

Kriminalprognose bei jungen Straffälligen

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Bildquellen: unicheck.unicum.de; quermania.de; postleitzahl.org; hessen-tourismus.de

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Gliederung

- 1. Teil: Allgemeine Erkenntnisse zur Kriminalprognose
 - Warum Kriminalprognosen?
 - Empirische Erkenntnisse zur Prognoseleistung
 - Methoden der Kriminalprognose
 - Auswirkungen auf Entlass- und Rückfallraten
- 2. Teil: Besonderheiten der Kriminalprognose bei jungen Straffälligen
 - Entwicklungspsychologische Aspekte
 - Entwicklungskriminologie: Der soziale Kontext
 - Resilienz und Ressourcen

Warum Kriminalprognosen?

- Kriminalprognostische Erwägungen zentraler Bestandteil des strafrechtlichen Sanktionssystem
 - Anordnung und Beendigung von Sanktionen
 - Intramurale Lockerungspraxis
 - Ausgestaltung und Anordnung von Interventionsmaßnahmen
- Insbesondere bei schwerwiegenden Delikten
⇒ Unterstützung von Fachkräften und Sachverständigen

Empirische Erkenntnisse

- „Dass Intuition und individuelle Erfahrung, die bislang ja die einzigen Grundlagen für soziale Prognosen bildeten, den steigenden Ansprüchen, die an die Zuverlässigkeit der Prognosen gestellt werden müssen, nicht mehr in allem zu genügen vermögen, zeigte uns [die vorliegende] Untersuchung, die wir an den 500 bayrischen Gefangenen vornahmen.“ (Schiedt, 1936, S. 67)

KRIMZ Empirische Erkenntnisse

“Psychiatrists and psychologists are accurate in no more than one out of three predictions of violent behavior”
(Monahan, 1981, p. 77)



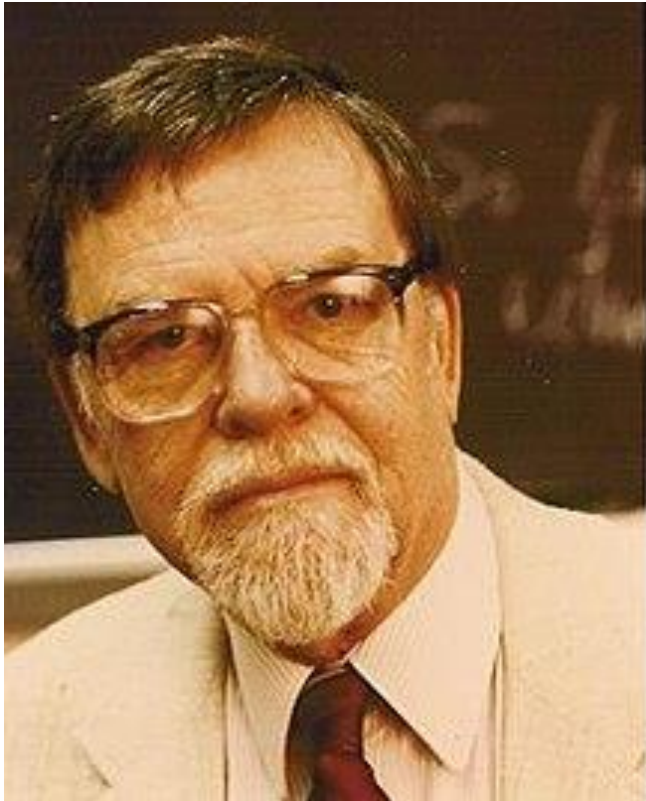
John Monahan



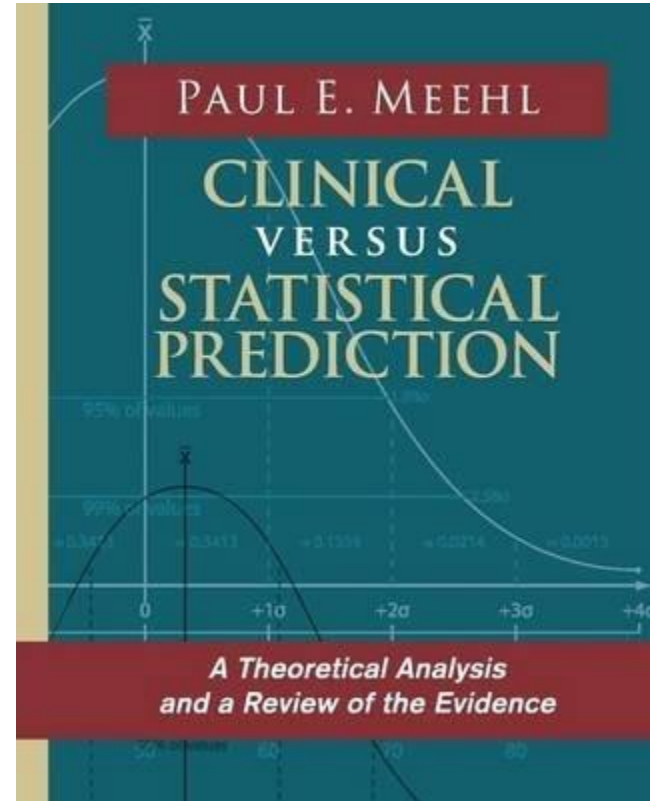
“Actuarial methods are too good and clinical judgement too poor to risk contaminating the former with the latter” (Quinsey et al., 1998, p. 171)

Vernon L. Quinsey

Empirische Erkenntnisse



Paul E. Meehl (1920 – 2003)



(1954/2013)

Empirische Erkenntnisse

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2000, Vol. 12, No. 1, 19–30

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Clinical Versus Mechanical Prediction: A Meta-Analysis

William M. Grove, David H. Zald, Boyd S. Lebow, Beth E. Snitz, and Chad Nelson
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus

The process of making judgments and decisions requires a method for combining data. To compare the accuracy of clinical and mechanical (formal, statistical) data-combination techniques, we performed a meta-analysis on studies of human health and behavior. On average, mechanical-prediction techniques were about 10% more accurate than clinical predictions. Depending on the specific analysis, mechanical prediction substantially outperformed clinical prediction in 33%–47% of studies examined. Although clinical predictions were often as accurate as mechanical predictions, in only a few studies (6%–16%) were they substantially more accurate. Superiority for mechanical-prediction techniques was consistent, regardless of the judgment task, type of judges, judges' amounts of experience, or the types of data being combined. Clinical predictions performed relatively less well when predictors included clinical interview data. These data indicate that mechanical predictions of human behaviors are equal or superior to clinical prediction methods for a wide range of circumstances.

Two general classes of data combination procedures have been extensively studied in the psychological and medical literatures: clinical judgment and mechanical prediction. *Clinical judgment* refers to the typical procedure long used by applied psychologists and physicians, in which the judge puts data together using informal, subjective methods. Clinicians differ in how they do this: The very nature of the process tends to preclude precise specification.

Mechanical prediction, including statistical prediction (using explicit equations), actuarial prediction (as with insurance companies' actuarial tables), and what we may call algorithmic prediction (e.g., a computer program emulating expert judges), is by contrast

topic. Sawyer's (1966) later review included 40 studies addressing mechanical versus clinical data combination. He concluded that mechanical prediction often outshines clinical prediction; that is, when it is not superior, it performs as well as clinical prediction. Since then, several reviews and polemics have appeared (Dawes, Faust, & Meehl, 1989; Garb, 1994; Holt, 1970; Marchese, 1992; Sines, 1971; Wiggins, 1981).

We report the results of the first completed meta-analysis to be conducted on studies comparing clinical and mechanical prediction. Except for Holt (1970), the previous reviews of this area have reached largely similar conclusions, favoring statistical prediction.

Empirische Erkenntnisse

Psychological Assessment
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Clinical Versus Mechanical Prediction: A Meta-Analysis

William M. Grove, David H. Zald, Boyd S. Lehew, Beth E. Snitz, and Chad Nelson

Table 2
*Mean Difference of Transformed Effect Sizes
by Type of Criterion*

Criterion type	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Educational	18	0.09	0.96
Financial	5	0.20	1.53
Forensic	10	0.89	2.16
Medical	51	0.82	3.05
Clinical–Personality	41	0.19	4.83
Other	11	0.14	1.34

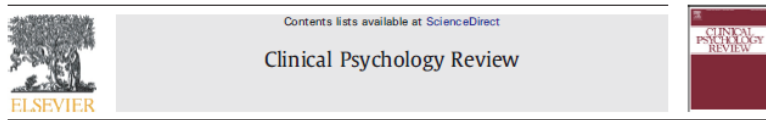
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Note. All statistics are computed on weighted observations, with weights as explained in the text. $F(5, 130) = 2.11, p < .07$.

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Dawes,
, 1992:

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The Accuracy of Recidivism Risk Assessments for Sexual Offenders: A Meta-Analysis of 118 Prediction Studies

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Public Safety Canada

Kelly E. Morton-Bourgon
Department of Justice, Canada

This review compared the accuracy of various approaches to the prediction of recidivism among sexual offenders. On the basis of a meta-analysis of 536 findings drawn from 118 distinct samples (45,398 sexual offenders, 16 countries), empirically derived actuarial measures were more accurate than unstructured professional judgment for all outcomes (sexual, violent, or any recidivism). The accuracy of structured professional judgment was intermediate between the accuracy found for the actuarial measures and for unstructured professional judgment. The effect sizes for the actuarial measures were moderate to large by conventional standards (average *d* values of 0.67–0.97); however, the utility of the actuarial measures will vary according to the referral question and samples assessed. Further research should identify the psychologically meaningful factors that contribute to risk for reoffending.

Keywords: risk assessment, sexual offenders, meta-analysis

A comparative study of violence risk assessment tools: A systematic review and metaregression analysis of 68 studies involving 25,980 participants

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ABSTRACT

There are a large number of structured instruments that assist in the assessment of antisocial, violent and sexual risk, and their use appears to be increasing in mental health and criminal justice settings. However, little is known about which commonly used instruments produce the highest rates of predictive validity, and whether overall rates of predictive validity differ by gender, ethnicity, outcome, and other study characteristics. We undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis of nine commonly used risk assessment instruments following PRISMA guidelines. We collected data from 68 studies based on 25,980 participants in 88 independent samples. For 54 of the samples, new tabular data was provided directly by authors. We used four outcome statistics to assess rates of predictive validity, and analyzed sources of heterogeneity using subgroup analysis and metaregression. A tool designed to detect violence risk in juveniles, the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), produced the highest rates of predictive validity, while an instrument used to identify adults at risk for general offending, the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R), and a personality scale commonly used for the purposes of risk assessment, the Psychopathy Checklist - Revised (PCL-R), produced the lowest. Instruments produced higher rates of predictive validity in older and in predominantly White samples. Risk assessment procedures and guidelines by mental health services and criminal justice systems may need review in light of these findings.

