

# **Sex Offender Recidivism**

## **Alaska Sex Offender Recidivism & Case Processing Study 2016**

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# Overview of Presentation

- Brief overview of the study, the data, and methods used
- Highlight principle findings of the study - 3 “views” of sex offender recidivism
- Q&A

# The Study

- Goals
  - Update** and **expand** knowledge about sex offender recidivism in Alaska
- Objectives
  1. Provide **updated estimates** (2016) of Alaska sex offender recidivism.
  2. Expand post-incarceration follow-up period **from 2 to 7 years** in order to better understand sex offender **desistance**.
  3. Use group-based trajectory modeling (GTM) techniques to examine **potential differences** among sex offenders in the **frequency** and **intensity** of post-incarceration reoffending.

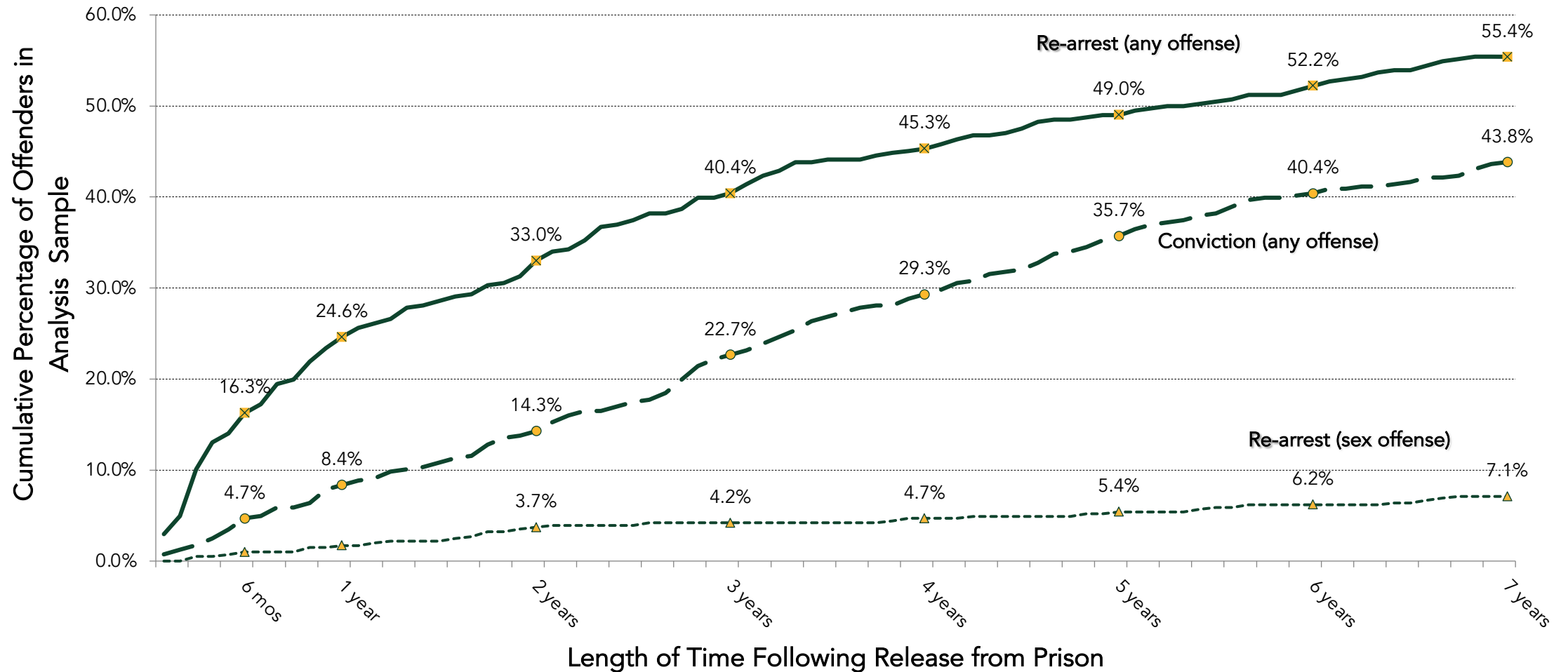
# The Data

- Alaska Department of Corrections
  - Sample of offenders (n=406)
  - Convicted of one or more qualifying sex offenses
  - Sentenced to a period of incarceration in ADOC facility
  - Released between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2008
- Alaska Department of Public Safety
  - Criminal history data
  - Arrests and convictions

