

性侵犯罪治療：現在與未來

Specialization VS. Versatility

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性侵再犯風險評估、治療與監控之基礎

1. 性侵害犯罪現象反映出性罪犯之特異性
2. 性侵害行為成因模式
3. 性侵害RP治療模式與成效
4. 性侵害犯罪路徑、危險因子、危險評估、身心治療
5. 性侵犯罪神經心理與心理社會因子的整合
6. 性侵犯罪加害人社區監控與處遇內涵與操作

Sex Offense Recidivism

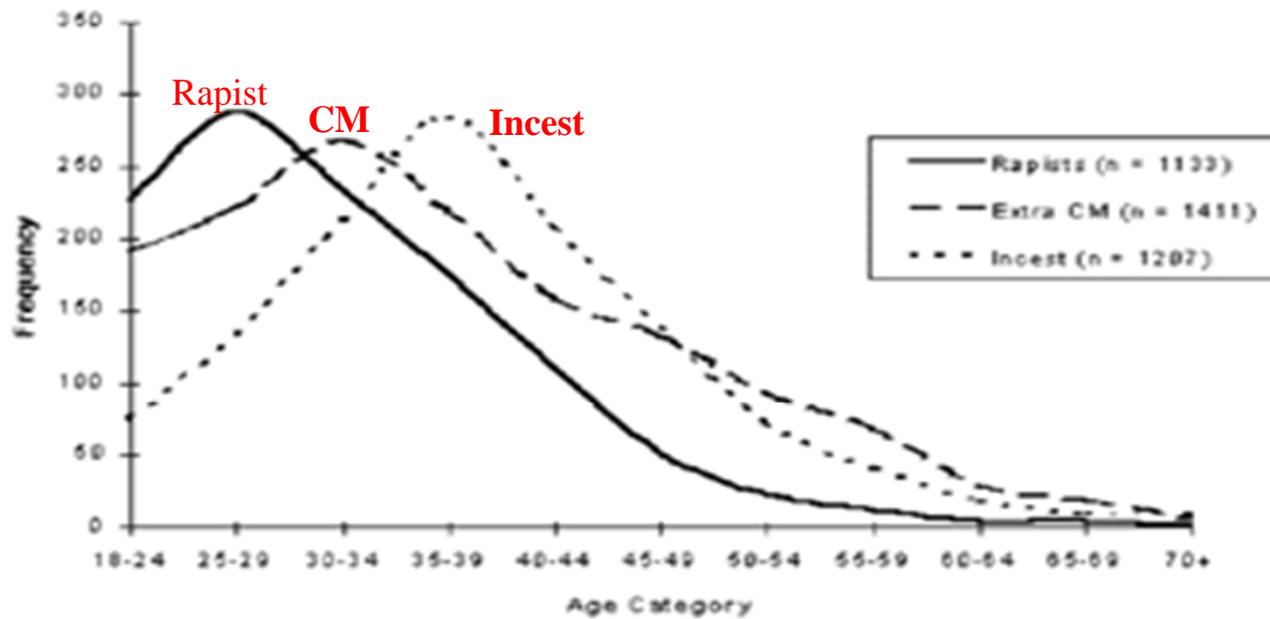
Source	Recidivism Rate (%)	Definition of Recidivism	Follow-Up Period	Sample size
Hanson & Bussierre (1998)	14 13 20	Charges or convictions	4–5 years	29,450
All sex offenders				
Child molesters				
Rapists				
Hanson & Morton-Bourgon (2005)	14	Charges or convictions	5–6 years	19,267
All sex offenders				
Harris & Hanson (2004)	24 13 16 35 24	Charges or convictions	15 years	4,724
All sex offenders				
Incestuous molesters				
Child molesters—girl victims				
Child molesters—boy victims				
Rapists				
Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003)	5.3	Arrests	3 years	9,691
All sex offenders				

Sex Offense Recidivism Compared to That of Other Criminals

Source	Recidivism Rate (%)	Definition of Recidivism	Follow-Up Period	Sample Size
Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002)				
Rapists rearrested for new rape	2.5	Rearrest	3 years	272,111
Rapists rearrested for new violent offense	19			
Property offenders rearrested for new property offense	46			
Drug offenders rearrested for new drug offense	41			
Sample & Bray (2003)				
Sex offense	6.5	Rearrest for same offense	5 years	161,296
Homicide	6			
Robbery	18			
Non-sexual assault	37			
Burglary	23			
Property damage	38			

Age Distribution of Sexual Offenders (Hanson, 1998)

Age Distribution of Sexual Offenders



Recidivism Rates by Age Category (Hanson, 1998)

