



What Are We Up Against? Measuring Sex Offender Entrenchment

Facilitator:

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A Note To Clarify Who's Guilty



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A Bit About Me

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 39 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 1,300 sex offenders' computers.
10. Instructor on field computer forensics for APPA, NLECTC, HTCIA, USDOJ, DOD, ICAC and other "alphabet" agencies in the US and Europe.
11. Designed Field Search, a computer forensic program distributed free to law enforcement. Field Search is in use world-wide.
12. Master Trainer for Field Search Instructors.



Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review SSOTR "Sotter"

Developed by Jim Tanner, Ph.D. and Stephen Brake, Ph.D.

May be freely used by probation and treatment agencies.

The SSOTR is not an evaluation or assessment tool in the traditional sense. It is a structured protocol designed to assist treatment teams in identifying and avoiding sex offenders grooming, splitting, and misdirecting the team over time. The SSOTR provides a structured approach to reviewing the case and establishing treatment and supervision goals. By answering the SSOTR questions about an offender, professionals are taken through a structured review of the offender's treatment and management process.

The SSOTR is available free at: www.kbsolutions.com/ssotr.pdf



Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review (SSOTR) – available at www.kbsolutions.com

- Developed in response to a research project for the Colorado 20th Judicial District.
- It is a structured review designed to keep professionals on track when dealing with sex offenders.
- It is NOT an assessment of the offender, rather it is a process to focus the treatment team on important issues in supervision and treatment.
- It is designed to keep treatment team aligned and focused.
- Consists of 31 questions (adult form) or 33 questions (juvenile form) that require binary responses.

The Adult SSOTR

Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review Case Review Sheet			
Client: _____			Date: _____
<small>(Underlined items are those for which a blank is allowed)</small>			
Review Element	Achieved	Current Focus	Progress Notes
1. Fully admits offense.No denial.	Y N	Y N	
2. Greater detail of offense(s).	Y N	Y N	
<u>3. Non-deceptive disclosure poly.</u>	Y N	Y N	
4. Clarification process complete.	Y N	Y N	
5. Restitution plan in place.	Y N	Y N	
6. Full compliance with conditions.	Y N	Y N	
7. I&E all cognitive distortions.	Y N	Y N	
8. I&E own offense cycle.	Y N	Y N	
9. Demonstrates all interventions.	Y N	Y N	
10. I&E high risk situations	Y N	Y N	
11. Initiates regular tool use.	Y N	Y N	
12. Protects possible victims.	Y N	Y N	
13. I&E sexual arousal patterns	Y N	Y N	
<u>14. Lower deviant arousal/interest</u>	Y N	Y N	
15. Prevention plan in place.	Y N	Y N	
<u>16. Others informed by Tx Team.</u>	Y N	Y N	
17. Views self as ongoing risk.	Y N	Y N	
18. Externalizes life style control.	Y N	Y N	
19. Pro-social sexual attitudes.	Y N	Y N	
20. Passes monitoring polygraphs.	Y N	Y N	
21. Protects family from self.	Y N	Y N	
22. Eliminates manipulation.	Y N	Y N	
23. Eliminates secrecy.	Y N	Y N	
24. Confronts others in group.	Y N	Y N	
25. Safe living arrangements.	Y N	Y N	
<u>26. Active substance abuse Tx.</u>	Y N	Y N	
27. Anger management work.	Y N	Y N	
28. Eliminates isolation.	Y N	Y N	
29. Financial stability.	Y N	Y N	
30. Restitution to community.	Y N	Y N	
31. Relinquishes "Victim Stance".	Y N	Y N	

Created by Jim Tannek, Ph.D. & Stephen Drake, Ph.D. For further information contact jim@kbsolutions.com

Three Basic Elements

1. Offender assumes responsibility for past behavior.
2. Offender takes steps toward increased safety.
3. Offender makes necessary collateral lifestyle changes.



