

2022 Year in Review

Forensic Assessment Division (FAD)

- ▶ Jasmine A. Tehrani, Ph.D.
- ▶ Chief Psychologist (Acting)
- ▶ Forensic Assessment Division
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Road Map

- ▶ Review recidivism data
- ▶ Describe the 3 risk ratings (Low, Moderate, High) and the distribution of findings
- ▶ Review relevant Historical-Clinical-Risk Management-V3 (HCR-20-V3) data and how it contributes to overall risk
- ▶ Discuss STATIC-99R findings for persons with a history of sexual offending
- ▶ Analyze findings based on a variety of factors, such as: Youth Offender status, Elderly Parole, sentence type, age, etc.
- ▶ Examine parole decisions based on risk levels, assessed risks, major mental disorder, and by race/ethnicity

Observed Recidivism Base Rate Comparisons at Three Years Post-Release

Shorter-term Parolees Released Without Discretion in California (FY 17-18)

Longer-term Parolees Discretionarily Released in California (FY 17-18)

Violent Crime Convictions

6.6%

0.1%

(Felony Crimes Against Persons)

(Felony Crimes Against Persons)

All Misdemeanor and Felony Convictions

44.6%

2%

(20.9% felony and 23.7% misdemeanor convictions)

(.7% felony and 1.3% misdemeanor convictions)

Recidivism of Parolees Granted Parole and Released by the Board (N=1,900)

Risk Category	Three-Year Re-Convictions
Low	18 of 1,202 (1.4%)
Moderate	17 of 694 (2.4%)
High	0 of 4

Recidivism of Parolees **Denied Parole** but Released at the Conclusion of Determinate Terms (N=106)

	Three Year Re-arrests	Three-Year Re-Convictions
Low	2 of 7	0 of 7
Moderate	19 of 60 (31.7%)	10 of 60 (16.7%)
High	17 of 39 (43.6%)	8 of 39 (20.5%)

Predictive Validity

The degree to which results accurately predict scores on a criterion measure.

Results: Overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, or High)

