

## Summary of Static-99 Updated Norms Project datasets

\*Studies that have been cleaned and merged for analysis

Blue: Studies coded as pre-selected to be high-risk

Red: Studies coded as routine CSC cases

**\*Allan, M., Grace, R. C., Rutherford, B., & Hudson, S. M. (2007). Psychometric assessment of dynamic risk factors for child molesters. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 19, 347-367.**

The study sample consists of child molesters who completed the prison-based Kia Marama sex offender treatment program in Christchurch, New Zealand.

N = 493

**\*Bartosh, D. L., Garby, T., & Lewis, D., & Gray, S. (2003). Differences in the predictive validity of actuarial risk assessments in relation to sex offender type. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, 47, 422-438.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders released from Arizona Department of Corrections and subject to registration and notification. The Static-99 was scored from file information. Effect sizes are available for the whole sample as well as for the following subgroups: rapists, intra-familial child molesters, extra-familial child molesters, and non-contact offenders. Inter-rater reliability was assessed, although the number of cases coded by two raters was not reported.

N = 186

**\*Bengtson, S., & Långström, N. (2007). Unguided clinical and actuarial assessment of re-offending risk: A direct comparison with sex offenders in Denmark. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 19, 135-153.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders who received a pre-trial forensic psychiatric evaluation. Such evaluations were typically conducted for offenders suspected of mental disorder or mental retardation, offenders deemed high risk by the courts, and those accused of serious offences. The Static-99 was coded from file information and criminal records. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 20 cases.

N = 311

**\*Bigras, J. (2007). La prédiction de la récidive chez les délinquants sexuels [Prediction of recidivism among sex offenders]. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 68 (09). (UMI No. NR30941).**

**Connected to: Proulx, J. (2004). [Static predictors of recidivism among sex offenders assessed in the Quebec Region of the Correctional Service of Canada between 1995 and 2000]. Unpublished raw data.**

The study sample consists of federal offenders incarcerated in Quebec. The Static-99 was scored from file information and offender interviews. Effect sizes for sexual and any recidivism were derived from Bigras' (2007) thesis, while the effect size for violent recidivism was derived from Proulx' (2004) raw data.

N = 487

**\*Boer, A. (2003). *Evaluating the Static-99 and Static-2002 risk scales using Canadian sexual offenders*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom.**

The study sample consists of federal offenders incarcerated in B.C. The Static-99 was scored from file information. Category B sexual offences (as defined in the Static-99 coding rules) were excluded from the definition of sexual recidivism.  
N = 299

**\*Bonta, J., & Yessine, A. K. (2005). [Recidivism data for 124 released sexual offenders from the offenders identified in *The National Flagging System: Identifying and responding to high-risk, violent offenders* (User Report 2005-04). Ottawa: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada]. Unpublished raw data.**

The study sample consists of Canadian offenders flagged as potential Dangerous Offenders by the National Flagging System. The Static-99 was coded from file information.  
N = 158

**\*Cortoni, F., & Nunes, K. L. (2007). *Assessing the effectiveness of the National Sexual Offender Program* (Research Report No. R-183). Unpublished report, Correctional Service of Canada.**

The study sample consists of federal offenders who received the low or moderate intensity National Sexual Offender Treatment Program (implemented in 2000).  
N = 73

**Craig, L. A., Beech, A. R., & Browne, K. D. (2006). Evaluating the predictive accuracy of sex offender risk assessment measures on UK samples: A cross-validation of the Risk Matrix 2000 scales. *Sexual Offender Treatment, 1*(1). Retrieved June 1, 2008 from <http://www.sexual-offender-treatment.org/19.98.html>**

The study sample consists of psychiatric and mentally disordered sex offenders referred to the Regional (Medium) Secure Unit (a forensic psychiatric facility) for assessment.

**Craissati, J., Bierer, K., & South, R. (2008). *What do sex offenders really get up to? Risk prediction, community failure and "sexually risky behaviours" in a nine year follow up study*. Unpublished manuscript.**

The study sample consists of all contact sex offenders on probation in two boroughs in South East London during the study period. The Static-99 was coded from file information. The effect size is available only for Static-99 risk categories (not for individual scores). Effect sizes are available for the overall sample as well as separately for rapists and child molesters. Analyses are also available for the outcome of "sexually risky behaviours," derived from police intelligence.

