

A Field Study on Static-99R Interrater Reliability by Canadian Police Personnel

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Acknowledgments



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Social Sciences and Humanities
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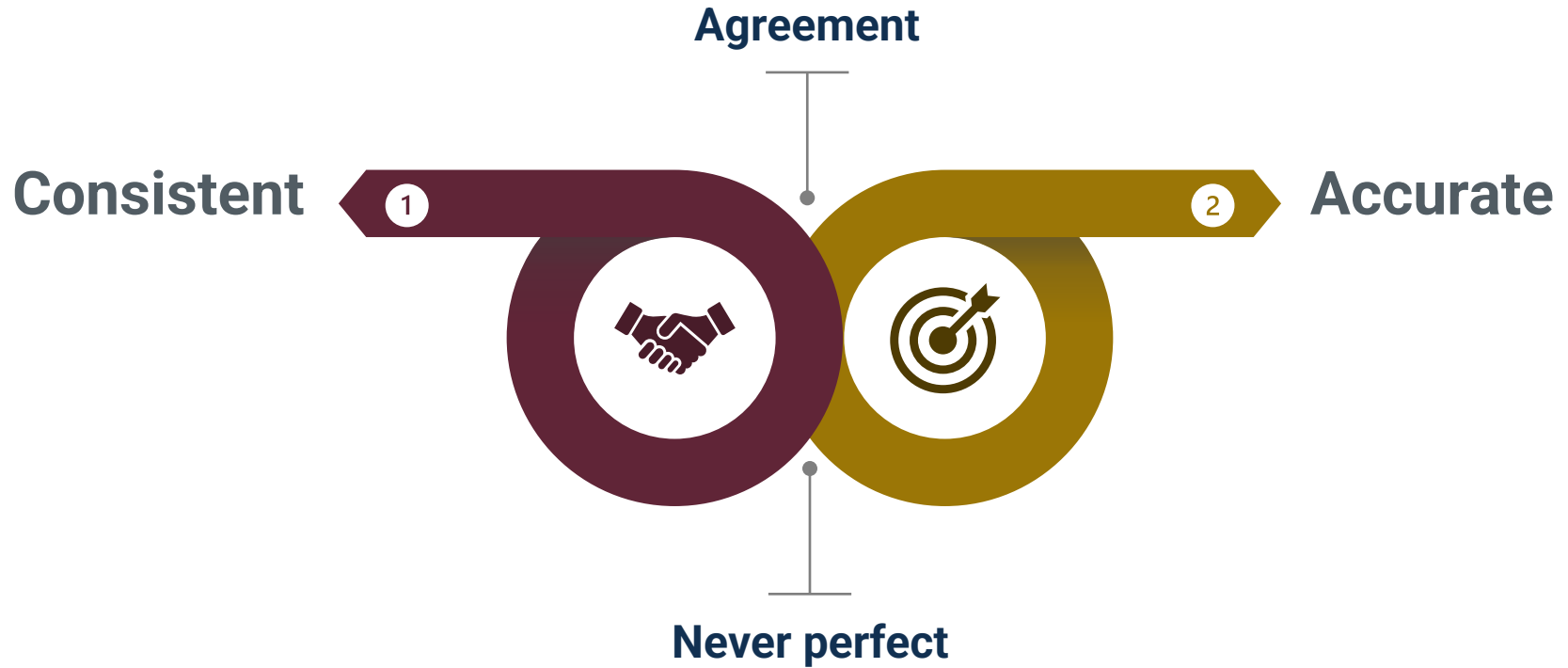
Conseil de recherches en
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Canada 

