

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF STATIC-99 AND STATIC-99R SCORES IN SEVERAL RECENT UNITED STATES SAMPLES

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Abstract

The Static-99 and Static-99R are tools to facilitate assessment of sex-offender recidivism risk. This article has a modest goal: to make frequency data available to researchers. We present frequency data for samples of people assessed in relation to sexually violent predator acts in three states (Virginia, Florida, and Texas). No recidivism data are reported herein. Tables and graphs facilitate comparisons of Static-99 to Static-99R scores for the same groups of subjects (Texas data) and sequential groups of subjects (Florida data). Additional comparisons are provided for relevant samples across states, and for Texas subjects at three different stages of the SVP assessment process. Comparisons to “norm” groups at www.static99.org are presented, with cautions not to use these data to guide which comparison group to choose for an individual risk assessment.

Keywords: Static-99, Static-99R, risk assessment, sexual recidivism, sexually violent predator

Introduction

The instruments in the Static-99 group (see www.static99.org)¹ are the most frequently used and most widely researched actuarial instruments for assessing sex-offender

¹ Helmus, Hanson, and Thornton (2009) declare that www.static99.org is the “Static-99 official website.”

recidivism risk (Helmus, Hanson, & Thornton, 2009). The Static-99 includes 10 items assessing static, historical factors (such as offense history, marital history, and victim gender). The predictive accuracy of the Static-99 was originally expressed in terms of relative risk (Hanson & Thornton, 2000). Relative risk refers to an offender's risk level compared to other offenders. Correlation coefficients, Area-under-the-Curve values (AUC), mean differences (Cohen's *d*), and regression coefficients have been used to identify the accuracy of relative-risk estimates (Helmus, 2009; Helmus, Hanson, & Thornton, 2009).

A revised version, Static-99R, was developed in 2009. Up-to-date overviews of both instruments, along with links to research, coding rules, etc., are readily available at www.static99.org. Because those resources are frequently updated, we encourage readers to utilize that website for background understanding of the instruments, beyond the following excerpt from "Static-99R Reporting Template: Routine Samples" at www.static99.org:

Static-99R . . . is an actuarial measure of relative risk for sexual offense recidivism. Given that Static-99R was found to fully incorporate the relationship between age at release and sexual recidivism, whereas the original Static-99 scale did not (Helmus, 2009), the developers of Static-99 recommend that the revised version of the scale (Static-99R) replace Static-99 in all contexts where it is used. Static-99R has shown moderate accuracy in ranking offenders according to their relative risk for sexual recidivism. . . . There have been a large number of studies examining the absolute sexual recidivism rates associated with Static-99 scores. Helmus (2009) combined 28 Static-99 replication studies and was able to calculate Static-99R scores for 23 of these samples. The samples ($n = 8,139$) were drawn from Canada, the United States, United Kingdom, western Europe and New Zealand. Recidivism was defined as charges in about half of these studies and as convictions in the other half. . . . Although the relative risk was consistent across studies, the observed recidivism base rates varied considerably across samples based on factors not measured by Static-99R. . . . In applying the recidivism norms it is ideal to use local norms that are applicable to the group of offenders to which this offender most closely resembles. Given that these norms are not often available, the routine sample will usually reflect the most appropriate recidivism rates as they are representative of typical sex offenders in correctional systems.

Although, as mentioned above, the Static-99R samples include 8,139 subjects, the routine sample, which "will usually reflect the most appropriate recidivism rates" (see above), consisted of 2,406 subjects. Just over half of them (1,278) were Swedish samples. The routine samples include only two U.S. samples (Bartosh, Garby, Lewis, & Gray, 2003; Epperson, 2003), totaling 240 subjects. Only one of those two studies (Bartosh et al., 2003) has been published in a peer-reviewed journal. If an evaluator in a sexually violent predator (SVP) case in the United States uses the Static-99R as a

risk-assessment tool, a fair question would be, “How many subjects in the routine comparison group were (a) released from a U.S. prison and (b) included in a research study that was described in detail in a peer-reviewed publication?” The answer is “90.”

Although many conclusions regarding risk for sexual recidivism require research that has not yet been completed in the United States, various state agencies have been compiling meaningful data on the Static-99 for over a decade. In this article, we report frequency distributions for Static-99 and Static-99R for several U.S. states. For some samples, it has been possible to retrospectively score the Static-99R from existing databases.

Data presented here do not show recidivism rates. We strongly encourage readers to pay close attention to the descriptions of the research samples, as there is considerable variation across samples.

Method and Results

Virginia

In April 2003, Virginia implemented a systematic risk-assessment process to assess sexual offenders who are nearing release and who meet specific statutory criteria. Virginia Code 37.2-900 – 920 specifies that offenders serving time for a predicate sex offense are screened using the Static-99² prior to their release, to determine if they appear to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator. Cut-off scores are currently being used to determine which cases are referred for a full evaluation. Scorers are psychologists in the Sex Offender Screening and Assessment Unit who have been specifically trained to extract and collect information and score the instruments with particular rigor. One Static-99 is completed per offender for these purposes. The Static-99 is also used to screen offenders for sex-offender programming. The summary below includes only those Static scores derived for the purposes of the Sexually Violent Predator Act for offenders with release dates between July 2006 and March 2011.

Table 1 presents Static-99 scores for sex offenders with release dates from July 2006 through March 2011. This is a prison sample that has not been pre-selected, other than the fact that each has been convicted of a qualifying sexual offense.

² Virginia began using the Static-99 for this purpose in July 2006. Before that, the Rapid Risk for Sex Offender Recidivism (RRASOR; Hanson & Thornton, 2000) was used.

Table 1

Static-99 Scores for Sex Offenders Nearing Release from Virginia Prisons (VA)

Score	N	%
0	266	9.7
1	430	15.7
2	547	20.0
3	539	19.7
4	368	13.5
5	252	9.2
6	178	6.5
7	105	3.8
8	33	1.2
9	13	0.5
10	1	0.0
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	2732	100.0

Florida

Florida's Sexually Violent Predator Program (SVPP) was created by the Florida Legislature in 1998 as part of the Involuntary Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators Act, Chapter 394, Part V, Florida Statutes. In order to administer the Act, the program implemented a multistage, systematic evaluation process to assess offenders nearing release from correctional, juvenile, or state hospital settings.

For all referrals to SVPP, a master's level program staff member examines each offender file and gathers additional information that may be relevant to SVP criteria. Completed files are then screened by members of the SVPP Multidisciplinary Team; these are licensed psychologists with specialized training in sex-offender assessment.³ The purpose of the screening is to make a preliminary determination of whether the individual appears to meet the statutory criteria for involuntary civil commitment as a Sexually Violent Predator (SVP). It is during this stage that certain offenders are recommended for a more comprehensive SVP evaluation by a field evaluator. Field evaluators are licensed psychologists or psychiatrists in independent practice with specialized training and experience in sex-offender risk assessment who are contracted with the program to: (a) meet with the referred offender and offer a clinical interview (which the offender can accept or decline); (b) complete a comprehensive SVP

³ According to Florida Administrative Rule 65E-25, the multidisciplinary team consists of "the licensed psychologist(s) or psychiatrist(s) who conduct the initial assessment or who review the complete assessment and evaluation file, and, if a clinical evaluation is conducted, the licensed psychologist(s) or psychiatrist(s) who perform the clinical evaluation."

evaluation⁴; and, (c) render an opinion as to whether the offender appears to meet statutory criteria for commitment as a sexually violent predator.

In Florida, an offender referred for a face-to-face assessment will receive at least one full evaluation from a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist under contract with SVPP. If an evaluator expresses the affirmative opinion that an offender meets SVP criteria, that offender is then referred to a second evaluator. Individuals receiving a negative opinion (does not meet criteria) may or may not be referred for additional evaluation. The SVPP Multidisciplinary Team reviews all evaluations and makes recommendations to the State Attorneys as to whether or not to file a civil commitment petition.

Approximately 10% of all cases referred to SVPP are referred for a face-to-face evaluation. The Multidisciplinary Team recommends commitment for approximately 4% of all cases referred to SVPP. Approximately 2% of all referrals to SVPP result in court-ordered civil commitment. Most offenders found to be Sexually Violent Predators by the courts are committed to the Florida Civil Commitment Center (FCCC). In a smaller number of cases, the court approves a settlement agreement involving conditional release. Conditional release agreements typically involve the court issuing a commitment order, but simultaneously suspending that order so that the individual has an opportunity to demonstrate compliance with terms and conditions.

Each full evaluation includes actuarial risk assessment. Evaluators used the Static-99 until its developers recommended use of the Static-99R. Only evaluated offenders have Static-99 (or 99R) scores. Since the inception of the program, 3,426 offenders have been evaluated face-to-face. The SVPP database includes data regarding more than one evaluation, and therefore more than one Static-99 or Static-99R score. Here, for offenders who have received more than one score, we report their average score on the Static-99 (Table 2) or Static-99R (Table 3).

⁴ Use of the Static-99 is mandated by the program and Florida Administrative Code 65E-25. See <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=65E-25>. Prior to October 2009, the program employed the STATIC-99. Since that time, the program has changed to the Static-99R.

Table 2 presents Static-99 scores for those sex offenders nearing release from secure confinement (in most cases, prison) who have been screened by members of SVPP's multidisciplinary team and have been referred for a more comprehensive SVP evaluation by a field evaluator. The evaluations of the subjects in Table 2 were conducted during the years 1999-2009.