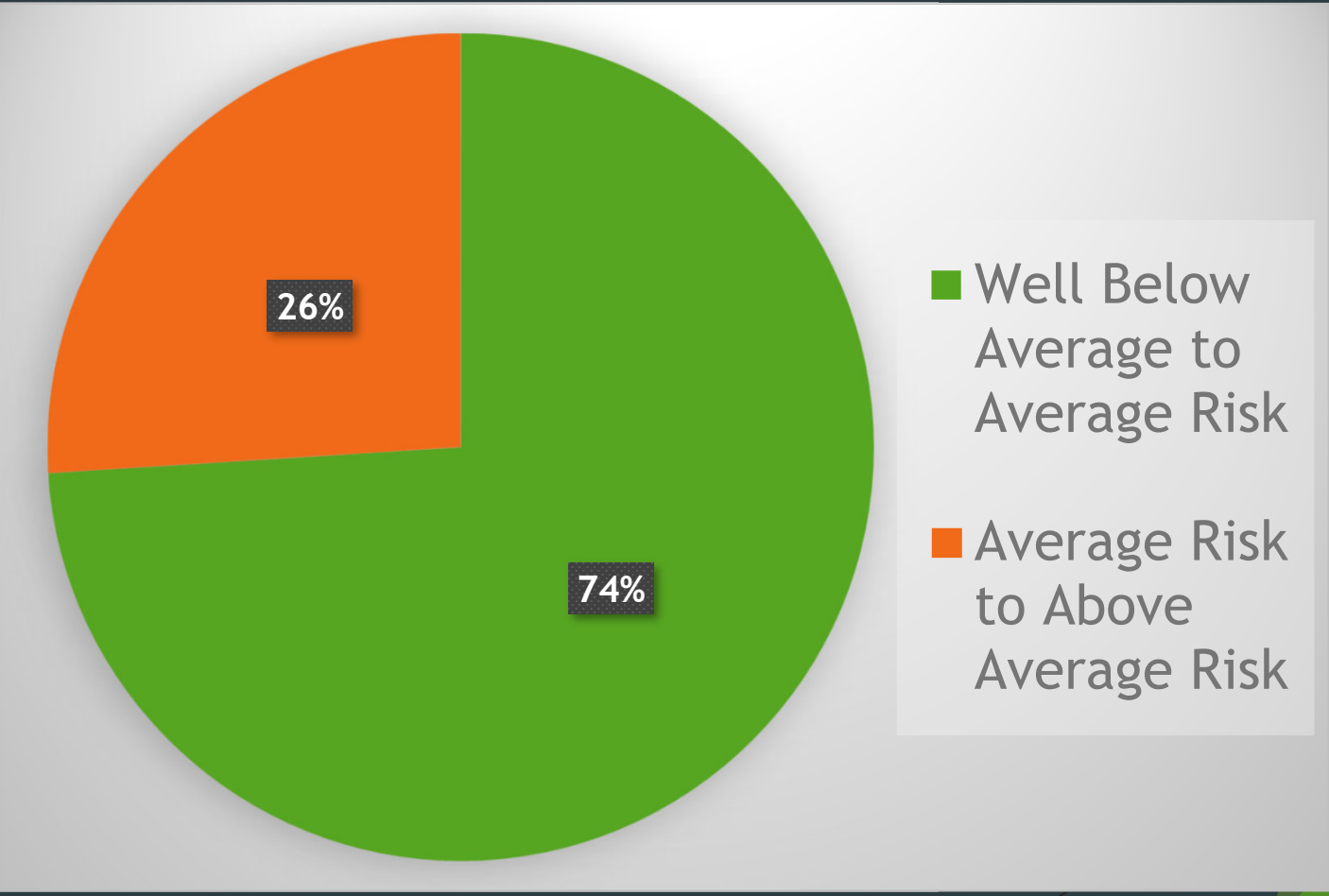
Criterion measure: Recidivism

CRA risk ratings demonstrate predictive validity.

