

Child Sex Offenders

Types & Recidivism Rates

Types of Child Molesters

1. Deviant Arousal Pattern

Sexually attracted to children

Otherwise responsible

E.g., teachers, priests, youth leaders,
doctors, businessmen, etc.

2. Antisocial Motivation

Criminals

Variety of other crimes

Want sex; violate anybody's rights

3. Loneliness

Relate poorly to adults

Intimidated by women

Children accepting, nonjudgmental,
open-hearted

Child Molesters

1. Deviant Arousal Pattern
2. Anti-social Attitudes & Beliefs
(Includes Psychopaths)
3. Emotional Loneliness

High Risk Sex Offenders

Continuum of Risk

Low Risk

High Risk



51% - 62%

7% - 12%

Hanson Meta-Analysis Recidivism

Follow-up = 4 - 5 Years

- New Sex Offense 13%

(Hanson & Bussiere, 1998)

Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offense Recidivism (RRASOR)

- Prior Sexual Offense
- Victim Gender
- Relationship to Victim
- Age at Release

(Hanson, 1997)

RRASOR

Scores & Recidivism Rates

Score	5 Years	10 Years
0	4.4	6.5
1	7.6	11.2
2	14.2	21.1
3	24.8	36.9
4	32.7	48.6
5	49.8	73.1

(Hanson, 1997)

How Many Are High Risk?

Risk Level	RRASOR		Static99
	Hanson	Nicholaichuk	Hanson
■ Low	51%	54.5%	62%
■ Medium	41%	35.6%	27%
■ High	7.3%	9.8%	12%

(Nicholaichuk et al., 1998; Hanson, 1997; Hanson et al., 1999)

Known Offenses Vs Reconviction

Study

Arrests

Doren (1998)

27%-47% +

Song & Lieb (1995)

50% +

Known Sexual Assaults Vs. Criminal Charges

2.4 times

(Marshall et al., 1990)

Known Offenses Vs Caught Recidivism

5 years Follow-Up

Caught

Average

Marshall

13%

17% - 19%

31%

RRASOR

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RRASOR

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Most Offenses by High Risk Offenders

70% Offenses by 5% of Offenders

(Gene Abel)

Three Possibilities

- Caught Offenders

 - Low Risk: 1 offense; no repeats

 - High Risk: Many offenses; Many repeats

- Never Caught

Number of Adjudications & Recidivism

Adolescent Sex Offenders 3 year Follow-Up

No.	N	Sex Recidivism
1	452	6.2%
2	118	26.3%
3	37	35.1%
4 +	29	41.4

(Epperson, 2005)

ATSA Collaborative Study

Recidivism Data

	Treated	Untreated	Odds Ratio
Only current programs			
Sexual	9.9%	17.4%	.60
General	32.3%	51.3%	.57

Psychopathy: Treatment

Psychopathy & Treatment

Non
Psychopaths

Treated 22%

Untreated 39%

(Harris, Rice et al., 1994)

Psychopathy & Treatment

Psychopaths

Treated 77%

Untreated 55%

(Harris, Rice et al., 1994)

Characteristics of Studies

117 Studies

N = 442,471

(Smith, 2002)

Impact of Incarceration on Recidivism

N = 268,806

68% American Studies

No Change in Recidivism
or Slight Increase in Recidivism

(Smith, 2002)