Recidivism Rates by Age Category

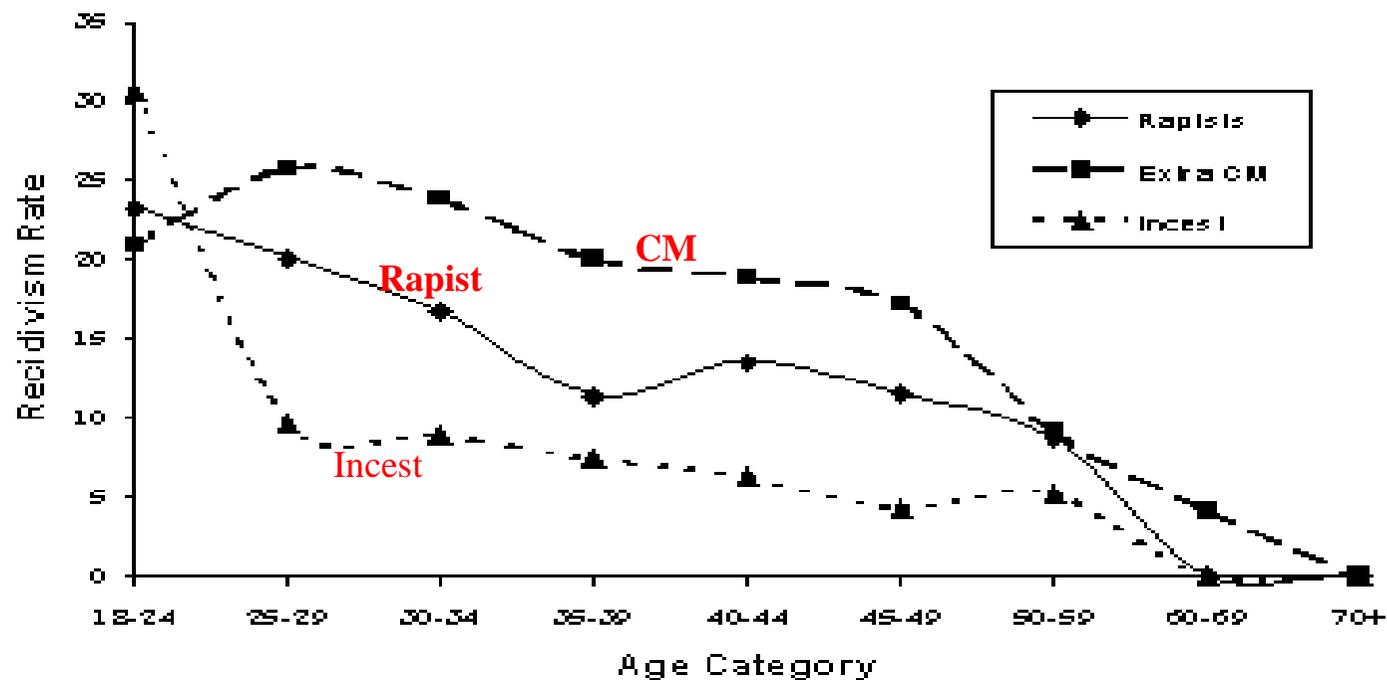
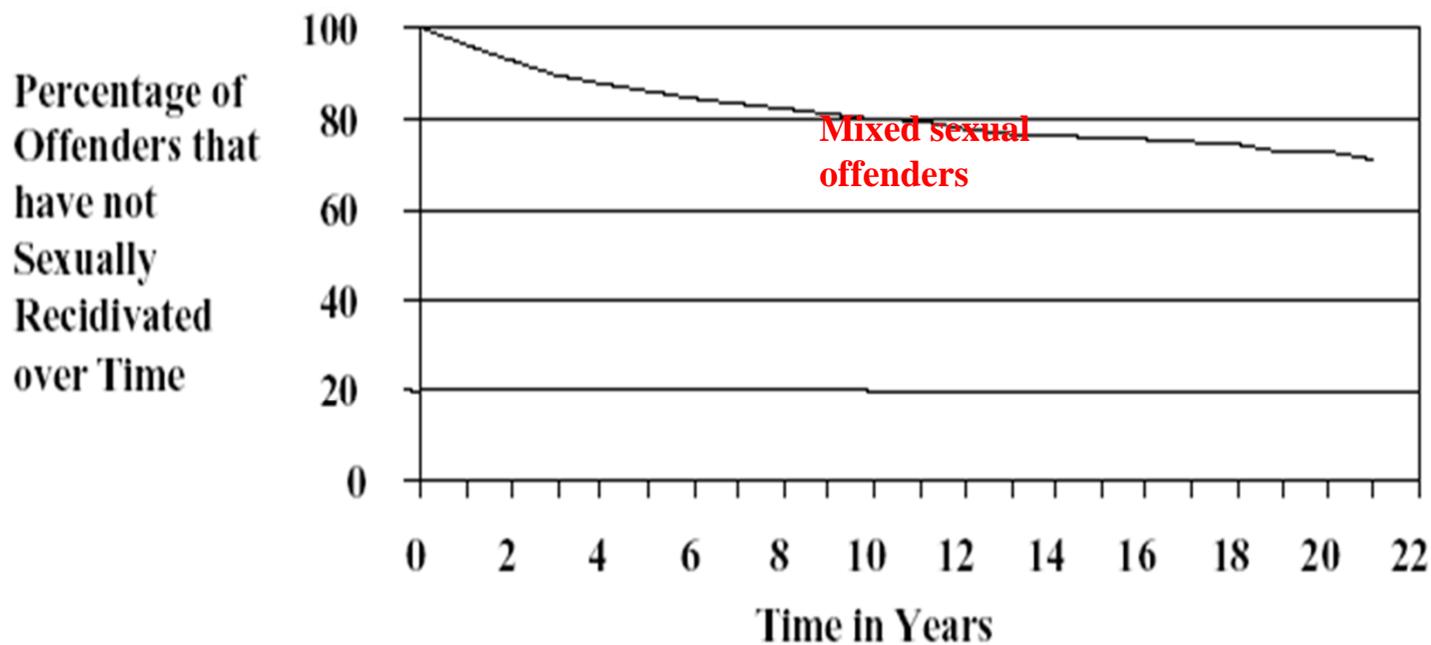


Table 2
Sexual Recidivism (%) across Time and Samples.

Sub-Group	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	Shown in Figure #
All sexual offenders	14	20	24	1
Rapists	14	21	24	2
Extended Incest Child Molesters	6	9	13	3
“Girl Victim” Child Molesters	9	13	16	3
“Boy Victim” Child Molesters	23	28	35	3
Offenders without a previous sexual conviction versus those with a previous sexual conviction	10	15	19	4
	25	32	37	4
Offenders over age 50 at release versus offenders less than age 50 at release	7	11	12	5
	15	21	26	5
Sex Offenders - offence free in the community for Five, Ten, and Fifteen years	7	12	15	6
	5	9	‡	6
	4	‡	‡	6

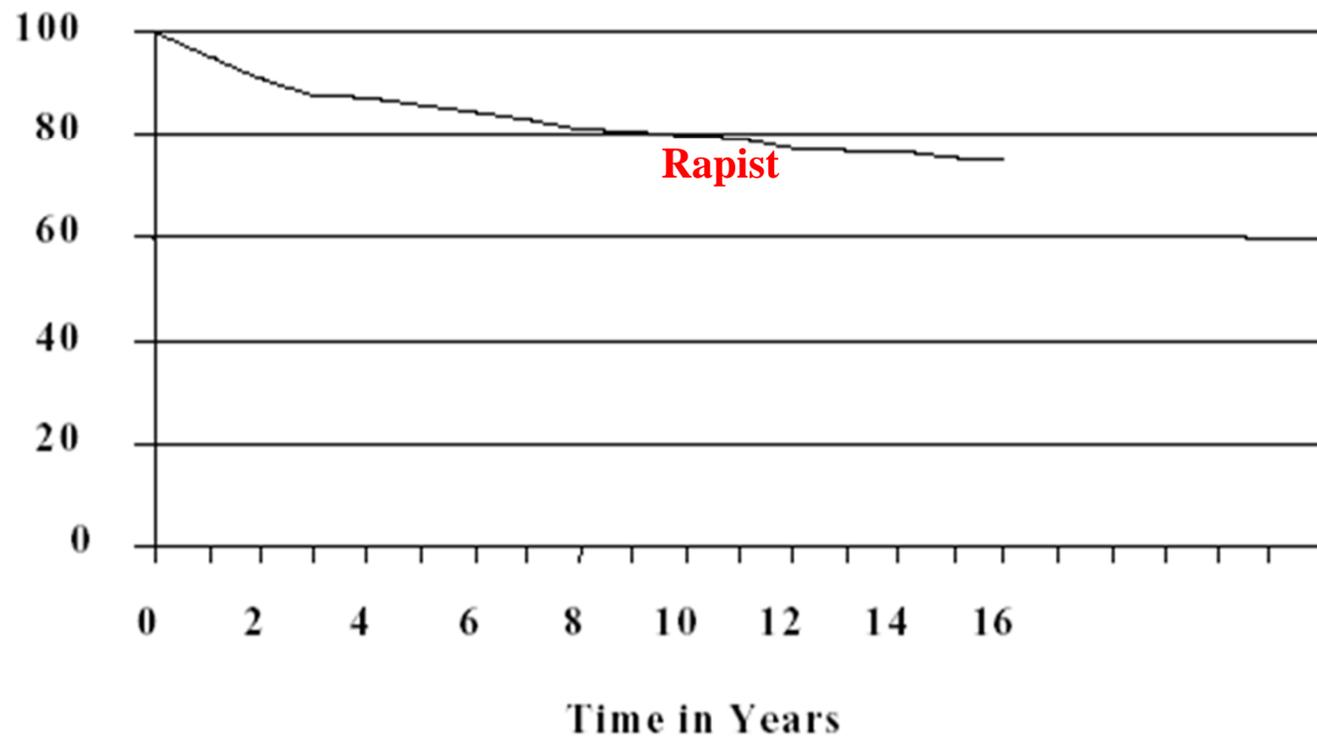
‡ = Insufficient data to compute reliable estimates

