Scoring Manual for CPORT-R* and CASIC-R

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Includes Scoring for CPORT-R and CASIC-R

* Previously known as the Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT), the tool is now called the **C**hild Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material **Perpetrator R**isk **T**ool-Revised (CPORT-R), to align with current language regarding sexual content depicting children – including the October 14, 2025 update to the *Criminal Code of Canada* from "child pornography" to "child sexual abuse and exploitation materials" (CSAEM) – and to denote several significant changes to item scoring rules. The Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children (CASIC) Scale has been revised as well and has become the Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children-Revised (CASIC-R) Scale.

This Manual provides updated scoring for what is now referred to as CPORT-R and CASIC-R. Following prior Manuals, we include analyses of the combined CPORT development and validation sample (Eke et al., 2019; Seto & Eke, 2015), independent validation data, updated scoring information, and more discussion about the interpretation of scores.

CPORT-R is free and noncommercially (publicly) available. Its development and validation are described in peer-reviewed journal articles (Eke et al., 2019; Seto & Eke, 2015). **CASIC-R is free and noncommercially (publicly) available**. Its development is described in a peer-reviewed journal article (Seto & Eke, 2017). This Scoring Manual and CPORT-R and CASIC-R forms are provided under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/ or send a letter to Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

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The development of CPORT-R/CASIC-R was a collaborative effort with the Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk Needs Assessment (SAARNA) and benefited extensively from the expertise of those directly involved in research and applied practice in the areas of CSAEM offending and risk assessment; the input of many individuals led to the refinement of items, scoring and risk communication. We are especially grateful for helpful feedback from experienced clinical and police evaluators on draft versions of this Scoring Manual: Sam Ardasinski, Allen Azizian, Elena Balduzzi, Kelly Babchishin, Yolanda Fernandez, Margaret-Anne Laws, Seung Lee, Lyne Piche, and Anton Schweighofer. We further appreciate the careful copy-editing and

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What is New in the CPORT-R Scoring Manual?

Since the development of the *Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool* (CPORT, pronounced "seaport"), we have posted FAQs, presentations, and other updates on our CPORT Project page on ResearchGate. The ResearchGate project page helped us provide easy access to related materials as well as an option for users to send in questions and comments, which we greatly appreciated. ResearchGate ended their hosting of project pages on March 31, 2023. Information relating to CPORT is still available on ResearchGate, but now across different posts and pages.

For legacy planning, and to keep the material easily, publicly and freely available in one location, we have migrated CPORT and CPORT-R materials and training information to a website hosted by the Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk Need Assessment (SAARNA: **saarna.org**). Going forward, there will be three CPORT-R documents available at SAARNA: this CPORT-R Scoring Manual, an FAQ, and an Evaluator Workbook. SAARNA will also post CPORT-R related research papers and updates. Version 2 of the CPORT Scoring Guide and FAQ, as well as other CPORT related research will also be hosted on SAARNA.

Users might choose to continue using the CPORT rather than the CPORT-R. Justified reasons include the larger research evidence base on the CPORT, including the number of independent replication studies examining the predictive accuracy of the CPORT, the recent publication of CPORT norms by combining data from six samples (Lee et al., 2026), and the costs of moving to the CPORT-R in terms of staff training, administrative systems, and acceptance by institutional authorities (e.g., parole boards). At the same time, the CPORT-R has been designed to reduce missing information, include information available to current evaluators such as clinical admissions of sexual interest in children, and it is supported by a new Evaluator Workbook. Additionally, training for CPORT-R is being offered by SAARNA with upcoming opportunities to be posted on the SAARNA website as they are scheduled. Similar to CPORT, a user is not required to go through training, however, there are specific requirements and expected experience and expertise required of users. Users who wish to become certified CPORT-R and CASIC-R users must complete training by a SAARNA-certified trainer.

We anticipate a transition period where some evaluators will use the CPORT and others will choose to begin using the CPORT-R. Users who choose the CPORT and CASIC are referred to the CPORT Version 2 Scoring Manual and FAQ stored at saarna.org, as well as Appendices C and D of the new CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook which includes information regarding risk communication for CPORT. Users of the CPORT-R and CASIC-R should rely on this manual, CPORT-R and CASIC-R FAQ, and the new CPORT-R Evaluator Workbook. CPORT and CASIC users should be aware that we will not be updating the CPORT/CASIC Scoring Manual and FAQ moving forward, focusing instead on the CPORT-R and CASIC-R materials. In addition, our future research will be focused on the CPORT-R and CASIC-R, in order to build the evidence base for these tools.

What has changed in the CPORT-R and CASIC-R:

1) The manual is now divided into four sections: Introduction; CPORT-R and CASIC-R in practice; Coding Instructions; and Item Scoring. Information about interpreting scores and how they can be reported is now in the Evaluator Workbook.

2) We have added additional information relating to the expected qualifications of users of CPORT-R and CASIC-R.
3) We report new research examining the reliability or validity of CPORT and CASIC, particularly independent validation research.
4) In our updates, we have added to our methods for communicating risk information for CPORT-R. We discuss the use of scores, percentile rankings, relative risk ratios, as well as categories of risk. The main methods for communicating risk are in the Evaluator Workbook.
5) We have included previously unreported data, such as perpetrator ethnicity; these new analyses were conducted in response to questions from users.
6) Recognizing that forensic and police evaluators are trained in multiple tools, some with related items, we have added comments to highlight similar items and to remind users of any scoring differences.
7) We have extended our discussion on the use of multiple risk assessment tools.
8) We expand our discussion of "other considerations" for evaluations involving users of CSAEM and we now do this throughout the manual rather than a discussion in a separate section.
9) We have *revised* item scoring based on additional analyses we conducted to respond to questions submitted by users, consideration of the psychological meaning of CPORT items, and other new research with CPORT. <u>Users of the CPORT-R should be aware that the item scoring has been updated for Item 1 (Perpetrator Age), Item 4 (Contact Sexual Offending), Item 5 (Sexual Interest in Children), and Items 6 and 7 (Gender Preference)</u>. These revisions did not significantly change CPORT scores when we could assess the impact of these changes on item scores through reanalysis of our combined development and validation sample.
10) A major change in scoring is that we now include information about sexual interest in children up to the time of the risk assessment, not only during the police investigation.
11) Another major change in the CPORT-R scoring is that we now combine Items 6 and 7 into a new item representing a preference for boys that is scored on a 2-point scale rather than yes/no. A preference for boys can be reflected in three types of evidence: CSAEM content, other child content, or having boy victims. This item is scored as zero (no evidence), 1 (one type of evidence) and 2 (two or more types of evidence). In addition, self-reported preferences for boys in CSAEM or other child content to police or subsequent evaluators contribute to the scoring of this new combined item. With combining Items 6 and 7 to include broader evidence of a gender preference, CPORT-R is now a 6-item scale though the score remains a range from 0 – 7.
12) Based on questions and feedback from users, we have also *revised* CASIC item scoring by combining items relating to the breadth of type of material an individual accessed/created, creating the CASIC-R. Specifically, we combined Item 2 (any CSAEM video) and Item 3 (any CSAEM text stories) into a new item scored as 0 (one type of CSAEM), 1 (two types of CSAEM) or 2 (three or more types of CSAEM). Types of CSAEM include images, videos, text, and audio. Images or videos can include cartoon/anime content. CSAEM can depict real children or fictional children (e.g., drawings or computer-generated images or videos). This parallels the revisions of CPORT Items 6 and 7 and it does not change overall CASIC scoring or the cutoff for using CASIC for CPORT Item 5. CASIC-R is now a 5-item tool though the score remains a range from 0 – 6.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Individuals involved in accessing, sharing, and/or producing *child sexual abuse and exploitation material* (CSAEM[1]), are commonly seen in clinical and criminal justice settings (see Seto, 2025). An important task for clinicians and other decision-makers is assessing the risk that these individuals pose to commit further sexual offenses (i.e., sexual recidivism, typically defined as new arrests, new charges, or new convictions for sexual crimes, based on official records). A better understanding of sexual recidivism risk assists with important decisions about sentencing, institutional placement, treatment, and supervision.

Base Rates

Baskurt et al. (2025) completed a meta-analysis of sexual recidivism rates from 30 non-overlapping samples for a combined total of 25,978 individuals who have committed CSAEM offenses, updating a meta-analysis by Seto et al. (2011) that found nine such samples. The five-year fixed follow-up rate for any sexual recidivism was 5.9%, based on 21 samples, with a 95% confidence interval between 5.6% and 6.3%. Within that recidivism rate, the contact sexual recidivism rate was 1.5% (based on 20 samples) and the CSAEM recidivism rate was 4.1% (based on 21 samples), indicating that the large majority of any new sexual offenses involved CSAEM. Sexual recidivism rate was moderated by the source of recidivism data (whether recidivism was based on criminal records versus self-report), follow-up duration, and publication year. This means sexual recidivism rates were higher in samples that had self-report information, longer follow-ups, and in more recent follow-up studies. The small set of samples that had self-reported sexual recidivism were clinical studies involving help-seeking individuals who were concerned about their sexual thoughts or feelings regarding children. Their higher sexual recidivism rates may reflect that they were higher risk, help-seeking, more willing to disclose offending behavior, or had not experienced criminal justice sanctions for the most part. Across samples, individuals with a history of both CSAEM and contact sexual offending demonstrate the highest rates of sexual recidivism.

Researchers from the United Kingdom (Clark et al., 2025) also explored recidivism rates among individuals convicted for CSAEM offences and conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis, using most sources also reported by Baskurt et al. (2025). These researchers reported similar recidivism rates for individuals that had been convicted for CSAEM offenses as those reported by Baskurt and colleagues (3.41% perpetrated any sexual reoffense, 0.66% engaged in contact sexual reoffending, and 3.05% reoffended with further CSAEM offenses; Clark et al., 2025). Clark and colleagues (2025) further narrowed their focus in a sensitivity analysis to individuals with CSAEM convictions only, due to the possibility of different offending trajectories for individuals with mixed (i.e., CSAEM and contact sexual) offences. The researchers reported a pooled prevalence rate for any sexual reoffending for this group to be 3.90% (95% CI [1.86, 6.57]), based on eight studies that had reconviction data for 5,158 individuals that received CSAEM-exclusive convictions. There were 10 studies (involving 7,419 individuals with CSAEM-exclusive convictions) that had data available for contact sexual

[1] Many advocates, clinicians, and researchers prefer to refer to the language of CSAEM because it better reflects the nature and seriousness of the content than the legal term of child pornography. As of October 14, 2025, the *Criminal Code of Canada* has updated language from “child pornography” to “child sexual abuse and exploitation materials”.

recidivism as well as CSAEM recidivism, and the reported pooled prevalence rates for these reoffenses were 0.54% (95% CI [0.09, 1.24]), and 3.28% (95% CI [2.00, 4.82]), respectively.

Development of CPORT

The CPORT is a risk assessment tool designed to predict any sexual recidivism – which can include new contact or noncontact sexual offenses, as well as new CSAEM offenses – among adult men with a conviction for a CSAEM offense. We also support the use of the CPORT and CPORT-R with men who have been criminally charged for a CSAEM offense, given most charges result in convictions, but with appropriate caveats. The CPORT (and CPORT-R) does not include all potentially relevant risk factors relating to CSAEM and sexual offending, though we did examine a wide range of risk factor candidates to identify the seven uniquely relevant items that appear on the CPORT (see Item Scoring for CPORT in the manual Version 2, Eke et al., 2018). Some of these other risk factor candidates were redundant with the items that did get selected or did not contribute to the prediction of sexual recidivism (e.g., amount of CSAEM possessed, whether the person organized their CSAEM content, ages of children depicted in CSAEM). Risk factor candidates fit the *motivation facilitation model* of sexual offending involving children (Seto, 2019). In this model, sexual offenses are primarily sexually motivated, with the most obvious – and empirically supported – motivation being a sexual interest in children. Both CSAEM and contact sexual offending against children are evidence of an individual's sexual interest in children (pedophilia or hebephilia[2]; Blanchard et al., 2007; Seto et al., 2006). Seto (2018) reviewed studies and concluded that 50-60% of men who commit contact sexual offenses against children are likely to have pedophilia or hebephilia, depending on setting. For example, individuals seen in forensic sexology clinics for assessment of their sexual interest in children are more likely to have pedophilia or hebephilia, because they are selected for these assessments, than individuals randomly drawn from probation services. Similarly, we would expect individuals in long-term custody because of multiple sexual offenses involving children would be more likely to have pedophilia or hebephilia than individuals sentenced for the first time for such an offense. Seto et al. (2006) found that almost three quarters of men who had committed CSAEM offenses showed greater sexual arousal to prepubescent or pubescent children than to adults when assessed in the laboratory. Men who engaged in both CSAEM and contact sexual offenses (sometimes referred to as "dual" or "mixed" perpetrators) are the most likely to show this sexual preference for children.

Sexual interest in children is an important motivation for sexual offending involving children, but it is not the sole motivation. Other possibilities include excessive sexual preoccupation (sometimes described as hypersexuality or sexual compulsivity) and typical sexual desires when no suitable adult opportunities are available, as in the case of CSAEM offending involving content depicting sexually mature looking adolescents. Research examining CSAEM users highlights other motivations as well, including using CSAEM to cope with negative affect such as loneliness, boredom or stress, novelty seeking or curiosity, problematic internet use, as well as higher use of pornography generally (e.g., see Seto et al., 2010; Steel et al., 2021). Understanding the potentially multiple and dynamic motivations for a specific individual will be important for case formulation and case management.

[2] Pedophilia is clinically defined as a sexual attraction to prepubescent children (American Psychiatric Association, 2022; World Health Organization, 2022) and can be distinguished from hebephilia (attraction to pubescent children) and sexual interest in postpubescent adolescents below the age of consent (16 in Canada) or the age of majority (18).

