

# What risk assessment tools are appropriate with men convicted of Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM) offences?

## A review of recent research

**Kelly M. Babchishin & L. Maaike Helmus**

For slides  [PowerPoint Presentation  
\(carleton.ca\)](https://www.carleton.ca/~kellybabchishin/ppt/CSEM%20Risk%20Assessment%20Tools.pptx)

January 18, 2024

Online Research Talk for SAARNA (Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment)

**Kelly M. Babchishin**  
**Carleton University**  
**Kelly.Babchishin@carleton.ca**



**Maaike Helmus**  
**Simon Fraser University**  
**Maaike\_Helmus@sfu.ca**



# Other collaborators: Michael Seto & Angela Eke

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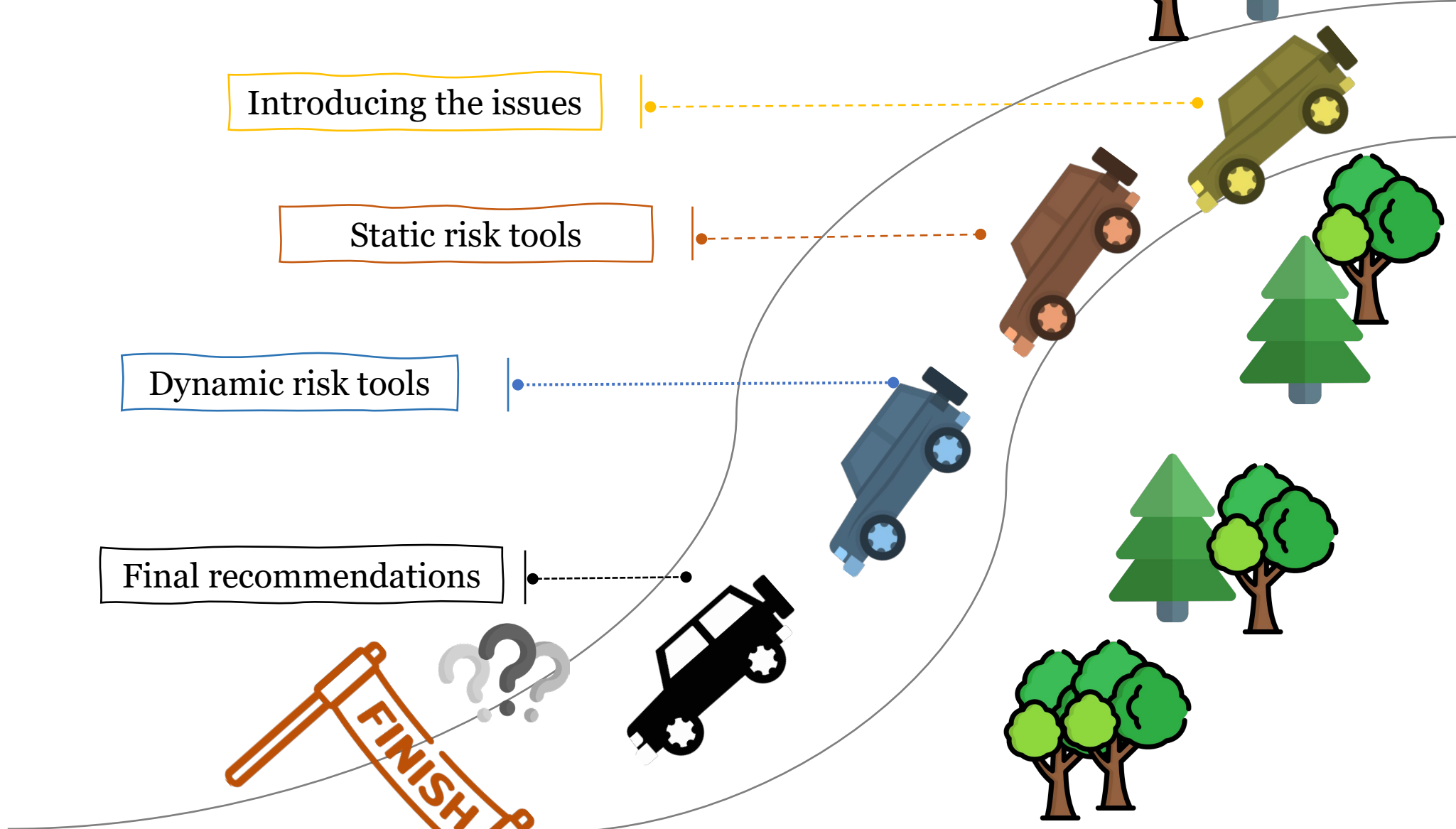
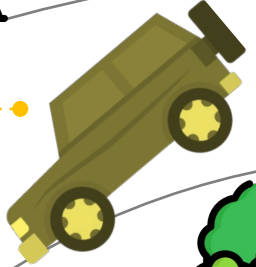
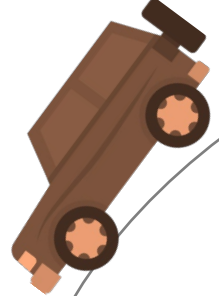
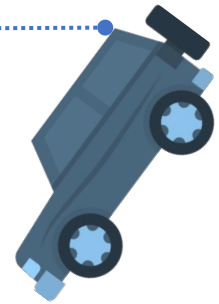
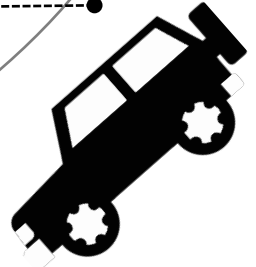
# Talk's Roadmap

Introducing the issues

Static risk tools

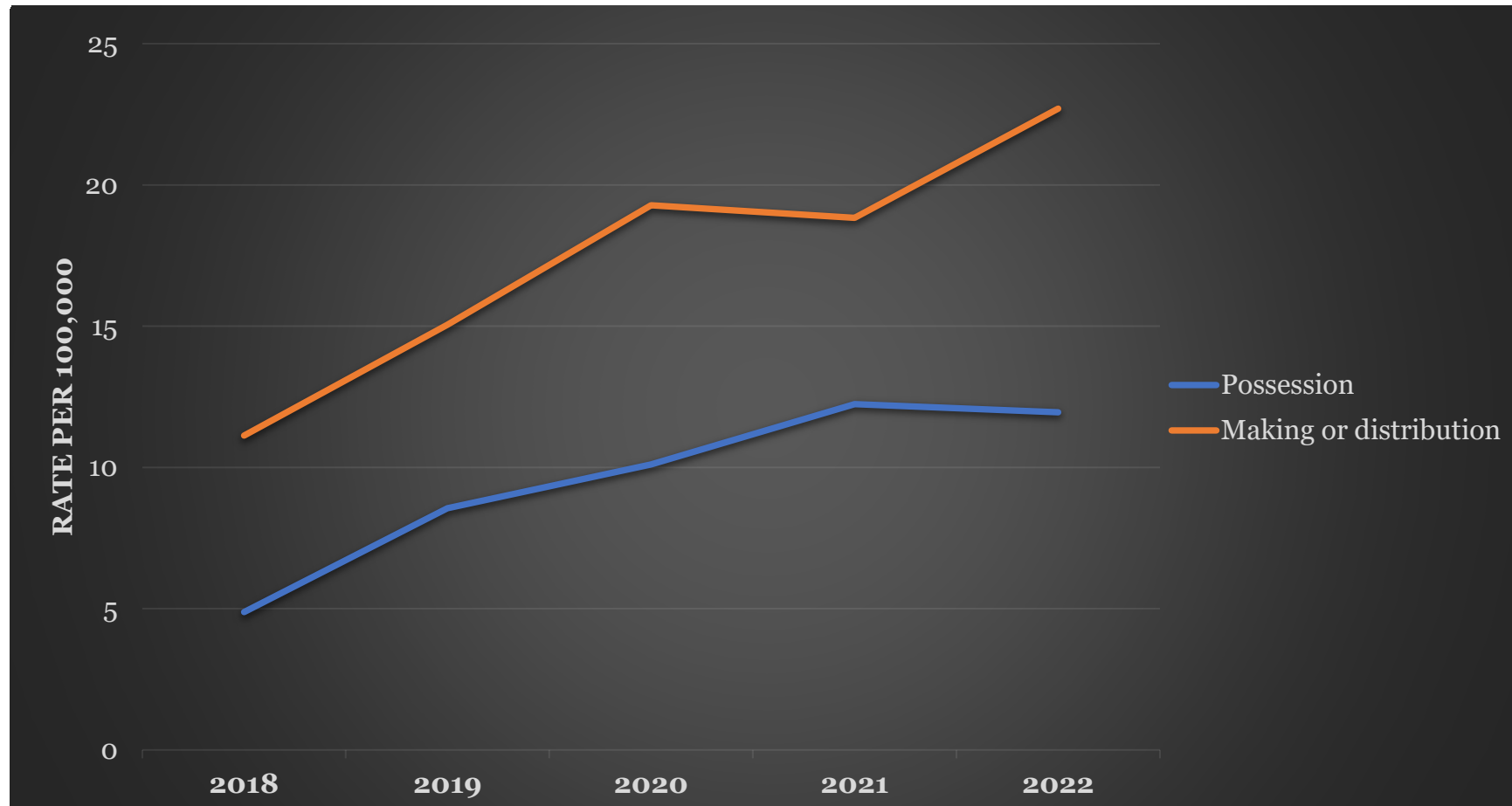
Dynamic risk tools

Final recommendations



# Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM; legally referred to as child pornography in US/Canada)