Introduction

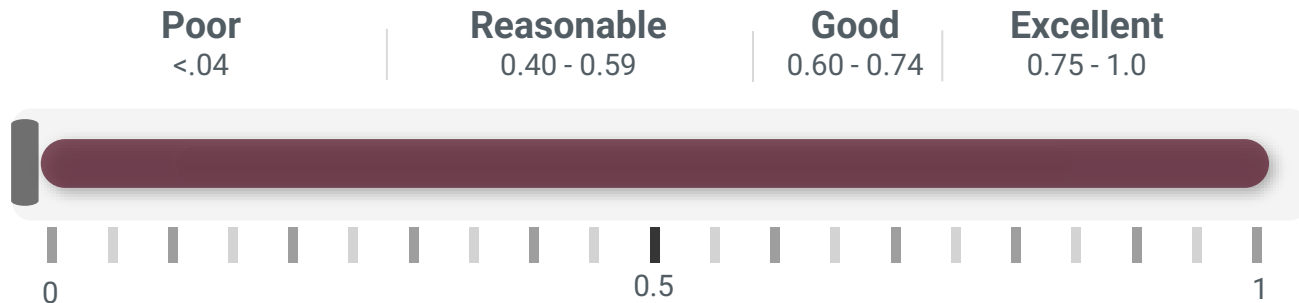


Interrater Reliability



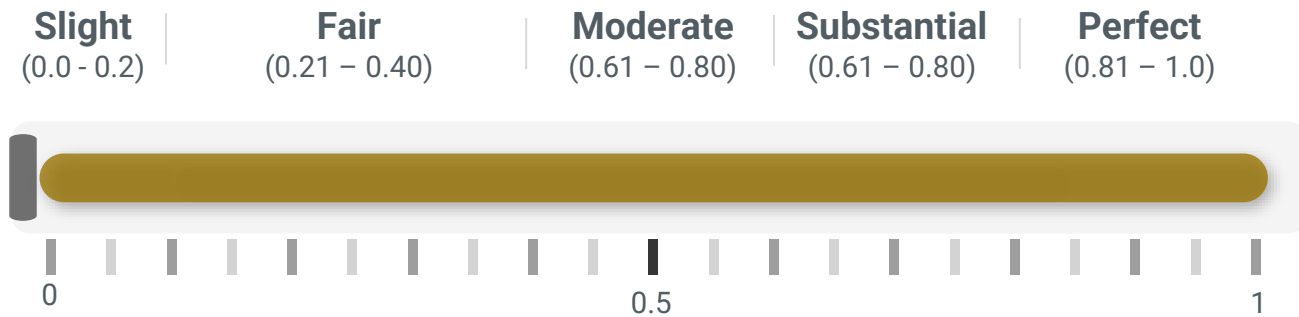
Interrater Reliability Statistics

Total Score



**Intraclass
Correlation
Coefficient
(ICC)**

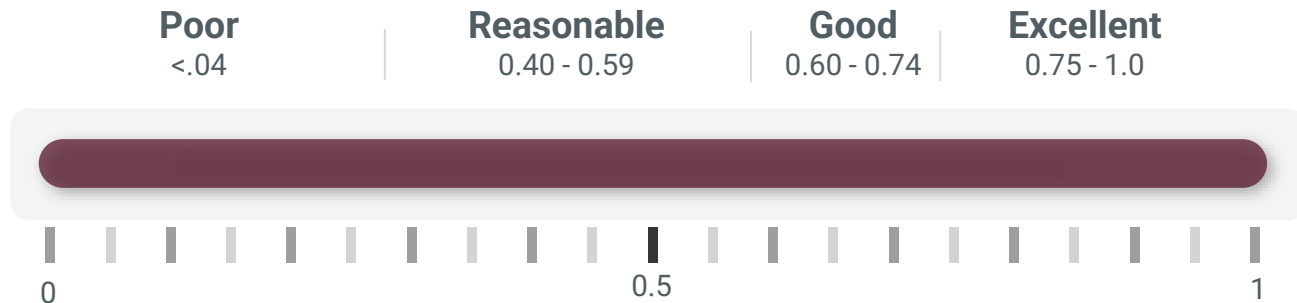
Item Level



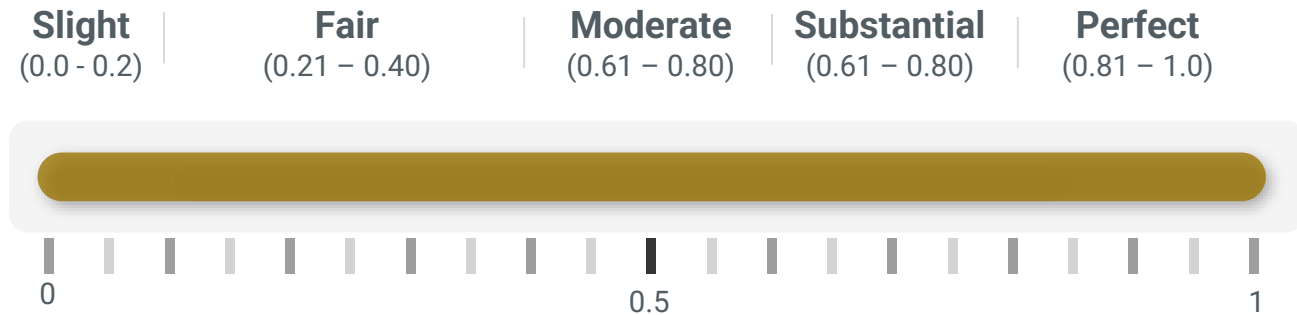
**Cohen's
Kappa**

Interrater Reliability Statistics

Total Score



Item Level



Percent Agreement

SEM (Precision)

