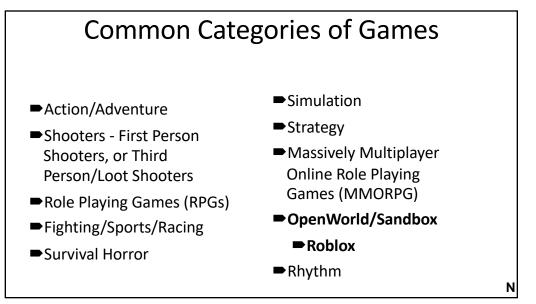
# 2012 U.S. Sentencing Commission Report

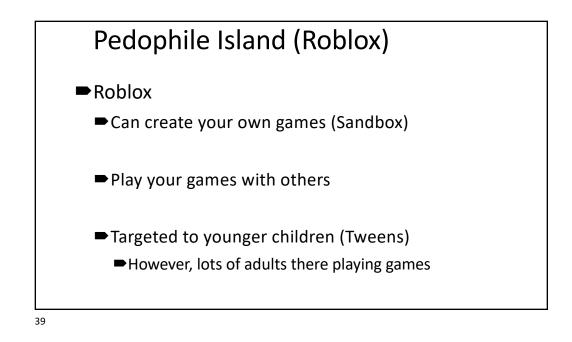
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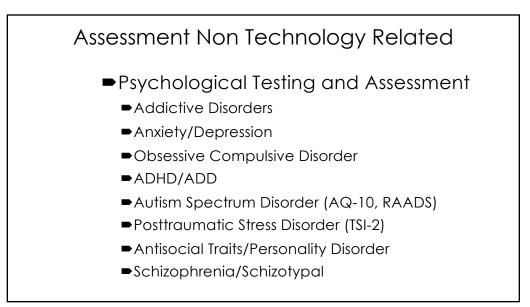






# Benefits of Gaming

- Gaming provides scaffolding for socialization
- Immediate Relationship Building
  - Gamers speak common language
  - Easily build bonds with one another IRL (In Real Life)
- Increases creativity
- Improves understanding of failure, losing, and practice
- ► INcreases frustration tolerance/Decreases impulsivity



# Offline/Online Sexual Compulsivity Assessment

- Screening Offline Hypersexuality/Sexual Compulsivity/Sex Addiction
  - Sexual Addiction Screening Test (SAST) (Carnes)
  - Sexual Dependency Inventory (SDI) (Carnes)
  - Sexual Behavior Inventory (SBI) (Garos)
  - ► Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (HBI) (Reid, et al.)
  - Pornography Consumption Inventory (PCI) (Reid, et al.)
  - Hypersexual Behavior Consequences Scale (HBCS) (Reid, et al.)

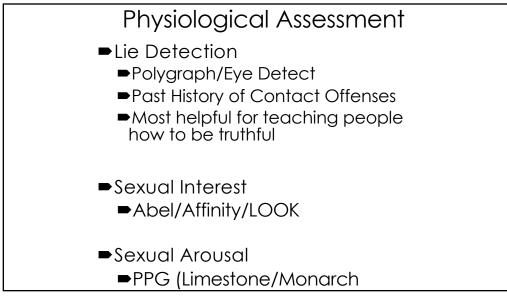
Internet Sex Screening Text



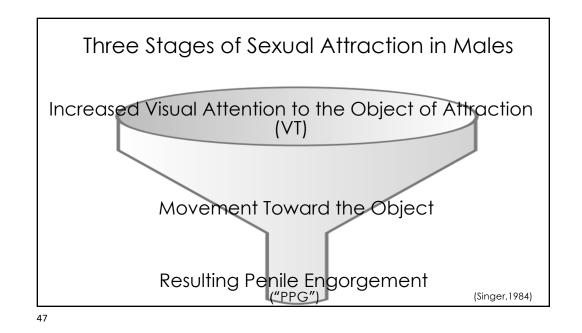


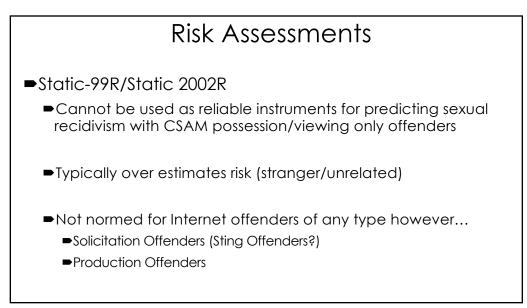
- ■Contact Offenders (n=120)
  - Smaller age range of images
- ■Non-Contact Offenders (n=124)
  - More likely to possess extreme pornography
  - ► Larger collections with larger age range of victim

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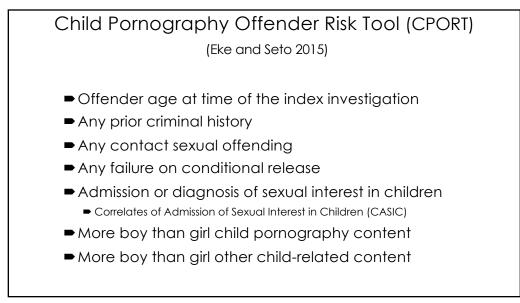
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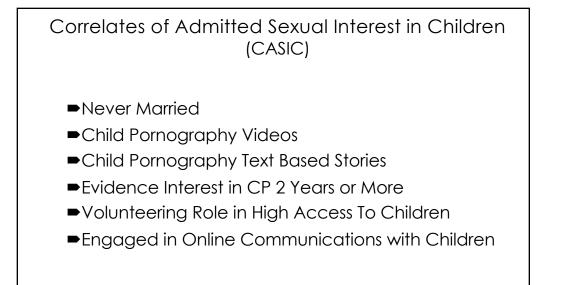