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Contents

1. Introduction	0
1.1. Uncertainties in risk assessment	0
1.1.1. Demographic factors	0
1.1.2. Actuarial instruments vs. tools employing structured clinical judgment	0
1.1.3. Study design characteristics	0
2. Method	0
2.1. Review protocol	0
2.2. Tool selection	0
2.3. Search strategy	0
2.3.1. Binning strategies	0
2.3.2. Data collection	0
2.4. Data extraction	0
2.5. Inter-rater reliability and quality assessment	0
2.6. Data analyses	0
2.6.1. Statistical appraisal of the literature	0
2.6.2. Choice of primary outcome statistic	0
2.6.3. Risk assessment tool ranking	0
2.6.4. Investigation of heterogeneity	0

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Bourgon, 2004), general offenders (Gendreau, Little, & Goggin, 1996), and mentally disordered offenders (Bonta, Law, & Hanson, 1998).

Although a number of recidivism risk factors have been identified, the relationships between any single risk factor and recidivism are small. Consequently, a range of risk factors should be considered in competent evaluations. The question addressed in the current review is the relative accuracy of different methods of combining risk factors into an overall evaluation of risk.

It is widely accepted that evaluations based on unstructured professional judgment are less accurate than structured risk assessments (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006; Janus & Prentky, 2003; Monahan, 2007; Quinsey, Harris, Rice, & Cormier, 2006). The general pattern has been documented for at least 50 years (Meehl, 1954), but only recently have forensic psychologists in the United States routinely used structured risk tools for evaluations of adult sexual offenders (Archer, Buffington-Vollum, Stredny, & Handel, 2006). In high-stakes evaluations, such as civil commitment procedures, most evaluators now consider structured risk tools to be essential (Jakson & Hess, 2007).

Static-99 (Hanson & Thornton, 2000) is by far the most commonly used risk tool with adult sexual offenders (Archer et al., 2006; Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision, 2007; Jackson & Hess, 2007; McGrath, Cumming, & Burchard, 2003). It contains 10 items covering static, historical factors, such as the number of prior offenses, victim characteristics (unrelated, strangers, males), and the offender's age. None of the items were intended to measure psychologically meaningful constructs; they were selected purely on the basis of empirical relationships with recidivism and ease of administration. The scores on each of the items are summed to create a total score, and the total score is associated with the observed recidivism rates pooled from three development samples ($n = 1,086$).

Among forensic psychologists (Archer et al., 2006), the second most widely used measure is the Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20; Boer, Hart, Kropp, & Webster, 1997). The SVR-20 covers 20

All societies must respond to individuals who commit serious offenses. One important determinant of these responses (e.g., punishment, detention, supervision) is the perceived risk of recidivism. Sexual offenders, in particular, are often the subject of special policies that are meant to improve community safety by managing sexual offenders' risk of future offending (e.g., post-sentence detention, long-term community supervision). The effectiveness of these policies rests on the ability of evaluators to accurately differentiate offenders according to risk level.

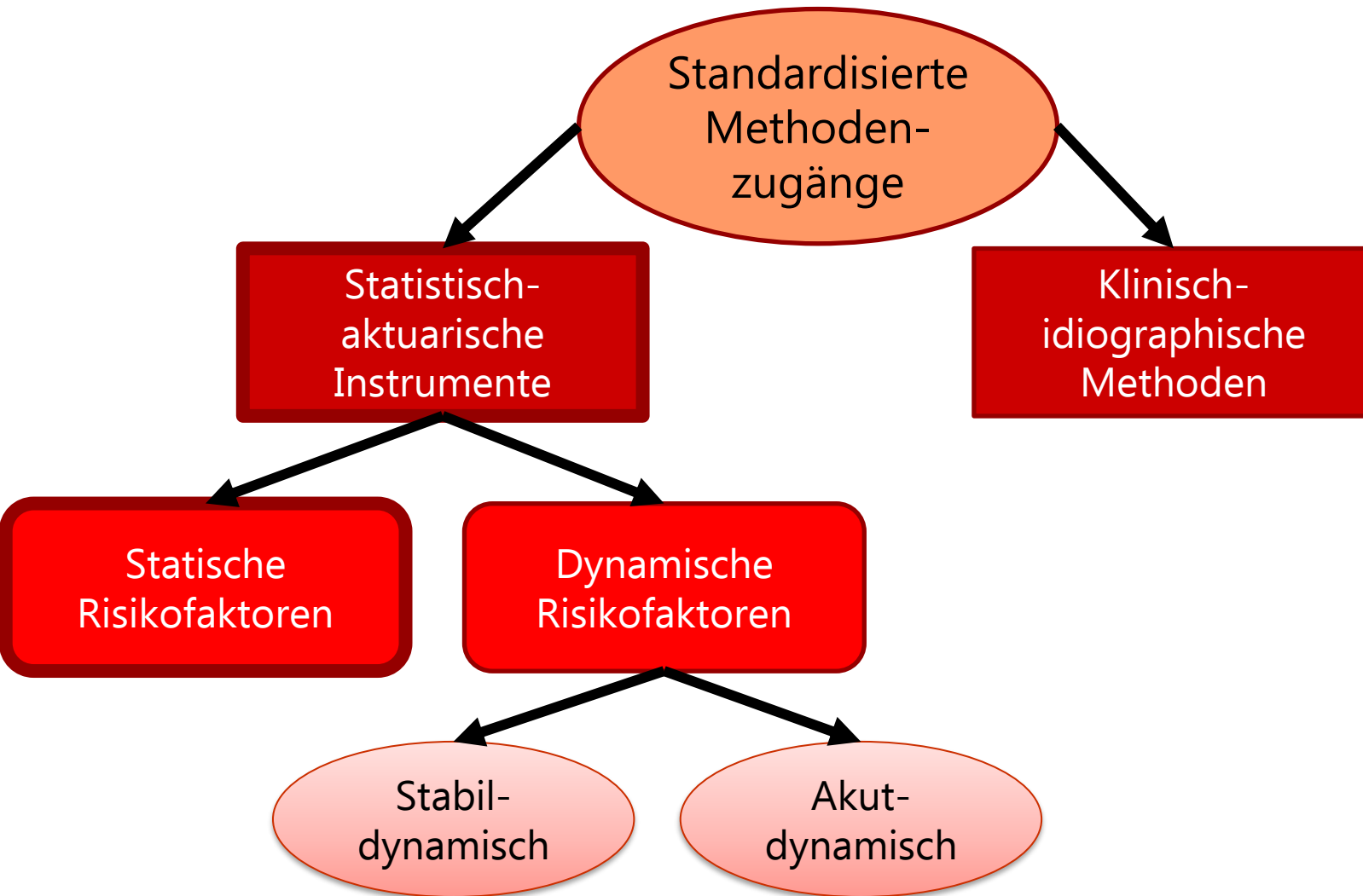
The individual characteristics associated with recidivism among sexual offenders have been previously reviewed (Hanson & Busière, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005). In general, the two broad domains most strongly associated with sexual recidivism are sexual deviancy and lifestyle instability/criminality. The criminal lifestyle characteristics (e.g., history of rule violation, substance abuse) are also those most strongly related to violent and general (any) recidivism among sexual offenders (Hanson & Morton-

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The views expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of Public Safety Canada, the Department of Justice, Canada, or any other colleagues who made this work possible. We thank the following researchers who provided unpublished studies, raw data, or findings not included in other reports: Tony Beech, Susanne Bengtson, Jim Bonta, Liam Craig, Jerome Endrass, Doug Epperson, Grant Harris, Mark Hanlon, Raymond Knight, Calvin Langton, Roxanne Lieb, Jan Looman, Larry Motiuk, Thierry Pham, Jean Proulx, John Reddon, Marmie Rice, Sue Righthand, Steve Saum, Greg Schiller, David Thornton, Daniel Wilcox, Robin Wilson, and Annie Yessine. Thanks are also due to Caleb Lloyd and Leslie Helms for locating articles and formatting tables and to Leticia Gutierrez and Kuan Li for translation of the Spanish and Chinese articles, respectively.

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Methoden der Kriminalprognose



- Rettenberger, M., Gregório Hertz, P. & Eher, R. (2017). *Die deutsche Version des Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised (VRAG-R)*. BM-Online, Band 8. Wiesbaden: Kriminologische Zentralstelle (KrimZ).
- Erhältlich als Online-Publikation auf der Homepage der Kriminologischen Zentralstelle
- www.krimz.de ⇒ BM-Online ⇒ Band 8
- <http://www.krimz.de/fileadmin/dateiablage/E-Publikationen/BM-Online/bm-online8.pdf>

Die deutsche Version des Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised (VRAG-R)

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(2017):

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VRAG-R (2013, 2017)

- Zusammenleben mit biologischen Eltern
- Verhaltensprobleme in Grundschule
- Alkohol- und Drogenprobleme
- Beziehungsstatus
- Nicht-gewalttätige Vordelinquenz
- Bewährungsversagen
- Alter
- Gewalttätige Vordelinquenz
- Frühere Inhaftierungen
- Frühe Verhaltensstörung
- Sexualdelikte
- PCL-R Facette 4

