



CPORT-R and CASIC-R Evaluator Workbook

September 2026

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Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the police members who assisted with our child sexual exploitation projects and who investigate these offenses, with specific thanks to members of the Ontario Provincial Police High Risk Offender Unit including members of the Threat and Behavior Analysis Team (TBAT) and the Research Unit (Shelby Scott, Neda Calderon, Bill Gofton, and Karen Arney), as well as the Child Sexual Exploitation Unit (CSEU) and Provincial Crown Coordinator.

We are especially grateful for the helpful feedback from experienced clinical and police evaluators on this first version of the Workbook: Sam Ardasinski, Allen Azizian, Kelly Babchishin, Elena Balduzzi, Yolanda Fernandez, Margaret-Anne Laws, Lyne Piché, Anton Schweighofer, and Skye Stephens. We particularly appreciate the careful copy-editing and assistance with formatting and figures by Shelby Scott and additional analysis checks by Shelby Scott and Neda Calderon.

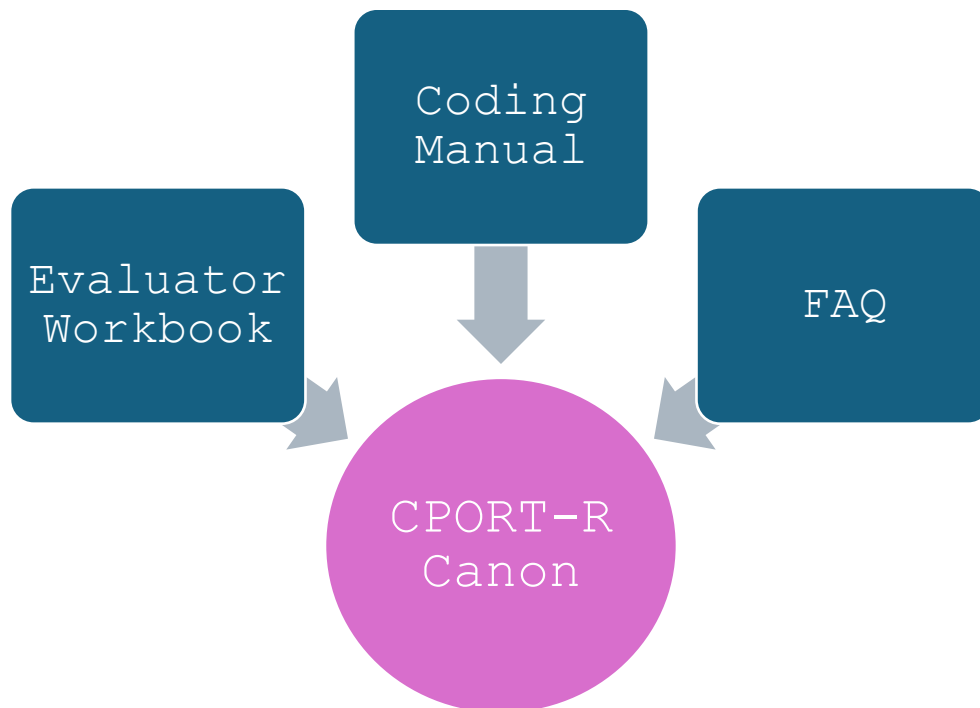
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The CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook: Where does it fit with the other CPORT documents?

The Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) is now the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Risk Tool-Revised (CPORT-R). The modifications to scoring along with commentary and support for the changes are provided in the CPORT-R Coding Manual. Anyone using the CPORT-R in applied risk assessment should refer to the latest versions of all three CPORT-R documents to guide appropriate use, interpretation, and application of the tool. Each document can be found on www.saarna.org. Together, these three documents comprise the authoritative guidance for the use and interpretation of the CPORT-R.



Below is a summary of what is in each document and how these three documents work together:

- 1) **Coding Manual** includes information on:
 - a. How to use the tool, including who can be assessed and scored using the tool (i.e., appropriate populations);
 - b. What information is needed to score each item; and
 - c. Coding rules for each item.

There are two Coding Manuals available: CPORT (2018) and CPORT-R (2026). Both Coding Manuals provide information on the development and validation of the CPORT, as well as the Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children

Scale (CASIC) and the new Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children Scale-Revised (CASIC-R), with the CPORT-R manual including the recent changes that led to development of CPORT-R and CASIC-R. ***Think of the Coding Manual as everything you need to know to correctly score the tool.***

- 2) **Evaluator Workbook** provides all the information on how to ***interpret*** the CPORT/CPORT-R once a total score is identified. This includes:
 - a. Normative data (i.e., recidivism estimates, percentiles, risk ratios);
 - b. How to combine total scores into risk levels; and
 - c. Report writing guidance.

The CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook also includes relevant references to the research on which these norms are based, as well as basic descriptive information that may be a useful summary for those who may need to regularly refer to this information (e.g., court testimony).

- 3) **FAQ** provides an ongoing list of questions divided into the following categories: (a) Continued use of CPORT and transitioning to CPORT-R; (b) Eligibility for scoring CPORT-R; (c); CPORT-R Item Scoring Questions; (d) Reporting CPORT-R scoring; (e) Eligibility for scoring CASIC-R; and (f) CASIC-R Item Scoring Questions. These questions may include future updates to the Coding Manual and/or the Evaluator Workbook that have not yet been incorporated into these documents. Questions included within the FAQ document often result from application of the CPORT, and now CPORT-R, in the field, with users reaching out to the developers. Think of the FAQ as ***a living appendix*** to the Coding Manual and Evaluator Workbook.

Why are there three separate documents instead of keeping everything in one place?

Guidance for the CPORT-R is separated into three documents as each one provides different yet complementary information for appropriate application and use of the CPORT-R. Most importantly, updating each document is a very different task and occurs at differing time frames. Revisions to the Coding Manual will occur rarely as this document provides information on the development and scoring of the tool, which does not require frequent updates or changes. In contrast, the Evaluator Workbook is intended to be more easily updated to reflect new information, such as if a new and large recidivism study becomes available and this information should be added to the recidivism norms. Lastly, the FAQ is intended to be updated in a quicker manner to provide immediate guidance to CPORT-R and CASIC-R users. This most often occurs when a question is received by email and the answer to that question(s) is identified as being of benefit to all CPORT/CPORT-R users. When any updates occur to either the Coding Manual or Evaluators' Workbook, relevant information from the FAQ is then integrated into these documents and removed from the FAQ.

Introducing the First CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook

The CPORT is an actuarial risk assessment tool developed by Michael C. Seto and Angela W. Eke (Seto & Eke, 2015) to assist in the prediction of any sexual recidivism among adult men with a conviction for a child sexual abuse/exploitation material (CSAEM) offense. In the first decade since its publication, the CPORT has been adopted in many jurisdictions and contexts, as well as translated into multiple languages (e.g., French, Dutch, Spanish, German). It is also important to highlight that, once a tool has been launched into the world, there are multiple ongoing steps necessary to maintain the tool and related resources. This includes finding a repository to store resources (manuals, updates, research studies, translations), making trainings available, and providing answers to frequently asked questions from users. Additionally, the whole point of evidence-based practice is that our practices should evolve with new evidence. Consequently, with more research on men with CSAEM offenses - and on the CPORT in particular - it is possible to modify and refine our coding rules and normative data. This process is what led to the development of the CPORT-R.

Transition to [SAARNA](#): All CPORT related documents were originally available on ResearchGate Projects, with material stored in a “project” folder; however, when ResearchGate removed this feature, the CPORT needed a new home to house and organize an ever-expanding set of CPORT documents, as well as provide a broader community of consultation and support for the tool. This also coincided with some much-needed succession planning as more jurisdictions were asking for training and resources and experienced trainers were asking to be involved in CPORT training. In 2025, the CPORT/CPORT-R joined [SAARNA](#), which is a non-profit organization dedicated to research, implementation, and training on evidence-based tools to assess risk of recidivism. By joining [SAARNA](#), a system has been developed that will ensure the CPORT-R will remain free to use; users will have access to CPORT-R and CPORT materials; and there will be a steering committee which allows for trainings and modifications of the CPORT-R to help it adapt over time to new research and applications.

This is the first iteration of a CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook. The inspiration for this document was the Static-99R Evaluators’ Workbook (Helmus et al., 2021) and it is hoped this resource (and its future iterations) will be a handy resource for the community of CPORT-R users, now and into the future.

This first CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook includes information on both the CPORT-R and CPORT including risk levels, relative risk ratios, and recidivism estimates. The main body of the Evaluator Workbook focuses primarily on the CPORT-R, while CPORT research and related guidance can be found in the Appendices (*Appendix A: Comparison of CPORT-R & CPORT Total Scores; Appendix B: Additional Research on CPORT; Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT; and Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance*). However, all future research and related activities will relate to the CPORT-R/CASIC-R only and, as a result, *future versions of this Workbook will focus exclusively on the CPORT-R/CASIC-R.*

What's New in this Workbook?

As this is the first CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook, everything! It is all new information in this first Workbook, with some material that was originally in the FAQ now being transitioned to the Workbook (e.g., case formulation). In future versions of the Workbook, this section will provide an overview of updates to help readers quickly orient to what's new within the latest version.

