

Annotated Bibliography of Static-99 Replications

Prepared July, 2008 by Leslie Helmus

Basic study characteristics and effect sizes are summarized elsewhere, in the following tables: Static-99 Replications, Descriptive Information; Static-99 Replications, Sexual Recidivism Effect Sizes; and Static-99 Replications, Effect Sizes for Violent and Any Recidivism. This annotated bibliography provides additional study information not contained in the above tables.

Key concept: In Canada, custodial sentences of two or more years are administered by the federal government. Custodial sentences of less than two years are administered at the provincial level.

Allan, A., Dawson, D., & Allan, M. (2006). Prediction of the risk of male sexual reoffending in Australia. *Australian Psychologist, 41, 60-68.*

The Static-99 study sample consists of a subset of non-Indigenous sex offenders assessed and treated by the Offender Program Branch of Western Australia's Department of Justice. The Static-99 was scored from file information and the scoring was verified by a second researcher, with a consensus developed when required. The dependent variable was non-violent sexual offences, which was defined as sexual offences in the absence of assault causing physical harm. A high threshold was required to demonstrate assault causing physical harm in the sexual offence, requiring support from medical reports, material facts of the case, or sentencing remarks.

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.

Austin, J., Peyton, J., & Johnson, K. D. (2003). *Reliability and validity study of the Static-99/RRASOR sex offender risk assessment instruments: Final report submitted to the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.* Washington, DC: The Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections at the George Washington University.

http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/lib/pccd/stats/pa_soab_final_report.pdf

The study sample consists of two groups of sex offenders paroled in Pennsylvania: one group paroled in 1994-1995, and another paroled in 2000. The Static-99 was scored from file information. The only outcome reported is for any recidivism.

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.

Beech, A. R. (2005, November). *An evaluation of the effectiveness of Static-99 with juveniles*. Paper presented at the annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Salt Lake City, UT.

The study sample consists of juvenile sex offenders referred to G-MAP, an independent community organization that works with youth. The Static-99 was scored from file information.

Beech, A., Friendship, C., Erikson, M., & Hanson, R. K. (2002). *The relationship between static and dynamic risk factors and reconviction in a sample of U.K. child abusers*. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 14, 155-167.

The study sample consists of child molesters in probation-led sex offender treatment programs.

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.

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.

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.

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 both federal and provincial sex offenders identified by Canadian authorities as high risk or potential Dangerous Offenders. Three subsamples include: 1) offenders flagged as potential Dangerous Offenders by the National Flagging System, 2) offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders, and 3) offenders designated as detention failures because they committed a violent reoffence after being detained until their Warrant Expiry Date (the end of their sentence). The Static-99 was coded from file information.

Bright, D., Hoy, A., Murphy, K., Harle, K., Marshall, R., & Senior, J. (2007, June). *Treatment effectiveness: An appraisal of custody based sexual offender treatment programmes in New South Wales*. Presentation at the 3rd Congress on Psychology, Psychiatry, and Law, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The study sample consists of sex offenders treated in one of two prison-based sex offender treatment programs in New South Wales.

Brown, J. A. (2003). A comparison of actuarial methods of predicting sexual dangerousness. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 55 (02), 1068B. (UMI No. 3120894).

The study sample consists sex offenders released from Minnesota prisons in 1988 and 1990. Recidivists were oversampled to increase the base rate of recidivism. This sample is the same as that used to develop the MnSOST-R. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Inter-rater reliability was coded by having two raters code a subset of cases. Inter-rater reliability was high for four cases with complete information (ICC = .97) but dropped substantially when eleven cases with incomplete information were added (ICC = .88).

Caperton, J. D. (2005). Predicting recidivism among sex offenders: Utility of the Static-99, Minnesota Sex Offender Screening Tool – Revised, and the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 66 (09), 5080B. (UMI No. 3190110).

The study sample consists of sex offenders released from the Texas Department of Corrections who were evaluated for potential outpatient civil commitment. Offenders who were subsequently committed as violent sexual predators were excluded from the sample. The Static-99 was coded prior to the offenders' release from prison. Sex

offenders with Category B offences only were scored on the Static-99. Effect sizes are reported for the overall sample, as well as for White offenders and minority offenders.

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 two groups of sex offenders: federal offenders who received the low or moderate intensity National Sexual Offender Treatment Program (implemented in 2000), and untreated federal sex offenders released in the 1990s, prior to the implementation of the National Sexual Offender Treatment Program.

