Deviant Sexual Interest?

- The single best predictor of relapse of sex offenders is “deviant sexual interest”.
- Define “Deviant”
- Ipsative measures without a reference expectation cannot support conclusions of deviance. “Deviance” assumes an expected pattern of sexual attraction.
- Deviance cannot be “socially determined”.
- Deviance must be “empirically determined”.

Ipsative Problem

- We have been concerned for many years about the misinterpretation of ipsative measures such as the Abel and the Affinity to make claims of deviance.
- Neither the Abel nor the Affinity have published the expected pattern of non-offenders' responses.
- Our approach has been to empirically establish the expected pattern of non-offenders' responses.
- Our hope has been to validate scoring procedures that would enable statistically justifiable screening and diagnosis of sexual offenders based on an empirically derived expected pattern.

The LOOK

- After 16 years of experimentation using the Abel and the Affinity we developed our own instrument to overcome some of the weaknesses of the extant viewing-time instruments.
- We extended the attractor categories to include: elderly, mature, adult juvenile, pre-juvenile, small child, and infant males and females.
- We included multiple layers of choice reaction tasks as well as ratings of sexual attractiveness.
- We conducted a series of psychometric studies to estimate efficiency, norm-referencing, temporal stability, reliability, falsification, and validity.

Viewing Time Assessment
Psychometric Issues

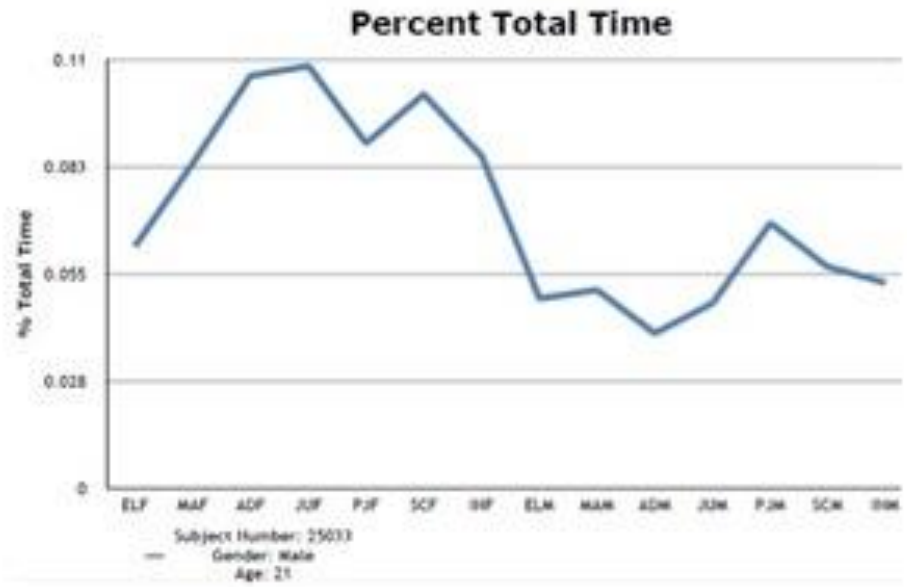
- Non-invasive
- Efficient
- Empirically Derived Expectation
- Reliable
- Resistant to Falsification
- Valid

The LOOK
Non-invasive

- i-Pad app
- Intuitive Touch Screen
- 14 Categories
- 10 Test Slides Per
- Average 7 Minutes
- Rating Scale (-3 <–> +3)
- Multi-Layered