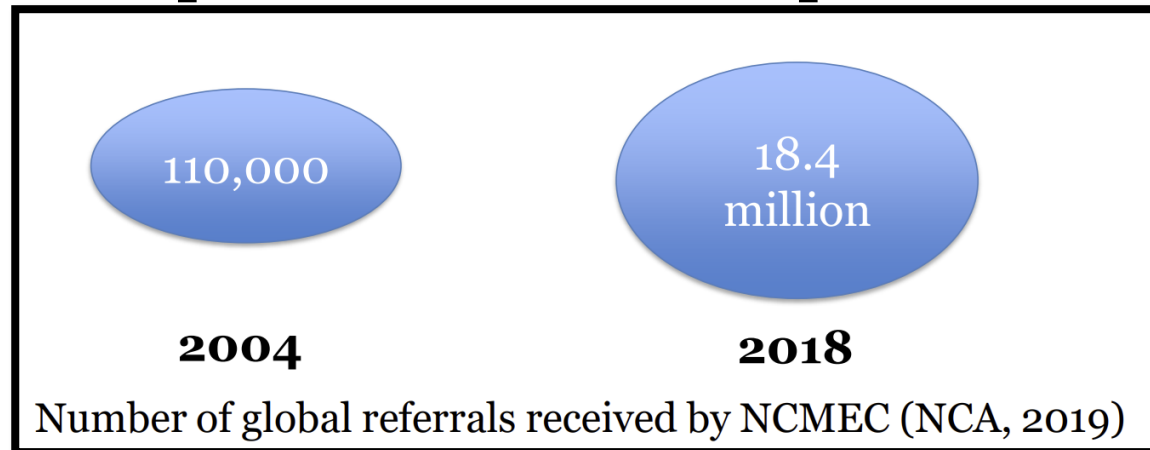
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Police reported incidents of child pornography in Canada, rate per 100,000

# Detected content rising

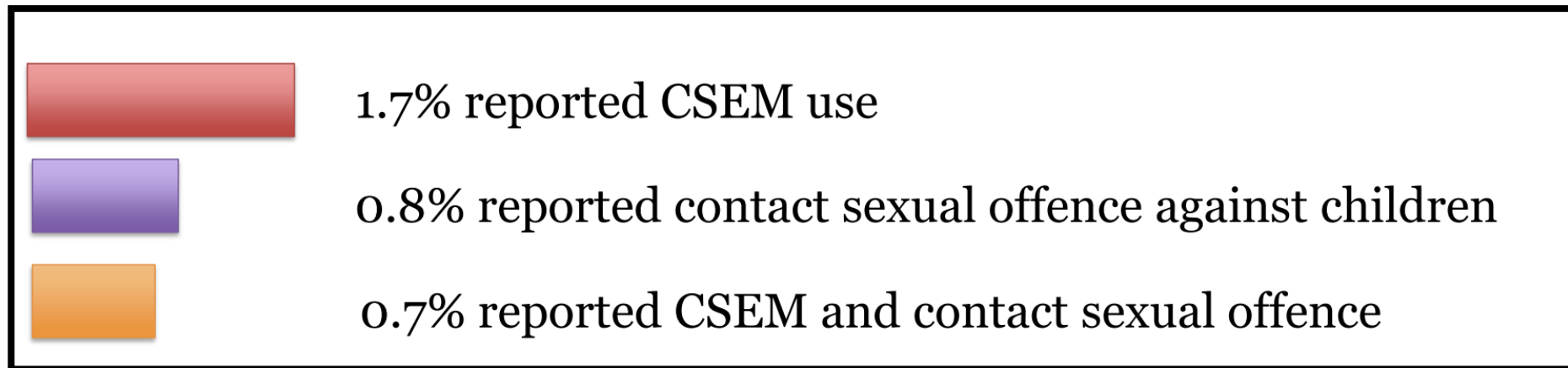
- Internet Watch Foundation (2018): 105,047 URLs
  - ~.001% of active domains in Clearnet
- Global number of referrals received by US National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for possible CSEM:



- Darknet: 2,000x more prevalent than the Clearnet (Gannon et al., [2023](#))

# CSEM Prevalence in the General Population

- German sample of adult men (n = 8,718, Dombert et al., [2016](#))



- 41 million men in Germany as of 2019, represents ~984,000 CSEM users (2.4%)

# Question addressed in this talk

- What risk tools can we use for CSEM offending?





# Brown's (2022) Review of Risk Assessment

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JOURNAL OF SEXUAL AGGRESSION  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13552600.2022.2104394>

NOTA  
Supporting Professionals to  
Prevent Sexual Abuse

Routledge  
Taylor & Francis Group

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REVIEW ARTICLE

**Assessing the risk of users of child sexual exploitation material committing further offences: a scoping review**

Sarah J. Brown<sup>a,b</sup>

- Professionals:
  - Lack of risk assessment tools for CSEM
  - Same jurisdiction, different tools
- Only two tools validated in more than two studies
  - RM2000 & CPORT
- Limited evidence-base for this population

# Risk Assessment of Child-Pornography-Exclusive Offenders

Nicholas Scurich<sup>1, 2</sup> and Daniel A. Krauss<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychological Science, University of California, Irvine

<sup>2</sup> Department of Criminology, Law and Society, University of California, Irvine

<sup>3</sup> Department of Psychological Science, Claremont McKenna College

**Objectives:** A sizeable percentage of federally sentenced child pornography offenders have no history of other criminal offenses (hereinafter “child-pornography-exclusive offenders”). There is a critical legal need to assess the recidivism risk of this population. The Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) is a commonly used actuarial instrument developed specifically to assess the risk of recidivism among child pornography offenders. **Hypotheses:** We hypothesized that there would be a sound scientific basis supporting the use of the CPORT in the United States as well as research demonstrating its applicability to child-pornography-exclusive offenders, given that the instrument is currently being used in forensic settings. **Method:** We critically examined all of the existing empirical studies that constitute the research base of the CPORT. **Results:** The empirical studies of the CPORT suffer from at least three significant limitations: extremely small samples of recidivists, inordinate amounts of missing data, and potentially outdated samples. Further, none of the studies have tested the CPORT in a sample of offenders in the United States. An illustrative example of how the instrument has been misapplied in forensic settings and courtroom testimony is provided. **Conclusions:** These issues make it inappropriate to use the CPORT on child-pornography-exclusive offenders in the United States at this time. We conclude by describing avenues for future research that can advance our understanding of this distinct and growing population of offenders.

### *Public Significance Statement*

A growing number of individuals with no criminal history are sentenced to federal prison each year for child pornography offenses. The Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) is commonly used to assess the risk of recidivism among these offenders. We critically review the research base of the CPORT in this article and discuss how it is insufficient to justify the use of the CPORT in forensic settings and to inform important legal determinations.

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Pdf of preprint available here

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RISK TOOLS FOR CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL

Manuscript submitted for publication



**What Risk Assessment Tools can be Used With Men Convicted of Child Sexual  
Exploitation Material (CSEM) Offenses? Recommendations From a Review of Current  
Research**

L. Maaïke Helmus<sup>1</sup>, Angela W. Eke<sup>2</sup>, and Michael C. Seto<sup>3</sup>

# Considerations for Using a Risk Scale

- Bare minimum: Predictive accuracy threshold
  - AUC or Harrell's C of .56+ would be improvement on unstructured clinical judgment
- Other considerations
  - Match between scale and referral question
  - Volume/quality of research
  - Availability and quality of recidivism estimates (if actuarial)
  - Interrater reliability
  - Comprehensive and empirically supported risk factors
  - Inform treatment targets and assessments of change
  - Quality of training/implementation resources



# What Risk Tools Have Been Examined with CSEM Offenders?

- Sexual Recidivism/CSEM Recidivism
  - CPORT
  - Risk Matrix 2000/Sex
  - Static-99R
  - OSP/I
  - STABLE-2007
  - ACUTE-2007
- General Recidivism
  - PCRA
  - LSI-OR