Explanation of Review Questions

Assumes Responsibility for Past Behavior:

1. Fully Admits Offense(s) - No denial.

- No Offender exhibits any form of denial concerning current offense.
- Yes. The offender is not exhibiting any form of denial and recognizes the benefit of telling the truth about all aspects of the offense.

2. Greater detail of offense(s).

- No. Offender provides a level of detail for current offense(s) that is equal to or less than the level of detail provided by the victim statements or official records of these cases.
- Yes Offender is providing more detail than are the victim(s) or official reports of the current offense(s).

3. Non-deceptive disclosure polygraphs.

- No The offender has not yet provided a non-deceptive polygraph which covers his/her entire sexual history.
- Yes The offender has provided a non-deceptive polygraph which covers his/her entire sexual history
- Blank Allowed only if your jurisdiction does not use polygraph as a monitoring tool.

4. Clarification process complete.

- No The offender has not developed an approved clarification plan or has not yet provided the group or community, and victim (assuming victim is willing to do so) with a clarification of the offense in accordance with this approved clarification plan.
- Yes The offender has developed a clarification plan, has written a clarification letter and shared it with the treatment group, and is able to explain his/her understanding of the healing that can result from this process. If the victim is willing, the offender **must** have presented this letter to the victim(s) in a controlled setting and answered all questions in accordance with the written clarification plan. If the victim is not willing to do a clarification, the offender must have provided a mock clarification to the group and/or participated in a community response panel presentation.

5. Restitution plan in place.

- No The offender has no written plan outlining his responsibilities to assist in the treatment and restitution of the victim(s) of his offenses.
- Yes The offender has developed an approved plan which outlines **how** he/she will assist the victim(s) in obtaining required treatment and/or support to repair damage resulting from the offense and is able to explain his/her understanding of the healing that can result from this process.

Takes Steps Toward Increased Safety

6. Full compliance with conditions and goals.

- No The offender is not 100% in compliance with:
A. Terms and conditions of Probation/Parole or supervision.
B. Terms of the treatment contract.
C. Agreed upon goals (approach and avoidance) of treatment.
- Yes The offender is 100% in compliance with all terms of supervision and treatment goals.

7. I&E all cognitive distortions and replaces distortions with pro-social thinking.

- No. The offender cannot accurately and completely **Identify** and **Explain** all of his/her patterns of cognitive distortions.
- Yes The offender can accurately and completely **Identify** and **Explain** all of his/her patterns of cognitive distortions. He/she can replace distortions with appropriate pro-social thoughts.

8. I&E own offense cycle.

- No. The offender cannot accurately and completely **Identify** and **Explain** the components of his/her personal offense cycle and their interrelationships
- Yes The offender can accurately and completely **Identify** and **Explain** each component of his/her personal offense cycle. The offender can explain how these elements interrelate and lead to potential offenses and how various interventions can assist to avoid offenses.

<i>KBSolutions</i> <small>KNOWLEDGE BASED SOLUTIONS</small>	Steps Towards Safety
9. Demonstrates all interventions.	
No	The offender cannot explain and demonstrate all intervention tools taught by the treatment provider.
Yes	The offender can explain and demonstrate all intervention tools taught by the treatment provider and understands how such interventions can lead to a more fulfilling and pro-social lifestyle.
10. I&E high risk situations	
No.	The offender cannot accurately and completely <u>Identify</u> and <u>Explain all</u> elements which make a situation high risk for the offender.
Yes	The offender can accurately and completely <u>Identify</u> and <u>Explain all</u> elements which make a situation high risk for the offender

<i>KBSolutions</i> <small>KNOWLEDGE BASED SOLUTIONS</small>	Steps Towards Safety
11. Initiates regular tool use.	
No	The offender does not demonstrate (through externally verified means) the regular use of intervention tools.
Yes	The offender demonstrates regular use of intervention tools. This demonstration must take the form of <u>external verification</u> of the tool use by members of the offender's containment group. Self report of tool use does not warrant a "yes".
12. <u>Protects</u> possible victims	
No.	The offender does not demonstrate through his/her behavior that he/she places the safety of potential victims above his/her personal well-being.
Yes	The offender demonstrates through his/her behavior that he/she places the safety of potential victims above his/her personal well-being. This demonstration must take the form of <u>external verification</u> by members of the offender's containment group. This could include appropriate notification of potential victims.

