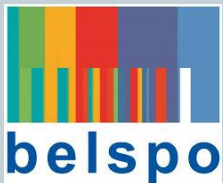


# Dynamic factors and desistance: which is the impact on reintegration



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# What's desistance?

2

- Universal and voluntary process through which offenders cease offending (Laub & Sampson, 2003)
- Voluntary?
- Process?

# Levers of desistance

3

- Protective factors influencing desistance exist (De Vries Robbé *et al.*, 2015):
  - Healthy sexual interest
  - Employment or constructive leisure activities
  - Sobriety
  - Constructive social and professional support network
  - Good problems solving
  - Hopeful, optimistic and motivated attitude to desistance

# Current study

# Method

5

- Files consulted at the court
- Collected informations:
  - Motives concerning the end of conditional release
  - Type and number of conditions
  - Negative changes in the conditions during the follow-up
  - Violation of conditions
  - Type of victims (age, sex and relationship)

# Method

6

- **Conditions groups:**
  - **Probation agent (PA):** respect of meeting with PA, inform about the changes
  - **Housing:** living place, moving from living place...
  - **Residency restriction:** not living in the same area than the victims and don't contact them, don't approach potential victims
  - **Occupation:** employment and volunteering
  - **Therapy:** compliance at the therapy
  - **Do not commit:** don't commit a new offense
  - **Addiction:** don't abuse substances or be in contact with drugs or alcohol environments

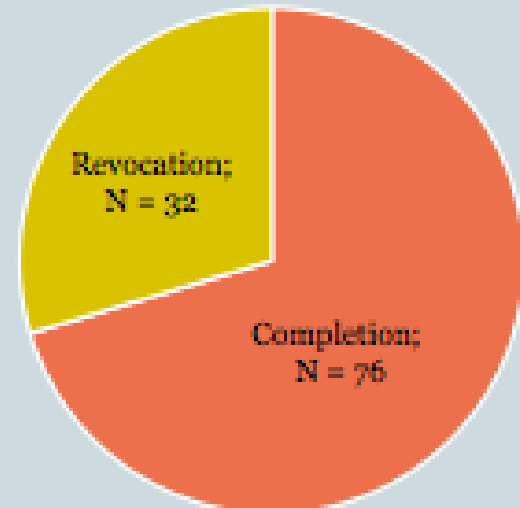
# Method

7

- **Sample:**

- 118 Paroled sex offenders
- All retrieved files of conditionally released sex offenders between 2003-2005 (+ limited additional sample: 2001-2002)
- Age at release:  $M = 39,74$  years ( $SD = 10,85$ )
- 69,1% completed their supervision

**Groups**



# Method

8

- Non-parametric analyses:
  - Descriptive analyses
    - Victims characteristics/type of offenses
  - Mean rank comparisons (Mann-Whitney)
    - Completion vs. revocation groups
  - Spearman correlations
    - Compare completion vs. revocation groups concerning the arrival of negative changes
  - Logistic regressions
    - Compare completion vs. revocation groups concerning the arrival of negative changes
  - Survival curves
    - Compare completion vs. revocation groups concerning the arrival of negative changes



# Results

# Descriptive analyses

10

- **Victims characteristics:**
  - Gender : 84.8 % female (N = 95)
  - Age : 64, 3% Juvenile (N = 74)
  - Relationship : 47,8% intrafamilial (N = 55)
- **Type of offenses:**
  - 86,6% Hands-on (N= 103)

# Mean rank comparisons

11

- Completion vs. revocation
  - Age

	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Mean Rank</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Completion</b>	76	41,28	42,96	865,50	.00
<b>Revocation</b>	34	35,28	61,11		

- The revocation group is younger when released from prison (Hanson, 2002 ; Laws & Ward, 2011)

# Mean rank comparisons

12

- Completion vs. revocation
  - Period of follow-up

	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Mean Rank</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Completion</b>	75	3,88	66,13	440,50	.00
<b>Revocation</b>	34	1,95	30,46		

- The period of follow-up is shorter for the revocation group

# Mean rank comparisons

13

- Completion vs. revocation
  - Number of conditions

	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Mean Rank</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Completion</b>	76	9.51	54.03	1180	.80
<b>Revocation</b>	32	9.66	55.61		

- There is no difference between the group in term of number of conditions

# Mean rank comparisons

14

- Completion vs. revocation
  - Negative changes during the follow-up period

	<i>Completion</i> <i>N = 76</i>		<i>Revocation</i> <i>N = 29</i>		<i>Mann-Whitney</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>Mean Rank</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Mean Rank</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Total negative changes</b>	2,74	49,64	3,65	61,79	847	.06
<b>PA</b>	2,53	51,11	2,55	57,95	958.50	.17
<b>Housing</b>	2,67	53,02	2,59	52,95	1100.50	.99
<b>Residency restriction</b>	0,05	53,08	0,03	52,79	1096	.90
<b>Occupation</b>	1,04	53,07	0,79	52,81	1096.50	.96
<b>Therapy</b>	0,45	49,2	0,93	62,95	913.50	.01**
<b>Do not commit</b>	0,14	50,03	0,45	60,79	876	.01**
<b>Addiction</b>	0,16	49,44	0,65	62,33	831.50	.00**
<b>Violation</b>	0,59	46,04	1,72	71,24	573	.00**