Whether someone acts on these motivations depends on the presence of what are often referred to as facilitation factors, as described in the motivation facilitation model (Seto, 2019). Facilitation factors include antisocial personality traits such as impulsivity, callousness, and risk-taking; offense-supportive attitudes and beliefs such as the idea that children are not harmed by being recorded or by sexual interactions with adults; and destabilizing behavior such as alcohol or drug misuse and lifestyle instability (sporadic employment, frequent moves, unstable housing). These facilitation factors are relevant across all types of sexual offending against children, and many are also relevant for other types of sexual offending such as sexual assault of adults. At the same time, there are facilitation factors that are distinctive of online CSAEM offending, including the perceived anonymity, relative affordability, and ease of access to CSAEM, as well as increased access to like-minded individuals who distribute CSAEM and may reinforce offense-supportive beliefs within online spaces.

Finally, even when motivation and facilitation factors are both prominent, the likelihood of the perpetration of sexual offenses also depends on situational factors such as access to CSAEM or children, lack of an effective guardian, and perceived anonymity. The internet can increase risk situationally through opportunity, because it makes access to CSAEM much easier.

Research applying the motivation facilitation model to individuals with CSAEM offenses has highlighted factors more commonly associated with contact child sexual offending (e.g., prior history of violent offending, online grooming, and searching for material involving younger children; see Lahtinen et al., 2025). In other research, along with motivating factors such as sexual interests and facilitating factors such as antisociality, emotional self-regulation (motivator) and offense-supportive cognitions (facilitator) are helpful in predicting recidivism among CSAEM offenders (Paquette & Brouillette-Alarie, 2025). Risk assessment and case management rely on the identification of risk factors associated with all three domains – motivation, facilitation and situation – as well as protective factors that reduce the likelihood of new offending, such as positive social support (Seto, 2013).

Merdian et al. (2020) developed a case formulation model based on the motivation facilitation model and evidence of both approach and avoidance pathways to CSAEM offending. The approach pathway represents CSAEM offending when the person is seeking sexual gratification and looks for sexual content to stimulate fantasy and masturbation. In contrast, the avoidance pathway represents CSAEM offending when the person is trying to relieve a negative mood state, such as when they are bored, depressed, or angry. Merdian et al. identified key themes in their model, including developmental context, individual risk and protective propensities, personal circumstances, offense-supportive cognitions, internet facilitation, evaluation of the consequences of offending, and desistance efforts such as help-seeking. Developmental context included family estrangement, lack of social connections, own sexual victimization, and unmet sexual needs.

Considering theory and prior research that relates to the motivation facilitation model, our top risk factor candidates focused on sexual interest in children and evidence of antisociality. The CPORT was developed using available police investigation data from a sample of men convicted of CSAEM offenses, and therefore other factors could not be examined because the data were not available. For example, emotional congruence with children (experiencing strong social and emotional affiliations with children, sometimes to the extent of preferring the company of children over the company of adults) is a robust predictor of sexual recidivism among men who have committed contact sexual offenses (McPhail et al., 2013) but we did not have this information in the development of the CPORT and so could not test it as a risk factor in our research, either on its own or in combination with other empirically identified risk factors. Nevertheless, emotional congruence with children

has been demonstrated as a strong predictor of sexual reoffending among individuals charged with CSAEM offenses specifically, including those with no known contact sexual offending (see Babchishin et al., 2023).

In our CPORT development study, published as Seto and Eke (2015), we examined a sample of 286 men with CSAEM offenses in Canada, all of whom were convicted of at least one count of possession (over 90%), accessing (21%), distribution (37%), or production[3] (23%) of CSAEM. A fifth (21%) of the sample had a contact sex offense against a child that was either part of their criminal history or a concurrent charge at the time of their index CSAEM charge. The CPORT was developed in a sub-sample of 266 men at risk in the community for a fixed 5-year period of opportunity to reoffend.

Information about potential risk factors was obtained through careful review of police case files, comprising the following information: Biographic characteristics such as age, education, occupation, and marital status; criminal history; substance use; CSAEM content; other child related content; other pornography; and online offending behavior. These potential risk factors were selected on the basis of prior research (e.g., prior work showing that a person's age and criminal history were relevant), considerations relating to motivation and facilitation, or speculations about aspects of digital content and online behavior. For example, it has been theorized that individuals with larger collections of CSAEM or higher ratios of CSAEM relative to other pornography might be more likely to have pedophilic sexual interests and thus might be at risk for further CSAEM offenses or contact sexual offenses involving children. In particular, we know that some sentencing guidelines specifically address amount of CSAEM and child age distributions, but neither of these factors were retained in the CPORT because they were not found to predict sexual reoffending or did not add to the prediction provided by the seven items that were retained. Similarly, many of our hypotheses were not supported, as we believed the presence of other paraphilic content and substance misuse would both be identified as predictors of sexual recidivism given their relevance in the broader sexual offending literature. However, again, neither of these factors were included in the CPORT as they were not predictive of sexual recidivism or did not add to the prediction provided by the seven items that were retained.

Recidivism information was obtained through a check of national criminal records and examination of police service reports regarding new criminal charges. These police service reports were helpful because sometimes new convictions do not fully reflect criminal behavior. For example, a sexually motivated assault may result in a conviction for assault as a result of plea bargaining, but the sexually motivated aspect is clear in the police service report describing the investigation and arrest. A recidivism study that only had the national criminal records would not know that this new conviction for an assault in fact represents sexual recidivism. The police service reports also provided valuable information about offense details such as victim age and gender that are not represented in the criminal records. We showed in a recent study that there is a significant positive association between victim age and gender in CSAEM content and contact victim age and gender in the subset of CSAEM offending men who have committed both kinds of sexual offenses (Eke & Seto, 2023). Recidivism was counted from the index charge onwards, including new offenses committed while awaiting trial or sentencing but excluding new charges for historical sexual offenses that resulted in charges or convictions after the index CSAEM offenses (*pseudo-recidivism*, e.g., when previous contact victims come forward to press charges)[4]. Only

[3] Under Canadian case law, production can include recording child sexual abuse the offender commits, recording images over a webcam, or altering an image to make a new image by morphing, e.g., placing a known child's face on a stranger's body.

[4] In Seto and Eke (2015, p. 423) we reported that nine individuals had a new charge for a historical contact sexual offense, all against children, when victims came forward to disclose their experience after the index CSAEM charge or conviction.

new offenses that became known to police and resulted in criminal charges could be counted; we did not have post-index self-reported information for sexual recidivism.

Initial CPORT Development and Validation Research

In the next sections, we review the development and validation research for the CPORT and CASIC, because it is part of the history of the CPORT-R and CASIC-R. We also describe new research, including unpublished analyses, that informed our thinking about the revisions that have been made.

In the development sample (*N* = 286), we compared recidivism across four groups: 1) the full sample, 2) individuals with CSAEM and no other offending history, 3) those with other offending but no contact sexual offending and, 4) individuals with CSAEM who also had a contact sexual offense, either historically or concurrently. The rate of any sexual recidivism (contact or non-contact) was 16% for the full sample; it was significantly lower among individuals with no other offending history (12%) and those with other offending but no contact sex offending history (13%) than for those with contact sexual offenses as well (28%). More details are available in Seto and Eke (2015) and in presentations given by the authors available via ResearchGate https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael-Seto and for some via the SAARNA website.

In a subsample of 266 men with a 5-year fixed follow-up period, 29% of the sample committed a new offense of any kind; this comprised sexual offenses, nonsexually violent offenses, and nonviolent offenses. Eleven percent committed a new sexual offense, with 3% committing a new contact sexual offense against a child (17 years of age or younger) and 9% committing a new CSAEM offense. **Our analyses identified seven variables that were associated with a greater likelihood of any sexual recidivism (see Table 1 for items).** To increase ease-of-use, items were simply scored as yes (1 point) or no (zero) for that individual, for a total possible score ranging from 0 to 7. In our 5-year fixed follow-up sample of 266 individuals involved with CSAEM, the mean CPORT score was 1.94 (*SD* = 1.57, 95% CI [1.74, 2.12], range 0 – 7).

We also examined the predictive accuracy of the CPORT in an independent but geographically similar validation sample of 86 men (80 men with 5-year fixed follow-up recidivism data) convicted of a CSAEM offense (Eke et al., 2019). We had access to similar information as in the development sample, with a few exceptions: we did not review videotaped police interviews, and we did not access and categorize the child content ourselves. These exceptions perhaps more closely reflected the type of information users would have access to via police reports and court documents. Overall, the CPORT performed similarly in the validation sample as it did in the development sample. **As a result, we combined the development and validation samples to provide greater statistical power, resulting in a combined sample of 372 men (346 men with a 5-year fixed follow-up perid).**

In our combined sample, the mean CPORT score regardless of any missing items was 1.94 (*N* = 372, *SD* = 1.56, 95% CI [1.78, 2.09], range 0 – 7). In cases in the combined sample with maximum 1 missing item and a CASIC score of 3+ used as a replacement for CPORT Item 5 where needed (note that Item 5 does not count as missing because of the CASIC replacement), the mean CPORT score was 1.98 (*n* = 365, *SD* = 1.57, 95% CI [1.81, 2.14], range 0 – 7). In the subsample of 346 cases with a 5-year fixed follow-up period of recidivism data, the mean CPORT score (with maximum 1 missing item and a CASIC score of 3+ used as a replacement for CPORT Item 5 where needed) was 1.93 (*n* = 339, *SD* = 1.56, 95% CI [1.76, 2.09], range 0 – 7).

CPORT score was a significant predictor of any sexual recidivism (AUC[5] = .72, 95% CI [.64, .81]) and any CSAEM recidivism (AUC = .74, 95% CI [.64, .84]) specifically, regardless of missing items (see Missing Information section). These predictive accuracies are comparable to those reported for more widely known and used risk assessment tools such as the Static-99R (see saarna.org). There was no statistically significant change in predictive accuracy for any sexual recidivism for the 309 cases with no missing items (AUC = .75, 95% CI [.66, .85]) compared to when there was any missing information (AUC = .72, 95% CI [.64, .81]).

We then divided cases in the combined sample into two groups based on offense history: (1) The *CSAEM no-contact group* (CSAEM/NC; *n* = 279) consisted of individuals without a contact sexual offense history and (2) the mixed group or *CSAEM plus contact group* (CSAEM+C; *n* = 67) consisted of individuals who had both CSAEM and contact sexual offenses (Eke et al., 2019). These groups are different from the development sample (Seto & Eke, 2015) because we did not separate individuals with CSAEM offenses who had no other types of offending. Instead, we grouped them together with individuals with other offenses, but no contact sexual offending. We did this for a few reasons. Separating this group as we originally did in the development sample (*CSAEM no other offending*, *CSAEM other offending but not contact sexual offending*) reduced statistical power for detecting predictive accuracy and created more homogeneous groups that were restricted in their potential variation in risk scores. For example, focusing on those with CSAEM offenses and no other offending necessarily means this group cannot receive points for criminal history and contact sexual offending, reducing the potential range of scores to 0 to 5 instead of 0 to 7, and the only opportunity for conditional release failure is for any conditional release associated with the index offending. Similarly, though in the opposite direction, focusing on the mixed group only means this group necessarily receives a point for contact sexual offending and, if the contact sexual offending occurred in the past, they would also receive a point for criminal history.

While individuals with CSAEM offenses and a contact sexual offending history can be assessed for risk of sexual recidivism using other sexual offending risk assessment tools, there are no other risk tools specifically designed to assess risk of sexual recidivism for individuals with CSAEM without contact sexual offending (see Helmus et al., 2025). The CPORT can be used with individuals with no other known criminal offending, including those with no prior criminal record or who have CSAEM offending exclusively. Similar to other sexual offending groups, general criminality is a key component in risk assessment of CSAEM offenders; CSAEM perpetrators with no other criminal history have lower scores on the CPORT, and this also corresponds with their lower observed rates of sexual recidivism. The items on CPORT are predictive because of sample heterogeneity, with varying backgrounds, histories, and collections; all subgroups of CSAEM perpetrators contributed to the predictive validity of the CPORT. Other risk tools for sexual offending similarly do not create subgroups for their samples (e.g., see the Evaluators Workbook for the Static-99R). We conducted a review and comparison of risk assessment tools for use with individuals involved in CSAEM offenses, and readers are directed to that review to learn more about other tools that can be considered, the evidence in support of the different tools, and our recommendations for evaluators (Helmus et al., 2025). Of particular relevance here is that we concluded the CPORT is appropriate to use for men who have been

[5] AUC = area under the curve, a measure of predictive accuracy that can range from 0.00 to 1.00, with .50 signifying chance prediction, and 0 and 1 signifying perfect negative and perfect positive prediction, respectively. In a meta-analysis of risk assessment measures by Hanson and Morton-Bourgon (2009), the average ability of 'empirical actuarial risk assessments' (designed to predict sexual recidivism) to predict sexual recidivism was an AUC of .68, considered to be a moderate effect size (see Rice & Harris, 2005; effect sizes over an AUC of .71 can be considered large).

charged or convicted of CSAEM offenses based on the amount of evidence that has accumulated regarding its predictive accuracy in different jurisdictions that vary in laws, criminal justice processes, and available data.

Development of CPORT-R

We began work on revising the CPORT based on questions and challenges that arose in the applied and research use of the CPORT since the first study was published in 2015. In particular, as documented below, many of the replication studies looking at the predictive accuracy of the CPORT had missing information about two of the CPORT items regarding a preference for boys in CSAEM and other child content. Another issue was the incongruity faced by evaluators who either had missing information about admission of sexual interest in children to police or were evaluating individuals who denied sexual interest in children to police but subsequently admitted this interest to the evaluator. We therefore completed several studies to examine these questions, as well as unpublished analyses of our combined CPORT sample data.

The changes are summarized in the What's New section and Table 1, and explained under Explanations For CPORT-R and CASIC-R Scoring Guidelines. With the new scoring, mean CPORT-R score in the combined sample was 2.19 (SD = 1.62, N = 360), which was not significantly different from the mean CPORT score for the combined sample noted above. For the 360 cases from the combined sample with both scores, CPORT and CPORT-R scores were strongly and positively correlated as one would expect (r = .95). Finally, and importantly, the predictive accuracy of the CPORT-R in the 335 of combined sample cases at risk for at least five years was very similar, with an AUC of .74, 95%CI [.65, .83].