  Choice Reaction Time
  - "Dot Time" in tics
  - "Rate Time" in tics

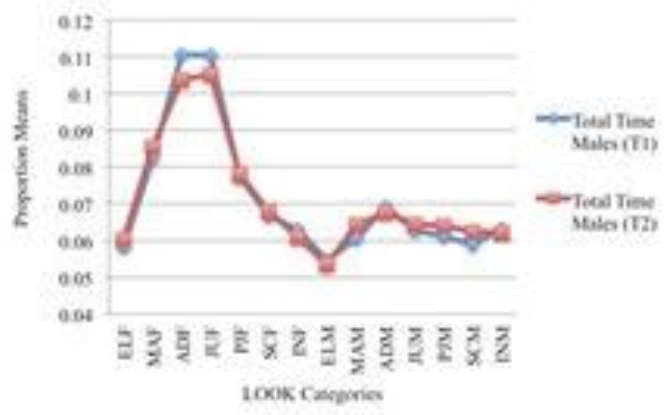
LOOK : Sample Profile

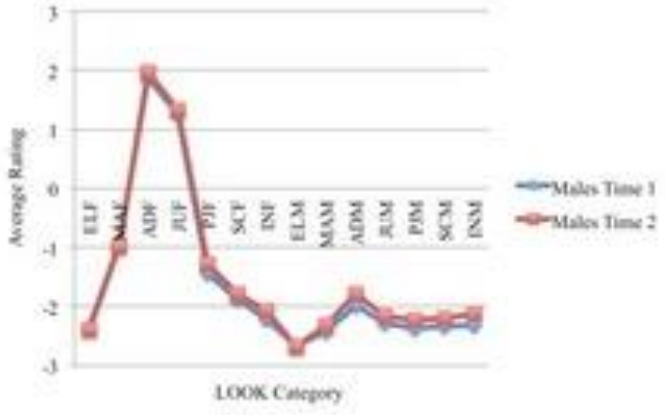


Expected Patterns

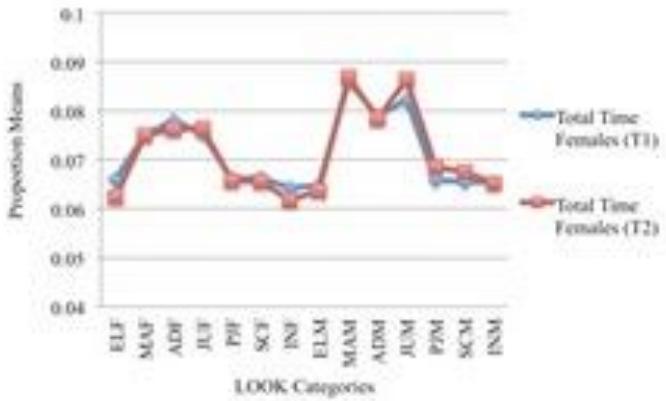
- Sierra Baird's dissertation established both the expected patterns of viewing-time and average ratings of self-reported exclusively heterosexual (Kinsey 1) non-offending, non-pedophilic males and females.
- The two slides that follow illustrate her results.
- Her expected patterns are rationally consistent with theory and previous research.
- Males tend to sustain attention to adult and juvenile females over all other categories.
- Females tend to sustain attention to mature, adult and juvenile males but have generally more diffuse sexual attractions. This is also consistent with the literature.

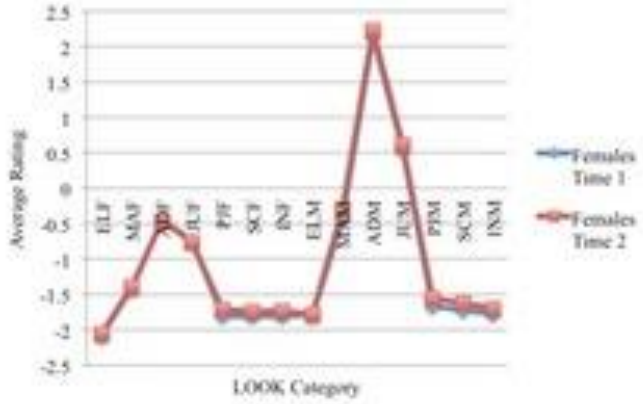
LOOK : Male Expected Patterns
Sierra Baird, 2015