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.

Craissati, J., Webb, L., & Keen, S. (2005). *Personality disordered sex offenders*. Unpublished report, London, UK, Bracton Centre (Oxleas NHS Trust), London Probation Area and Home Office.

The study sample consists of sex offenders on probation in London. The effect size is only available for dichotomized risk categories on the Static-99 (low-risk and high-risk), not for individual scores.

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.

Dempsey, C. (2002). *A comparison of risk assessment instruments with community based sexual offenders*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.

The study sample consists of sex offenders on probation in the Yukon territory. A majority of the sample consists of Aboriginal offenders. The only outcome reported is for any recidivism.

Ducro, C., & Pham, T. (2006). *Evaluation of the SORAG and the Static-99 on Belgian sex offenders committed to a forensic facility*. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 18, 15-26.

The study sample consists of sex offenders committed to a maximum-security hospital after being declared incapable of controlling their actions. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having 2 raters code 25 cases. Effect sizes are available for the overall sample as well as separately for rapists and child molesters.

Dufresne, M.-H. (2005). *Impact de la réussite au traitement de la délinquance sexuelle sur la récidive, en lien avec les scores obtenus au PCL-R, au SORAG et à la Statique-99 [Impact of success in sexual offender treatment on recidivism in relation to scores obtained on the PCL-R, SORAG and Static-99]*. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 67 (05), 4021B. (UMI No. NR14991).

This sample consisted of all sexual offenders who had completed treatment at a medium security institution operated by the Correctional Service of Canada (La Macaza, Quebec). Static-99 was coded retrospectively from file information.

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.

Friendship, C., Mann, R. E., & Beech, A. R. (2003). *Evaluation of a national prison-based treatment program for sexual offenders in England and Wales*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18, 744-759.

The study sample consists of sex offenders sentenced to a minimum of four years incarceration. The Static-99 was coded from demographic and criminal history information. The following three Static-99 items were missing: unrelated victim, stranger victim, and ever lived with a lover for two years. The effect size for the outcome of any recidivism was coded based on frequencies of the four risk categories (not by the individual scores).

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.

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).

Hanson, R. K. (2002). [Evaluation of Manitoba's Secondary Risk Assessment]. Unpublished raw data.

The study sample consists of sex offenders on probation in Manitoba. The Static-99 was coded from file information and criminal records. Some Static-99 items were approximated from the available information.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Hills, A. L. (2003). Assessment, treatment, and recidivism of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders: A comparison of intra-familial and extra-familial male sexual offenders in Saskatchewan. *Masters Abstracts International*, 24 (02), 684B. (UMI No. MQ82620).

The study sample consists of sex offenders in provincial institutions or under community supervision in Regina and Saskatoon. The Static-99 was coded by the offender's probation officer or a case-management officer. The only outcome reported is for any recidivism.

Hood, R., Shute, S., Feilzer, M., & Wilcox, A. (2002). Sex offenders emerging from long-term imprisonment: A study of their long-term reconviction rates and of parole board members' judgments of their risk. *British Journal of Criminology*, 42(2), 371-394.

The study sample consists of sex offenders sentenced to four years or more in prison. The effect size was coded based on frequencies of the four risk categories (not by the individual scores).

Hudson, S. A. (2003). The Static-99 and community notification in Tarrant County. *Masters Abstracts International*, 42 (04), 1168B. (UMI No. 1418170).

The study sample consists of probated sex offenders in Tarrant County (Texas) who were subject to community notification. For one group of offenders, the effect size is only available for dichotomized risk categories on the Static-99 (low-risk and high-risk), not for individual scores. For another group of sex offenders, the effect size was coded based on frequencies of three risk categories (low, moderate, high).

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.

Kropp, P. R. (2000, November). *The Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP)*. Paper presented at the 26th annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Diego, CA.

The study sample consists of federal sex offenders. The sample was selected with an artificial base rate of sexual recidivism. Interrater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 50 cases.

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.

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.

Looman, J., Hammond, E., & Abracen, J. (2005). *A test of Doren (2004) dimensions of risk model in a sample of high risk sexual offenders*. Unpublished manuscript, Regional Treatment Centre, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Cited from: Helmus, L. M. D. (2007). *A multi-site comparison of the validity and utility of the Static-99 and Static-2002 for risk assessment with sexual offenders*. Unpublished B.A. thesis, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The study sample consists of sex offenders assessed or treated at the Regional Treatment Centre's Sex Offender Treatment Program, located in a maximum security federal prison in Ontario. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 26 cases.

