

NEW RECIDIVISM SLIDE MATERIAL 2017
by Scott A Johnson, MA, LP, DABPS

Criminality & sexual offending in general diminishes with age (~45)

- Highest late adolescence to early adulthood
- Psychopaths: factor 2 behavior significantly decreases (Harpur & Hare, 1994).

(e.g., Barbaree, Blachard, & Langton, 2003; Blumstein, 1995, Hanson, 2002; Hirschi & Gottfredson, 1983; Sampson & Laub, 2003).

Recidivism rates are always an underestimation of true sex offense recidivism (Przybylski, 2014). This is because only approximately 20-27% of rapes are reported (Bachman, 1998). In addition, low conviction rates for sex crimes further lower the recidivism rate (Larcombe, 2012).

Child victims are less likely to report the crime if the perpetrator is known to them. This further decreases actual reporting of sex crimes against children (Smith et al., 2000).

Many sex offenders engage in both sexual and nonsexual criminal behavior and are more likely to recidivate with a nonsexual versus sexual crime (e.g., Hanson & Bussière, 1998).

Child molesters of boys have nearly twice the recidivism rate than those that molest girls or engage in incest (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

Incest offenders tended to offend the highest before age 24 and decreased thereafter to zero after age 60 (Hanson, 2002).

Recidivism Rates

(for a review, see Przybylski, 2014)

- Sex offenders reoffend at a higher rate for nonsexual than sexual offenses.
- Recidivism rates increase as follow-up periods become longer (Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008; Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997)

1-year follow-up

- Approximately 2 - 9% sexual recidivism (Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997; Sample & Bray, 2003)

3-year follow-up

- Approximately 5-11% reoffended with a sexual offense (Langan, Schmitt, & Durose, 2003; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008; Sample & Bray, 2003)
- 17% rearrested for a violent crime
- 43% arrested for any type of crime

© 2017

Scott A. Johnson, MA, LP (612) 269-3628; www.forensicconsultation.org

- Approximately 12% sexual recidivism for treated sex offenders & 17-18% for untreated (Hanson et al., 2002; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008)
- Approximately 27-32% overall recidivism for treated sex offenders & 49% for untreated (Hanson et al., 2002)

RAPISTS

- Approximately 5% reoffended with a sexual offense (Langan, Schmitt, & Durose, 2003)

CHILD MOLESTERS

- Approximately 5-13% reoffended with a sexual offense (Langan, Schmitt, & Durose, 2003; Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
- Approximately 44% recidivism for the sex offenders with more than one prior sex offense vs. 23% (Langan, Schmitt, & Durose, 2003)

5-year follow-up

- Approximately 7-19% reoffended with a sex offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008; Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997; Sample & Bray, 2003)
- Approximately 10-17% *sexual recidivism* for *treated* sex offenders & 18-25% for *untreated* (Hanson et al., 2009; Lösel, & Schmucker, 2005; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008)
- Approximately 22-32% *overall recidivism* for *treated* sex offenders & 33-48% for *untreated* (Hanson et al., 2009; Lösel, & Schmucker, 2005)
- Approximately 37% *overall recidivism* for general recidivism (Hanson, & Bussière, 1998; Hanson, & Morton-Bourgon, 2004)
- 6-7 year follow-up for *female sex offenders* is approximately 3% sexual reoffended (Cortoni, Hanson, & Coache, 2010)

RAPISTS:

- Approximately 14% reoffended sexually (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

CHILD MOLESTERS

- Approximately 9% of child molesters with female victims sexual reoffended (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
- Approximately 6% of incest offenders sexual reoffended (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

10-year follow-up

- Approximately 20-22% sexual reoffense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008)
- Approximately 10-22% *sexual recidivism* for *treated* sex offenders & 18-25% for *untreated* (Hanson et al., 2009; Lösel, & Schmucker, 2005; Oliver, Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, 2008)

RAPISTS

© 2017

Scott A. Johnson, MA, LP (612) 269-3628; www.forensicconsultation.org

- Approximately 21% reoffended with a sexual offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

CHILD MOLESTERS

- Approximately 18% reoffended with a sexual offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