In Table 1 we provide the percentage of individuals who scored higher risk for the original CPORT scoring as well as the revised scoring rules, CPORT-R, in the combined sample using the fixed 5-year follow-up (N = 346). As a reminder, CPORT Items 2 and 3 remain unchanged. We were able to assess modifications for some of the CPORT-R items, that is we used data to assess some CPORT-R items from the combined sample. Specifically, we could assess modifications for CPORT Item 1, 4 (the addition of luring), 5 (using CASIC for deniers), 6 and 7 (we examined any male victims per Static-99R Item 10, given almost all male victims were boy victims). The logic and evidence for these changes is reported later.

Table 1: *CPORT or CPORT-R Items by Percentage of Individuals Scored Higher Risk*

CPORT Item	Percentage Scored as Higher Risk		
	Development Sample	Combined Sample (N = 346)	
		Original Scoring	CPORT-R Scoring
1. Offender 35 or younger at index	49%	48% based on age at time of investigation	47% based on age at time of charge
2. Prior criminal history	41%	41%	41%
3. Conditional release failure (prior or index)	15%	15%	15%
4. Contact sexual offending (prior or index)	18%	19%	25% when including noncontact sexual offending

5. Evidence of pedophilic / hebephilic interests	40%	37% 38% with CASIC	53% when CASIC-R replaces denial or missing on CPORT-R Item 5
6. More boy than girl CSAEM content	15%	16%	CPORT Items 6 and 7 are now combined into CPORT-R Item 6, which is scored from 0 to 2: 0 = 79%; 1 = 5%; 2 = 16%
7. More boy than girl other child content	16%	17%	

Note. CASIC = Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children Scale; CASIC-R = Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children-Revised Scale; CPORT = Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool; CPORT-R = Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Risk Tool-Revised; CSAEM = child sexual abuse and exploitation material. CPORT-R Item 1 was changed to consider age at time of the CSAEM charge, rather than the onset of the police investigation. CPORT-R Items 2 and 3 were unchanged. CPORT-R Item 4 now considers noncontact sexual offending as well. CPORT-R Item 5 changed how CASIC-R scores are used. CPORT-R combines information about CSAEM and other child content, as well as two other indicators of a preference for boys over girls in its Item 6; there is no Item 7 in CPORT-R.

Development of the Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children Scale (CASIC)

In the CPORT, admission of sexual interest in children (Item 5) is a risk factor for predicting any sexual recidivism. This can be a difficult item to score because of missing information, refusal to answer the question, or lying about sexual interest in children, especially in high-stakes situations such as being sentenced for CSAEM offenses. This led to our interest in identifying behavioral correlates of admitting to sexual interest in children (Eke & Seto, 2013) and the development of a 6-item scale we called the *Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children Scale* (CASIC; Seto & Eke, 2017) for use with the CPORT.

Since the publication of the CASIC, we have explored the impact of using alternate information for the CPORT item that assesses admitted or diagnosed pedophilic interests (e.g., online admissions to others, search criteria). In this Manual, we describe the CASIC as well as the collection of additional information that could be used to score the sexual interest item on the CPORT. We also provide an update on new research with the CASIC, including convergent validity with other measures of sexual interest in children.

Item 5 of the CPORT relates to admission to police of sexual interest in children (or evidence of a diagnosis of pedophilia/hebephilia). In the development sample, most of the few individuals who were diagnosed with pedophilia or hebephilia also admitted their sexual interest in children to police investigators, so the primary variable considered here reflects admission of sexual interests in children. One concern is that admission is easily vulnerable to faking or refusal to respond when someone is asked about their sexual interests, especially sexual interest in children. This may become a particular issue when individuals are concerned about the potential impact of admission on criminal justice responses, such as sentencing and other risk related decisions. Given the stigma associated with such an admission it is additionally important to note that shame is also associated with increased rates of denial (Ware et al., 2015).

Using the CPORT development sample, we identified the following behavioral correlates (coded yes/no) of admission of sexual interest in children (also see Table 2): (1) never married or common-law; (2) possessed CSAEM video(s); (3) possessed sexually explicit texts such as stories involving children; (4) evidence of CSAEM offending spanning a time frame of two years or longer (not necessarily continuously); (5) volunteered with children; and (6) online sexual communication with a minor, or undercover officer posing as a minor. When summed, the average score on CASIC was 2.21 out of a possible 6, and CASIC score was significantly associated with admission of sexual interest in children, AUC = .71, 95% CI [.65, .77]. There were similar results in our small validation sample (Seto & Eke, 2017).

There has been interest in the use of CASIC as a stand-alone measure of sexual interest in children. Along with the evidence that CASIC is strongly correlated with admission to police of sexual interest in children, there has also been more recent research of other construct validity, including comparison of CASIC with other tools assessing pedophilic or hebephilic interests (see Table 3). A recent study found a strong, positive correlation between CASIC scores and admission of sexual interest in children to clinicians (Azizian et al., 2025). Another recent study (Eke et al., 2026) further examined the convergent and divergent validity of CASIC with multiple variables: CASIC was positively correlated with variables conceptually linked to sexual interest in children (e.g., emotional congruence with children, viewing children as sexual beings) and unrelated or negatively correlated with variables that are conceptually distinct from sexual interest in children (e.g., psychopathy score, nonsexual violent recidivism). This initial study suggests CASIC can be useful as a stand-alone assessment for pedophilic or hebephilic sexual interests in men who have committed CSAEM offenses. As previously stated, CASIC may be helpful in sharing information across stakeholders, for example regarding an individual's particular activities and the breadth of their collections.

We also examined other possible indications of sexual interest in children, again based on the information available during a CSAEM investigation; for example, other forms of admission such as online comments made by individuals about their sexual interests (e.g., in chat rooms), whether they paid for CSAEM as well as the parameters individuals set for collecting child content. This information is not used for scoring CPORT Item 5, though we recognize that clinicians might include a variety of information in their assessment of an individual's sexual interests and what they state online, or other indicators, might be included in their overall assessment. We discuss these in relation to scoring CPORT-R Item 5 in Section 4.

Development of the CASIC-R

Similar to the CPORT, CASIC items are coded based on information available at the time of the index CSAEM offense, police interviews with offenders and witnesses with some modifications to scoring in CPORT-R. In the original CASIC, a CASIC score of 3 or more could be used to score CPORT Item 5 as present when there was no information about admission of sexual interest in children to police. Now, a CASIC-R score of 3 or more can be used to score CPORT-R Item 5 as present if the information is missing or if the person denied sexual interest in children to police.

However, we do not recommend scoring CPORT-R Item 5 as a *No* if the CASIC/CASIC-R score is less than 3 when more than 1 item is missing; this is because the missing CASIC-R items might be present if additional information was available and, as such, could have increased the CASIC-R score to 3 or more if known.

As stated earlier, we have *revised* CASIC item scoring by combining items relating to the breadth of type of CSAEM an individual possessed, accessed, traded, or created. Specifically, we combined CASIC Item 2 (any CSAEM video) and Item 3 (any CSAEM text stories) into a new CASIC-R item scored as 0 (one type of CSAEM), 1 (two types of CSAEM) or 2 (three or more types of CSAEM). Types of CSAEM include images, videos, text, and audio. Images or videos can include cartoon/anime content. CSAEM can depict real children or fictional children (e.g., drawings or computer-generated images or videos, including AI-generated content). We could not assess the impact of this modification beyond noting that in the 5-year fixed follow-up combined sample there were 65 cases (20% of 333 cases with the data) who had both video and text stories. The other items remain the same.

Table 2: *CASIC Items by Percentage of Individuals Scored Higher Risk*

CASIC Item	Percentage Scored as Higher Risk	
	Development Sample	Combined Sample *N* = 346 [a]
1. Offender never married or common-law	54%	54%
2. Possessed CSAEM videos	64%	65%
3. Possessed CSAEM text stories	31%	27%
4. CSAEM offending for 2 years or more	55%	64%
5. Volunteered with children	7%	9%
6. Online sexual communications with minor	10%	10%

Note. CASIC = Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children Scale; CSAEM = child sexual abuse and exploitation material. [a] The combined 5-year fixed follow-up sample includes the development and validation sample.

If an individual admitted their sexual interest in children to police, or a clinical assessment indicates a sexual interest in children, we recommend that the CASIC-R still be scored and reported as a way of documenting and sharing more information about their CSAEM and other relevant behavior. This information may additionally help identify sexual interest in children, including when CPORT-R Item 5 is missing or when the person denied sexual interest in children. Information about the extent of the material being accessed by an individual, information about online activities, and the time span covered by an individual's interests may not always be consistently documented or shared across stakeholders; the CASIC-R and other variables highlighting sexual interests may assist with this, while also providing data for researchers to further examine in the future.

Translations

CPORT and CASIC have been translated into multiple languages by other researchers or clinicians (see Figure 1). We thank the authors for agreeing to share these translations via the original CPORT ResearchGate project

page. These translations will continue to be available at saarna.org, as well as directly from the authors. There are plans to translate this CPORT-R Manual into French and German at this time.

Figure 1: *CPORT and CASIC Translations*

Location	Authors & Description of Translated Materials Available
Netherlands	**Wilpert, Smid, & Wever (2018).** Dutch translation of CPORT and CASIC items. Includes a back translation.
Spain	**Soldino & Carbonell (2018).** Spanish translation of CPORT and CASIC items. Includes a back translation.
Denmark	**Bengtson & Kristensen (2019).** Danish translation of CPORT and CASIC items.
Norway	**Øverland (2020).** Norwegian translation of CPORT and CASIC items.
Portugal	**De Lemos & Barroso (2020).** Portuguese translation of CPORT and CASIC items.
Germany	**Nentzl (2020).** German translation of CPORT and CASIC items. A full translation of the CPORT Manual V2 is also available.
Canada	**Paquette & Guay (2023).** French translation of CPORT and CASIC items. A full translation of the CPORT Manual V2 is also available.

Additional CPORT and CASIC 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. 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.

We are also aware of six 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 Violence Risk Scale – Sexual Offense Version (VRS-SO; Maltais & Sribney, 2018), Risk Matrix 2000/Sex (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 3: *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 or girls (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.

SECTION 2: CPORT-R AND CASIC-R IN PRACTICE

The original goal in the development of the CPORT was to assist in the prioritization of CSAEM cases for police, as well as gathering information relevant to CSAEM offending that could be important for case management and supervision. This is why the sources of information prioritize information from police investigation files, even though clinical assessments can provide additional information, particularly for CPORT-R Item 5 (admission of sexual interest in children) and Item 6 (preference for boys over girls).

Sources of Information

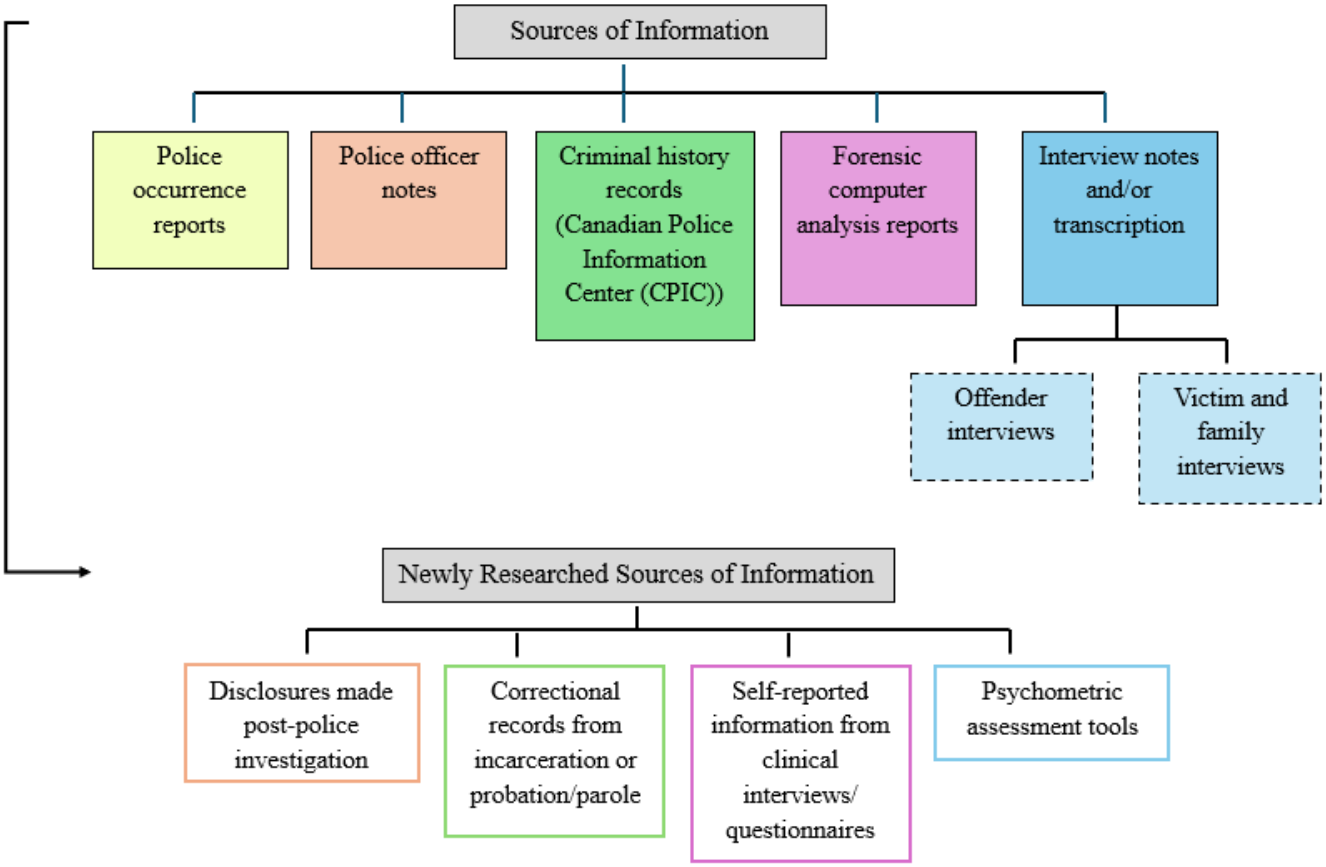
File information is the most important source when scoring the CPORT-R and CASIC-R, because of the nature of the original research and also because self-report can be unreliable or incomplete without supporting documentation. Some file sources may include self-reported information, for example through interviews with police or clinicians, including assessments that were conducted for pre-sentence reports. Evaluators must use their professional judgment when assessing self-reported information, whether this is obtained directly from the person being evaluated or when self-report information is reported in supporting documents. Considerations include the credibility of the person, triangulation with other information, and supporting documentation. For example, someone who denies sexual interest in prepubescent or pubescent children would be more credible if the evidence showed that they only engaged with CSAEM depicting adolescent minors, had no prior or

concurrent sexual offending history involving prepubescent or pubescent children, and did not show atypical sexual responses to prepubescent or pubescent children in objective testing.