13. I&E own sexual arousal patterns.

- No The offender cannot accurately and completely Identify and Explain his own sexual arousal patterns.
- Yes The offender can accurately and completely Identify and Explain his own sexual arousal patterns.

14. Lower deviant arousal/interest.

- No The offender has not reduced deviant sexual arousal or interest (as measured by PPG or VT).
- Yes The offender has reduced deviant sexual arousal or interest (as measured by PPG or VT).
- Blank The offender never displayed deviant arousal by objective measure or self report or the offender's treatment provider does not utilize objective measures to detect deviant sexual arousal or interests.

15. Prevention plan in place.

- No The offender has no written and approved sexual offense prevention plan.
- Yes The offender has a written and approved sexual offense prevention plan and can describe the benefit of having done so.

16. Develops appropriate and positive support system.

- No Offender does not develop or sustain appropriate and positive relationships with individuals who are fully informed of his/her relevant history.
- Yes. Offender develops or sustains appropriate and positive relationships with individuals who are fully informed by the treatment team of the offender's history.

17. Views self as ongoing risk and mediates ongoing risk.

- No The offender minimizes or denies his/her ongoing risk. - or - The offender believes "this will never happen again".
- or - The offender believes he/she is "cured".
- Yes The offender understands and can explain his/her ongoing risk and this allows him/her to develop appropriate approach goals to mediate these risks.

18. Externalizes life style control.

- No. The offender establishes a containment or safety plan which relies on self-management or on uninformed or under-informed others. The locus of control of containment lies with the offender.
- Yes The offender establishes a containment or safety plan which places the locus of control outside the offender and can explain the benefits to himself and the community of doing so. Those individuals who are a part of the containment plan or safety plan are appropriately informed.

19. Pro-social sexual attitudes.

- No. The offender harbors beliefs, attitudes or thoughts which support sexual offending. This includes verbal disrespect of women, children, and others.
- Yes. The offender has identified and rejected all beliefs, attitudes or thoughts which support sexual offending and demonstrates respect for others. The offender has developed appropriate approach goals for pro-social activities.

20. Passes monitoring polygraphs.

- No. The offender was determined to be deceptive or "non-conclusive" on a monitoring polygraph during the period of the review.
- Yes The offender was determined to be non-deceptive on a monitoring polygraph during the period of the review.
- Blank The offender did not take a monitoring polygraph during the period of the review.

21. Protects family from self.

- No. Does not comply with no-contact conditions, and/or does not encourage family to be in treatment.
- Yes. Willing to have no contact with family if prohibited by treatment team and can explain how this contributes to the safety of his family and community and encourages family involvement in treatment.
- Blank The offender has no family involved and/or family does not wish involvement.

Necessary Collateral Life Style Changes

22. Eliminates manipulation and promotes honesty

- No. The offender attempts to manipulate the treatment provider, supervising officer, employer, potential victim, or any significant other during the review period.
- Yes The offender deals honestly and openly with the treatment provider, supervising officer, employer, potential victim, or any significant other during the review period.

23. Eliminates secrecy and promotes transparency

- No. The offender hides or attempts to hide aspects of his/her life from the treatment provider, supervising officer, and/or any significant other during the review period.
- Yes The offender takes steps to reveal all aspects of his/her life to the treatment provider, supervising officer, and/or significant other during the review period. The offender understands and can explain the benefit to self, family and community of transparency.

24. Confronts others in group.

- No. The offender does not confront others during treatment groups.
- Yes The offender appropriately confronts others during treatment groups, understands and can explain how this promotes safety.

25. Safe living arrangements

- No. Lives in an area close to high-risk environment and/or lives with uninformed person(s) who maximize risk.
- Yes Chooses to live in a relatively risk free environment, lives with informed person(s) who are part of containment and can explain hazards present in his/her living arrangement.

