

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR POSSIBLE AGGRAVATION AND MITIGATION LANGUAGE FOR RA'S RISK LEVEL CLASSIFICATION

The following are examples of aggravating and mitigating factors not otherwise captured by the actuarial risk instruments, which may increase or decrease the risk the offender poses to the community at large:

### **Aggravating Factors**

- Statements of intent/threat to sexually re-offend
- Past interventions and/or treatment have not deterred sexually deviant behavior
- Pattern of behavior that increases risk for sexual re-offense
  - ◆ Inability to control impulses
  - ◆ Repeated pattern of placing self in high risk situations and/or locations in order to gain access to individuals of similar age/circumstance as prior sex offense victims
  - ◆ Deviant sexual preoccupation/acting out during incarceration
- Documented information that increases risk for sexual re-offense
- Relationship with sex offense victim(s) was established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization
- Offender used a position of community trust (e.g. coach, teacher, group leader, clergy, or police officer) to gain access to sex offense victim(s).

### **Mitigating Factors:**

- Familial or known sex offense victim(s)
- Current offense is not sexual in nature
- Previously released or classified as a Risk Level 1
- 24-hour supervised placement
- Disability or terminal illness that decreases ability to sexually re-offend
- Non-contact sex offense (e.g. possession of pornographic depictions)
- Sexual offending appears opportunistic in nature

### **Additional factors considered by RA – Juvenile Sub-Committee:**

- 24 months parole/probation supervision
- Understands risk factors (vulnerabilities) and risk management strategies (protective factors)
- Support services through other DSHS Administrations (DDA, CA) to include housing and treatment