If you are familiar with the CPORT Coding Manual Version 2 (Eke et al., 2018), this first Evaluator Workbook has new data related to CPORT-R, as well as new data on CPORT/CPORT-R recidivism estimates, percentiles, and risk ratios. Information on Risk levels for interpretation and report writing templates is also included. The information has been organized into three sections:

- 1) Risk Levels (below average, average, above-average, well-above average);
- 2) Relative Risk Information (average scores, percentile rankings, risk ratios); and
- 3) Absolute Risk Information (predicted recidivism probabilities)

Please reference the included Appendices for information and guidance specific to the CPORT (*Appendix A: Comparison of CPORT-R & CPORT Total Scores; Appendix B: Additional Research on CPORT; Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT; and Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance*).

What About Time-Free Adjustments?

The [SAARNA](#) website has a time-free calculator for sexual recidivism that allows evaluators to project any sexual recidivism estimate from a risk tool into a lifetime estimate, and to adjust the residual lifetime estimates based on reductions in risk from time spent in the community post-release without any new sexual offense charge(s) (see Thornton et al., 2021). This is particularly useful for cases where an individual is applying for removal from a sex offense registry or applying for reduction or removal of long-term community supervision conditions.

Although this calculator may be useful for estimates of sexual recidivism among men convicted of CSAEM offenses, the calculator is not yet recommended for use with this population without further research. While it is based on modeling of long-term sexual recidivism rates of large samples, not specific to any risk assessment tool, the normative samples would have been based predominantly on men who had committed offline sexual offenses. It is not yet clear from the research whether long-term sexual recidivism rates for men with CSAEM offenses would follow the same pattern as men with offline sexual offenses, and there are reasons why it may not. Even if the overall rates of any sexual recidivism are similar for men with CSAEM offenses versus men with offline offenses (Baskurt et al., 2025), the *types* of sex offenses they commit differ, with CSAEM groups being more likely to sexually reoffend with another CSAEM

offense, while offline groups being more likely to sexually reoffend with a contact sex offense. It is also possible that the timeline trajectories and likelihood of detection may differ for these types of offenses. For example, sexual abuse of a child often requires that an individual invest considerable time to develop a relationship with them to carry out the abuse and, in turn, it may take years before the child discloses the abuse and an investigation occurs. In contrast, viewing CSAEM online can be committed on the same day the intention is formed, and it can be detected quite quickly and through various ways, such as service provider monitoring, a report to police by members of the public, as well as through proactive police online investigations. However, the known rates of CSAEM offending also reflect that only a small proportion of individuals are ever arrested and charged. Based upon these meaningful differences, the use of any time-free calculations is not recommended until there is more research available comparing the time-to-recidivism patterns for CSAEM vs offline reoffending.

Other Risk Assessment Tools

In 2023, Scurich and Krauss criticized the CPORT research and suggested the CPORT was not yet ready for use in the United States because of the small sample studies that had been conducted; the fact that the majority of studies at that time were missing CPORT items; and the lack of a study in the United States (their review was published a few months before Cohen, 2023 was published). Helmus et al. (2025) responded to this critique by reviewing the available research on the CPORT and other risk tool alternatives, given the imperative that clinical and legal decisions must be made related to individuals involved in CSAEM offending. An important consideration was whether the evidence was sufficient to justify use of the CPORT and depended on the alternatives available, which could include returning to unstructured professional judgment (the default before the creation and validation of actuarial risk assessment or structured professional judgment tools). The conclusion was that the CPORT is defensible to use and has some advantages in terms of being an offense-specific tool; being able to predict CSAEM recidivism better than other tools; and being applicable to all men convicted of CSAEM offenses rather than only those eligible for other tools because they had committed criteria-eligible sexual offenses directly against one or more identifiable victims (e.g., Static-99R).

We recognize that the best choice of tools depends on purpose and setting. While the CPORT-R may be the best tool for some settings, a tool like the OASys Sexual Reoffending Predictor for indecent images of children (OSP/I) is defensible as a system-wide triaging tool for all individuals convicted of sexual offenses, distinguishing between those with zero, one, or multiple sanctions for CSAEM offending. The Risk Matrix 2000/Sex (RM2000/S) is defensible, especially in a jurisdiction where this tool is already routinely used. Recent research by Babchishin et al. (2023) also supports the use of two dynamic risk assessment tools, the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007, which have the advantage of being able to assess change in sexual recidivism risk and thereby guide treatment and supervision decisions.

We also have evidence that the CPORT can generalize outside of Canada, with validation studies in the United States, Australia, Austria, New Zealand, Iceland, Spain, and Scotland. All of these countries are in the Global North and there may be legal, cultural, and social reasons that CPORT operates differently elsewhere, particularly Global South countries.

Helmus et al. (2025) provides both a review of available tools and guidance on how to choose an assessment tool for use with individuals who have committed CSAEM offenses. Based on current evidence and a framework of evaluation considerations that include the Daubert criteria for admissibility of scientific evidence in court proceedings in the United States, Helmus et al. concluded that the CPORT was a defensible tool to use for assessing the risk of any sexual recidivism or specifically CSAEM recidivism among men convicted of CSAEM offenses, including in the United States (see also Schweighofer et al., 2024).

Using CPORT/CPORT-R with other Risk Measures

Best practices in risk assessment highlight the importance of assessing both static (i.e., historical) and dynamic (i.e., changeable) factors whenever possible as this provides a more comprehensive risk/need profile for the individual being assessed (e.g., Static-99R/STABLE-2007, Violence Risk Scale – Sexual Offense Version [VRS-SO], VASOR/SOTIPS). Although there is no current formula for combining the CPORT-R (or CPORT) with the STABLE-2007 at this time, research has demonstrated the risk domains of the STABLE-2007 are salient for individuals convicted of CSAEM offenses. A study completed by Brankley et al. (2021) investigated the ability of the STABLE-2007 in predicting sexual recidivism, as well as whether the STABLE-2007 total scores incrementally contributed to actuarial (i.e., Static-99R) only prediction of sexual, violent and any recidivism. Six separate samples were utilized and, within a sample that included a meaningful number of participants with CSAEM offenses ($n = 72$, 68 were CSAEM-only), the results indicated that the STABLE-2007 predicted sexual recidivism for this group (AUC = 0.94, 95% CI [0.85, 1.00]). This provided initial, albeit limited, evidence to support the use of the STABLE-2007 with men convicted of CSAEM-only offenses, specifically to assist with identifying risk relevant propensities (i.e., criminogenic needs) for treatment purposes only at that time.

Babchishin and colleagues (2023) subsequently examined the predictive validity of the STABLE-2007 & ACUTE-2007 among men with CSAEM offenses by comparing the scales' discrimination and calibration across three groups: men with contact sexual offenses against children ($n = 1,042$; baseline comparison); men with only CSAEM offending ($n = 228$; no contact sexual offenses); and men with both contact sexual offenses and CSAEM offenses ($n = 80$). The results indicated both risk tools showed moderate to large associations with all types of recidivism (i.e., any sexual, CSAEM, any contact sexual, any violence, any recidivism) for men convicted of CSAEM offenses. This suggests that the psychological and community adjustment factors

targeted by the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 are relevant to the treatment and risk management of individuals with CSAEM-only offenses.

As such, whenever possible and relevant, it is recommended the CPORT-R (or CPORT) be used in conjunction with the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 to assist in identification of dynamic risk/need factors to support the individualization of treatment and management needs for men convicted of CSAEM only offenses. Specifically, the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 help identify risk-relevant propensities and high-risk situations, while also providing guidance on determining treatment intensity for adult men with CSAEM only offenses.

As noted above, there is no formula for combining the CPORT-R (or CPORT) with the STABLE-2007 at this time. SAARNA also **does not** recommend use of the Static-99R or Static-2002R to estimate the likelihood of sexual recidivism for individuals with CSAEM only offenses that do not meet Static-99R or Static-2002R scoring criteria (Eke et al., 2024, Phenix et al., 2016). As such, the recidivism estimates provided within the STABLE-2007 Evaluators' Workbook (Brankley et al., 2017) also **should not** be utilized to estimate to likelihood of sexual recidivism for individuals with CSAEM only offenses. Rather, as noted above, the STABLE-2007 assists in identifying risk-relevant propensities which provides guidance for determining treatment intensity, while the ACUTE-2007 provides guidance on current high risk situations, for adult men convicted of sexual offenses.¹ Inclusion of general criminogenic risk tools (e.g., LSI-OR/LSCMI) can also be useful in identifying criminogenic needs and guiding responsivity for this population.

The Role of CPORT/CPORT-R within the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Framework

Some users have told us that the information captured by the CPORT and CASIC is also useful for case formulation and intervention planning. A recent study examining normative data for CPORT (see Lee et al., 2026 and information further in this Workbook), along with other data analyses we've conducted, provide multiple ways to effectively communicate risk using CPORT and CPORT-R scores, aligning with the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Framework, an evidence-based approach to effective correctional practice that helps link risk assessment to treatment and supervision planning and delivery (Bonta & Andrews, 2024).