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# Static Risk Tools





# CPORT

	<b>CPORT Risk Factors</b>	<b>Case Details</b> Provide support for your score of 0, 1 or unknown.	<b>Item Present:</b> 0=No 1=Yes ● Unknown
1.	Offender age at time of index investigation: 35 or younger	Details and sources:	
2.	Any prior criminal history?	Details and sources:	
3.	Any failure on conditional release, including charge at index?	Details and sources:	
4.	Any contact sexual offending, including a charge at index?	Details and sources:	
5.	Indication of pedophilic or hebephilic interests  If using CASIC to score this item (due to the absence of admission or diagnosis of sexual interest), you must have a CASIC score of 3 or more to score positively	Details and sources:	
6.	More boy than girl content in the child pornography material (≥ 51%)	Details and sources:	
7.	More boy than girl content in the nude/other child material (≥ 51%)	Details and sources:	
	<b>We do not recommend scoring CPORT if there is more than one item missing</b> (substituting Item 5 with the CASIC score would not be counted as a missing item).		<b>TOTAL SCORE</b> (0 to 7)

# CPORT Version 3 is coming!

- Expansion/elaboration of coding rules
- Recidivism estimates useable
- Risk Levels

# **THE CPORT AND RISK MATRIX 2000 FOR MEN CONVICTED OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL (CSEM) OFFENSES**

## **A Predictive Accuracy Comparison and Meta-Analysis**

L. MAAIKE HELMUS 

*Simon Fraser University*

ANGELA W. EKE 

*Ontario Provincial Police*

LINDA FARMUS

*York University*

MICHAEL C. SETO

*Royal Ottawa Health Care Group*

**TABLE 5 Studies of CPORT and Risk Matrix 2000 Included in Cumulative Meta-Analysis**

Study	Location	Sampling timeframe	CPORT <i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Follow-up (years)	<i>n</i> recid / total	Recid rate (%)	AUC	[95% CI]
CPORT—Any sexual recidivism									
Black (2018)	New Zealand	1998–2014	1.27	1.24	7.6	?/547	—	.77	[.71, .82]
Eke et al. (2019)	Canada	2006–2010	1.77	1.50	5.0	12/80	15.0	.70	[.54, .86]
Gunnarsdóttir (2019) <sup>a</sup>	Iceland	2000–2014	1.79	1.15	5.0	?/106	—	.75	[.62, .89]
Pilon (2016)	Canada	2010–2011	—	—	3.2	8/279	2.9	.56	[.32, .79]
Savoie et al. (2021)	Scotland	2010–2013	1.91	1.29	5.0	14/140 <sup>b</sup>	10.0	.77	[.67, .87]
Seto & Eke (2015)	Canada	1993–2006	1.94	1.57	5.0	28/266	11.0	.74	[.63, .84]
<i>Current study</i> <sup>c</sup>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>1993–2010</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>40/339</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>.73</i>	<i>[.64, .82]</i>
CPORT—CSEM recidivism									
Black (2018)	New Zealand	1998–2014	1.27	1.24	7.6	71/547	13.0	.77	[.71, .82]
Gunnarsdóttir (2019) <sup>d</sup>	Iceland	2000–2014	1.79	1.15	5.0	12/106	11.3	.62	[.53, .70]
Pilon (2016)	Canada	2010–2011	—	—	3.2	7/279	2.5	.52	[.27, .77]
Savoie et al. (2021)	Scotland	2010–2013	1.91	1.29	5.0	11/140	7.9	.73	[.61, .85]
Soldino et al. (2021)	Spain	2009–2013	0.8	0.93	5.0	6/304	2.0	.56	[.51, .62]
<i>Current study</i> <sup>c</sup>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>1993–2010</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>29/346</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>.74</i>	<i>[.64, .85]</i>

# Helmus et al. (2024) CPORT meta-analysis

- For predicting any sexual recidivism, average AUC is .75 across 5 studies, with non-significant variability across studies
- For predicting CSEM recidivism, average AUC is .66 or .65 (fixed vs random-effects analyses), with significant variability across studies

# Cohen (2023)

- CPORT scored from natural language processing and machine learning from pdf file data
- N = 5,768 men on federal community supervision in U.S.
- Mean CPORT score = 1.4
- 4.5% sexual recidivism rate at fixed 5-year follow-up
- AUC = .62 (95% CI of .58 to .65)

# New Meta-Analytic Average?

- Cohen (2023) significantly lower than meta-analytic average; outlier according to Hanson & Bussiere (1998) criteria
  - U.S.?
  - Data mining methods?
  - Reliance on self-report for pedohebephilic interests?
  - Restriction of range?
- AUC = .75 in Helmus et al. (2024) meta
- Adding Cohen: AUC = .68 in fixed-effect and .71 in random-effects

# Risk Matrix 2000/Sex

**Table 11: Step One of RM2000/S**

Age	18-24 = 2 points; 25-34 = 1 point; Older = 0 points
Sexual Appearances	1 = 0 points; 2 = 1 point; 3,4 = 2 points; 5+ = 3 points
Criminal Appearances	4 or Less = 0 points; 5 or more = 1 point

**Table 13: Step Two: Aggravating Factors**

<b>Aggravating Factors</b>	<b>Scoring</b>
Male Victim of Sex Offence	No = 0; Yes = 1
Stranger Victim of Sex Offence	No = 0; Yes = 1
Single (absence of <u>2 year</u> co-habitation)	No = 0; Yes = 1
Non-Contact Sex Offence	No = 0; Yes = 1



# RM2000/Sex

- Designed to predict sexual recidivism among adult men convicted of sexual offences
- Can be combined with STABLE-2007 (Brankley et al., 2017)
- Predicts comparably to Static-99R (Helmus et al., 2013)

# RM2000/Sex Coding Rules

- Adapted in 2017 to apply to CSEM cases
- Stranger victim: Not scored based on CSEM images
- Noncontact: Only scored if there's an offline sex offence as well
  - Captures dual offending
- Male victim: Nuanced rules regarding whether they searched for the content

# Validations of RM2000/S with CSEM

- Three UK studies using largely overlapping samples (Barnett et al., 2010; Elliott et al., 2019; Wakeling et al., 2011)
  - Wakeling et al. most comprehensive
- CPORT development/validation sample (Helmus et al., 2024)
  - Both worked, CPORT tended to do better

# Helmus et al. (2024)

- Table 4

Predictor	Fixed-effect		Random-effects		K	N	Q	I <sup>2</sup>
	AUC	95% CI	AUC	95% CI				
CPORT total score	.75	[.71, .79]	.75	[.71, .79]	5	1,411	3.44	0.0
RM-2000/Sex	.66	[.59, .74]	.66	[.59, .74]	2	1,340	0.22	0.0

# Static-99R

- Current coding manual requires Category A sex offence somewhere on record
- Items similar to RM2000/S but coding rules not suitable if only sexual offence is CSEM
- 2016 Coding Manual
  - Victim items (unrelated, stranger, male): CSEM images not counted
  - Non-contact: CSEM (exception creation with live child) is non-contact

#	Item	Codes		Score
		Charges	Convictions	
1	Age at Release	Aged 18 to 34.9		1
		Aged 35 to 39.9		0
		Aged 40 to 59.9		-1
		Aged 60 or older		-3
2	Ever lived with lover for at least two years?	Yes		0
		No		1
3	Index Non-Sexual Violence - Any Convictions?	No		0
		Yes		1
4	Prior Non-Sexual Violence - Any Convictions?	No		0
		Yes		1
5	Prior Sex Offences	0	0	0
		1, 2	1	1
		3 - 5	2,3	2
		6 +	4+	3
6	Prior Sentencing Dates (excluding index)	3 or less		0
		4 or more		1
7	Any convictions for non-contact sex offences	No		0
		Yes		1
8	Any Unrelated Victims	No		0
		Yes		1
9	Any Stranger Victims	No		0
		Yes		1
10	Any Male Victims	No		0
		Yes		1
<b>Total Score (sum item scores)</b>				

# Testing Static-99R on CSEM Offending

- Eke (ATSA 2023)



