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ARTICLES

Articles édités

1. Ducro, C., Telle, E., & Pham, T. (2020)

Taux de récidive des délinquants sexuels libérés du système judiciaire belge francophone.

Acta Psychiatrica Belgica, 120(1), 43-49.

2. Eloir, J., Ducro, C., & Nandrino, J-L. (2020)

Determining sexual offenders profiles from life trajectories.

Sexual Abuse : Journal of Research and Treatment, 32(5), 521-542.

3. Lavallée, A., Gandolphe, M-C., Saloppé, X., Ott, L., Pham, T., & Nandrino, J-L. (2020)

Characterisation of self-defining memories in criminals with antisocial personality disorder.

Memory, 28, 1123-1135.

TAUX DE RÉCIDIVE DES DÉLINQUANTS SEXUELS LIBÉRÉS DU SYSTÈME JUDICIAIRE BELGE FRANCOPHONE

RECIDIVISM RATES OF SEX OFFENDERS RELEASED
FROM THE FRENCH BELGIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

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Résumé

La présente étude a pour objectif d'évaluer les taux de récidive des Auteurs d'Infractions à Caractère Sexuel (ACIS) et d'identifier des sous-groupes d'ACIS « plus à risque » sur deux périodes de suivi : l'une de 5 ans, période souvent recensée dans les études internationales et une période plus longue d'environ 10 ans. Pour ce faire, les taux de récidive ont été évalués auprès d'une cohorte de 346 ACIS libérés au sein de la communauté en Belgique francophone. Les taux de récidive générale sont de 17,92 % pour une période de suivi de 5 ans et de 25,14 % pour une période de suivi d'environ 10 ans. Concernant la récidive sexuelle, les taux varient pour les deux périodes de 6,65 % à 12,72 %. Notons donc que ces taux augmentent considérablement au cours des 6 à 10 ans de libération et qu'au cours de cette même période se dessinent des profils d'ACIS récidivant davantage et plus rapidement.

Mots-clés : taux de récidive, délinquants sexuels, type de libération, type de victimes.

Summary

The aim of this study was to measure sex offender recidivism rates with greater accuracy and to identify subgroups of “higher risk” offenders, to meet demands by decision-makers, professionals, and the general public for better institutional and clinical management of these individuals. To this end, general, sexual, violent non-sexual, and non-violent non-sexual recidivism rates were evaluated for a cohort of 346 sex offenders released into the French Belgian community over the course of the longest possible follow-up period, including at five and ten years’ post-release. General recidivism was at 17.92 % at five years and at 25.14 % at ten. Sexual recidivism, instead, was at 6.65 % and 12.72 %, respectively. Rates increased considerably in the six to ten years’ post-release and, over this period, profiles emerged of sex offenders who relapsed sooner than others.

Key words: recidivism rates, sex offenders, release type, type of victims.

Samenvatting

Het doel van deze studie is om de recidivecijfers van zedendelinquenten met grotere nauwkeurigheid te meten en om subgroepen van daders met een “hoger risico” te identificeren gedurende twee follow-up termijnen : één van 5 jaar (periode die vaak wordt geïdentificeerd in internationale studies) en één langere van ongeveer 10 jaar.

Om dit te doen, werden recidivecijfers beoordeeld in een cohort van 346 vrijgegeven zedendelinquenten in Franstalig België. Algemene recidivecijfers zijn 17,92 % voor een follow-up termijn van 5 jaar en 25,14 % voor een termijn van 10 jaar. Seksuele recidivecijfers variëren daarentegen voor beide periodes van 6,65 % tot 12,72 %. Opgemerkt moet worden dat deze percentages aanzienlijk stijgen gedurende de 6 tot 10 jaar van vrijlating en dat gedurende dezelfde periode de profielen van zedendelinquenten steeds meer en sneller opnieuw hervallen.

Trefwoorden : recidivecijfers, zedendelinquenten, soort van vrijlating, soort slachtoffers.

Determining Sexual Offender Profiles From Life Trajectories

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Abstract

To study qualitatively the development of a heteroaggressive behavior, we applied retrospective analytical method based on categorization of life events. The aim of this study was to establish the life trajectories of sexual offenders through interviews with second sources: the inmate's relatives and psychologists. The life trajectories of incarcerated sexual offenders were retraced to build individual life charts. These life charts grouped individual life events into four main domains: health, life events, the relational sphere, and the judicial and prison sphere. In a sample of 40 inmate participants, four different profiles of sex offenders and therefore life trajectories were identified according to the abovementioned domains: (a) "Early life events and behavior disorders" ($n = 14$), (b) "Abandonment issues" ($n = 4$), (c) "Behavior and socioaffective disorders" ($n = 9$), and (d) "Behavioral hyperadaptation and coldness" ($n = 13$). Expert judges classified the life trajectories with satisfactory interjudge agreement ($k = 0.70$). This research has clinical implications for integrating different life events into developmental trajectories and focusing psychological support for the individual.