**\*de Vogel, V., de Ruiter, C., van Beek, D., & Mead, G. (2004). Predictive validity of the SVR-20 and Static-99 in a Dutch sample of treated sex offenders. *Law and Human Behavior, 28*, 235-251.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders on an indeterminate TBS order (they were adjudicated as having diminished criminal responsibility due to severe

psychopathology) in a forensic psychiatric hospital. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having three raters code 30 cases.

N = 121

- \*Eher, R., Rettenberger, M., Schilling, F., & Pfafflin, F. (2008). Failure of Static-99 and SORAG to predict relevant reoffense categories in relevant sexual offender subtypes: A prospective study. *Sexual Offender Treatment, 8(1)*, p. 1-20.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders released from prison in Austria. N = 706 (this is more than double the sample size used in the original study. We seem to have more complete/recent data)

- Endrass, J., Urbaniok, F., Held, L., Vetter, S., & Rossegger, A. (in press). The accuracy of the Static-99 in predicting recidivism in Switzerland. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders on probation in the Canton of Zurich. The Static-99 was coded from file information.

- \*Epperson, D. L. (2003). *Validation of the MnSOST-R, Static-99, and RRASOR with North Dakota Prison and Probation Samples*. Unpublished Technical Assistance Report, North Dakota Division of Parole and Probation.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders in North Dakota who were either incarcerated or on probation.

N = 182

- \*Haag, A. M. (2005). [recidivism data from 198 offenders detained until their warrant expiry date. From: *Do psychological interventions impact on actuarial measures: An analysis of the predictive validity of the Static-99 and Static-2002 on a re-conviction measure of sexual recidivism. Dissertations Abstracts International, 66 (08)*, 4531B. (UMI No. NR05662)]. Unpublished raw data.**

**Subsample used in: Hanson, R. K., Helmus, L., & Thornton, D. (2008). *Predicting recidivism among sexual offenders: A multi-site study of Static-2002*. Manuscript in progress.**

The study sample consists of federal sex offenders detained until their Warrant Expiry Date (the end of their sentence). This group represents 25% of a federal sex offender cohort whose Warrant Expiry Date was in 1995 (the remaining 75% were released prior to their Warrant Expiry Date).

N = 198

- \*Hanson, R. K., Harris, A. J. R., Scott, T., & Helmus, L. (2007). *Assessing the risk of sexual offenders on community supervision: The Dynamic Supervision Project (Corrections Research User Report 2007-05)*. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety Canada.**

**Note: Only a small subset of this sample (< 50 were coded as CSC cases)**

[http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/cor/rep/\\_fl/crp2007-05-en.pdf](http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/cor/rep/_fl/crp2007-05-en.pdf)

The study sample consists of sex offenders supervised in the community in Canada, Alaska, and Iowa. Some offenders were on community supervision after serving a prison sentence. The Static-99 was scored prospectively by the supervising officers. N = 702

**\*Harkins, L., & Beech, A.R. (2007). *Examining the effectiveness of sexual offender treatment using risk band analysis*. Manuscript submitted for publication.**

This sample included offenders from three other studies in the United Kingdom. The first sample consisted of offenders from the mid to late 1990s in Her Majesty's Prison Service's Sex Offender Treatment Programme. The second sample was drawn from a community treatment program in the early 1990s, and the third sample included offenders who underwent community treatment in the late 1990s in West Midlands. The intensity of the treatment varied and treatment dropouts were retained in the sample. Recidivism data was collected from the Home Office Offenders Index and Police National Computer. N = 198

**\*Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., Quinsey, V. L., Lalumiere, M. L., Boer, D., & Lang, C. (2003). A multi-site comparison of actuarial risk instruments for sex offenders. *Psychological Assessment, 15*, 413-425.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders from the following sources: 1) offenders assessed in the Sexual Behaviour Lab in Penetanguishene, who were either incarcerated after the assessment or were released to the community; 2) offenders from the Regional Treatment Centre, located in a maximum security federal institution in Ontario; and 3) offenders from the Regional Psychiatric Centre, a maximum security federal institution in B.C. The Static-99 was coded from file information, with some modifications from the coding rules (personal communication with Grant Harris, October, 2004). Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 10 cases. N = 368

**Hill, A., Habermann, N., Klusmann, D., Berner, W., & Briken, P. (2008). Criminal recidivism in sexual homicide perpetrators. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 52*, 5-20.**

The study sample consists of offenders who committed a sexual homicide. The Static-99 was coded from file information. The effect size is only available for dichotomized risk categories on the Static-99, as opposed to individual scores.