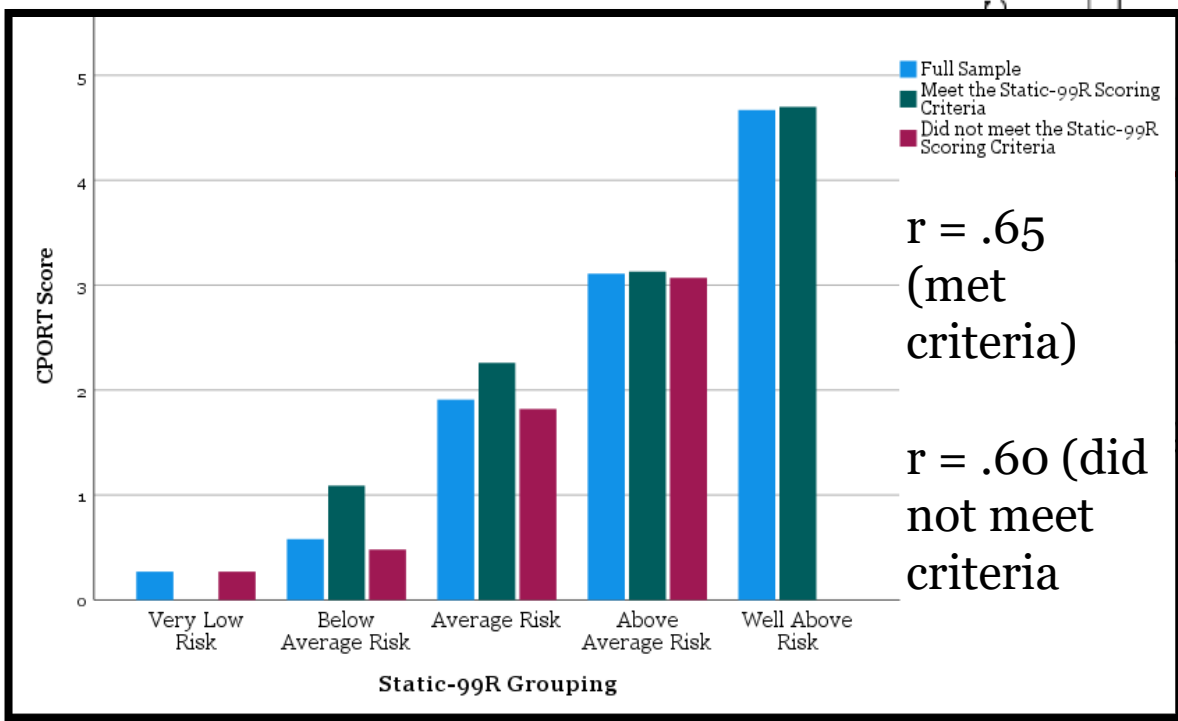
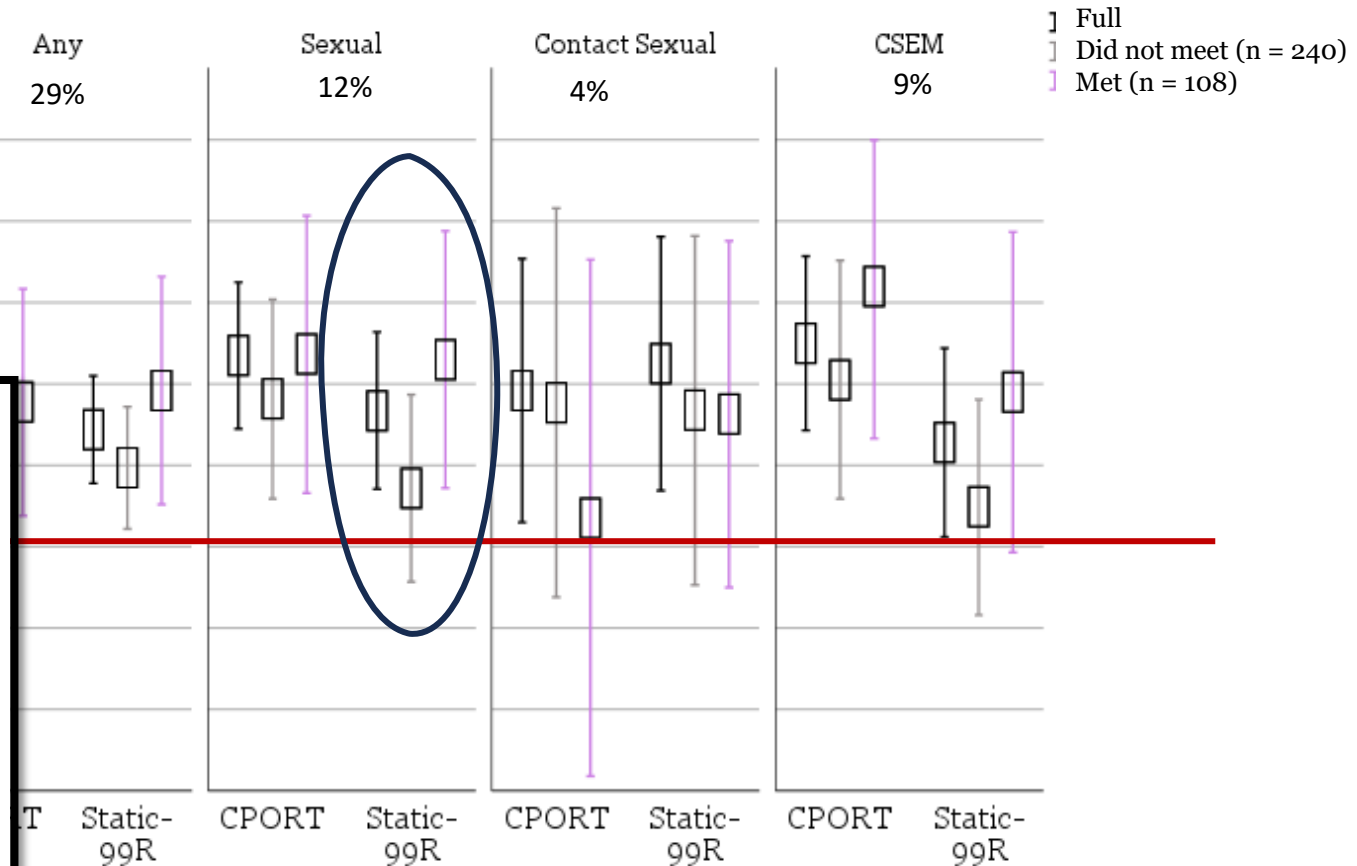
Shelby Scott

# Eke et al. study

- Individuals with both CPORT and Static-99R (from previous CPORT research) in Ontario sample
  - N = 348
- Separated into those that met criteria, those that did not
  - N = 108 – met Static-99R scoring criteria
  - N = 240 – did not meet Static-99R scoring criteria

# Results- Discrimination – Ontario Sample

- 5-year fixed follow-up
- Full sample
- Both predict
- Compared AUCs (DeLong et al., 1988)





# What do we see in another, independent sample?

- $N = 136$ 
  - 73 met the scoring criteria
  - 63 did not meet the scoring criteria
- Newer cases (2010 – 2019, Quebec)
- Variable follow-up used for analyses
  - Shorter recidivism follow-up (5.08 years; SD = 2.49 years)
  - Lower base rate of recidivism (variable rate: 6.6% any sex recidivism for Quebec vs. 15.5% for Ontario)
- Static-99R coded for full sample

# Results – Quebec Sample

- CPORT and Static-99R also predictive of Any Recidivism

Hazard Ratio	Full Sample	Did not meet S99	Met criteria S99
<b>CPORT</b>	<b>1.52 [1.26, 1.97]</b>	<b>2.28 [1.68, 3.45]</b>	1.26 [0.65, 2.51]
<b>Static-99R</b>	<b>1.25 [1.07, 1.49]</b>	1.22 [0.99, 1.52]	1.31 [0.96, 2.86]

Bolded p < .05

So... what Static Risk  
Tools Can Be Used for  
CSEM Cases?

**Table 2**  
*Evaluation of Risk Tools Validated for CSEM Samples*

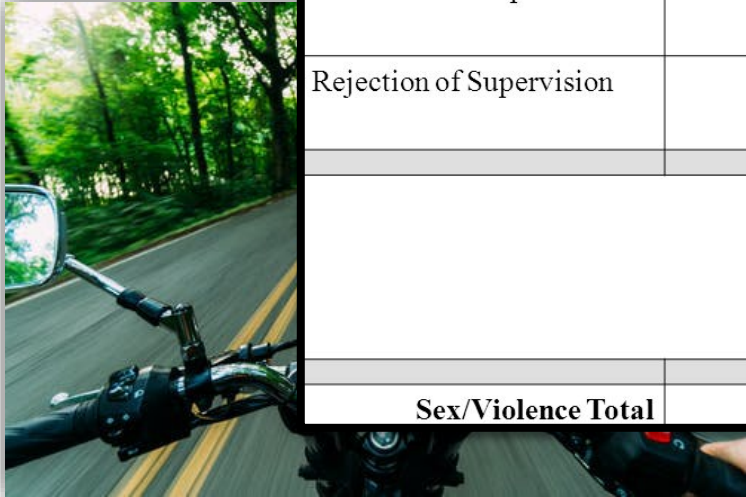
Consideration or Criterion	<b>CPORT</b>	<b>RM2000/S</b>	<b>Static-99R</b>
<b>Defensible to Use?</b>	Yes	Yes	Partially (for CSEM group as whole; too little research on non-dual offenders)
Predictive accuracy (discrimination)	Large AUC (.75) without outlier; moderate to large (.68 to .71) with outlier; moderate AUC for CSEM recidivism	Moderate AUC (.66 to .67)	Roughly small to moderate (exact values not reported)
Closest match between tool and referral question	Predicts any sex and CSEM recidivism	Predicts any sex and CSEM recidivism	Tentatively, predicts any sex, contact, and CSEM <del>recid</del> among full CSEM sample
Volume/quality of research	Most of any tool for CSEM; 7 predictive validity studies	2 predictive validity studies (one quite large)	2 small samples from 1 conference presentation
Availability and quality of recidivism estimates	Preliminary	Generic; not CSEM population	Generic; not CSEM population
Interrater reliability	Strong	Strong	Strong
Comprehensive and empirically supported risk factors	Good sampling of static risk factors	Good sampling of static risk factors	Good sampling of static risk factors
Inform treatment targets and assessments of change	Indirectly only (general antisociality and atypical sexuality)	Some guidance for treatment <u>need</u> indicators	Indirect only (general antisociality and atypical sexuality)
Quality of training /implementation resources	Good	Good	Good