12-year follow-up

- Approximately 21% *sexual recidivism* for *treated* sex offenders & 22% for *untreated* (Hanson, Broom, & Stephenson, 2004).
- Approximately 43% *overall recidivism* for *violent recidivism* for **treated** sex offenders & 45% for **untreated** (Hanson, Broom, & Stephenson, 2004)
- Approximately 45% *overall recidivism* for general recidivism for *treated* sex offenders & 60% for *untreated* (Hanson, Broom, & Stephenson, 2004)

15-year follow-up

- Approximately 24-31% reoffended with a sexual offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004; Hanson, Morton, & Harris, 2003; Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997)
- Approximately 37% for those with prior sex offense convictions (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
- Approximately 4% of those were offense free after 15 years (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)

RAPISTS

- Approximately 24% reoffended with a sex offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
-

CHILD MOLESTERS

- Approximately 23% reoffended with a sex offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
- Approximately 16% of child molesters with female victims reoffended with a sex offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
- Approximately 13% of incest offenders reoffended with a sex offense (Harris, & Hanson, 2004)
-

20-year follow-up

- Approximately 39% reoffended with a sex offense (Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997)
- Approximately 75% *overall recidivism* for general recidivism (Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997)

25-year follow-up

CHILD MOLESTERS

- Approximately 52% reoffended with a sex offense (Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997; Doren, 1998)

- Approximately 75% *overall recidivism* for general recidivism (Prentky, Lee, Knight, & Cerce, 1997)

Factors Associated with Sex Crimes

Factors and situations related to the perpetration of sexual assault and rape include (but not limited to) childhood victimization, attachment deficits, reduced capacity for empathy, witnessing parental violence, personality characteristics, narcissism, antisocial traits, disregard for social norms, tendency for aggression, early sexual experiences, promiscuity, hostility towards women, traditional views about gender roles, impulsivity, and beliefs supporting abuse and rape (e.g., Barbaree, & Marshall, 1991; Barbaree, Marshall, & McCormick, 1998; Dean, & Malamuth, 1997; Kosson, Kelly, & White, 1997; Lalumiere, Chalmers, Quinsey, & Seto, 1996; Lisak, & Roth, 1988; Malamuth, Linz, Heavey, Barnes, & Acker, 1995; Malamuth, Heavey, & Linz, 1993; Malamuth, Sockloskie, Koss, & Tanaka, 1991; Prentky, & Knight, 1991; Senn, Desmarais, Verberg, & Wood, 2000; Seto & Barbaree, 1997; Ward, Keenan, & Hudson, 2000). These factors may lead to the use and abuse of alcohol, which brings alcohol now into the mix as a contributing factor for sexual assault and rape, though alcohol use not causing the rape. In addition, ineffective problem-solving and coping skills may impact the perpetrator's decisions.

REFERENCES

Bachman, R. (1998). Factors related to rape reporting behavior and arrest: New evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 25, 8–29.

Barbaree, H.E., & Marshall, W.L. (1991). The role of male sexual arousal in rape: six models. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 59, 621–630.

Barbaree, H.E., Marshall, W.L., & McCormick, J. (1998). The development of deviant sexual behaviour among adolescents and its implications for prevention and treatment. *Irish Journal of Psychology*, 19, 1–31.

Cortoni, F., Hanson, R.K., & Coache, M.È. (2010). The recidivism rates of female sex offenders are low: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 22, 387–401.

Dean, K.D., & Malamuth, N.M. (1997). Characteristics of men who aggress sexually and of men who imagine aggressing: risk and moderating variables. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 72, 449–455.

