

Dynamic Risk Factor Assessment (and miscellaneous)

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Structure

- Description of the instrument
- Psychometric properties
- Relative and Absolute Recidivism
- Relevance to Chapter 980 evaluations
- Strengths and weaknesses

Instruments

1. Violence Risk Scale – Sex Offender Version (VRS-S0)
2. Structured Forensic Assessment-Forensic Version (SRA-FV)
3. The Assessment of Risk and Manageability of Individuals with Developmental and Intellectual Limitations who offend – Sexually (ARMIDILO-S)
4. Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for Violence Risk (SAPROF)
5. and the others...

VRS-S - Description

- (Olver, Wong, Nicholaichuk, and Gordon (2007))
- Static-99R High Risk/Need sample – Nicholaichuk (2001)
- Clearwater sample

VRS-SO Domains

Sexual Interests	Criminality	Treatment	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sexually deviant lifestyle 2. sexually deviant cycle 3. sexually deviant pref 4. offense planning 5. sexual compulsivity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. interpersonal aggression 2. Impulsivity 3. criminal personality 4. substance abuse 5. community support 6. community supervision 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. treatment responsivity 2. cognitive distortions 3. release to high risk situation 4. insight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. intimacy deficits 2. emotional control

The Clearwater Program

- Treatment Duration: 6-8 months; 15 hours/week
- Risk: Moderate to High Risk Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model
- Outcome: VRS-SO, PPG if relevant
- Treatment Style: Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Good Lives Model
- Individual Therapy: development of skills

The Clearwater Program Treatment

1. Disclosure group – autobiography, offense cycle, and relapse prevention plan
2. Antisocial attitudes and cognitions – address cognitive distortions
3. Emotional Regulation Skills – self-management, anger, develop cognitive and behavior strategies
4. Social Skills
5. Intimacy and Relationship Skills
6. Empathy
7. AODA if relevant
8. Follow-up

Cross-validation

“Data collected from a new sample are used to evaluate how well the formula from the derivation study actually predicts for other people from the same population.”

- Beggs and Grace (2010): New Zealand, only CM Static-99R treatment sample
- Eher et al. (2015): Austria, CM
- Olver, Nicholaichuk, Kingston, & Wong (2013)

Psychometric Properties

Reliability

Interrater Reliability

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient: Measure of reliability of measurements or ratings

Internal Consistency: It measures whether several items that propose to measure the same general construct produce similar scores.

Concurrent Validity: Whether results of a test correlate with a previously established measure

ICC

	Canada	NZ	Austria
Pre-Tx Dynamic	.74	.90	
Post-Tx Dynamic	.79	.92	
Sexual Deviance Pre	.72		
Sexual Deviance Post	.73		
Criminality Pre	.77		
Criminality Post	.80		
Tx Responsivity Pre	.66		
Tx Responsivity Post	.73		
VRS-SO Static			.98
Total VRS-SO (scored once)			.93

Internal Consistency

	Canada
Dynamic Pretreatment	.81
Static Total	.67
Combined Scale Total	.84

Concurrent Validity

	Canada	NZ	Austria
Static99 & VRSSO Static	.70	.81	.71
Static99 & dynamic pretx	.37	.53	.42
Static99 & dynamic posttc	.35	.48	
VRSSO Static & dy pre tx	.48	.49	.33
VRSSO Static & dy post tx	.45	.43	
Stable-2007 & VRS-SO Static			.34
Stable-2007 & VRSSO dy			.53

Absolute and Relative Risk

What these terms mean

AUC

	CW-C	CSC-C	NZ	Austria
VRS-SO Static	.74		.70	.76
Dynamic Pre	.66	.66	.78	.67
Dynamic Post	.67	.67	.81	
Pre tx Total	.71		.79	.76
Post Tx Total	.72		.80	

Calibration – outcome data

Handout 3

Change Score makes a difference

- Olver, Wong, Nicholaichuk, & Gordon (2007)