# Risk Assessments

- Modified Risk Matrix 2000
  - Scores on the modified version were a significant predictor of sexual recidivism for online offender (Wakeling et al., 2011)
  - ► After 1 year 2.1%/After 2 years 3.1%





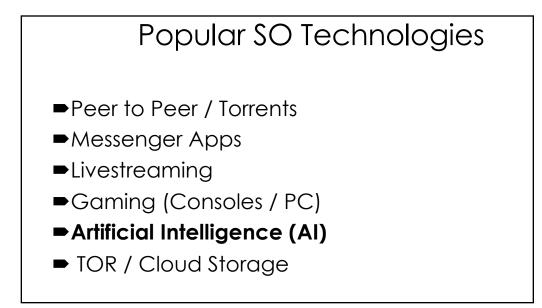
# STABLE 2007

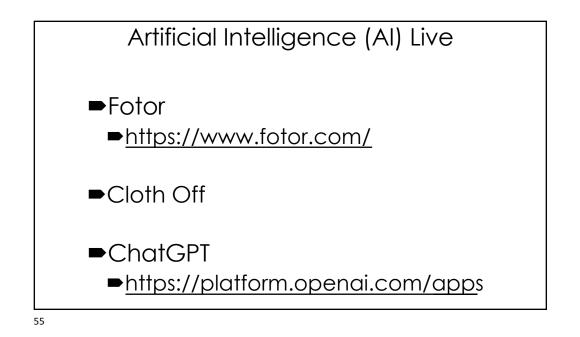
- Brankley, A. E., Babchishin, K. M., & Hanson, R. K. (2019). STABLE-2007 demonstrates predictive and incremental validity in assessing risk-relevant propensities for sexual offending: A meta-analysis.
- Link to Video discussing findings with CSAM only offenders can be found at www.internetbehavior.com/so2024
- Promising however more research is needed
- Doesn't address all of the treatment issues noted in the literature

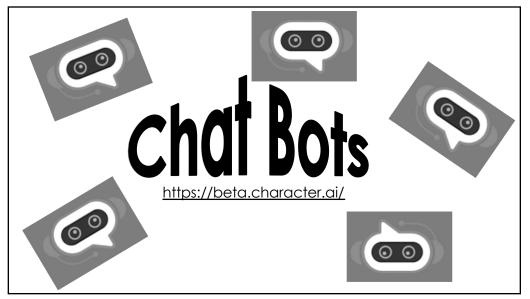
# **Protective Factors**

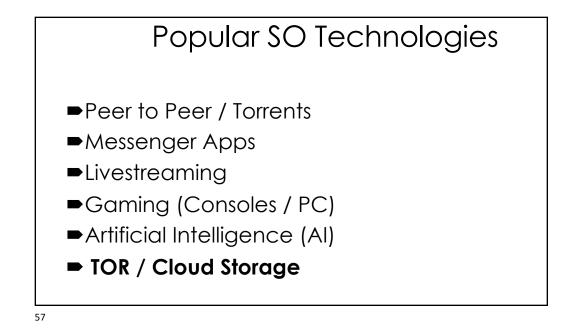
(de Vries, Mann, Maruna, and Thornton, 2015)

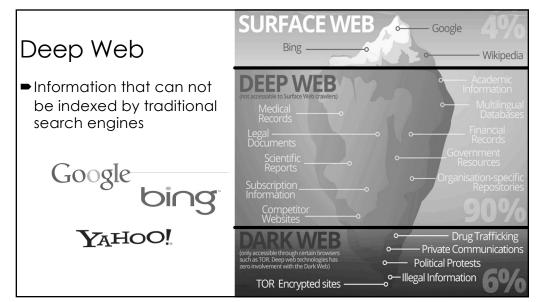
- Healthy Sexual Interests
- Capacity for Emotional Intimacy
- Constructive Social/Professional Support
- Goal Directed Living
- Good Problem Solving
- Engaged in Employment/Constructive Leisure
- Sobriety
- Hopeful, Optimistic, Motivated Attitude to Desistance
- ► SAPROF-S0

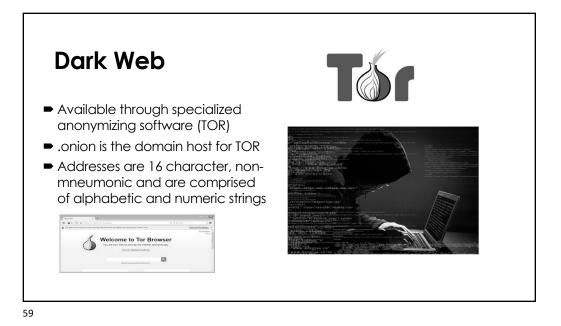


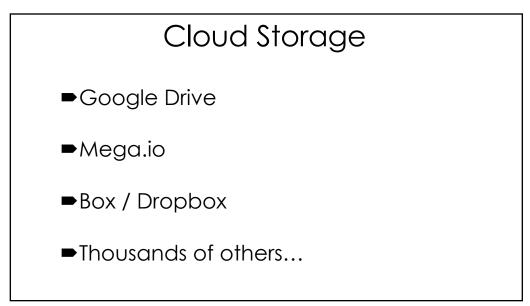












# Problems with Zero Tolerance

- Banning SOs from digital devices doesn't reduce recidivism
  - Encourages Secret Keeping
  - Increases Social Isolation/Rejection/Disconnect
  - Decreases Business or Employment Opportunities
  - Interferes with Skill Development
    - Managing Emotions/Boredom/Health Technology Use
  - ► Avoidance is not an Effective Strategy

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# Electronic Management Electronic Management Blocking Software/Filters Monitoring Internet Probation and Parole Control (IPPC) Remote-Com Covenant Eyes