Marghem, B. (2007, September). *Évaluation du risqué de récidive en Clinique Évaluative à la Prison de Tournai* [Evaluating the risk for recidivism at Tournai Prison's Evaluation Clinic]. Presentation at 4th Congrès International Francophone sur L'agression Sexuelle, Paris.

Sexual offenders in this sample were released from Tournai Prison. Static-99 was scored retrospectively from files by psychologists using the Harris et al. (2003) coding rules.

McGrath, R. J., Hoke, S. E., Livingston, J. A., & Cumming, G. F. (2001, November). *The Vermont Assessment of Sex-Offender Risk (VASOR): An initial reliability and validity study*. Presentation at the annual Research

and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Antonio, TX.

The study sample consists of sex offenders who were incarcerated in Vermont.

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.

Montana, S., & Thompson, G. (2005, November). *Risk assessment for priest sex offenders: Developing a risk assessment tool to measure relapse risk*. Paper presented at the annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Salt Lake City, UT.

The study sample consists of priests who sexually assaulted children and were treated at the St. Luke Institute.

Morton, K. E. (2003). [Raw data from Psychometric properties of four risk assessment measures with male adolescent sexual offenders. *Dissertations Abstracts International*, 41 (06), 1833. (UMI No. MQ79677)]. Unpublished raw data.

The study sample consists of adolescent sex offenders assessed by the SAFE-T program, a specialized community-based assessment and treatment program in Ontario. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having two raters code 18 cases.

Nicholaichuk, T. (2001, November). *The comparison of two standardized risk assessment instruments in a sample of Canadian Aboriginal sexual offenders*. Paper presented at the annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Antonio, TX.

The study sample consists of sex offenders treated at the Clearwater sex offender treatment program, located in a federal maximum-security forensic mental health facility. Effect sizes are available for the overall sample as well as separately for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. Effect sizes are available only for Static-99 risk categories (not for individual scores).

Nunes, K. L., Firestone, P., Bradford, J. M., Greenberg, D. M. & Broom, I. (2002). *A comparison of modified versions of the Static-99 and the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG)*. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 14, 253-269.

The study sample consists of contact sex offenders assessed at the Royal Ottawa Hospital's Sexual Behaviours Clinic. There was insufficient information to code

convictions for a non-contact offence. Additionally, the criteria used to code the item for living with a partner for two or more years was whether or not the offender had ever been married.

Poole, D., Liedecke, D., & Marbibi, M. (2000). *Risk assessment and recidivism in juvenile sexual offenders: A validation study of the Static-99*. TX: Texas Youth Commission.

The study sample consists of juvenile sex offenders in Texas who were placed in a secure facility. The Static-99 was coded from file information.

Rettenberger, M., & Eher, R. (2006). Actuarial assessment of sex offender recidivism risk: A validation of the German version of the Static-99. *Sexual Offender Treatment, 1*(3), 1- 11. Retrieved June 1, 2008 from <http://www.sexual-offender-treatment.org/51.0.html>

The study sample consists of sex offenders who were released either from prison or from secure forensic psychiatric settings. The Static-99 was coded from file information. Inter-rater reliability was assessed by having four raters code 27 cases.

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.

Seager, J. A., Jellicoe, D., & Dhaliwal, G. K. (2004). Refusers, dropouts, and completers: Measuring sex offender treatment efficacy. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 48*, 600-612.

The study sample consists of sex offenders from a medium security federal institution. Non-contact sex offenders were excluded. A large portion of the sample was Aboriginal. The Static-99 was coded from file information. The effect size is only available for dichotomized risk categories on the Static-99 (low-risk and high-risk), not for individual scores.

Skelton, A., Riley, D., Wales, D., & Vess, J. (2006). Assessing risk for sexual offenders in New Zealand: Development and validation of a computer-scored risk measure. *Journal of Sexual Aggression, 12*, 277-286.

The study sample consists of sex offenders released from prison. The Static-99 was scored via a computerized system, based on file information. Due to missing information, a 7-item version of the Static-99 was used, omitting the following items: unrelated victim, stranger victim, and ever lived with a lover for at least two years.

Song, L., & Lieb, R. (1994). [Recidivism data for the study of Washington State's sentencing alternative for sex offenders]. Unpublished raw data.