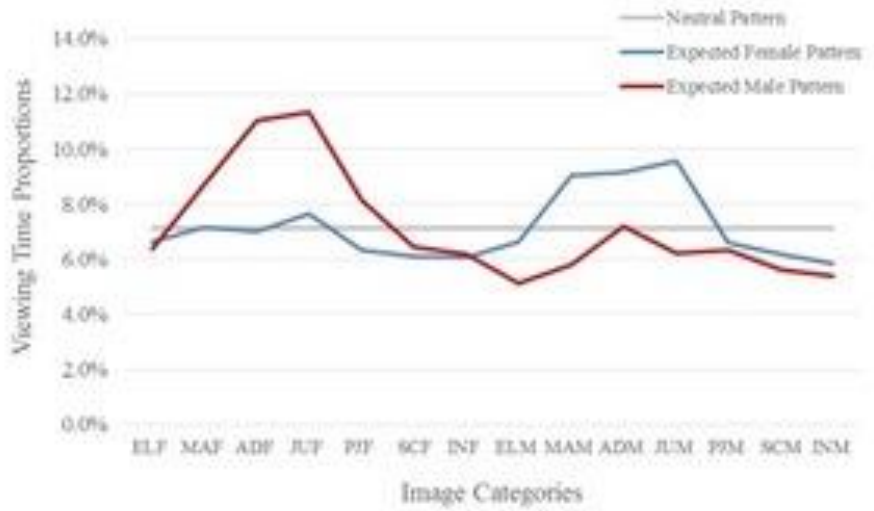


LOOK : Female Expected Patterns
Sierra Baird, 2015





Male & Female Average Patterns



Temporal Stability

- Baird's dissertation also estimated the temporal stability of males' and females' responses to the LOOK. The following slide illustrates her temporal stability results. There were 56 males and 75 females.
- The question is one of pattern stability rather than of category stability. Using a test-retest interval of two weeks and using Chi-square Goodness of Fit statistics to compare time-one to time-two patterns, she found excellent temporal stability of patterns.
- Furthermore, she discovered that the multi-layered choice reaction time paradigm was more stable than either dot-time or rate-time by itself.

LOOK : Temporal Stability
Sierra Baird, 2015

- Is An Individual Response Temporally Stable?
- Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Approach
- Individual Time 2 Pattern Fitted to Time 1 Expectation

	Males	Percent	Females	Percent
Dot :	54/56	96.43%	75/75	100.00%
Rate :	36/56	64.29%	55/75	73.33%
Total :	55/56	98.21%	75/75	100.00%

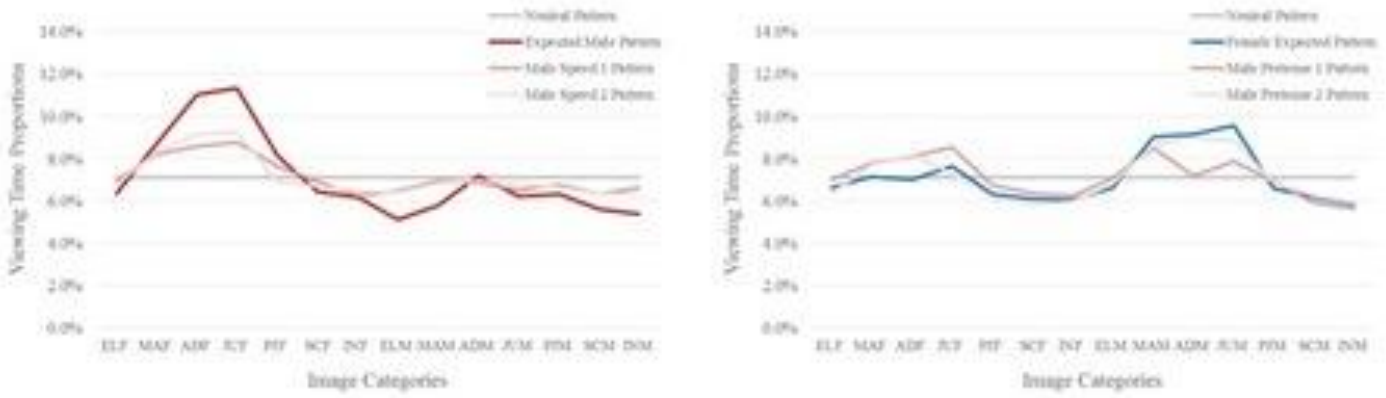
Falsification

- Falsification of responses is always a risk in high stakes assessments.
- Rod Veas' dissertation tested four falsification strategies against a non-falsified expectation. There were 30 males and 30 females in every condition for a total of 300 subjects.
- His non-falsified expected patterns replicate Baird's expected patterns very closely.
- Veas' four falsification strategies were:
  - Respond normally but complete the task as fast as possible.
  - Do not even look at the images, but complete the task as fast as possible.
  - Pretend that you are the opposite gender and respond as you think they might.
  - Given that people attend longer to images that are sexually attractive, pretend that you are the opposite gender and respond as you think they might.