Table 2

Static-99 Scores for Florida Sex Offenders Whose Files Have Been Screened and Who are Recommended for Comprehensive SVP Evaluation (FL Eval)

Score	Frequency	%
0	20	0.7
1	92	3.3
2	190	6.8
3	356	12.8
4	488	17.5
5	476	17.1
6	460	16.5
7	365	13.1
8	239	8.6
9	83	3.0
10	18	0.6
11	1	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	2,788	100

Table 3 presents Static-99R scores for those sex offenders nearing release from secure confinement (in most cases, prison) who have been screened by members of SVPP's multidisciplinary team and who have been referred for a more comprehensive SVP evaluation by a field evaluator. The evaluations of the subjects in Table 3 were conducted during the years 2009-2010. Note that this is a separate sample from the sample presented in Table 2.

Table 3

Static-99R Scores for Florida Sex Offenders Whose Files Have Been Screened and Who are Recommended for Comprehensive SVP Evaluation (FL Eval)

Score	Frequency	%
-3	0	0.0
-2	1	0.6
-1	3	1.7
0	2	1.1
1	10	5.6
2	14	7.9
3	23	12.9
4	30	16.9
5	28	15.7
6	30	16.9
7	21	11.8
8	10	5.6
9	5	2.8
10	0	0.0
11	1	0.6
12	0	0.0
Totals	178	100

Texas

In 1999, Texas began using the Static-99 as part of a screening process to identify sex offenders who might qualify for civil commitment under the state's newly enacted sexually violent predator law (see Texas Health & Safety Code § 841.021, which specifies offenders who are serving time for sexually violent offenses and who may be repeat sexual offenders). Correctional staff scored the Static-99 for offenders who had been convicted of multiple qualifying sexual offenses. Scores from the Static-99 are part of a larger set of records and information reviewed by a multidisciplinary team, which refers offenders who appear to meet statutory requirements for a commissioned "assessment for behavioral abnormality." Those referred for "behavioral abnormality assessments" have significantly higher Static-99 scores than those who are not referred ($d = 1.85$; see Boccaccini, Murrie, Caperton, & Hawes, 2009).

The Static-99 scores reported here were obtained from a spreadsheet database maintained by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). These scores are from the first 1,980 male offenders scored on the Static-99 as part of the Texas screening process, during the period 1999 through 2005. There was only one Static-99 score for each offender in the database.

The original database did not contain Static-99R scores. We estimated Static-99R scores by a) calculating the offender's age at release, b) calculating a Static-99 age item score based on age at release, c) subtracting that score from the Static-99 total score, d) using age at release to calculate Static-99R age item scores, and e) adding together the values from steps c) and d).

Table 4 presents Static-99 scores for the 1,980 people who had been convicted of multiple qualifying sexual offenses.

Table 4

Static-99 Scores for Texas Prisoners Convicted of Multiple Qualifying Sexual Offenses
(TX Initial)

Score	Frequency	%
0	175	8.8
1	315	15.9
2	369	18.7
3	314	15.9
4	401	20.3
5	219	11.1
6	95	4.8
7	60	3.0
8	27	1.4
9	4	0.2
10	1	0.1
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	1980	100.00

Table 5 presents Static-99R scores for the 1,980 people who had been convicted of multiple qualifying sexual offenses. These are the same people as those in Table 4, but with their Static scores recalculated to fit the scoring rules for the Static-99R.

Table 5

Static-99R Scores for Texas Prisoners Convicted of Multiple Qualifying Sexual Offenses
(TX Initial)

Score	Frequency	%
-3	23	1.2
-2	45	2.3
-1	138	7.0
0	219	11.1
1	278	14.0
2	288	14.5
3	334	16.9
4	298	15.1
5	193	9.7
6	94	4.7
7	50	2.5
8	15	0.8
9	4	0.2
10	1	0.1
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	1980	100.00

Of the 1,980 people who had been convicted of multiple qualifying sexual offenses, 371 are known to have undergone “behavioral abnormality assessments” (i.e., face-to-face evaluations by a contracted psychologist or psychiatrist). Some of them were subsequently civilly committed, and some were not.⁵ Table 6 presents scores for people known to have undergone behavioral abnormality assessments.

Table 6

Static-99 Scores for Texas Prisoners Referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments
(TX Eval)

Score	Frequency	%
0	4	1.1
1	10	2.7
2	37	10.0
3	45	12.1
4	114	30.7
5	71	19.1
6	37	10.0
7	32	8.6
8	18	4.9
9	2	0.5
10	1	0.3
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	371	100.0

⁵ The TDCJ database did not indicate which offenders underwent behavioral abnormality evaluations. However, behavioral abnormality evaluators are required to assess offenders for psychopathy, and most use the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) for this purpose. We assumed that each offender with a PCL-R score underwent a behavioral abnormality evaluation. It is likely that some offenders who underwent such an evaluation were not scored on the PCL-R, but we have no way to identify those offenders.

Table 7 presents Static-99R scores for the 371 people known to have undergone behavioral abnormality assessments. These are the same people as those in Table 6, but with their Static scores recalculated to fit the scoring rules for the Static-99R.

Table 7

Static-99R Scores for Texas Prisoners Referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval)

Score	Frequency	%
-3	1	0.3
-2	1	0.3
-1	6	1.6
0	8	2.2
1	29	7.8
2	36	9.7
3	72	19.4
4	83	22.4
5	60	16.2
6	37	10.0
7	26	7.0
8	9	2.4
9	3	0.8
10	0	0.0
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	371	100.0

Of the 1,980 people who had been convicted of multiple qualifying sexual offenses, the State pursued civil commitment for 45 of them, and 44 were committed. In SVP trials, the State is referred to as the Petitioner, and the person being tried is referred to as the Respondent. Table 8 presents Static-99 scores for the 44 Respondents who were civilly committed.

Table 8

Static-99 Scores for Respondents Who Were Civilly Committed in Texas SVP Cases
(TX SVP)

Score	Frequency	%
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	1	2.3
4	9	20.5
5	11	25.0
6	8	18.2
7	6	13.6
8	7	15.9
9	1	2.3
10	1	2.3
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	44	100.00

Table 9 presents Static-99R scores for the same 44 Respondents, with their Static scores recalculated to fit the scoring rules for the Static-99R.

Table 9

Static-99R Scores for Respondents Who Were Civilly Committed in Texas SVP Cases (TX SVP)

Score	Frequency	%
-3	0	0.0
-2	0	0.0
-1	0	0.0
0	0	0.0
1	1	2.3
2	1	2.3
3	4	9.1
4	9	20.5
5	11	25.0
6	6	13.6
7	8	18.2
8	3	6.8
9	1	2.3
10	0	0.0
11	0	0.0
12	0	0.0
Totals	44	100.00

Comparisons

Texas Static-99 Scores

Figure 1 presents Static-99 scores for the total sample of 1,980 offenders (TX Initial), the 371 offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), and the 44 offenders for whom the state sought civil commitment (TX SVP). *For all the figures, the x-axis presents Static-99 or Static-99R scores, and the y-axis presents the percentages of subjects with a particular score.*

Texas Static-99R Scores

Figure 2 presents Static-99R scores for the total sample of 1,980 offenders (TX Initial), the 371 offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), and the 44 offenders for whom the state sought civil commitment (TX SVP).

Texas Static-99 Scores Compared to Texas Static-99R Scores

Figure 3 presents Static-99 and Static-99R scores for the total sample of 1,980 offenders (TX Initial). Figure 4 presents Static-99 and Static-99R scores for the 371 offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval). Figure 5 presents Static-99 and Static-99R scores for the 44 offenders for whom the state sought civil commitment (TX SVP). Note that for all these Texas data, the Static-99R scores were calculated from the Static-99 scores. These are two types of scores from the same information for the same offenders.

Florida Static-99 Scores Compared to Florida Static-99R Scores

Figure 6 presents 4,225 Static-99 scores for the offenders referred for comprehensive evaluations (FL Eval) from the program's inception in 1998 until October 2009, and 254 Static-99R scores for offenders referred for comprehensive evaluations (FL Eval) from October 2009 through mid-2010. The Static-99 curve (4,225 offenders) is smoother than the Static-99R curve (254 offenders). Little other difference is apparent.

Texas Static-99 Scores Compared to Virginia Static-99 Scores

Figure 7 presents Static-99 scores for the total sample of 1,980 Texas offenders (TX Initial) and the 2,732 Virginia offenders. The Virginia dataset is a prison sample that has not been pre-selected, other than the fact that each has been convicted of a qualifying sexual offense. This Texas dataset is a prison sample that has not been pre-selected, other than the fact that each has been convicted of at least two qualifying sexual offenses.

Texas Static-99 Scores Compared to Florida Static-99 Scores

Figure 8 presents Static-99 scores of the 371 Texas offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), and the 4,225 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99 was scored.

Texas Static-99R Scores Compared to Florida Static-99R Scores

Figure 9 presents Static-99R scores of the 371 Texas offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), and the 254 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99R was scored.

Texas Static-99 Scores Compared to "Norm" Groups at www.static99.org

Figure 10 presents Static-99 scores for the total sample of 1,980 Texas offenders (TX Initial), along with "norm" groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99](#) (October 2008). These "norm" groups consist of the following (page numbers are from the Detailed Recidivism Tables Static-99 at www.static99.org):

- 752 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, Routine CSC Samples (p. 7)
- 1,163 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, High Risk Samples (p. 5)
- 4,291 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, Complete Sample (p. 1)

Figure 11 presents Static-99 scores of the 371 Texas offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99](#) (October 2008).

Figure 12 presents Static-99 scores of the 44 Texas offenders for whom the state sought civil commitment (TX SVP), along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99](#) (October 2008).

Florida Static-99 Scores Compared to “Norm” Groups at www.static99.org

Figure 13 presents Static-99 scores of the 4,225 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99 was scored, along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99](#) (October 2008).

