**Fact Sheet**

Richard Weinberger of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers makes the following report (see mnatsa.org): Research by Zanderbergen, Levenson, and Hart (2010) considered 330 people on the sex offense registry who lived in different proximities to schools or daycare centers. No significant difference in re-offense rates was found between those who lived 1000, 1500, and 2500 feet from a school or day care center.

Matt R. Nobles, Jill S. Levenson, and Tash J. Youstin, in “Effectiveness of Residence Restrictions in Preventing Sex Offense Recidivism” (*Crimes and Delinquency, 2012),* reported they “used arrest histories in Jacksonville, Florida, to assess the effects of a recently expanded municipal 2,500-foot residence restriction ordinance on sex crimes and sex offense recidivism…No significant differences in city wide sex crimes or recidivist sex crimes were found…The residence restriction did not achieve its intended goal of reducing recidivism…ATSA (Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers) does not support the use of residence restriction laws…There is no research to support the effectiveness of residence restrictions in reducing sexual offense recidivism, and these types of policies often have the unintended consequences that may compromise, rather than promote, public safety.”

All current research has shown that residency restrictions have had little effect on re-offending (committing another sex crime).