## Daubert Criteria for Legal Admissibility

	<b>CPORT</b>	<b>RM2000/S</b>	<b>Static-99R</b>
Can be and has <u>been</u> tested.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject to peer review and publication.	Yes	Yes	Not yet (conference)
Its known or potential error rate.	Discussed earlier	Discussed earlier	Approximated
Standards controlling its operation.	Good	Good	Yes (but coding rules not ideal)
Widespread acceptance within a relevant scientific community.	Yes. Most frequently used and researched.	Yes, though the research support is more recent	<u>As yet</u> , only if also have Category A offense

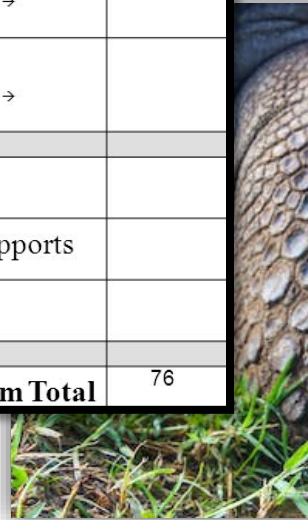
# Dynamic Risk Assessment

- Static risk tools tend to be most predictive, BUT
- Dynamic informs treatment targets and change
- Particularly relevant for CSEM populations
  - Many have no contact sexual history
  - Many have no criminal history at all!



Sex/Violence Score (Sum of four factors)	Score	General Recidivism Score (Sum of all seven factors)	Score
Victim Access		→ → Copy Score Over → → →	
Hostility		→ → Copy Score Over → → →	
Sexual Pre-occupation		→ → Copy Score Over → → →	
Rejection of Supervision		→ → Copy Score Over → → →	
		• Emotional Collapse	
		• Collapse of Social Supports	
		• Substance Abuse	
<b>Sex/Violence Total</b>		<b>General Recidivism Total</b>	76

ACUTE-2007



Scoring Item	Notes	Section Total
Significant Social Influences		
Capacity for Relationship Stability		
Emotional ID with Children	(Only score this item for child molesters)	
Hostility toward women		
General Social Rejection		
Lack of concern for others		
Impulsive		
Poor Problem Solving Skills		
Negative Emotionality		
Sex Drive		
Sex Preoccupation		
Sex as Coping		
Deviant Sexual Preference		
Co-operation with Supervision		
<b>Sum for Final Total</b>		<b>26</b>
<small>(Out of 24 for those without a child victim, see Tab 8, page 36 for definition of a "child")</small>		
<b>Deviant Sexual Interests in Possible Remission</b>		
1) Is the offender in an age appropriate, consensual, sexual relationship of at least one years duration while "at risk" in the community?		Yes/No
2) Is there an absence of behavioural indicators of Deviant Sexual Interest for 2 years?		Yes/No
<small>If both questions have been answered "Yes" award a "-1" in this box and reduce the total score by one point as long as the Deviant Sexual Interest score is greater than zero.</small>		
<small>Note: The "over-ride" has not been validated and does not count in the total score entered above. The adjusted score can be recorded for future empirical validation. However, the original unadjusted score should be reported and should be used when combining the STABLE-2007 score with STATIC-99.</small>		
<b>Revised Total taking "Deviant Sexual Interests in Possible Remission" into Account</b>		

STABLE-2007

# ACUTE-2007 and STABLE-2007 Predict Recidivism for Men Adjudicated for Child Sexual Exploitation Material Offending

Kelly M. Babchishin<sup>1</sup>, Ségolène Dibayula<sup>1</sup>, Chiara McCulloch<sup>1</sup>, R. Karl Hanson<sup>1, 2</sup>, and L. Maaïke Helmus<sup>2, 3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychology, Carleton University

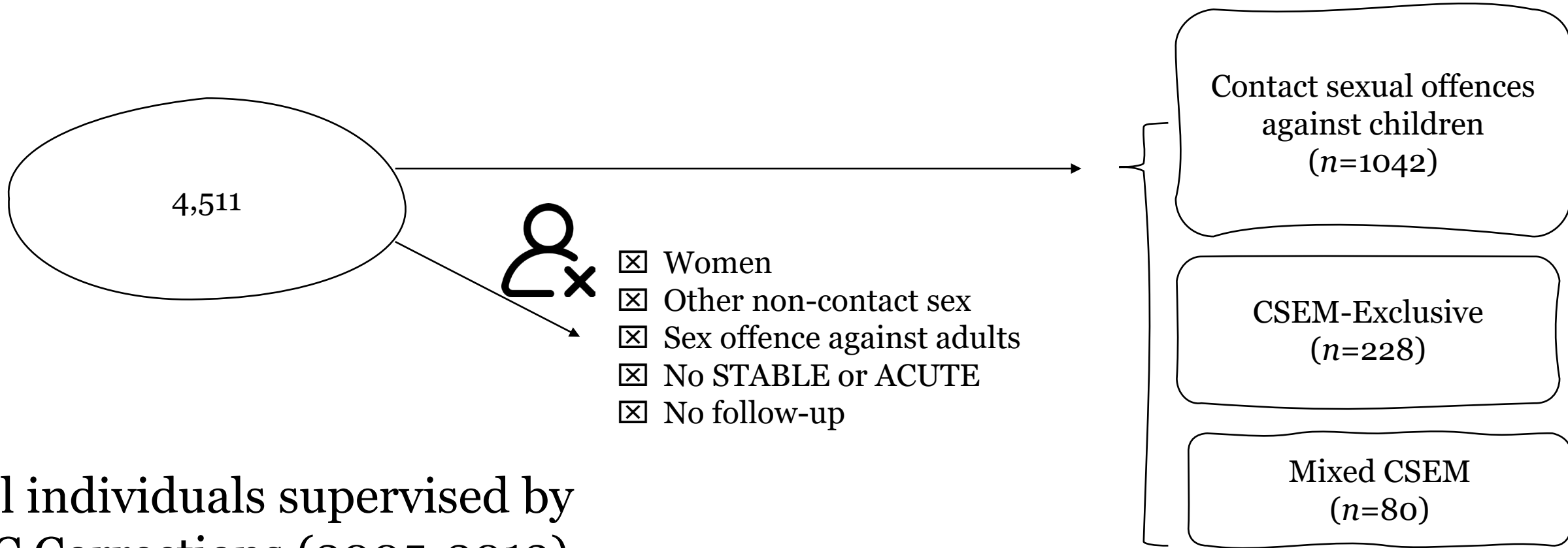
<sup>2</sup> SAARNA: The Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk Need Assessment, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

<sup>3</sup> Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

**Objective:** Risk assessment is essential to effective correctional practice. For individuals with contact sexual offenses, many risk tools are available. There are fewer options, however, for individuals whose sexual offending exclusively involves child sexual exploitation materials (CSEM; legally referred to in Canada and the United States as child pornography). **Hypotheses:** The present study examined the predictive validity of the ACUTE-2007 and STABLE-2007 sexual recidivism risk tools among men with CSEM offenses. We expected these tools to show moderate predictive validity across study groups. **Method:** We compared the scales' discrimination and calibration across three groups: (a) 1,042 men with contact sexual offenses against children (baseline comparison), (b) 228 men with exclusive CSEM offending (no contact sexual offenses), and (c) 80 men with both contact sexual offenses and CSEM offenses. **Results:** We found that the ACUTE-2007 and STABLE-2007 total scores and items had comparable (and often better) discrimination for men with CSEM offending compared with contact sexual offending against children in the prediction of any sexual recidivism, violent recidivism, and any recidivism. Calibration analyses indicated that the overall sexual recidivism rates for the median ACUTE-2007 and STABLE-2007 scores were similar for men with exclusive CSEM offenses compared with men with any contact offending against children. Almost all of the sexual recidivism for the CSEM-exclusive group involved further CSEM offenses. **Conclusions:** This study supports the use of these tools to rank-order men with CSEM offending in terms of their risk of reoffending and to help direct treatment and management efforts.