Absolute Risikomaße

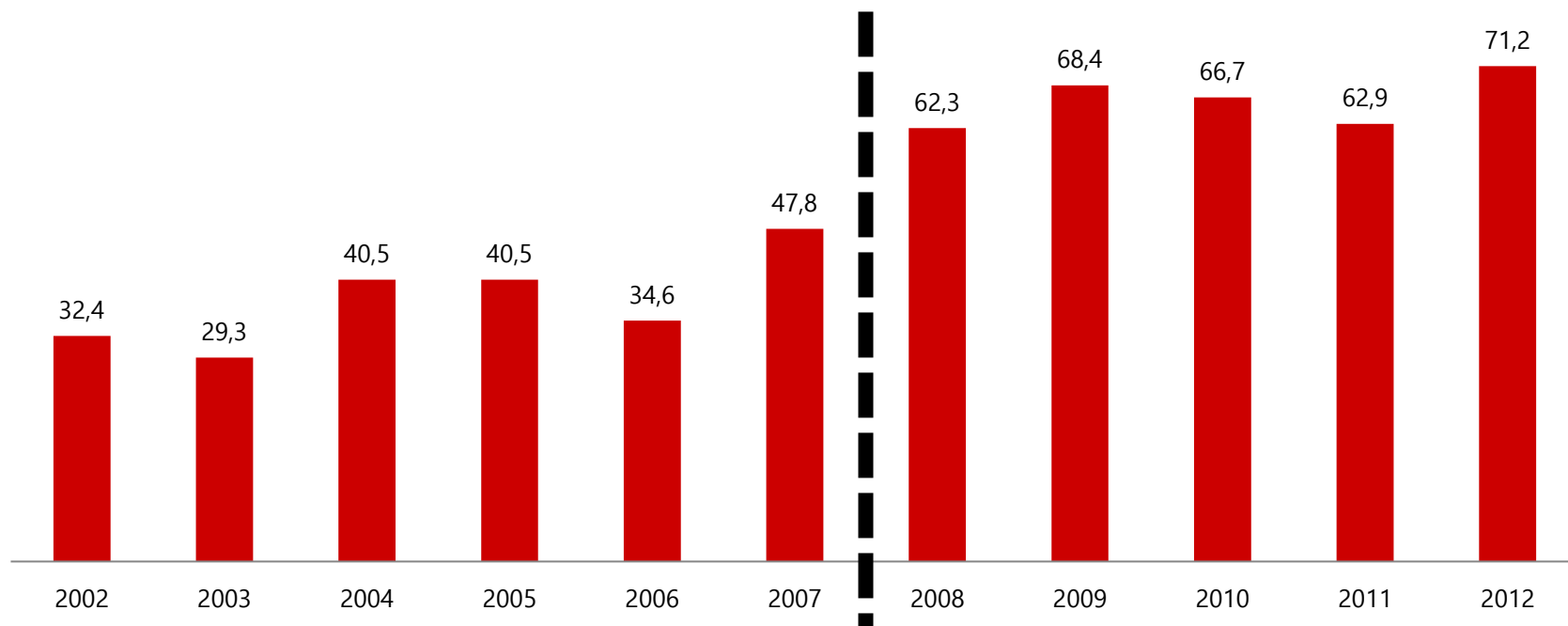
Risiko-kategorie	Gesamtwert	Rückfallwahrscheinlichkeit nach 5 Jahren	Rückfallwahrscheinlichkeit nach 12 Jahren
1	≤ -24	9%	15%
2	-23 bis -17	12%	24%
3	-16 bis -11	16%	33%
4	-10 bis -4	20%	42%
5	-3 bis +3	26%	51%
6	+4 bis +11	34%	60%
7	+12 bis +17	45%	69%
8	+18 bis +26	58%	78%
9	$\geq +27$	76%	87%

Relative Risikomaße

Gesamtwert	Perzentil	Gesamtwert	Perzentil	Gesamtwert	Perzentil	Gesamtwert	Perzentil
-34	1.2	-14	30.1	6	60.7	26	89.3
-33	1.4	-13	31.3	7	62.1	27	90.4
-32	1.9	-12	33.2	8	63.9	28	91.2
-31	2.6	-11	35.6	9	65	29	92.4
-30	3.7	-10	36.8	10	66.1	30	93.6
-29	4.9	-9	38.5	11	67.4	31	94.3
-28	5.7	-8	39.5	12	69.7	32	95.1
-27	7.0	-7	41.2	13	71.7	33	95.8
-26	8.8	-6	42.2	14	73.6	34	96.6
-25	9.6	-5	43.8	15	75	35	97.3
-24	11.2	-4	45.5	16	76.7	36	97.7
-23	13.2	-3	46.5	17	78.1	37	98
-22	14.5	-2	48.1	18	79.8	38	98.2
-21	16	-1	49.7	19	81.4	39	98.8
-20	17.7	0	51.4	20	83.2	40	99
-19	20.1	1	53.3	21	83.9	41	99.5
-18	21.7	2	54.5	22	84.8	42	99.8
17	24	3	56	23	86.1	43	99.9
-16	26.5	4	57.6	24	86.9	44	100.0
-15	28.4	5	59.2	25	88.1		

Auswirkungen auf Entlass- und Rückfallraten

Anteil bedingt ausgesprochener Entlassung bei Sexualstraftätern pro Jahr ($N = 2.429$)

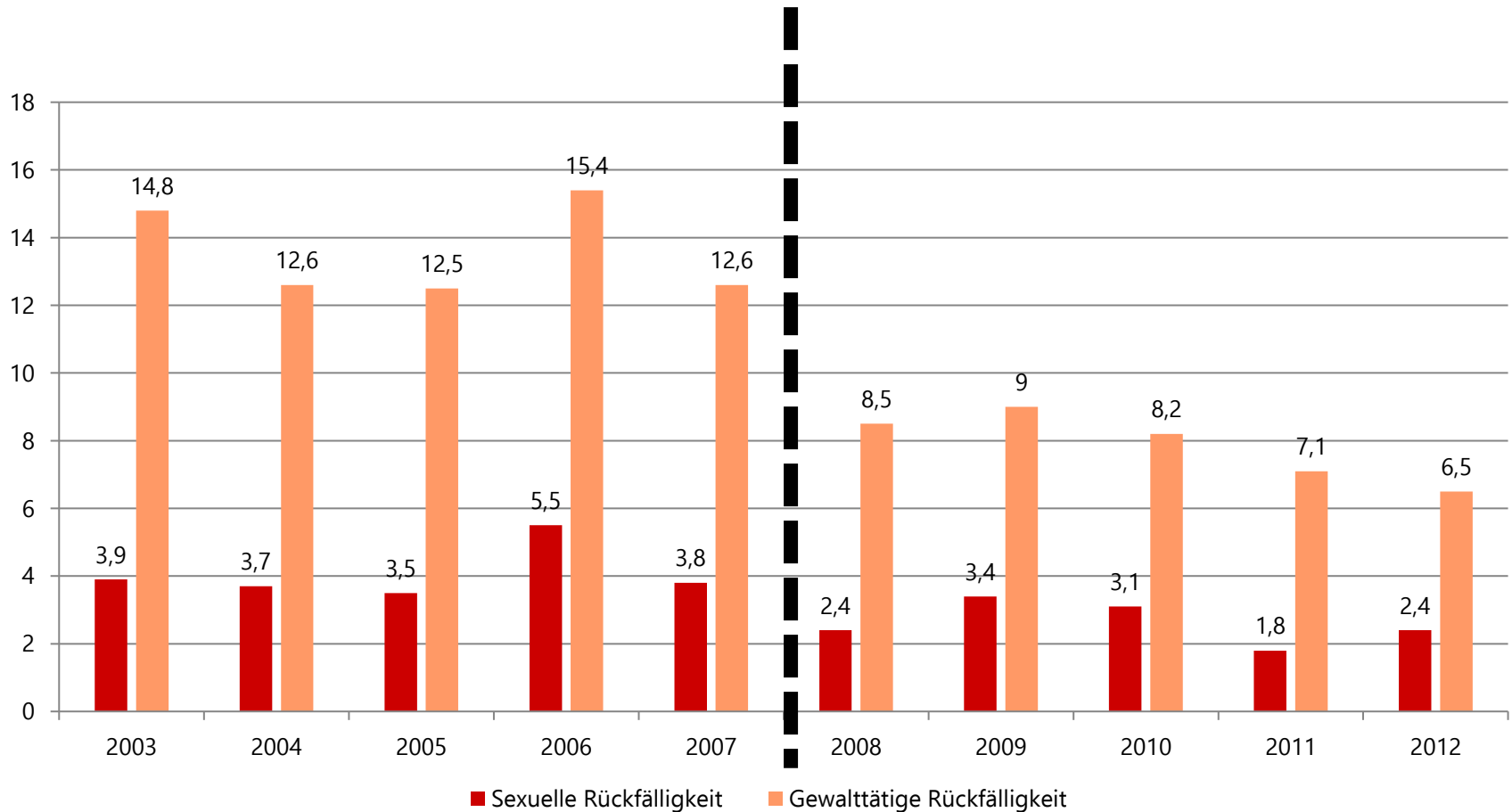


Auswirkungen auf Entlass- und Rückfallraten

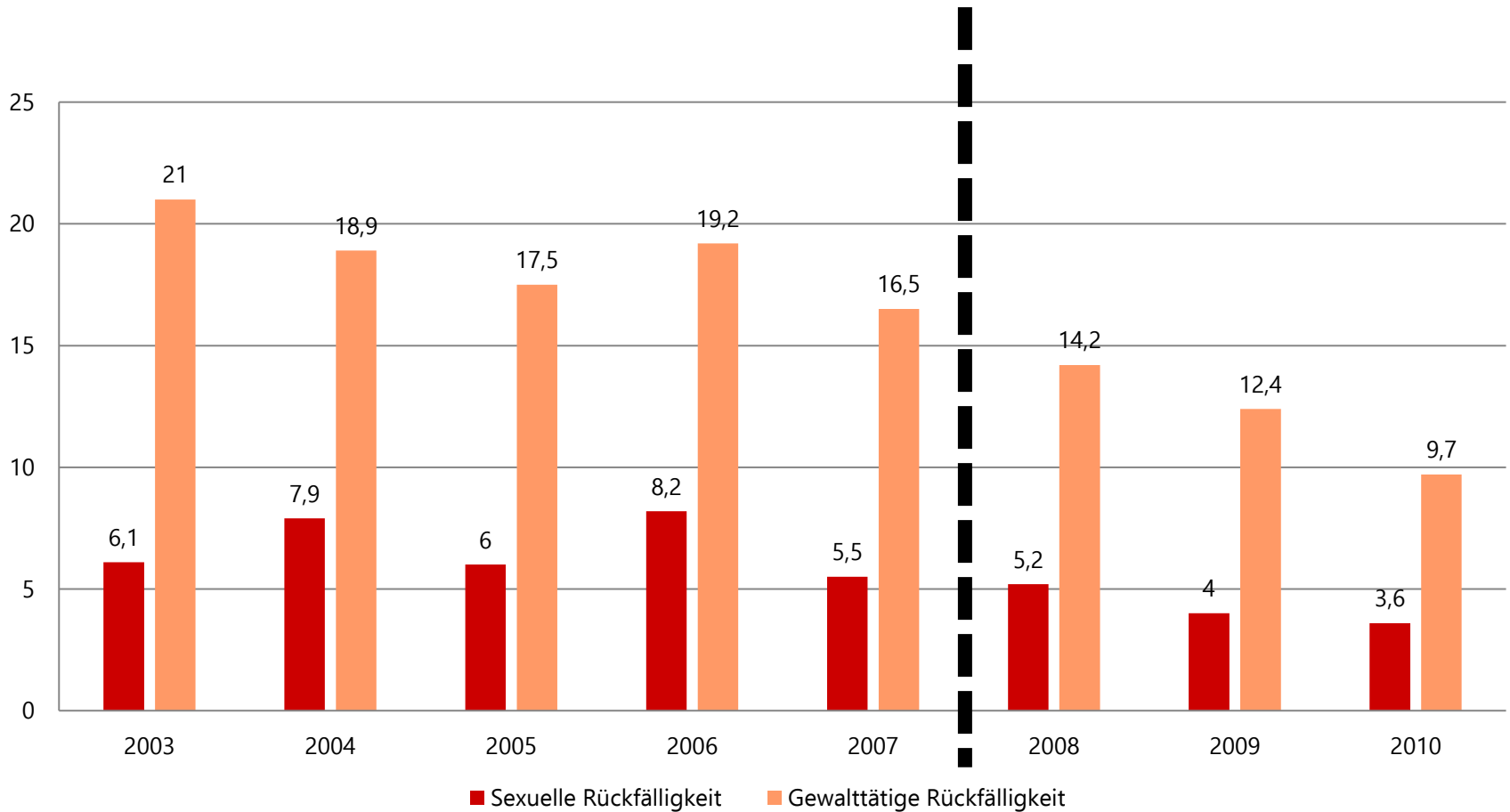
Anteil bedingt ausgesprochener Entlassungen
Sexualstraftätern pro Jahr (%)