Virginia Static-99 Scores Compared to “Norm” Groups at www.static99.org

Figure 14 presents Static-99 scores for the 2,732 Virginia subjects, along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99](#) (October 2008). The Virginia dataset is a prison sample that has not been pre-selected, other than the fact that each has been convicted of a qualifying sexual offense.

Texas Static-99R Scores Compared to “Norm” Groups at www.static99.org

Figure 15 presents Static-99R scores for the total sample of 1,980 Texas offenders (TX Initial), along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#) (October 2009). These “norm” groups consist of the following (page numbers are from the Detailed Recidivism Tables Static-99R at www.static99.org):

- 2,406 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, Routine Samples (p. 1)
- 1,777 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, Preselected-for-Treatment Samples (p. 2)
- 1,313 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, High-Risk/High-Need Samples (p. 4)
- 3,354 people in the 5-year, fixed follow-up, Non-routine Samples (p. 6)

Figure 16 presents Static-99R scores of the 371 Texas offenders referred for Behavioral Abnormality Assessments (TX Eval), along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#) (October 2009).

Figure 17 presents Static-99R scores of the 44 Texas offenders for whom the state sought civil commitment (TX SVP), along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#) (October 2009).

Florida Static-99R Scores Compared to “Norm” Groups at www.static99.org

Figure 18 presents Static-99R scores of the 254 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99R was scored, along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#) (October 2009).

Discussion

The goal of this project is simple and straightforward: to make data available to researchers. Some cautions are in order. We urge caution in any attempt to combine the samples presented. The defining characteristics of the datasets are sufficiently distinct that pooling these datasets is not recommended.

Another caution is needed regarding possible implications of these data for choosing which comparison group to use for an individual risk assessment. Figures 10 through 18 provide comparisons of various datasets to “norm” groups at www.static99.org. For example, Figure 18 presents the Static-99R data for 254 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99R was scored, along with “norm” groups from the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#) (October 2009). As can be seen in Figure 18, this sample of offenders had Static-99R scores more like those of the High Risk/High Need group than that of the other three comparison groups. Similarly, Figure 13 shows that the 4,225 Florida offenders referred for comprehensive assessments (FL Eval) for whom the Static-99 was scored had Static-99 scores more like those of the High Risk group than those of the other two comparison groups. Can we conclude from such data which comparison group to use, in the absence of local norms for sexual recidivism? In a word, no.

Consider again an excerpt from “Static-99R Reporting Template: Routine Samples” at www.static99.org (included in a longer quote earlier in this paper; emphasis added): “Although the relative risk was consistent across studies, the observed recidivism base rates varied considerably across samples *based on factors not measured by Static-99R.*” That is, the differences in the observed recidivism rates were not reasonably well accounted for by differences in the Static-99 or Static-99R frequency distributions.

This is illustrated well by two of the other curves in Figure 18: the Routine Samples and the Preselected-for-Treatment Samples. Even though the observed sexual recidivism rate of the Preselected-for-Treatment Samples was 1.5 times greater than that of the Routine Samples,⁶ little difference in the Static-99R scores is apparent (see Figure 18).

⁶ 9.1% the Preselected-for-Treatment Samples compared to 6.0% for the Routine Samples; see pages 2 and 3 of the [Detailed recidivism tables Static-99R](#).

It would be fair to say that some of the datasets depicted here have relatively high Static-99 and Static-99R scores. That includes the Florida Eval subjects and the Texas SVP subjects. However, it would not be fair to say that, because these groups have high Static-99 and Static-99R scores, risk assessments of individuals in those groups should rely on the High-Risk/High-Need “norms.” It is not appropriate to use one instrument (e.g., Static-99R) to estimate that the base rate of sexual re-offending is high for a group, and then use that estimated high base rate to enhance the risk expected for individual scores on that same instrument.

Our understanding is that the frequency data presented here are not sufficient for guiding an evaluator in deciding which comparison sample to pick among those available at www.static99.org. Ideally, an evaluator should have local norms, including the detected recidivism rate for each score. In the absence of local norms, choosing a comparison sample based on similarities in datasets would require not only similar frequency distributions but also similar rates of detected recidivism.

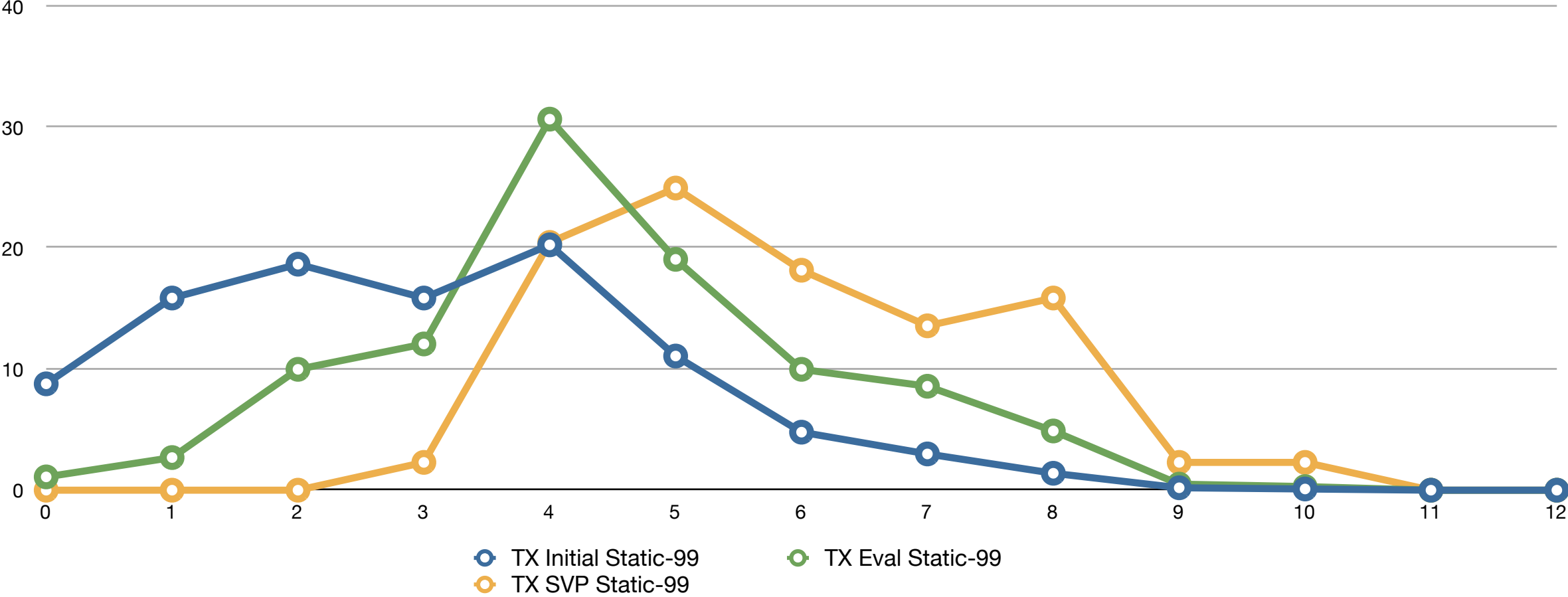
In closing, we thank the states of Virginia, Florida, and Texas for collecting data and making them available to researchers in easily accessible ways. We encourage other state agencies and other entities to do so as well. Further, we recommend that data from SVP programs in other states be made available, perhaps in a follow-up article to this one. This *Journal* has expressed an ongoing interest in publishing such datasets.

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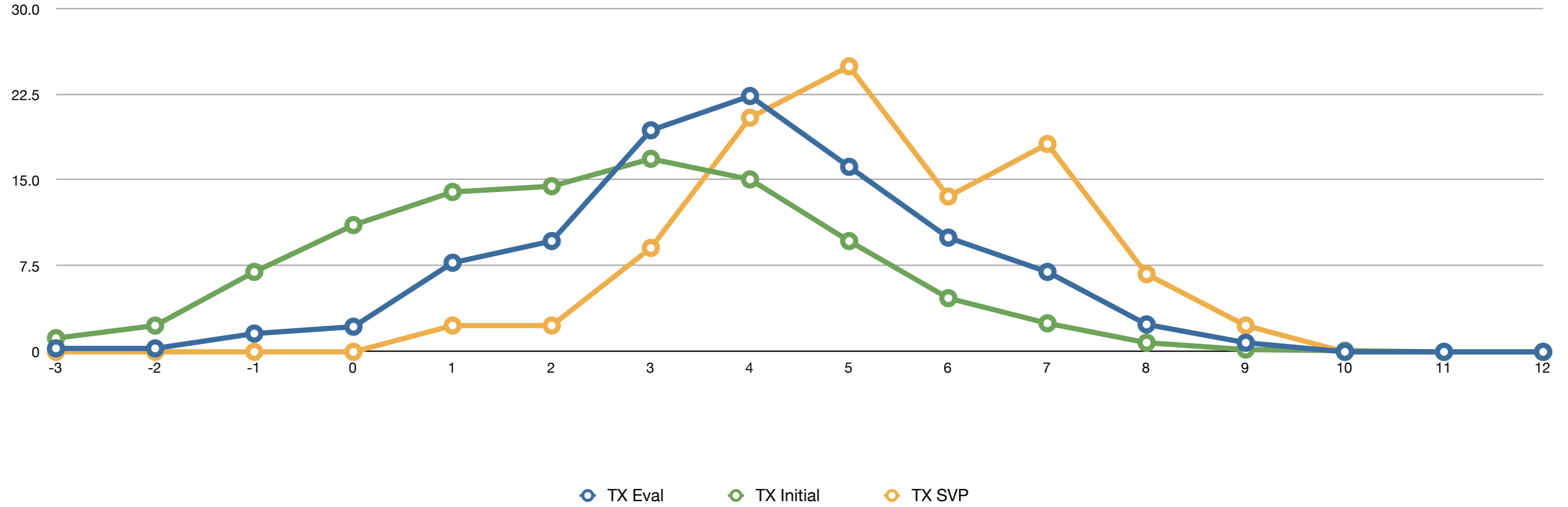
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Figure 1: Texas Static-99 Scores