Sexual Recidivism in a Sample of Mixed Sexual Offenders (N = 4,724) Over a Twenty Year Period



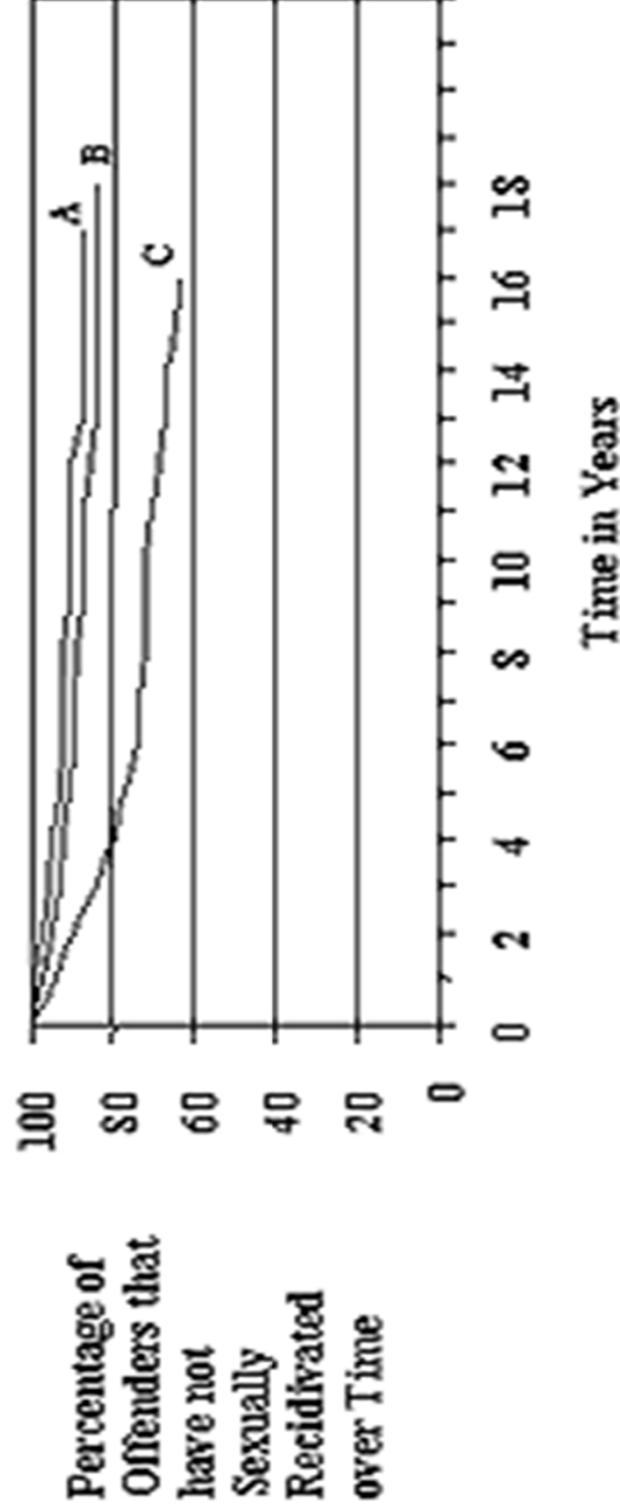
Sexual Recidivism in a Sample of Rapists (N = 1,038) Over a Fifteen Year Period

Percentage of
Offenders that
have not Sexually
Recidivated over
Time



Sexual Recidivism in a Sample of Sexual Offenders

- A Recidivism in "Extended Incest" Offenders (N = 1,099) {Seventeen Year Follow-up}
- B Recidivism in "Girl Victim" Offenders (N = 1,572) {Seventeen Year Follow-up}
- C Recidivism in "Boy Victim" Offenders (N = 706) {Fifteen Year Follow-up}



Offender Reconviction Pattern (Craig, 2004)

<i>Offender</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Follow-up</i>		
		<i>2-years</i>	<i>5-years</i>	<i>10-years</i>
Sexual offenders	68	11 (16.2%)	18 (26.5%)	22 (32.4%)
Violent offenders	53	20 (37.7%)	30 (56.6%)	30 (56.6%)
Total	121	31 (25.6%)	48 (39.7%)	52 (43.0%)

Distribution of Offender and Offense Reconvictions

(Craig,2004)

<i>Offender</i>	<i>Reconviction</i>		
	<i>Sexual offence</i>	<i>Violent offence</i>	<i>General offence</i>
<i>2 year follow-up</i>			
Sexual Offender	5 (4.1%)	3 (2.5%)	3 (2.5%)
Violent Offender	1 (0.8%)	5 (4.1%)	13 (10.7%)
<i>5 year follow-up</i>			
Sexual Offender	9 (7.4%)	6 (4.9%)	3 (2.5%)
Violent Offender	1 (0.8%)	9 (11.0%)	20 (16.5%)
<i>10 year follow-up</i>			
Sexual Offender	13 (10.7%)	6 (4.9%)	5 (4.1%)
Violent Offender	2 (1.6%)	10 (8.2%)	20 (16.5%)

Note: Sex Offenders ($n = 68$), Violent Offenders ($n = 53$); Percentages reported of total sample $n = 121$.