Rückfallraten 3 Jahre



Rückfallraten 5 Jahre



Evaluation der risikoorientierten Bewährungshilfe in Hessen

Die Prognose- und Interventionspraxis im
Sicherheitsmanagement II

Lisanne Breiling
Viktoria Reese
Martin Rettenberger

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Band 27

Die risikoorientierte Bewährungshilfe

- Risikoorientierung: Standardisierter Einsatz von Prognoseinstrumenten zur Ressourcensteuerung
- Untersuchungsgruppe: $n = 1.307$ Probanden/-innen des Sicherheitsmanagement (SIMA) II
- Kontrollgruppe: $n = 1.307$ mittels prognosebasiertem Matchingprocedere
- Nachbeobachtungszeitraum: $M = 2.75$ Jahre ($SD = 0.46$)

Die risikoorientierte Bewährungshilfe

Rückfallereignis	Rückfallquote in %		Testwerte		
	Untersuchungsgruppe	Kontrollgruppe	χ^2	p	OR
Allgemeiner Rückfall	32.7	42.4	26.06	< .001	1.51
StGB-Verstoß	26.6	38.6	42.56	< .001	1.73
Nichtsexuelle Gewalt	8.0	12.7	15.93	< .001	1.68
Freiheitsstrafe	16.7	30.1	66.09	< .001	2.16

Auswirkungen auf Entlass- und Rückfallraten



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Impact of Risk Assessment Instruments on Rates of Pretrial Detention, Postconviction Placements, and Release: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Dana M. Cochrane, and Lee M. Vargen
Simon Fraser University

Gina M. Vincent
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Objectives: Many agencies use risk assessment instruments to guide decisions about pretrial detention, postconviction incarceration, and release from custody. Although some policymakers believe that these tools might reduce overincarceration and recidivism rates, others are concerned that they may exacerbate racial and ethnic disparities in placements. The objective of this systematic review was to test these assertions. **Hypotheses:** It was hypothesized that the adoption of tools might slightly decrease incarceration rates, and that impact on disparities might vary by tool and context. **Method:** Published and unpublished studies were identified by searching 13 databases, reviewing reference lists, and contacting experts. In total, 22 studies met inclusion criteria; these studies included 1,444,499 adolescents and adults who were accused or convicted of a crime. Each study was coded by 2 independent raters using a data extraction form and a risk of bias tool. Results were aggregated using both a narrative approach and meta-analyses. **Results:** The adoption of tools was associated with (a) small overall decreases in restrictive placements (aggregated odds ratio [OR] = 0.63, $p < .001$), particularly for individuals who were low risk and (b) small reductions in any recidivism ($OR = 0.85$, $p = .020$). However, after removing studies with a high risk of bias, the results were no longer significant. **Conclusions:** Although risk assessment tools might help to reduce restrictive placements, the strength of this evidence is low. Furthermore, because of a lack of research, it is unclear how tools impact racial and ethnic disparities in placements. As such, future research is needed.

Aktuarische Instrumente: Statisch

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Actuarial Risk Assessment of Sexual Offenders: The Psychometric Properties of the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG)

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Marnie E. Rice and Grant T. Harris
Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada

Reinhard Eher

Federal Evaluation Centre for Violent and Sexual Offenders, Austrian Prison System, Vienna, Austria, and Ulm University Hospital

The Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG) is one of the most commonly used actuarial risk assessment instruments for sexual offenders. The aims of the present field study were to examine the predictive validity of the German version of the SORAG and its individual items for different offender subgroups and recidivism criteria in sexual offenders released from the Austrian Prison System ($N = 1,104$; average follow-up period $M = 6.48$ years) within a prospective-longitudinal research design. For the prediction of violent recidivism the German version of the SORAG yielded an effect size of $AUC = .74$ ($p < .001$, 95% CI = .70–.78). The predictive accuracy for general and violent recidivism was slightly higher than for general sexual and sexual hands-on recidivism. The effect sizes were found to be higher for the child molester sample than for rapists. However, the differences were significant only for general recidivism ($z = 2.48$, $p = .001$). Further analyses exhibited the SORAG to have incremental predictive validity beyond the VRAG and the PCL-R, and to remain the only significant predictor for violent recidivism once all 3 instruments were forced into a combined regression model. Twelve out of the 14 SORAG items were found to have a significant positive relationship with violent recidivism. The comparison of the relative and absolute risk indices between the Austrian and the Canadian samples showed that the normative data distribution yielded more (absolute risk indices) or less (relative risk indices) meaningful differences between the 2 countries.

Keywords: SORAG, actuarial risk assessment, sexual offender, recidivism, validity, reliability

Supplemental materials: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pas0000390.supp>

Original Research Article

Cross-Validation of the Revised Version of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG-R) in a Sample of Individuals Convicted of Sexual Offenses

Priscilla Gregório Hertz^{1,2}, Reinhard Eher³,
Sonja Etzler^{1,5}, and Martin Rettenberger^{1,4} 

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to examine the psychometric properties of the German version of the revised Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), the VRAG-R. Therefore, VRAG-R ratings were made retrospectively in an Austrian sample of 534 individuals convicted of a sexual offense who were followed up with an average of 7.62 years. The VRAG-R showed large effect sizes for the predictive accuracy of violent ($AUC = .75$) and general recidivism ($AUC = .78$) and significant but rather small effect sizes ($AUC = .63$ and $.61$, respectively) in predicting any sexual and sexual contact recidivism. Furthermore, for the prediction of violent recidivism but not for sexual recidivism the VRAG-R was incrementally predictive beyond the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG) and the Static-99. Finally, the VRAG-R absolute recidivism rates for the risk bins showed satisfactory calibration properties. Taken together, the results of the present study support the cross-national utility of the VRAG-R and its use in applied risk assessment settings also in German-speaking countries.

Sexual Abuse

1–25

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Aktuarische Instrumente: Statisch

Original Research Article

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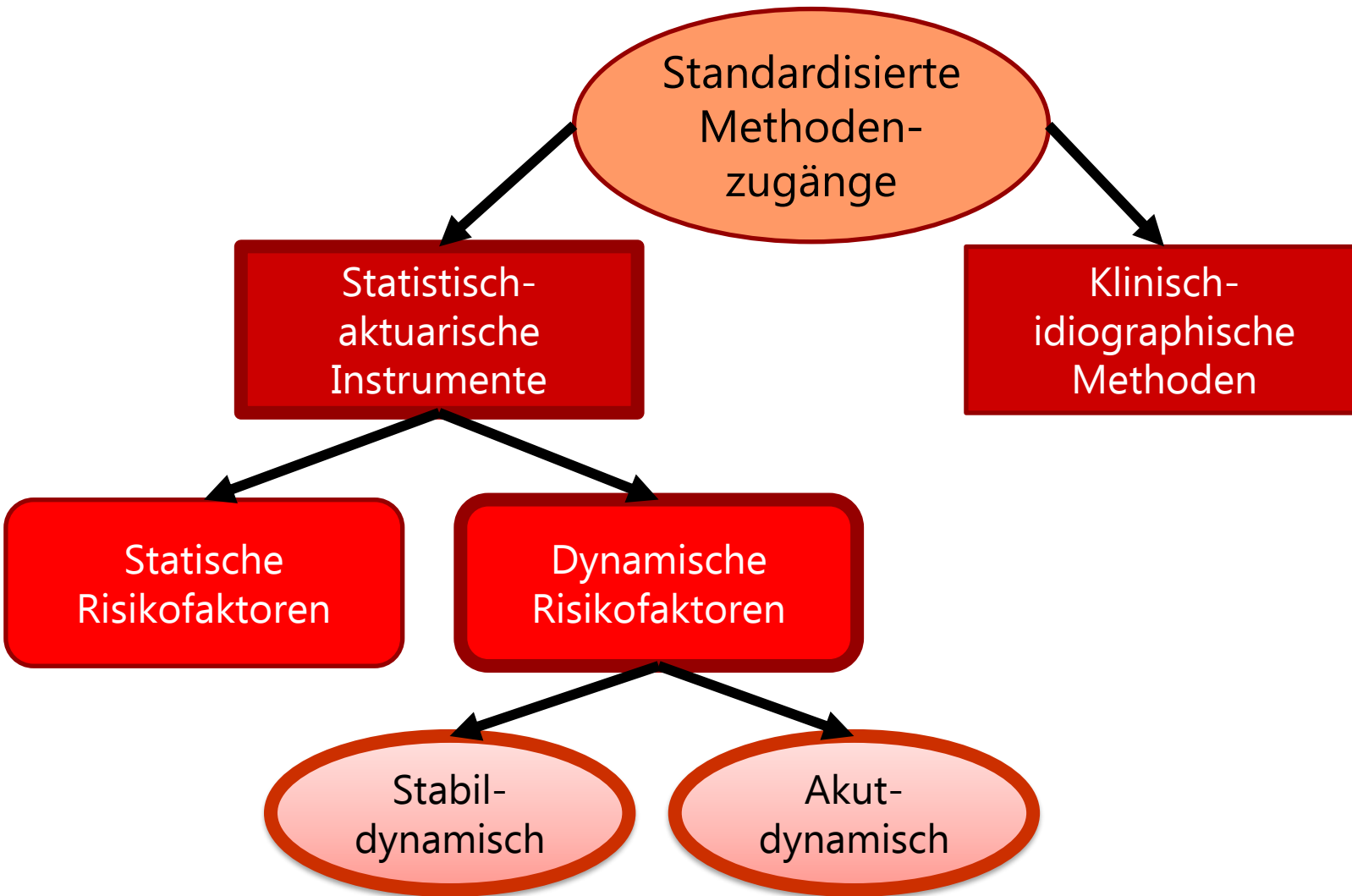
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Wo stehen wir heute:

