

Desistance narratives of men convicted of sexual offences

Lucile de Kruijff and Lidewyde Berckmoes Nederlands Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving, Amsterdam



Maruna (2001): Making Good

- An important theory about desistance of general offenders is the theory of Maruna
- Individuals strive for a coherent self-narrative
 - Desisting offenders need to bridge the gap between their criminal past and their current self
 - Convince themselves and others that they now can be trusted
 - In this theory identity change is important
- Desistance is linked to a Redemption narrative among general offenders
 - Personal control over one's destiny (agency)
 - Rewrite shameful past as necessary prelude to a worthy live (identity change)
 - Desire to give something back to society (generativity)



Desistance among sex offenders

- To what extent do results from studies on general offenders generalize to specific sub-populations, like sex offenders?
- Small, but growing, literature on the role of agency and identity change in the desistance process of men convicted for sexual offenses.
 - Thus far, extant research findings among sex offenders are inconclusive
- Current research question:

How do men convicted of sex offenses narrate their desistance?



Methodology and Sample

- 4 Rehabilitation centres
- Selection criteria:
 - Convicted of a sexual offense
 - Conditionally released
 - Not living in a residential setting
 - In the community for at least one year
- In-depth interviews at their homes (3-6 hours)
- Written impression (observation)
- Deductive and inductive analysis of these interviews



		Age			Time in	
	Name	(at	Victim sex		Residental	Time in
	(Alias)	interview)	offense	Measure	Treatment	community
1	Arthur	60	Child	VI	21	19
2	Briek	56	Child	VI+TBS	24	95
3	Cyriel	52	Child	TBS	-	34
4	Emiel	71	Child	VI	27	28
5	Fons	62	Child	VI+TBS	26	30
6	Gust	56	Child	VI	25	34
7	Tobias	51	Child	ET+TBS	34	15
8	Kamiel	48	Child	ET	-	40
9	Lowie	46	Child	VI	21	11
10	Marijn	52	Child	ET+VI	12	36
11	Neel	46	Child	VI	20	22
12	Pepijn	62	Child	VI	20	7
13	Thieu	56	Child	VI+TBS	24	28
14	Valère	47	Child	VI+TBS	30	49
15	Xavier	62	Child	ET+TBS	-	55
16	Jef	50	Child	VI+TBS	28	47
17	Boris	45	Child	VI+TBS	24	19
18	Cesar	45	Child	VI	20	42
19	Ernest	59	Child	ET+VI	-	61

Average time in residential treatment: 24 months

Average time in the community: 35 months



How do sex offenders narrate their desistance?

Boris:

- 'I choose the residential approach to limit my chances of relapsing. Therapy has been a
 great help in that. Especially the offense chain helps a lot, because you recognize the
 steps, that happened in the past, and you know 'Oh, I have to be careful here, here I have
 to take action, to take another direction'
- 'Also, I have decided not to want to do it actually ... I cannot say 100%, you can never say that, but I can say 85%. There is always a chance that you again will do ... You can never say that you will never do something wrong.'
- 'Right now I only think about my family ... I take care of my family and my family is number one'
- 'As long as my family is there to support me, it will be allright'



How do sex offenders narrate their desistance?

Marijn:

- 'Because in my head it is clear, that I am not really attracted to children, that alone comforts me. Thus, ehh, thus in that way I am not like that. I am not a core pedophile.'
- 'I have kept all newspaper clippings, because, well … I will never want to really close it, because I … don't want it ever to happen again. … I cannot forget this. … I mean, … this is a backpack [burden] that you carry with you.'
- 'I don't allow myself to be alone with youths'
- 'My biggest advantage is that I have much stronger friendships ... likely because the many therapies that I took, I am able to speak more easily and be more open. Also about my feelings and I can do that with them. And ... at least one of the two, knows me so well that even if I text her, she can almost read between the lines whether I am doing allright or not'



Focus on behavior and agency

- Respondents' desisting narratives are about behavior: recognizing signals and how to respond to these signals
 - Boris: 'because you recognize the steps, that happened in the past, and you know 'Oh, I have to be careful here, here I have to take action, to take another direction'
 - 'You have a setback, alarm bells go off, it is built in ... like, 'oh, beware'
 - 'You learn to arm yourself against it'
 - 'The head knows what to do and what not to do'
- In their narratives respondents emphasize agency
 - Boris: 'I have decided not to want to do it'
 - 'So ... that's what I told myself ... I will not set the fox to keep the geese.'
- Their agency is related to behavior -> chose to behave differently



Self raised Barriers

- Respondents raise barriers to prevent relapse
 - Marijn: 'I don't allow myself to be alone with youths'
 - 'I distance myself from anything that is youths at this point, ... children I keep away from them.'
 - 'I don't go to the swimmingpool on Wednesday afternoon'
 - 'I won't play Santa Claus'
 - 'If children entered the bus, I would hop off immediately. And then take another bus.'
 - 'if a child fell on the street, I would leave it lying there'
- Sometimes these barriers even have a physical component:
 - Marijn: Newspaperclipping
 - Necklace: 'the red is to warn me, like ... think of your future and, ..yeah, it it is ... blood and and danger and and ... It symbolizes a lot. It is really my final resort'
 - Pasword: 'That you know, that is where you came from, right. 'Beware!'



No focus on identity, yet continuity in risk

- Respondents don't mention identity change
- They reject the pedophile identity
 - Marijn: that I am not really attracted to children, that alone comforts me. Thus, ehh, thus in that way I am not like that. I am not a core pedophile'
 - 'I am not a pedophile'
- Clear distinction between identity and behavior
 - 'I am certainly not a pedophile, I only committed sexual offences'
- However, they voice that they have to stay alert to signals
 - 'That what happened, it will remain ajar, for everyone.'
 - 'I must always stay alert'
 - 'Never say never'
 - Boris: 'I cannot say 100%, you can never say that, but I can say 85%.



Explaining the behavioral script

- Therapy talk?
- Perhaps, but deeply internalized
 - Embraced by all
 - Even after several hours of interviewing
 - Not only positive about therapy itself



Explaining the behavioral script

- Why focus on behavior instead of identity?
 - Moral distance between child molester and conventional identity
 - The gap to be bridged is too wide
 - Belgian context the Dutroux case
 - Social exclusion
- Why focus on staying alert to signals?
 - Desire for social inclusion
 - They stress they stay alert to prevent relapse
 - And invite others to stay alert with them
 - This increases the credibiltiy of their desistance narrative



Questions

LdeKruijff@nscr.nl

ABlokland@nscr.nl