Risk Assessment in Policing

01

**Traditional
Practice**

02

**Gap in
Policing**

03

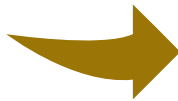
**Tools in
Policing**

04

**Potential
Solution**

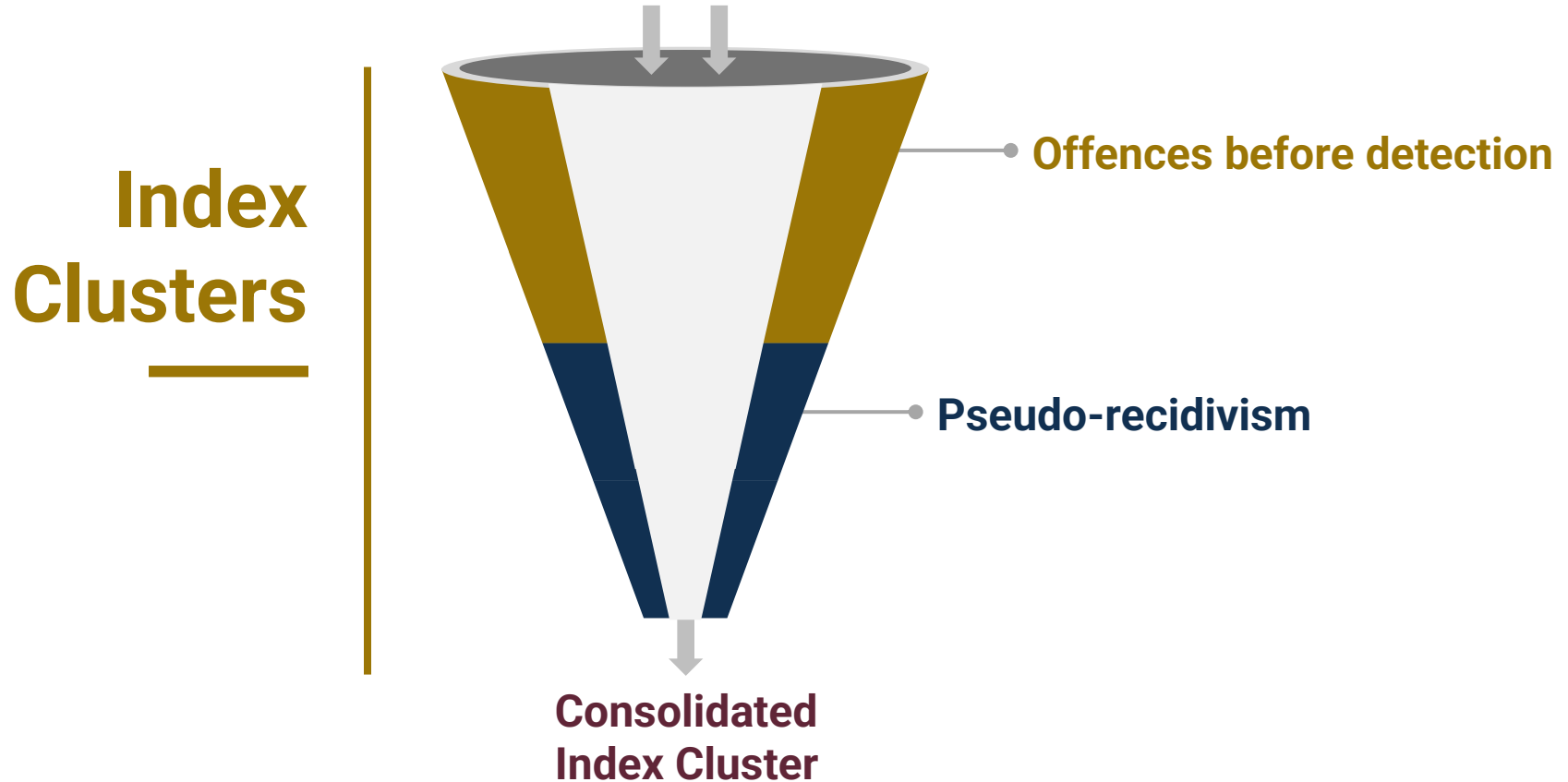
Static-99R

- **File information**
- **No advanced degree**
- **Total score:** -3 to 12, reflecting five nominal risk levels



Total Score	Risk Level
-3, -2	I – Very low
-1, 0	II – Below average
1, 2, 3	III – Average
4, 5	IVa – Above average
6+	IVb – Well above average

Static-99R Scoring



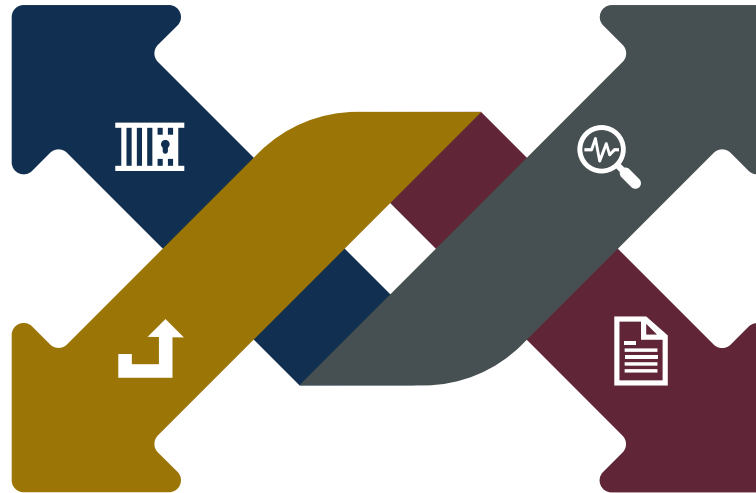
Static-99/99R Interrater Reliability Field Studies