性侵再犯與類別之分佈

(Criag, 2006)

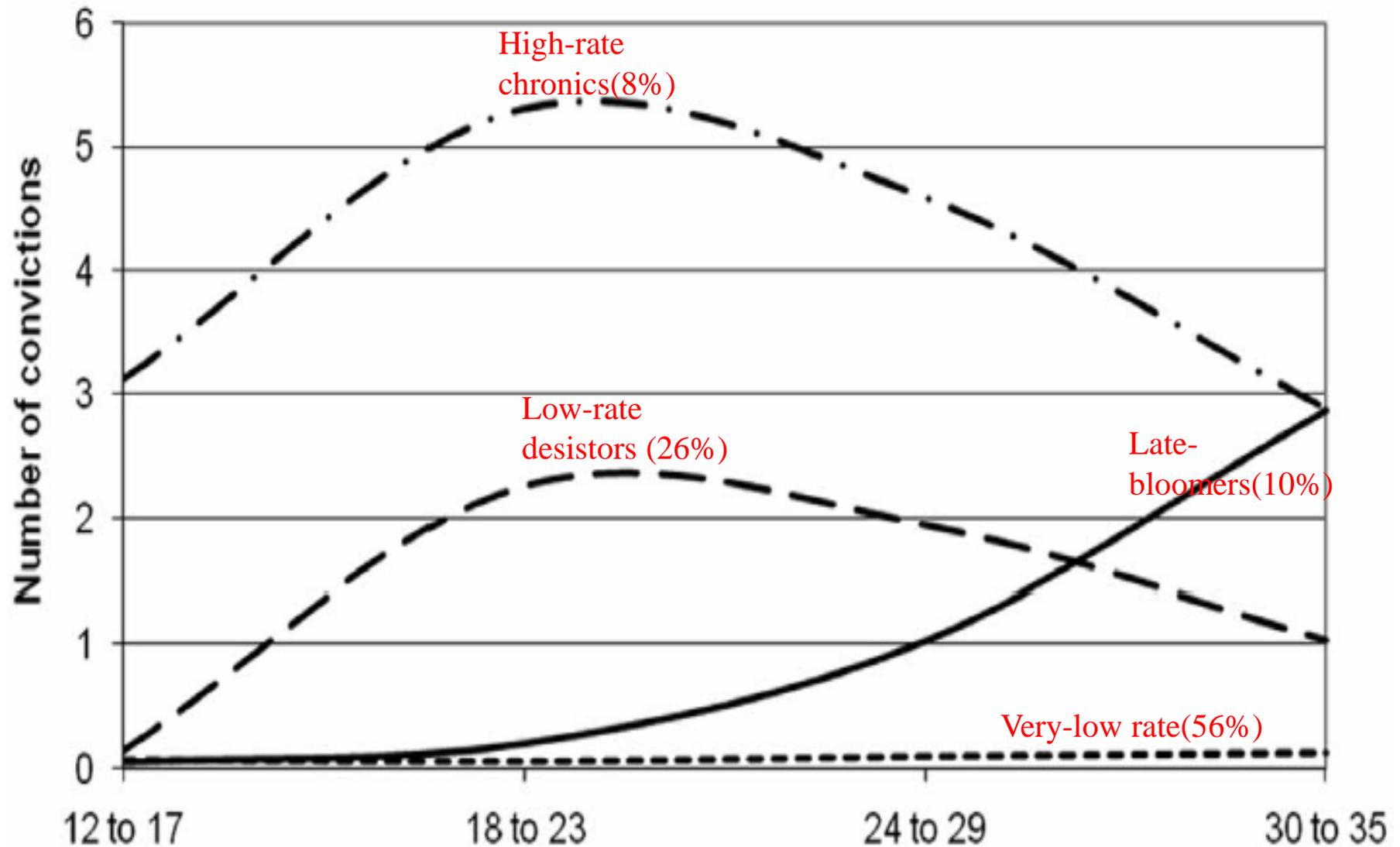
Table 1: Distribution of offender and offence reconviction patterns

Offender group	Reconviction during follow-up (n = 153)			Total reconviction
	Sexual offence	Violent offence	General offence	
Two-year follow-up	7 (4.5%)*	10 (6.5%)*	21 (13.7%)*	38 (24.8%)*
Sexual offender	6 (7.1%)	4 (4.7%)	6 (7.1%)	16 (18.8%)
Violent offender	1 (2.2%)	6 (13.0%)	11 (23.9%)	18 (39.1%)
General offender	0	0	4 (18.1%)	4 (18.1%)
Five-year follow-up	11 (7.1%)*	20 (13.0%)*	28 (18.3%)*	59 (38.5%)*
Sexual offender	10 (11.8%)	8 (9.4%)	6 (7.1%)	24 (28.2%)
Violent offender	1 (2.2%)	11 (23.9%)	17 (37.7%)	29 (63.0%)
General offender	0	1 (4.5%)	5 (22.7%)	6 (27.2%)
Ten-year follow-up	16 (10.4%)*	24 (15.6%)*	33 (21.5%)*	73 (47.7%)*
Sexual offender	15 (17.6%)	8 (9.4%)	8 (9.4%)	31 (36.4%)
Violent offender	1 (2.2%)	13 (28.3%)	20 (43.5%)	34 (73.9%)
General offender	0	3 (13.6%)	5 (22.7%)	8 (36.3%)

Note: *Percentage of total sample reconvicted (n = 153)