- Eine Vielzahl von Instrumenten für unterschiedliche Tätergruppen und Rückfallkriterien
- In der Praxis weit verbreitet
- Zahlreiche Studien zur Reliabilität und (prädiktiven) Validität
- Deutschsprachige Normwerte

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Methoden der Kriminalprognose



Aktuarische Instrumente: Dynamisch

- Stabil-dynamische Risikofaktoren
 - Defizite in der Verhaltenskontrolle/Impulsivität
 - Konsum psychotroper Substanzen
 - Kriminalitätsaffines Umfeld
 - Sexualitätsbezogene Risikofaktoren \Rightarrow deliktfördernde Einstellungen oder sexuell deviante Phantasien/Interessen
- Akut-dynamische Risikofaktoren
 - Veränderungen im sozialen Unterstützungssystem
 - Zugang zu Opfern

Das RNR-Modell

- **Risk-Prinzip** ⇒ Mit welcher Intensität sollen Ressourcen eingesetzt werden ⇒ Je höher das Rückfallrisiko, desto mehr Intervention
- **Need-Prinzip** ⇒ Wo soll angesetzt werden? ⇒ Das, was erwiesenermaßen mit Rückfälligkeit im Zusammenhang steht ⇒ „Kriminogene Bedürfnisse“ (orig. *Criminogenic Needs*)
- **Responsivity-Prinzip** ⇒ Wie soll interveniert werden? ⇒ Abgestimmt auf die spezifischen Fähigkeiten, Bedürfnisse und Charakteristika der Klienten/-innen und Patienten/-innen

Das RNR-Modell

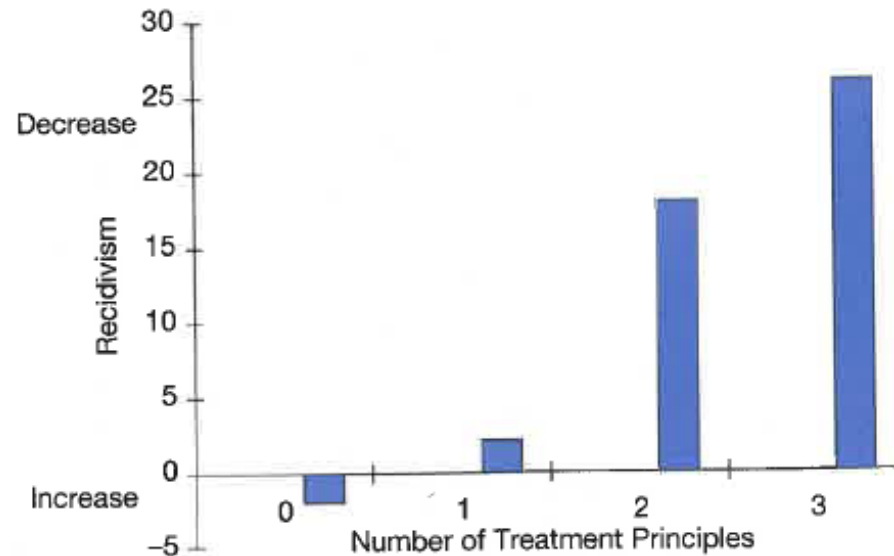


Figure 11.1
Mean Effect Size by Adherence to RNR

Bonta, J. & Andrews, D. A. (2017). *The psychology of criminal conduct* (6th ed.). London: Routledge.

Aktuarische Instrumente: Dynamisch

Article

Dynamic Risk Assessment of Sexual Offenders: Validity and Dimensional Structure of the Stable-2007

Sonja Etzler^{1,2}, Reinhard Eher³, and Martin Rettenberger^{1,3,4}

Assessment
1–18
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DOI: 10.1177/1073191118754705
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Abstract

In this study, the predictive and incremental validity of the Stable-2007 beyond the Static-99 was evaluated in an updated sample of $N = 638$ adult male sexual offenders followed-up for an average of $M = 8.2$ years. Data were collected at the Federal Evaluation Center for Violent and Sexual Offenders (FECVSO) in Austria within a prospective-longitudinal research design. Scores and risk categories of the Static-99 ($AUC = .721$; $p < .001$) and of the Stable-2007 ($AUC = .623$, $p = .005$) were found to be significantly related to sexual recidivism. The Stable-2007 risk categories contributed incrementally to the prediction of sexual recidivism beyond the Static-99. Analyzing the dimensional structure of the Stable-2007 yielded three factors, named Antisociality, Sexual Deviance, and Hypersexuality. Antisociality and Sexual Deviance were significant predictors for sexual recidivism. Sexual Deviance was negatively associated with non-sexual violent recidivism. Comparisons with latent dimensions of other risk assessment instruments are made and implications for applied risk assessment are discussed.

Keywords

risk assessment, Static-99, Stable-2007, predictive validity, exploratory factor analysis

Risk assessment is one of the most important aspects within the criminal justice system. It is the precondition for effective risk management strategies, for public safety requirements, and also concerning human rights aspects, especially in the context of detaining mentally ill offenders. The psychological assessment of risk-relevant offender characteristics can be regarded as a cornerstone of a scientifically sound risk management system, since it provides necessary information to guide risk-relevant decisions and to inform about potential treatment targets.

Although risk-relevant information is collected from the individual, actuarial risk assessment represents a statistical way to communicate a person's risk (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006; Boer & Hart, 2009; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2009; Martens, Rettenberger, & Eher, 2017; Rettenberger & Craig, 2017). Actuarial risk assessment instruments (ARAs) include explicit rules to combine pre-specified items (risk factors) into total risk-scores. Additionally, they provide empirically derived estimates of recidivism probability linked to each total score (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2009). Actuarial prediction of relapse has shown to be superior to unstructured clinical prediction (Dawes, Faust, & Meehl, 1989; Grove & Meehl, 1996; Grove, Zald, Lebow, Snitz, & Nelson, 2000; Meehl, 1954) of general criminal (Andrews et al., 2006), violent, and sexual recidivism (Jackson & Hess, 2007; McGrath, Cumming, Burchard, Zeoli, & Ellerby, 2009).

The predefined risk factors included in ARAs can be characterized in terms of stability and causality (Douglas & Skeem, 2005). With regard to stability, risk factors are categorized as static, stable-dynamic, or acute-dynamic depending on whether they are potentially prone to change or not (Hanson & Harris, 2000). *Static risk factors*—such as aspects of the criminal history—are characteristics of the offender that are unchangeable (e.g., the number of prior offenses or specific victim characteristics). Although static risk factors are unchangeable by definition and cannot be reduced by treatment, they can become less influential for the offender's individual risk over time (Hanson, Harris, Helmus, & Thornton, 2014). *Stable-dynamic risk factors* are enduring, but potentially changeable offender characteristics (e.g., personality characteristics or attitudes). Changing those factors, however, usually requires adequate treatment efforts. Stable risk factors

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Article

Dynamic Risk Assessment in Sexual Offenders Using STABLE-2000 and the STABLE-2007: An Investigation of Predictive and Incremental Validity

Reinhard Eher^{1,2}, Anna Matthes³, Frank Schilling¹, Tanja Haubner-MacLean¹, and Martin Rettenberger¹

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DOI: 10.1177/1079063211403164
<http://sax.sagepub.com>



Abstract

The predictive accuracy of STABLE-2000 and STABLE-2007 was examined within a prospective research design in a German-speaking sample of 263 adult male prison-released sexual offenders followed up for an average of 6.4 years. The STABLE-2000 was significantly related to all outcomes ($AUC = 0.67-0.71$), whereas the STABLE-2007 demonstrated only weak predictive accuracy for sexual reoffense ($AUC = 0.62$). Supporting the results of the construction sample, the STABLE-2007 incrementally added to the predictive accuracy of the STATIC-99 for violent and general reoffense (conviction and incarceration). Moreover, the STABLE-2007 total scores and the nominal risk/need categories made significant incremental contributions over the SORAG for predicting sexual reoffense.

