

POSTER

Treatment Compliance and Recidivism among Adult Sexual Aggressors

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The goal of this study was to determine whether recidivism in sexual aggressors can be predicted on the basis of the offender's acknowledgement of their crime (acknowledgement of the facts, of personal responsibility, and of the consequences of the crime), knowledge of relapse-prevention strategies (knowledge of the process leading to sexual offending, of high-risk situations, and of alternatives to sexual offending), and motivation for, and collaboration in, treatment. Five types of recidivism (sexual, violent, violent and sexual, non-violent and non-sexual, and general) were identified during follow-up (mean duration: 7.5 years) of 401 adult sexual aggressors. Data on the treatment related to sexual crimes that each participant received was obtained from Correctional Service of Canada's inmate management system. The statistical analyses indicate that collaboration with treatment is the only statistically significant predictor, after controlling for pre-existing differences between participants (STATIC-99), of sexual and general recidivism. No statistically significant association was observed between acknowledgement of the facts of the crime or knowledge of relapse-prevention strategies, on the one hand, and any of the five types of recidivism, on the other. These results are consistent in part with those of Hanson and Morton-Bougon (2005), who reported that treatment non-compliance was one of the best predictors of recidivism by sexual aggressors.