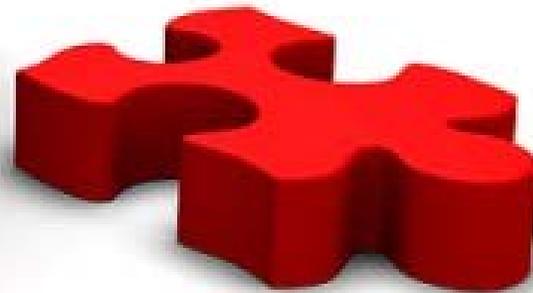




Static-99R Training

Washington State Department of Corrections
Jacob Bezanson and Jeff Landon.





Why Assess Risk?

- Promoting public safety
- Routine interventions
- Targeting scarce resources
 - Officer time
 - Treatment
- Exceptional measures



Why Assess Risk?

- ▶ Risk Need Responsivity Model (**RNR**)

- ▶ **Risk**: Who should be targeted to receive the most resources

- ▶ **Need**: What should be targeted in treatment to have the greatest impact on recidivism.

- ▶ **Responsivity**: How should treatment be delivered

*Using validated assessments allows for the accurate adherence to these principals, and a common standardized vocabulary to communicate risk.



The How and Why of Assessment QA

- ▶ Need to stay calibrated to ensure we are treating the right people, targeting the right things and in the right way to ensure we continue to positively impact community safety.
 - ▶ Interrater Rater Reliability Exercises with assessments
 - ▶ Frequency of assessments
 - ▶ Training, collaboration, consultation on what criminogenic needs look like and how to treat them on an individual basis.
- ▶ Develop and maintain standards of assessment and treatment based on best practices



Static, Stable, and Acute Risk Factors Definitions

- ▶ Static – Non-changeable life factors that relate to risk for sexual recidivism, generally historical in nature
- ▶ Stable – Personality characteristics, skill deficits, and learned behaviors that relate to risk for sexual recidivism that may be changed through intervention
- ▶ Acute – Risk factors of short or unstable temporal duration that can change rapidly, generally as a result of environmental or intra-personal conditions



Sex Offender Risk Assessment

Basis for STATIC-99(R)/STATIC-2002(R)

STATIC (unchangeable) factors

- prior sex offenses
- age
- any extra-familial victims
- any male victims

Three Generations of Risk Assessment

Bonta (1996)

- ▶ First Generation = "Clinical Judgment"
 - ▶ Unstructured, Non-replicable, Personal Discretion
 - ▶ Based on experience and level of knowledge of the literature
 - ▶ Non-standard (even within same institution)
 - ▶ Level of prediction little better than chance
- ▶ Second Generation = "Actuarial Assessment"
 - ▶ Static, Actuarial, Structured, Replicable, Less open to Interpretation
 - ▶ Based on factors empirically related to recidivism
 - ▶ Standardized assessment, "Static" - Cannot measure change
 - ▶ "Moderate" Levels of prediction, ROC's upper 60's to lower 70's
- ▶ Third Generation = "Dynamic Assessment"
 - ▶ Based on factors empirically related to recidivism
 - ▶ Standardized assessment, Measures change
 - ▶ Actuarial measure with dynamic factors

Three Linked Research Projects

The First: Meta-analytic Reviews

R. Karl Hanson and Colleagues

Public Safety Canada

- ▶ Hanson & Bussière, 1996, 1998
 - ▶ Static risk factors
- ▶ Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2004, 2005
 - ▶ Promising stable risk factors
- ▶ Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2007, 2009
 - ▶ Risk assessments



Three Linked Research Projects

The Second: Dynamic Predictors 1998, 2000

- File review study
- Interviewed the supervising officer
- $n = 208$ community sexual recidivists
- $n = 201$ community sexual non-recidivists
- Canada-wide study
- Federal parole and Provincial probation



Three Linked Research Projects

The Third: Dynamic Supervision 2000-2007

- ▶ Follow 1000+ in-community sex offenders
 - for a 43 month period
 - prospective design
- ▶ Multiple jurisdictions
- ▶ Continuous intake
 - consecutive new cases
- ▶ Trained officers submitting data
- ▶ American participants = Alaska & Iowa

Who Can I Use This With?

Population	STATIC-99	STABLE-2007	ACUTE-2007
Adult Male Sexual Offenders	✓	✓	✓
Adult offenders with 2 to 10 years offense-free in the community	✓	✓	✓
Juvenile offenders aged 16 & 17	With Caution	With Caution	With Caution
Juvenile offenders less than 16 years	✘	✘	✘
Adult female offenders	Research use only	Research use only	Research use only

DSP Outcomes – (1)– Sexual offenses

“Overall” versus “Different Types – SO's”

	Recidivism Rate	Test	ROC
Overall	7.2%	STATIC-99	.74
	(57/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.76
Extra- familial CM	7.4%	STATIC-99	.74
	(15/202)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.77
Incest	1.7%	STATIC-99	.48
	(3/180)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.58
Rape	9.0%	STATIC-99	.70
	(24/267)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.73



DSP Outcomes – (1)– Sexual offenses

“Overall” versus “Different Types – SO’s”

Stuff to think about

- Overall – both tests are moderately helpful
- Not as good for Incest Offenders – but only “3” recidivists
- Generalizable vs Overfitting

DSP Outcomes – (4)– Sexual offenses “Overall” versus “Conscientious”

	Recidivism Rate	Test	ROC
Overall “Sexual”	7.2% (57/793)	STATIC-99	.74
		S-99 & STABLE-07	.76
Conscientious	6.8% (23/336)	STATIC-99	.81
		S-99 & STABLE-07	.84



DSP Outcomes – (4)– Sexual offenses

“Overall” versus “Conscientious” Stuff to think about

“Conscientious” officers – those who provided all requested data

- Points out need for good training
- Points out need for “management buy-in”
- Findings say – “It works pretty well if you take it seriously”
- Officers have to be careful and consistent

STABLE-2007 adds predictive power

	Recidivism Rate	Test	ROC
Sexual	7.2%	STATIC-99	.74
	(57/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.76
Sexual plus breaches	9.7%	STATIC-99	.69
	(77/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.73
Violent	13.7%	STATIC-99	.71
	(109/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.72
Any Crime	19.3%	STATIC-99	.70
	(153/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.70
Any Crime plus breaches	29.2%	STATIC-99	.69
	(232/793)	S-99 & STABLE-07	.70