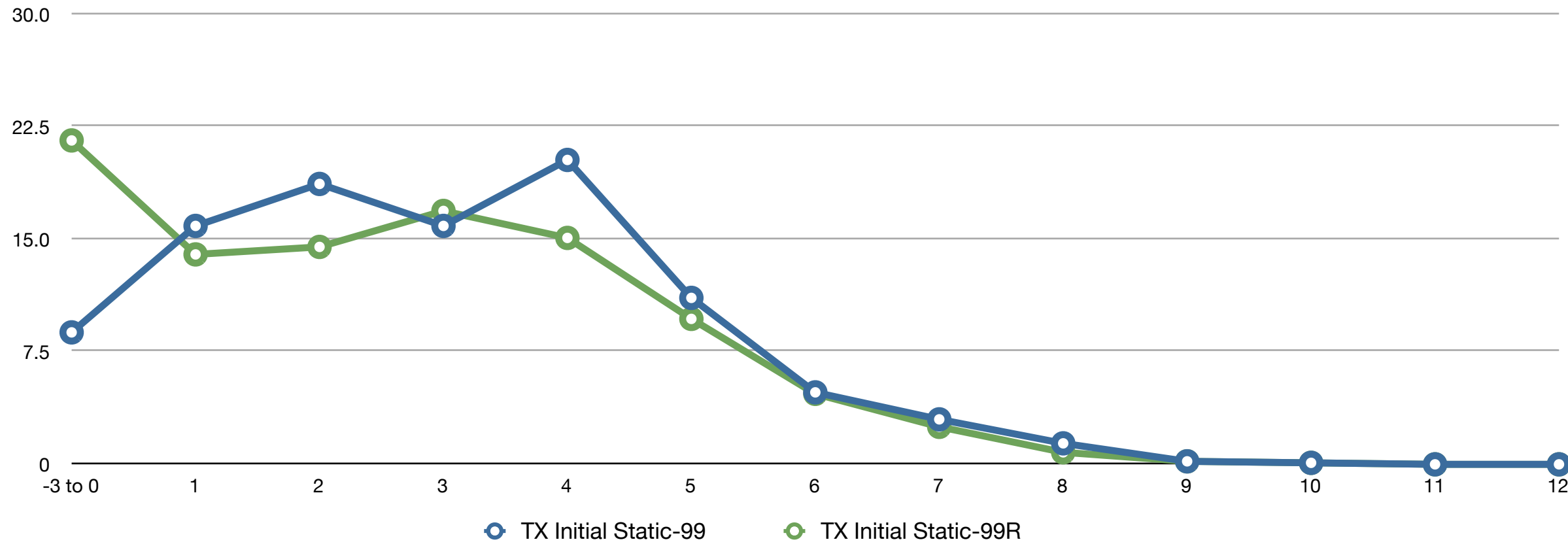
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Initial Static-99	8.8	15.9	18.7	15.9	20.3	11.1	4.8	3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
TX Eval Static-99	1.1	2.7	10	12.1	30.7	19.1	10	8.6	4.9	0.5	0.3	0	0
TX SVP Static-99	0	0	0	2.3	20.5	25	18.2	13.6	15.9	2.3	2.3	0	0

Figure 2: Texas Static-99R Scores



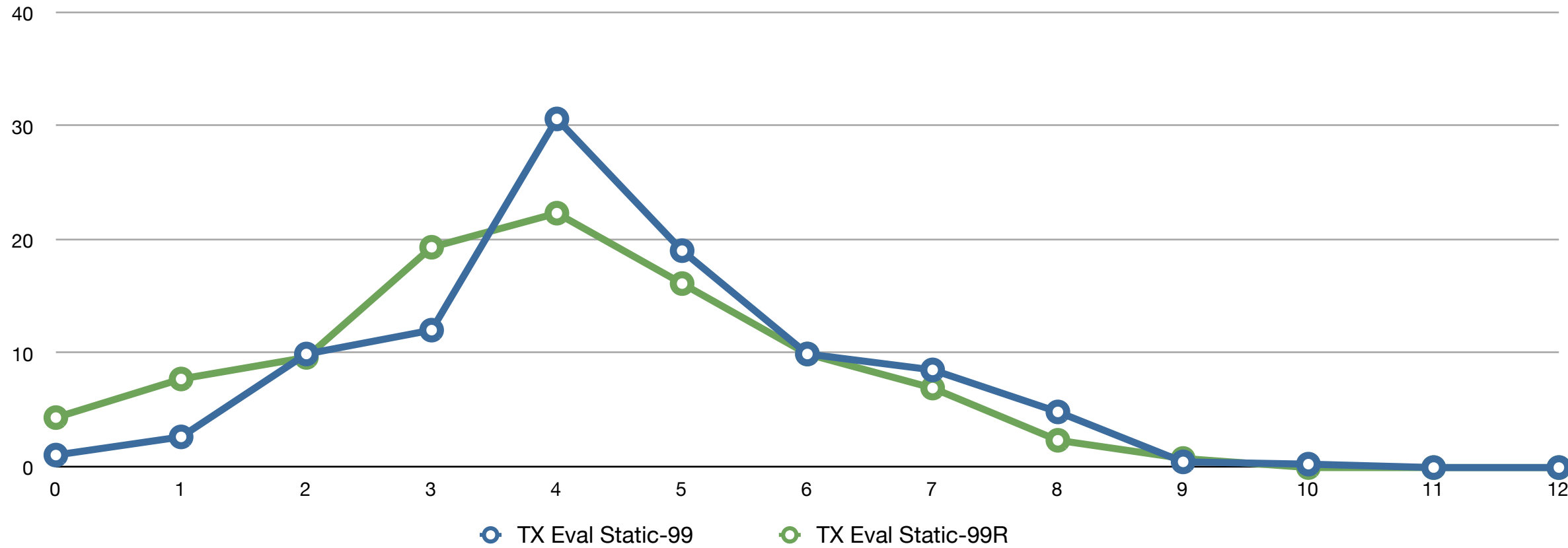
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Initial	1.2	2.3	7	11.1	14	14.5	16.9	15.1	9.7	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0	0
TX Eval	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.2	7.8	9.7	19.4	22.4	16.2	10	7	2.4	0.8	0	0	0
TX SVP	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	9.1	20.5	25	13.6	18.2	6.8	2.3	0	0	0

Figure 3: Texas Initial, Static-99 and Static-99R Scores



	-3 to 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Initial Static-99	8.8	15.9	18.7	15.9	20.3	11.1	4.8	3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
TX Initial Static-99R	21.6	14	14.5	16.9	15.1	9.7	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0	0

Figure 4: Texas Eval, Static-99 and Static-99R Scores



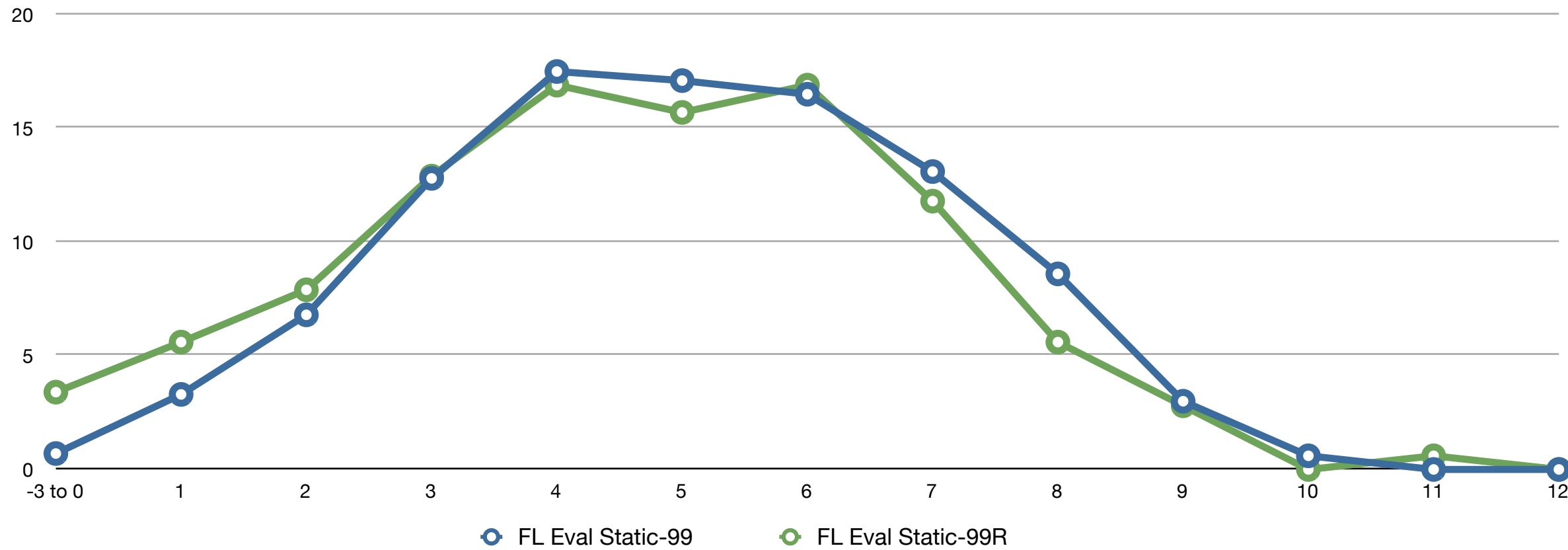
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Eval Static-99	1.1	2.7	10	12.1	30.7	19.1	10	8.6	4.9	0.5	0.3	0	0
TX Eval Static-99R	4.4	7.8	9.7	19.4	22.4	16.2	10	7	2.4	0.8	0	0	0