Incarceration: More or Less

N = 107,165

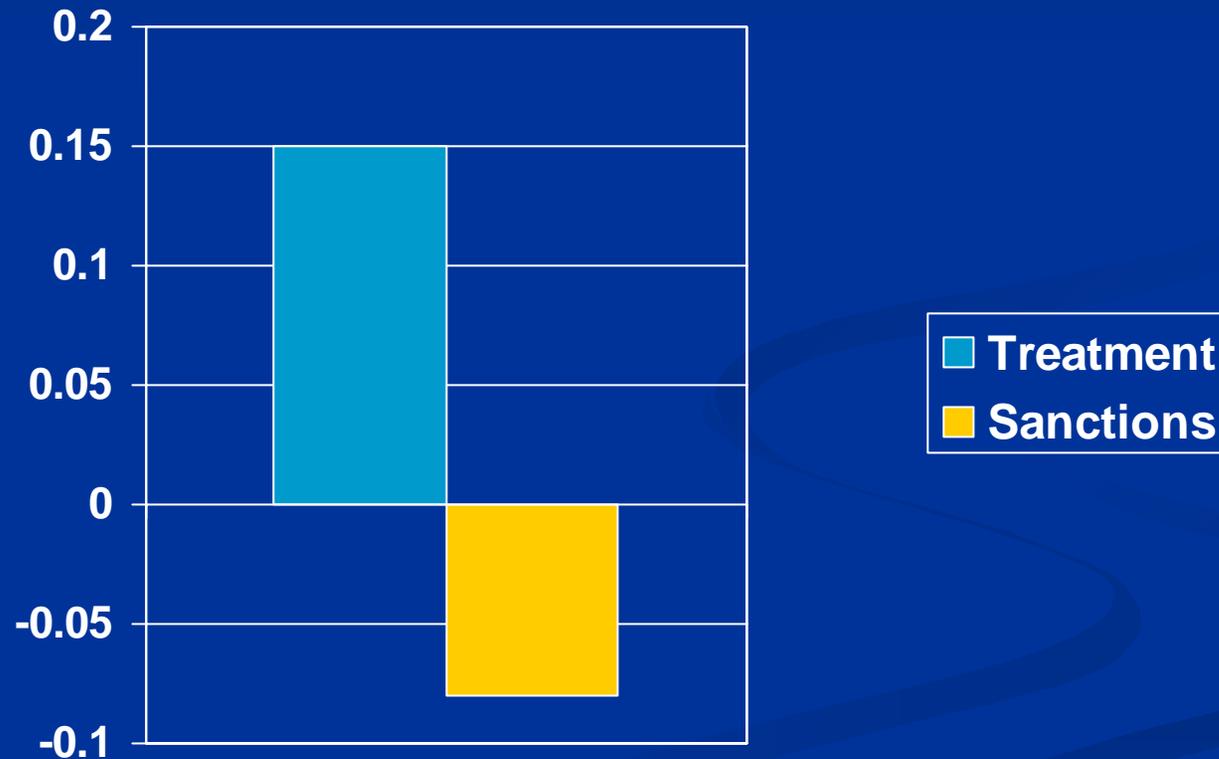
90% American Studies

Lengthier Sentences

Slight Increase in Recidivism

(Smith, 2002)

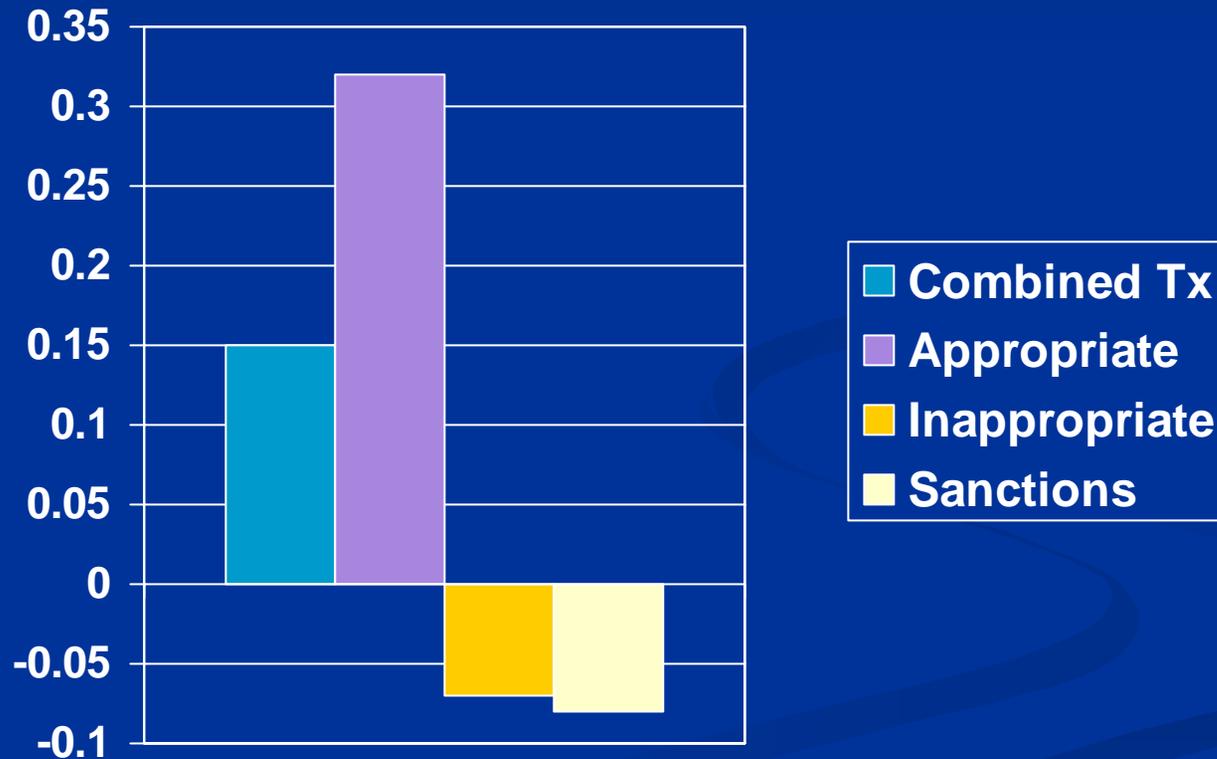
Impact of Treatment Vs. Sanctions (Andrews, 1998)