Non-Clinicians

Clinicians

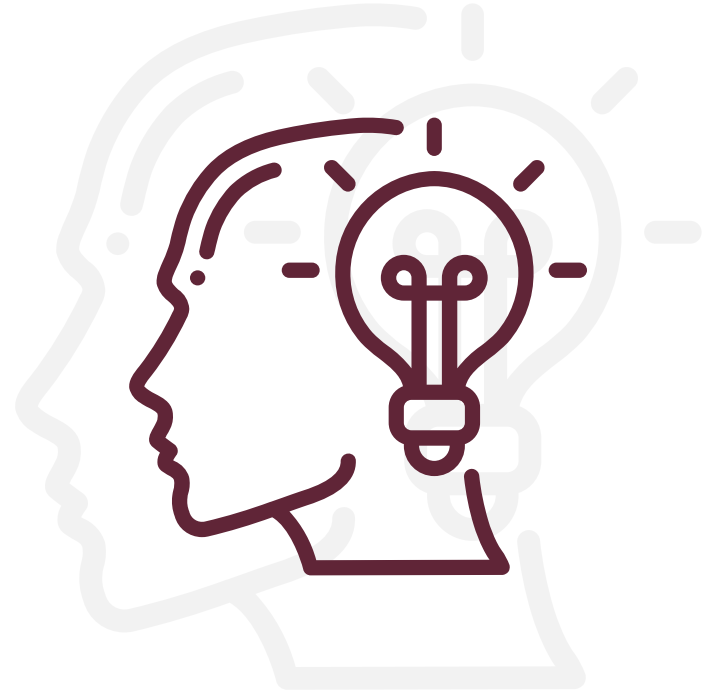
Experience

**Researcher:
Policing**



Research Objectives

- 01 Interrater reliability**
- 02 Score discrepancies on risk categorization**
- 03 Training comparison**
- 04 Post-training analysis**



Evaluators and Static-99R Training

Formal Training

- Led by Static-99R co-creator R. Karl Hanson
- **Attendees:** 11 police personnel

1

- 1 graduate level
- 1 undergraduate level

Researchers

2

- 8 **formally** trained officers
- 2 **informally** trained officers
- 1 formally trained administrator

Researcher/ Police

Case Sample

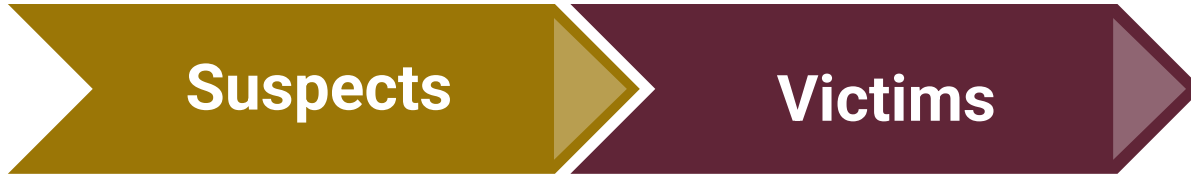
105 cases



***M* age (earliest):** 23.19 years

Age range: 3 to 53 years

Most female ($n = 125$; 95.4%)



Suspects

Victims

***M* age (at report):** 36.67 years

Age range: 17 to 89 years

Most male ($n = 103$; 98.1%)



