

01-01-09

## **Static-99 Template for Probation – Long Version**

Mr. XXX was scored on the Static-99<sup>1</sup>, which is an actuarial measure of risk for sexual offense recidivism. This instrument has been shown to be a moderate predictor of sexual reoffense potential. There have been a large number of studies examining the sexual recidivism rates associated with Static-99 scores. Harris, Helmus, Hanson & Thornton (2008)<sup>2</sup> summarized the results of 18 samples of sexual offenders (N=6,406) drawn from different countries including Canada, the United States, New Zealand, United Kingdom and Western Europe. In the studies used to develop these norms, recidivism was defined as charges in about half of the cases and as convictions in the other half.<sup>3</sup>

These recent studies found that the ability of Static-99 to rank relative risk is reasonably consistent across samples and settings, but the observed recidivism rates vary across samples. Specifically, the average recidivism rates associated with each score are lower in contemporary samples (1990s and more recent) than in the original developmental samples, who were primarily released during the 1970s and 1980s. Consequently, the developers of Static-99 recommend that the original norms be replaced by new norms based on samples that are more recent, more representative, and larger than the original samples. The new sample on which the recidivism rates were derived included a sample of largely untreated sex offenders similar to those offenders in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (n=1,273). There was a 2008 update of the recidivism rates that now applies to scores from 0 to 10+.

On the Static-99 Mr. XXX received a total score of XXX, which places him in the XXXX (**Choose one: Low, Moderate-Low, Moderate-High, or High**) Risk

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<sup>1</sup> Hanson, R.K. & Thornton, D. (2000). Static-99: Improving risk assessments for sex offenders: A comparison of three actuarial scales. Law and Human Behavior, 24, 119-136.

<sup>2</sup> Harris, A. J. R., Helmus, L., Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2008, October). Are new norms needed for Static-99? Paper presented at the 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Atlanta. GA.

<sup>3</sup> Convictions provide a conservative estimate of sexual offending as research has shown that most sexual crimes do not result in charges or convictions, and when protected from prosecution, sexual offenders report they have committed more sexual crimes than they have been caught for. Another important consideration is that risk for reoffense increases as the opportunity time to reoffend increases. Thus, although the new Static-99 norms provide rates for a maximum of a 10-year period, cumulative risk continues to increase after 10 years. This is important because WIC 6600 requires that lifetime risk of reoffense, as indicated by additional criminal sexual behavior, rather than additional arrests, be determined.

Category for being charged or convicted of another sexual offense. The estimated risk for this score on the Static-99 is XXXX over ten years.

**Use the following paragraph instead of the above if the person is ineligible to be scored under Static-99 Coding Rules:**

Current law requires that the risk assessment score on the Static-99 be done for every eligible person (PC, sec. 290.06). Although Mr. XXX is required to register pursuant to Section 290, et seq., he is not eligible to be scored on the Static-99 under the official coding rules of the Static-99. His offense does not fit the criteria for those who can be assessed with this risk assessment tool.