Additional research has provided support for a broader use of clinical sources of information for the CPORT-R. Relevant clinical information includes self-reports from interviews or psychometric measures that are conducted as part of assessment or treatment services, results from any objective testing done (such as phallometric assessment of sexual arousal patterns or viewing time-based measures of relative sexual interest), and information about non-criminal sexual behavior.

Sometimes additional clinical information may become available after initial assessment which may necessitate rescoring of the CPORT-R. For example, someone being evaluated as part of an intake assessment for a treatment program may deny any sexual interest in children, or deny a sexual preference for boys, and there is insufficient file information to challenge this denial. They may later reveal their sexual interest in children (or boys specifically) as they participate in the treatment program, complete objective testing identifying sexual interest in children after initial assessment, or additional file information may become available that requires reconsidering the scoring of the pertinent CPORT-R items.

Figure 2: *Information Sources*



Use of Professional Judgement and CPORT-R and CASIC-R

Professional judgement will always be required when using CPORT-R and CASIC-R, even though both are actuarial risk assessment tools. An evaluator should follow their professional knowledge and standards of practice in selecting risk measures for use in a specific assessment. They may decide whether a tool is/is not a fit for a specific case based on various factors including the purpose of the evaluation and the characteristics of the measure being considered in relation to their specific individual (e.g., validity, reliability, generalizability, information required to score, methods for communicating risk). Professional judgement will also be relevant during scoring of the CPORT-R and CASIC-R items and in developing case management recommendations. As noted above, professional judgment is also required in considering the credibility and accuracy of self-reported information in the evaluation, whether directly from the person being evaluated or through supporting documentation.

Other Risk Assessment Tools

Scurich and Krauss (2023) criticized CPORT research and suggested it 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 from Scurich and Krauss by reviewing the available research on the CPORT and other risk tool alternatives, given the imperative that clinical and legal decisions must be made. An important consideration is whether the evidence was sufficient to justify use given the alternatives, which could include returning to unstructured professional judgment (the default before the creation and validation of structured or actuarial risk assessment 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, not only those men who qualify for other tools because they committed contact or noncontact offenses directly against one or more victims.

We recognize that the best choice of tools depends on purpose and setting. 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 RM2000/S is defensible, especially in a jurisdiction where this tool is already routinely used. New research by Babchishin et al. (2023) 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. Research is needed to determine if CPORT-R scores and STABLE-2007 scores can be combined to produce recidivism probability estimates, as is possible for the Static-99R or RM2000/S.

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.

<u>Helmus et al. (2025) provides guidance on how to choose an assessment tool for assessing individuals who have committed CSAEM offenses.</u> 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.

Qualifications of Users of CPORT-R and CASIC-R

Users should review this Manual prior to using the CPORT-R and CASIC-R in research or practice and consult the Manual when scoring each CPORT-R and CASIC-R item. Certification training on the tools is highly recommended - especially for users who will testify about the results and/or who will supervise other users – to use the CPORT-R and CASIC-R. We recommend training from certified CPORT-R/CASIC-R trainers. These tools are now available through the Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk Need Assessment (SAARNA; saarna.org) and this will increase options for certification training and train-the-trainer sessions.

It is expected that CPORT-R and CASIC-R users have the qualifications and experience to conduct sexual recidivism risk assessments, which might include individuals with training in clinical or behavioral sciences, law enforcement, and correctional supervision (probation/parole officers). It is the responsibility of the user to remain current about research and practice in CSAEM offending and risk assessment.

Interrater Reliability

It is important to understand how reliable item and total scoring on the CPORT-R and CASIC-R are. Here, reliability refers to the extent that two or more raters using the same information about the same person would arrive at the same scores. We have more confidence in risk assessment scores that can be reliably scored by users. Moreover, reliability sets a limit on predictive accuracy because scores that are less reliable will produce lower predictive accuracies than scores that are more reliable.

Existing evidence indicates that CPORT and CASIC scoring can be done reliably both in research and field contexts. In the development sample, interrater reliability was calculated using kappas in 56 cases (21% of the development sample) across three time points during data collection, and was a minimum of .70 for single measures, .80 for average measures and .75 or higher for categorical variables. Kappas are considered to show moderate or substantial agreement when between 0.61 and 0.80 and strong or near perfect agreement between 0.81 to 1 (Landis & Koch, 1977; Sabharwal, 2021), so these results suggest substantial agreement. In the validation sample, interrater reliability was assessed in 15 cases (17%) across three time points and was high with a minimum of .75 for single measures, kappas of .80 or higher for categorical variables and .93 for the CPORT total score and .98 for the CASIC total score.

Reliability in a research environment is different than examining reliability in the field. In a field study with 10 practice cases scored by probation and parole officers who specialized in supervising individuals convicted of CSAEM offenses, the interrater reliability was good for both CPORT items (K alpha = 0.66 to 1.00, percent agreement 80% to 100%), and CASIC items (K alpha = 0.76 to 1.00, percent agreement 80% to 100%). Items ranged from 87% to 100% agreement and total scores from 72% to 85% agreement, typically with less than one point difference (see Hermann et al., 2023).

The CPORT and CASIC have been described as simple to score (see Hermann et al, 2023). Allegiance to scoring guidelines promotes higher interrater reliability and it is recommended the Scoring guidelines are always used when scoring the CPORT and CASIC. The majority of CPORT-R and CASIC-R items are the same and the

changes we have made for scoring some items are conceptually and clinically coherent. We therefore believe that interrater reliability will also be good for the CPORT-R and CASIC-R and will be collecting data to test this idea; once available, we will add the information to the CPORT-R reference documents on the SAARNA website and/or add it to our FAQ.

Explanations For CPORT-R and CASIC-R Scoring Guidelines

As described earlier, our research began as an effort to assist police investigators in prioritizing their CSAEM cases. Our development and validation research were conducted using police investigation files, which are rich in some areas (police occurrence reports, criminal history, police interviews) but are lacking in other areas, such as the results of clinical evaluations. Evaluators may have access to meaningful information that is not available in police investigation files, including disclosures made post-police investigation, any correctional records from incarceration or probation/parole, self-reported information from clinical interviews or questionnaires, and psychometric assessment tools.

Some of this post-police information is related to CPORT item content and may overlap in psychological meaning, but is not identical in how it was originally operationalized. For example, CPORT Item 5 considers admissions of sexual interest in children to police, before court proceedings. Many individuals in our combined sample did admit their sexual interest in children to police, but some may have denied any such interest because they were concerned about the impact of that admission on the court proceedings. This can be contrasted with admissions that might be made to evaluators post-conviction, where the consequences of admission are not as stark and where evaluators may have built a rapport with the individual.

Mann et al. (2010) and then Seto et al. (2023) reviewed the literature on psychologically meaningful risk factors, focusing on the conceptual underpinning of a risk factor such as sexual interest in children rather than the specific way it can be operationalized in assessment (e.g., laboratory measures of sexual arousal to stimuli depicting children, self-reported sexual attraction to children, clinician inferences based on sexual behavior involving children).

Focusing on specific operationalization should increase scoring reliability but at the expense of psychological meaningfulness. Focusing on psychological meaningfulness captures important information but at the expense of scoring reliability. In this version of the Manual, we consider new research and additional analyses to reflect this tradeoff in the scoring guidelines for CPORT-R and CASIC-R items and make several changes to the item scoring guidelines. Below, we summarize the changes made and our rationale for these changes. The specific scoring guidance is provided later in this manual.

CPORT-R Item 1:

The first change is to Item 1 regarding offender age. This is now scored according to time of the index CSAEM charge(s), because this is much more widely reported in file information than age at the time the police investigation began. We have adjusted so the cutoff is below age 35, rather than age 35 or younger, to align with age scoring on the Static-99R.

CPORT-R Item 4:

The second change is to Item 4, regarding charges or convictions of prior/concurrent sexual offending. We now clarify this includes attempted contact offending that includes online solicitation offenses in which the perpetrator physically shows up to a meeting with a minor (or undercover police officer posing as a minor),

and noncontact sexual offending that involves direct in-person interaction with someone (such as in-person exhibitionistic behavior, or voyeuristic behavior which involves in-person interaction with a victim, such as the victim discovering the perpetrator watching them, or the perpetrator being caught trying to enter a victim's residence while engaging in voyeurism). This item does not include solicitation offenses where the perpetrator talks about meeting but never acts on any plans, solicitation offenses involving online interactions only, voyeurism without in-person interaction with a victim, or exhibitionism offenses that involve the use of technologies and thus no direct in-person interactions (e.g., sending someone an unwanted "dick pic").

CPORT-R Item 5:

The third change is to Item 5, regarding admission of sexual interest in prepubescent or pubescent children. Individuals may have denied or been silent about their sexual interest in children to police, but now admit they have this sexual interest as part of a clinical assessment or during treatment. This is now included for scoring. Also, we have been asked about replacing a response of 'no' on CPORT Item 5 with a CASIC score of 3 or more. Again, CPORT Item 5 worked well with this extension of use, where this item is scored positively if the person admits sexual interest in children to evaluators (whether or not they admit it to police) or they have a CASIC score of 3 or more.

In Azizian et al. (2025), CPORT was scored during participation in a community treatment program with information including clinical information along with police information, presentence reports, and post-conviction information. Overall, the use of this clinical information reduces the amount of missing information on the CPORT and is now included for CPORT-R. In this study the length of time between prison release and the assessment date was variable, as was the time spent in the treatment program.

The lack of a uniform assessment time can be viewed as a limitation, but it also very much reflects the nature of clinical work and the relevance of examining both flexibility in scoring CPORT as well as the utility across settings. We also found that clinical information was correlated in sensible ways with other information; for example, post-conviction clinical admissions of sexual interest in children were positively correlated with CPORT Item 5 and CASIC score (see Eke et al., 2026). As a result, we have incorporated post-conviction information, including clinical information, as sources of information for scoring this item, as well as other items in the CPORT-R and CASIC-R. Clinical information is now included for CPORT-R regardless of when the information was collected.

As noted earlier, this may mean rescoring this item as new information becomes available; for example, a CPORT-R completed as part of a pre-sentencing evaluation may need to be updated based on clinical information obtained in a treatment program.

CPORT-R Item 6:

Clinical users have advised they often do not have information for CPORT Item 6 or 7, with Item 7 being the most difficult. Extrapolating from CPORT Item 6 to CPORT Item 7 makes intuitive sense; in our research most individuals had both types of material, and the correlation was over .94. When we empirically assessed using a score of 2 when individuals were positively scored on CPORT Item 6 or 7, we found the score continued to predict any new sexual offending and the overall CPORT-R total score was quite similar to the original research.

In our recent study (Eke et al., 2024) examining Static-99R in a sample of CSAEM users, we found that including 'any male victim' (Static-99R Item 10) in the scoring of CPORT Item 6 was significant in assessing

the likelihood of any sexual recidivism and when adding this modified item to the overall CPORT-R total score, it was nearly exactly the same in its predictive ability as the original CPORT score accuracy. This makes sense as research (Eke & Seto, 2023; Owens et al., 2016) has shown concordance of CSAEM and contact child victims. Information about gender preferences might not be available in a police report, but the person may disclose a preference for CSAEM or other child content depicting boys to the evaluator.

The biggest change in the item scoring is that we now combine Items 6 and 7 into a new item representing a preference for boys that is scored on a 2-point scale rather than yes/no. In addition, self-reported preferences for boys in CSAEM or other child content to police or subsequent evaluators contribute to the scoring of this new combined item. A preference for boys can be reflected in four types of evidence: CSAEM content, other child content, having boy victims in contact or noncontact sexual offenses, and admission of a preference for boys in CSAEM or other child content. This item is scored as zero (no evidence), 1 (one type of evidence) and 2 (two or more types of evidence).

Impact on CPORT-R Scores

We assessed the use of additional information for item scoring in the CPORT-R when available in the combined data by examining: (1) the predictive value (AUC) for each possible addition; (2) the revised scoring contribution to the overall predictive accuracy (AUC) of CPORT in assessing any sexual recidivism, comparing it to the original 7-item CPORT total scores and, (3) the average total score on CPORT. We were able to specifically examine modifications to offender age, the extended use of CASIC and sexual interest in boys. Each of them were significantly predictive of any sexual recidivism when included in the scoring of the single item as well when that expanded scoring was included in the CPORT-R total score. Also, the CPORT-R total score across the modifications remained around 2 (1.96 – 2.14). Based on these results, we have revised item scoring as discussed above.

CASIC-R Item 2:

We also combined CASIC items relating to the types of material accessed or created by individuals, with CASIC Items 2 and 3 now combined into CASIC-R Item 2 as a scale ranging from 0 to 2, similar to how we combined the two CPORT items relating to a preference for boys. The modification was based on user feedback, changes in technology and the material included in CSAEM offending, as well as considerations around the psychological meaningfulness of items. We expect this simplifies the scoring and better represents evolving methods of accessing/creating material and the types or breadth of material included in CSAEM. CASIC Items 2 and 3 are now combined and scored based on one type of CSAEM present (0), two types of material (1), or three or more types of material (2). The material can include depictions of real children (including deepfakes of real children), fictional children, or AI-generated images, video, text, audio, and cartoon/anime that the person has accessed or created. With this modification, CASIC-R total scores still range from 0 – 6.