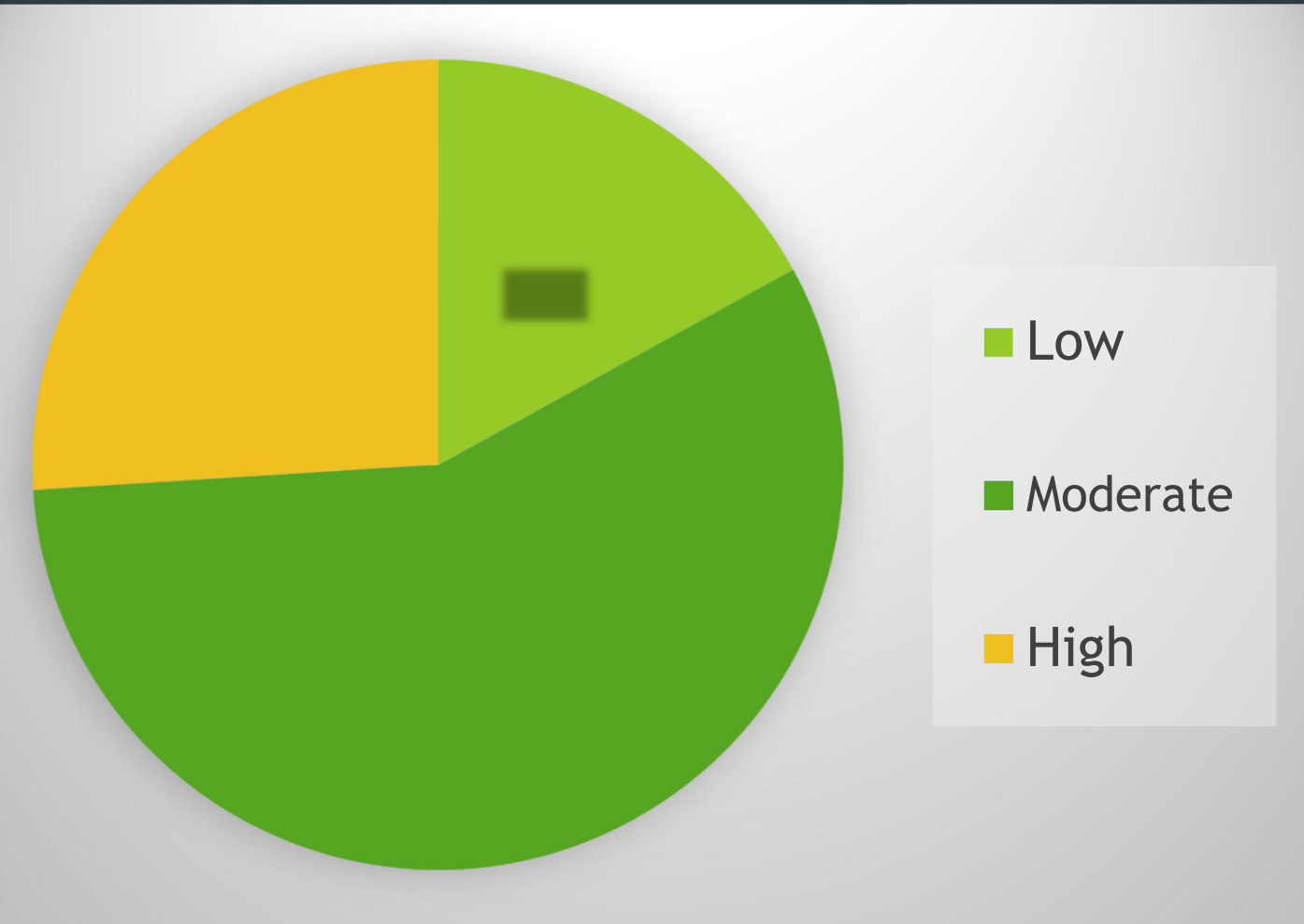
Risk Categories

Risk Category	Definition
Low Risk	Non-elevated risk relative to long-term parolees and well below average risk relative to shorter-term parolees released without discretion.
Moderate Risk	Elevated risk relative to long-term parolees and non-elevated or below average to average risk relative to shorter-term parolees released without discretion.
High Risk	Markedly elevated risk relative to long-term parolees and average to above average risk relative to shorter-term parolees released without discretion.

► Most long-term incarcerated persons (74%) in 2022 were assessed by FAD psychologists to represent non-elevated risk relative to shorter-term parolees released without discretion.



► Of 4,373 CRAs administered in 2022, FAD psychologists opined (17%) of individuals were Low Risk, (57%) were Moderate Risk, and (26%) were High Risk



Risk Categories and Average Classification Scores and Ages

	Average Classification Score	Average Age
Low	22	54
Moderate	34	54
High	91	50

HCR-20-V3's Twenty Risk Factors Assessed to be *Present To Some Degree*

	Average Number of Risk Factors Assessed To Be Present to Some Degree
Low	11 of 20 Risk Factors
Moderate	14 of 20 Risk Factors
High	17 of 20 Risk Factors

Risk Categories and Historic Risk Presence

	History of Problems With Other Antisocial Behavior	History of Problems With Substance Use	History of Problems With Personality Disorder	History of Problems With Treatment Or Supervision Response	History of Problems With Traumatic Experiences
Low	85%	81%	63%	84%	91%
Mod	92%	87%	82%	96%	88%
High	96%	90%	92%	99%	85%

Risk Categories and Historic Risk Relevance

	<i>Current High Relevance of History of Problems With Other Antisocial Behavior</i>	<i>Current High Relevance of History of Problems With Substance Use</i>	<i>Current High Relevance of History of Problems With Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Current High Relevance of History of Problems With Treatment Or Supervision Response</i>	<i>Current High Relevance of History of Problems With Traumatic Experiences</i>
Low	3%	10%	3%	2%	4%
Mod	24%	30%	29%	30%	9%
High	69%	58%	75%	85%	23%

History of Problems with Major Mental Disorder

	Present to Some Degree (H6)
Low	37%
Moderate	45%
High	59%

History of Problems with Major Mental Disorder

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons with history of problems with major mental disorder:
 - ▶ 13% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 54% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 32% were rated High risk

Recent Problems with Symptoms of Major Mental Disorder

	Present to Some Degree (C3)
Low	13%
Moderate	24%
High	48%

Recent Problems with Symptoms of Major Mental Disorder

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons with recent problems with symptoms of mental disorder:
 - ▶ 8% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 48% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 44% were rated High risk

Current Relevance of Recent Problems with Symptoms of Major Mental Disorder, When Present to Some Degree

	Low Relevance	Moderate Relevance	High Relevance
Low Risk	60%	34%	5%
Moderate Risk	30%	51%	20%
High Risk	14%	30%	56%

- ▶ Participation in mental health services is not a barrier for favorable risk assessment and parole release and for some parolees, it is an essential component of risk management and successful community transition.

Dynamic Variables Clinical (Recent) and Risk Management (Future) Problems

The dynamic factors of Recent Problems and expected Future problems differentiate Low, Moderate, and High Risk groups better than Historic Problems

Recent Problems with Instability

	Present to Some Degree (C4)	Assessed to be Highly Relevant to Current Risk
Low	7%	0%
Moderate	35%	12%
High	77%	63%

Recent Problems with Instability

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons with recent problems with instability:
 - ▶ 3% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 48% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 49% were rated High risk

Recent Problems with Treatment or Supervision Response

	Present to Some Degree (C5)	Assessed to be Highly Relevant to Current Risk
Low	16%	1%
Moderate	64%	25%
High	93%	81%

Recent Problems with Treatment or Supervision Response

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons with recent problems with treatment or supervision response:
 - ▶ 4% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 58% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 38% were rated High risk