In the RNR framework, assessing an individual's risk of recidivism is the first step. Specifically, **the risk principle** tells us to match the intensity and immediacy of treatment and supervision with an individual's assessed risk; those assessed higher risk should receive more intensive treatment and supervision, whereas those assessed lower risk will do better with less or no treatment and minimal supervision. As a

¹ Additional guidance regarding what tools to utilize when assessing adult men with CSAEM only offenses can be found in [Helmus et al. \(2025\)](#).

validated risk tool, CPORT/CPORT-R supports the risk principle, offering a method for identifying and ensuring the effective allocation of resources. This may include decisions around bail or pre-trial custody, allocations of additional investigative resources and requests for further, more detailed assessments. **The need principle** tells us that the criminogenic (e.g., antisocial attitudes) and non-criminogenic needs (e.g., problems with work or school) of an individual are important and help us to focus on what to treat. CPORT/CPORT-R consists of static, unchanging risk factors. Dynamic risk factors, such as those on the STABLE-2007, are also strongly related to recidivism and provide information relating to individual needs that, with effective treatment and supervision, can reduce future offending and strengthen these areas. CPORT/CPORT-R used in conjunction with assessments focused on dynamic risk factors, such as the STABLE-2007, supports this part of the RNR framework. Finally, **the responsivity principle** tells us that interventions should relate to the specific characteristics of an individual, to help individualize and focus treatment on what will be most effective in reducing their likelihood of future offending. As part of a broader evaluation of an individual charged or convicted of CSAEM offenses, evaluators can tailor treatment and supervision interventions based on individual characteristics such as learning style and cognitive ability, motivation, and cultural background.

Communicating Risk with CPORT-R

Evaluators will need to use their professional judgement when deciding how to report CPORT-R scores. *We recommend a risk communication strategy that involves multiple methods of reporting risk to sexually reoffend, in line with current research* (Hilton et al., 2008, 2017). This is the first guidance provided on the provision of categories for risk communication specific to the CPORT-R.

This section will provide information for communicating risk when using the CPORT-R; please reference *Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT* for guidance and information on risk communication when using the CPORT. As noted previously, this will be the only Evaluator Workbook that will include information for the CPORT; all future versions of this Workbook will focus on CPORT-R only. The information provided includes:

- Average Score
- Risk Categories
- Percentile Rankings
- Relative Risk Ratios
- Recidivism Probabilities

Average CPORT-R Score

The modifications for CPORT-R reflect practical improvements to scoring. We recognized that virtually all the modifications in CPORT-R scoring would result in an increase in scores and this was demonstrated in our analyses (see Table S1); this is helpful as the original CPORT demonstrated a floor effect, where there were too few

higher scores to differentiate meaningfully higher risk categories. The modifications did change the distribution of scores, but in a minor way. Our analyses also indicate a slight (non-significant) increase in the predictive efficacy of CPORT-R. Please reference *Appendix A: Comparison of CPORT-R & CPORT Total Scores* for additional information.

A limitation in our CPORT-R analyses was our restricted ability to test three of the modifications using our existing CPORT data; we could only partially score attempted sexual contact for Item 4 and assess the use of CASIC for deniers in Item 5 but were unable to test the use of additional information for scoring sexual interest in children for Item 5. Similarly, for the combination of Items 6 and 7 we did not have self-report information but could test the addition of any male victim. We also could not test CASIC-R. Future research with CPORT-R will likely demonstrate a broader distribution of scores for CPORT-R. Overall, our analyses using the CPORT combined sample (development + validation; Eke et al., 2019; Seto & Eke, 2015) indicate higher scores for CPORT-R were still quite infrequent and the mean and median score remained around 2; we therefore continue to refer to the **average CPORT-R score as a 2**.

CPORT-R Risk Categories

Assigning risk levels comes with some difficulty given studies finding that professionals tend to have very different interpretations of labels like “low risk” or “high risk” (Hilton et al., 2008; Monahan & Silver, 2003; Slovic et al., 2000). These labels are appealing, but their meaning is rather fuzzy and often dependent on the interpretation of the assessor. This is why we believe anchoring our labels according to the expected sexual recidivism rate for a score of 2 - the mean CPORT-R & CPORT score in the combined sample - makes sense as it is grounded in data rather than interpretation of a label. Risk levels are most useful when they have a defensible definition and are linked to meaningful actions regarding risk management (e.g., supervision and/or treatment).

As part of a broader goal of improving risk communication, the United States Council of State Governments Justice Center assembled a working group to develop standardized risk levels for general offenders that would promote similar risk level definitions across different risk scales and jurisdictions, ideally improving consistency in risk communication (Hanson, Bourgon et al., 2017). This working group proposed a five-level risk/needs classification system that offers meaningful guidance on individuals beyond categorization, specifically: a risk profile, criminogenic needs, correctional intervention dosage, potential treatment effect on risk, and prognosis following intervention for each level. This system has already been adopted for several sexual offense specific risk scales, including the Static-99R/Static-2002R (Hanson, Babchishin et al., 2017), STABLE-2007 (Brankley et al., 2017), and the VRS-SO (Olver et al., 2018). In addition, Brankley has posted a three-part series of YouTube videos discussing this work and the relevance of a common risk language. The link to the first in the series, published August 2017, is:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DT6Juw0Epk>

In the Justice Center's proposed 5 risk levels, the lowest risk category (Level I) describes generally prosocial individuals with limited criminal background or criminogenic needs. Their risk to reoffend is similar to the rate of first time offending among non-offenders (e.g., young males) who also have access to prosocial supports and resources. Level II refers to offenders who do not meet the stringent definition of Level I but are still below average risk. They are expected to have some, but limited, criminogenic needs. Level III offenders describe the "typical" or "average" offender. This group tends to be large (e.g., among the sex offense specific risk scales referenced above, roughly half of the distribution) and present with the types of risk factors and criminogenic needs that would be considered typical of that type of offender, while also reflecting the standard level of interventions typically provided to offenders. Level IV offenders are perceptibly higher risk than Level III and generally have higher than average criminogenic needs, as well as limited to no prosocial resources. Level V offenders are described as virtually certain to reoffend (minimum of 85% likelihood within 2 years).

Given the low base rates of sexual recidivism, it is not currently possible to empirically identify a Level V offender among adult males convicted of sexual crimes.

Consequently, the Static-99R, Static-2002R, STABLE-2007, and the VRS-SO have made a distinction between Level IVa and Level IVb offenders, with Level IVa demonstrating twice the recidivism risk and Level IVb demonstrating three or four times the recidivism risk as the "average" offender (Level III). Those falling within Level IVb represent a small subset of the highest risk offenders who require the most intensive supervision and management but are not considered virtually certain to reoffend.

Based upon recent research by Lee and colleagues (2026), this risk level framework has been applied to the CPORT. We recommend use of these risk categories for risk communication when using the CPORT-R. As previously noted, we were able to test some modifications to CPORT-R, but not all. While it is expected the CPORT-R will have similar risk distribution and categories, it is important to highlight the current risk categories and risk communication guidance were developed on CPORT data only at this time. Again, while it is expected the CPORT-R will have similar risk categories/distribution, if you choose to use the CPORT risk categories/communication for the CPORT-R, it is important to include language discussing these current limitations. Please reference *Appendix B: Additional Research on CPORT* and *Appendix C: Communicating Risk with CPORT* for further information specific to the CPORT.

Converting CPORT-R scores into risk categories is intuitively appealing to many evaluators because it is easier to communicate relative risk to others, such as the court. However, it must be remembered that categories convey less information than scores, given individuals with different scores might have the same risk category. We therefore recommend reporting the actual CPORT-R score as well as a risk category within reports.

		CPORT-R Combined Sample^a N = 335 (%)
CPORT-R Categories	Score	
<i>Below Average Score (Level II)</i>	0-1	134 (40.1)
<i>Average Score (Level III)</i>	2	80 (24.0)
<i>Above Average Score (Level IVa)</i>	3-4	90 (26.0)
<i>Well Above Average Score (Level IVb)</i>	5+	31 (9.3)

^aCombined data from Eke et al., 2019, five-year fixed follow-up; N = 346 and 11 missing cases, for a total N = 335

CPORT-R Percentile Rankings

Percentiles describe how an individual's risk compares to others and can be particularly useful in resource allocation decisions (Harris et al., 2015). For example, if a jurisdiction only has enough resources to provide treatment to 20% of the individuals convicted of CSAEM offenses, then they might want to choose a CPORT-R score that identifies roughly the 20% highest risk individuals (that would be a score of 4). Percentiles are commonly used in many psychological tests, but they are harder to apply to a scale like CPORT-R, where the range of scores is from 0 to 7. Essentially, there are 100 percentile values (from 0 to 100), but only 8 possible CPORT-R scores, so due to 'ties' [a large percentage of individuals sharing a common score (e.g., roughly 27% of offenders are expected to score a 1 on CPORT-R)], a single CPORT-R score may span a large range of percentile values. Reporting percentiles as exact percentile units (e.g., a midpoint average) may be impractical with this range of scores. Consequently, we recommend reporting more descriptive percentile information; specifically, the proportion of individuals expected to have the same score, as well as a higher score, and a lower score (e.g., for an individual with a score of 2 on CPORT-R, 22.5% had the same score, 40% had a lower score, and 37.5% had a higher score). Percentiles cannot be used to infer absolute recidivism rates. For additional information on ways of calculating percentiles and their application to forensic risk assessment, see [Hanson et al. \(2012\)](#).