# **Key Findings**

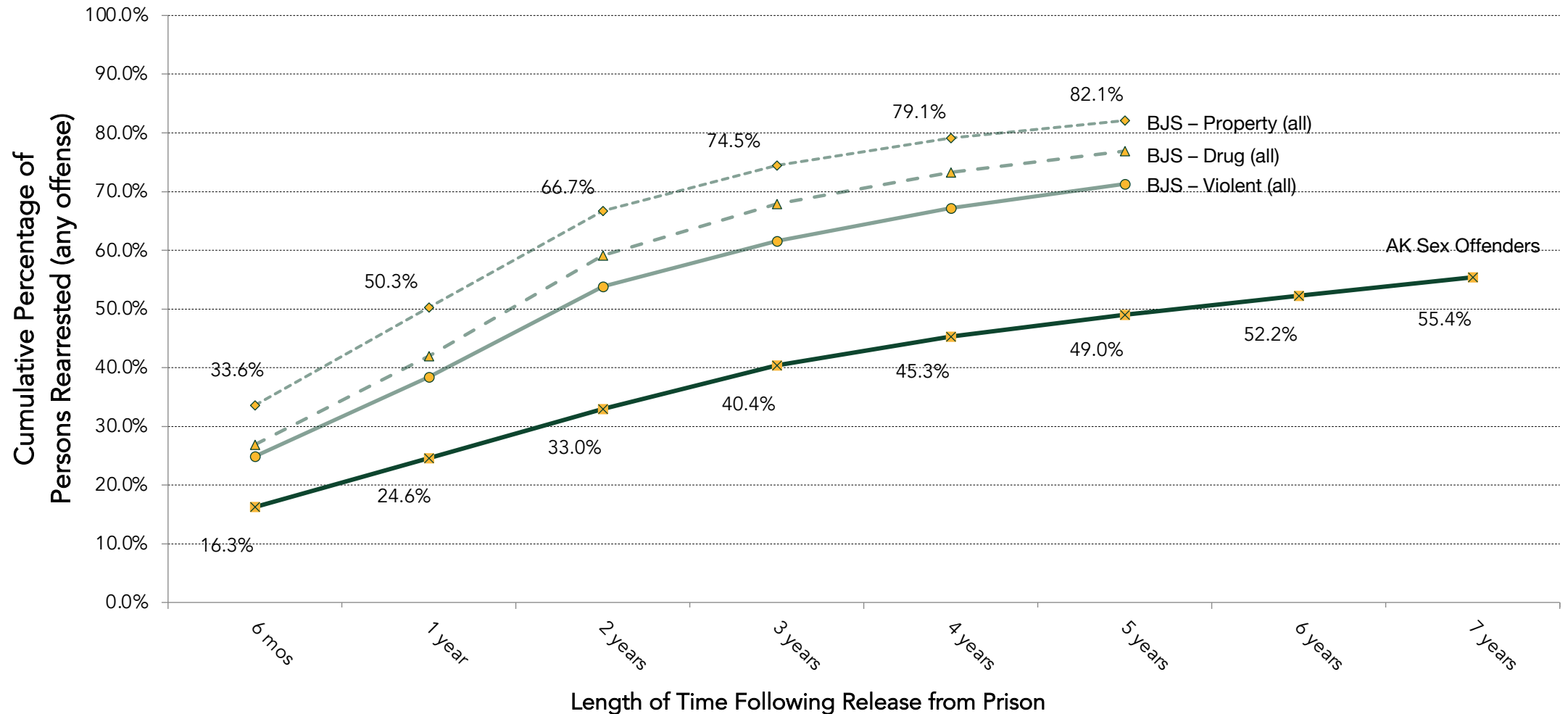
# Sex Offender Recidivism

## Cumulative Rate – View 1

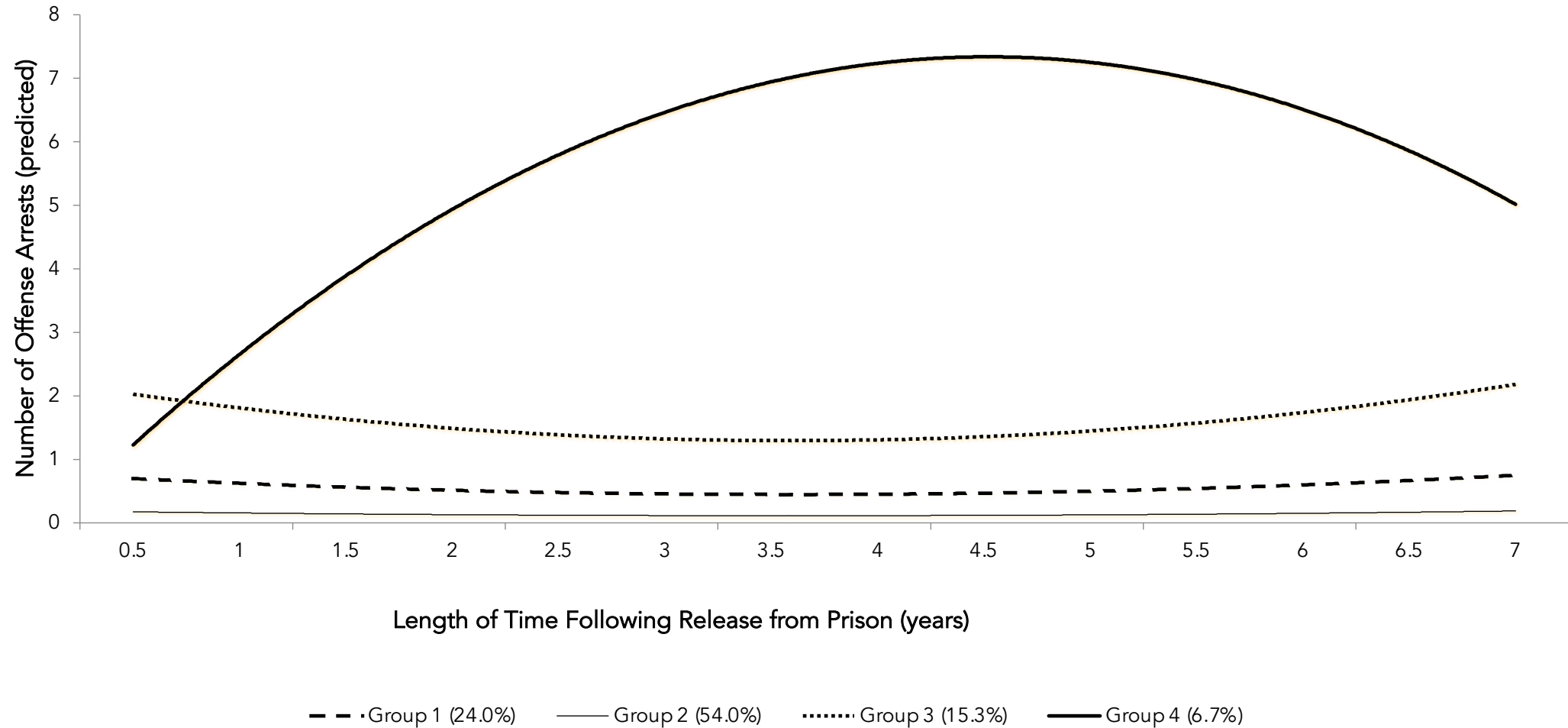


# Sex Offender Recidivism

## Cumulative Rate – View 2



# Sex Offender Recidivism Trajectory Groups – View 3





# Summary

- Sex offenders recidivate at markedly lower rates than those convicted of other offenses
- Sex offenders are infrequently rearrested or reconvicted for the commission of new sex offenses
- Sex offenders are less likely to reoffend over time (in general – see below)
- Sex offenders recidivate at different *rates*, and these rates *vary over time*

# Questions?

Full report available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/11122/7342>