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Use of Stati-99R in Sexual Offence Recidivism

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Use of Stati-99R in Sexual Offence Recidivism

Sexual recidivism is the tendency of a convicted sex offender to reoffending. This is possible due to various factors associated with jail time, such as stigmatization, continued substance abuse, and peer influence. In addressing sexual recidivism, authorities have designed a risk assessment scale to determine the probability of a sexual offender relapsing, based on their historical profile. Today, Static-99 is the most used risk assessment tool for scanning sexual offenders and the most accurate results. Normally research on improving the result and accuracy is always carried to increase efficiency. The scores on the Static-99 are categorized based on the risk. The categories of scores range from low, moderate-low, moderate-high, and high determined by the estimated probability of recidivism (Lee et al., 2020). However, despite the considerable use of this Risk assessment score list, there has been arguably less research done to evaluate the score figures' stability (Lee et al., 2020). This paper provides individual probabilities to re-offend based on their historical and current lifestyles, meaning and comparison of scores and how they influence individual interactions with a support group.

The static-99R tally sheet has a rubric with a numerical score ranging from negative three to positive six. The highest positive shows the likelihood of a person committing a sexual offense again. These scores depend on how the victim's profile matches the model's risk factors. The risk factors include age at release from the index sex offense, having lived with a lover for not less than two years, whether they have engaged in sexual or non-sexual offenses before and the amount of sentencing before the evaluation. Also, additional evaluation of the offenses committed includes whether they knew or had a relationship with their victim, and their gender comes in. The individual score obtained from the individual risk factors is added to get the total score and later compared to the nominal risk levels.

Using the static-99R model on the sexual offenders both Jeffrey and John have a score of 4, followed by Allan with a score of 3, and Michael scoring 2. Thus, using the nominal risk level both Jeffrey and John are at above-average risk of a sexual offense. Allan and Michael are both at average risk of committing a sexual offense. From this score, it is arguable that Jeffrey and Michael are the most likely individuals to repeat a sexual offense. Individuals with high recidivism rates are to be monitored closely and put on probation with limited access to locations where they are most likely to commit sexual offenses, such as limiting their movements to malls, schools, or kids' parks. Additionally, such people should undergo counseling for further treatment and lessons on co-existing in society to avoid personal stigmatization from past jail time.

Individuals with high sexual offense rates will be on the radar of their support groups and will always be engaged frequently to determine if they are experiencing withdrawal symptoms. Support groups focus more on people with a high score on the static-99R because they pose a high risk of relapsing into old habits compared to individuals with low scores. However, this does not necessarily mean that people with low scores cannot engage in sexual offenses and hence call for close monitoring. For example, individuals like Jeff and John require special strategies such as mental health treatment to stop their abusive behaviors. Most support groups can pair up individuals based on their age so that people within an understandable age bracket get to interact and share their life stories with their peers (Ozkan et al., 2020). Normally, support groups help sex offenders speak out through counseling, which is always critical in reducing recidivism rates. Most of the sex offenders suffer from mental health problems, and when they return to their communities after serving time or attending probation, they undergo isolation and stigma.

Society will always judge a sex offender based on their past, irrespective of whether they change or not, in their eyes, they always remain the same people. Sexual offense does not mean rape and the victim is not necessarily involved in a sex offense as it includes indecent exposure and incest (Ozkan et al., 2020). One of which is most addictive and the other is a mental disorder. Most sexual offenders have a historical background of being sexually abused or assaulted. For that reason, these support groups dig in into an individual's past to determine the main cause of these actions by a person (Ly et al., 2020). This helps to solve sexual offenders behaving in a complex manner and living in silence and solitude.

In conclusion, the sexual offense is a self-driven crime, and one can rarely tell a person's thoughts about engaging in a sex offense. However, the number of recidivism cases on sexual offenders is always high. To address this situation, support groups have adopted static-99R to narrow down on the individuals who are most likely to commit these sexual offenses before they happen. This model has been used to reduce recidivism rates by sexual offenders, and it has worked. Besides, despite it being just a theoretical evaluation, it has helped reduce sexual assault cases. Additionally, individuals coming from sexual offense probation require attention especially mental. Mental health is the main cause of sexual assault and offenses, and these actions are important in addressing social crime. Consequently, society needs to be educated on profiling and observing people prone to re-offend, how to accommodate those who have previously engaged in sexual offense and not to push them away. In most cases, isolated sexual offenders have a higher chance of reoffending because of the impacts of segregation.

References

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