The study sample consists of sex offenders from Washington State who met the eligibility requirements for the Special Sex Offender Sentencing Alternative. The Static-99 was coded from information included in a pre-existing data set.

Soothill, K., Harman, J., Francis, B., & Kirby, S. (2005). Identifying future repeat danger from sexual offenders against children: A focus on those convicted and those strongly suspected of such crime. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*, *16*, 225-247.

The study sample consists of all individuals in a county whom the police believed were guilty of a sexual offence against children. Approximately half of these individuals were convicted of the offence. Information on whether the suspects had lived with a lover for two years was missing. The effect size was coded based on frequencies of the four risk categories (not by the individual scores). Effect sizes are available for the overall sample as well as separately for the convicted and non-convicted offenders.

Stadtland, C., Hollweg, M., Kleindienst, N., Dietl, J., Reich, U., & Nedopil, N. (2005). Risk assessment and prediction of violent and sexual recidivism in sex offenders: Long-term predictive validity of four risk assessment instruments. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, *16*, 92-108.

The study sample consists of sex offenders in Germany, excluding offenders who were found Not Guilty due to Insanity or who had a severe mental disorder.

Stalans, L. J., Seng, M., & Yarnold, P. R. (2002). *Long-term impact evaluation of specialized sex offender probation programs in Lake, DuPage and Winnebago counties*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/Long-termDuPageWinnebago.pdf>

The study sample consists of sex offenders on probation in DuPage, Lake, and Winnebago counties in Illinois. Some of these offenders participated in specialized sex offender probation programs. The effect size is only available for dichotomized risk categories on the Static-99 (low-risk and high-risk), not for individual scores.

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.

Thornton, D. (2000). [Recidivism information for 110 sexual offenders released from HM Prison Service during the 1990s]. Unpublished raw data.

Most of the sexual offenders in this sample had participated in a treatment program offered by Her Majesty's Prison Service (England and Wales). Data was available for risk categories, not individual scores.

Thornton, D. (2002). Constructing and testing a framework for dynamic risk assessment. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 14*, 139-153.

The study sample consists of sex offenders who participated in the National Sex Offender Treatment Program. The Static-99 was coded when the offenders were assessed prior to program participation. All recidivists were included in the study but non-recidivists were only included if they had a minimum follow-up period of 18 months, which would artificially increase the base rate of recidivism.

Thornton, D., & Knight, R. (2006). [Actuarial risk scales for sexual offenders referred to Bridgewater Treatment Center: 5 year follow-up]. Unpublished raw data.

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.

Tough, S. E. (2001). Validation of two standardized risk assessments (RRASOR, 1997; Static-99, 1999) on a sample of adult males who are developmentally disabled with significant cognitive deficits. *Masters Abstracts International, 39* (06), 1626B. (UMI No. MQ58817).

The study sample consists of developmentally disabled sex offenders with significant cognitive deficits who were receiving services from the Behaviour Management Services of the Mental Health Program at York Central Hospital in Ontario. The Static-99 was coded in two different ways: 1) with the original coding rules, and 2) with a version of the coding rules that was modified to accommodate the fact that many sexual offences committed by developmentally disabled offenders are not dealt with through the traditional criminal justice system. Effect sizes are presented for both the standard coding and the modified coding.

Watanabe, K., Yokota, K., Yoshimoto, K., Ihara, N., & Fujita, G. (2007). Recidivism in child rapists: Identifying high risk factors. Unpublished manuscript, National Research Institute of Police Science, Toyko, Japan.

The study sample consists of child rapists (victims less than 13 years old) in Japan.

Wilcox, D., Beech, A. R., Markall, H. F., & Blacker, J. (2008). [Actuarial risk assessment and recidivism for 27 intellectually disabled sexual offenders assessed at the West Midlands Probation Service between 1994 and 2002]. Unpublished raw data.

The study sample consists of intellectually disabled sex offenders on probation in West Midlands. The Static-99 was rated from file information and, occasionally, from contacts with treatment facilitators.

Williams, J. D. (2007). Juvenile sex offenders: Predictors of recidivism. *Dissertations Abstracts International, 68* (05), A. (UMI No. 3265532).

The study sample consists of juvenile sex offenders (ages 10-17) from the Texas Youth Commission. Two items were excluded: age and ever lived with a lover for two years. The Static-99 was coded from file information.

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.