Figure 5: Texas SVP, Static-99 and Static-99R Scores



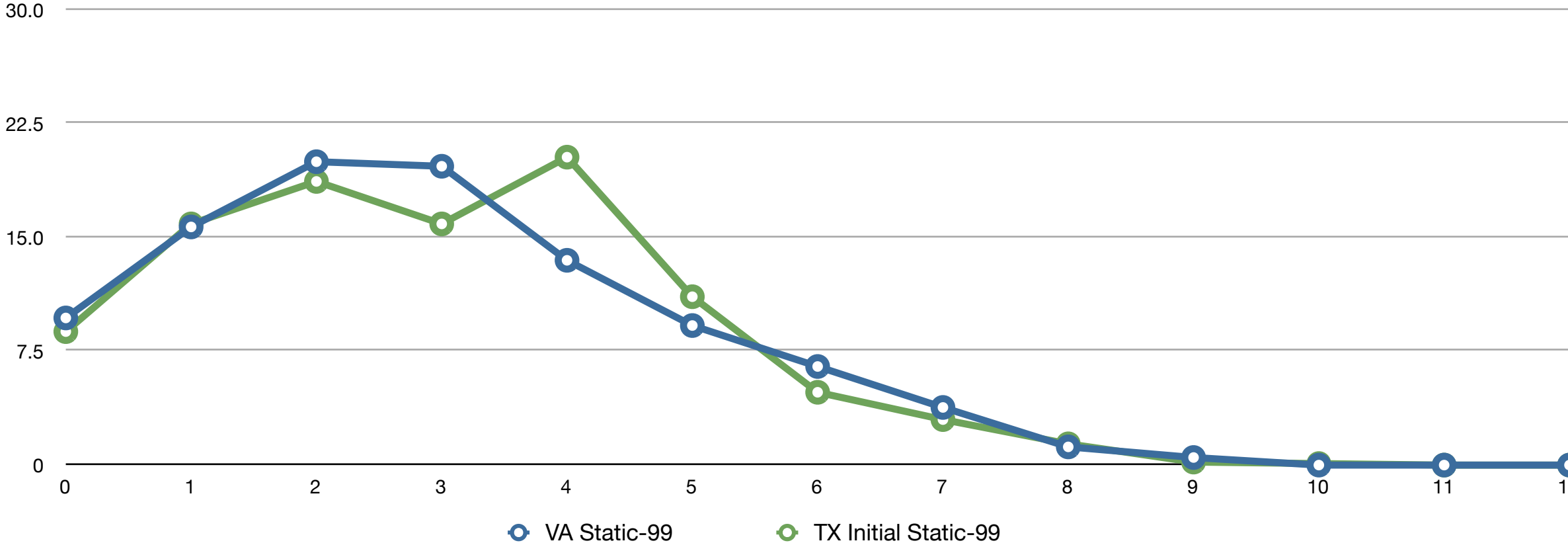
	-3 to 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX SVP Static-99	0	0	0	2.3	20.5	25	18.2	13.6	15.9	2.3	2.3	0	0
TX SVP Static-99R	0	2.3	2.3	9.1	20.5	25	13.6	18.2	6.8	2.3	0	0	0

Figure 6: Florida Eval, Static-99 and Static-99R Scores



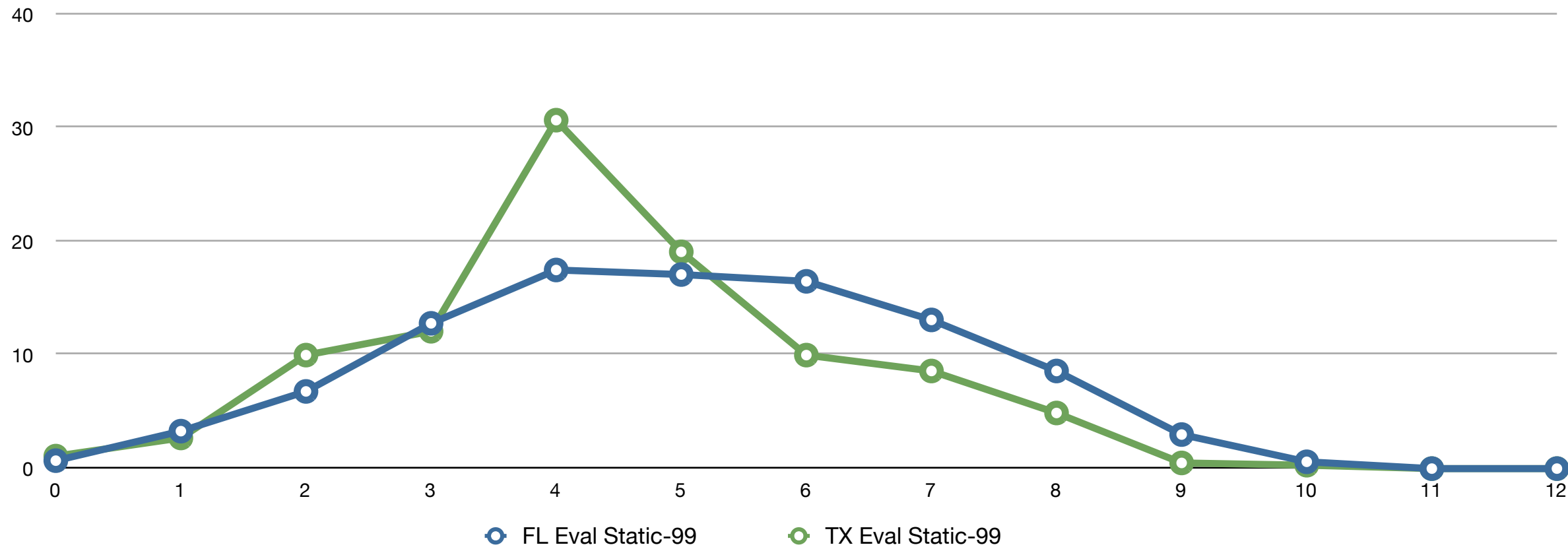
	-3 to 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FL Eval Static-99	0.7	3.3	6.8	12.8	17.5	17.1	16.5	13.1	8.6	3	0.6	0	0
FL Eval Static-99R	3.4	5.6	7.9	12.9	16.9	15.7	16.9	11.8	5.6	2.8	0	0.6	0

Figure 7: Virginia and Texas Initial Static-99 Scores



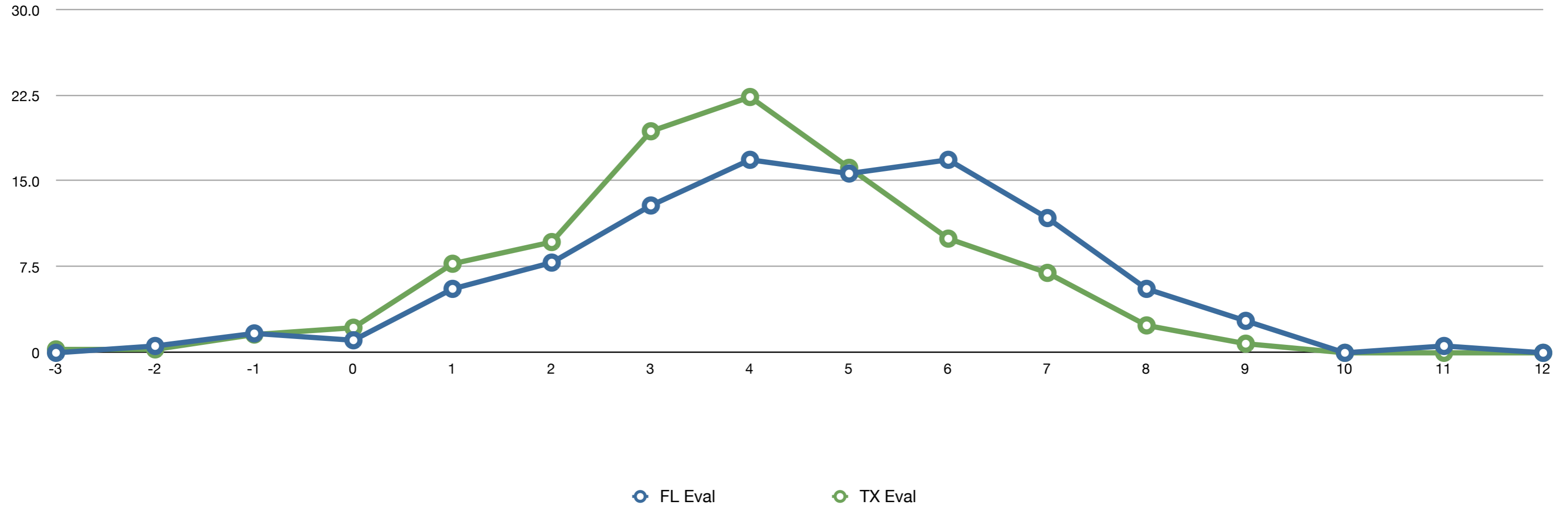
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VA Static-99	9.7	15.7	20	19.7	13.5	9.2	6.5	3.8	1.2	0.5	0	0	0
TX Initial Static-99	8.8	15.9	18.7	15.9	20.3	11.1	4.8	3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0	0