Keywords

STABLE-2000, STABLE-2007, STATIC-99, SORAG, predictive validity, incremental validity, sex offender

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Aktuarische Instrumente: Dynamisch

Article

Dynamic Risk Assessment of Sexual Offenders: Validity and Dimensional Structure of the Stable-2007

Assessment
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Article

Dynamic Risk Assessment in Sexual Offenders Using STABLE-2000 and the STABLE-2007:

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Was wissen wir heute:

- Dynamische Risikofaktoren weisen zusätzlichen prognostischen Erklärungswert auf ⇒ inkrementelle prädiktive Validität
- Dynamische Risikofaktoren sind veränderbar
- Veränderung weist systematischen Zusammenhang mit (reduzierter) Rückfallwahrscheinlichkeit auf

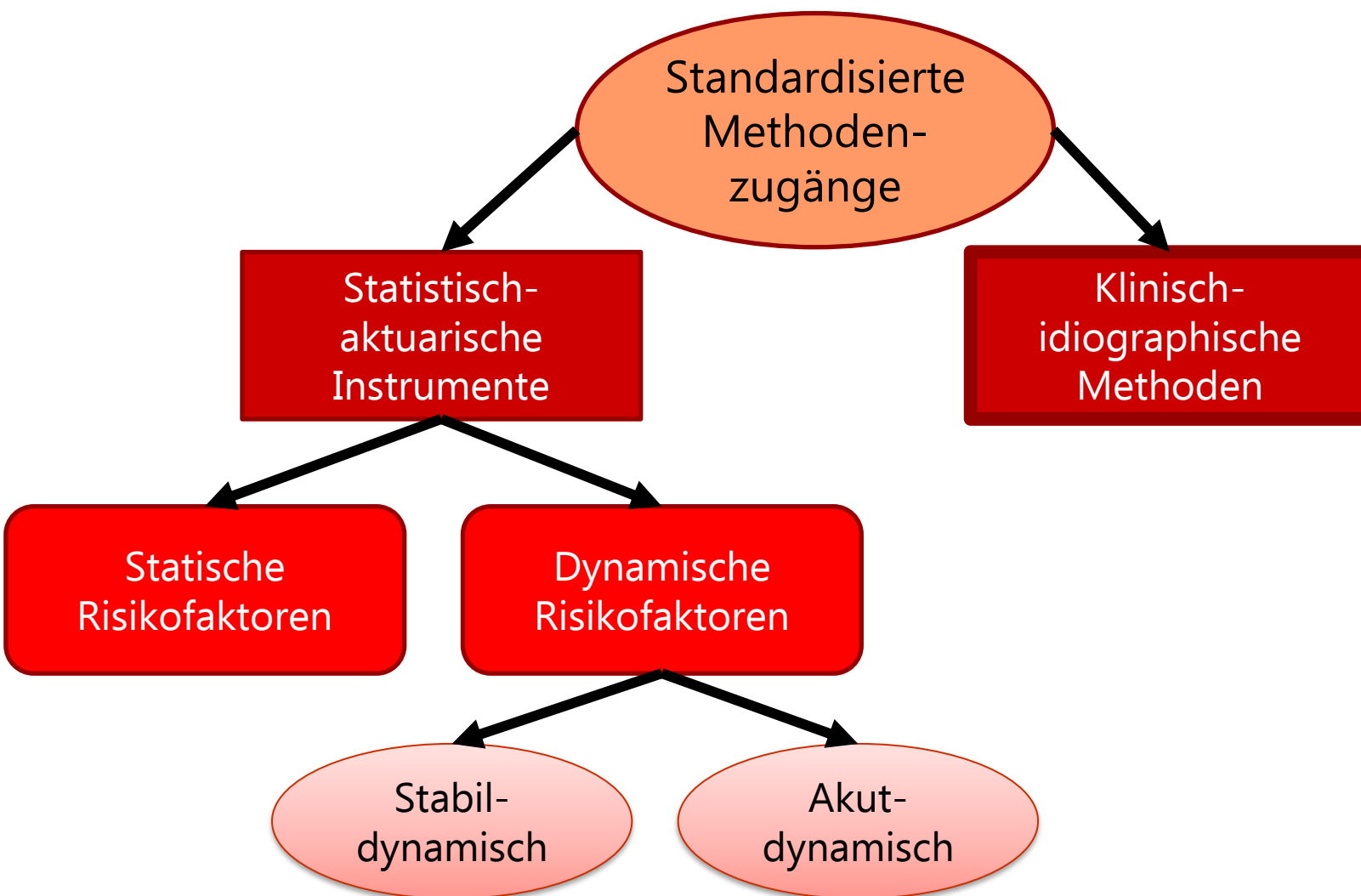
shown to be superior to unstructured clinical prediction (Dawes, Faust, & Meehl, 1989; Grove & Meehl, 1996; Grove, Zald, Lebow, Snitz, & Nelson, 2000; Meehl, 1954) of general criminal (Andrews et al., 2006), violent, and sexual recidivism (Jackson & Hess, 2007; McGrath, Cumming, Burchard, Zeoli, & Ellerby, 2009).

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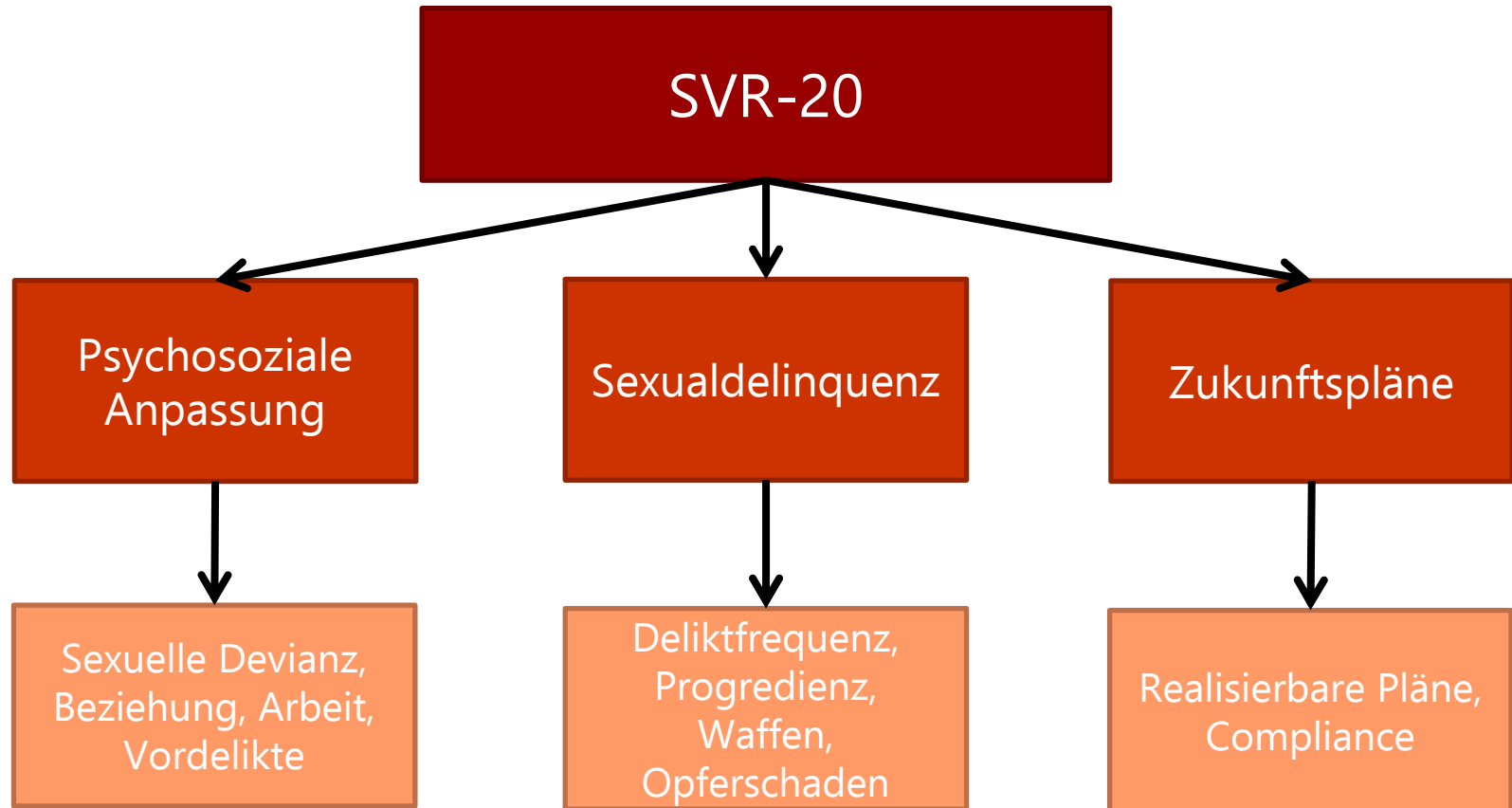
Methoden der Kriminalprognose



Structured Professional Judgement (SPJ)

- Bestehen aus Liste von Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren
- Ermöglichen bzw. erfordern klinisch-idiographische Einschätzung \Leftrightarrow keine Summenbildung!
- Wahrscheinlichkeit, Art, Häufigkeit und Schweregrad des Rückfalls
- Stellt hohe (klinische) Anforderungen an Anwender/-in

Structured Professional Judgment (SPJ)



1. Problem-
definition

2. Fall-
informationen

3. Risiko-
faktoren im
Einzelfall

4. Individuelle
Relevanz

5. Klinisches
Modell

6. Zukünftige
Szenarien

7. Präventiv-
maßnahmen

8. Finales
Urteil

von Franqué, F. (2013). Strukturierte, professionelle Risikobewertungen. In: *Handbuch kriminalprognostischer Verfahren* (S. 357 ff). Göttingen: Hogrefe.

Structured Professional Judgment (SPJ)

THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF RISK FACTORS IN THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE RISK-20 (SVR-20)

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DOUGLAS P. BOER

University of Waikato

REINHARD EHER

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The Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20) is the most commonly used structured professional judgment guideline for sexual offender risk assessment and risk management planning. Using a prospective longitudinal research design the authors evaluated the predictive accuracy of the SVR-20, of its subscales, and of the individual items in relation to different recidivism criteria and offender subgroups by analyzing a total sample of 493 sexual offenders released from the Austrian Prison System. Findings indicate good predictive accuracy for the prediction of sexual recidivism for the total sample (area under the receiver operating characteristic curve [AUC] = .72) as well as for the rapist subgroup ($n = 221$, AUC = .71) and the child molester subsample ($n = 249$, AUC = .77). However, the results also revealed some inconsistency in the predictive power of the SVR-20 depending on recidivism criterion and offender subgroup. Furthermore, it can be pointed out that the subscales and individual items substantially differ in their association with future sexual and nonsexual violence.

