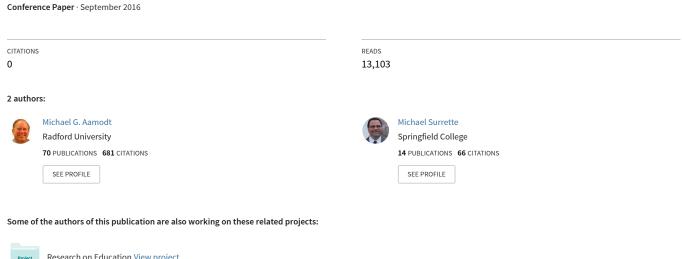
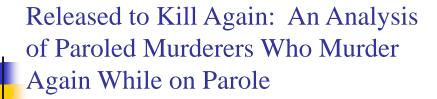
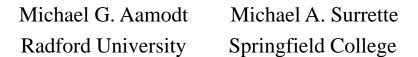
Released to Kill Again: An Analysis of Paroled Murderers Who Murder Again While on Parole



Research on Education View project





Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology, Austin, Texas, September 27, 2016



The Research Idea

- Radford Serial Killer Database
 - Since 1950 (date of last kill)
 - 2,883 serial killers in the United States
- Of those 2,883
 - 478 killed again while on parole for murder (16.6%)
 - 138 killed again while in prison (4.8%)
 - 23 killed while escaped from prison for murder (0.8%)
 - 11 killed while on NGRI release for murder (0.4%)
- 650 (22.5%) killed again after an initial conviction for murder!



Does this mean we should not parole murderers?

- No!
- Our meta-analysis
 - Research articles
 - Federal recidivism reports
 - State recidivism reports
- 33 relevant studies/reports in the U.S.
- 56,948 paroled/released murderers
 - 466 killed while on release/parole
 - Less than 1% (0.82%) killed again!



Number of Murders

	Pre-Parole Kills				
Post-Parole Kills	1	2	3	4+	
1	290	22	9	5	
2	66	4	4	1	
3	30	1	1	0	
4+	31	6	1	0	



Interesting Findings

- From all previous studies on recidivism
 - 466 paroled murderers killed again after release
- We have 478 in our database alone!
- Of the 419 from previous studies falling in the time period of interest (since 1950), only 44 overlap with our database
- That means our serial killer database is missing at least 375 serial killers (defined as two or more kills in separate incidents)
- The other studies are missing at least 434 paroled murderers in the same time period and state of their study
 - Does this mean recidivism studies greatly underestimate the true recidivism rate?
 - Recidivism studies normally limit the follow-up to 3 or 5 years whereas our follow-up period had no limit
 - Our data show that 62% of parolee murders occurred within three years, 73% within five years



Green Standards

- Green v. Missouri Pacific Railroad (1977)
 - 8th Circuit Court of Appeals
- In considering an applicant's criminal history, an employer must take into account
 - The nature of the crime
 - The relevance of the crime to the job in question
 - The amount of time that has passed since the person was released from prison
- Recidivism research does not support the Green factors
 - "Seriousness" of the crime is not related to recidivism
 - Most criminals are not specialists that only commit one type of crime



Langan & Levin (2002)

- Released in 1994
- 3-year period
- Percent rearrested for murder
 - 2.4 Motor vehicle theft
 - 2.0 Burglary
 - 1.6 Assault
 - 1.2 Homicide
 - 1.1 Robbery
 - 0.7 Drug offenses
 - 0.6 Larceny/theft
 - 0.6 Public order offense



Durose, Cooper, & Snyder (2014)

- 404,638 inmates released in 2005 from 30 states
- 5-year period
- Percent rearrested for any crime
 - 84.1 Larceny/motor vehicle theft
 - 81.8 Burglary
 - 77.1 Assault
 - 77.0 Robbery
 - 77.0 Fraud
 - 76.9 Drug offenses
 - 73.6 Public order offense
 - 60.1 Rape
 - 51.2 Homicide



Langan & Levin (2002)

- Released in 1994
- 3-year period
- Percent rearrested for any crime
 - 78.8 Motor vehicle theft
 - 74.6 Larceny/theft
 - 74.0 Burglary
 - 70.2 Robbery
 - 66.7 Drug offenses
 - 66.3 Fraud
 - 65.1 Assault
 - 62.2 Public order offense
 - 46.0 Rape
 - 40.7 Homicide



Method

- Locate names of murderers paroled/released in the U.S. since 1950 who killed after release
 - N = 478
- Collect data on
 - Sex
 - Race
 - Age
 - Method
 - Motive
 - Time from release to murder



When do released murderers kill?

Years Since Parole	N	%	Cumulative %
0	80	19.66	19.66
1	81	19.90	39.56
2	56	13.76	53.32
3	36	8.85	62.16
4	25	6.14	68.30
5	21	5.16	73.46
6	17	4.18	77.64
7	18	4.42	82.06
8	12	2.95	85.01
9	9	2.21	87.22
10	10	2.46	89.68



When do released murderers kill?

Years Since Parole	N	%	Cumulative %
11	10	2.46	92.14
12	5	1.23	93.37
13	5	1.23	94.59
14	3	0.74	95.33
15	1	0.25	95.58
16	2	0.49	96.07
17	2	0.49	96.56
18	2	0.49	97.05
19	3	0.74	97.79
20	3	0.74	98.53
21	0	0.00	98.53



When do released murderers kill?

Years Since Parole	N	%	Cumulative %
22	0	0.00	98.53
23	2	0.49	99.02
24	1	0.25	99.26
25	2	0.49	99.75
26	0	0.00	99.75
27	0	0.00	99.75
28	0	0.00	99.75
29	1	0.25	100.00
30	0	0.00	100.00
31	0	0.00	100.00
32	0	0.00	100.00



Food for Thought

- Reconcile the available data sets
- Network with researchers in the area of Recidivism
- Based on recidivism data from state reports (does not include national studies or academic articles) the median three year rates are:

• Re-arrest 55%

■ Re-incarceration 40%

■ Commit new crime 16%



Food for Thought

- What's the impact on Organizations based on how we define/measure recidivism
 - New crime
 - Rearrested
- Reassess use of criminal record on employee selection



Questions?



Contact Information

Michael G. Aamodt, Ph.D. Professor Emeritus Radford University (202) 280-2172 maamodt@radford.edu

Michael A. Surrette, Ph.D.
Professor
Springfield College
(413) 748-3091
msurrette@springfieldcollege.edu



Citation Information

Aamodt, M. G. & Surrette, M.A. (2016, September). *Released to kill again: An analysis of paroled murderers who murder while on parole.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology, Austin, TX.