In this symposium, we report on recent studies exploring the applicability of the Static-99R and STABLE-2007 to a variety of ethnic groups. In the first presentation, we summarize a study exploring the discrimination and calibration accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among various ethnic groups in a prospective, Canadian field study from British Columbia. The calibration and discrimination of the Static-99R and STABLE-2007 for Caucasian offenders \((n=2836)\) are compared to Asian \((n=123)\), East Indian \((n=167)\), Latino \((n=61)\), and Black \((n=69)\) offenders. In the second presentation, we summarize a study exploring the discrimination and calibration accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among Indigenous offenders \((n=964)\), using the same prospective sample of Canadian offenders from British Columbia. The final presentation summarizes a study exploring the validity of Static-99R scores among African-American \((n=368)\) and Hispanic \((n=519)\) sex offenders released between 2009 to 2010 in California. The calibration and discrimination of the Static-99R will be compared to a sample of Caucasian offender \((n=648)\) from the same setting. The symposium will summarize the cross-cultural validity of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 scores.

Financial Disclosure:
L. Maaike Helmus is a certified Static-99R trainer. The copyright for Static-99R is held by the Government of Canada.

The Utility of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 Across Different Ethnic Groups:
A Prospective Field Study

Andrew Brankley, M.A., Ryerson University
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Applying risk assessment scales to any offender involves some assumption that the offender is similar to those included in research developing and validating the risk assessment scale. There have been questions as to whether it is appropriate to assume cross-cultural validity of risk assessment scales. To date, there are only a few studies examining the predictive accuracy of risk assessment instruments (e.g., Static-99/R) across different ethnic sexual offenders. For example, Långström (2004) found that Static-99 did
not predict recidivism among a mixed sample of Asian and African offenders (AUC = .50, n =128) convicted in Sweden. For Latino sex offenders, previous U.S. studies showed relatively lower predictive accuracy of Static-99/R (Leguizamo et al., 2015; Hanson et al., 2014). Given the small number of studies with a small sample size, the conclusion is still unclear. Consequently, more research is clearly needed.

The purpose of this presentation is to explore the discrimination and calibration accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among various ethnic groups in a prospective, Canadian field study. Data were obtained for all sex offenders under community supervision in British Columbia between 2005 and 2012. Participants average recidivism follow-up was approximately five years. Risk scores and predictive accuracy will be examined and compared between four ethnicity groups: Caucasian (n = 2,836), Asian (n = 123), East Indian (n = 167), and a final group (n = 372) comprised either of under represented ethnic groups (e.g., Latino, n = 61; Black, n = 69) or individuals who did not identify with a specific marginalized racial group. Implications for applied risk assessment with these ethnic groups will be discussed.

References:

Learning Goals and Objectives
After attending this presentation, audience members will be able to:
- Comment on how static risk levels differ between Caucasian, Latino, Black, and Asian offenders in British Columbia
- Comment on how dynamic risk levels differ between Caucasian, Latino, Black, and Asian offenders in British Columbia
- Discuss the discrimination accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among Latino, Black, and Asian offenders in British Columbia
- Identify differences in discrimination accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 for Latino, Black, and Asian offenders compared to Caucasian offenders in British Columbia
- Discuss calibration of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among Latino, Black, and Asian offenders in British Columbia
The Utility of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 for Aboriginal Sex Offenders: A Prospective Field Study

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Compared to the non-Indigenous population, Indigenous people are considerably over-represented among offender populations in the Canadian criminal justice system. A recent court case in Canada has raised the issue of whether it is appropriate to use actuarial risk scales when assessing and managing the risk of Indigenous offenders. These concerns have mobilized greater interest in research on the use of these scales with this population.

The current study examined Static-99R and STABLE-2007 scores among Indigenous ($n = 964$) and Caucasian ($n = 2,836$) sex offenders supervised in the community in British Columbia between 2005 and 2012, with an average follow-up of approximately 5 years. This study found that Indigenous offenders were significantly higher risk than Caucasian offenders on general criminality risk factors, but lower risk on sex-crime specific risk factors. Differences between Indigenous and Caucasian offenders in the discrimination and calibration accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2000/2007 will also be discussed, as well as implications for applied risk assessment with Indigenous offenders.

Learning Goals and Objectives
After attending this presentation, audience members will be able to:

- Discuss the recent court case in Canada and its implications for risk assessment practice with Indigenous offenders
- Comment on how static risk levels differ between Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in British Columbia
- Comment on how dynamic risk levels differ between Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in British Columbia
- Discuss the discrimination accuracy of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 among Indigenous offenders in British Columbia, and how this compares with accuracy found for non-Indigenous offenders
- Discuss calibration of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 with Indigenous offenders in British Columbia
The Utility of Static-99/R across Different Ethnic Groups in California: Caucasian, African-American, and Hispanic

Seung C. Lee, M.A., Carleton University

Although Static-99/R is the most widely validated and used tool for evaluating the recidivism risk of sex offenders, its cross-cultural validity has been rarely examined. African-Americans and Hispanics are overrepresented in the U.S. criminal justice system, and the findings from previous studies regarding the applicability of Static-99/R to different ethnic groups have been inconsistent. Consequently, more research is needed to evaluate the validity of Static-99/R to minority sex offender samples. Previous U.S. research found relatively lower predictive accuracy of Static-99/R with Hispanic sex offenders (Leguizamo et al., 2015; Hanson et al., 2014). These findings, however, were based on a small sample size with a few recidivists. The current study, thus, expanded previous research with a new and larger cohort: Caucasian \( n = 648 \), African-American \( n = 368 \), and Hispanic \( n = 519 \) sex offenders released between 2009 to 2010 in California, with an average follow-up of 6 years. This study compared Static-99/R scores among the ethnic groups and found that African-American sex offenders scored significantly higher than other two groups. In addition, the discrimination accuracy with a fix five-year period across the ethnic groups was examined by the area under the curve (AUC) from receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analysis and odds ratios from logistic regression. There was some variability in predictive accuracy of Static-99/R, with lower predictive accuracy with Hispanic sex offenders compared to Whites. Calibration of the Static-99R will also be examined for these subgroups. Implications for the application of Static-99R across ethnic groups will be discussed.

References:

Learning Goals and Objectives
After attending this presentation, audience members will be able to:
- Discuss how static risk levels differ across White, African-American, and Hispanic sex offenders in California
- Discuss the discrimination accuracy of Static-99/R among White, African-American, and Hispanic sex offenders in California
• Discuss the calibration accuracy of Static-99/R among White, African-American, and Hispanic sex offenders in California

• Compare the discrimination and calibration accuracy with other field studies and new norms of Static-99R

• Discuss the overall validity of Static-99/R with different ethnic groups