Keywords

life trajectories, sexual offender, profiles, informants

Introduction

Many studies have tended to identify the profiles of sexual offenders¹ according to the dangerousness or recidivism potential (Brouillette-Alarie & Hanson, 2015), the types of therapies offered to sexual offenders (Glickman, Lemere, & Smith, 2013), the types

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Characterisation of self-defining memories in criminals with antisocial personality disorder

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ABSTRACT

Early aversive events are key factors in the development of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and are known to impact the ability to produce specific autobiographical memories and to modify self-construction. The present study assessed identity construction in forensic inpatients suffering from ASPD by comparing the characteristics (specificity, integration, valence, topic and period) of self-defining memories (SDM) of persons with ASPD hospitalised in a forensic hospital to those of control participants. Offenders with ASPD had difficulty in retrieving purely specific single events and tended to recall memories comprising multiple events. In addition, they produced significantly less meaning-making from their past experiences (low integration). These characteristics of SDM could be due to a defensive process used by offenders with ASPD in which they do not integrate aversive experiences, thereby creating a vicious circle where maladjustment of their personality is maintained.

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Self-defining memories;
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disorder; integration;
specificity

Introduction

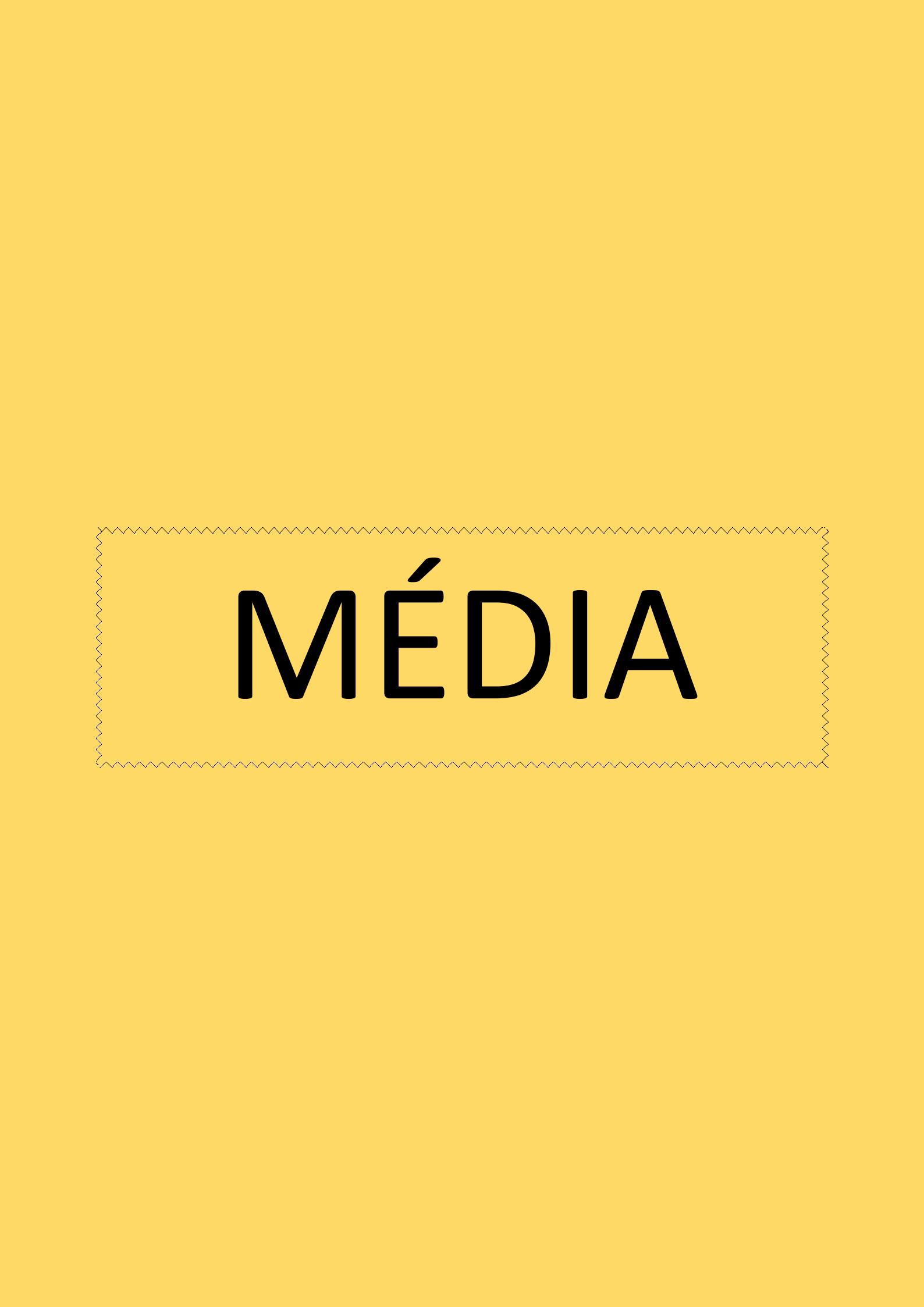
Individuals with antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) are generally self-centered, impulsive and callous, find it difficult to conform to laws or norms, lack empathy and concern for others and encounter difficulties in having a stable relationship (DSM-5- American Psychiatric Association, 2015). ASPD has a prevalence between 0.2% and 3% in the general population. Since individuals with ASPD have difficulties in conforming to laws and norms, the prevalence is particularly high in prisons (Black et al., 2010; Singleton et al., 1998).