CPORT-R percentile rankings were calculated using the combined CPORT sample from Eke et al. (2019). In other words, we calculated the CPORT-R score for each person in the sample and then examined the percentile ranks associated with specific scores. We combined scores of 6 and 7 because there were so few cases with these higher scores (14 cases, representing 3.9% of the sample.)

N = 360 from CPORT-R dataset						
CPORT-R Score	Observed Percentages			Percentile Rank		
	Below	Same	Higher	Percentile	[95 CI%]	
					LL	UL
0	0	13.3	86.7	6.7	4.09	9.24
1	13.3	26.7	60.0	26.7	22.10	31.23
2	40.0	22.5	37.5	51.3	46.09	56.41
3	62.5	17.2	20.3	71.1	66.43	75.79
4	79.7	10.6	9.7	85.0	81.31	88.69
5	90.3	5.8	3.9	93.2	90.59	95.80
6+	96.1	3.9	0.0	98.1	96.63	99.48

Note. CPORT-R = Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Offense Risk Tool-Revised; CI = confidence interval; LL = lower limit; UL = upper limit. Information regarding percentile rankings for CPORT-R were calculated using previously reported data (e.g., CPORT development and validation data; Eke et al., 2019; Seto & Eke, 2015). Estimated percentiles for individual CPORT score 7 are not reported due to small sample size (i.e., $n < 10$). Score 7 has been merged with score 6 to create the 6+ category.

Please reference *Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT* for CPORT recidivism estimates, percentile rankings, and risk ratios.

CPORT-R Risk Ratios

Risk ratios quantify the relative difference in risk of sexual recidivism based on an individual's CPORT-R score. The following table was calculated using previously reported data (e.g., CPORT development and validation data; Eke et al., 2019; Seto & Eke, 2015). The median score for CPORT-R was 2 and therefore this corresponds to a risk ratio of 1 for any sexual as well as any CSAEM recidivism. Per the table below, individuals with a score of 4 reoffended at approximately 3 times the rate of those with the median score of 2, for both CSAEM recidivism specifically (3.50) and any sexual recidivism (3.24).

Risk ratios were derived from odds ratios, calculated using logistic regression coefficients based on a 5-year fixed follow-up period.

Risk Ratios for CPORT-R Scores

CPORT-R Score	N = 360	Risk Ratio 5-year Fixed Follow-up (N = 346)	
		Any Sexual Recidivism	CSAEM Recidivism
0	48	0.31	0.29
1	96	0.56	0.53
2	81	1.00	1.00
3	62	1.80	1.87
4	38	3.24	3.50
5	21	5.83	6.56
6	9	-	-
7	5	-	-

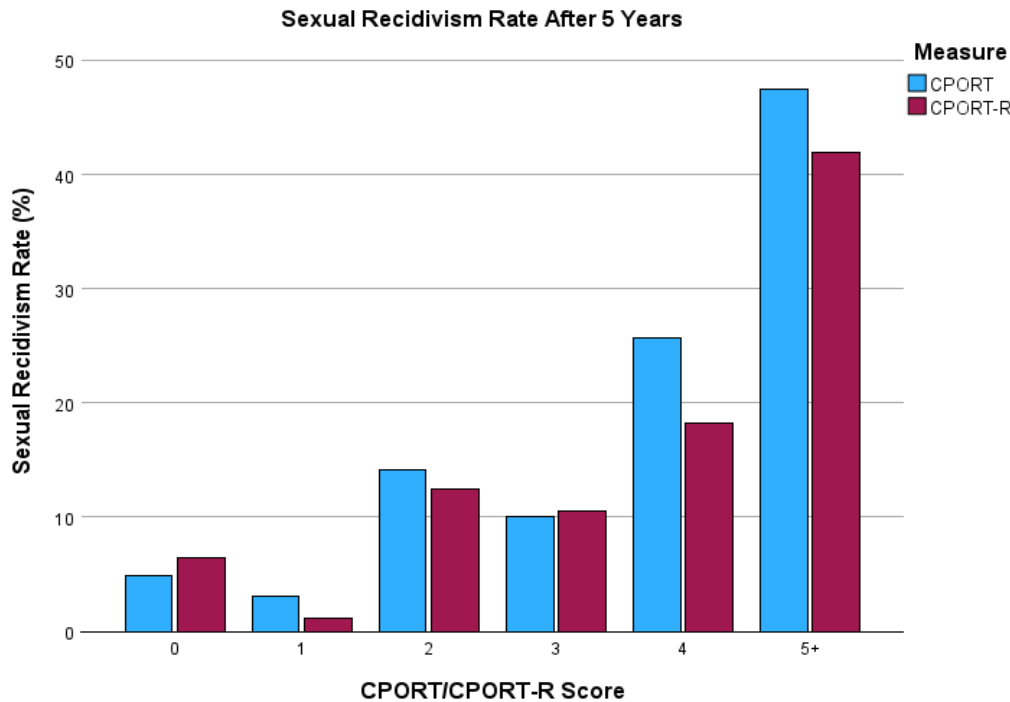
Note. CPORT-R = Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Offense Risk Tool-Revised; CSAEM = Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material. For CPORT-R values, for any sexual recidivism, the model included CPORT-R scores as predictors ($\beta = 0.588$, $SE = 0.106$). For CSAEM recidivism: the model included CPORT-R scores as predictors ($\beta = 0.627$, $SE = 0.121$). Risk ratio for CPORT-R scores of 6 or 7 are not reported due to small sample size ($n < 10$).

Please reference *Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT* for CPORT recidivism estimates, percentiles, and risk ratios.

CPORT-R Recidivism Probabilities

CPORT recidivism probabilities from Lee et al. (2026) are reported in Appendix C. CPORT-R observed recidivism rates are available for the combined sample but the CPORT-R has not yet been examined in other samples. We can compare *observed recidivism rates* by score for the CPORT-R and CPORT. *It is not recommended to use CPORT recidivism probabilities when communicating risk for the CPORT-R.*

Please reference *Appendix C: Communicating Risk with the CPORT* for CPORT recidivism estimates, percentiles, and risk ratios.



Report Writing Guidance for CPORT-R

This section provides guidance for how to communicate CPORT-R and CASIC-R information in evaluation reports and related documents. Guidance for how to communicate CPORT and CASIC are provided in *Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance* and will be available in this version of the Workbook only. The next version of the Evaluator Workbook will focus on the CPORT-R and CASIC-R exclusively.

These are provided as examples only; evaluators are free to use them or revise the wording as needed to reflect jurisdictional and related differences. There is no consensus about how best to communicate normative data or risk assessment results as the most appropriate approach depends on the context, the audience, and the specific referral question. Evaluators should do their due diligence to develop a consistent template for reports within a particular context, as well as avoid changing their reporting practices to emphasize a particular position or outcome. A helpful review on risk communication research can be found in Hilton et al. (2015).

The following examples are suggested language for risk communication of the CPORT-R. Guidance is also provided when applying the CASIC-R in scoring the CPORT-R; use of the CPORT-R with the STABLE-2007; and when applying the CPORT-R in a pre-adjudication situation.

CPORT-R Risk Category Template

The Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) is among the first risk assessment tools specifically designed to assess recidivism risk in men convicted of child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM) offenses. Developed by Michael C. Seto & Angela W. Eke (2015), the first version of the CPORT consisted of seven (7) variables associated with a greater likelihood of any sexual recidivism (contact, noncontact, or CSAEM) in men convicted of CSAEM offenses, specifically: younger offender age (<35); any prior criminal history; any failure on conditional release; any contact sexual offending; indication of sexual interest in CSAEM or prepubescent or pubescent children; more boy than girl content in CSAEM collection (>50%); and more boy than girl content in other child depictions (i.e., nude/other). Each of the CPORT items are scored dichotomously (0 = no, 1 = yes). With the development of the CPORT-R, there is revised coding for some items and broader coding for others. Items 6 and 7 were combined and there are now six items, specifically: younger offender age (<35); any prior criminal history; any failure on conditional release; any contact or in-person noncontact sexual offending; indication of sexual interest in CSAEM or prepubescent or pubescent children; and preference for boys over girls. Each CPORT-R item is scored dichotomously (0=no, 1= yes), with the exception of Item 6 which is scored on a 2-point scale (0 = no, 1 = one indicator, 2 = 2+ indicators).

There have been **multiple** validation studies that support using CPORT with CSAEM offenders. These studies demonstrated the CPORT had moderate predictive ability in distinguishing among those who are at higher risk to reoffend, with individuals having a higher CPORT score recidivating at higher rates. Based upon recent analyses utilizing the data set from Eke et al. (2019), the CPORT-R scores now represent four distinct risk categories: below-average, average, above-average, and well-above average risk.

Mr. X's CPORT-R score was obtained from reviewing official records and his self-report. Of the six CPORT-R items, Mr. X scored a [2], which places him in the [identify specific level, e.g., **average**] risk category for being charged and/or convicted of another sexual crime. His [identify specific items scored, e.g., young age and prior criminal history] were the identified risk factors associated with his risk to commit a new sexual offense.

