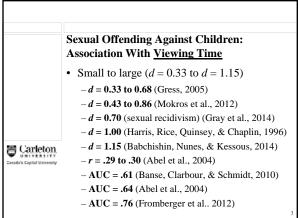
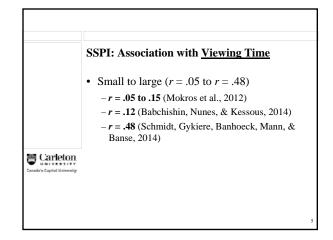
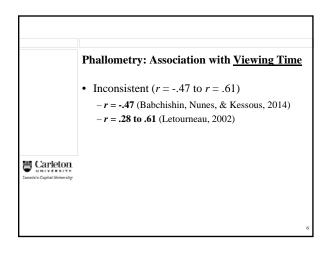


Viewing Time and IAT Measures Designed to Assess Pedophilic Interest · Do they really assess pedophilic sexual interest? • Do they provide relevant complementary information to each other and to other 🖀 Carleton assessment methods? Advantages and disadvantages? · Strategy for future research



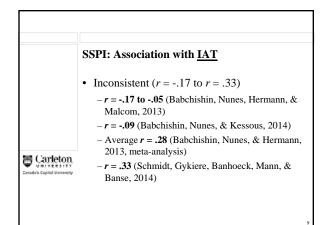


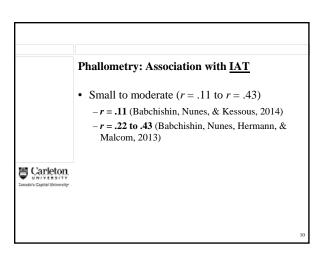




Sexual Offending Against Children: Association With <u>IAT</u> • Small to large (d = 0.27 to d = 0.96) - d = .27 to .32 (Babchishin, Nunes, Hermann, & Malcom, 2013) - d = 0.44 (Babchishin, Nunes, & Kessous, 2014) - Average d = 0.48 to 0.96 (Babchishin, Nunes, & Hermann, 2013) - d = 0.66 to 0.89 (Kanters et al., 2014) - d = 0.92 (Brown, Gray, & Snowden, 2009) - AUC = .72 (Banse, Clarbour, & Schmidt, 2010)

Self-Reported Pedophilic Interest: Association with <u>IAT</u> • Small to large (r = -.04 to AUC = .89) - r = -.04 to .32 (Schmidt, Gykiere, Banhoeck, Mann, & Banse, 2014) - r = .22 to .35 (Babchishin, Nunes, & Kessous, 2014) - Average r = .27 (Babchishin, Nunes, & Hermann, 2013, meta-analysis) - AUC = .89 (van Leeuwen et al., 2013)

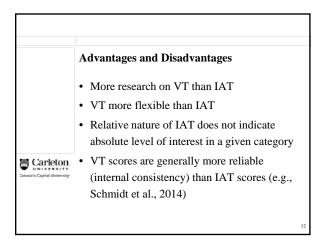




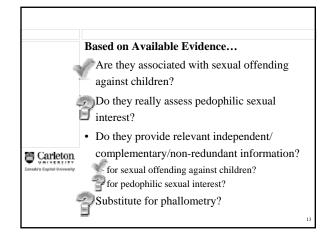
Relationship/Overlap

• Generally, VT and IAT measures are moderately intercorrelated (e.g., Babchishin et al., 2013; Schmidt et al., 2014)

• Some evidence that different implicit measures and self-reported pedophilic interest are independently/complementarily associated with sexual offending against children (e.g., Banse et al., 2010)



2



Strategy for Future Research on Validity of Implicit Measures Designed to Assess Pedophilic Sexual Interest

- Examine association with independent validated indicators of pedophilic interest
- Examine association with indicators of presumably distinct constructs
- Examine extent to which they provide complementary relevant information

Carleton.

Examine susceptibility to faking and detectability

Aggressive Cognitions and Behaviour Research Lab

www.carleton.ca/acbrlab

kevin.nunes@carleton.ca

.5