



RESEARCH BULLETIN

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Static-99R Sexual Recidivism Risk Instrument: Validation and Calibration of the Static-99R with Persons Subject to SOCRB Review, 2010 to 2017

Amy Grau, Erik Faust, Jamie Hersant, Jennifer Caperton, Stephen Jahnke

The Static-99R is a sexual recidivism risk instrument for use with adult men who have a history of sexual offenses. At the request of the Sex Offender Certification Review Branch (SOCRB) the Static-99R was examined to determine if the instrument could reliably discriminate recidivists from non-recidivists, as defined by a rearrest within a five- or ten-year follow-up period, among those reviewed for certification as sexually dangerous persons.

Findings:

- Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) area under the curve (AUC) analyses were used to determine if the Static-99R was able to distinguish between recidivists and non-recidivists. Prior research has found AUCs for sexual recidivism with moderate (.67) to large (.79) effect sizes.
- For the five-year cohort, AUCs were highest for any recidivism (.63), then violent recidivism (.63), and then sexual recidivism (.59).
- For the ten-year cohort, AUCs were highest for violent recidivism (.62), then any recidivism (.61), and then sexual recidivism (.59).
- Calibration depicts the degree to which an estimate reflects the true probability of occurrence of the measured outcome/event.
- For the five-year cohort, those with scores between 2 and 8 (76.4% of the cohort) Static-99R recidivism risk norms overestimated their risk of recidivism by 1.64 to 3.94 times.
- For the ten-year cohort, those with scores between 2 and 6 (69.2% of the cohort) had their risk of recidivism overestimated by 1.94 to 4.55 times.
- There were no statistically significant differences between the FBOP cohorts and recidivism risk norms for those with scores of -3 to 1 or 9 to 11 for the five-year cohort and scores of -3 to 1 and 7 to 10 for the ten-year cohort.

The findings of this study suggest that the Static-99R is able to distinguish any and violent recidivism better than it can predict sexual recidivism. Further, the recidivism risk norms provided by the developers of the Static-99R overestimate the likelihood of sexual recidivism for the majority of persons in the FBOP subject to SOCRB file review.

**The full analysis is currently under review for academic publication.*

Resolve Treatment Program: A Retrospective Fixed Effects Evaluation of Efficacy

Erik Faust, Kyle Shea, Scott Camp, Tamara Klein

The Resolve Treatment Program (RTP) is a group-based treatment protocol that includes one psychoeducational and three treatment groups. The main goal of RTP is to reduce prevalence of trauma-related psychological disorders and improve the functioning of those who are affected by such disorders.

Two sets of fixed effects models were used to compare the 12-month period prior to entry into the RTP and 12 months after program completion. This analysis looked at misconduct, stays in Restrictive Housing and Major Psychology Services Events (MPSE). The two models examined both the probability of change and the number of events from the pre- to the post-program period.

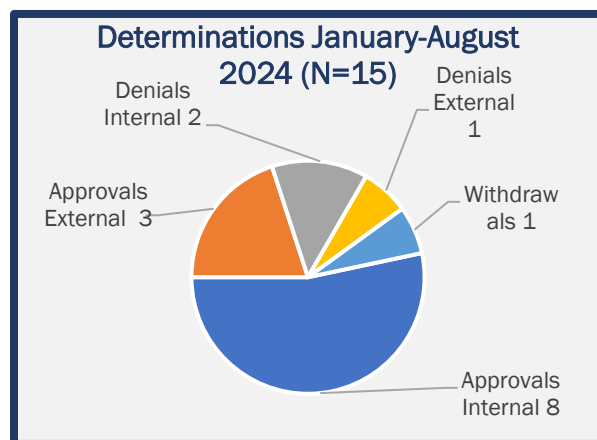
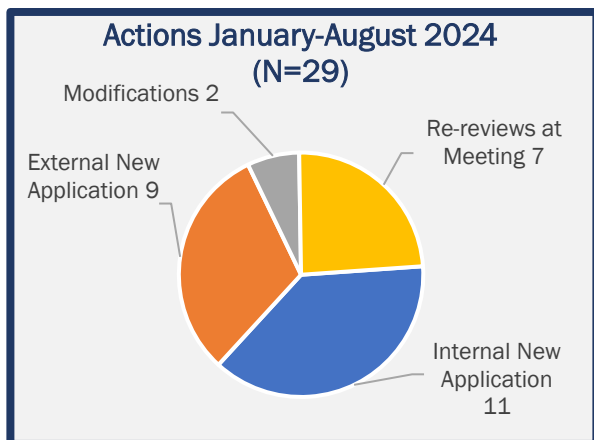
- Overall, the results showed support for the RTP’s impact on post-program behavior for those who completed the program.
- Misconduct: There was no statistically significant difference in the count or probability of misconduct from the pre- to the post-program period.
- Restrictive Housing: There was a 28.7% decrease in the odds of being placed in RH from the pre- to the post-program period.
- Major Psychology Service Events (MPSE): There was a 54.3% decrease in the odds of having an MPSE from the pre- to post-program period.

