

***ASSESSMENT, MOTIVATIONS & TREATMENT OF  
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OFFENDERS***

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# *OVERVIEW*

1. Assessment
2. Motivations
3. Treatment & Interventions
4. Use of Polygraph in Treatment
5. Importance of Digital Evidence
6. Conclusions & Implications

# *1. ASSESSMENT*

- Clinical Interview
- Assessment of Personality and Psychopathology
- Assessment of Sexual History (Offline)
- Assessment of Internet Sexual History
- Assessment of Sexual Interest
- Assessment of Social Skills
- Assessment of Cognitive Distortions
- Other assessment measures based on individual
- Review of Collateral Information
  - e.g., PreSentence Report/Forensic Evidence
- Review of Child Pornography Collection

## *2. MOTIVATIONS TO COLLECT CP*

### *NON-SEXUAL MOTIVATIONS*

- Curiosity/Accidental downloading
- Pleasure from collecting
- Alleviate negative affective states
- Avoiding real-life problems
- Facilitate social relationships
- Financial gain

## *2. MOTIVATIONS TO COLLECT CP*

### *SEXUAL MOTIVATIONS*

- 1. Sexual arousal to minors/Fantasy Only*
- 2. Sexual arousal to minors/Used to groom potential victims*
- 3. Indiscriminate sexual interests*

### 3. *TREATMENT*

- Cognitive-Behavioral framework – Individually based
- Consider the dynamic process of the Internet
- Function of collecting child pornography
- The level of emotional disconnection to the material
- Cognitive distortions regarding collecting child pornography

### *3. TREATMENT INTERVENTIONS*

- Cognitive Restructuring
- Victim Impact Awareness
- Sexual & Emotional Self-Regulation
- Behavior Modification Techniques
- Social Skills Training
- Relationship Skills Training
- Relapse Prevention
- Life Enhancing Training

## *4. USE OF POLYGRAPH IN TREATMENT*

### *THREE TYPES:*

1. Sexual History Polygraph
2. Denial & other Specific-Issue Polygraph
3. Maintenance or Monitoring Polygraph

## *5. DIGITAL EVIDENCE*

- Searches typed
- Contact with others/Nature of contact(chat logs, emails)
- Content of the CP/Ratio of the images (by ages, gender, and sexual activity)
- Trajectory of Internet use in general and with respect to content of images (temporal pattern)
- Decrease in Internet activity
- When files were created and last accessed

## 5. *DIGITAL EVIDENCE*

- Whether images/videos were organized
- History of websites visited
- How websites were accessed (via 'Google' etc.)
- Recover deleted images – videos are more difficult
- When files were created/saved to memory stick
- Nicknames and passwords used
- Whether erotic stories were accessed

## *6. CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS*

- Heterogeneity in offenders
- Heterogeneity in motivations
- Treatment must be individually based
- Use of clinical polygraph is very important
- Access to collateral information is essential
- Significant failure to appreciate the importance of digital evidence to inform risk, assessment and treatment