© 2017

Scott A. Johnson, MA, LP (612) 269-3628; www.forensicconsultation.org

- Doren, D. (2010). Empirically based recidivism risk assessment estimate extrapolations across time and outcome measure. In A. Schlank (Ed.), *The Sexual Predator, Legal Issues, Assessment, Treatment*. Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.
- Hanson, R. K. (2002). Recidivism and age. Follow-Up data from 4,673 sexual offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17*, 1046–1062.
- Hanson, R.K., Broom, I., & Stephenson, M. (2004). Evaluating community sex offender treatment programs: A 12-year follow-up of 724 offenders. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, 36*, 87–96.
- Hanson, R.K., & Bussière, M.T. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sex offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 66*, 348–362.
- Hanson, R.K., Gordon, A., Harris, A.J.R., Marques, J., Murphy, W., Quinsey, V., & Seto, M. (2002). First report of the collaborative outcome data project on the effectiveness of psychological treatment for sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 14*, 169–194.
- Hanson, R.K., & Morton-Bourgon, K. (2004). *Predictors of Sexual Recidivism: An Updated Meta-Analysis*. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- Harris, A.J.R., & Hanson, R.K. (2004). *Sex Offender Recidivism: A Simple Question*. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- Kosson, D.S., Kelly, J.C., & White, J.W. (1997). Psychopathy-related traits predict self-reported sexual aggression among college men. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 12*, 241–254.
- Lalumiere, M.L., Chalmers, L.J., Quinsey, V.L., & Seto, M.C. (1996). A Test of the Mate Deprivation Hypothesis of Sexual Coercion. *Ethology and Sociobiology 17*, 299-318.
- Langan, P., Schmitt, E., & Durose, M. (2003). *Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released From Prison in 1994*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Larcombe, W. (2012). Sex offender risk assessment: The need to place recidivism research in the context of attrition in the criminal justice system. *Violence Against Women, 18*(4), 482–501.

Lisak, D., & Roth, S. (1988). Motivational factors in nonincarcerated sexually aggressive men. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *55*, 795–802.

Lösel, F., & Schmucker, M. (2005). The effectiveness of treatment for sex offenders: A comprehensive meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, *1*, 117–146.

Malamuth, N.M., Heavey, C.L., & Linz, D. (1993). Predicting men's antisocial behavior against women: The interaction model of sexual aggression. In G. C. N. Hall, R. Hirschman, J. R. Graham, & M. S. Zaragoza (Eds.), *Sexual aggression: Issues in etiology, assessment, and treatment* (pp. 63-97). Washington, DC: Taylor & Francis

Prentky, R.A., & Knight, R.A. (1991). Identifying critical dimensions for discriminating among rapists. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *59*, 643–661.

Malamuth, N.M., Linz, D., Heavey, C.L., Barnes, G., & Acker, M. (1995). Using the confluence model of sexual aggression to predict men's conflict with women: a 10-year follow-up study. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *59*, 670–681.

Malamuth, N.M., Sockloskie, R.J., Koss, M.P., & Tanaka, J.S. (1991). Characteristics of aggressors against women: Testing a model using a national sample of college students. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, *59*, 670-681.

Oliver, M., Wong, S., & Nicholaichuk, T.P. (2008). Outcome evaluation of a high-intensity inpatient sex offender treatment program. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *24*, 522–536.

Prentky, R., Lee, A., Knight, R., & Cerce, D. (1997). Recidivism rates among child molesters and rapists: A methodological analysis. *Law and Human Behavior*, *21*, 635–659.

Przybylski, R. (2014). Chapter 5: Adult Sex Offender Recidivism. Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative. Office of Justice Programs. U.S. Department of Justice, October 2014, NCJ 247059. Retrieved 04/12/2017.
<file:///C:/Users/Scott%20Johnson/Documents/BOOK%20SEX%20OFFENDERS%20FOR%20PROFESSIONALS/NEW%20ARTICLES%202017/Chapter%205%20Adult%20Sex%20Offender%20Recidivism%20%20Sex%20Offender%20Management%20Assessment%20and%20Planning%20Initiative.html>

Sample, L.L., & Bray, T.M. (2003). Are sex offenders dangerous? *Criminology and Public Policy*, *3*, 59–82.

© 2017

Scott A. Johnson, MA, LP (612) 269-3628; www.forensicconsultation.org

Senn, C. Y., Desmarais, S., Verberg, N., & Wood, E. (2000). Predicting coercive sexual behavior across the lifespan in a random sample of Canadian men. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, *17*, 95–113.

Seto, M.C., & Barbaree, H.E. (1997). Sexual aggression as antisocial behavior: a developmental model. In D. M., Stoff, J. Breiling, & J. D. Maser (Eds.), *Handbook of antisocial behavior* (pp. 524–533). New York: Wiley.

Ward, T., Keenan, T., & Hudson, S.M. (2000). Understanding cognitive, affective, and intimacy deficits in sexual offenders: a developmental perspective. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, *5*, 41–62.