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
• 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**
• 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


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