Recent Problems with Self-Awareness

	Present to Some Degree (C1)	Assessed to be Highly Relevant to Current Risk
Low	39%	4%
Moderate	88%	38%
High	91%	73%

Recent Problems with Self-Awareness

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons with recent problems with self-awareness:
 - ▶ 8% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 62% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 30% were rated High risk

Future Problems with Stress or Coping (Anticipated In the Community)

	Present to Some Degree (R5)	Assessed to be Highly Relevant to Current Risk
Low	96%	14%
Moderate	98%	48%
High	98%	87%

Future Problems with Stress or Coping (Anticipated In the Community)

- ▶ Of long-term incarcerated persons expected to have future problems with stress and coping:
 - ▶ 17% were rated Low risk
 - ▶ 57% were rated Moderate risk
 - ▶ 26% were rated High risk

Persons with a History of Sexual Offending (N= 1434)

FAD evaluated 400 more individuals with prior sex offenses in 2022 compared to 2021

- Among individuals with prior arrests or convictions for sex offenses:
- 10% Low risk
- 63% Moderate risk
- 27% High risk

Static-99R

Static-99 Risk Category	Percent	Recidivism Estimate
Very Low Risk	7%	Non-Offender
Below Average Risk	17%	< 1%
Average Risk	41%	1.3% to 2.8%
Above Average Risk	24%	4.8%
Well Above Average Risk	12%	20.2%

Static-99R

- ▶ Of those who obtained **Well-Above Average** Static-99R Ratings
 - ▶ 5% were Low Risk
 - ▶ 46% were Moderate Risk
 - ▶ 49% were High Risk

Comparing Youthful and Non-Youthful Offenders

	YO (N = 1,847)	Non-YO (N= 2,524)
Low	17%	17%
Moderate	53%	60%
High	30%	23%

Comparing Youthful and Non-Youthful Offenders

- ▶ Youth Offenders in 2022 were sixteen years-younger than non-Youth Offenders (44 years-old versus 60 years-old) and more likely to be determinately sentenced (25% versus 9%)

Comparing ISL and DSL Long-Term Individuals

	ISL (N=3,688)	DSL (N=683)
Low	19%	7%
Moderate	58%	51%
High	23%	42%

Comparing ISL and DSL Long-Term Individuals

	ISL	DSL
Average Age	55	44
Highly Relevant Recent Problems With Violent Ideation or Intent	11%	25%
Highly Relevant Recent Problems With Instability	22%	33%
Highly Relevant Recent Problems With Treatment or Supervision Response	32%	52%
Highly Relevant Recent Problems with Self-Awareness	40%	48%
Highly Relevant Future Problems With Accessing Professional Services	28%	36%
Highly Relevant Future Problems with Treatment or Supervision Response	42%	58%

Elderly Parolees and Non-Elderly Parolees

	EP (N=1,994)	NON - EP (N=2,377)
Low	18%	16%
Moderate	60%	54%
High	22%	30%

Elderly Parolees (N=1,994)

	ISL (N=1,759)	DSL (N=235)
Low	19%	11%
Moderate	60%	65%
High	21%	25%

Elderly Parolees (N=1,994)

	Sexual Offending History (N = 804)	No Sexual Offending History (N=1190)
Low	10%	23%
Moderate	65%	57%
High	24%	20%

Individuals Indeterminately Sentenced- 3rd Strike

	ISL 3 RD Strikers (N= 681)	All Other ISL Long-termers (N = 3,007)
Low	12%	21%
Moderate	57%	59%
High	32%	21%

Indeterminately Sentenced 3rd Strike Long Termers

	ISL 3 RD Strikers (N= 682)	All Other ISL Long-termers (N = 3,009)
Prior Sexual Offending Histories	61%	26%
Average Static- 99R Score	4.2	1.8

Gender Comparisons: Overall Risk

	Persons Housed at An Institution for Women (N = 152)	Persons Housed at An Institution for Men (N = 4,219)
Low Risk	32%	17%
Moderate Risk	51%	57%
High Risk	17%	26%

Risk Categories and Hearing Type

	Initial (N=2,665)	Sub 1 (N=630)	Sub 2-3 (N=462)	Sub 4-6 (N=314)	Sub 7-11 (N=184)	Sub 12+ (N=76)
Low	16%	13%	22%	25%	25%	21%
Moderate	55%	62%	62%	54%	60%	67%
High	30%	25%	17%	20%	15%	12%