Offending trajectories of adult sex offender

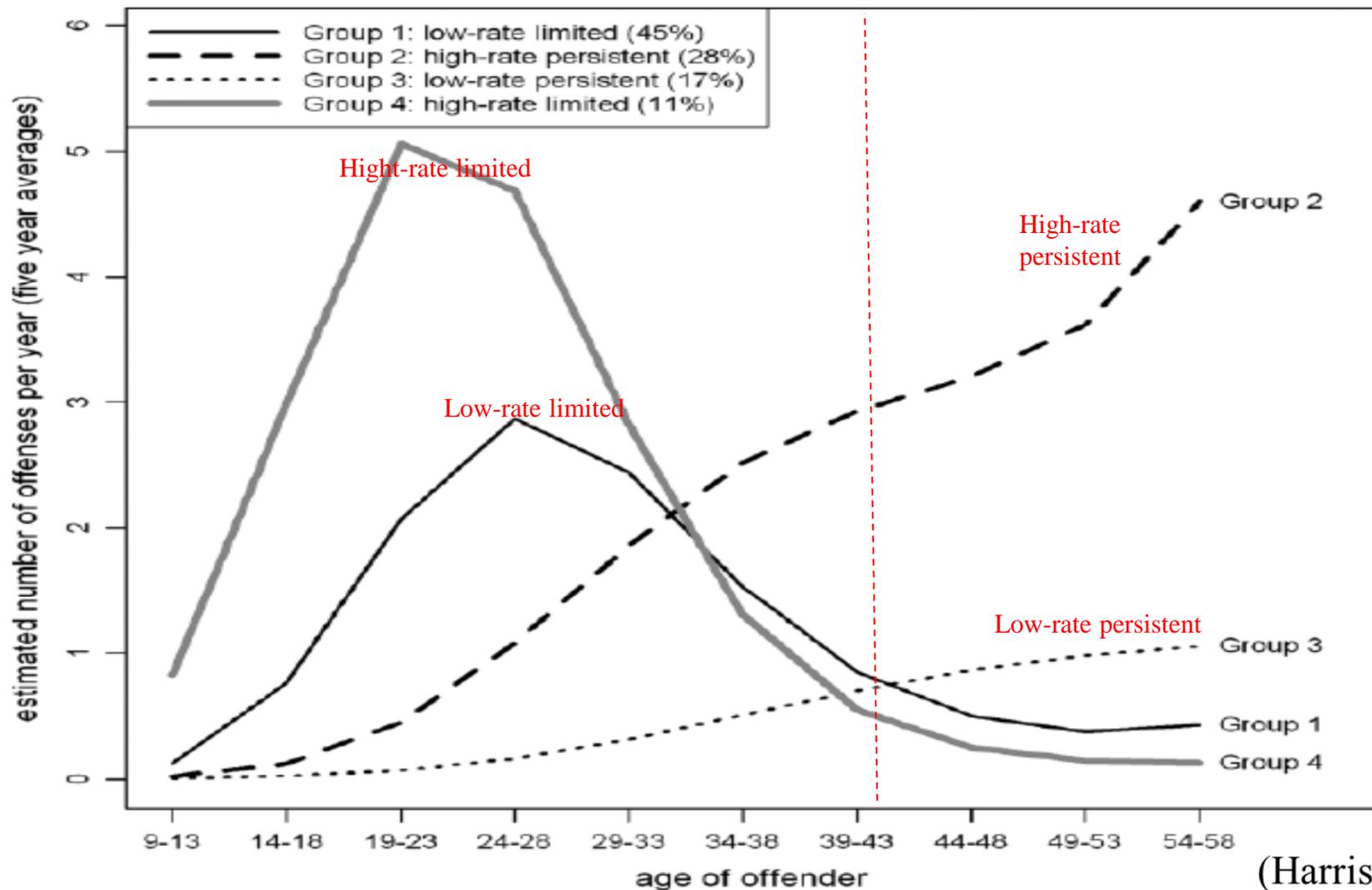
(Lussier, Tzoumakis, Cale, Amirault, 2010)



The Criminal Activities of the Four Offending Trajectories of Adult Sex Offender

Criminal Activity Parameters	Group 1 Very Low Rate (VR; n = 141)	Group 2 Late-Bloomers (LB; n = 26)	Group 3 Low-Rate Desistors (LD; n = 64)	Group 4 High-Rate Chronics (HC; n = 19)	Omnibus F Test (Trajectory)	Partial η^2 (Trajectory)
Sample members (%)	56.4	10.4	25.6	7.6	–	–
General offending						
Adult age of onset ^b	43.1 (12.4)	28.3 (3.9)	21.2 (2.5)	20.2 (2.2)	87.5***	.53
Frequency ^a	6.7 (5.3)	23.9 (27.2)	21.8 (16.6)	39.1 (19.3)	71.2***	.47
Variety ^b	2.2 (1.4)	5.0 (2.3)	6.7 (2.3)	9.5 (2.3)	149.2***	.65
Property crimes						
Participation (%)	15.8	53.8	87.3	100.0	–	–
Adult age of onset ^b	35.2 (9.5)	29.2 (5.0)	24.8 (6.8)	20.6 (3.4)	15.9***	.33
Frequency ^{a,b}	0.3 (1.4)	2.1 (3.6)	7.3 (12.3)	13.7 (8.6)	115.3***	.59
Specialization (%) ^{a,b}	3.4 (10.0)	12.0 (19.0)	26.0 (22.0)	35.2 (12.3)	54.3***	.40
Violent crimes						
Participation (%)	38.8	53.8	82.5	89.5	–	–
Adult age of onset ^b	41.1 (10.1)	33.3 (4.1)	29.1 (9.5)	27.6 (6.6)	18.3***	.30
Frequency ^{a,b}	0.9 (2.7)	2.0 (2.6)	3.7 (3.9)	6.1 (5.3)	33.2***	.29
Specialization (%) ^{a,b}	13.3 (21.0)	12.5 (15.0)	19.7 (17.0)	15.2 (11.7)	2.3 ⁺	.01
Sexual crimes						
Adult age of onset ^b	46.7 (10.5)	37.1 (5.3)	37.3 (11.2)	30.4 (8.3)	23.6***	.23
Frequency ^{a,b}	4.8 (4.0)	5.7 (7.4)	3.7 (4.1)	3.9 (2.9)	2.2 ⁺	.03
Specialization (%) ^b	75.0 (27.0)	34.0 (30.4)	23.0 (21.0)	11.0 (6.0)	92.8***	.54

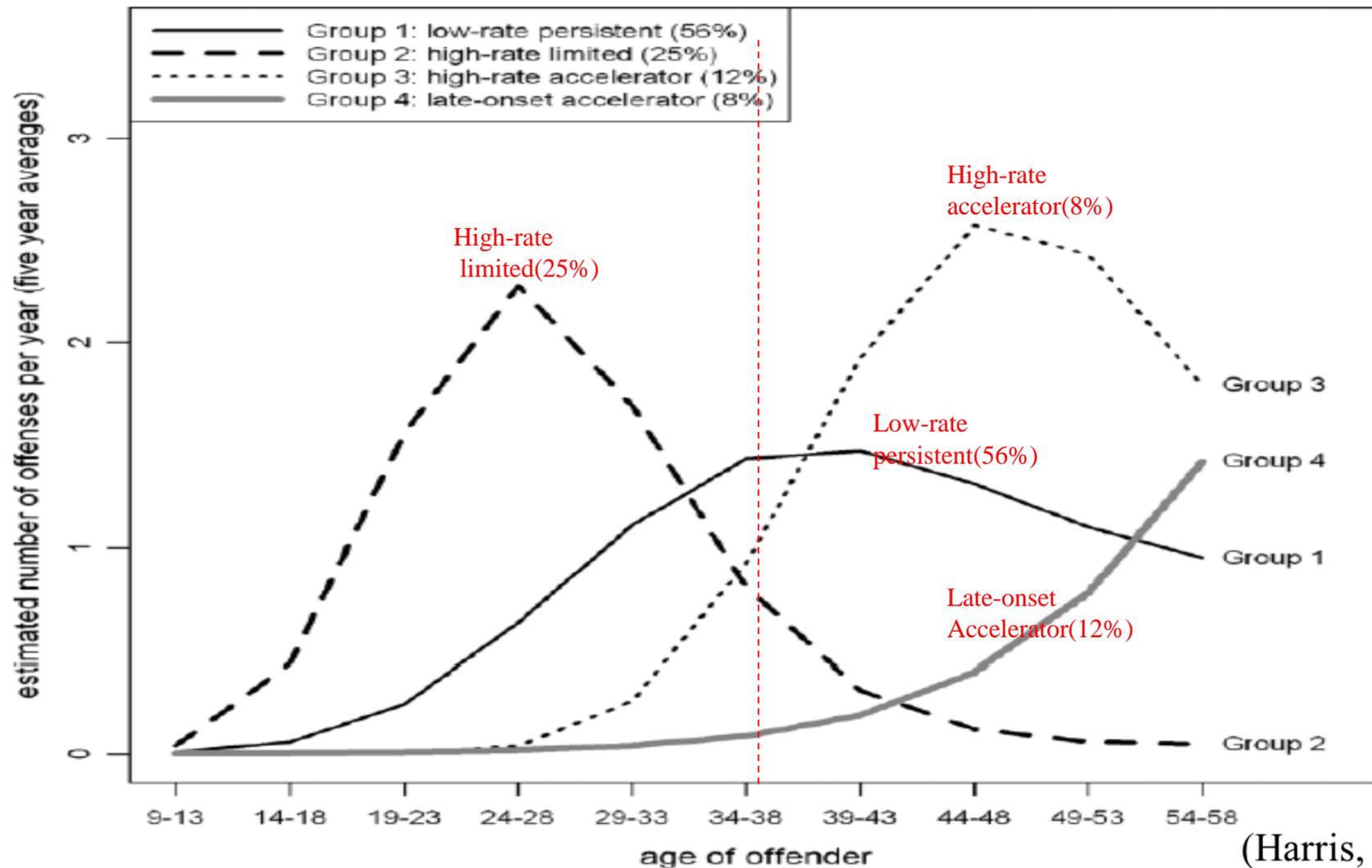
Four Group Trajectories of Any Offending