Individuals placed in the [below-average, average, above-average, well-above average] risk category on the CPORT-R are considered [insert risk level language here].

1. *Below-Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the below-average risk category often have few identified criminogenic needs and clearly identifiable prosocial resources and strengths. If moderate levels of criminogenic needs are present, these needs are expected to be transitory rather than entrenched problems. The risk of new sexual crimes for individuals placed in the below-average risk group is approximately half that of an individual in the average risk group.

2. *Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the average risk category represent the median score and risk potential for those convicted of a CSAEM offense. They often have multiple criminogenic needs in psychological, interpersonal and lifestyle domains; although these needs likely vary in severity, they often create barriers to the effective use of any available prosocial resources and strengths. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed in the average risk group is approximately twice that of individuals placed in the below-average risk group.
3. *Above-Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the above-average risk category often have numerous and persistent criminogenic needs. These criminogenic needs likely create a significant barrier to accessing any potential prosocial resources and strengths available. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed within the above-average risk group is approximately two to three times higher than individuals placed within the average risk group.
4. *Well-Above Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the well-above average risk category often have numerous and entrenched criminogenic needs. The density of criminogenic needs likely creates significant barriers to accessing any available prosocial resources and strengths. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed within the well-above average risk group is approximately four to five times higher than individuals placed within the average risk group.

It should be noted the risk information provided by CPORT-R are group estimates based upon charges, reconvictions and breaches of conditional release derived from groups of individuals with these risk characteristics. As such, these estimates are based upon a group of offenders with the same risk profile as Mr. X. His risk may be higher or lower than the estimated probabilities depending on other risk and protective factors not measured by these instruments.

CPORT-R Percentile Ranking Template

Percentile ranking measures how a specific score falls within the CPORT-R scoring distribution and describes the individual's risk in comparison to other men who have been convicted of a CSAEM offense. It provides risk relevant information related to how the individual is placed along the CPORT-R risk distribution and helps identify those at the same risk level, as well as those who scored higher or lower. Absolute recidivism rates cannot be inferred from percentile rankings.

Mr. X's CPORT-R score was [insert score]. In the sample dataset (Eke et al., 2019), roughly [percentage scoring same] of individuals had the same CPORT-R score, [percentage lower] had a lower risk score, and [percentage higher] had a higher risk score. In other words, out of 100 men convicted of CSAEM offenses, X% would be expected to have a lower score, X% would have the same score, and X% would have a higher score.

CPORT-R Risk Ratios Template

A risk ratio (also known as relative risk) is a statistical measure used in risk assessment to compare recidivism among two groups (e.g., score of 5 compared to the median score of 2 on the CPORT-R). Essentially, it describes differences between recidivism rates when compared to the middle of the risk distribution (median score = 2). Risk ratios for the CPORT-R were derived from odds ratios using the combined data reported in Eke et al. (2019).

Mr. X scored a [insert score] on the CPORT-R. On average, individuals with this score had a sexual recidivism rate that is [half, e.g., score of 1] the rate of individuals in the middle of the risk distribution.

Additional Suggested Language when using the CASIC-R:

The Correlations of Admitted Sexual Interest in Children (CASIC; Seto & Eke, 2017) was developed for use in conjunction with the CPORT (specifically Item 5 – Sexual Interest in Children). It is a six-item scale that was developed as a proxy for assessing pedophilic interest, with the items aggregating data considered relevant to the diagnosis of pedophilic interest. The items include offender never married, CSAEM videos, CSAEM text stories, interest in CSAEM for longer than two years, volunteering in a role with high access to children, and engaging in online sexual communications with a child or undercover police officer posing as a child. Each of the CASIC items are scored dichotomously (0 = no, 1 = yes). When a threshold of 3 or more points is met, pedophilic/hebephilic interest is likely to be present. As part of the development of the CPORT-R, the CASIC was also updated and is now the CASIC-R. The primary change was combining CASIC Items 2 and 3 (whether the person had CSAEM in the form of video and/or text) into a single item on the CASIC-R, as well as clarification on the various types of CSAEM materials that may be used for scoring this combined item. Each CASIC-R item is scored dichotomously (0 = no, 1 = yes), with the exception of Item 2 which is scored on a 2-point scale to capture the breadth of CSAEM that was accessed, created or possessed (0 = one type of CSAEM, 1 = two types of CSAEM, 2 = 3+ types of CSAEM).

The CASIC also has potential utility as a stand-alone measure of sexual interest in children. Using data from police and clinical samples, Eke et al. (2026) examined the convergent and divergent validity of the CASIC and found a strong, positive correlation between CASIC scores and clinical admission of sexual interest in children. Overall, it correlated as expected with measures of sexual interest in children or related concepts such as emotional congruence with children but was unrelated or negatively related to different concepts such as general criminality. While CASIC was not designed as a risk assessment measure, Seiser et al. (2026) recently reported that CASIC scores significantly predicted CSAEM recidivism in their sample of 126 men who had

committed CSAEM offenses, replicating a result reported by Soldino et al. (2021) that the CASIC predicted CSAEM recidivism in their Spanish sample of 304 men arrested for CSAEM offenses, with most new offenses comprising CSAEM offenses. It is expected the CASIC-R will perform in a similar manner as the CASIC; however, all research has been conducted on the CASIC only at this time.

Please reference *Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance* for suggested language when using CASIC with CPORT.

Additional Suggested Language using STABLE-2007 with CPORT-R:

When using STABLE-2007 with CPORT-R, it is recommended the below language or something similar is included after the CPORT-R risk discussion:

Research has additionally identified potential utility of the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 (in conjunction with STABLE-2007) for adult males only convicted of CSAEM offenses (Babchishin et al., 2023; Brankley et al., 2021). The STABLE-2007 is a validated sexual offense specific dynamic risk/need instrument that measures empirical risk factors that are routinely addressed as part of correctional rehabilitation (i.e., criminogenic needs) for adult males convicted of a sexual offense against a child or non-consenting adult. Brankley and colleagues (2021) investigated the predictive and incremental validity of the STABLE-2007 in six samples. A large minority (39%, 72/185) of one of the samples had committed CSAEM offenses, with 68 committing CSAEM offenses only. In this group, the STABLE-2007 had high predictive validity ($AUC = .94$), albeit with 2 of the 72 men committing new sexual offenses. Both committed new CSAEM offenses. This provided initial, albeit limited, evidence to support the use of the STABLE-2007 with adult males convicted of CSAEM only offenses, specifically to assist with identifying risk relevant propensities for treatment purposes only.

Babchishin and colleagues (2023) subsequently examined the predictive validity of the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 (in conjunction with the STABLE-2007) among men with CSAEM offenses by comparing the scales' discrimination and calibration across three groups: men with contact sexual offenses against children ($n = 1042$), men with only CSAEM offending ($n = 228$), and men with both contact sexual offenses and CSAEM offenses ($n = 80$). The results indicated STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 total scores demonstrated comparable discrimination in the prediction of sexual, violent, and any recidivism for men with CSAEM offending when compared to men with contact sexual offending. These results support the use of the STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 for men with CSAEM offending as a method to rank order these men in terms of their

risk to reoffend, as well as to assist in individualization of treatment and management efforts.

The STABLE-2007 consists of 13 items related to psychological, interpersonal, and sexual functioning for adult males convicted of a sexual crime against a child or non-consenting adult. Of these 13 items, the following criminogenic needs were identified as current treatment targets for Mr. X: [list specific areas of need for client, e.g., significant social influences, capacity for relationship stability, general social rejection/loneliness, sexual preoccupation/sexual drive, and deviant sexual interests].

Please reference *Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance* for suggested language when using the STABLE-2007 with CPORT.

Appropriate Application of CPORT-R in Pre-adjudication Situations

If you choose to use the CPORT-R in a pre-adjudication situation, it is integral to identify the limitations of its use as the CPORT-R was normed on adult men *convicted* (not charged) of a CSAEM offense. As noted in the CPORT-R Coding Manual (Seto et al., 2026; p. 30), *“While there is reason to believe that CPORT-R would work similarly prior to conviction as it does post-conviction, we have not empirically assessed CPORT/CPORT-R with a group of individuals who are charged but not yet convicted of CSAEM. However, 95% of individuals who were charged with CSAEM in our samples were subsequently convicted, likely because of the digital evidence available to the prosecution. The few individuals who are not subsequently convicted, or who win appeals, likely are not convicted because of a technical error (e.g., improperly served search warrant) or their culpability could not be proved (e.g., the computer could be accessed by multiple users and it could be not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspect had engaged in CSAEM offending). As noted earlier, these individuals were not included in our development and validation samples.*

If an evaluator decides to use CPORT-R prior to conviction (pre-adjudication) for the purpose of sharing information about the risk factors, we recommend explaining that the predictive validity of the CPORT-R is not known for the small proportion of people who are charged and not subsequently convicted. In some cases, you may be aware that the person plans to plead guilty to the charge(s), which would then result in a conviction; we suggest still mentioning a caveat about the use of the CPORT-R, since it is possible the person changes their plea and they are subsequently acquitted or the charge is withdrawn or dismissed. We do not recommend using the CPORT-R in cases where the individual’s CSAEM charge has already been withdrawn or dismissed.”

