



A Meta-analysis of Recidivism Rates Among Individuals Who Commit Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM) Offending

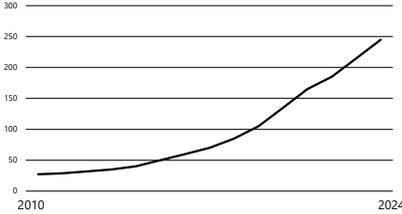
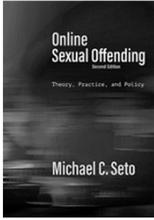
Serra Baskurt, Kelly M. Babchishin, & Michael C. Seto
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People Keep Publishing Relevant Work


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Feeling overwhelmed?



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Purpose

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A meta-analysis of recidivism rates among individuals who commit child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) offending^a

Serra Baskurt^a, Kelly M. Babchishin^{a,*}, Gabriella Hilkes^a, Michael C. Seto^b

Summarizing recidivism rates of individuals committed CSEM offences

Examining moderators

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Quick Theory 101

Motivation

Facilitation

Sexual Offending

Seto (2018). Motivation-Facilitation Model of Sexual Offending

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CSEM-EXCLUSIVE

✓ Sexual interest in children
✓ Problems in sexual domains

Motivation

Facilitation

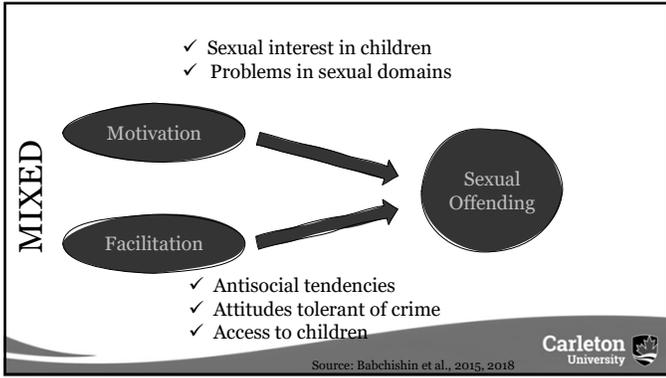
Sexual Offending

✗ Antisocial tendencies
✗ Attitudes tolerant of crime
✗ Access to children

Source: Babchishin et al., 2015, 2018

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Recidivism Rates of men with CSEM offences

Past meta (Seto et al., 2011):

- Short follow-up
- Did not separate mixed from exclusively CSEM offending individuals

Time for an update

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What is a meta-analysis?

- A statistical technique for combining individual effects reported in studies addressing the same research question
- Output:
 - Produces a summary effect
 - Measures the variability between the individual studies

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Why Should We Conduct Meta-Analyses?



- Objective test for consistency in findings
- Provides a more objective review compared to the narrative review
- More statistical power than a study
- Can look at moderator variables
- Useful tool to influence future research as well as inform policy
- Follows iterative approach to knowledge building

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Today's talk

- Summarize:
 - What we did
 - What we found
 - General implications
 - Answer questions



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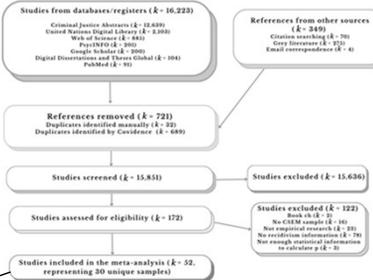
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Study Flow Chart



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    graph TD
      A["Studies from databases/registers (k = 16,223)  
Critical Incident Literature (k = 12,439)  
United Nations Digital Library (k = 8,898)  
Web of Science (k = 451)  
PsycINFO (k = 305)  
Google Scholar (k = 200)  
Digital Dissertations and Theses Global (k = 104)  
PubMed (k = 93)"] --> B["References removed (k = 721)  
Duplicates identified manually (k = 329)  
Duplicates identified by Covidence (k = 392)"]
      C["References from other sources (k = 249)  
Citation searching (k = 70)  
Email correspondence (k = 4)  
Grey literature (k = 175)"] --> B
      B --> D["Studies screened (k = 15,831)"]
      D --> E["Studies excluded (k = 15,636)  
Book (k = 1)  
No CSEM sample (k = 16)  
Not empirical research (k = 21)  
No recidivism information (k = 79)  
Not enough methodological information to calculate p (k = 38)"]
      D --> E
      E --> F["Studies assessed for eligibility (k = 172)"]
      F --> G["Studies included in the meta-analysis (k = 52, representing 30 unique samples)"]
  
```

Any CSEM *N* = 19,112
CSEM-E *N* = 8,272
Mixed *N* = 6,267

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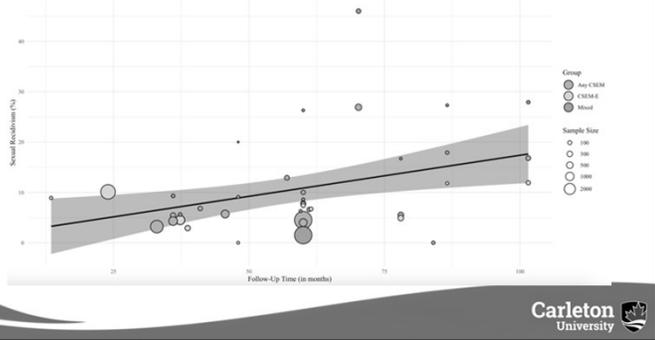
Self-report studies

- Are recidivism rates really 'that high'?
 - Unique treatment samples
 - No routine sample with this information
- Likely an overestimate



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Meta-Regression of Sexual Recidivism on Follow-up Time



Discussion



Groups Moderators Reporting



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Take home message

- Cohort/routine samples: about 2/3 are CSEM-exclusive (about 1/3 mixed)
- After an average 5 years of following, individuals with contact + CSEM offenses are more likely to sexually offend than CSEM exclusive offenses
- CSEM-exclusive: most will not reoffend with a contact sexual offense (0.6%) and instead with another CSEM offense (3.1%)
- Self-report rates are higher than official rates, but the self-report samples are unique (e.g., treatment samples)

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Thank you!

Questions?

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