(Harris, 2014)

	Low-rate Limited (Group 1) 45%	High-rate Persistent (Group 2) 28%	Low-rate Persistent (Group 3) 17%	High-rate Limited (Group 4) 11%
Mean age of onset	15.9	21.1	28.7	13.1
Mean age of referral	25.3	31.0	42.0	20.9
Mean time from onset to referral	9.4	9.9	13.3	7.8
Age window of peak offending	19-23	54-58	54-58	24-28
Mean rate of sexual offending (charges/year)	0.83	1.88	0.85	0.85
<i>Offender classification</i>				
Rapist	43.7%	24.2%	9.5%	78.3%
Child molester	35.2%	56.2%	55.1%	12.3%
Incest	1.3%	1.1%	18.0%	0.0%
Mixed/noncontact/other	19.8%	18.5%	17.4%	9.5%
<i>Referral status</i>				
Committed	69.7%	53.0%	43.5%	83.4%
Observed	30.3%	47.0%	56.5%	16.6%

Four Group Trajectories of Sexual Offending



(Harris, 2014)

	Low-rate Persistent (Group 1) 56%	High-rate Limited (Group 2) 25%	High-rate Accelerator (Group 3) 12%	Late-onset Accelerator (Group 4) 8%
Mean age of onset	18.3	15.2	25.2	27.8
Mean age of referral	28.1	21.7	36.7	47.8
Mean time from onset to referral	9.8	6.5	11.5	20.0
Age window of peak offending	39-43	24-28	44-48	54-58
<i>Offender classification</i>				
Rapist	39.1%	49.7%	9.0%	7.4%
Child molester	43.0%	31.1%	52.1%	57.8%
Incest	0.6%	0.1%	28.0%	3.7%
Mixed/noncontact/other	17.3%	19.0%	10.9%	31.2%
<i>Referral status</i>				
Committed	57.9%	92.2%	30.6%	53.7%
Observed	42.1%	7.8%	69.4%	46.3%

為何中止犯罪？治療發生效果？

□ 性犯罪治療療效不易評估

■ **Hanson, Bourgon, et al.(2009)**

- 性侵再犯10.9%(treated) vs. 19.2% (control)
- General 再犯31.8%(treated) vs. 48.3% (control)