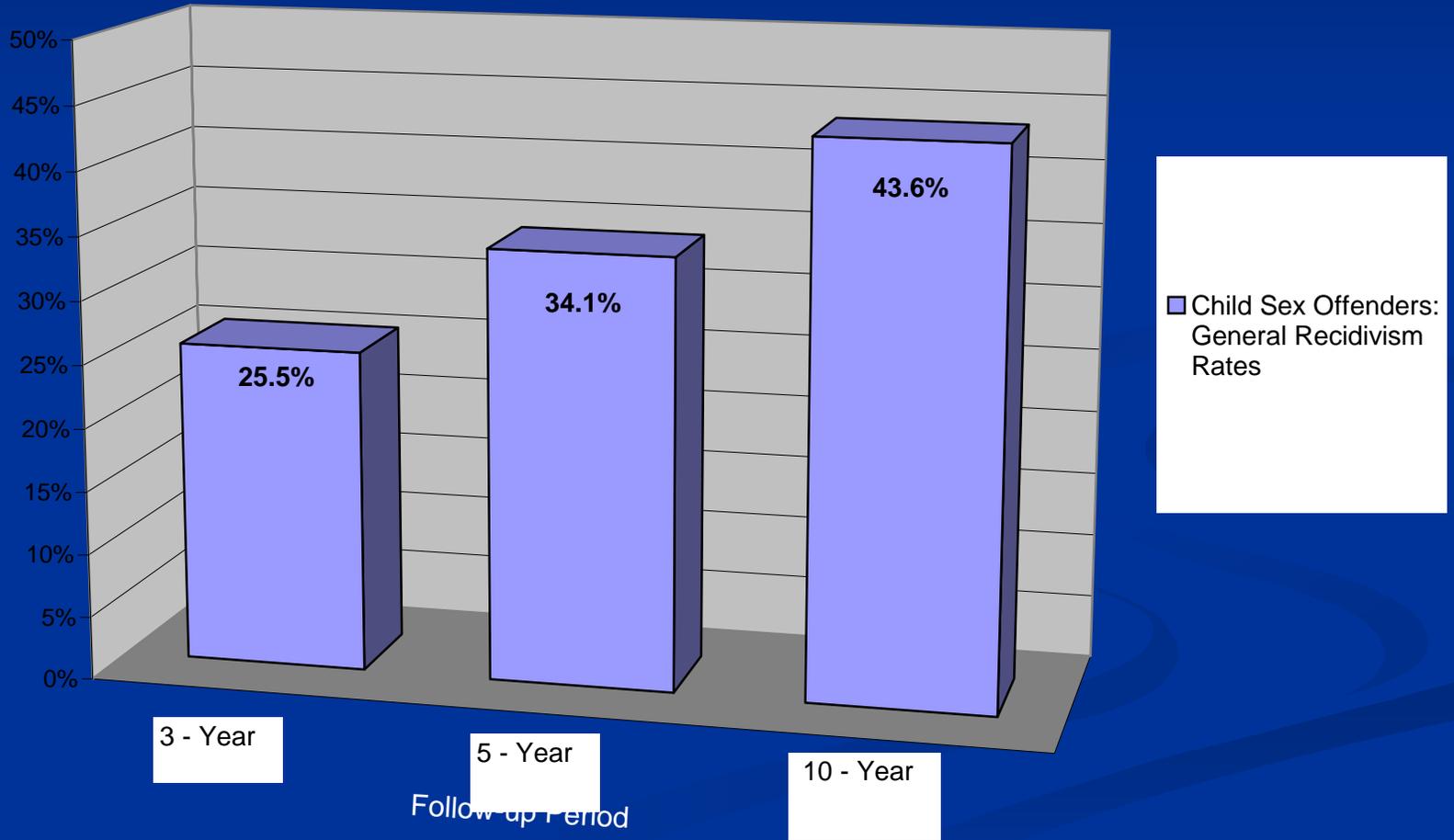
“All meta-analyses on offender treatment
have a positive mean effect size.”

(Losel, 1995)

Impact of Appropriate Vs. Inappropriate Treatment (Andrews, 1998)



Persons Admitted to Community Supervision for a Sex Crime Against Children: 1980-2002
Recidivism Rates at Follow-up Periods of 3, 5 and 10 Years
Following Start Date of Community Supervision



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