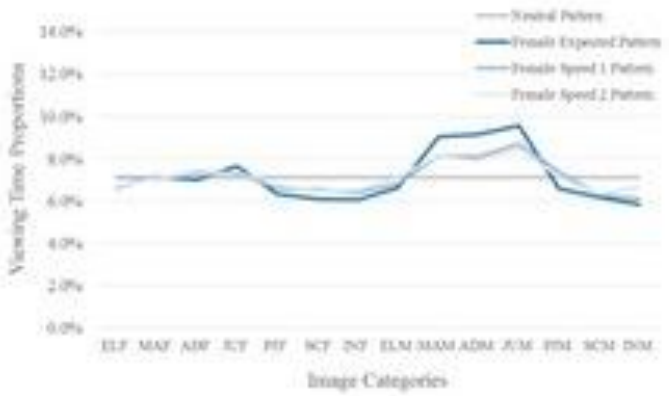
Falsification

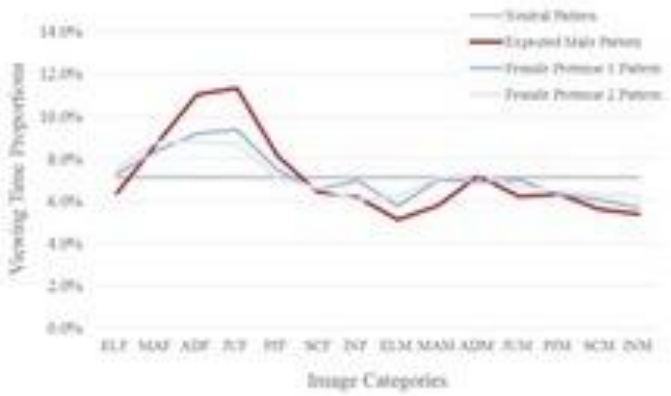
- The next two slides illustrate Veas' results according to gender and falsification strategy.
- For both males and females, falsification by speed, either attending to or not attending to the images, was not effective in substantially falsifying response patterns. Interestingly, in the strategy that required subjects to try to ignore the images, their viewing times were still impacted. The images are very powerful distractors even when subjects attempted to ignore them.
- On the other hand, for both males and females, falsification by pretense was effective in altering response patterns. Especially when given minor inside-information that viewing time is sustained toward attractive images, the average pattern was very similar to the non-falsified expected pattern.