If you choose to use the CPORT-R in a pre-adjudication situation, it is recommended the below language or something similar is included after the first two paragraphs and before reporting out the individual's score and identified risk category:

Note: It is important to highlight that Mr. X has not been convicted of any sexual crimes to date and the CPORT-R was developed to provide risk relevant information for adult males **convicted** of at least one CSAEM offenses. The authors caution that *“while there is reason to believe that CPORT/CPORT-R would work similarly prior to conviction as it does post-conviction, we have not empirically assessed CPORT/CPORT-R with a group of individuals who are charged but not yet convicted of CSAEM”* at this time (Scoring Manual for the CPORT-R and CASIC-R, 2026, p. 30). As such, the recidivism estimates and similar data are not applicable to Mr. X at this time. However, the information provided by the CPORT-R assessment may provide guidance with regards to the question at hand, specifically Mr. X's potential risk to commit a similar offense in the future, if convicted of the current charges.

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Appendix A: Comparison of CPORT-R and CPORT Total Scores

Table S1: Changes from CPORT to CPORT-R in Sample with 5-Year Fixed Follow-up Data

CPORT and CPORT-R Details	Combined Sample from Eke et al. (2019) ^a	
	CPORT Original Scoring	CPORT-R Scoring
	N = 339 ^b	N = 335 ^b
Mean (Standard Deviation)	1.93 (1.56)	2.16 (1.62)
Score Descriptives		
Range	0 – 7	0 – 7
Median	2.00	2.00
Scores (n, %)		
0	61 (18.0)	47 (14.0)
1	96 (28.3)	87 (26.0)
2	78 (23.0)	80 (23.9)
3	50 (14.7)	57 (17.0)
4	35 (10.3)	33 (9.9)
5	8 (2.4)	18 (5.4)
6	6 (1.8)	8 (2.4)
7	5 (1.5)	5 (1.5)
Any sexual recidivism		
AUC [95% CI] ^c	.735 [.648, .822]	.740 [.651, .829]

Note. AUC = area under the curve; CI = confidence interval; CPORT = Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool; CPORT-R = Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Risk Tool-Revised.

^a The combined 5-year fixed follow-up sample includes the CPORT development and validation samples.

^b Uses CPORT total score with maximum 1 missing item + CASIC used for missing CPORT Item 5.

^c The AUCs are not significantly different ($n = 335$, $z = .028$, DeLong $p = .977$).

Appendix B: Additional CPORT Research

Since the development and initial validation of CPORT, there have been at least eight replications of the CPORT's predictive validity using new samples, all but one independent of Seto and Eke (see Table S2 for an overview of CPORT replication studies that included recidivism information). Many of these studies were not pure replications because some items could not be scored and were therefore omitted (Bell, 2020; Black, 2018; Pilon, 2016) or items were scored using natural language and machine learning processing rather than human coders (Cohen, 2023). In a meta-analysis by Helmus et al. (2025), the average weighted AUC was .68 to .71, depending on the type of analysis, with significant heterogeneity in accuracy. The effect size for Cohen (2023) was significantly lower (AUC = .62) than the meta-analytic average of the other seven studies, indicating it was an outlier. Excluding Cohen (2023), the meta-analytic average predictive accuracy was .75, with nonsignificant heterogeneity. The unusually low effect size in Cohen (2023) may be due to the novel data mining methods that were used, reliance on self-reported information, or the lower than typical scores in the sample and thus restriction of range in CPORT scores.

Although the CPORT was developed and validated for men convicted of CSAEM offenses, a recent study from Germany found that the CPORT is also promising among non-justice-involved men who were voluntarily seeking treatment for sexual interest in children (von Franqué et al., 2023). The CPORT was scored from self-report because there was no police investigation information related to an index offense. Among 132 men who self-reported having accessed CSAEM at some point in their lifetime, the CPORT score using CASIC to rate the item for pedohebephilic interests significantly predicted self-reported future contact sexual offenses against a child (AUC = .69; 3.8% reoffended) and self-reported CSAEM use (AUC = .63; 39.4% reoffended) during an average of 28 months at risk.

Table S2: CPORT Replications with Recidivism Information

CPORT Recidivism Information as Reported in Lee et al. (2026) and Helmus et al. (2025) with Non-overlapping Samples

Information from Lee et al. (2026) Table 1						
Study	Fixed 5-year follow-up period					
	Overall sexual recidivism			CSAEM recidivism		
	<i>n/N</i>	%	AUC [95% CI]	<i>n/N</i>	%	AUC [95% CI]
Seto and Eke (2015)	28/266	10.5	.737 [.631, .843]	22/266	8.3	.763 [.645, .881]
Eke et al. (2019)	12/80	15.0	.698 [.541, .855]	7/80	8.8	.668 [.458, .879]
Soldino et al. (2021)	7/304	2.3	.608 [.393, .822]	6/304	2.0	.563 [.331, .795]
Savoie et al. (2022)	14/140	10.0	.770 [.666, .873]	11/140	7.9	.728 [.608, .848]
Paquette & Brouillette-Alarie (2025)	5/62	8.1	.635 [.354, .916]	4/62	6.5	.539 [.250, .828]
Seiser et al. (2025)	11/104	10.6	.734 [.604, .863]	11/104	10.6	.734 [.604, .863]
Information from Helmus et al. (2025) Supplement B, Table S1						
Study	Fixed 5-year follow-up period					
	Overall sexual recidivism			CSAEM recidivism		
	<i>n/N</i>	%	AUC [95% CI]	<i>n/N</i>	%	AUC [95% CI]
Black (2018)	-/547	-	.77 [.71, .82]	71/547	13.0	.77 [.71, .82]
Cohen (2023)	262/5,768	4.5	.62 [.58, .65]	-	-	-
Gunnarsdóttir (2019)	-/106	-	.75 [.62, .89]	12/106	11.3	.62 [.53, .70]
Pilon (2016)	8/279	2.9	.56 [.32, .79]	7/279	2.5	.52 [.27, .77]

Note. AUC = area under the curve; CI = confidence interval; CSAEM = child sexual abuse and exploitation material.

Recidivism information and AUC values for CPORT from Table 1 from Lee et al. (2026), and Supplement B, Table S1 from Helmus et al. (2025).

Both studies captured information on samples from Eke et al. (2019), Savoie et al. (2022), Seiser et al. (2025), Seto and Eke (2015), and Soldino et al. (2021); rather than repeat the information captured in both Lee et al (2026) and Helmus et al. (2025) only non-overlapping results are presented from the Helmus et al (2025) article.

See source publications for fulsome details, including relevant table notes.

We are also aware of studies that examined CPORT scores in relation to scores on other tools, and CASIC in relation to other measures of sexual interest in children, thereby assessing convergent (positive correlations with measures of the same or conceptually related constructs) or divergent validity (no or even negative correlations with measures of unrelated constructs) of the tools. In general, CPORT was positively and significantly correlated with other sexual offending risk assessment tools such as the VRS-SO (Maltais & Sribney, 2018), RM2000/S (Azizian et al., 2025; Helmus et al., 2024), and Static-99R (Eke et al., 2024), and this will be in part because of item overlap (e.g., age, criminal history, other sexual offending). As expected, it was less correlated with general recidivism tools such as the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI, Azizian et al., 2025) or Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA, Cohen, 2023). CASIC was found to be correlated with other variables conceptually linked to sexual interest in children and unrelated to variables that are conceptually distinct from sexual interest in children (e.g., psychopathy score, nonsexual violent recidivism; Eke et al., 2026).

Table S3: Convergent and Divergent Validity Studies

CPORT CONVERGENT VALIDITY		
Study	Sample	Findings
Maltais & Sribney (2018)	64, Alberta	CPORT and VRS-SO total scores ($r = .56$) CPORT and VRS-SO sexual deviance factor score ($r = .36$)
Helmus et al. (2024)	365, Ontario	CPORT and RM2000/S ($r = .73$)
Eke et al. (2024)	348, Ontario	CPORT and Static-99R total scores ($r = .69$) CPORT had larger correlation with sexual criminality domain ($r = .57$) compared to general criminality domain ($r = .29$) items on the Static-99R
	136, Quebec	CPORT and Static-99R total scores ($r = .49$)
	484, combined	CPORT and Static-99R scores ($r = .63$)
Azizian et al. (2025)	224, California	CPORT and RM2000/S total scores ($n = 166$, $r = .53$) CPORT Items 6 and 7 both highly associated with self-reported sexual interest in boys (AUC = .951 and .962 respectively, from unpublished analyses) CPORT Item 2 (prior criminal history) was moderately positively significantly correlated with the criminal history domain of LS/CMI ($n = 135$, $r = .44$)