26. Active substance abuse treatment.

- No. The offender has not actively participated in substance abuse treatment during the review period.
- Yes. The offender has actively participated in substance abuse treatment during the review period.
- Blank Substance use was **not** involved in any of the offender's offenses AND it has been determined the offender is not in need of substance abuse treatment through a validated substance abuse assessment.

27. Anger management work.

- No. The offender is not currently involved in anger management treatment.
- Yes. The offender is currently involved in anger management in treatment and can demonstrate that he/she continues to utilize these skills. Note: anger management in treatment is an ongoing part of the sexual offender's offense specific treatment.

28. Seeks social involvement.

- No. Offender has more than 20% of his non-sleeping time spent in isolation from others. (This item MUST be marked "No" if the offender has not sustained or developed relationships with others in his/her life - see item #16)
- Yes. Offender has 20% or less of his non-sleeping time spent in isolation from others and can explain the benefit of social involvement.

29. Financial stability

- No. Offender is not financially stable.
- Yes. Offender is financially stable.

30 Restitution to community

- No. Offender has not developed a community restitution plan or is not in compliance with a community restitution plan.
- Yes. Offender has developed a community restitution plan which demonstrates his/her desire to restore a sense of safety to the community AND the offender is actively taking steps to promote a sense of community well-being by implementing this plan.

31. Pro-social focus.

- No. The offender is focused on his/her "losses" and "needs".
- Yes. The offender is focused on his pro-social needs and the needs of the victim and community. The offender places the needs of the victim and/or community over his/her personal needs.

How To Use The SSOTR

In the paragraphs that follow the term "treatment team" is considered to include, at a minimum, the treatment professionals, the supervising agent, **and the offender**. Clients (offenders) should always be a part of any evaluation of progress and goal setting.

The SSOTR is not an evaluation or assessment tool in the traditional sense. It is a structured protocol designed to assist treatment teams in identifying and avoiding sex offenders inadvertently or purposively grooming, splitting, and misdirecting the team over time. The SSOTR provides a structured approach to reviewing the case and establishing treatment and supervision goals. By answering the SSOTR questions professionals **and the client** are taken through a structured review of the offender's treatment and management process.

The strength of the tool is alignment of the team AND focusing the team on what the next step should be. Rarely does an offender score an 'achieved' in every category. The challenge for the team is to prioritize what should be the focus in the next evaluation period. Use of the SSOTR provides a chance for the team to align on what is needed. This not only provides clarity for the team, but clarity for the client. Obviously a client cannot work on all 31 elements at once. Unfortunately, clients also don't always maintain progress on elements once achieved. The SSOTR is a structured way for the team (and client) to review progress, establish agreement, and designate goals.

Additionally, the instrument is useful in countering the understandable tendency for professionals (therapists in particular) to see progress in their offender clients when there may be little. The instrument also works the other way around - a client may have progressed more than you think. In either case, paying attention to the coding rules helps guard against these kinds of "drifts".

The Tx team (probation, treatment provider, other significant individuals, the client, etc.) can use the SSOTR to ensure they are all on the same page. Quarterly or semi-annually is probably a good time frame. There are a variety of ways it is being used across the country:

1. Tx team completes it in a staffing. The most time demanding approach.
2. Tx team fills it out independently then compares results in a staffing - more time efficient.
3. OFFENDER fills it out and reviews it with Tx team - an interesting twist that is extremely eye opening as well as being empowering to the client.