2.56 = 25% reduction in sexual recidivism after accounting for risk (N=321)

- Olver, Beggs Christofferson, & Wong (2015)

Clearwater + Kia Marama + CSC (N=945) – norms (in the process of being updated)

- Olver, Nicholaichuk, Kingston, & Wong (2013)

CSC (N=676): only the criminality change score was related to sexual recidivism

Strengths

1. Has been cross-validated on two different samples
2. Has a manual with instructions
3. Has good psychometric properties
4. Has moderate predictive accuracy (AUC)
5. Has good outcome data (with high N)
6. Assesses change and quantifies change
7. Several publications in peer-reviewed journals

Weaknesses

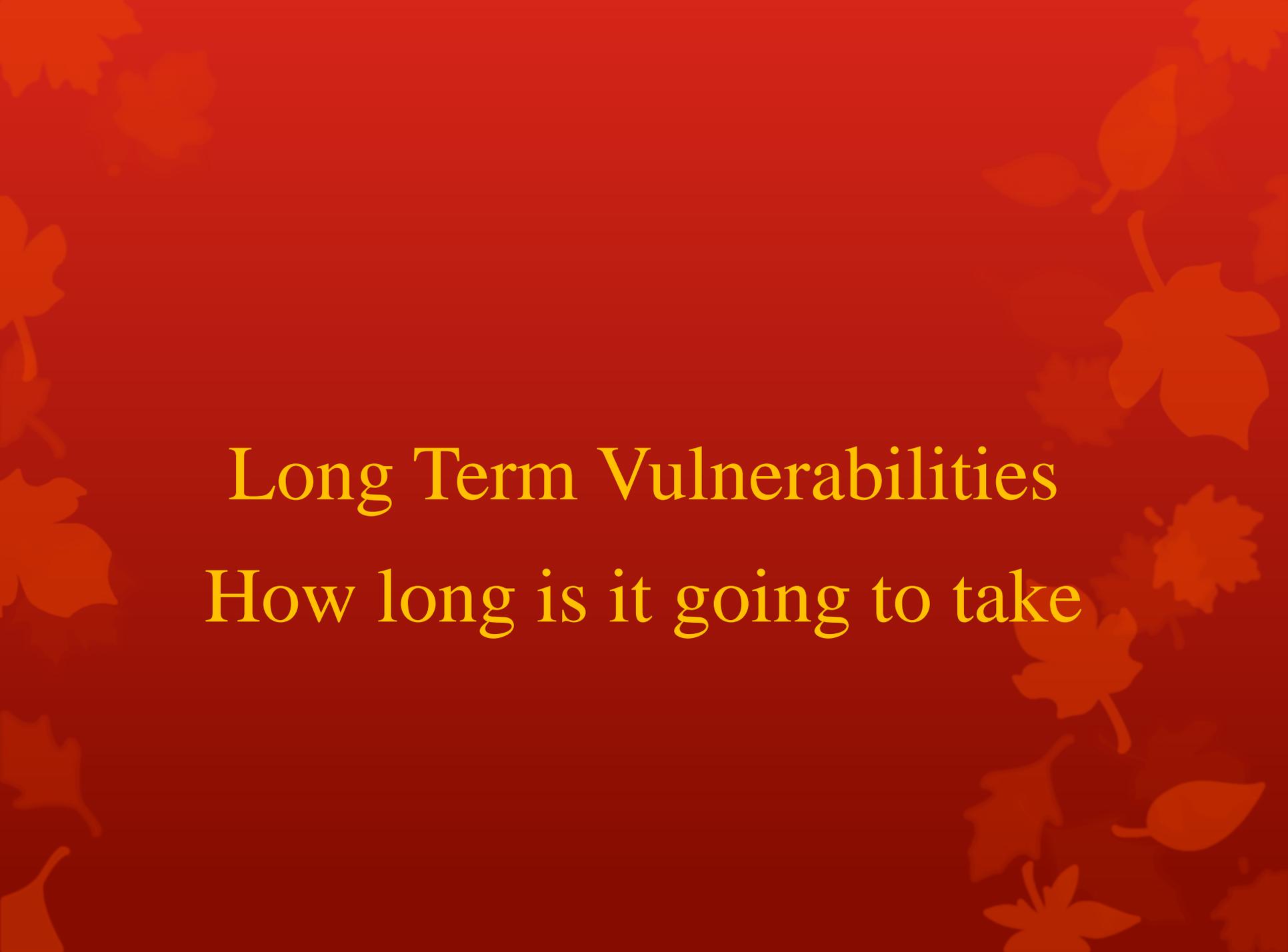
1. Use of the VRS-SO on patients who have not completed treatment
2. What is pre and what is post
3. Field Validity in adversarial settings
4. Item Analysis
5. Risk categories
6. Static and Dynamic – additive?