Figure 8: Texas Eval and Florida Eval, Static-99 Scores



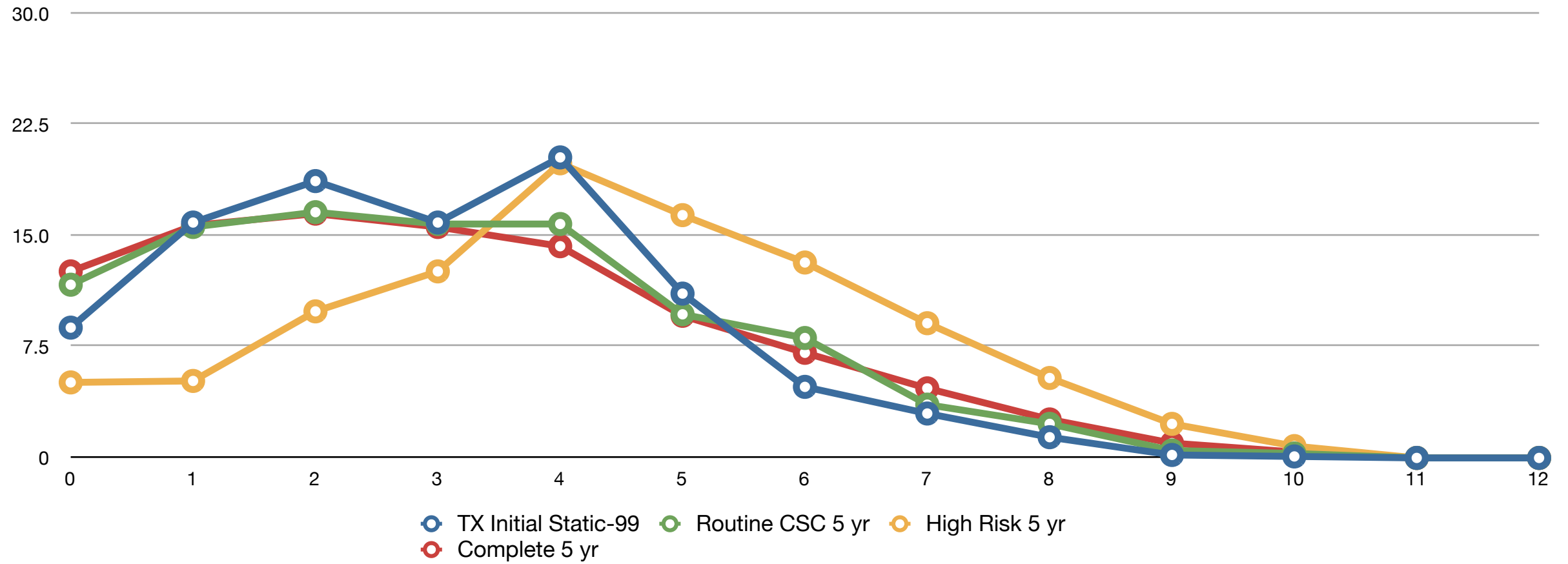
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FL Eval Static-99	0.7	3.3	6.8	12.8	17.5	17.1	16.5	13.1	8.6	3	0.6	0	0
TX Eval Static-99	1.1	2.7	10	12.1	30.7	19.1	10	8.6	4.9	0.5	0.3	0	0

Figure 9: Texas Eval and Florida Eval, Static-99R Scores



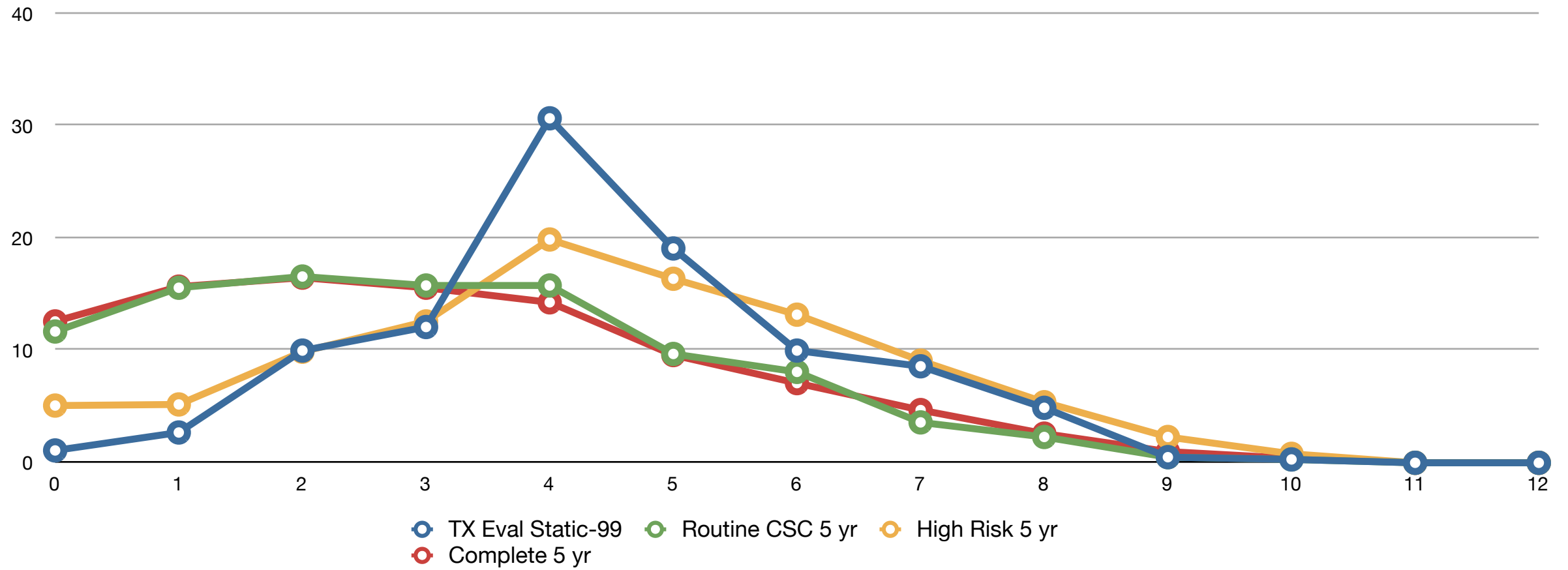
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FL Eval	0	0.6	1.7	1.1	5.6	7.9	12.9	16.9	15.7	16.9	11.8	5.6	2.8	0	0.6	0
TX Eval	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.2	7.8	9.7	19.4	22.4	16.2	10	7	2.4	0.8	0	0	0

Figure 10: Texas Initial, Static-99 Scores



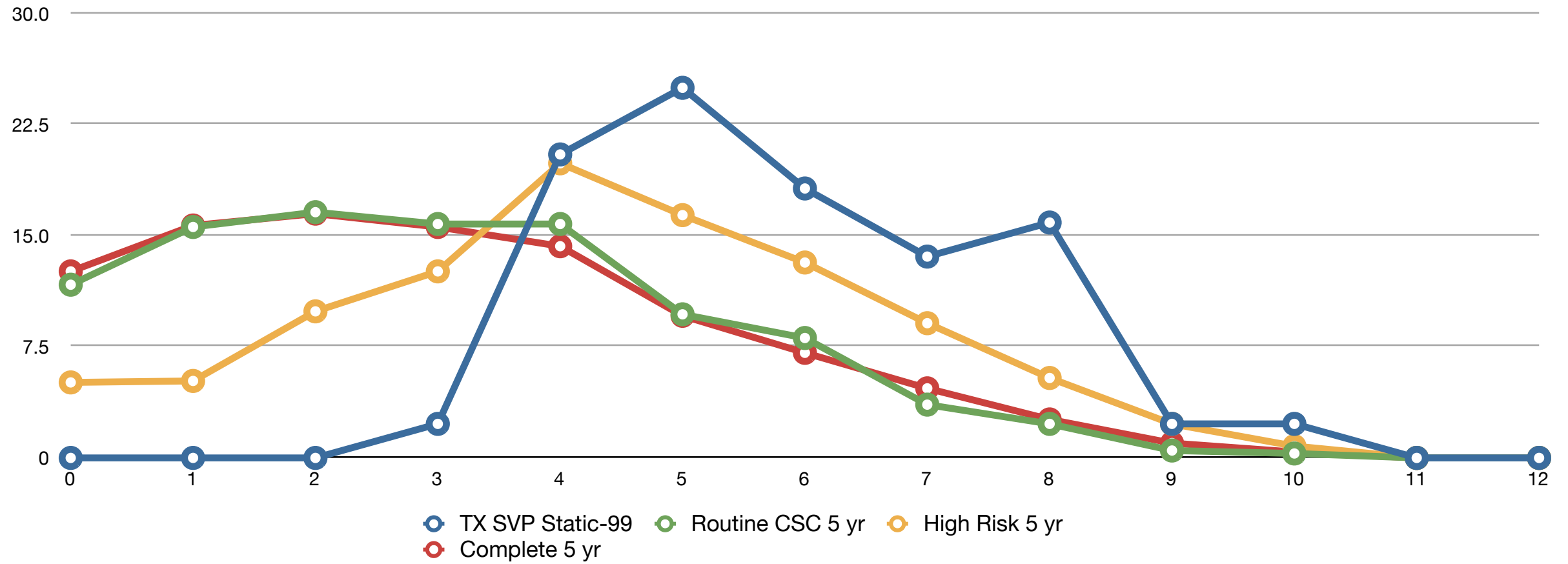
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Initial Static-99	8.8	15.9	18.7	15.9	20.3	11.1	4.8	3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
Routine CSC 5 yr	11.7	15.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	9.7	8.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
High Risk 5 yr	5.1	5.2	9.9	12.6	19.9	16.4	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.3	0.8	0	0
Complete 5 yr	12.6	15.7	16.5	15.6	14.3	9.6	7.1	4.7	2.6	1	0.4	0	0