# Sample



All individuals supervised by BC Corrections (2005-2013) and given Static-99R or STABLE assessment

# Sample Descriptive

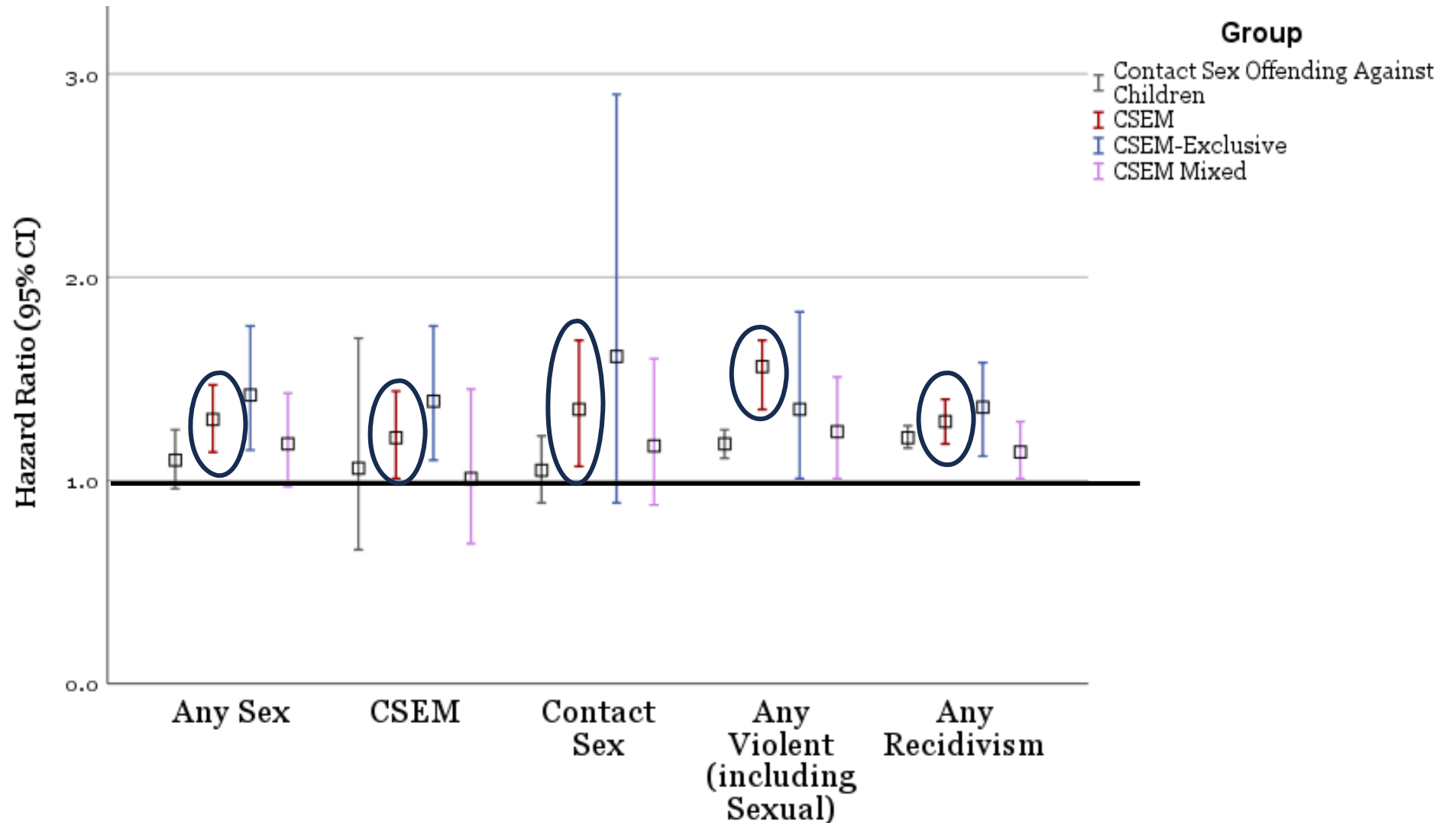
Variable	Contact against Children	CSEM exclusive	Mixed
<b>3-year Recidivism rate (%)</b>			
Any sexual	4.2%	4.1%	9.3%
Any contact sexual	3.3%	0.5%	4.0%
Any CSEM	0.3%	3.6%	4.0%
Any violent (incl. sexual)	14.3%	2.6%	10.7%
Any recidivism	28.7%	11.7%	33.3%
ACUTE-2007	1.98 (SD = 2.07)	1.49 (SD = 1.82)	3.13 (SD = 2.91)
STABLE-2007	8.29 (SD = 4.61)	6.78 (SD = 4.28)	11.14 (SD = 5.91)

All mean comparisons  $p < .05$ ,  $d$ s ranging from 0.24 to 0.92 ( $mdn = 0.56$ )

# Results: ACUTE-2007

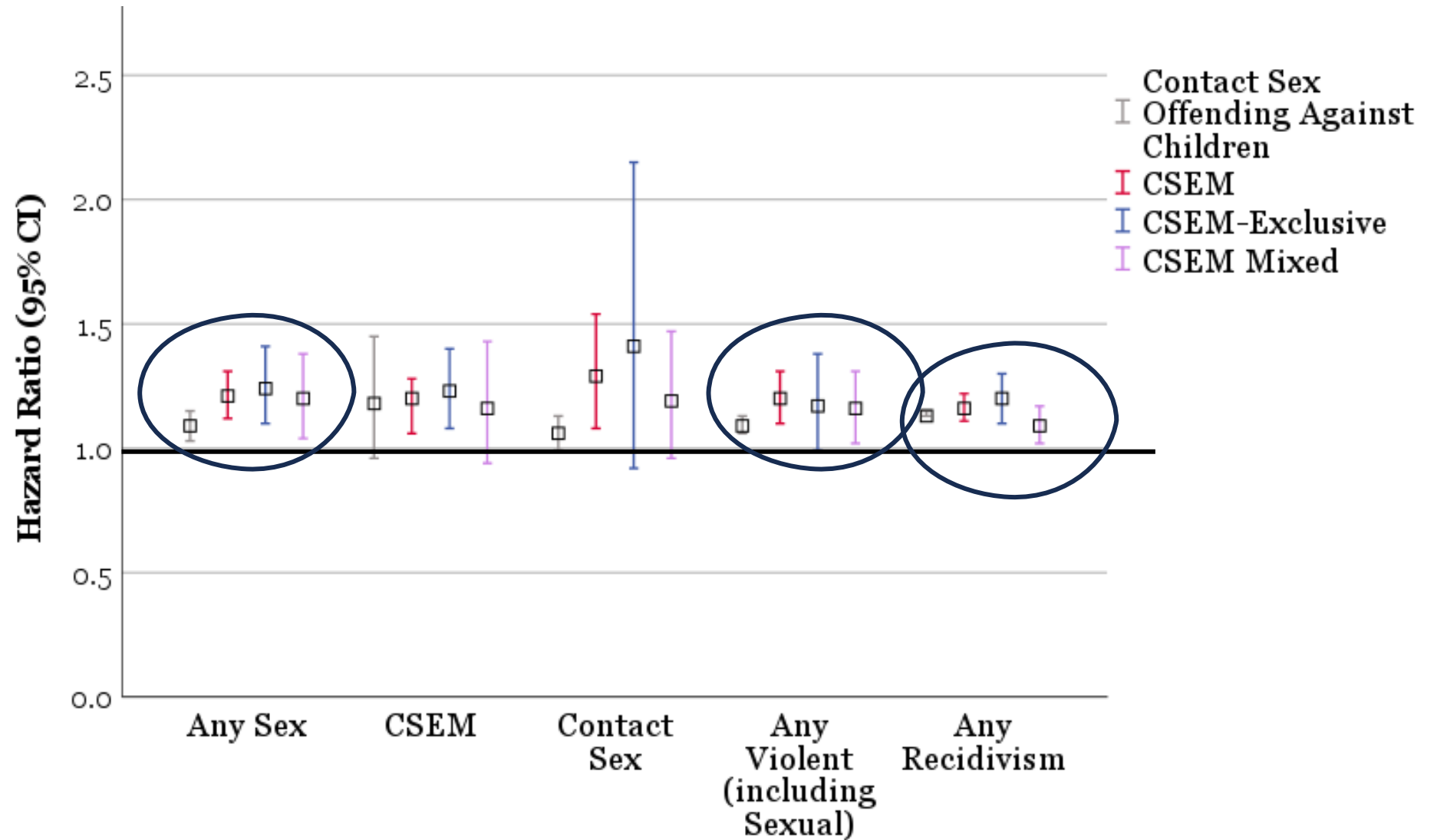
ACUTE-2007 predicts all outcomes for overall CSEM group