Seiser et al. (2025)	128, Austria	German CPORT and German Static-99 scores ($n = 53$, for new CSAEM recidivism, CPORT AUC = .84, Static-99 AUC = .81).
CPORT DIVERGENT VALIDITY		
Study	Sample	Findings
Maltais & Sribney (2018)	64, Alberta	CPORT and VRS-SO criminality score ($r = .41$)
Azizian et al. (2025)	224, California	CPORT total scores were positively, but not significantly, associated with LS/CMI total scores ($n = 101$, $r = .18$)
CASIC CONVERGENT and DIVERGENT VALIDITY		
Study	Sample	Findings
Maltais & Sribney (2018)	64, Alberta	Moderate positive correlations found between the CASIC and VRS-SO sexual deviance score ($r = .47$).
Hermann et al. (2023)	204, Ontario	CASIC had significant and moderate or stronger associations with self-reported sexual interest in children ($n = 144$; AUC = .74 or $r = .42$), diagnosis of pedophilic disorder or hebephilic disorder ($n = 85$, AUC = .710 or $r = .351$), and any indication of sexual interest in children ($n = 83$, AUC = .67 or $r = .29$)
Seiser et al. (2026)	126, Austria	German CASIC was predictive of future CSAEM offending both in groups with unequal follow-up periods (Harrell's $C = .75$, 95% CI [.63, .87]), and in a fixed 5-year follow-up period (AUC = .77, 95% CI [.64, .89]). Regarding divergent validity, scores on the German CASIC were not indicative of future general or nonsexual violent recidivism.
Eke et al. (2026)	824, 4 samples (Ontario, Quebec, California)	Re-analyzing data from Eke et al. (2024) and Azizian et al. (2025), along with unpublished data from Reavis et al. (2026), CASIC showed evidence of convergent validity with self-reported and objective measures of sexual interest in children, as well as emotional congruence and positive cognitions about sex with children, and items reflecting a preference for boy content. CASIC was not correlated with general criminological variables or the general criminality items of risk assessment tools.

Appendix C: Risk Communication for CPORT

Average CPORT Score

In our combined sample (development + validation), the mean CPORT score (scored per the Guide; Eke et al., 2018) with max missing one and with CASIC supplementing a missing Item 5) was 1.93 ($n = 339$, $SD = 1.56$, 95% CI [1.76, 2.09], range 0 – 7). **We therefore refer to the average CPORT score as 2.**

Additional research with CPORT scored using the full 7 items has generally demonstrated a similar mean score.

Table S4: Average CPORT Scores Across Samples

Information from Lee et al. (2026) Table 1 – Using Data With Fixed-Follow-up Periods				Other Sample Notes
Study	Country	<i>N</i>	CPORT <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	
Seto and Eke (2015) ^a	Canada	266	1.93 (1.57)	Men convicted of CSAEM. CPORT development sample; CASIC not yet created.
Eke et al. (2019) ^b	Canada	80	1.76 (1.52)	Men convicted of CSAEM. CPORT validation sample.
Soldino et al. (2021) ^b	Spain	304	0.89 (1.05)	Men arrested for CSAEM.
Savoie et al. (2022) ^c	Scotland	140	1.89 (1.37)	Men convicted of CSAEM.
Paquette & Brouillette-Alarie (2025) ^c	Canada	62	2.24 (1.38)	Men convicted of CSAEM.
Seiser et al. (2025) ^a	Austria	104	2.89 (1.53)	Men convicted of CSAEM.
Information from Helmus et al. (2025) Supplement B, Table S1 – Using Data With Fixed and Variable Follow-up Periods ^d				Other Sample Notes
Study	Country	<i>N</i>	CPORT <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	
Black (2018)	New Zealand	547	1.27 (1.24)	Men convicted of CSAEM. CPORT-SV (4 -items) used.
Cohen (2023)	United States	5,768	1.44 (1.13)	Men convicted of online sexual offences placed on federal post-conviction supervision. CPORT items scored using natural language and machine learning processing.
Gunnarsdóttir (2019)	Iceland	106	1.79 (1.15)	Men convicted of CSAEM.

Pilon (2016)	Canada	279	-	Men convicted of CSAEM.
Information from CPORT Replication Studies Not Included in Lee et al. (2026) or Helmus et al. (2025) Meta-Analyses – See Source Publications for Further Details				Other Sample Notes
Study	Country	N	CPORT M (SD)	
Azizian et al. (2025) ^e	United States	166	2.13 (1.17)	Men convicted of CSAEM. CPORT scored with men during initial clinical assessment, post-conviction.
Hermann et al. (2023)	Ontario	138	2.10 (1.38)	Men convicted of CSAEM. CPORT scored with men 8 weeks after they started reporting to Probation and Parole.
von Franqué et al. (2023)	Germany	165	2.16 (1.14)	Non-justice involved men. CPORT scored primarily on self-report.

Note. CASIC = Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children; CPORT = Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool; CSAEM = child sexual abuse and exploitation material.

^a No missing cases.

^b All cases (regardless of missing items) + CASIC substitution for CPORT Item 5.

^c One missing item + CASIC substitution for CPORT Item 5.

^d When 5 years was reported for follow-up period, a fixed length of follow-up was used for all cases. Cases with fixed or variable follow-up periods were not distinguished.

^e Maximum one missing item + clinical information included for scoring CPORT Item 5.

Summary Norms Table for CPORT (adapted from Lee et al., 2026)

Risk Level	CPORT Scores	N	Estimated Sexual Recidivism % [95% CI]	Risk ratio
Below average (Level II)	0-1	509	3.8% [2.9, 5.1]	0.50
Average (Level III)	2	204	7.7 % [5.9, 10.0]	1.00
Above average (Level IVa)	3-4	194	15.1% [11.8, 19.1]	1.96
Well above average (Level IVb)	5-7	49	36.9% [26.5, 49.7]	4.79

CPORT Percentile Rankings by Score

In a recent paper by Lee et al. (2026) the authors developed sexual recidivism norms for CPORT. Individual-level data was aggregated from across six routine samples ($N = 956$) with five-year fixed sexual recidivism data from Canada, Spain, Scotland and Austria. Risk communication options from this work include percentile rankings. Evaluators can report the percentile rank based on CPORT score, along with the proportion of individuals expected to have the same score, as well as a higher score.

Table 5 from Lee et al. (2026, p.644)

Observed and Estimated Percentiles for CPORT scores

CPORT Score	Observed Percentages			Percentile Rank		
	Below	Same	Higher	Percentile	[LL 95 CI%]	[UL 95 CI%]
0	0	22.8	77.2	11.4	9.39	13.4
1	22.8	30.4	46.8	38.0	34.9	41.1
2	53.2	21.3	25.4	63.9	60.9	67.0
3	74.6	12.7	12.8	80.9	78.4	83.4
4	87.2	7.64	5.12	91.1	89.2	92.9
5	94.9	2.51	2.62	96.1	94.9	97.3
6+	97.4	2.62	0.00	98.7	98.0	99.4

Note. Distribution based on an adjusted, re-weighted average of 6 samples (total sample size of $n = 956$). Estimated percentiles for individual CPORT score 7 are not reported due to small sample size ($n < 10$). Score 7 has been merged with score 6 to create the 6+ category.

Information regarding percentile rankings for CPORT were derived from information as reported by Lee et al. (2026).

CPORT Risk Ratios by Score

Risk ratios quantify the relative difference in risk of sexual recidivism based on an individual's CPORT score. The following table is from Lee et al. (2026) and is based on the meta-analysis of six studies with recidivism data. The median score for CPORT was 2 and therefore corresponds to a risk ratio of 1 for any sexual as well as any CSAEM recidivism. Per the table below, individuals with a score of 4 reoffended at approximately 3 times the rate of those with the median score of 2, for both CSAEM recidivism specifically (2.77) and any sexual recidivism (2.90).

Table 4 from Lee et al. (2026, p. 644)

Risk Ratio for CPORT Scores

CPORT score	N	Risk Ratio	
		Any Sexual Recidivism	CSAEM Recidivism
0	218	0.35	0.36
1	291	0.59	0.60
2	204	1.00	1.00
3	121	1.70	1.66
4	73	2.90	2.77
5	24	4.93	4.60
6	19	8.39	7.66
7	6	-	-

Note. Risk ratios were derived from odds ratios, calculated using logistic regression coefficients based on a 5-year fixed follow-up period. For any sexual recidivism: the model included CPORT scores as predictors ($\beta = 0.532$, $SE = 0.079$) and treated sample as a stratification variable ($k = 6$, $n = 956$). For CSAEM recidivism: the model included CPORT scores as predictors ($\beta = 0.509$, $SE = 0.087$) and treated sample as a stratification variable ($k = 6$, $n = 956$). Risk ratio for CPORT score 7 is not reported due to small sample size ($n < 10$).

CPORT Recidivism Probabilities by Score

We are often asked about the use of the probability estimates of sexual recidivism based on CPORT scores. In the past, we were only able to offer them with a caution, since the estimates were solely based on our combined sample. As part of their development of normative data for the CPORT, Lee et al. (2026) provided updated recidivism probabilities for both any sexual recidivism and CSAEM recidivism specifically, using a 5-year fixed follow-up across six samples. The Tables are shared below. For both outcomes, estimates are not provided for a score of 7 on CPORT, due to the low number of cases ($n = 6$).

There is strong similarity between the recidivism estimates for any sexual recidivism from the Lee et al. (2026) meta-analysis to the estimates included in the 2018 CPORT Guide V2 (0 = 3%, 1 = 6%, 2 = 10%, 3 = 16%, 4 = 26% and 5+ = 40%; Eke et al., 2018).