SECTION 3: CPORT-R AND CASIC-R CODING INSTRUCTIONS

Definitions

Child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM, previously referred to as child pornography): The samples in our research consisted of individuals convicted for CSAEM offenses, based on the legal definition for *sexual depictions of children* in Canada. The combined sample is comprised of individuals who had been convicted of accessing, possessing, distributing and/or producing CSAEM, which involved either children engaged in, or depicted as engaged in, sexual acts or material in which the dominant characteristics included sexual organs or the anal region of a child. Visual representations (e.g., photos, drawings, paintings, video, cartoon, animation), audio material, and text stories describing sex with children or advocating sex with children are included in the Canadian legal definition of CSAEM and therefore in our research definition. A conviction solely for possession of content depicting child nudity (e.g., which could be prosecuted under obscenity legislation rather than CSAEM legislation) would not fit the criteria for using CPORT-R.

Nudity: In our research, *nudity* was defined as images where a child was unclothed but the dominant characteristics were not the sexual organs or anal region of a child. These images did not meet the Canadian legal definition of CSAEM but are still relevant: many individuals who have committed CSAEM offenses also had nude images of children (e.g., 86% in our development sample[6], with 31% having more nudity than CSAEM) and such images can play an important role in sexual fantasies, as can non-nude images of children (e.g., in underwear or swimsuits; Lievesley & Harper, 2026). The cases included in our samples had a description of any nude images and may also have included a count of the images involving nudity, often provided using police categorization software.

Other child material: Those with a sexual interest in children may also collect or access clothed or partially clothed images of children (e.g., images of children in underwear or swimsuits, child models or celebrities). These materials would not meet the definitions for nudity or CSAEM. Again, this other child material may play a role in sexual fantasy or reflect emotional congruence with children (Seto, 2025). In our experience with police investigation files, an individual may have images of children they have self-produced from parks or other places children are present, and they may also collect content from publications (e.g., child celebrity images from magazines), record television shows with children as the main focus, or access material from social media (78% of our development sample had other child images). In some of our cases, the nudity and other child material was more extensive than the CSAEM content.

Depictions of children who are clothed or partially clothed may still meet the definition of CSAEM if the dominant characteristic is the depiction, for a sexual purpose, of the sexual organs or anal region of a child. In Canada, any visual representation is included, therefore drawings and computer-generated images and videos of children could fit the definition of CSAEM, depending on what is depicted. Audio recordings and stories can also qualify under Canadian law.

Child/Minor: For both CPORT-R and CASIC-R, a child is defined as someone under the age of 18, and therefore legally a minor.

Index offense: The index offense is usually the most recent CSAEM offense leading to the individual being assessed with the CPORT-R. The index is identified based on when the police service began their investigation into the individual, for the CSAEM offense and potentially other offenses. The index offense(s) may include a 'cluster' of offenses. For example, if the individual was charged with fraud, which led to the seizure and search of his computer, which led to the discovery of CSAEM, then these offenses are all part of the same investigation

[6] We report results for the combined sample in this Manual unless data were not available for the validation sample.

and are all considered part of his index offenses. Similarly, if the individual is investigated for CSAEM, charged for the offense and the investigation reveals contact sexual offenses against children for which he is also charged, then the CSAEM and contact offenses are all index offenses. Offenses that occur after police detection for the index CSAEM charge(s) but before conviction (e.g., on a conditional release such as while the offender was on bail awaiting trial) are not part of the index offenses. In these instances, the offender has been detected and charged for CSAEM offenses and then goes on to commit a new offense.

Sexual Recidivism: Recidivism is based on new charges regarding new offenses, occurring post-index CSAEM offense charge. New charges that arose from reports of past undetected sexual offending (*pseudo-recidivism*; offenses that occurred prior to the index CSAEM offense) were excluded from our recidivism results because they were not charges resulting from new sexual offending. This is another one of the advantages of our access to police service reports in our follow-up research. The national criminal records would show a new charge or conviction for a sexual offense, suggesting sexual recidivism, but the police service reports noted in some cases that the offenses had occurred prior to the index CSAEM offense but victims disclosed following the person's arrest and charge for CSAEM, resulting in prosecution. Sexual recidivism includes any new sexual offending behavior, whether contact (e.g., sexual interference, sexual assault) or noncontact (e.g., invitation to sexual touching, voyeurism), including new CSAEM offenses. We did not include prostitution (e.g., solicitation of an adult in the sex trade) in this category because we focused on sexual offenses involving the lack of legal consent, either because the target was unaware (voyeurism), was coerced or forced (sexual assault), or was below the legally defined age of consent (sexual interference). We recognize that sexually motivated offenses are sometimes prosecuted under nonsexual offense categories, for example as a result of plea bargaining. These offenses – whether they involve child or adult victims – were still counted as sexual recidivism, based on the nature of the offense itself, similar to Static-99R scoring. In our analysis of correspondence of child gender and age among a small sample of individuals who committed both CSAEM and contact sexual offenses, we found high correspondence for child gender and lower but still significant correspondence for victim age (Eke & Seto, 2023). For example, we found that mixed offending individuals who preferred boys in CSAEM content were very likely to have committed contact sexual offenses against boys, and similarly those who preferred CSAEM content depicting prepubescent children were likely to have prepubescent contact victims.

CPORT-R Items

In our research, we focused on information that could be coded from police investigation files, while keeping in mind what would likely be available to subsequent professionals, including correctional staff, probation and parole officers, and clinicians.

In this Manual, we describe the items and how they were operationalized in our study coding, as well as provide examples of what would meet (and in some cases, not meet) criteria for the item. We briefly discuss some of the possible psychological or criminological meaningfulness of each item, which is not required to score the items but could be helpful in case formulation or conveying the results of the CPORT-R and CASIC-R assessment. We also provide some additional data related to most items (e.g., correlated variables) for those interested in conducting research with CPORT-R.

Consistent with the larger contact sexual offending risk assessment literature, CPORT-R items could be conceptualized as representing two risk dimensions reflecting motivations to sexually offend and factors that facilitate acting on that motivation (see the motivation-facilitation model, Seto, 2019): The first three items capture antisociality/criminality that reflects facilitation (younger age, criminal history, conditional release

failure) and the last two items capture sexual interest in children as an important motivation for CSAEM offending (admission or clinical assessment of sexual interest in children, a preference for boys as evidenced in their material or and having boy victims). The sexual offending item could be conceptualized as reflecting both risk dimensions.

Eligibility for CPORT-R Scoring

1) *Men*: Everyone in the development and validation samples were men convicted of CSAEM offenses. External CPORT validation research also focused on samples of men. The generalizability or validity of CPORT-R for use with women, nonbinary persons, transgender individuals, or juveniles is unknown. However, the CPORT-R is appropriate to use for transgender women or nonbinary persons who identified as men at the time of their CSAEM offenses, but do not identify as men at the time of the evaluation. In the combined sample of 346 men convicted of CSAEM offenses with a 5-year fixed follow-up, the majority of individuals were White (n = 282, 82%), with 19 (6%) non-White and the remainder with missing information (n = 45, 13%). We therefore do not have enough cases to examine whether race/ethnicity moderates the predictive accuracy of CPORT.

2) *Index charge or conviction for a CSAEM offense*: The combined study was comprised of cases where the individual had one or more index convictions (none successfully appealed) for CSAEM offenses. It is not known whether the risk tool is valid for men with a historical conviction for CSAEM offenses who are now being evaluated for another reason, such as an index contact sexual offense; for example, we do not know how the CPORT-R performs for someone currently facing contact sexual offense charges who had committed CSAEM offenses 20 years earlier. We also do not know if the CPORT-R is valid for men who admit to undetected CSAEM offending, though one study so far, by von Franqué et al. (2023), found that the CPORT significantly predicted self-reported CSAEM recidivism in a sample of help-seeking men in the community.

We have been asked whether it is permissible to use the CPORT-R for someone who has been charged but not convicted for index CSAEM offenses. 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 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.

Missing Information for CPORT and CASIC

In the combined sample, the AUC for the CPORT was .72 (95% CI [.64, .81]) for the full sample of 346 men and .75 for the 309 cases with no missing information (95% CI [.66, .85]). Overall, few items in the development

sample were missing (missing information for 12 out of 266 cases), but there was more missing data in our validation sample (31% of the validation sample was missing one or more items) and we are aware that the two gender preference items (CSAEM and Other Child Content) are the most difficult to score for clinicians and other later-stage users because this information is not necessarily recorded by police or passed on through police or court documents (see Hermann et al., 2019). Some of the replication studies listed in Table S2 in Appendix B of the Evaluator's Workbook used modified or shortened versions of the CPORT, typically missing information on the two child content items and sometimes missing information about admissions of sexual interest in children as well, and still found moderate predictive accuracy most of the time. We also examined a version of the CPORT that excluded the Other Child Content item and the admission/diagnosis of sexual interest in children item, on the assumption information about other child content iTs the least available and admission may become problematic. This modified 5-item version of the CPORT still had an AUC of .73 for the full sample. As the two items about preferring boys (CSAEM and other child content) are more likely to have missing information, particularly for clinical evaluators post-investigation and conviction, we examined and support the use of additional information to score Items 6 and 7 such as an offense involving a boy victim.

We assessed substitutes for CPORT Item 5 (admission/diagnosis of sexual interest in children), the most commonly missing item (and most vulnerable because of its reliance on self-report) in our development sample, including using scores from the CASIC. In our development sample, we examined cases allowing one missing item (not including Item 5 in cases where CASIC was used). The AUC was .74 (95% CI [.63, .84]) for predicting any sexual recidivism and .76 (95% CI [.64, .88]) for specifically predicting CSAEM recidivism. CASIC total score was similarly effective as a substitute for Item 5 in the validation and combined sample, providing support for routinely scoring the CASIC and using it as a substitute for Item 5 on the CPORT when missing or in cases of denial. These analyses demonstrate that the CASIC can be used as a substitute for CPORT Item 5.

Missing information was uncommon for the CASIC in our development research using police case files, but again we know that clinicians and other subsequent decision makers may not have access to all police investigation information. In the combined sample, the most commonly missing item was time span collecting or accessing CSAEM. Also as reported earlier, we have revised the scoring of two items relating to the types of material accessed or created by individuals. We expect this both simplifies the scoring and better represents evolving methods of accessing/creating material and the types or breadth of material included in CSAEM.

We expect CPORT-R scoring will reduce the number of missing items since evaluators can ask about sexual interest in children and should be able to assess additional evidence regarding preference for boys.

SECTION 4: CPORT-R AND CASIC-R ITEM SCORING

CPORT-R Scoring

We took extensive notes when coding each item for research and suggest this for anyone collecting information on these items for applied uses or research. This helps support scoring as well as provides added details for individuals using CPORT-R scores for case formulation and management.

Item 1: Individual's age at time of index criminal charge(s) for CSAEM offending

Scored as 1 (higher risk) if under age 35 at time of index CSAEM charge(s)

Scored as 0 (lower risk) if the person was aged 35 or older at the time of these charges

Coding:

- This item is scored based on the date that the individual received their index CSAEM charges and the day they were born.
- We recommend using an age calculator to calculate age precisely and to avoid human arithmetic error.
- In some cases, individuals have multiple charges; for example, contact sexual offending charge as well as a CSAEM charge, or have a series of charges resulting from multiple investigations. This item is scored based on age at time of the first index CSAEM charge.

Example:

The individual being assessed has a date of birth of 01-January-1990. He is charged with index CSAEM charges on 01-December-2024, and through follow-up investigation, is charged with additional CSAEM offenses on 01-February-2025. Using an online time and date calculator, it's determined that he was 34 years, 11 months old at the time the *first* index CSAEM charges were laid. Therefore, this individual would score a "1" on this item, as he was younger than 35 at the time the first index CSAEM charges were laid.

Context:

Younger age is well established as a risk factor for recidivism across individuals engaged in different types of offenses, including sexual offenses more generally (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005) and CSAEM offenses specifically (Eke et al., 2011; Wakeling et al., 2011). In the general offending literature, age is one of the strongest and most universal correlates of crime (Hirschi & Gottfredson, 1983). It is therefore not surprising that all of the well-known, widely used sexual offending risk assessment tools have an age item, even if it is operationalized slightly differently across tools. For example, the Static-99R indicates higher risk if someone is below the age of 35, but with this risk lowering as the individual ages. Unlike the Static-99R, our age item was dichotomous and did not reflect lower risk for older perpetrators.

We are not aware of research examining age-related changes in risk to sexually offend among individuals charged or convicted of CSAEM offenses, though we expect this research will be done as studies and samples accumulate and there are sufficient cases of older perpetrators. We are also not aware of research that has looked at the effects of time offense-free in the community among individuals charged or convicted of CSAEM offenses. Research with individuals who have committed contact or noncontact sexual offenses (not CSAEM exclusively) has found that risk to sexually reoffend is affected by time living offense free in the community, where individuals who remain offense free for 15 or more years do not differ in sexual offense rates from those without any sexual offense history (Hanson et al., 2018; Thornton et al., 2021). Again, we expect this research will come as studies and samples accumulate, in order to look at the effects of time offense-free on predictions of long-term sexual recidivism for individuals with CSAEM offenses.

Additional Item Information:

In our combined sample, age at the time of the index CSAEM charge(s) usually indicated age at time of opportunity to reoffend in the community. In the development sample, the majority received no time in custody (60%) or intermittent time in custody (e.g., on weekends, 9%), therefore their age at index charge was often age at risk to the community (age at first release). In the validation sample, due to the introduction of

mandatory minimum sentencing in the interim, few individuals received no time in custody (5%); overall, 78% had less than a year before they would be back in the community.