The JSSOTR – Juvenile version of the SSOTR

Juvenile Structured Sex Offender Treatment Review

Client: _____ Date: _____

(Underlined items are those for which a blank is allowed)

Review Element	Achieved	Current Focus	Progress Notes
1. Fully admits offense-No denial.	Y N	Y N	
2. Greater detail of offense(s).	Y N	Y N	
3. <u>Non-deviant disclosure poly.</u>	Y N	Y N	
4. Clarification process complete.	Y N	Y N	
5. Full compliance.	Y N	Y N	
6. I&E all cognitive distortions.	Y N	Y N	
7. I&E own offense cycle.	Y N	Y N	
8. Demonstrates all interventions.	Y N	Y N	
9. I&E high risk situations	Y N	Y N	
10. Initiates regular tool use.	Y N	Y N	
11. Protects possible victims.	Y N	Y N	
12. Accepts sexual orientation	Y N	Y N	
13. I&E sexual arousal patterns	Y N	Y N	
14. Understands sex boundaries	Y N	Y N	
15. <u>Lower deviant arousal/interest</u>	Y N	Y N	
16. Fewer intrusive thoughts.	Y N	Y N	
17. Safety plan in place.	Y N	Y N	
18. Family involved in treatment	Y N	Y N	
19. Family acknowledges risk.	Y N	Y N	
20. Family maintains supervision	Y N	Y N	
21. Juvenile follows safety plan.	Y N	Y N	
22. Parents set positive example.	Y N	Y N	
23. Accepts need for vigilance.	Y N	Y N	
24. Passes monitoring polygraphs.	Y N	Y N	
25. Eliminates manipulation.	Y N	Y N	
26. Eliminates secrecy.	Y N	Y N	
27. Confronts others in group.	Y N	Y N	
28. Avoids drugs and alcohol	Y N	Y N	
29. Avoids sexually explicit material	Y N	Y N	
30. Avoids antisocial behavior.	Y N	Y N	
31. Has positive peer relationships	Y N	Y N	
32. Clarified beyond family.	Y N	Y N	
33. Relinquishes "Victim Stance".	Y N	Y N	

33 questions.

New version coming out next month.

Available at
www.kbsolutions.com/jssotr.pdf

What Happens When You Start Using The SSOTR?

- Disagreement
- Clarity
- Alignment
- Prioritization
- Progress

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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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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. Surfing more than 10 hours a week of sexual content.
2. High ratio of sexual sites to general surfing.
3. Saved versus cached material.
4. Any cataloguing of sexual content.
5. Low ratio of "Splash Page" to "Inside Site" materials.
6. Membership in adult sites.
7. Nude pictures of offender.
8. Nude pictures taken by, created by, or altered by the offender.
9. Erotic literature written by the offender.
10. Trophy materials.
11. Usegroup or Peer to Peer activity seeking sexual content.
12. Red Flag themes which have a significant number of images/files:
Bestiality, Non-Consensual, Snuff, Minors, Exhibitionism
13. Internet grooming of minors.
14. Use of technology for sexual content which indicates a more heavily invested approach:
IRC/IM, SMS/MMS, Virtual Web 2.0 (e.g. Second Life)

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

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Need For Computer Monitoring While Under Supervision

B e h a v i o r	VERY-HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	MOD-HIGH	MOD/HIGH	MOD/HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MOD/HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	LOW-MOD	LOW/MOD	LOW/MOD	MODERATE	MOD/HIGH	HIGH
	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW/MOD	MODERATE	MOD/HIGH
	LOW	LOW/MOD	MODERATE	MOD/HIGH	HIGH	

Actuarial Risk of Contact Offense

LOW: Reactive type of user: Incidental use, downloads small amounts when prompted. – OR – Less than 1 hour per month spent viewing porn.
 LOW-MOD: Active user of porn: Actively seeks images via web pages. – OR – More than 1 hour per month but less than 10 hours a month spent viewing porn.
 MODERATE: Collector behavior: Actively seeks through file sharing or catalogues material. – OR – More than 10 hours a month but less than 30 hours a month viewing porn.
 MOD-HIGH: Engager behavior: Solicits or grooms children on-line.
 HIGH: Abuser behavior: Engages in sex with child met on-line. – OR – More than 30 hours per month viewing porn.
 VERY HIGH: Promoter or commercial behavior: Produces or distributes child porn.

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Thank you for your attention.

Feel free to contact me:

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