131 victims

Sources of Information

Municipal Police Records

• Niche Records Management System

Federal Police Records

• Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

Categories of Variables

• Offence, suspect, and victim characteristics

Procedure

07 – Researcher B

06 – Researcher A

05 – PDF Retrieval



01 - Ethics

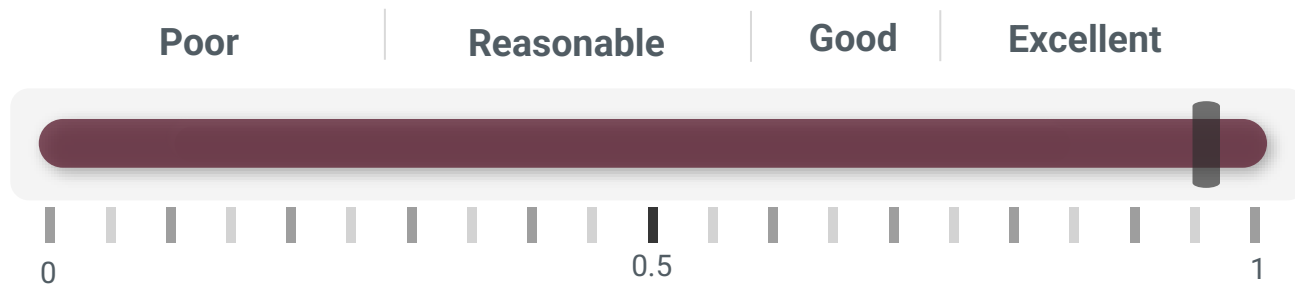