\* $p \leq .05$  ; \*\* $p \leq .01$

# Correlations

15

- Completion and dynamic variables

	<i>N</i>	<i>ρ</i>
<i>Age at release</i>	118	.21*
<i>Period of follow-up</i>	109	.56*
<i>Number of conditions</i>	108	-.02
<i>Total negative changes</i>	105	-.16

\* $p \leq .01$

- Positive correlation between age at release and completion
- Positive correlation between the period of follow-up and completion

# Correlations

16

- Completion and negative changes

(N =105)	$\rho$
<i>Probation agent</i>	-.13
<i>Housing</i>	-.01
<i>Residency restriction</i>	-.1
<i>Occupation</i>	.00
<i>Therapy</i>	-.21*
<i>Do not commit</i>	-.24*
<i>Addiction</i>	-.28*
<i>Violation of conditions</i>	-.43*

\* $p \leq .01$



# Correlations

17

- Negative correlation between completion and:
  - Compliance at therapy
  - « Do no commit »
  - Addiction problems
  - Violation of conditions

# Regressions

18

- Logistic regression between completion and dynamic variables

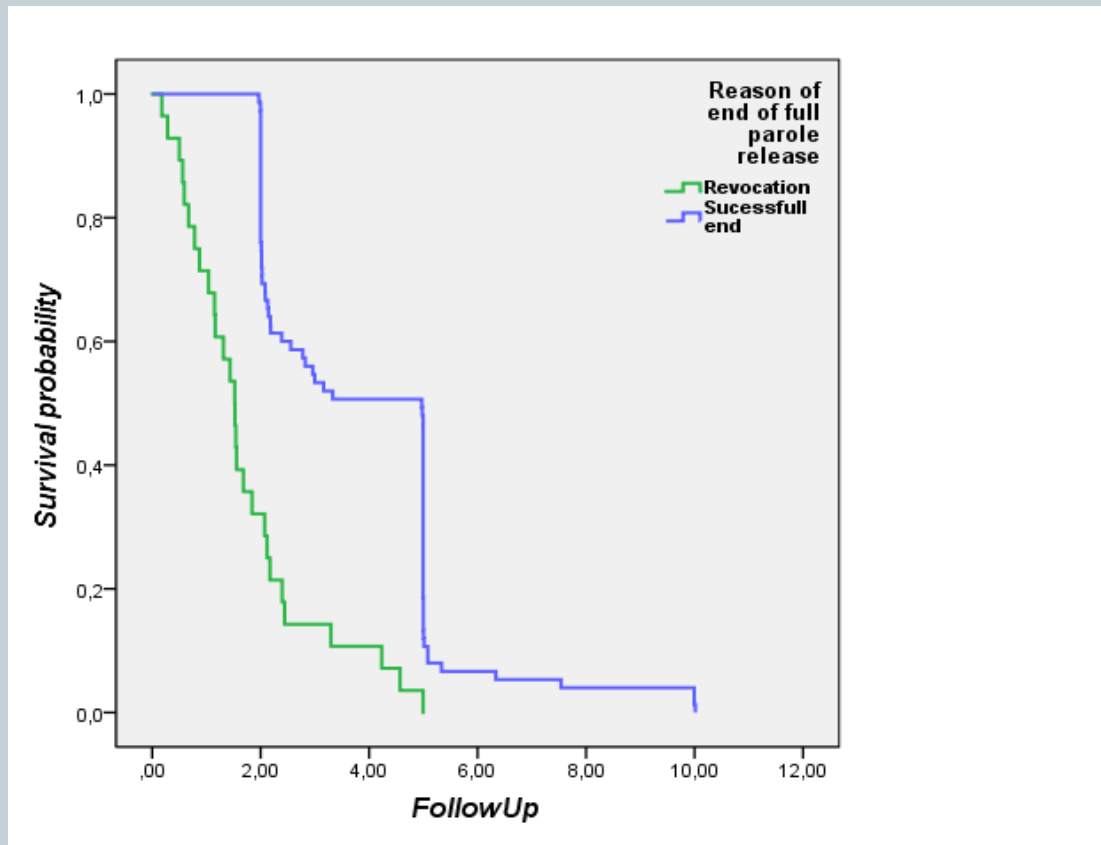
<i>Model</i>	<i>Predictive variables</i>	$\beta$	<i>ES</i>	<i>W</i>	$R^2$	$X^2$
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Period of follow-up</i></b>	1.4	.32	<b>19.39*</b>	.59	<b>21.8*</b>
	<b><i>Violation of conditions</i></b>	-.9	.26	<b>11.66*</b>		

\* $p \leq .01$  (bilateral)

# Survival curve

19

- Motives concerning the end of parole release and follow-up



Kaplan Meier's survival curve of total negative changes during judicial follow of sex offenders by reasons of parole release's end

# Survival curve

20

- Motives concerning the end of parole release and follow-up:
  - Negative changes arrive less quickly among the completion group
  - The revocation group experience negative changes less one years after release on parole

# Conclusion

21

- Age is linked on the success of the follow-up (Hanson, 2002; Laws & Ward, 2011)
- Completion group has less problem in term of therapy, addiction, recidivism context and violation of conditions (De Vries Robbé *et al.*, 2015)
- The violation of conditions is not recidivism
- But this context can lead to it

# Perspectives

22

- Group comparisons:
  - Between Completion/Non-respect/Recidivism
  - With risk assessment instead number of conditions
- Logistic regressions between recidivism and negative/positive changes in the conditions
- Analyses based on the type of sex offenders
- Include experience of sexual victimization
- Possibly also a fixed effects regression (but low n)

Thanks for your attention

# References

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