Keywords: risk assessment; sex offenders; SVR-20; prediction; recidivism; structured professional judgment

In most jurisdictions risk assessment procedures are an integral part of the criminal justice system. In modern forensic psychology there are basically three different methodological approaches to risk assessment (e.g., Boer & Hart, 2009; Craig, Browne, & Beech, 2008; Hanson, 2009; Hart & Boer, 2009): unstructured clinical judgment (UCJ), actuarial risk

SVR-20 Version 2

Manual for Version 2
of the
Sexual Violence Risk - 20

*Structured Professional Judgment Guidelines
for Assessing and Managing Risk of Sexual Violence*

Douglas P. Boer, Stephen D. Hart,
P. Randall Kropp, & Christopher D. Webster

Structured Professional Judgment (SPJ)

THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY

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Wo stehen wir heute:

- Eine Vielzahl von Instrumenten für unterschiedliche Tätergruppen und Rückfallkriterien
- In der Praxis weit verbreitet
- Zahlreiche Studien zur Reliabilität und (prädiktiven) Validität
- Aber: Der „idiographische Teil“ oft nur unzureichend abgebildet

A Comparison of the Predictive Accuracy of Structured and Unstructured Risk Assessment Methods for the Prediction of Recidivism in Individuals Convicted of Sexual and Violent Offense

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³Centre for Criminology (Kriminologische Zentralstelle–KrimZ), Wiesbaden, Germany

One of the most commonly replicated results in the research area of recidivism risk assessment is the superiority of structured and standardized prediction methods in comparison to unstructured, subjective, intuitive, or impressionistic clinical judgments. However, the quality of evidence supporting this conclusion is partly still controversially discussed because studies including direct comparisons of the predictive accuracy of unstructured and structured risk assessment methods have been relatively rarely conducted. Therefore, we examined in the present study retrospectively $N = 416$ expert witness reports written about individuals convicted of violent and/or sexual offenses in Germany between 1999 and 2015. The predictive accuracy of different methodological approaches of risk assessment (subjective clinical [i.e., unstructured clinical judgment; UCJ], structured professional judgment [SPJ], actuarial risk assessment instruments [ARAI], and combinations of ARAI-/SPJ-based risk assessments) was compared by analyzing the actual reoffenses according to the Federal Central Register (average follow-up period $M = 7.08$ years). In accordance with previously published results, the results indicated a higher predictive accuracy for structured compared to unstructured risk assessment approaches for the prediction of general, violent, and sexual recidivism. Taken together, the findings underline the limited accuracy of UCJs and provided further support for the use of structured and standardized risk assessment procedures in the area of crime and delinquency.

Public Significance Statement

In order to prevent sexual and violent offenses, it is crucial to use instruments, which could assess the risk of reoffending in individuals already convicted of violent and/or sexual offenses. The present results confirmed previously published evidence for the superiority of structured risk assessment approaches compared to unstructured and intuitively made judgments. Furthermore, the combination of different (structured) risk assessment approaches seemed to be particularly promising.

Keywords: sexual offenses, violent offenses, clinical prediction, actuarial prediction, structured professional judgment

Table 4*AUC Values and Logistic Regression Analyses (Odds Ratio; OR) of the Different Methodological Approaches and Actuarial Total Scores (Fixed Follow-up of Five Years) (N = 312)*

Recidivism	Sexual offenses (n = 131)				Sexual contact offenses (n = 101)				Violent offenses (n = 181)				Total sample (N = 312)			
	AUC		OR		AUC		OR		AUC		OR		AUC		OR	
	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI
Any																
Unstructured clinical (UCJ)	.61 ^{ns}	[.48, .74]	1.39 ^{ns}	[0.97, 1.98]	.55 ^{ns}	[.40, .71]	1.21 ^{ns}	[0.79, 1.84]	.58 [*]	[.48, .68]	1.28 [*]	[0.96, 1.69]	.58 [*]	[.51, .67]	1.31 [*]	[1.03, 1.59]
Actuarial (VRAG-R)	.64 [*]	[.51, .77]	1.03 [*]	[1.01, 1.07]	.61 ^{ns}	[.44, .77]	1.03 ^{ns}	[0.99, 1.07]	.78 ^{**}	[.68, .88]	1.07 ^{**}	[1.03, 1.10]	.72 ^{**}	[.63, .80]	1.05 ^{**}	[1.03, 1.07]
Structured (SPJ)	.65 ^{ns}	[.46, .84]	1.47 ^{ns}	[0.86, 2.49]	.71 ^{ns}	[.51, .92]	1.70 ^{ns}	[0.92, 3.13]	.86 ^{**}	[.76, .97]	3.86 ^{**}	[1.97, 7.56]	.75 ^{**}	[.64, .85]	2.15 [*]	[1.41, 2.94]
Structured (SPJ + actuarial)	.65 ^{ns}	[.36, .95]	1.78 ^{ns}	[0.79, 3.99]	.71 ^{ns}	[.40, .99]	2.03 ^{ns}	[0.81, 5.07]	—	—	—	—	.73 ^{ns}	[.49, .98]	2.03 [*]	[1.04, 4.46]
Nonviolent																
Unstructured clinical (UCJ)	.61 ^{ns}	[.49, .75]	1.18 ^{ns}	[0.75, 2.02]	.57 ^{ns}	[.41, .73]	1.23 ^{ns}	[0.79, 1.91]	.58 ^{ns}	[.41, .61]	1.04 ^{ns}	[0.74, 1.37]	.55 ^{ns}	[.47, .61]	1.15 ^{ns}	[0.91, 1.46]
Actuarial (VRAG-R)	.57 [*]	[.43, .72]	1.02 ^{ns}	[0.99, 1.06]	.55 ^{ns}	[.36, .73]	—	—	.58 ^{ns}	[.42, .66]	1.13 ^{ns}	[0.85, 1.52]	.55 ^{ns}	[.47, .61]	1.15 ^{ns}	[0.91, 1.46]
Structured (SPJ)	.65 ^{ns}	[.46, .78]	1.21 ^{ns}	[0.72, 2.04]	.62 ^{ns}	[.38, .85]	—	—	.79 ^{**}	[.69, .89]	1.08 ^{**}	[1.04, 1.13]	.72 ^{**}	[.63, .80]	1.05 ^{**}	[1.03, 1.07]
Structured (SPJ + actuarial)	.66 ^{ns}	[.37, .83]	1.36 ^{ns}	[0.84, 2.77]	—	—	—	—	.81 [*]	[.62, .87]	2.24 [*]	[0.97, 5.51]	.75 ^{**}	[.64, .85]	2.15 [*]	[1.41, 2.94]
Violent																
Unstructured clinical (UCJ)	.61 ^{ns}	[.37, .76]	1.08 ^{ns}	[0.45, 2.57]	.57 ^{ns}	[.34, .79]	—	—	.81 [*]	[.62, .87]	2.24 [*]	[0.97, 5.51]	.75 ^{**}	[.64, .85]	2.15 [*]	[1.41, 2.94]
Actuarial (VRAG-R)	.71 ^{ns}	[.45, .87]	1.02 ^{ns}	[0.96, 1.09]	—	—	—	—	.90 [*]	[.76, .99]	3.55 [*]	[1.17, 9.83]	.72 ^{**}	[.63, .80]	1.05 ^{**}	[1.03, 1.07]
Structured (SPJ)	.86 ^{ns}	[.67, .99]	2.19 ^{ns}	[0.91, 6.35]	.88 ^{ns}	[.70, .99]	—	—	—	—	—	—	.73 ^{ns}	[.49, .98]	2.03 [*]	[1.04, 4.46]
Structured (SPJ + actuarial)	.94 [*]	[.82, .99]	5.25 [*]	[1.10, 9.78]	.92 [*]	[.78, .99]	—	—	—	—	—	—	.73 ^{ns}	[.49, .98]	2.03 [*]	[1.04, 4.46]
Sexual																
Unstructured clinical (UCJ)	.52 ^{ns}	[.29, .76]	1.12 ^{ns}	[0.57, 2.24]	.55 ^{ns}	[.33, .68]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial (VRAG-R)	.79 ^{ns}	[.62, .95]	1.08 ^{ns}	[0.97, 1.20]	.76 ^{ns}	[.57, .96]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Structured (SPJ)	.86 ^{ns}	[.67, .99]	3.04 ^{ns}	[1.96, 6.31]	.88 ^{ns}	[.70, .99]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Structured (SPJ + actuarial)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual contact																
Unstructured clinical (UCJ)	.65 ^{ns}	[.51, .79]	1.70 ^{ns}	[0.60, 4.79]	.57 ^{ns}	[.41, .72]	1.43 ^{ns}	[0.51, 4.04]	.85 ^{ns}	[.68, .99]	4.33 ^{ns}	[0.57, 9.66]	.75 ^{ns}	[.64, .87]	2.41 ^{ns}	[0.95, 6.09]
Actuarial (VRAG-R)	.78 ^{ns}	[.53, .99]	1.07 ^{ns}	[0.95, 1.22]	.75 ^{ns}	[.47, .99]	1.08 ^{ns}	[0.93, 1.25]	.78 ^{ns}	[.69, .88]	1.07 ^{ns}	[0.91, 1.25]	.77 [*]	[.65, .90]	1.07 ^{ns}	[0.97, 1.18]
Structured (SPJ)	.86 ^{ns}	[.67, .99]	3.16 ^{ns}	[1.79, 6.21]	.88 ^{ns}	[.70, .99]	3.36 ^{ns}	[1.79, 6.93]	.96 ^{ns}	[.90, .99]	6.65 ^{ns}	[1.98, 9.71]	.92 [*]	[.84, .94]	3.56 ^{ns}	[1.99, 6.81]
Structured (SPJ + actuarial)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note. Sexual offenses were defined as crimes against sexual self-determination including sexual harassment/coercion, sexual assault, rape, sexual abuse, purchase, possession, and distribution of materials containing child/youth pornography, exhibitionism, procuring, and forced prostitution. Sexual contact offenses were defined as sexual offenses including physical contact. Violence offense was defined as nonsexual violence including intentional killing, murder, manslaughter, assault, robbery, hostage taking, blackmail, coercion, deprivation of liberty/abduction, and arson. Recidivism was coded from criminal records according to the Federal Central Register. If a cell is not filled, data were not applicable due to sample size. AUC values and logistic regression analyses (odds ratio [OR]) of the different methodological approaches and actuarial total scores (VRAG-R) among individuals convicted of violent and/or sexual offenses for different recidivism categories (fixed follow-up of 5 years; N = 312). AUC = area under the curve; CI = confidence interval; UCJ = unstructured clinical judgment; VRAG-R = *Violence Risk Appraisal Guide*; SPJ = structured professional judgment; ns = nonsignificant.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Wertz, M., Schobel, S., Schiltz, K. & Rettenberger, M. (2022). A comparison of the predictive accuracy of structured and unstructured risk assessment methods for the prediction of recidivism in individuals convicted of sexual and violent offense. *Psychological Assessment*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001192>

Ist damit das Problem gelöst?

- Nein, denn das deutsche Rechtssystem verlangt zwingend eine idiographische Beurteilung
 - Individuelle Bewertung des Einzelfalles unerlässlich
 - Eine ausschließlich nomothetische Betrachtung ist unzureichend!