02 – Training

03 – Police Coding

04 – Case Logging

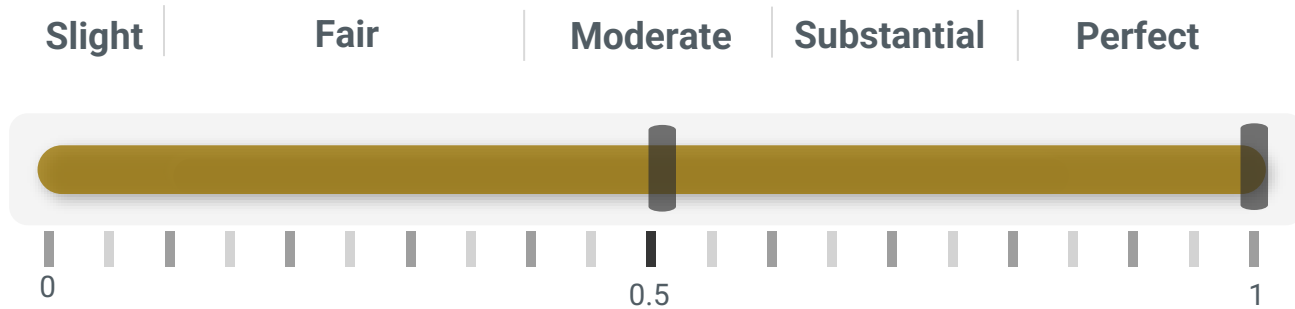
Agreement Between **Researchers**

Total Score (ICC)



- **80%** exact agreement
- **SEM** = .493

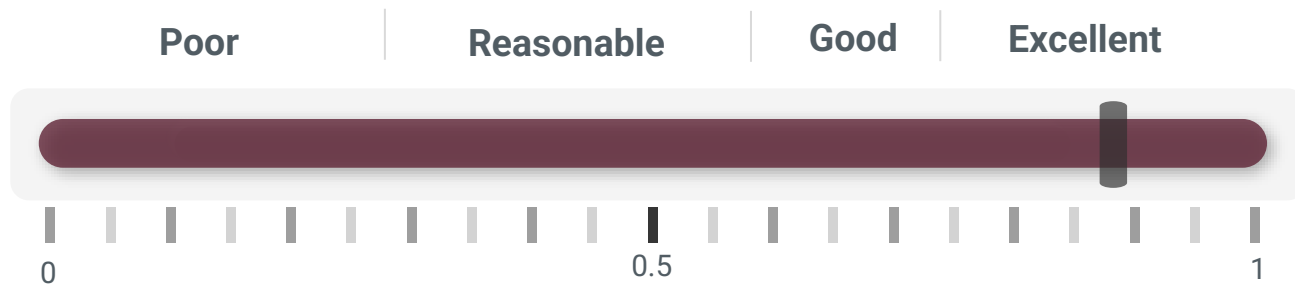
Item Level (κ)



- **90% – 100%** agreement

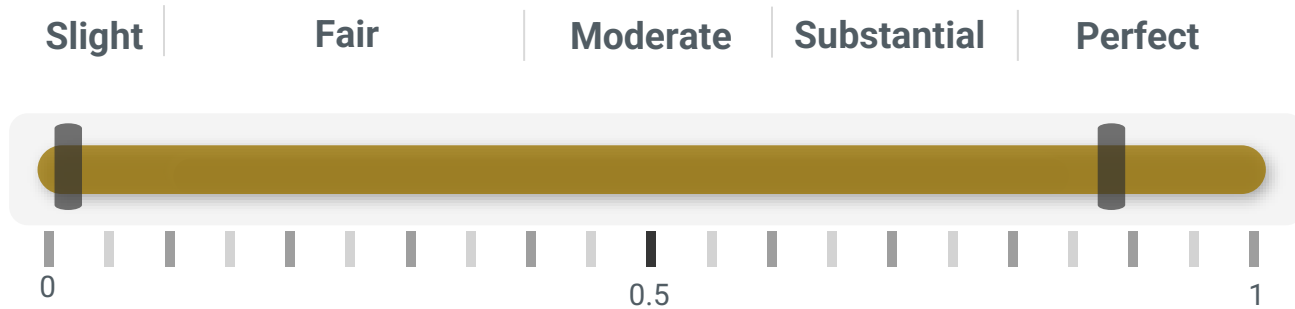
Agreement Between a **Researcher and Police**

Total Score (ICC)