Figure 11: Texas Eval, Static-99 Scores



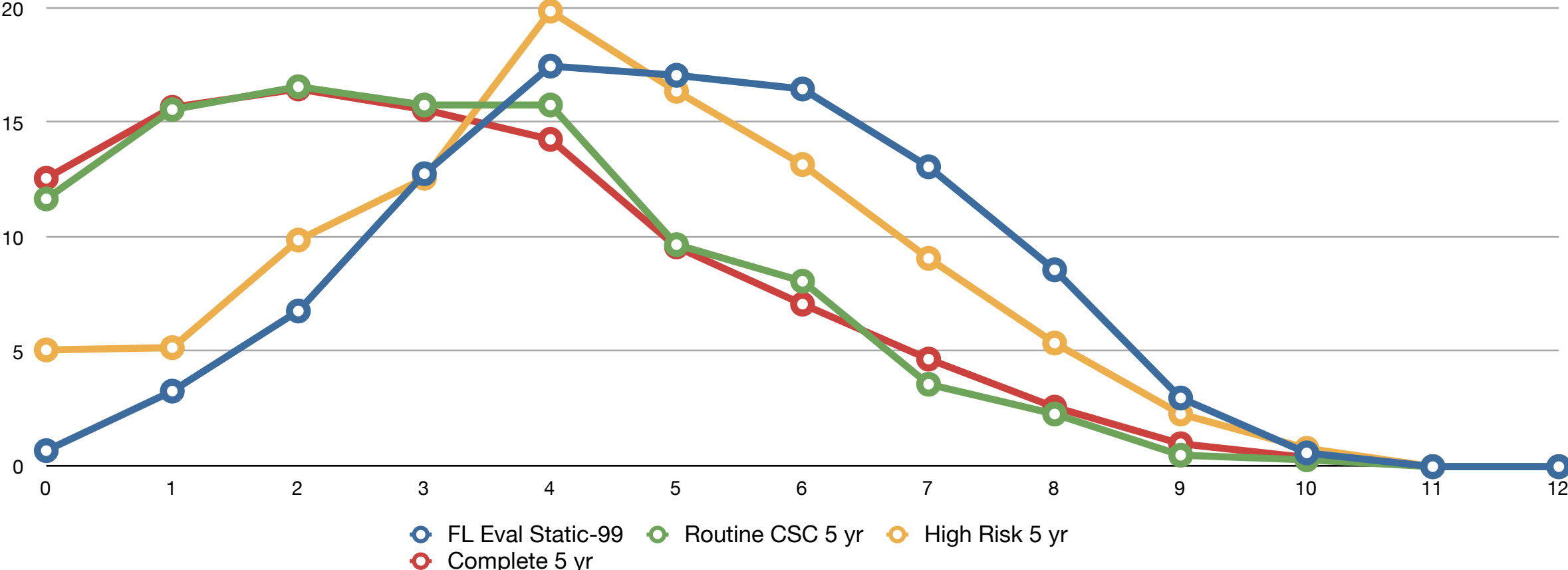
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Eval Static-99	1.1	2.7	10	12.1	30.7	19.1	10	8.6	4.9	0.5	0.3	0	0
Routine CSC 5 yr	11.7	15.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	9.7	8.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
High Risk 5 yr	5.1	5.2	9.9	12.6	19.9	16.4	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.3	0.8	0	0
Complete 5 yr	12.6	15.7	16.5	15.6	14.3	9.6	7.1	4.7	2.6	1	0.4	0	0

Figure 12: Texas SVP, Static-99 Scores



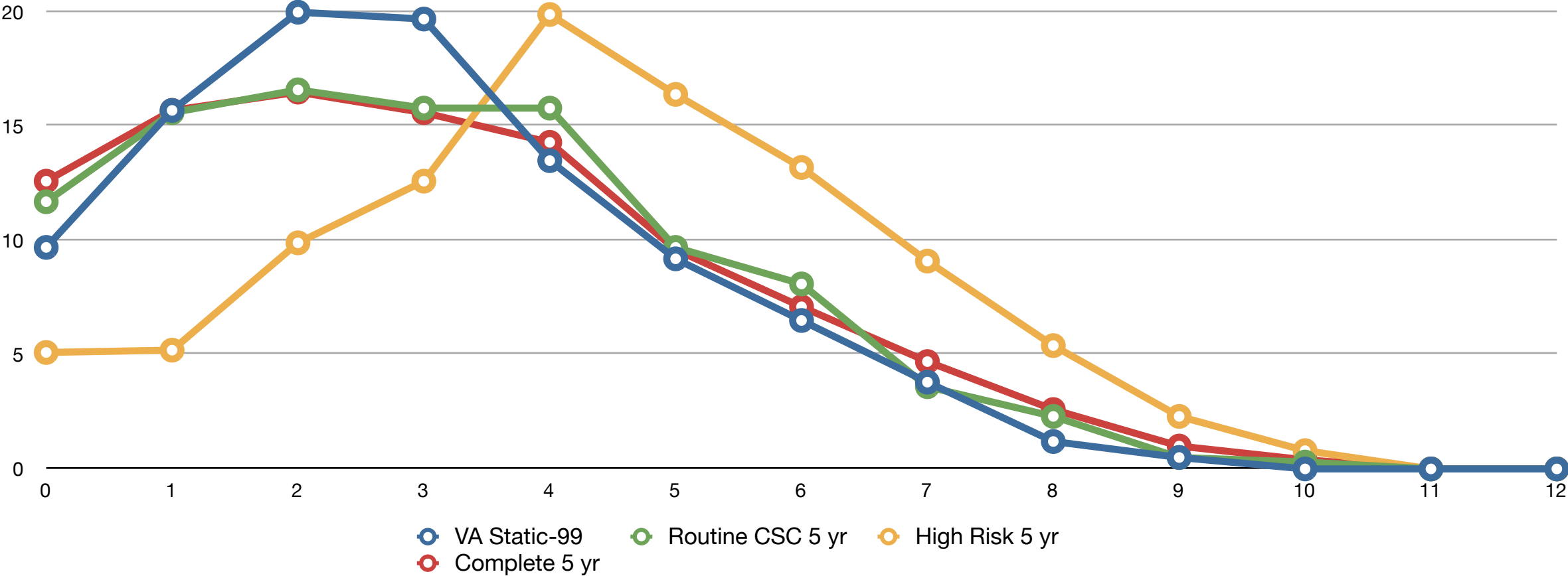
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX SVP Static-99	0	0	0	2.3	20.5	25	18.2	13.6	15.9	2.3	2.3	0	0
Routine CSC 5 yr	11.7	15.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	9.7	8.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
High Risk 5 yr	5.1	5.2	9.9	12.6	19.9	16.4	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.3	0.8	0	0
Complete 5 yr	12.6	15.7	16.5	15.6	14.3	9.6	7.1	4.7	2.6	1	0.4	0	0

Figure 13: Florida Eval, Static-99 Scores



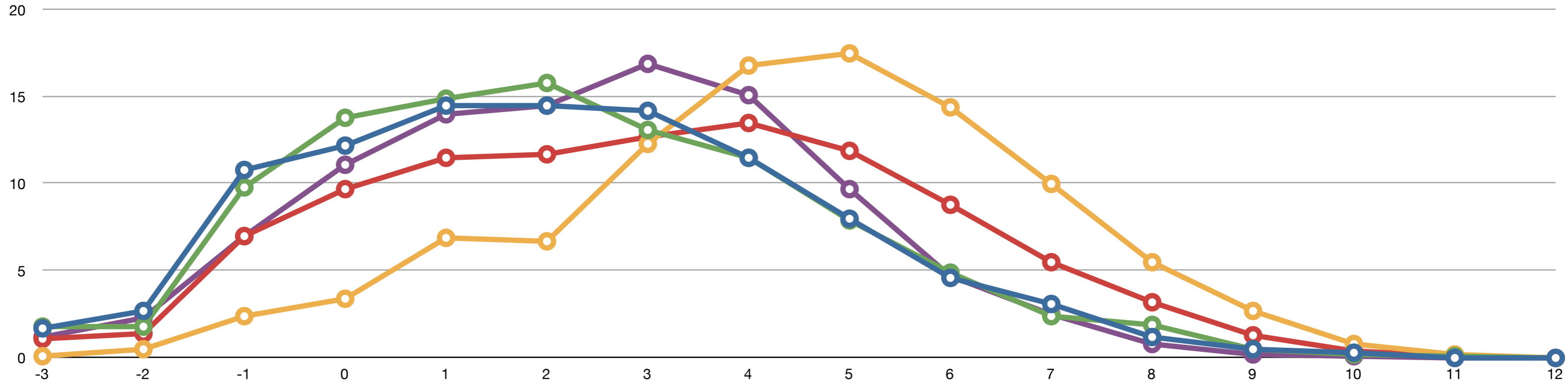
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FL Eval Static-99	0.7	3.3	6.8	12.8	17.5	17.1	16.5	13.1	8.6	3	0.6	0	0
Routine CSC 5 yr	11.7	15.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	9.7	8.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
High Risk 5 yr	5.1	5.2	9.9	12.6	19.9	16.4	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.3	0.8	0	0
Complete 5 yr	12.6	15.7	16.5	15.6	14.3	9.6	7.1	4.7	2.6	1	0.4	0	0