**Johansen, S. H. (2007). Accuracy of predictions of sexual offense recidivism: A comparison of actuarial and clinical methods. *Dissertations Abstracts International, 68* (03), B. (UMI No. 3255527).**

The study sample consists of participants from a prison-based sex offender treatment program. The Static-99 was coded from file information.

**\*Knight, R. A., & Thornton, D. (2007). *Evaluating and improving risk assessment schemes for sexual recidivism: A long-term follow-up of convicted sexual offenders* (Document No. 217618). Submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders referred for evaluation for possible civil commitment at the Massachusetts Treatment Center in Bridgewater. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Recidivism information was obtained from five different sources. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 232 cases.

N = 485

**\*Långström, N. (2004). Accuracy of actuarial procedures for assessment of sexual offender recidivism risk may vary across ethnicity. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 16, 107-120.**

The study sample consists of sex offenders released from prison. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Effect sizes are available for the whole sample as well as separately for the following ethnic groups: Nordic, European, and African/Asian.

N = 1,278

**\*Langton, C. M. (2003). Contrasting approaches to risk assessment with adult male sexual offenders: An evaluation of recidivism prediction schemes and the utility of supplementary clinical information for enhancing predictive accuracy. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 64 (04), 1907B. (UMI No. NQ78052).**

The study sample consists of sex offenders offered treatment at Warkworth Sexual Behaviour Clinic (WSBC), located in a medium security federal institution in Ontario. The Static-99 was coded from file information and criminal records. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two researchers code 25 cases.

N = 354

**Milton, J. (2003). *Care pathways and outcome of mentally disordered sex offenders referred to high secure psychiatric hospitals*. Unpublished M.D. thesis, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom.**

The study sample consists of mentally disordered sex offenders referred to treatment within one of three high security hospitals. The Static-99 was coded from file information.

**\*Saum, S. (2007). A comparison of an actuarial risk prediction measure (Static-99) and a stable dynamic risk prediction measure (Stable-2000) in making risk predictions for a group of sexual offenders. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 68 (03), B. (UMI No. 3255539).**

The study sample consists of sex offenders treated by North Dakota's Department of Human Services. The Static-99 was scored from file information. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 20 cases.

N = 175

**Ternowski, D. R. (2004). *Sex offender treatment: An evaluation of the Stave Lake Correctional Centre Program*. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 66 (06), 3428B. (UMI No. NR03201).**

The study sample consists of sex offenders referred to the Stave Lake Correctional Centre Program, located in a provincial institution in B.C.

**Wilson, R. J., Cortoni, F., & Vermani, M. (2007a). *Circles of support and accountability: A national replication of outcome findings* (Report No. R-185). Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.**

The study sample consists of high-risk sex offenders who were detained in prison until their Warrant Expiry Date (the end of their sentence). One group of offenders participated in Circles of Support and Accountability, while another (matched) group of sex offenders did not.

**Wilson, R. J., Picheca, J. E., & Prinzo, M. (2007b). Evaluating the effectiveness of professionally-facilitated volunteerism in the community-based management of high-risk sexual offenders: Part two – A comparison of recidivism rates. *The Howard Journal*, 46, 327-337.**

The study sample consists of high-risk sex offenders who were detained in prison until their Warrant Expiry Date (the end of their sentence). One group of offenders participated in Circles of Support and Accountability, while another (matched) group of sex offenders did not.

**Wilson, R.J., Leaver, W., & Whealy, G. (2007, November). *Collaborative care: Pairing police supervision and community volunteers to manage risk*. Poster presented at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Diego, CA.**

The study sample consists of high-risk sex offenders who were detained in prison until their Warrant Expiry Date (the end of their sentence).