SRA- FV

Sexual Interests	Relational Style	Self-Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual interests in children, • Sexualized violence, • Sexual preoccupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEIRA • Emotional congruence with children • Internal Grievance Thinking • Poorly Managed Anger • Callousness (PCL-R) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Remorse or Guilt 2. Shallow Affect 3. Callous/Lack of Empathy 4. Failure to accept res... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle impulsiveness <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for stim 2. Parasitic Lifestyle 3. Lack of realistic, LT goals 4. Impulsivity 5. Irresponsibility • Resistance to Rules and Supervision <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Behavioral Controls 2. Early Behavioral Problems 3. Juvenile Delinquency 4. Revocation of conditional release 5. Criminal versatility • Dysfunctional Coping

Thornton & Knight (2013)

- 2009 R High Risk/Needs sample – BridgeH2O
- SRA-FV was scored for cases released between 1959 and 1984 (N=566; Mean score = 2.6, SD=.89)
- SRA-FV scores had a normal distribution
- Available for use in 2010

The background features a gradient from dark red at the top to orange at the bottom, with faint, stylized leaf patterns scattered throughout.

Long Term Vulnerabilities
How long is it going to take

AUC – Bridgewater Sample

	5 years (N=444)	10 years (N=365)
Sexual Interests	.62	.62
Relational Style	.69	.66
Self-Management	.66	.66
SRA-FV Need	.72	.73

Thornton and Knight (2013)

	5 years	10 years
Rapists	.74	.70
CM	.72	.76
SRA-FV Need	.73	.72

Psychometric Properties: Reliability

Interrater Reliability

- Intraclass correlation coefficients
 - Single rater = .64
 - Average of two raters = .78

SVP Population

- N = 69
- Psychologists = 19
- Internal Consistency = .60
- ICC = .55
- Results after excluding COMPASS patients
- N = 48
- ICC = .68

	SRA-FV	SRA-FV Light
Routine	Below 1.7	1.4 and below
Moderate-High	1.7 – 2.5	1.5 – 2.1
High	2.6 – 3.4	2.2 -2.8
Very High	3.5 and higher	2.9 and higher
Level of Need Index		
Below Routine	Below 1.5	
Routine	1.5 – 1.7	
Above Routine and Below Treatment need	1.8 – 2.3	
Treatment need	2.4 – 2.6	
Above Treatment	2.7 – 3.2	Need Level

Strengths

- Can be scored without an interview
- Brief
- Has a manual
- Can choose reference groups based on LONI (For the Static-99R)
- Outcome data available – but which version was used?