■ **Beggs(2010)**

- 多為治療成效(efficacy)，少數有再犯率的追蹤
- 有再犯率的追蹤，但成效不佳

■ **Cochrane Database of Systematic Review(2012)**

- CBT, CBT+RP團體治療，成效不好(negative effect size)
- 心理動力團體少，成效不好
- 無traditional行為治療團體

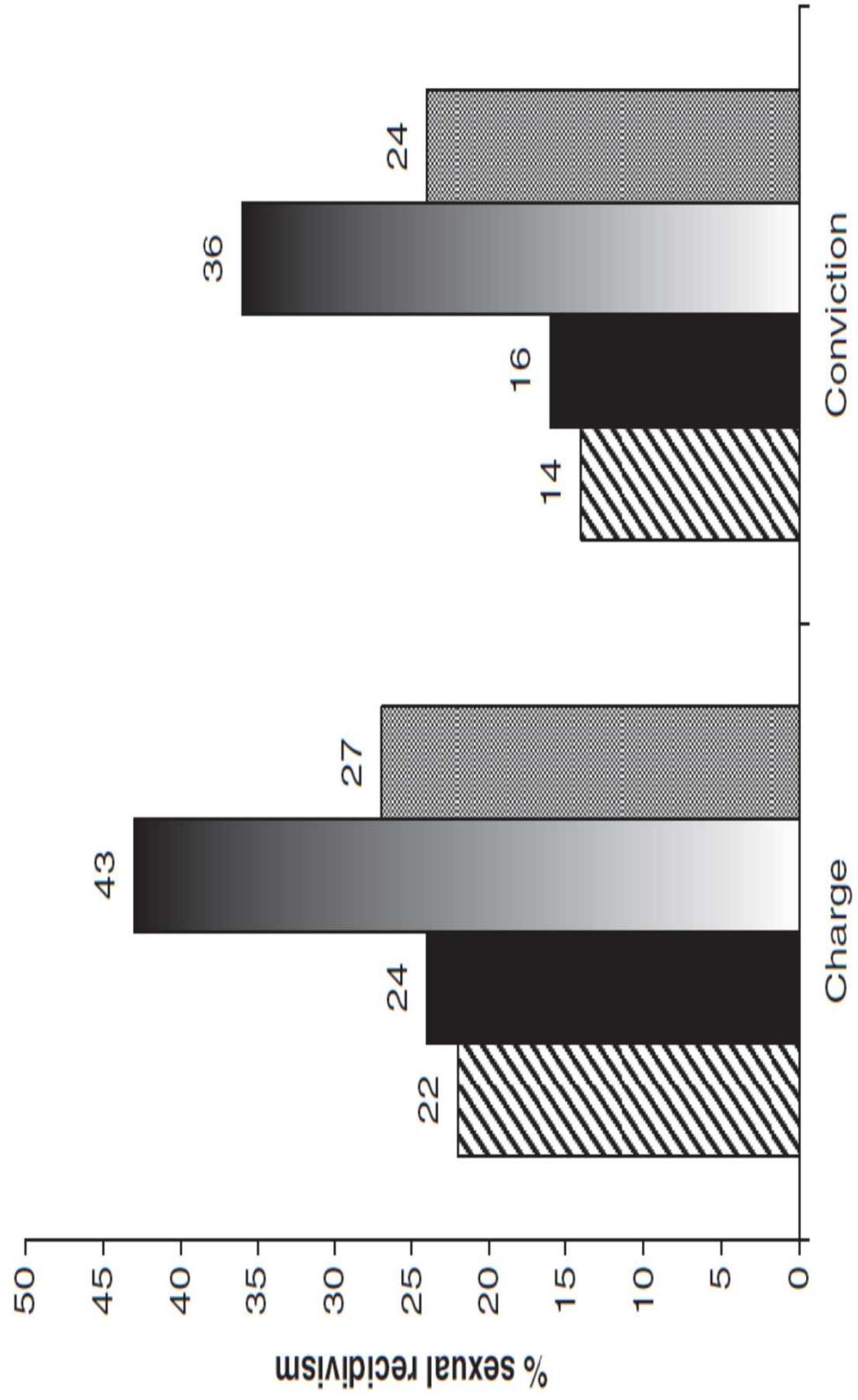
為何中止犯罪？治療發生效果？

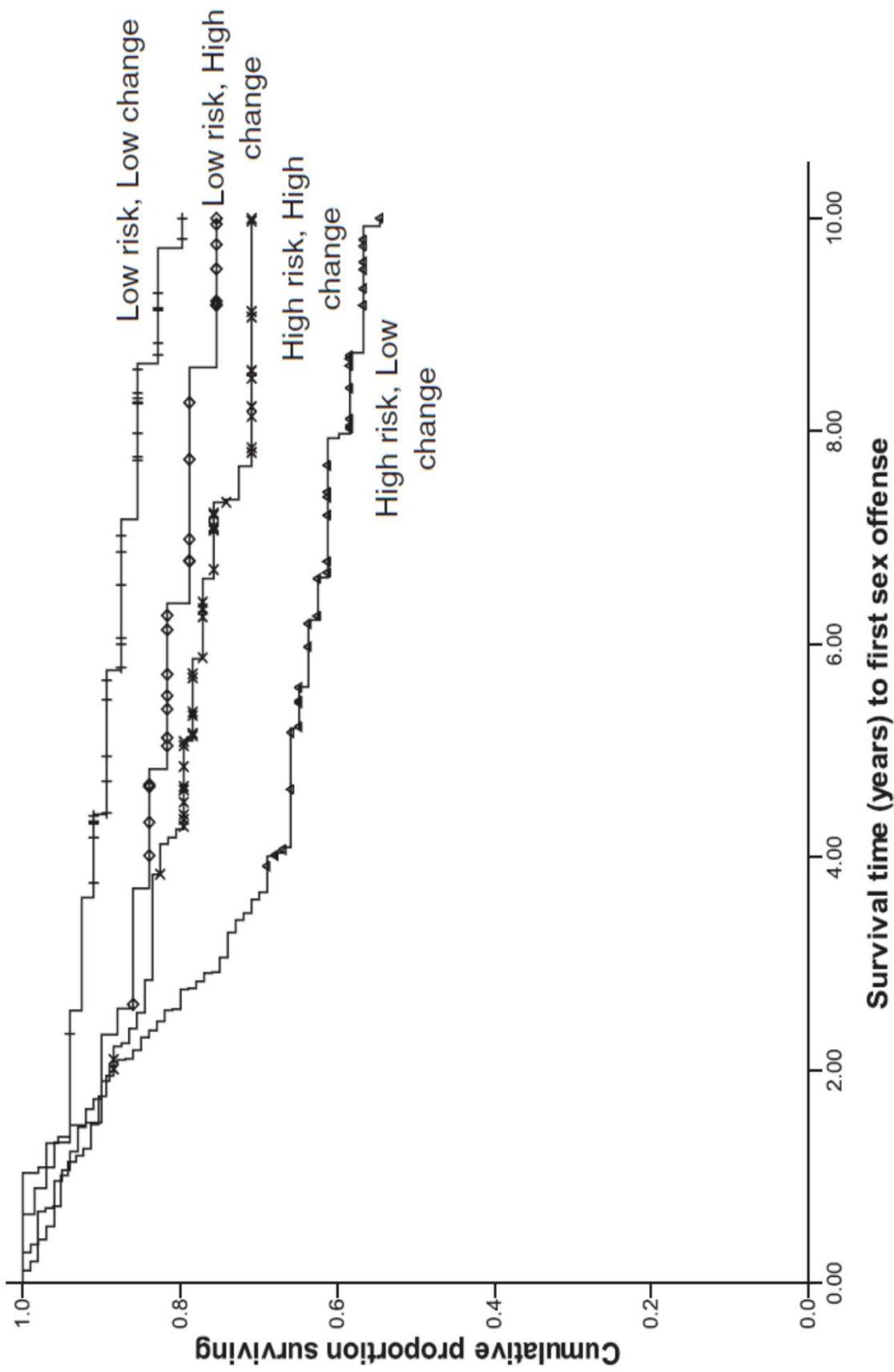
- 中止犯罪(Desistance): exhibit abstinence from offending last 3-6 years
 - **Natural Desistance:**
 1. Biological perspective
 2. Maturation and aging
 - **Cognitive Transformation:**
 1. Personal agency & cognitive transformation in life
 2. Conscious decision and ability to change
 - **Informal Social Control:**
 1. Conformity and community investment
 2. Negative reinforcement, retribution, deterrence

治療效果發生的可能？ (Olver & Wong, 2011)

<i>Risk-Change Group</i>	n	M (SD)			
		<i>Static 99</i>	<i>Dynamic (Pretreatment)</i>	<i>Change Score</i>	<i>Dynamic (Posttreatment)</i>
Low risk, low change	67	2.3 (1.0)	20.4 (7.2)	1.1 (.87)	19.3 (7.4)
Low risk, high change	50	2.2 (.84)	24.0 (5.5) ^a	3.9 (1.1) ^{a, c}	20.1 (5.1)
High risk, low change	100	5.6 (1.4) ^{a, b}	26.4 (8.0) ^{a, b}	0.85 (1.0)	25.5 (8.4) ^{a, b, d}
High risk, high change	104	5.7 (1.3) ^{a, b}	26.9 (6.7) ^{a, b}	4.5 (1.7) ^{a, b, c}	22.4 (6.1) ^a

▨ Low risk/low change (n = 67) ■ Low risk/high change (n = 50)
 ▩ High risk/low change (n = 100) ▨ High risk/high change (n = 104)



