

SEXUAL RECIDIVISM RATES FOR PEOPLE WITH A PAST SEX OFFENSE

G. 64.
Amila

American Law Institute: This past June of 2021 the American Law Institute (ALI), probably the most honored non-governmental law reform organization in the country, which includes top federal appeals judges, along with law professors and other legal experts, proposed major changes to the state sex offense registries. One reason cited was that research shows a relatively low sexual recidivism rate after being caught and serving time in prison. (See page 484 of the report.)

Also on page 484, footnote 23 of the ALI report is found: "as few as 5.3% [of sex offenders] re-offend within three years, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as opposed to rates in the 65% to 80% range for drug offenders and thieves." (Stuart A. Scheingold et al., Sexual Violence, Victim Advocacy, and Republican Criminology: Washington State's Community Protection Act (1994), 28 LAW & SOC'Y REV. 729, 743)

Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from State Prison: 9-Year Follow-Up (2005-14): The U. S. Department of Justice May of 2019 Recidivism Report found that released inmates in 30 states, whose most serious offense was rape or sexual assault, had a re-offense rate (committing another sex crime) of 7.7% over the 9-year period from 2005 to 2014. That means that 92.3% did NOT re-offend. This study only considered the most violent of sex crimes. When all sexual offenses are included, the rate is lower.

Karl Hanson, Connecticut's One Standard of Justice January 2021 Webinar: "Sex Offender Recidivism Risk Not What You Think", <https://youtu.be/Hnf3bmoPLx4> – start at 19 minutes: Karl Hanson, one of the leading researchers in the field of risk assessment and treatment for people who have committed a sex offense, compiled data from many different research studies on re-offense rates for people on the sex offense registry and found the following to be true: The lifetime sexual re-offense rate is anywhere from 10% to 30%, depending on which study you use, with the larger studies having the lower rates.

Karl Hanson, Andrew Harris, Leslie Helmus, David Thornton, "High-Risk sex offenders may not be high risk forever": "This study examined the extent to which sexual offenders present an enduring risk for sexual recidivism over a 20-year follow-up period. Using an aggregated sample of 7,740 sexual offenders from 21 samples, the yearly recidivism rates were calculated using survival analysis. Overall, the risk of sexual recidivism was highest during the first few years after release, and decreased substantially the longer individuals remained sex-offense-free in the community. This pattern was particularly strong for the high-risk sexual offenders. Whereas the 5-year sexual recidivism rate for high-risk sex offenders was 22% from the time of release, this rate decreased to 4.2% for the offenders in the same static risk category who remained offense-free in the community for 10 years. The recidivism rates of the low-risk offenders were consistently low (1%-5%) for all time periods. The results suggest that offense history is a valid, but time-dependent, indicator of the propensity to sexually re-offend."

Kelly Bonnar-Kidd, "Sexual Offender Laws and Prevention of Sexual Violence or Recidivism": "According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 'sexual violence perpetrators are at increased risk of perpetrating again.' Not mentioned by the CDC, however, is that the risk is still quite low, with most criminal justice and community-based studies showing that people on the registry are rarely returned to prison for another sexual crime.

Also cited in the above study: "Furthermore, in New York, of the 11,898 registered sex offenders released from prison between 1985 and 2001, 251 (2.1%) were returned to prison for another sex crime. The Arizona Department of Corrections reported that between 1984 and 1998, the recidivism rate for sex offenders was 5.5%, and Ohio reported that sex offenders released from prison in 1989 had a 10-year recidivism rate of 8%. According to the US Department of Justice, registered sex offenders are the least likely class of criminals to re-offend, with 3.5% of registered sex offenders released from prison in 1994 being reconvicted for another sexual offense within 3 years of their release. Finally, Harris and Hanson found that the risk for recidivating decreases significantly over time, with most re-offenses occurring within 5 years of the original conviction."

State by State Recidivism Studies

© NARSOL 2022

For missing states, no applicable study could be found.

All percentages given are for repeat sexual offenses.

ALASKA: <http://www.jrsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008

3.4 % rearrest rate after three years.

ARIZONA: <http://www.jrsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008

2.3% rearrest rate after three years.

ARKANSAS: https://doc.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Recidivism_Report_2015_Cohorts_FINAL-BOC_approved_added_7-2-2020.pdf, pages 6, 22: 2020

Less than 1% (0.85%) reconviction rate after three years.

CALIFORNIA: https://narsol.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/california_doc_adult_institutions_outcome_evaluation_report_2010.pdf, page 25: 2010

5% reconviction rate after five years.

COLORADO:

[https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/somb/RRP/REPORTS/Attachment F 2011 Adult Standards and Guidelines Outcome Evaluation.pdf](https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/somb/RRP/REPORTS/Attachment_F_2011_Adult_Standards_and_Guidelines_Outcome_Evaluation.pdf), page 2: 2011

2.6% reconviction rate after three years.

CONNECTICUT:

http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/recidivismstudy/sex_offender_recidivism_2012_final.pdf, page 4: 2012

2.7% reconviction rate after five years.

DELAWARE: <http://www.jrsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008

3.8 rearrest rate after three years.

FLORIDA: https://floridaatsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/LevensonShields_FloridaRiskRecidivism2012.pdf, page 2: 2012

5.2% rearrest rate after five years.

ILLINOIS: <http://www.jrsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008

2.4% rearrest rate after three years.

INDIANA: http://www.hrh.ooo/PDFs/DOC_05_07RecidivismRpt.pdf, page 22: 2007
5.3%, 5.2%, and 5.7% rate of reincarceration respectively over the three years 2005, '06, and '07.