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 1

✓ Calculation based on date of birth to date of first index CSAEM charge(s)

Item 2: Any prior criminal history

Scored as 1 if the person has any official history of criminal charges of any kind prior to index CSAEM offense

Scored as 0 if the person has no prior criminal charges (excluding any index CSAEM or other charges)

Coding:

- These are prior detected offenses resulting in a criminal charge.
- This includes offenses constituting a conditional release failure (which also contributes to Item 3), contact or noncontact sexual offending (which also contributes to Item 4), and prior CSAEM offending.
- Criminal charges were counted regardless of outcome (e.g., the charge was withdrawn).
- An offense did not have to be sexually related; all prior criminal charges were counted, and this is regardless of pardons or being purged from certain records (e.g., removed from National records).
- This includes criminal offenses committed as a juvenile; they were counted in our research for prior criminal history. There are different rules for how juvenile criminal information is recorded and accessed across jurisdictions, so the information may not be as available or complete as an adult criminal record. In some cases, an individual may self-report adjudication as a juvenile for criminal offenses, but the evaluator cannot verify this because juvenile records cannot be accessed. In these cases, the self-reported information can be considered in scoring this item. However, self-reported offending as a juvenile that was not adjudicated is not counted.
- Non-criminal charges, for example relatively minor traffic offenses that remain under provincial jurisdiction (such as excessive speed in a motor vehicle) rather than federal jurisdiction in Canada were excluded. The distinction between criminal and non-criminal charges was made on the basis of Canadian law. Users in other jurisdictions should consider how their criminal law maps onto Canadian criminal law. For example, driving while impaired with a blood alcohol concentration of over 80 mgs of alcohol per 100 ml of blood is a criminal charge in Canada, but this threshold may differ in other jurisdictions, such as Australia.
- Users familiar with the Static-99R rules regarding criminal history can apply those rules.
- This item also excludes offenses committed in the past that result in charges at the index investigation:
    - For example, an individual is being charged at the index investigation for a sexual assault that occurred 5 years ago; the sexual assault would not be considered prior criminal history because it was unknown/undetected until it became part of the index set of charges.

    - Charges for previously undetected contact sexual offending that result in charges along with the index CSAEM charge(s) are considered in CPORT-R Item 4.
- Our sources for information included a national system for tracking offending, police occurrence reporting systems, and court documents outlining charges and convictions.
- We did not have consistent information on self-reported offending, so do not score this item based on self-report (except for someone credibly self-reporting they were adjudicated as a juvenile, because of how juvenile criminal records can be sealed or expunged depending on jurisdiction).

Example 1:

The individual being assessed has several non-criminal traffic violations (speeding tickets) in his police records and no criminal charges. This individual would score a "0" on this item, as he does not have criminal charges in his history.

Example 2:

The individual has a criminal record for theft and possession of stolen property. This individual would score 1 on this item.

Example 3:

The individual has a prior charge for sexual assault that was later withdrawn in court. This individual would score a "1" on this item, as he was previously charged with a criminal offense, and this item is scored based on charges regardless of the outcome. The prior charge for sexual assault would also be relevant for scoring CPORT-R Item 4.

Context:

It is well established that prior criminal history is a recidivism risk factor for many different types of offenders, including those who commit sexual offenses more generally (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005) and specifically those involved in CSAEM offenses (Seto & Eke, 2005; Wakeling et al., 2011). Among general offenders, criminal history is the strongest of the Central Eight risk factors (Andrews & Bonta, 2010).

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 2
✓ Criminal charges (regardless of outcome)
✓ All prior criminal charges (sexual or otherwise)
X Offenses committed in the past that result in charges at index (i.e., historical)
X Self-reported offending not in criminal record

Item 3: Any prior or index conditional release failure (bail, probation, parole, or other conditional release)

Scored as 1 if the person had a prior or concurrent conditional release failure resulting in a formal sanction

Scored 0 if the person did not have any failures on bail, probation, parole, or other conditional release

Coding:

- This item is scored positively for any type of failure on conditional release, either prior to or at the time of the index investigation for CSAEM, that resulted in formal sanctions.
- These were detected breaches or technical violations for which there was a *formal* response, such as new charges, recommitment (e.g., parole revocation), extension of supervision, or changes to supervision condition (e.g., the addition of a curfew or random urinalysis.)
- Scored positively if the person reoffended while on conditional release
- Criminal charges for conditional release failures were counted regardless of outcome (e.g., the charge was withdrawn).
    - Examples include failure to appear for court, a technical breach of probation or parole (e.g., not reporting as required), a failure to abide by other release conditions, such as those relating to the use of the internet or computers, or being around children without a responsible adult present.
- This does not include failures to register if the person is required to report to a sex offender registry as a consequence of their conviction rather than a conditional release. However, in jurisdictions where a requirement to register is part of the probation/parole conditions, then failure to register resulting in a formal sanction would be scored positively on this item.

Example 1:

The individual being assessed has a prior charge for Fail to Comply with Probation that was later withdrawn in court. This individual would score a "1" on this item, as he was previously charged with a criminal failure to comply with conditions of release (regardless of the outcome).

Example 2:

The individual being assessed has a prior criminal charge for Fail to Comply Breath Demand (Canadian Criminal Code, sec. 320.15) that was laid during an impaired driving investigation where the individual refused to provide a sample of his breath for testing. This individual would score a "0" on this item. Although the charge is a "failure" in its name, it is not a failure to comply with a requirement of some form of conditional release.

Context:

Failure on conditional release is another well-established criminal risk factor, where those who have not been able to comply with bail, probation or parole conditions are more likely to further break rules by committing new crimes. This has been demonstrated among those involved in sexual offenses more generally (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005).

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 3

✓ Prior or Index failure on conditional release resulting in formal sanction

✓ Criminal charges for conditional release failure (regardless of outcome)

✓ Conditional release failures as a juvenile count

X Criminal charges for "failures" that are not related to release conditions (e.g., failing to provide a breath demand, failing to provide necessities of life – both are criminal charges, but not related to failing to comply with conditions).

X Self-reported failures of conditional release

Item 4: Any prior or index contact or noncontact sexual offense history

Scored as 1 if the person had any prior or index criminal charge for an attempted or completed contact sexual offense, or for an in-person noncontact offense such as indecent exposure or voyeurism.

Scored as 0 if the person has no prior or index sexual offense history that meets the criteria described below.

Coding:

- Criminal charges for sexual or sexually motivated behaviors were counted regardless of outcome (e.g., the charge was withdrawn).
- Contact sexual offenses included any contact of a sexual nature. Similar to Static-99R coding guidance, this is based not only on type of charge but also on what we could determine about the nature of the offense – in many cases, police report information allowed us to confirm that charges and convictions reflected an individual's actions during the offense (e.g., a conviction for assault as a result of a plea bargain related to sexual touching of a child).
- This item includes attempted contact sexual offenses, such as abduction to commit a sexual assault, and luring/enticement/solicitation offending where the individual interacts sexually with a minor and shows up to meet a minor (or undercover police officer posing as a minor online) for sexual purposes.
- This item also includes noncontact sexual offenses involving direct in-person interaction, such as in-person exhibitionism or in-person voyeurism.
- Online-only sexual interactions do not count, even if they result in CSAEM offending (e.g., when a minor sends sexually explicit images of themselves) or there is talk about meeting in person, without any effort to meet (time and place confirmed, transportation arranged).
- This item does not include online forms of noncontact sexual offenses, or other sexual offenses that do not involve direct in-person interaction, even if the behavior is directed towards children (e.g., sending an unwanted "dick pic", voyeurism using a spy camera). The key distinction is between sexual offenses involving a direct interaction with victims, or risk of direct interaction (when someone looks through the victim's window and could have been detected) and those that either do not involve a direct interaction or are mediated by online technologies, creating psychological distance.
- This item defines eligible sexual offenses consistent with the distinction made by Static-99R. Sexual offenses that involve interactions with an identifiable child or a non-consenting adult are counted here. Sexual offenses that involve consenting adults (e.g., prostitution-related charges) or do not involve interactions with an identifiable child (e.g., possession or distribution of CSAEM) are not counted here.
- This item includes sexual offenses committed in the past that resulted in charges at the index investigation:

    - For example, the individual was charged at the index investigation for a sexual assault that occurred two years ago but that had just come to light; this sexual assault would not be considered prior criminal history as it was undetected/unknown until the index investigation, but it would still count on this item because index offenses are included.
    - The following types of situations would count: (a) After media reports of the CSAEM charges, historical victims come forward with reports of past contact sexual offending by the individual and charges are laid and prosecuted along with the CSAEM charges; (b) the CSAEM images depict evidence of contact sexual offending by the individual (e.g., they were recording their offenses and therefore producing CSAEM) and charges are laid.
- Our sources for information included national criminal records, police service reports, and court documents outlining charges and convictions.
- This item should not be scored based on self-report alone as we did not have consistent information on self-reported sexual offending outside what was known in police and other criminal records. However, self-reported details about sexual offending may be considered for other items when scoring the CPORT-R. For example, there might be documentation of a prior contact sexual offense but victim gender was not specified, and the person reports that it was an offense against a boy. This information would be relevant to scoring CPORT-R Item 6.
- This item does not include offenses where there was no sexual contact or direct in-person interaction, such as online interactions involving sexual chat or sending of sexual images, even if the chat included talk about sexual contact.

<u>Example 1:</u>

The individual being assessed was charged for CSAEM offenses and sexual assault at index. This individual would score a "1" on this item.

<u>Example 2:</u>

The individual was charged for in-person exhibitionism twice prior to index. In one incident, he exposed himself to a group of children walking home from school; in the other, he sent an unsolicited photo of his genitals to a co-worker. This individual would score a "1" on this item, only based on exposing himself to children. The online exhibitionism (unsolicited photo being sent) does not count towards this item.

<u>Example 3:</u>

The individual was charged with Break & Enter and Trespass by Night prior to index. After reviewing file details, it was discovered the individual was peeping in windows and attempting to enter the victims' residences. At one location, a neighbor observed the individual engaging in voyeuristic behavior towards a woman inside the residence and then attempting to enter the residence; they called the police and the individual was arrested shortly after. This individual would score a "1" on this item, as their offending involved in-person voyeuristic behavior. Though there was no direct interaction with the victim, and a neighbor reported the crime, the victim could have discovered the voyeuristic behavior. The Break & Enter was suspicious because it might have been a prelude to attempted contact sexual offending, but no contact was made and this charge was not counted for scoring this item.

<u>Example 4:</u>

The individual being assessed was charged for online luring and CSAEM offenses at index. During the investigation, the individual engaged in online sexual chats with an undercover police officer they believed was a child and made several statements about wanting to meet, however, no plans were made, and a meeting never occurred. This individual would score a "0" on this item, as the offending behavior did not involve attempted contact via setting up and/or attempting to meet.

Context:

Evidence of direct in-person interaction, attempted contact, and contact sexual offending is a risk factor for sexual recidivism (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005) including among CSAEM cases (Eke et al., 2011; Wakeling et al., 2011). Individuals involved with CSAEM who have no known history of contact sexual offending may have individual characteristics (e.g., high empathy, high self-control) or situational factors (e.g., stable family and social ties, limited access to children) that help prevent contact sexual offending, consistent with the motivation facilitation model of sexual offending against children (Seto, 2018, 2019).

Further, individuals who have engaged in both CSAEM and contact sexual offenses are more likely to be pedophilic than either CSAEM exclusive offenders or contact offenders with no history of CSAEM offending (see Babchishin et al., 2015). Sexual interest in children is a well-established risk factor for sexual recidivism among individuals who commit non-internet sexual offenses (Hanson & Bussière, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005).

Additional Item Information:

- In the combined samples, prior or index contact sex offenses usually involved children

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 4

✓ Sexual offense with formal response

✓ Criminal charges (regardless of outcome)

✓ Contact sex offense (included any touching of a sexual nature)

✓ Noncontact offense involving direct interaction (e.g., exhibitionism)

✓ Offenses committed in the past that result in charges at index

X Prior CSAEM offenses not involving direct interaction with a child victim

X Online sexual interactions only

X Self-reported offending not in criminal record

Item 5: Evidence of pedophilic or hebephilic interests

Scored as 1 if the person admits to pedophilic (prepubescent children, typically age 11 or younger) or hebephilic (pubescent children, typically ages 12 to 14) sexual interests to police or an evaluator; meets diagnostic criteria for pedophilic disorder based on additional clinical information such as sexual behavior history and objective testing; OR has a score of 3 or higher on the CASIC-R (see below)

Scored as 0 if the person does not meet one of these indicators of pedophilic or hebephilic sexual interests.

Coding:

- This item assesses sexual interest in prepubescent or pubescent children in two different ways:
    - Admission of this interest to police or to a qualified evaluator such as a probation officer or clinician; or
    - A qualified clinician's diagnosis of pedophilic disorder or a paraphilic disorder not otherwise specified (hebephilia; American Psychiatric Association, 2022; World Health Organization, 2022).
- Pedophilia is clinically defined as a persistent, intense sexual interest in *prepubescent* children, and hebephilia is clinically defined as a persistent, intense sexual interest in *pubescent* children. Pubescent children are typically between the ages of 11 and 14 and are sometimes described as "tweens" or "young adolescents." Age is a proxy for developmental stage; however, because of variation in the onset of puberty, hebephilia should not be confused with a sexual interest in post-pubertal, older adolescents (e.g., sexually mature looking 15 to 17-year-olds). Pedophilia and hebephilia typically co-occur, and neither precludes sexual interest in adults as well because the nonexclusive form of these paraphilias is much more common than the exclusive forms.
- Because the key element in this item is sexual interest in prepubescent or pubescent children, not postpubescent adolescents or adults, it is important to ascertain developmental stage in questions about sexual interest in children and to know about these aspects of CSAEM. Legally, a child is anyone under the age of 18, so someone simply reporting an interest in "children" could be considered too vague to score this item. Age is a proxy for sexual maturity, and sometimes only age information is reported in police or court documents. Typically this item would refer to sexual interest in children ages 14 or younger.
- The most common CSAEM content across different CSAEM repositories such as the Canadian Centre for Child Protection in Canada or the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in the United States depicts prepubescent girls. Prosecutions for CSAEM depicting older adolescents, with no CSAEM depicting younger minors, is unlikely to result in convictions unless the identity of the depicted minor is known, because a plausible defense would be that the suspect was unaware that the depicted person was a minor, and this determination is not easily made by a judge or jury either (see Rosenbloom, 2013). In many cases, individuals with only CSAEM content depicting older adolescents knew the depicted person and may have obtained them through (online) sexual solicitations. This would still count as CSAEM and make the person eligible for assessment using the CPORT-R, but this would also suggest pedophilia and hebephilia are unlikely.
- This item involves admissions to police <u>or evaluators</u> regarding sexual interest in the child material (pornography, nudity and other), masturbating to the child material, or sexual interest in children under age 14.
- This item includes the individual reporting to police that he had been previously diagnosed with pedophilic disorder or hebephilic disorder, collateral evidence of a formal diagnosis (e.g., from a mental health report), <u>or current diagnosis by a qualified clinician following accepted practices in their jurisdiction, which can include the person completing the CPORT-R and CASIC-R</u>.
- If available, we recognize clinicians may consider both digital and other evidence in whether a paraphilic disorder diagnosis is applicable. This can include search terms or statements made online

(see earlier regarding development of the CASIC), self-reported sexual fantasies or behavior through interviews or questionnaires, and results from more objective testing of sexual interest in children in the form of phallometric testing of sexual arousal patterns or indirect measures of sexual interest based on viewing time or reaction time. This information can be used to score this item in that it may inform a formal diagnosis of pedophilic disorder or paraphilic disorder otherwise specified (hebephilia) by a qualified professional, which would be a "yes" and therefore count as 1 point.