Figure 14: Virginia, Static-99 Scores



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VA Static-99	9.7	15.7	20	19.7	13.5	9.2	6.5	3.8	1.2	0.5	0	0	0
Routine CSC 5 yr	11.7	15.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	9.7	8.1	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
High Risk 5 yr	5.1	5.2	9.9	12.6	19.9	16.4	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.3	0.8	0	0
Complete 5 yr	12.6	15.7	16.5	15.6	14.3	9.6	7.1	4.7	2.6	1	0.4	0	0

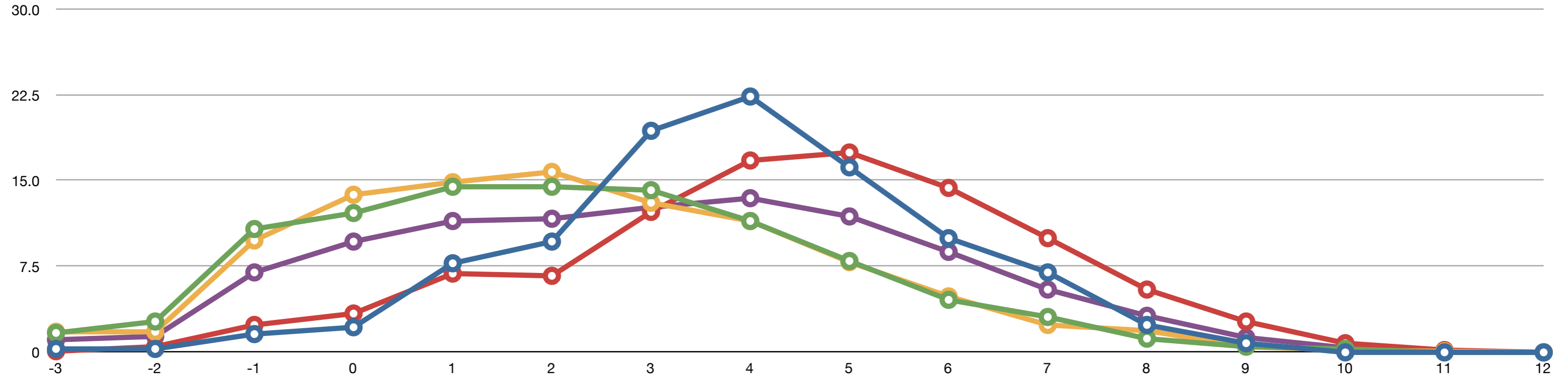
Figure 15: Texas Initial, Static-99R Scores



○ Routine 5 yr ○ Preselected for Treatment 5 yr
○ High Risk/High Need 5 yr ○ Non-Routine 5 yr
○ TX Initial

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Initial	1.2	2.3	7	11.1	14	14.5	16.9	15.1	9.7	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0	0
Routine 5 yr	1.7	2.7	10.8	12.2	14.5	14.5	14.2	11.5	8	4.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0	0
Preselected for Treatment 5 yr	1.8	1.8	9.8	13.8	14.9	15.8	13.1	11.5	7.9	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0
High Risk/High Need 5 yr	0.1	0.5	2.4	3.4	6.9	6.7	12.3	16.8	17.5	14.4	10	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	0
Non-Routine 5 yr	1.1	1.4	7	9.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	13.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0

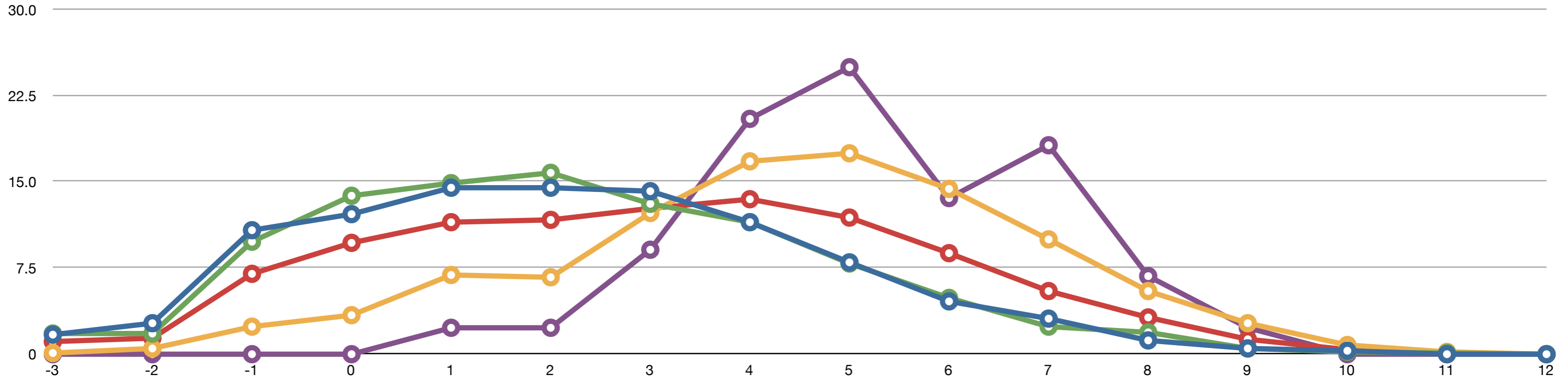
Figure 16: Texas Eval, Static-99R Scores



○ TX Eval ○ Routine 5 yr
○ Preselected for Treatment 5 yr ○ High Risk/High Need 5 yr
○ Non-Routine 5 yr

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX Eval	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.2	7.8	9.7	19.4	22.4	16.2	10	7	2.4	0.8	0	0	0
Routine 5 yr	1.7	2.7	10.8	12.2	14.5	14.5	14.2	11.5	8	4.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0	0
Preselected for Treatment 5 yr	1.8	1.8	9.8	13.8	14.9	15.8	13.1	11.5	7.9	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0
High Risk/High Need 5 yr	0.1	0.5	2.4	3.4	6.9	6.7	12.3	16.8	17.5	14.4	10	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	0
Non-Routine 5 yr	1.1	1.4	7	9.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	13.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0

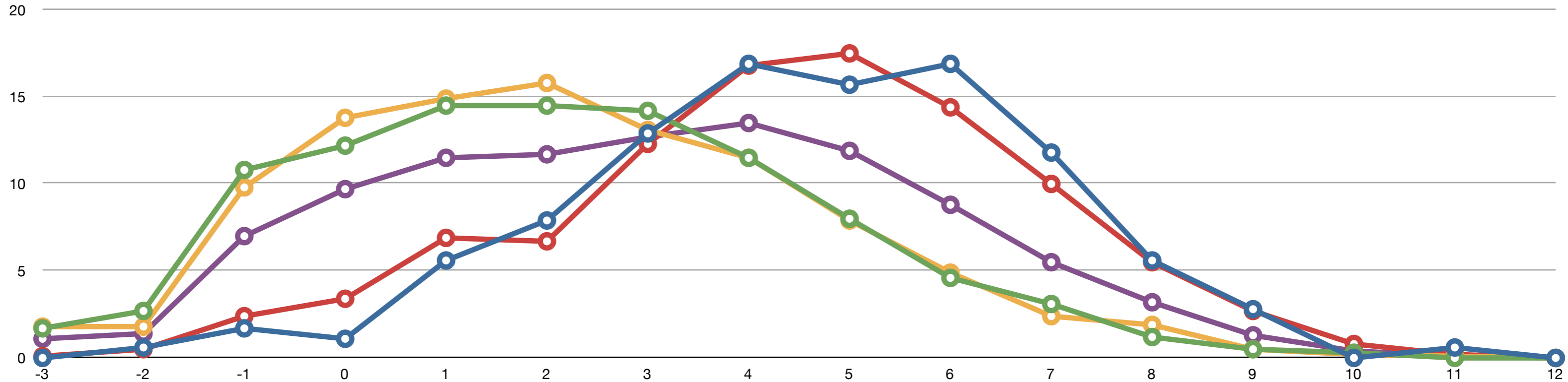
Figure 17: Texas SVP, Static-99R Scores



● Routine 5 yr ● Preselected for Treatment 5 yr
● High Risk/High Need 5 yr ● Non-Routine 5 yr
● TX SVP

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TX SVP	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	9.1	20.5	25	13.6	18.2	6.8	2.3	0	0	0
Routine 5 yr	1.7	2.7	10.8	12.2	14.5	14.5	14.2	11.5	8	4.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0	0
Preselected for Treatment 5 yr	1.8	1.8	9.8	13.8	14.9	15.8	13.1	11.5	7.9	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0
High Risk/High Need 5 yr	0.1	0.5	2.4	3.4	6.9	6.7	12.3	16.8	17.5	14.4	10	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	0
Non-Routine 5 yr	1.1	1.4	7	9.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	13.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0

Figure 18: Florida Eval, Static-99R Scores



○ FL Eval ○ Routine 5 yr
○ Preselected for Treatment 5 yr ○ High Risk/High Need 5 yr
○ Non-Routine 5 yr

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FL Eval	0	0.6	1.7	1.1	5.6	7.9	12.9	16.9	15.7	16.9	11.8	5.6	2.8	0	0.6	0
Routine 5 yr	1.7	2.7	10.8	12.2	14.5	14.5	14.2	11.5	8	4.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0	0
Preselected for Treatment 5 yr	1.8	1.8	9.8	13.8	14.9	15.8	13.1	11.5	7.9	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0
High Risk/High Need 5 yr	0.1	0.5	2.4	3.4	6.9	6.7	12.3	16.8	17.5	14.4	10	5.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	0
Non-Routine 5 yr	1.1	1.4	7	9.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	13.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0