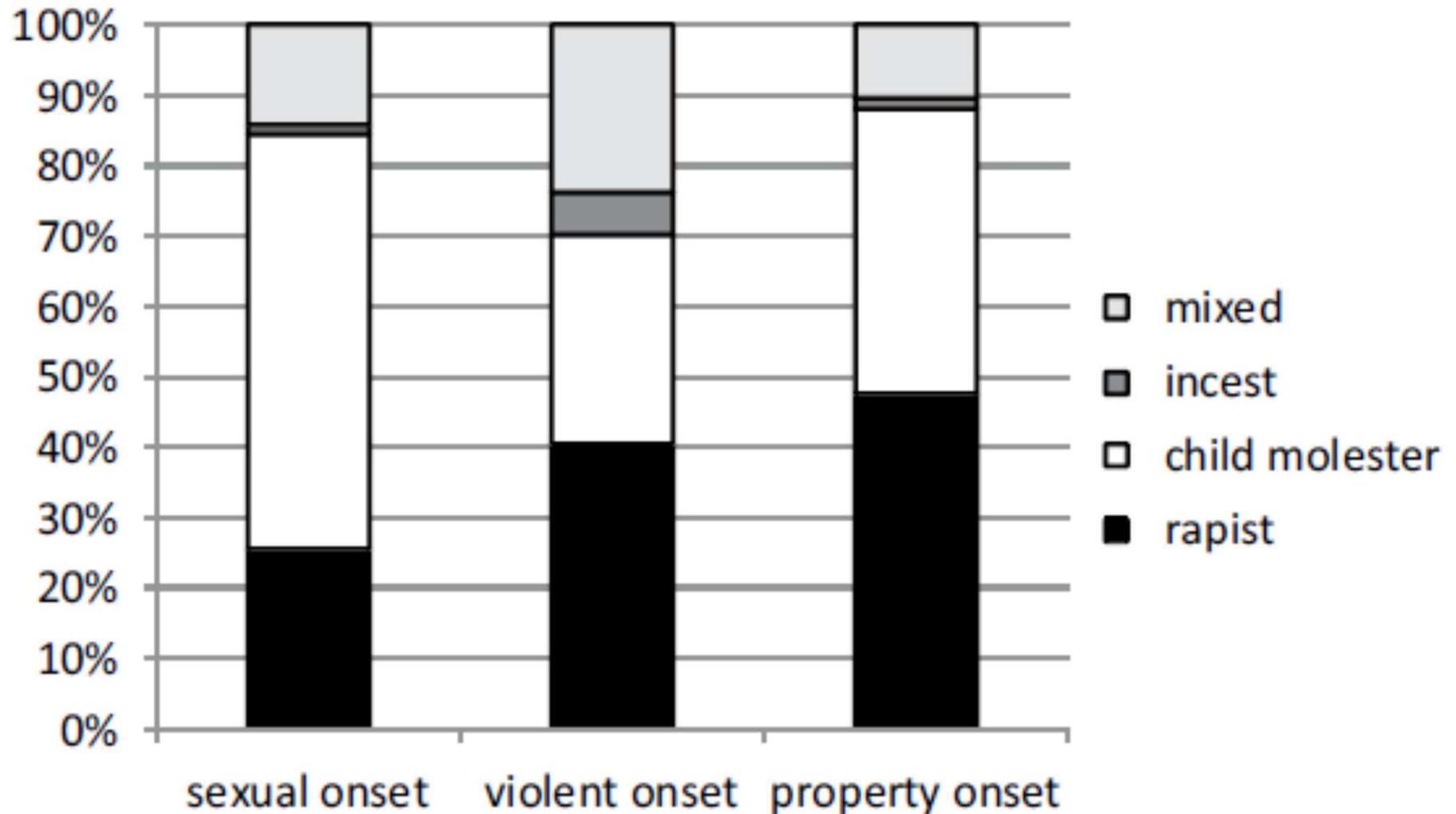


Offending Trajectories and the Proportion of Recidivists Using Four Outcome Measures (n = 237)

	<i>n</i>	Recidivism (Charge)			
		General (any) %	Violent/sexual %	Violent (excluding sexual) %	Sexual %
Violent offending trajectories					
T _{violent1} Very low rate	194	15.5 (n = 30)	10.8 (n = 21)	5.7 (n = 11)	6.2 (n = 12)
T _{violent2} High rate	43	39.5 (n = 17)	30.2 (n = 13)	27.9 (n = 12)	11.6 (n = 5)
Sexual offending trajectories					
T _{sexual1} Very low rate	229	18.8 (n = 43)	13.5 (n = 31)	10.0 (n = 23)	6.1 (n = 14)
T _{sexual2} High rate increasers	8	50.0 (n = 4)	37.5 (n = 3)	0.0 (n = 0)	37.5 (n = 3)
Violent/sexual offending trajectories					
T _{violent/sexual1} Abstainers	147	10.9 (n = 16)	7.5 (n = 11)	3.4 (n = 5)	5.4 (n = 8)
T _{violent/sexual2} Low rate	74	33.8 (n = 25)	24.3 (n = 18)	20.3 (n = 15)	9.5 (n = 7)
T _{violent/sexual3} High rate increasers	16	37.5 (n = 6)	31.3 (n = 5)	18.8 (n = 3)	12.5 (n = 2)

Breakdown of onset groups by offender classification

(Harris, 2013)



性犯罪治療的未來

□ 性犯罪的分類、評估治療

- 分級:不同危險等級(Level of Risk)
- 分類:1.犯罪類別(犯罪性 vs.性趣異常)
2.Versatility vs. Specialization
- 個別化的評估與治療
 - RISK ASSESSMENT
 - CRIMINOGENIC NEED
 - RESPONSIVITY

-
- Deviant sexual interests
 - Children; Paraphilias
 - Sexual preoccupation
 - Antisocial orientation
 - Lifestyle instability, rule violation, APD
 - Attitudes tolerant of sexual assault
 - Intimacy deficits
 - Emotional identification with children
 - Lack of stable love relationships

- Antisocial Personality
 - Impulsive, adventurous pleasure seeking, restlessly aggressive, callous disregard for others
- Grievance/hostility
- Antisocial associates
- Antisocial cognitions
- Low attachment to Family/Lovers
- Low engagement in School/Work
- Aimless use of leisure time
- Substance Abuse

-
- Personal distress
 - Major mental disorder
 - Low self-esteem
 - Low physical activity
 - Poor physical living conditions
 - Low conventional ambition
 - Insufficient fear of official punishment

□ 治療模式的差異性與個別化

- One Size Doesn't fit All: 「罐頭(CANNED)」
Therapy

- Person-Oriented Perspectives

□ 身心治療與刑事司法處遇的整合

□ 神經心理與心理社會因子的整合