

Static-99

The Static-99 is a research derived actuarial risk assessment tool designed to predict sexual recidivism. It was developed by combining two actuarial risk instruments for sex offenders: the Rapid Risk Assessment for Sex Offender Recidivism (RRASOR) and the Structured Anchored Clinical Judgment-Minimum (SACJ-Min.). The RRASOR was developed in Canada by R. Karl Hanson Ph.D. as a short and easy to use risk assessment. The SACJ-Min was developed by David Thornton Ph.D. in the U.K. The developers combined both instruments to make the Static-99. The Static-99 had improved ability to predict sex offender recidivism over the RRASOR and SACJ-Min.

The Static-99 was developed on three Canadian samples of sex offenders from prisons and forensic mental health hospitals and replicated on a sample of sex offenders from the United Kingdom. Since its development, the Static-99 has become the most widely used and widely replicated risk assessment instrument for adult male sexual offenders. To date, the Static-99 has undergone over 60 replications and predicts sexual recidivism with moderate predictive accuracy. The ten items in the Static-99 include 1) Young age; 2) Single (Ever lived with a lover for at least two years) 3) Index non-sexual violence 4) Prior non-sexual violence 5) Prior sex offenses 6) Prior sentencing dates 7) Any convictions for non-contact sex offenses 8) Any unrelated victims 9) Any stranger victims 10) Any male victims. The Static-99 provides a total risk score that equates to an overall risk level and probability of sexual reconviction in five, ten and fifteen years.

The Static-99 is the instrument that is currently in use by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to designate a parolee as a High Risk Sex Offender (HRSO). This instrument has become the only statewide risk assessment tool for adult males, which is mandated to be used by CDCR to assess every eligible inmate prior to parole and every eligible inmate on parole.