- **47%** exact agreement ↓
- **SEM = .752** ↑
- **24%** risk difference

Item Level (κ)



- **72%** discrepancy
- **60% – 96%** agreement ↓

Comparing Training Methods

Formally Trained

84 cases

Excellent ($ICC_{2,1} = .913$)

44%

75% ($n = 63$)

44%: 21 of 47 cases

SEM = .679

VS

Informally Trained

18 cases

Excellent ($ICC_{2,1} = .884$)

67%

56% ($n = 10$)

67%: 4 of 6 cases

SEM = .785

Total Score Agreement

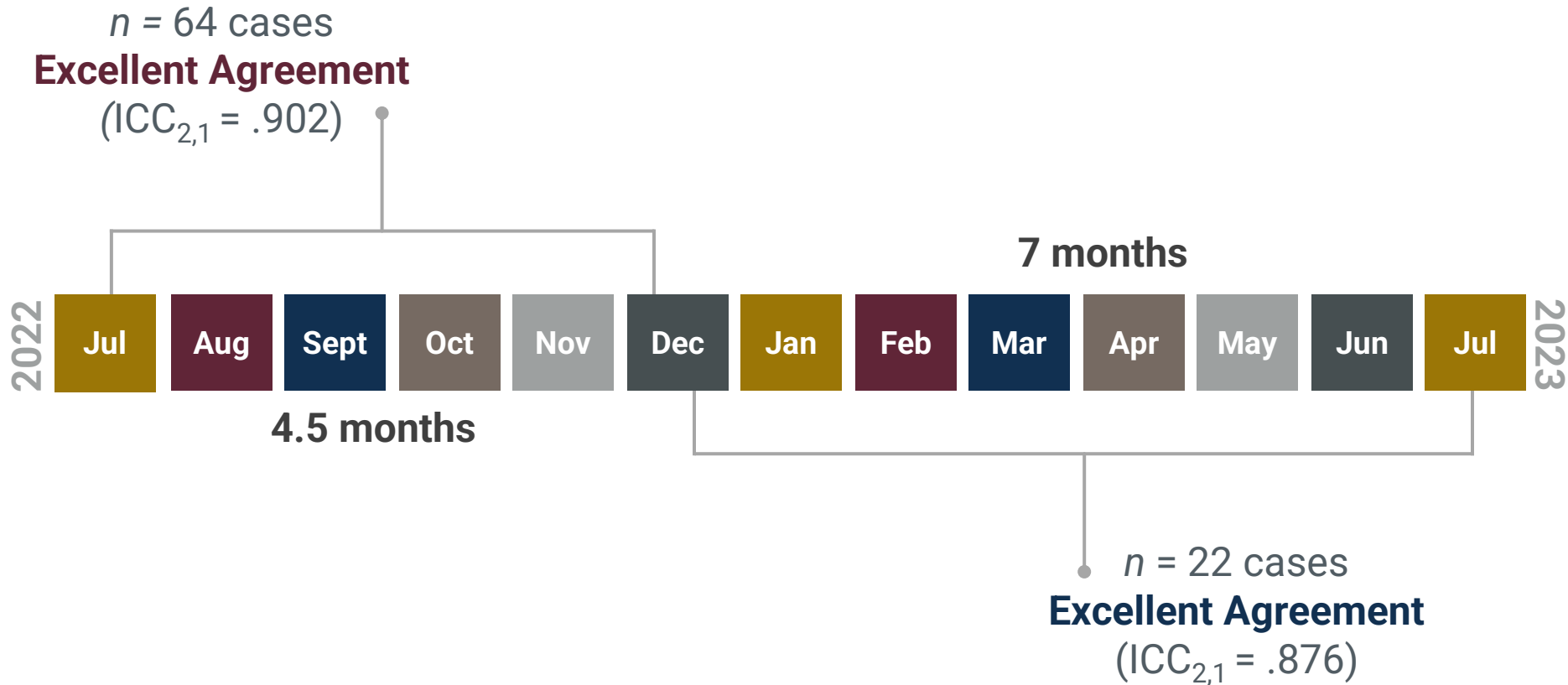
Identical Total Score

