Over the past decade, collaborative efforts between law enforcement, the judicial system, and treatment providers have historically been single solution focused related to sex offender treatment. There has been significant implementation by these entities to utilize evidence based practices and treatment models in community supervision for issues such as substance abuse. However, there has been a lack of accurate assessments and appropriate treatment interventions when it comes to various sex crimes, specifically, those with non-hands on victims.

The majority of charged sex crimes get a recommendation of standardized sex offender treatment where individuals are grouped together regardless of whether or not they committed a low level or high level offense. According to the University of Cincinnati (2010), evidence based practices assert that grouping low risk/low criminogenic offenders with high risk offenders, increases recidivism in the low risk population. Identifying and implementing accurate assessments and treatment models for lower risk offenders is paramount to successful treatment outcomes. This is especially true for individuals who have committed non-hands on sex crimes.

Bridging the gap between the legal system and treatment providers related to the effective treatment of individuals with non-hands on sex crimes entails using assessment measures that accurately define low level/low risk offenses vs. high level/high risk offenses. Understanding what is offensive verses what is an offender is key.

Goals of the Paper:
1. The benefits of using collaborative efforts between the legal system and treatment providers in the effective treatment of non-hands on sex crimes.
2. What constitutes a non-hands on sex related crime and how to accurately assess for appropriate treatment recommendations with the support of the legal system.
3. Examples of appropriate treatment recommendations for non hands-on offenders that includes more than standard sex offender treatment.
Treatment Considerations for Child Pornography Offenders

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There is a significant increase of child pornography offenders accessing treatment as a result of their involvement in the criminal justice system. As these offenders are coming into the criminal justice system, innovative treatment plans are expected from treatment providers. How do we offer treatment to these offenders and what are the treatment needs of child pornography offenders? This workshop will examine treatment approaches for child pornography offenders. We will review treatment needs based on the etiology of the offense, personality characteristics of the offender and both dynamic and static risk factors. Discussions will include the impact of sexual fantasy, social needs, mental health requirements and the nature of sexual preoccupation.

Goals of the Paper:
1. Discuss relevant treatment plans for child pornography offenders.
2. Apply current research to determine the clinical skills required in the treatment of child pornography offenders.