Works particularly well for CSEM-Exclusive



# Results: STABLE-2007

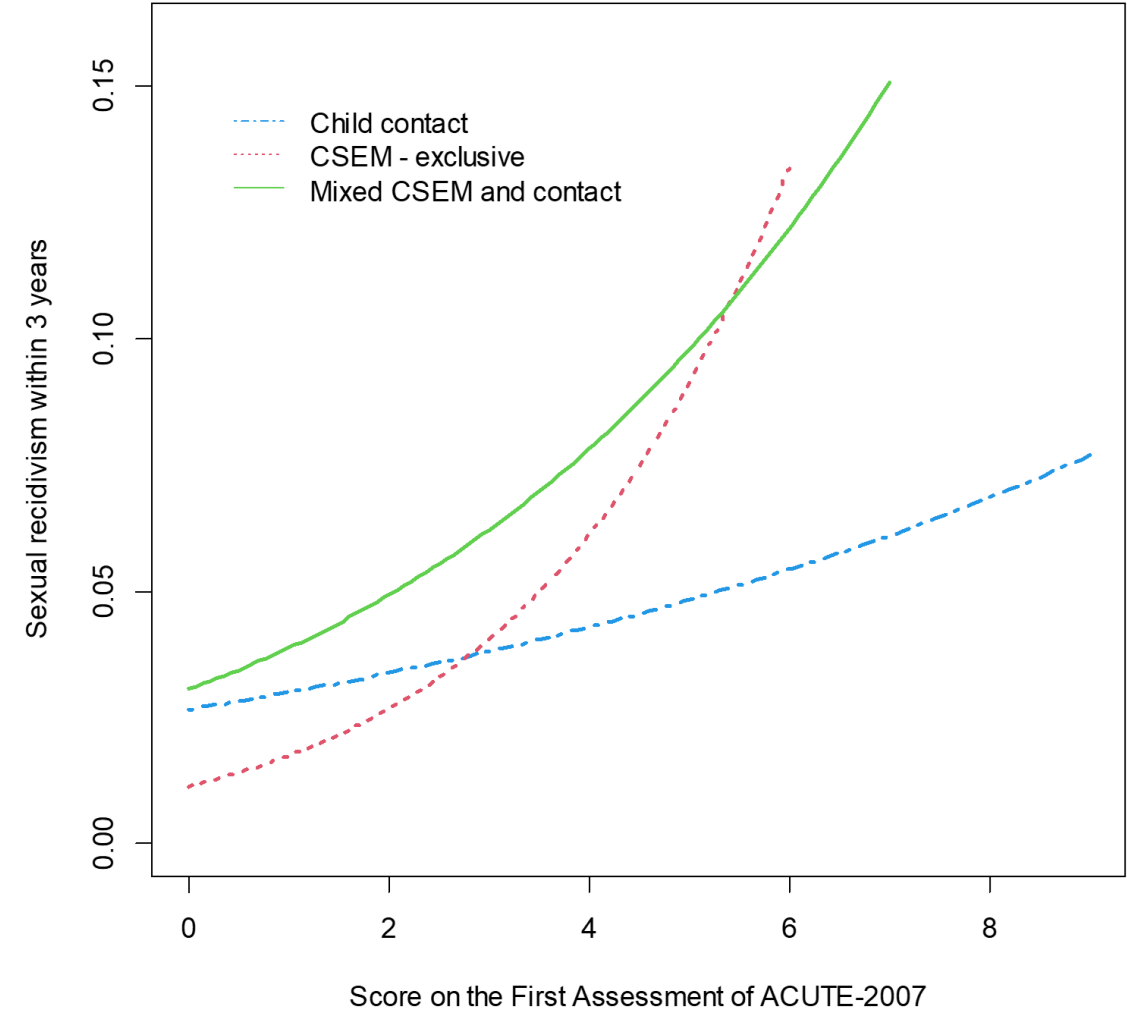
STABLE-2007 predicts sexual, any violent, and any recidivism for all groups



# Relationship Between the First ACUTE-2007 Assessment and Sexual Recidivism Within 3 Years, Separately for the Child Contact (n = 920), Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM; n = 222), and Mixed CSEM and Child Contact (n = 75) Groups

After controlling for the ACUTE-2007 score:

Expected 3-yr sexual recidivism rate was 3.5% for the any-child contact group and 2.7% for the CSEM-exclusive group, which was within the range expected by chance, Cochran's  $Q(1) = 0.36$ ,  $p = .55$ ,  $I^2 = 0.0\%$ .

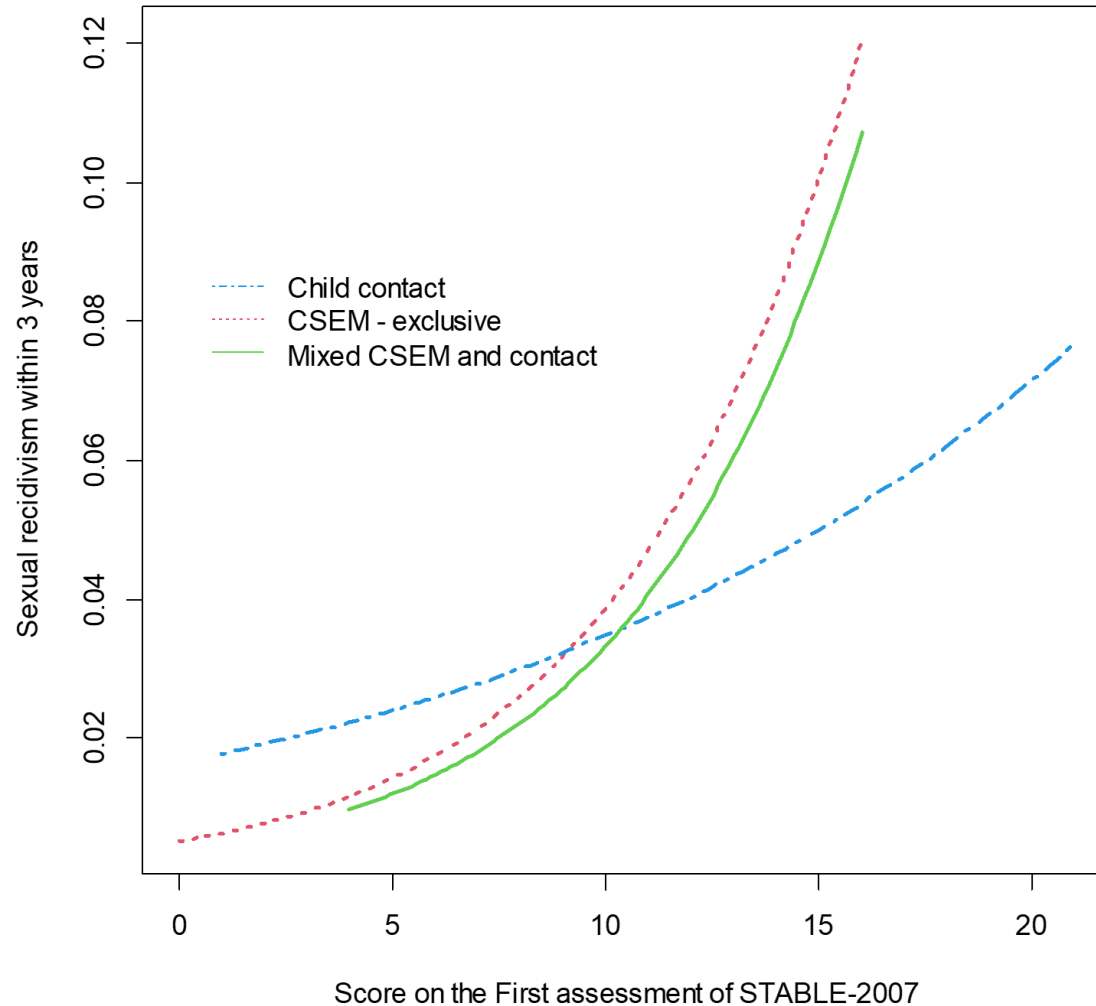


ACUTE-2007: better discrimination for CSEM-E than contact sex offending

# Relationship Between the First STABLE-2007 Assessment and Sexual Recidivism Within 3 Years, Separately for the Child Contact (n = 920), Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM; n = 222), and Mixed CSEM and Child Contact (n = 75) Groups

After controlling for the STABLE-2007 score:

Expected 3-yr sexual recidivism rate was 2.7% for the any-child contact group and 2.1% for the CSEM-E group, was no more than would be expected by chance, Cochran's  $Q(1) = 0.19$ ,  $p = .66$ ,  $I^2 = 0.0\%$



Same trend but NS: STABLE-2007 better discrimination for CSEM-E than contact sex offending

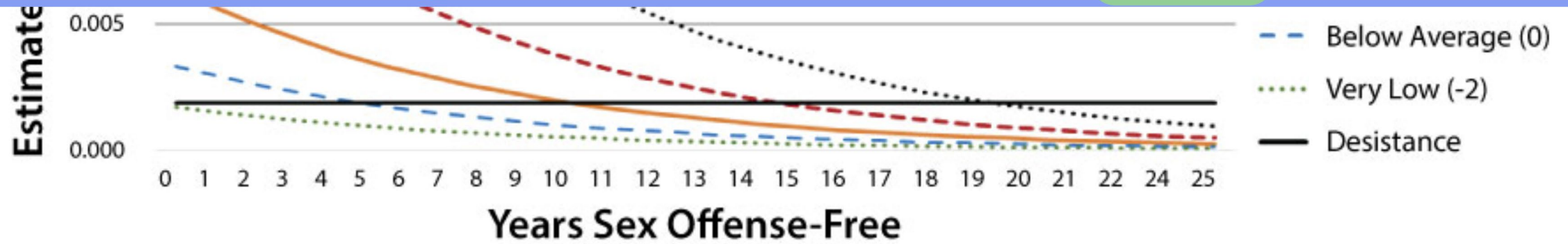
# Item Analyses

- Examined for any sexual recidivism
- STABLE and ACUTE items tended to have similar if not larger effect sizes for CSEM groups
  - Especially CSEM-exclusive
- Emotional identification with children
  - One of the strongest predictors (e.g., HR of 6.23 for CSEM-Exclusive)

