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The psychological treatment programs for sex offenders in Korean correctional facilities have been run in basic, advanced and intensive courses depending on the offenders' risk of recidivism and the court-ordered hours to attend the program. As of February 2020, the number of sex offenders who completed either the basic, advanced or intensive course and were discharged from prison since the second half of 2014 were 6,028. The follow up period after discharge from prison was set for maximum five years from January 2015 to February 2020. First, this study observed that the variance in the treatment program (difference between the pre and post-treatment psychometric scores) accorded to the post-treatment direction it predicted, and thus concluded that the correctional treatment program worked effectively. In particular, the most significant effect related to sexual violence was noted in Rape Myth Scale and Child Molestation. Furthermore, based on the fact that the self-esteem scale, in addition to the one measuring subjective wellbeing, displayed relatively larger effect compared to other scales, a conclusion may be drawn that the psychotherapy program made a positive influence to the target group in their perception of themselves and their own, in general. Next, this study analyzed the influence of the psychotherapy on recidivism rate after discharge from prison, as the key part of the analysis. The variables which were likely to affect reoffending, namely wearing 'electronic device', pre 'self-esteem' score, pre 'child molestation' score, and 'Static-99 R-total' were put into the examination as control variables. The study compared the control group's hazards of recidivism, that is, the recidivism hazard, with that of treatment group being the reference group, and found that under the same control variance, the control group's recidivism hazard was 1.29 times higher than that of the treatment group. It indicates that when the order of electronic device, pre-score of self-esteem, child molestation pre-score, Static-99R total are controlled by average, the recidivism hazard is higher in the control group than the treatment group by 29%, which allows a further interpretation that psychological treatment program for sex offenders in prison has a positive impact on the prevention of repeat crime.