Regarding etiology, contemporary views in psychopathology tend to support the core role of the aversive environment (maltreatment, sexual abuse, neglect, etc.) as a factor in the development of antisocial personality disorder (Dargis et al., 2016; Lahey et al., 2003; Poythress et al., 2006). In the study by Afifi et al. (2011), 42% of persons with ASPD reported early physical abuse, 27% emotional abuse, and 24% sexual abuse. The experience of physical maltreatment seems to be one of the best predictors of ASPD (Gobin et al., 2015). In light of the traumatic and criminal life history of offenders with ASPD, we wondered how this violent background may have had an impact in the construction of their self and their identity.

As the self and the personality are notably built through one's life story and the emotions felt during life events (Conway, 2005; Duval et al., 2007; McAdams, 1996), early

and repeated negative experiences, difficulties of behavioural and emotional regulation and problems experienced in integrating social norms might be involved in a disturbance of the identity construction of these individuals. Neves and Pinho (2015, 2018) investigated the characteristics of violent offenders' autobiographical memories. They showed that offenders presented a deficit in retrieving positive specific autobiographical memories, and that their negative autobiographical memories, whatever their period of onset, remained emotionally intense. They hypothesised the involvement of the life story of offenders, who would have experienced particularly negative life events.

Previous studies showed that, in addition to the cognitive and emotional disorders classically described, such traumatic experiences lead to modifications of autobiographical memory and impairments in self-construction and in setting goals in life (Conway & Pleydell-Pearce, 2000). These modifications can influence several dimensions of memory such as their specificity (Edwards et al., 2001; Ogle et al., 2013), meaning-making (Conway & Pleydell-Pearce, 2000; Matthews & Desjardins, 2019), emotional valence (McCrory et al., 2017) and the type of content (Sutherland & Bryant, 2005). One way to explore the processes of self-construction consists in examining specific memories such as self-defining memories (SDM), which are related with identity construction and contribute to



MÉDIA

Comment repérer et se protéger des "pervers narcissiques" ?

Le Figaro - 23-06-2020

Comment repérer et se protéger des «pervers narcissiques»?

PSYCHOLOGIE - Comme il ne s'agit pas d'une pathologie mentale bien définie, elle n'est pas toujours facile à identifier autour de soi.

Par Christine Lamiable

Publié le 23 juin 2020 à 06:00, mis à jour le 23 juin 2020 à 07:16



Le pervers narcissique jouit de la domination qu'il exerce sur ses victimes. 247611121/Victor Moussa - stock.adobe.com

«*Je n'en peux plus de mon chef, c'est un vrai pervers narcissique!*» Il n'est pas rare d'entendre un proche asséner ce genre de diagnostic expéditif, popularisé à la faveur des livres parus sur le sujet ces dernières années. Au risque, peut-être, de laisser penser que nous sommes cernés par ce type de personnalités... Mais est-elle réellement identifiable par le commun des mortels, et surtout aussi fréquente que certains le pensent?

À lire aussi : [«Esprits manipulateurs», la nouvelle série à succès](#)

Le profil du pervers narcissique a été défini à la fin des années 1980 par le psychiatre et psychanalyste français Paul-Claude Racamier. Il se caractérise selon lui par «*le besoin, la capacité et le plaisir de se mettre à l'abri des conflits internes (...), en se faisant valoir au détriment d'un objet manipulé comme un ustensile et un faire-valoir*».

En bref, le pervers narcissique, qui se surestime malgré ses failles, jouit de la domination qu'il exerce sur ses

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