The results of this analysis are promising with regard to understanding the impact of the RTP on the behavior of those who complete programming. The lack of a comparison group and the limited number of outcome measures available limit the use and generalizability of these findings but we hope that the ongoing prospective evaluation of the RTP will shed further light on the impact of the RTP and trauma informed programming in the FBOP. A prospective analysis is currently underway and is planned in such a way to address some of the shortcomings of the retrospective design.

**Full analysis available as a white paper on www.bop.gov.*

Bureau Research Review Board

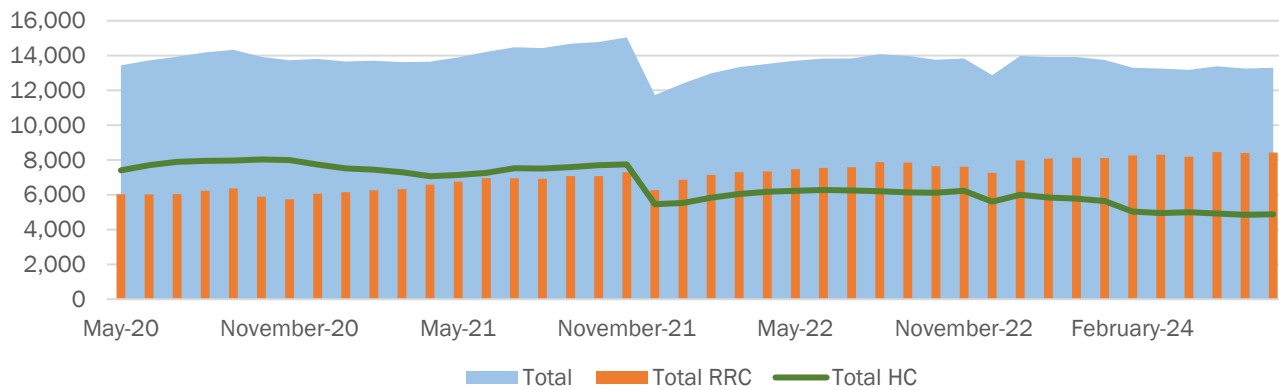
Since the start of 2024, the FBOP’s Bureau Research Review Board (BRRB) has met monthly to discuss, consider, and rule on 29 applications related to the conduct of research within FBOP. This activity included both new and revised application reviews, approvals, and modifications with just three denials. The BRRB functions as an Institutional Review Board for the FBOP, and reviews all potential research by both internal and external applicants, and makes determinations about human subjects protections, methodology, and resources. The Administrator of the board regularly fields questions, considers exemptions that never make it to the full BRRB, and generally assists researchers in the process.



Data on AICs Serving Sentences in the Community

Pre-release custody occurs before a person's sentence is accomplished through the use of Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), Day Reporting Centers (DRCs), Work-Release Centers (WRCs), and the Federal Location Monitoring (FLM) program. The contracted providers of RRCs and WRCs supervise people who reside at the Center, as well as people who are supervised while assigned to home confinement. Contracted providers of DRCs supervise people who only live at home, in home confinement. The United States Probation Office also supervises a small number of people living at home, in home confinement, under the FLM program. RRCs, WRCs, and DRCs are structured supervised environments for adults in FBOP custody who are nearing release. These facilities provide people the opportunity to gradually rebuild ties to the community, while receiving services such as counseling and job placement. Through the COVID-19 pandemic and CARES Act, the utilization rate of community placement has remained somewhat consistent over the last five years, with moderate decreases in home confinement and moderate increase in in-house (RRC/WRC) placements.

Utilization of Community Supervision
May 2020-Aug 2024



The Office of Research and Evaluation, a component of the Information Technology and Data Division of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, helps the Federal Bureau of Prisons accomplish its mission by:

- evaluating the efficacy of the Bureau's programs, services, and operations.
- preparing annual custody population projections.
- projecting impact of various policy changes on custody population.
- providing Bureau management with the tools and information needed to make informed policy and operational decisions.
- producing general purpose statistics for use by FBOP employees and outside agencies; and
- coordinating, reviewing, and processing research proposals, including research on federal adults in custody and/or employees.

Research and Reports from FBOP and information on how to conduct research with us can be found here: https://www.bop.gov/resources/research_and_reports.jsp