Table 2 from Lee et al. (2026, p. 640)

Observed and Estimated 5-Year Any Sexual Recidivism Rates for CPORT Scores

CPORT Score	Fixed follow-up		Logistic regression estimate	
	Recidivists/Total	Observed recidivism rate (%)	Predicted recidivism rate (%)	[95 % Confidence Interval]
0	5/218	2.3	2.80	[1.85, 4.23]
1	8/291	2.7	4.68	[3.40, 6.39]
2	20/204	9.8	7.71	[5.88, 10.0]
3	15/121	12.4	12.4	[9.28, 16.5]
4	14/73	19.2	19.5	[13.7, 27.0]
5	5/24	20.8	29.2	[19.2, 41.6]
6	4/19	21.1	41.2	[26.1, 58.2]
7	6/6	100.00	-	-
Overall	77/956	8.1	-	-

Note. The Hosmer–Lemeshow test, conducted on the overall pooled sample, indicated good model fit, $\chi^2(3) = 4.23$, $p = .238$, suggesting no significant discrepancy between observed and predicted rates. Predicted recidivism rate for CPORT score 7 is not reported due to small sample size ($n_{\text{recidivists}}/N_{\text{total}} = 6/6$).

Table 3 from Lee et al. (2026, p. 642)

Observed and Estimated 5-Year CSAEM Recidivism Rates for CPORT Scores

CPORT Score	Fixed follow-up		Logistic regression estimate	
	Recidivists/Total	Observed recidivism rate (%)	Predicted recidivism rate (%)	[95 % Confidence Interval]
0	5/218	2.3	2.16	[1.36, 3.43]
1	5/291	1.7	3.55	[2.47, 5.06]
2	15/204	7.4	5.76	[4.22, 7.83]
3	14/121	11.6	9.24	[6.57, 12.8]
4	10/73	13.7	14.5	[9.55, 21.3]
5	3/24	12.5	22.0	[13.3, 34.1]
6	3/19	15.8	31.9	[18.0, 49.9]
7	6/6	100.00	-	-
Overall	61/956	6.4	-	-

Note. The Hosmer–Lemeshow test, conducted on the overall pooled sample, indicated good model fit, $\chi^2(3) = 5.21$, $p = .157$, suggesting no significant discrepancy between observed and predicted rates. Predicted recidivism rate for CPORT score 7 is not reported due to small sample size ($n_{\text{recidivists}}/N_{\text{total}} = 6/6$).

Appendix D: CPORT Report Writing Guidance

CPORT Risk Category Template (including Absolute Recidivism Language)

The Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT) is among the first risk assessment tools specifically designed to assess recidivism risk in men convicted of child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM) offenses. Developed by Michael C. Seto & Angela W. Eke (2015), the CPORT consists of seven (7) variables associated with a greater likelihood of any sexual recidivism (contact, noncontact, or CSAEM) in men convicted of CSAEM offenses, specifically: younger offender age (<35); any prior criminal history; any failure on conditional release; any contact sexual offending; indication of sexual interest in CSAEM or prepubescent or pubescent children; more boy than girl content in CSAEM collection (>50%); and more boy than girl content in other child depictions (i.e., nude/other). Each of the CPORT items are scored dichotomously (0 = no, 1 = yes).

To date, there have been multiple validation studies that support using CPORT with CSAEM offenders. These studies demonstrated the CPORT had moderate predictive ability in distinguishing among those who are at higher risk to reoffend, with individuals having a higher CPORT score recidivating at higher rates. Based upon the current recidivism data (Eke et al., 2019; Lee et al., 2026), the CPORT scores now represent four distinct risk categories: below-average, average, above-average, and well-above average risk. Each category is linked to recidivism risk potential, with those falling in the above-average to well-above average risk categories representing the greatest risk.

Mr. X's CPORT score was obtained from reviewing official records and his self-report. Of the seven CPORT items, Mr. X scored a [2], which places him in the [identify specific level, e.g. **average**] risk category for being charged and/or convicted of another sexual crime. His [identify specific items scored, e.g., young age and prior criminal history] were the identified risk factors associated with his risk to commit a new sexual offense.

Individuals placed in the [below-average, average, above-average, well-above average] risk category on the CPORT are considered [insert risk level language here].

1. *Below-Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the below-average risk category often have few identified criminogenic needs and clearly identifiable prosocial resources and strengths. If moderate levels of criminogenic needs are present, these needs are expected to be transitory rather than entrenched problems. The risk of new sexual crimes for individuals placed in the below-average risk group is approximately half that of an individual in the average risk group.
2. *Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the average risk category represent the median score and risk potential for those convicted of a CSAEM offense. They often have multiple criminogenic needs in psychological, interpersonal and

lifestyle domains; although these needs likely vary in severity, they often create barriers to the effective use of any available prosocial resources and strengths. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed in the average risk group is approximately twice that of individuals placed in the below-average risk group.

3. *Above-Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the above-average risk category often have numerous and persistent criminogenic needs. These criminogenic needs likely create a significant barrier to accessing any potential prosocial resources and strengths available. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed within the above-average risk group is approximately two to three times higher than individuals placed within the average risk group.
4. *Well-Above Average Risk*: Individuals placed in the well-above average risk category often have numerous and entrenched criminogenic needs. The density of criminogenic needs likely creates significant barriers to accessing any available prosocial resources and strengths. The rate of sexual reoffense for individuals placed within the well-above average risk group is approximately four to five times higher than individuals placed within the average risk group.

Mr. X's risk for sexual reoffense can also be described by examining absolute rates of reoffending over a specified period of time. Out of 100 individuals with the same risk profile as Mr. X, [#, e.g., 3 for score of 1] would be charged or convicted of a new sexual offense after five years in the community. Conversely, [#, e.g., 97 for a score of 1] out of 100 would not be charged or convicted of a new sexual offense after five years in the community.

It should be noted the recidivism estimates provided by the CPORT are group estimates based upon charges, reconvictions and breaches of conditional release derived from groups of individuals with these risk characteristics. As such, these estimates are based upon a group of offenders with the same risk profile as Mr. X. His risk may be higher or lower than the estimated probabilities depending on other risk and protective factors not measured by these instruments.

CPORT Percentile Ranking Template

Percentile ranking measures how a specific score falls within the CPORT scoring distribution and describes the individual's risk in comparison to other men who have been convicted of a CSAEM offense. It provides risk relevant information related to how the individual is placed along the CPORT risk distribution and helps identify those at the same risk level as well as those who scored higher or lower. Absolute recidivism rates cannot be inferred from percentile rankings.

Mr. X's CPORT score was [insert score]. In the combined sample dataset (Eke et al., 2019), roughly [percentage scoring same] of individuals had the same CPORT score,

[percentage lower] had a lower risk score, and [percentage higher] had a higher risk score. In other words, out of 100 men convicted of CSAEM offenses, X% would be expected to have a lower score, X% would have the same score, and X% would have a higher score.

CPORT Risk Ratios Template

A risk ratio (also known as relative risk) is a statistical measure used in risk assessment to compare recidivism among two groups (e.g., score of 5 compared to the median score of 2 on the CPORT). Essentially, it describes differences between recidivism rates when compared to the middle of the risk distribution (median score = 2). Risk ratios for the CPORT were derived from odds ratios using the combined data reported in Eke et al.(2019).

Mr. X scored a [insert score] on the CPORT. On average, individuals with this score had a sexual recidivism rate that is that is [half, e.g., score of 1] the rate of individuals in the middle of the risk distribution.

Additional Suggested Language when using the CASIC:

The Correlations of Admitted Sexual Interest in Children (CASIC; Seto & Eke, 2017) was developed for use in conjunction with the CPORT (specifically Item 5 – Sexual Interest in Children). It is a six-item scale that was developed as a proxy for assessing pedophilic interest, with the items aggregating data considered relevant to the diagnosis of pedophilic interest. The items include offender never married, CSAEM videos, CSAEM text stories, interest in CSAEM for longer than two years, volunteering in a role with high access to children, and engaging in online sexual communications with a child or undercover police officer posing as a child. Each of the CASIC items are scored dichotomously (0 = no, 1 = yes). When a threshold of 3 or more points is met, pedo/hebophilic interest is likely to be present.

The CASIC also has potential utility as a stand-alone measure of sexual interest in children. Using data from police and clinical samples, Eke et al. (2026) examined the convergent and divergent validity of the CASIC and found a strong, positive correlation between CASIC scores and clinical admission of sexual interest in children. Overall, it correlated as expected with measures of sexual interest in children or related concepts such as emotional congruence with children but was unrelated or negatively related to different concepts such as general criminality.

While CASIC was not designed as a risk assessment measure, Seiser et al. (2026) recently reported that CASIC scores significantly predicted CSAEM recidivism in their sample of 126 men who had committed CSAEM offenses, replicating a result reported by Soldino et al. (2021) that the CASIC predicted CSAEM recidivism in their Spanish

sample of 304 men arrested for CSAEM offenses, with most new offenses comprising CSAEM offenses. It is expected the CASIC-R will perform in a similar manner as the CASIC; however, all research has been conducted on the CASIC only at this time.