Risk Categories and Age Groups

	≤ 35 N=398	36 to 40 (N=378)	41 to 44 (N=359)	45 to 49 (N=440)	50 to 55 (N=806)	56 to 59 (N=571)	60≥ (N=1,379)
Low	12%	17%	19%	19%	15%	16%	19%
Moderate	46%	50%	53%	56%	59%	61%	60%
High	42%	34%	28%	25%	26%	23%	21%

Distribution of Risk Categories by Length of Incarceration

Risk Category	< 10 Years (N = 286)	10 - 20 Years (N = 1,537)	21-30 Years (N = 1,925)	30+ Years (N = 623)
Low	16%	16%	17%	20%
Moderate	56%	54%	59%	59%
High	28%	31%	23%	22%

Parole Decisions Associated With Each Risk Category

	Low Risk (N=709)	Moderate (N=2,160)	High Risk (N=802)
Grant	63%	19%	1%
Denial	35%	69%	68%
Stipulation	2%	12%	31%

What are the Number of Individuals Granted Parole?

- ▶ Low Risk (N=709) x 0.63 =
447 individuals granted parole
- ▶ Moderate Risk (N=2,160) x 0.19 =
411 individuals granted parole

Distribution of Risk Categories By Parole Decision

Risk Category	Grants N=860	Denials N=2,291	Stipulations N= 520
Low Risk	52%	11%	3%
Moderate	48%	65%	49%
High Risk	<1%	24%	48%

Parole Decisions and Assessed Risk

	Grants	Denials	Stipulations
Average Number of Risks Assessed Present to Some Degree	12	15	16
Average Number of Risks Assessed to Have <i>High Current Relevance</i>	1.8	5.6	8.4

Parole Decisions and Dynamic Risks

	Grants		Denials		Stipulations	
	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant
Recent Problems with Self-Awareness	53%	12%	86%	44%	89%	59%
Recent Problems with Instability	12%	2%	42%	59%	59%	41%
Recent Problems with Treatment or Supervision Response	27%	6%	66%	34%	85%	59%

Parole Decisions and Dynamic Risks

	Grants		Denials		Stipulations	
	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant
Anticipated Problems with Personal Support	33%	6%	59%	22%	69%	34%
Anticipated Problems Managing Stress	98%	24%	98%	55%	97%	69%
Anticipated Problems with Treatment or Supervision Compliance	60%	14%	85%	45%	93%	64%

Comparing Parole Denial Lengths

	3-YR (N= 1,409)	5-YR (N= 735)	7-YR (N= 105)	10 TO 15 (N=34)
Average Number of Risks Assessed Present to Some Degree	14	15	16	16
Average Number of Risks Assessed to Have <i>High Current Relevance</i>	4	7	10	11

Low and Moderate Risk Grants and Denials

	Low Risk Grants	Low Risk Denials	Moderate Risk Grants	Moderate Risk Denials
Average Number of Risks Assessed Present to Some Degree	11	11	14	14
Average Number of Risks Assessed to Have <i>High Current Relevance</i>	<1	<1	3	4

Continuum of Lower and Higher Risk Within the Moderate Risk Category

	HIGHLY RELEVANT RISKS	PAROLE GRANTED	PAROLE DENIED	STIPULATED
MODERATE (LOWER)	<1	28%	65%	7%
MODERATE (MEDIUM)	3	15%	72%	12%
MODERATE (HIGHER)	8	14%	70%	16%

Parole Decisions and Major Mental Disorder

	Grants		Denials		Stipulations	
	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant	Present	Relevant
History of Major Mental Disorder	38%	3%	48%	11%	51%	16%
Recent Symptoms of Major Mental Disorder	14%	2%	28%	9%	35%	15%

Parole Decisions and Race/Ethnicity (Following CRAs administered in 2022)

	Black (N = 1,358)	Latinx (N = 1,626)	White (N = 959)
Grants	23%	25%	19%
Denials	65%	59%	67%
Stipulations	12%	17%	14%

Summary of Findings

- ▶ Future violence risk, as our data show, year after year, hinges on the dynamic (changeable) factors and current relevance.
- ▶ It is not the mere presence of historical risk factors (e.g., number of prior arrests), but the current relevance of those historical factors and the dynamic variables (i.e., Clinical and Risk Management factors) which differentiate the three risk categories.
- ▶ Dynamic risks, especially when assessed to be highly relevant, best differentiate long-term individuals granted parole from those denied parole or stipulating to unsuitability.
- ▶ Most long-term incarcerated persons (**74%**) in 2022 were assessed by psychologists to represent non-elevated risk relative to shorter-term parolees released without discretion.
- ▶ Recidivism data for both ISL and DSL individuals demonstrate the predictive validity of the CRA findings.