- Information about the CSAEM offending itself does not directly contribute to the scoring of this item. For example, the fact that someone had a very large collection of CSAEM, only CSAEM depicting prepubescent children, many types of CSAEM (see CASIC-R Item 2), or had accessed CSAEM for years (see CASIC-R Item 3) would not result in scoring this item as 1, unless a qualified professional considered this information – along with other clinical data – and considered the person to meet the formal diagnostic criteria for pedophilic disorder or paraphilic disorder otherwise specified (hebephilia).
- Based on Azizian et al. (2025) and Hermann et al. (2023), this item includes admissions of sexual interest in children in clinical settings. Predictive accuracy in the Hermann et al. study was not affected by including this additional information; recidivism data was not available in Azizian et al. As expected, this change did increase the number of people who would meet the criteria for this item in Azizian et al. (2025) and, while the overall mean and distribution of scores was not greatly impacted in this sample, it was also due to reduced information available for coding other items.
- Based on Azizian et al (2025) and Hermann et al. (2023) we have also adjusted the timeframe for this item. Hermann et al. (2023) included admissions made up to eight weeks after the person first reported to probation. Azizian et al. (2025) included admissions made to clinicians up to the time the CPORT was scored, which could have occurred years after the index charges/convictions. Therefore, <u>Item 5 includes any admissions of sexual interest in children made to police or to evaluators up to the time of the scoring of the CPORT-R</u>.
- In CPORT-R, a <u>CASIC-R score of 3 or more meets criteria for scoring this item positively if information is missing about police or clinical admissions or the person denies sexual interest in children</u>.

<u>Example 1:</u>

The individual being assessed told police in an interview following their arrest for index CSAEM charges that he had always felt sexually attracted to prepubescent children. This individual would score a "1" on this item, due to his admission of sexual interest in prepubescent children to police, prior to conviction for index CSAEM offenses.

<u>Example 2:</u>

The individual has been referred to a clinician post-conviction for their index CSAEM charges for a risk assessment and treatment plan. During the intake interview, the individual advised the clinician that he regularly masturbated to CSAEM and fantasized about sexual interactions with girls appearing to be between the ages of 9 and 12 after seeing CSAEM. This individual would score a "1" on this item, due to the admission of using child sexual materials and having thoughts about sex with children during masturbation.

<u>Example 3:</u>

The individual being assessed was convicted of his index CSAEM offenses two years earlier. He received a custodial sentence and is now being evaluated as part of his release to the community. He was diagnosed with

Pedophilic Disorder as part of the current evaluation based on his self-report, evidence of his interest in boys from online interactions, and objective assessment of his sexual response to children through a viewing time measure that showed he had a preference for boys appearing to be between the ages of 11 and 14. This individual would score a "1" on this item, as information captured up to the time of assessment can be used for item scoring.

Context:

Research has repeatedly shown that individuals who have sexually offended and have pedophilic or hebephilic interests are more likely to reoffend sexually than individuals without pedophilic or hebephilic interests (Hanson & Bussière, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005). Most CSAEM cases involve at least some images of children who are clearly prepubescent or just beginning to show secondary sex characteristics (pubescent). An interest in postpubescent adolescents is not evidence of either pedophilia or hebephilia.

The finding that pedophilic or hebephilic sexual interests is associated with a greater likelihood of sexual recidivism among individuals involved with CSAEM is consistent with the motivation facilitation model proposed by Seto (2019) to explain contact sexual offending against children and CSAEM offending (see Seto, 2018, 2025).

Additional Item Information:

- Indication of sexual interest in children was one of the more commonly missing items in our development as well as validation samples; missing information about sexual interest in children is less likely in a clinical setting, where there is more opportunity to build rapport, work with an individual, and use multiple assessment methods.
- Evidence of a formal diagnosis of pedophilic disorder or a paraphilic disorder involving hebephilia by a qualified professional is associated with sexual offending history, which is also represented in CPORT-R Item 4. Individuals who have previously committed a sexual offense against children are more likely to be evaluated regarding pedophilia or hebephilia.
- In the development sample, most (89%, 33 of 37 individuals) of those who were diagnosed with pedophilic disorder or a paraphilic disorder representing hebephilia also admitted their sexual interest in children to police investigators, so the primary variable considered here reflects admission of sexual interests in prepubescent or pubescent children.

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 5

✓ Admission to police or clinical evaluator to sexual interest in child material, masturbating to child material or sexual interest in children under age 14

✓ Reporting to police or clinical evaluator previous diagnosis pedophilic disorder or a paraphilic disorder not otherwise specified (hebephilia)

✓ Evidence of a clinical diagnosis pre-index or as part of the index evaluation

✓ CASIC-R score of 3 or more

X Admissions made online to an undercover officer or others is not included in scoring, however it is recognized that clinicians may include this information, among other sources and testing, in their diagnosis of pedophilia/hebephilia.

X Non-specific responses; responses not directly related to sexual interest in children

Item 6: Preference For Boys Over Girls (0 to 2 points)

This item captures a preference for boys over girls as demonstrated in one of four different ways:

- **Objective information about CSAEM**
- **Objective information about other child content**
- **Admission of a sexual preference for boys in CSAEM or other child content; and**
- **Having boy victims of noncontact or contact sexual offenses.**

Scored as 2 if there are two or more types of evidence the individual prefers boys over girls

Scored as 1 if there is one type of evidence the individual prefers boys over girls.

Scored as 0 if there is no evidence the individual prefers boys over girls.

Coding:

- Other child content referred to child content that did not meet the legal definition of CSAEM. This could include semi-clothed or clothed images of children (e.g., in underwear or swimsuits). Other child content could include images of children known to the individual, as well as strangers.
- All individuals in the development sample had CSAEM content, by definition, and almost all (93%) had other child content as well; only 7% of the development sample had solely CSAEM and no other child content. Though scores were highly correlated with each other, both items contributed to the prediction of sexual recidivism.
- In our combined sample, almost all individuals had visual content (images or videos) depicting identifiable children, which is criminalized in a large majority of countries, including the United States. The remainder had visual content depicting fictional children or nonvisual content, both of which are criminalized in Canada if they depict sexually explicit conduct involving children.
- Gender preferences for adults are not relevant; only gender preferences for minors (under age 18) are included in this item. In other words, a gay man who reports attraction to men and/or has a sexual offense history involving men would not receive points from this item because their interest is in adults. A preference for men does not necessarily mean someone prefers boys. A preference for boys needs to be specifically assessed.
- Other information can be helpful in scoring given the psychological meaning of this item is a sexual preference for boys. This additional information can include the person's self-reported preference for boys (as part of their admission of interest in children, relevant to Item 5).
- Sexual offenses against boys also contribute to the assessment of a preference for boys. This includes contact sexual offenses, noncontact sexual offenses such as exhibitionistic or voyeuristic behavior, and (online) sexual solicitations of boys.

- Therefore, sources of information that can be considered as evidence for preferring boys are as follows: a majority of CSAEM content depicts boys rather than girls; a majority of other child content (e.g., child nudity, clothed or semi-clothed images of children) depicts boys rather than girls; admission of a preference for boys in CSAEM or other child content; and having boy victims in any sexual offenses other than CSAEM.
- There may also be other evidence of a preference for boys. For example, there may be digital evidence the person posted online about their attraction to boys, or the person may have belonged to an online forum for adults who are attracted to boys. This information may be relevant for clinical diagnosis of a paraphilic disorder, in conjunction with other evidence, but this information is not used to score this item.

Example 1:

The individual being assessed had multiple types of child material saved on his computer, including CSAEM, images of child nudity, and images of children in swimsuits and underwear. The majority of the child material showed a clear preference for boys, and in statements to police the individual said he was attracted to boys. This individual would score a "2" on this item, based on the multiple sources that highlight a preference for boys.

Example 2:

The individual had primarily girl content in his CSAEM collection and other child materials but had a prior sexual offense against a boy victim. This individual would score a "1" on this item because of the boy victim.

Example 3:

The individual is a gay man, and his sexual preference is men, as indicated by his self-report, sexual history, and several live-in relationships with men. There is no information available to suggest that he prefers boys in his CSAEM or other child materials, as much of the content depicted both boys and girls together. He has no prior offending involving child victims and has not engaged in online activity with children of either gender. This individual would score a "0" on this item, as there is no evidence that the individual prefers boys. His sexual orientation and reported sexual preference for men is not relevant to this item.

Context:

- A person with a sexual interest in children may find a variety of child material sexually stimulating, not only depictions of CSAEM (e.g., Krone, 2004; Taylor & Quayle, 2003). This can include depictions of nude children that do not meet legal definitions of CSAEM, children in underwear or swimsuits, and children who are fully clothed.
- Individuals involved with CSAEM often have other child content and individuals with pedophilia may also collect this content regardless of having CSAEM (see Seto, 2025) because legal child content can still be used to fulfill sexual fantasies or can reflect romantic attraction (e.g., pedophilic men may develop crushes or infatuations with child celebrities, just as many other men may develop crushes or infatuations with adult celebrities, separate from sexual attraction; Levitan et al., 2024; Martijn et al., 2020).
- Having a sexual interest in boys is associated with a greater likelihood of persistence in contact sexual offending (Hanson & Bussière, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005).

- Those with a sexual interest in boys may also be higher in emotional congruence with children; with emotional and intimacy needs fulfilled by children rather than adults (e.g., see Underhill et al., 2008; McPhail et al., 2013, 2014).
- This item may speak to the breadth of the person's interest in children, e.g., content might be sought that is not strictly for sexual arousal but also for aesthetic or emotional reasons.

Additional Item Information:

- Other child content does not meet the Canadian legal definition of CSAEM, so it may not be recorded by police or shared beyond the investigation file.
- We encourage evaluators to ask for information regarding other child content and if possible, encourage their local law enforcement to briefly describe other child content on media that was examined in their investigation.
- In the development sample, the CPORT AUC without original Item 7 (and with no other missing items) was .75, 95% CI [.64, .85] compared to an AUC of .76, 95% CI [.66, .86] with original Item 7 and no other missing information.

What to Use When Coding CPORT-R Item 6

✓ Majority of CSAEM content depicts boys

✓ Majority of child other content depicts boys.

✓ Boy victims in contact or noncontact sexual offenses.

✓ Admission of a preference for boys in CSAEM or other child content to police or evaluator.

X Adult men in sexual content.

X Sexual preference reported to be men.

X Adult men victims of contact or noncontact sexual offenses.

CASIC-R Scoring

For CPORT-R Item 5 and As A Measure of Sexual Interest in Children

As outlined earlier, CASIC Items 2 and 3 are now combined, and scored based on one type of CSAEM present (0), two types of material (1 point), or three or more types of material (2 points). The material can include real, fake, or computer/AI generated images, video, text, audio, and cartoon/anime that the person has accessed or created. Other CASIC-R items are scored as yes (1 point) or no (zero), with higher scores indicating a higher likelihood of sexual interest in children. CASIC-R total scores still range from 0 – 6.

When coding each item, we took extensive notes in support or rejection of an item being present and suggest

this method for anyone collecting information on these items. This helps support scoring as well as provides added details for individuals using the assessment for related decisions, such as case formulation and case management.

CASIC-R Item 1: Never married or common-law at time of index CSAEM charge(s)

Scored as 1 if the person has never been legally married or had a common-law relationship

Scored as 0 if the person has ever been legally married (even if only briefly) or lived in a common-law relationship involving cohabitation, sharing finances, or raising children together.

Coding:

- This is scored based on marital/common-law status up to the time of the index CSAEM charge(s). Some individuals might be evaluated post-conviction and may have married or started a common-law relationship since the index charge; however, the scoring is based on status at the time of the index CSAEM charge(s).
- Coded as no (zero) if the offender was separated, divorced, widowed, or had lived common-law at any point leading up to the index charge.
- Individuals may have had long-term dating relationships, but this does not count towards the scoring of this item if they did not live together in a common-law relationship.
- We did not use a set time period (e.g., two years) to define a common-law relationship, rather it was based on evidence of financial and other commitment (e.g., had moved in together, combined finances, raised children together).
- Living with someone does not count if they did not have an ongoing intimate relationship while living together. For example, co-residing with someone they had previously dated would not count because they did not have an ongoing intimate relationship.
- This item does not consider the person's gender/sex; most relationships were heterosexual, but we had some cases of same-sex marriages or common-law relationships.

Example 1:

The individual reported at the time of assessment that they had never been married but they had been living with their current partner for the past three years. They shared the rent and bills, as well as had a room for their partner's child who stayed with them most weekends. This would be scored a "0" due to meeting the definition of a common-law relationship.

Example 2:

The individual said they had never been married. He also reported that he lived with a previous girlfriend for several months because he was unable to pay rent and she offered him a place to stay for free. This item would be scored as "1" because there was no evidence of ongoing commitment in terms of shared finances or other commitment.

What to Use When Coding CASIC-R Item 1

✓ Indication of commitment to a romantic/sexual partner, including legal marriage, sustained cohabitation, shared finances, and raising children together

X Living with roommates, even if they had a prior sexual or romantic relationship.