Weaknesses

Versions

- Pre 2010
- 0.1 (March 2010)
- 1.0 (September 2010)
- 1.2 (September 2010)
- 1.3 (November 2010)
- 1.48 (November 2011)
- 1.52 (May 2012)
- 1.55 (August 2012)
- SRA-FV Light Version
- Next version: used in research but not ready for field use – SRA-FV light modified

Weakness - Contd

- Lack of publications
- Thornton & Knight (2013) – version not noted
- ATSA presentations – version not noted

Armidilo-S

(ATSA Guideline)

The Assessment of Risk and Manageability of
Individuals with Developmental and Intellectual
Limitations who Offend – Sexually

Designed for individuals whose IQ is 70 and
below with adaptive deficits

Description

Stable Client Items	Acute Client Items
1. Supervision Compliance	1. Changes in...
2. Treatment Compliance	1. Changes in...
3. Sexual Deviance	
4. Sexual Preoccupation/Drive	2. Changes in...
5. Offence Management	3. Changes in Victim Related Behaviors
6. Emotional Coping Ability	4. Changes in... 5. Changes in Use of Coping Strategies
7. Relationships	
8. Impulsivity	
9. Substance Abuse	
10. Mental Health	
11. Unique Considerations	6. Changes to...

Description

Stable Client Items	Acute Client Items
1. Attitude Towards the ID Client	1. Changes in Social Relationships
2. Communication Among Support persons	2. Changes in Monitoring and Intervention
3. Client specific knowledge by support persons	3. Situational Changes
4. Consistency of Supervision/Intervention	4. Changes in Victim Access
5. Unique Considerations	5. Unique Considerations

Lofthouse et al (2013)

- Scottish Community sample (N=66)
- No clear outcome data
 - re-offense (21) = sexually inappropriate behavior
 - Majority: breach of probation, indecent exposure
- No data to match the scoring results to any outcome

AUC	Lofthouse et al (N=64)	Blacker et al	
Total Score	.92	Special Needs = 44	
Total Environment	.81	Unofficial Sexual recidivism	Sexual Recidivism
Total Offender	.90	Stable Total=.56	Stable Total=.61
Stable Environment	.79	Acute Total=.76	Acute Total=.73
Acute Environment	.77	Non Id = 44	
Stable Offender	.88	Unofficial Sexual recidivism	Sexual Recidivism
Acute Offender	.67	Stable Total=.64	Stable Total=.63
		Acute Total=.48	Acute Total=.40

Strengths

- Has a manual – free and available on the internet
- One cross validation
- Moderate predictive accuracy

Weaknesses

- Has no outcome data
- Scarcity of research
- Community samples
- Emphasis on risk management/levels of supervision

Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for Violence Risk

Protective Factors v. Dynamic Factors

Description

Internal Items	Motivational Items	External Items
1. Intelligence	6. Work	13. Social network
2. Secure attachment in childhood	7. Leisure Activities	14. Intimate Relationship
3. Empathy	8. Financial Management	15. Professional Care
4. Coping	9. Motivation for Treatment	16. Living Circumstances
5. Self-Control	10. Attitudes towards Authority	17. External Control
	11. Life Goals	
	12. Medication	

	De vries Robbe Et al (2015) Dutch Sample
N	83 (psychiatric hospital)
Base rate	2%, 7%, 19% (1, 3, 15yrs) – Low base rate
Reliability ICC	Total score = .85 Final Projection Judgment = .73 Integrated Violence Risk Judgment = .62 Integrated Sexual Violence Risk Judgment = .55
AUC	
SAPROF total score	3 years = .76 15 years = .71
Final Pr. J	3 years = .65 15 years = .65
Final Risk J	3 years = .68 15 years = .71

Turner et al. (2015) German Sample

N	229; CSA – Extra familial (71), Intrafamilial (136), working with children (39)
AUC	Total Sample (CSA) = .52 CSA-W = .53 CSA-E = .58 AUC was not calculated for CSA-I because only three in this group recidivated.

Weaknesses

- No outcome data that ties risk levels or total scores with recidivism rates
- Poor predicable ability across samples
- Generalizability?

... A COUPLE MORE

Multi-sample Age Stratified Table of Sexual Recidivism

- Construction-related concerns
- Relative Risk: AUC
 - Helmus & Thornton (2014) = .66
 - Calibration concerns

ANYTHING ELSE?



Thank you