# FAQ From saarna.org

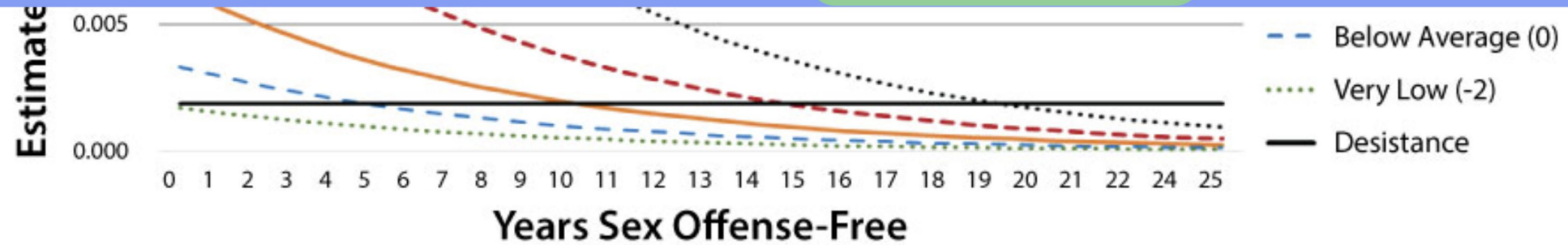
- Supplements current coding manuals
- STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 can be used for individuals whose only sexual offence conviction is for possession of CSEM
- Emotional identification with children item should be scored
- Provides additional guidance for scoring victim access in ACUTE-2007





WELCOME

[www.saarna.org](http://www.saarna.org)



## SUBSCRIBER BENEFITS

ACUTE-2007 – FOR TRAINERS | ACUTE-2007 USERS | RISK MATRIX 2000 – FOR TRAINERS  
| RISK MATRIX 2000 – USERS | STABLE-2007 – FOR TRAINERS | STABLE-2007 USERS  
| STATIC 2002P – FOR TRAINERS | STATIC 99P – FOR TRAINERS

## POLICY AND PRACTICE



**★ FAQ: STABLE-2007 AND ACUTE-2007 CAN BE USED WITH MEN WHOSE ONLY SEXUAL OFFENCES INVOLVE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIALS**

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**HOW TO BECOME A SAARNA CANDIDATE CERTIFIED TRAINER**

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Table 2

## Evaluation of Risk Tools Validated for CSEM Populations

M

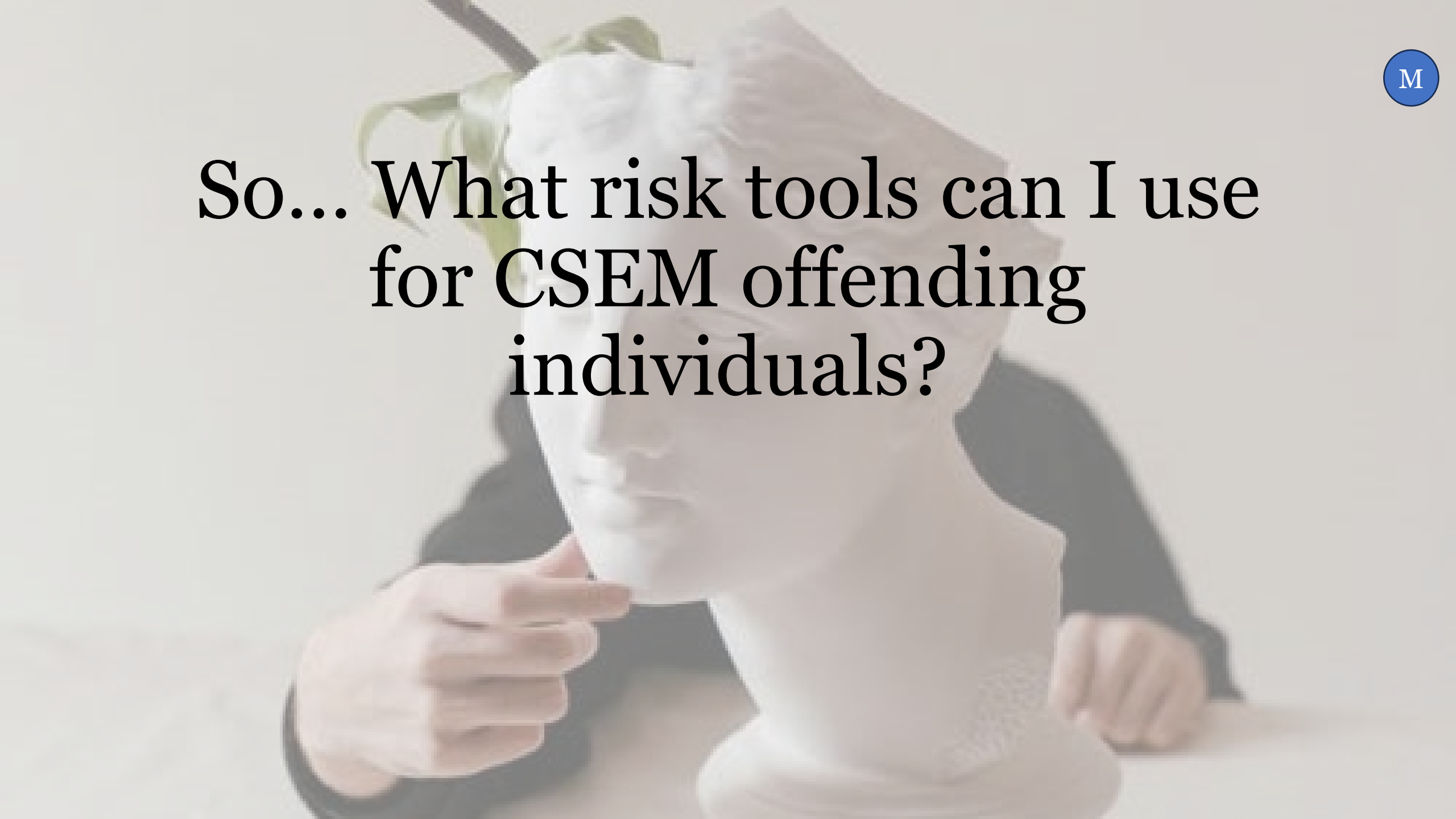
Consideration or Criterion	STABLE-2007	ACUTE-2007
<b>Appropriate to Use?</b>	Yes	Yes, with STABLE-2007
Predictive accuracy (discrimination)	Large C (.78+) for any sex or CSEM recidivism.	Large C (.71+) for any sex or CSEM recidivism.
Closest match between scale and referral question	Predicts any sex and CSEM recidivism	Predicts any sex and CSEM recidivism
Volume/quality of research	1 field validity study	1 field validity study
Availability and quality of recidivism estimates	Combined with RM2000; Not tested for CSEM group	Not available
Inter-rater reliability	Strong	Good
Comprehensive and empirically supported risk factors	Good sampling of dynamic risk factors	Good sampling of acute risk factors
Inform treatment targets and assessments of change	Yes	Assesses more rapidly fluctuating changes
Quality of training/implementation resources	Good	Good

A person's hands are shown touching a white marble bust of a woman's head. The bust is adorned with a green ribbon. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

# What About Generic Risk Tools?

# PCRA and LSI-OR

- See Cohen (2023) and Pilon (2016)
- Both tools:
  - Actuarial
  - Static and dynamic risk factors
  - Strong evidence base for general recidivism among general offenders
- Utility for assessing risk of general recidivism
- Overrides warning!



So... What risk tools can I use  
for CSEM offending  
individuals?

# Concluding Remarks

- Predicting any sexual recidivism or CSEM recidivism
  - CPORT, RM2000/S, STABLE-2007, ACUTE-2007 all defensible to use
  - Static-99R: Probably better than nothing, but there's better options available
  - CPORT has most research
  - RM2000, STABLE/ACUTE: Already has structured rules to use in combination
- Assessing risk of general recidivism
  - Could use LSI family or PCRA, but do NOT override
  - Any well-validated tool assessing Central 8 risk domains likely to be applicable

Seto, 2011

Brown, 2022

Scurich & Krauss, 2023

Helmus et al. (2024)

<https://osf.io/preprints/psyarxiv/pngr9> ← Pdf of preprint available here



# Questions?

**Kelly M. Babchishin**  
**Carleton University**  
**Kelly.Babchishin@carleton.ca**



**Maike Helmus**  
**Simon Fraser University**  
**Maike\_Helmus@sfu.ca**