X Dating relationships where the partners did not live together

CASIC-R Item 2: Breadth of CSAEM Materials

Scored as 2 if the person has three or more types of CSAEM, such as images, videos, and stories.

Scored as 1 if the person has two types of CSAEM content, such as images and videos.

Scored as 0 if the person had only one type of CSAEM content, such as images. All individuals being assessed with the CPORT-R and CASIC-R will have at least one type of CSAEM content since they were charged with CSAEM offending.

Coding:

- All content to be considered for scoring this item must meet the definition of CSAEM.
- Types of CSAEM are the following: photos, videos, text, audio, drawings, CGI.
- Audio specifically refers to sound recordings, not audio that might accompany videos. In other words, a video with sound did not count as two types of CSAEM.
- The material can be physical or digital items.
- The material did not have to depict real children; for example, AI-generated CSAEM images would count as one type of CSAEM.
- Overall, it must be considered CSAEM; other child content does not count for this item.
- CSAEM images are very common and are the most common type of CSAEM in police cases and national clearinghouses for CSAEM.
- CSAEM videos (previously CASIC Item 2; 65% of combined sample scored positively, 1% of cases missing).
    - Refers to any video medium, including physical objects (e.g., DVD, VHS, etc.) and digital files.
    - Length of video did not matter.
    - We expected videos to be more common in contemporary samples, because our data is drawn from older cases when sharing video was still a challenge because of bandwidth speeds and storage limits. People can now download whole movies in seconds and storage is almost free. New research with CPORT and CASIC indicates this item is scored positively in 60-78% of cases where it is reported (e.g., 60% in Savoie et al., 2022; 66% in Seiser et al., 2026; 78% in Soldino et al., 2021).
- CSAEM text stories (previously CASIC Item 3; 26% of combined sample scored positively, 4% of cases missing).
    - Any text stories depicting sex with children.
    - This item applies when someone is co-writing CSAEM stories with others (e.g., in an online forum or chatroom, via email or messaging).
    - Includes any type of sexual story involving children; for example, stories of incest or kidnapping and sexual assault of an unknown child.
    - Can be fantasy based or stories documenting sexual offenses perpetrated by the offender (e.g., journal entries that describe contact or noncontact sexual offending).
- CSAEM audio files

- Similar to CSAEM text stories, this can include audio files in the offender's collection that detail sex with children and meet the criteria for CSAEM.
- This may include CSAEM stories in the form of audiobooks or voice notes.
- Audio that accompanies a video is not counted separately to the video (i.e., a video with audio counts as 1 point)

Example 1:

The individual was charged for possession and distribution of CSAEM. Forensic analysis of their computer and storage media revealed they had CSAEM images, videos, and stories. This person would receive a score of "2" because they had three types of CSAEM content.

Example 2:

The individual was charged with possession of CSAEM. Their collection included CSAEM images of real children (depicting previously identified victims), realistic CSAEM images of children whose identity could not be determined, and AI-generated CSAEM image deepfakes of children known to the individual. The person also had video clips of child actors and models they had accessed online. This person would receive a score of 0 because they had one type of CSAEM (images), because the video depicting children did not meet the legal definition of CSAEM.

What to Use When Coding CASIC-R Item 2

✓ Any type of CSAEM content – includes images, video, text, and audio

✓ CSAEM material can be homemade, commercially produced, fantasy based, or a description of real or fabricated sexual offenses.

✓ CSAEM text stories can also be evidenced via participation in chatrooms where sexual offending against a child is described in a story format.

✓ Include regardless if real children, fictional children, cartoon/anime, or computer/AI generated (e.g., deepfake/nudified content)

✓ Scored based on what offender accessed/viewed (no need to have downloaded)

✓ Amount of CSAEM material does not matter. A three second video or audio recording would still count, as would a text that is only a few sentences long.

X Does not include other child content – CSAEM content only

X Online posts expressing sexual interest in children, asking about CSAEM, or expressing CSAEM preferences (e.g., in terms of gender or ages) do not count. The text itself needs to meet legal criteria for CSAEM.

CASIC-R Item 3: Interest in CSAEM spanned two years or more

Scored as 1 if there was evidence – from self-report, online statements, other digital evidence, or criminal history – that CSAEM activity spanned two or more years

Score as 0 if there was no evidence that the person had engaged in CSAEM activity spanning two or more years

Coding:

- Often length of time could be determined by computer forensic analysis, e.g., when CSAEM file dates spanned two or more years.
- Does not require continuous or regular activity spanning two years, indeed there could be no evidence of activity between two separate incidents indicating interest in CSAEM, such as a prior conviction for a CSAEM offense five years ago and then the index CSAEM charge.
- This is an "at least" variable; individuals may have been collecting or accessing CSAEM content for longer, we could only use the earliest date documented in the investigative file, including information from the forensic analysis.
- CSAEM activity as a youth counts towards the scoring of this item if there is evidence that the CSAEM activity involved content depicting prepubescent or pubescent children. In other words, peer-to-peer sexting behavior as an adolescent, though legally CSAEM, would not count towards scoring this item.
- Any type of CSAEM content or method counted (e.g., text stories, images, videos, collected online or offline).
- In this way, prior CSAEM offenses indirectly convey information about risk of sexual recidivism, consistent with research on the OSP/I triage measure created in the United Kingdom which relies on a single item, whether the person had prior CSAEM sanctions (those with multiple sanctions were more likely to sexually reoffend than those with a single sanction). We did not find however that including an item about prior CSAEM offenses added to CPORT's predictive accuracy.
- Examples of other information that can be used to score this item are online conversations (e.g., indicated in a saved chat that he had collected CSAEM for five years), or information shared in an interview with police or an evaluator (e.g., indicated he had been accessing for five years); there was usually forensic evidence as well.

Example 1:

The individual said they had been viewing CSAEM for the past 18 months until they received the index charges. They had no prior CSAEM investigations or arrests and the oldest files discovered on their computer were dated 20 months before the forensic analysis was conducted. This person would receive a score of "0" because there was no evidence they had been engaged with CSAEM for two or more years.

Example 2:

The individual had a prior CSAEM conviction 8 years earlier and is now facing new charges for possession and distribution of CSAEM. This person would receive a score of "1" because the prior CSAEM conviction was more than two years ago. It is not necessary to prove ongoing involvement.

What to Use When Coding CASIC-R Item 3

✓ Any type of CSAEM content – stories, images, videos

✓ Prior CSAEM arrests, charges, or convictions count towards duration

✓ Self-report information

X Does not include other child content

X Does not need to be continuous

CASIC-R Item 4: Formally volunteering in a role with high expected access to children

Scored as 1 if the person had volunteered for any length of time in a formal role with high, expected access to children (defined here as individuals under the age of 18) such as child-serving organizations

Scored as 0 if there was no evidence the person had volunteered in a role with high, ongoing access to children (e.g., volunteering for church activities where children might sometimes be present)

Coding

- Any volunteering (up to the time of the index CSAEM charge) for a role where high access to children (defined as individuals under the age of 18) was expected; for example, volunteering for child-serving organizations such as Boy Scouts or Girl Guides, a children's program at a local church, coaching a children's sports team, or running an afterschool activity.
- We excluded volunteer work involving unexpected or incidental access to children (e.g., volunteering at a church where youth activities and groups also occur at various times, or volunteering at a community center where children were sometimes present).
- This item does not refer to paid employment in a role with high access to children, such as being a teacher, coach, or child care provider.
- Also excludes those running a foster home (paid activity) or engaging in other paid work involving high access to children (e.g., school teacher, child sports coach).
- We have further examined our combined sample involving volunteering with children. The person's age at the time was not always specified but, when it was, it was known or could be inferred the person was an adult at the time and mostly volunteered for activities involving boys (e.g., boys sports team, Boy Scouts, Big Brothers).

<u>Example 1:</u>

The individual was employed as a janitor at a middle school but there was no evidence they had ever volunteered for a role with high expected access to children. They would receive a "0" on this item.

<u>Example 2:</u>

The individual was volunteering as an assistant coach for their son's high school boys' soccer team at the time of their arrest for CSAEM offenses involving content depicting prepubescent girls. They had been in this role for three months at the time. They would receive a score of "1" on this item because they were volunteering in a role with ongoing interactions with teen boys. The fact the soccer team members did not correspond to the individual's CSAEM content is not relevant.

What to Use When Coding CASIC-R Item 4

✓ Any volunteering with high expected access to children

✓ Volunteering with children outside of paid work, even if the paid work itself is a high-access role

X Individuals who are paid to work with children

X Individuals who run foster homes (because they are paid for this work)

X Volunteering with incidental access to children

CASIC-R Item 5: Engaging in online sexual communications with a minor or undercover police officer (UC) posing as a minor

Scored as 1 if there is evidence the person engaged in online sexual communications with a minor or undercover police officer posing as a minor

Scored as 0 if there is no evidence the person engaged in online sexual communications with a minor or undercover police officer posing as a minor

Coding:

- Includes any type of unjustified online sexual communication (e.g., email, direct messaging) with a child (defined as an individual under the age of 18) that it is sexually motivated.
- Sexual motivated communications included unjustifiably asking the child if they had engaged in masturbation or sex, if they had an intimate relationship or would like one, if they were interested in learning more about sex, offering to assist the child in learning more about sex, sharing sexual images or sexual text with the child, or indicating they wanted to have sex with the child.
- The common theme in sexual communications that are covered in this item is that the communication is sexually motivated. Sexual communications for other, appropriate purposes are not included. For example, a parent messaging with their child about sexuality topics their child raised or that was part of parenting would not be coded as yes. Similarly, a teacher sharing sexual health education related materials to minors would not be coded as yes.
- This item includes cases involving sexual communication with an undercover officer posing as a child (regardless of whether the individual later states they suspected they were interacting with an officer).
- This item does not include online sexual communications with other adults posing as minors. This includes adults posing as minors as part of a vigilante action or adults pretending to be minors in consensual age-related role play. In the case of role play, there needs to be evidence that the individual being assessed was aware that the person they were communicating with was an adult before initiating

any online sexual communications for the behavior to not count toward scoring for this item. The defense that they assumed or inferred that the other person was actually an adult and not a minor is not adequate.

- The sexual communications may result in charges or convictions for online sexual solicitation (luring/grooming/enticement, depending on jurisdiction), and this would count as a "yes", but a charge is not required to score this item.
- In some cases, the perpetrator started chatting with a real child and the account was later taken over by police after they were contacted by the child or the child's guardian.
- Coded positively regardless of whether the offender attempted to make an offline meeting, or showed up for a meeting, with the child or undercover officer.

Example 1:

The individual was charged with CSAEM offenses and other sexual offenses after their interactions with a 14 year old boy were discovered by the boy's parents. Digital evidence showed that the individual had initiated communications with the boy on a gaming platform that then moved to a privage messaging app. The messages included sexually explicit questions, requests for nudes (that were sent), and then meetings in person. This individual would receive a score of "1" for the sexual communications with a real minor.

Example 2:

The individual was arrested as part of an investigation into a CSAEM trading forum, after communicating with an undercover police officer who had posed as the forum's middle-aged moderator after the moderator was arrested. There was no evidence of online communications with minors. This individual would receive a score of "0" because the undercover police officer was not posing as a minor during their communications and the individual believed they were communicating with an adult.

What to Use When Coding CASIC-R Item 5

✓ Any type of online sexual communication with a child or undercover police officer

✓ All sexually motivated conversations count

✓ Prior or index charges related to online sexual solicitation / luring a child

X No need for perpetrator to arrange, or attempt to arrange, a meeting with the child

X Parent, educator, or other adult sends appropriate sexual education or health related messages to a child

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APPENDIX A

CPORT-R Scoring Form

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Material Perpetrator Risk Tool-Revised (CPORT-R)				
Name: DOB: Case number:		CSAEM Offenses (CSAEM charges laid at index):		
Date of CSAEM Index **Charge**:		Other Offenses (additional charges laid at index):		
Date of CSAEM Index **Conviction:**				
Completed by: Date CPORT-R scored:		Sources of available information:		
Item	**CPORT-R Risk Factors**	**Scoring reasons and sources**	**Item Scoring**	**Item Score**
1.	Perpetrator under age 35 at time of index CSAEM charge(s)		0 = No 1 = Yes ● Unknown	
2.	Any prior criminal history? (includes prior sexual offending history such as CSAEM, noncontact, and contact offenses)		0 = No 1 = Yes ● Unknown	
3.	Any failure on conditional release, including charge at index?		0 = No 1 = Yes ● Unknown	
4.	Any direct in-person interaction, attempted contact, or contact sexual offending, including a charge at index?		0 = No 1 = Yes ● Unknown	
5.	Indication of sexual interest in prepubescent or pubescent children (or CASIC-R score of 3+ if missing information or denial of interest)		0 = No 1 = Yes ● Unknown	
6.	Preference for boys as indicated by the following indicators: (1) more boy than girl CSAEM content; (2) more boy than girl other child content; (3) admission of preference for boys; and (4) having a boy victim (contact or noncontact sexual offense)		0 = No 1 = One Indicator 2 = 2+ Indicators ● Unknown	
We do not recommend scoring CPORT-R if there is more than one item missing (substituting Item 5 with the CASIC-R score would not be counted as a missing item).			**TOTAL SCORE** **(0 to 7)**	

APPENDIX B

CASIC-R Scoring Form

CASIC-R Score

(Correlates of Admission of Sexual Interest in Children-Revised)

Date Completed: Completed by: Information Sources:

Name: Case Number:

Item Score	Item Scoring	Item		Notes
	0 = No 1 = Yes ● = Unknown	1	Never married	
	0 = One type of CSAEM 1 = Two types of CSAEM 2 = 3+ types of CSAEM ● = Unknown	2	Breadth of CSEAM accessed, created, or possessed	
	0 = No 1 = Yes ● = Unknown	3	CSAEM activity spanning two or more years	
	0 = No 1 = Yes ● = Unknown	4	Volunteering in a role with high access to children	
	0 = No 1 = Yes ● = Unknown	5	Engaging in online sexual communications with a minor or undercover officer posing as a minor	
		Total Score		