Falsification by Speed
Rod Veas, 2015



Falsification By Pretense
Rod Veas, 2015



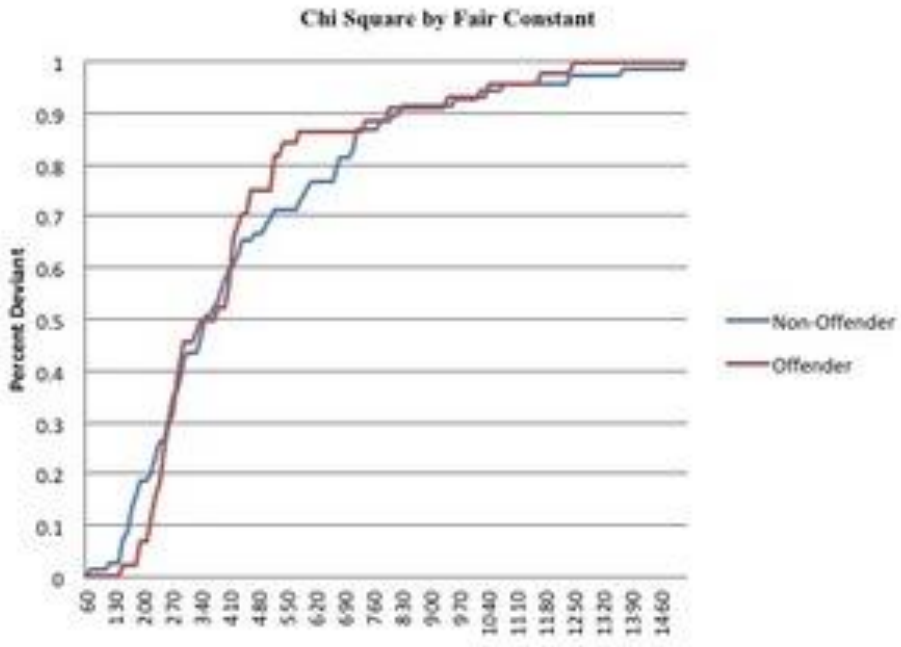


Validity of Screening and Diagnosis via Chi-square Scoring

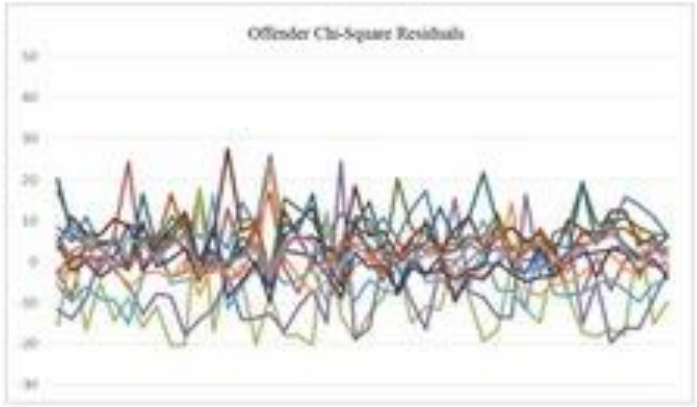
- Joy Cox's dissertation estimated the effectiveness of screening and diagnosis using Chi-square Goodness of Fit and Chi-square Residuals scoring procedures. The next two slides illustrate her results.
- Cox utilized Baird's non-offenders and a sample of sexual offenders' responses to the LOOK to validate possible norm-referenced applications and conclusions of deviance.
- Her results indicate that the Chi-square Goodness of fit logic was not effective. There was neither adequate separation of groups at any fair constant multiplier nor clear residual patterns for diagnostic purposes.
- At this point, there is not a valid norm-referenced screening and diagnosis scoring procedure for any extant viewing-time instrument.
- The LOOK must be interpreted as an ipsative (intrapsychic variance only) measure.
- However, Baird's and Veas' expected patterns do provide an empirically-derived expectation that can be used as a soft reference point for interpretation. The expected patterns are consistent with self-reported sexual preferences and represent some degree of construct validity.

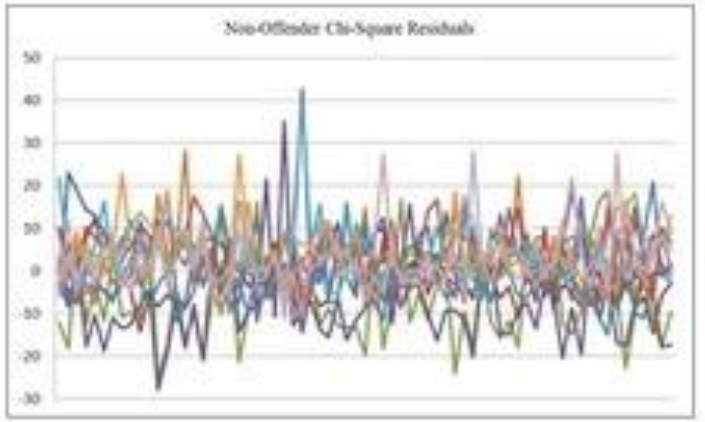
Valid Discrimination by Chi-square Scoring: Offenders from Non-offenders

Joy Cox, 2015



Valid Discrimination:
Offenders from Non-offenders
Joy Cox, 2015





Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

- The LOOK is very efficient with an average administration time of 7 minutes.
- Responses tend to be very temporally stable. However, given that the instrument renders ipsative scores, temporal stability should be estimated individually for every subject.
- Responses can be falsified by pretense but not by speed.
- Because the Chi-square norm-referenced scoring has not been validated, the instrument must be interpreted very cautiously as an ipsative measure with a soft expectation of non-offending patterns.
- Because the LOOK is so efficient and because of the risk of falsification by pretense, it is highly recommended that the LOOK be administered twice to every subject. Test-retest with even a two-hour lag should help establish the reliability of each subject's responses and may protect against falsification as the falsified pattern would need to be reproduced twice.