

POSTER

Thirty Year Follow-up of People Seen for Sex Offender Specific Treatment

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Over the past 30 years, an outpatient treatment program has seen nearly 900 people for sex offender treatment. While not all of these individuals completed sex offender treatment, and some were not even seen at the program after an initial assessment, they represent a large number of sex offenders, and a long follow up period.

Participants include over 800 men, and roughly 75 women; court-ordered and voluntary participants, and those convicted of both contact and non-contact offenses. Although participants were assigned and excluded from sex offender treatment for a wide variety of reasons, precluding the use of this data to assess treatment outcomes, the sheer size of the sample allows for descriptive analysis not generally possible for community based treatment programs. This presentation will examine the characteristics of the individuals seen at this program, and detail survival data with respect to time in treatment and offense characteristics.

Thirty years after the first of these men entered the sex offender treatment program, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) records were reviewed for evidence of general and sexual recidivism. Data retrieved from BCA records include arrest information, conviction, information, court records, and incarceration information. BCA records will be coded to indicate type of recidivism: sexual or non sexual, whether the crime involved physical contact with a victim, and whether the arrest resulted in a conviction. A time at risk variable will be calculated as the time from assessment to the date on which BCA records were retrieved, less any time spent institutionalized.

Recidivism rates will be examined with regard to time in treatment, time at risk, and offense type. Recidivism will be defined as arrest or conviction (the two will be analyzed separately) for a sexual or non sexual crime. Cox regression will be used to examine the survival data based on participant characteristics and histories. This presentation will focus on discussing and describing the survival patterns seen in this sample, including how they relate to the results seen in other long term follow-up studies of sex offenders.