Item Discrepancy

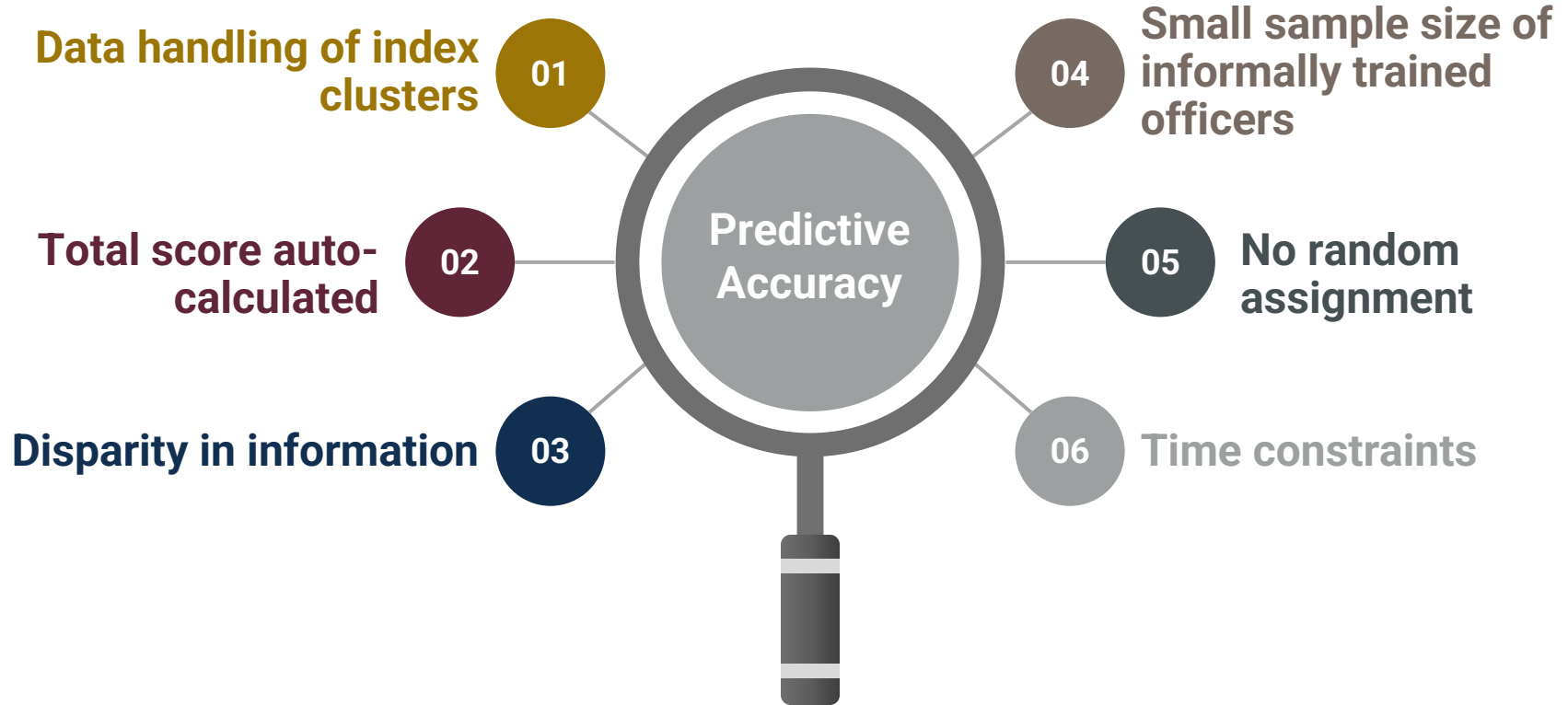
Risk Discrepancy

Precision

Total Score Reliability Among Police After **Formal Training**



Limitations and Future Directions



Conclusions

- Crucial **first step**
- Findings **generally support** the reliable use of the Static-99R
- Possible **cost-effective** training methods
- **Foundation for** future research on **predictive accuracy**

THANK YOU!

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