IOWA: <https://www.irsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008
3.9% rearrest after three years.

KANSAS: <https://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/Reports/fy-2019-kdoc-annual-report>, page 7:
2019
For years 2013, '14, '15, 10.89%. 10.13%. 6.57% recidivism rate respectively after three years.

MAINE: <https://cpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/wpsites.maine.edu/dist/2/115/files/2018/06/Sexual-Assault-Trends-and-Sex-Offender-Recidivism-in-Maine-201-24o3nu2.pdf>, page 11: 2010
3.8% reincarceration rate after three years.

MICHIGAN:
[https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/cappsmi/CAPPS Paroling people who committed serious crimes 11 23 14.pdf](https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/cappsmi/CAPPS_Paroling_people_who_committed_serious_crimes_11_23_14.pdf), page 2: 2014
Less than 1% (0.8%) reincarceration rate after three years.

MINNESOTA: [https://mn.gov/doc/assets/04-07 Sex Offender Report-Recidivism tcm1089-272768.pdf](https://mn.gov/doc/assets/04-07_Sex_Offender_Report-Recidivism_tcm1089-272768.pdf), page 2: 2007
6% reconviction rate after three years.

MISSOURI: <https://doc.mo.gov/sites/doc/files/2018-01/Offender-Profile-FY13.pdf>, p. 79: 2013
1 - 2% reconviction rate at three years; 2 - 5.5 reconviction rate at five years.

NEBRASKA: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/750534/ne-sex-offender-recidivism-report2.pdf>, page 2: 2013
The study was actually a comparison of the effectiveness of a risk-based system versus a tier-based system. Dependent on which method was used to determine, there was a 1.7% (risk) and a 2.6% (tier) recidivism rate at two years.

NEW MEXICO: <https://www.irsa.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008
1.8% rearrest rate after three years.

NEW YORK: <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/opca/pdfs/somgmtbulletinmay2007.pdf>, page 3: 2007
8% rearrest rate after five years.

OHIO:

<https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/sex%20offender%20classification%20and%20treatment%20in%20ohio%20prisons-%20ciic.pdf> , page 16: 2005

8% reincarceration rate after ten years.

OREGON:

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/157532>, page 20: 2017

1.8% reconviction rate after three years.

SOUTH CAROLINA: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/231989.pdf>, page 3: 2010

4% reconviction rate after 8.4 years.

https://dc.statelibrary.sc.gov/bitstream/handle/10827/15783/DC_Recidivism_Among_Sex_Offenders_2007-9.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y, page 25: 2007

4% rearrest rate and 2% reconviction rate after three years.

TENNESSEE:

<https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tbi/documents/2007%20Sex%20Offender%20Recidivism.pdf>: 2003

Conflicting information: On page 3, the total of individuals who recidivated after three years with offenses “similar, similar but lesser, similar but higher” is 0.055%.

Page 18, Appendix A, shows an 8.4% reincarceration rate after three years.

UTAH: <https://www.irs.org/projects/sex-offender-final-report.pdf>, page 17: 2008

9% rearrest rate after three years.

VERMONT: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/236217.pdf>, page 33: 2014

4.6% rearrest rate after three years.

VIRGINIA: <https://www.oarnova.org/images/docs/2005-virginia-recidivism-study.pdf>, pages 5,9: 2005

3.1% reincarceration rate after three years.

WASHINGTON: [Washington SO Recid 2005.pdf](#), p. 1: 2005

2.7% recidivism rate after five years.

This is not an actual study; it is a government document, a memo from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy; the study this is in reference to could not be found.

WISCONSIN:

<https://doc.wi.gov/DataResearch/RecidivismReincarceration/SexualOffenderRecidivismReport.pdf>, page 5: 2015

1.5% reconviction rate at three years; 1.7% reconviction rate at five years.

WYOMING: <https://wyoleg.gov/LSOResearch/2005/05RM078r.pdf>, pages 2,3: 2005

4 – 5% recidivism rate after five years.

This is not an actual study; it is a government document, a legislative research memo; the study this is in reference to could not be found.

Children are MORE AT RISK BY THE PEOPLE THAT
TAKE THEM TO A PARK — NOT STRANGERS WALKING BY.
TEACHERS

Published July 20, 2022 2:03am EDT

At least 181 K-12 educators charged with child sex crimes in first half of 2022

140 of the arrests, or 77%, involved alleged sex crimes against students

By Jessica Chasmar | Fox News

At least 181 K-12 educators, including four principals, were arrested on child sex-related crimes in the U.S. in the first six months of 2022, ranging from child pornography to raping students.

An analysis conducted by Fox News Digital looked at local news stories week by week featuring arrests of principals, teachers, substitute teachers and teachers' aides on child sex-related crimes in school districts across the country. Arrests that weren't publicized were not counted in the analysis, meaning the true number may well be higher.

The analysis found that at least 181 have been arrested between January 1 and June 30, which works out to exactly an arrest a day on average.

The 181 educators included four principals, 153 teachers, 12 teachers' aides and 12 substitute teachers. At least 140 of the arrests, or 77%, involved alleged crimes against students.

Men also made up the vast majority – 78% – of the arrests.

Many of the arrests involved especially heinous allegations.

Roger Weaver Freed, the 34-year-old former principal at Williamsport Area High School in Pennsylvania, was arrested in June and charged with sexual contact with a student, corruption of a minor, furnishing liquor to a minor, sexual assault and aggravated indecent assault without consent.

Freed is accused of having a years-long sexual relationship with a male student.

Read complete story here: <https://www.foxnews.com/us/181-k-12-educators-charged-child-sex-crimes-2022>