Klinisch-idiographische Modelle

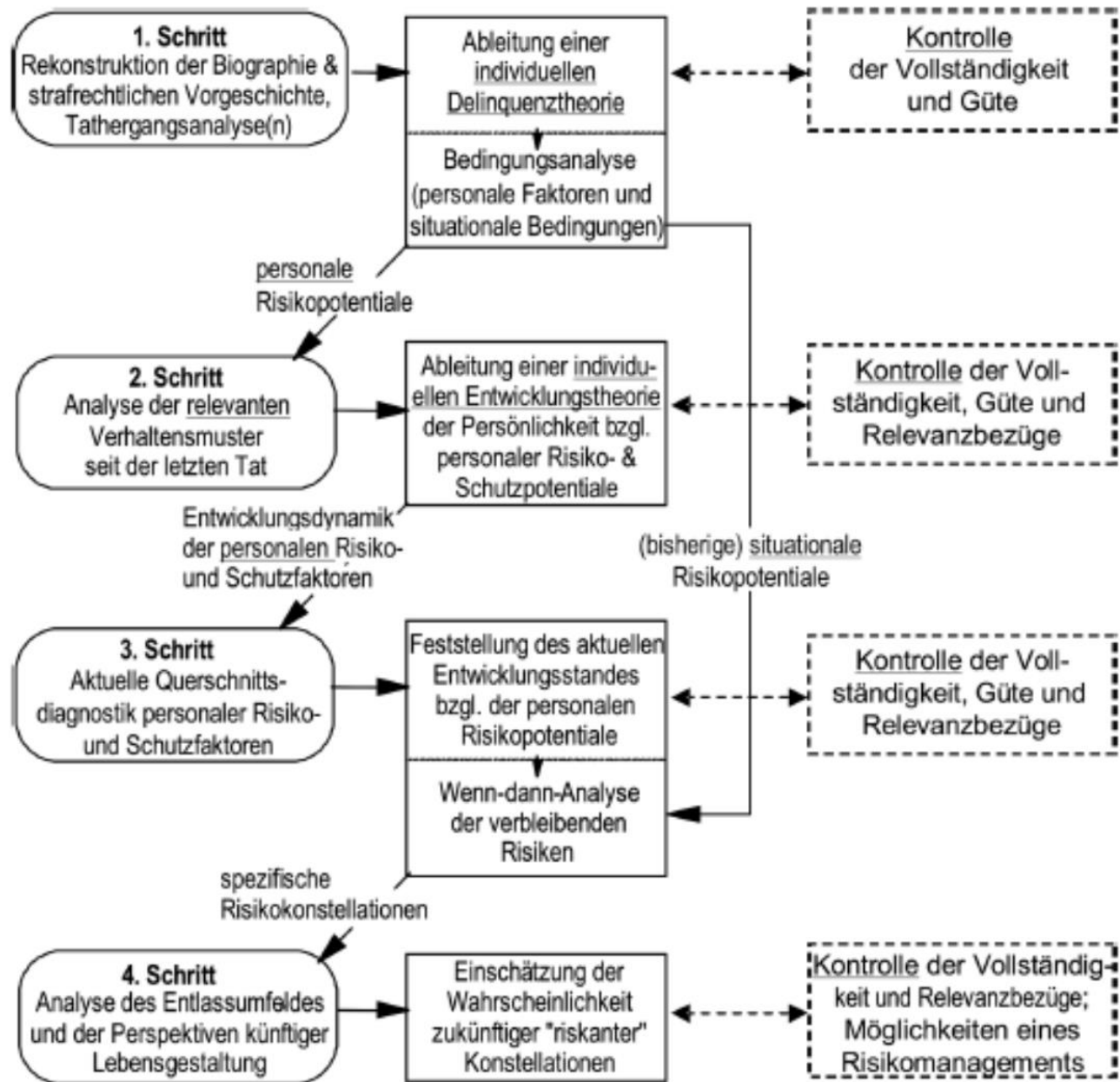
- Hintergrund: Einzelfallbezug der forensischen Begutachtung
- Skepsis gegenüber standardisierter Methodenzugänge
- Ähnlichkeiten zu SPJ-Ansatz
- Keine Instrumente im engeren Sinne
 - Integrierte Liste der Risikovariablen (ILRV) (Nedopil, 2005)
 - Prozessmodell der klinisch-idiographischen Prognosebeurteilung (Dahle & Lehmann, 2013)

Klinisch-idiographische Modelle

Vorschläge für klinisch-idiographisches Vorgehen umfassten die folgenden Bereiche

(Nedopil, 1995, 2000; Rasch, 1999)

- Bekannte Kriminalität, Index-Delikt(e)
- Aktueller Persönlichkeitsquerschnitt, ggf. Krankheitszustand
- Bisherige Entwicklung in Haft bzw. Unterbringung
- Zukunftsperspektiven, sozialer Empfangsraum



Dahle, K.-P. (2007).
 Methodische Grundlagen
 der Kriminalprognose.
 FPPK, 1, 101-110.

Fazit – Teil 1

- Intensive Forschungstätigkeit im Bereich der Kriminalprognose
- Standardisierte und strukturierte Prognosemethoden sind Intuition und Erfahrung überlegen
- Der Einsatz von wissenschaftlich fundierten Prognosemethoden führt zu
 - weniger Rückfällen und mehr Sicherheit sowie zu
 - besseren Interventionsmöglichkeiten und weniger Freiheitsentzug

Teil 2: Besonderheiten

- Zunächst gelten die allgemeinen Erkenntnisse von Teil 1 auch bei jungen Straffälligen
- Allerdings wird empfohlen, darüber hinaus bestimmte (jugend-)spezifische Aspekte zu berücksichtigen:
 - Entwicklungspsychologische Aspekte
 - Entwicklungskriminologie: Der soziale Kontext
 - Resilienz und Ressourcen



The predictive and incremental validity of ADHD beyond the VRAG-R in a high-risk sample of young offenders

Priscilla Gregório Hertz¹ · Marcus Müller¹ · Steffen Barra² · Daniel Turner¹ · Martin Rettenberger^{3,4} · Wolfgang Retz^{1,2}

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Abstract

The VRAG-R is a well-established actuarial risk-assessment instrument, which was originally developed for assessing violent recidivism risk in adult male offenders. Whether or not the VRAG-R can also predict violent recidivism in young offenders is unclear so far. In the emergence of juvenile offending, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) seems to be of major importance suggesting that it could be relevant for risk assessment as well. Thus, we examined the predictive accuracy of the VRAG-R in a high-risk sample of $N = 106$ ($M = 18.3$ years, $SD = 1.8$) young offenders and assessed the incremental predictive validity of ADHD symptomatology beyond the VRAG-R. Within a mean follow-up time of $M = 13$ years ($SD = 1.2$), $n = 65$ (62.5%) young offenders recidivated with a violent offense. We found large effect sizes for the prediction of violent and general recidivism and re-incarcerations using the VRAG-R sum scores. Current ADHD symptomatology added incremental predictive validity beyond the VRAG-R sum scores concerning the prediction of general recidivism but not of violent recidivism. The results supported the use of the VRAG-R for predicting violent recidivism in young offenders. Because ADHD symptomatology improves the predictive performance of the VRAG-R regarding general recidivism, we argue that addressing ADHD symptoms more intensively in the juvenile justice system is of particular importance concerning a successful long-term risk management in adolescents and young adults.

Keywords Recidivism risk · VRAG-R · Risk assessment · Young offenders · Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder · ADHD

Introduction

The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised (VRAG-R) [43] is a second-generation risk-assessment instrument developed to replace its predecessors, the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) [20] and the Sexual Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG) [33, 34]. The VRAG-R is easy to

score and should work equally well concerning the assessment of recidivism risk for violent offending in any kind of adult male offender who has committed a "serious antisocial act" [21]. First cross-validation studies have shown that the VRAG-R can predict violent recidivism in different adult offender samples with moderate to large effect sizes, including violent and sexual offenders as well as offenders not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder [12, 15, 29, 53]. However, the VRAG-R, just like most other risk-assessment instruments, was primarily developed for adults and it is not yet clear, whether it can be validly used in young offenders as well.

Nonetheless, an increased use of risk-assessment instruments could be observed in the juvenile justice system in the last decades, with studies showing a growth from 33% to over 86% since the 1990s [14, 30]. Correspondingly,

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Teil 2: Besonderheiten

- Beispiel: Bedeutung der (aktuellen) ADHS-Symptomatik
- Studie mit 106 Hoch-Risiko-Probanden ($M = 18.3$ Jahre)
- VRAG-R war hoch prädiktiv
- Für die Vorhersage der allgemeinen Rückfälligkeit war die aktuelle ADHS-Symptomatik inkrementell valide

Table 1 Predictive validity of the VRAG-R sum scores for violent and general recidivism and for further re-incarcerations ($n = 106$)

	Violent	General	Re-incarceration
AUC (95% CI)			
Recidivists	$n = 65$	$n = 89$	$n = 80$
VRAG-R sum scores	0.733*** (0.636–0.829)	0.861*** (0.775–0.946)	0.874*** (0.805–0.943)

AUC area under curve

*** $p < 0.001$

Teil 2: Besonderheiten

- Auch für junge Straffällige liegen diverse standardisierte Prognoseinstrumente vor
- Einige Risikofaktoren sind lediglich Anpassungen der Versionen für ältere Probanden
 - Strafrechtliche Vorbelastung
 - Antisozialität, Impulsivität, Psychopathie
 - Defizite der sexuellen Selbstregulierung
 - Substanzkonsum/-missbrauch
 - Lebenssituation bzw. sozialer Empfangsraum



Teil 2: Besonderheiten

- Darüber hinaus werden jugendspezifische Risiko- (und Schutz-)Faktoren berücksichtigt:
 - Entwicklungspsychologische Aspekte
 - Entwicklungskriminologie: Der soziale Kontext
 - Resilienz und Ressourcen
- Ein international etabliertes Beispiel ist das *Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)*
(Borum et al., 2006; Klein & Rettenberger, 2013)
 - Gehört zur Familie der SPJ-Instrumente
 - Es besteht aus 10 (überwiegend statischen) historischen, 6 (dynamischen) sozialen und umfeldbezogenen, 8 (dynamischen) individuellen Risikofaktoren und 6 (dynamischen) protektiven Faktoren

Beispiel: SAVRY – Historische Risikofaktoren

- Frühere Gewalt
- Frühere allgemeine Delinquenz
- Früher Beginn der Gewalt
- Verstoß gegen Auflagen
- Suizidversuche und Selbstverletzungen
- Gewalterleben im häuslichen Kontext
- Vernachlässigung und Misshandlung
- Kriminalität der Eltern
- Frühe Bindungsbrüche
- Schulischer Misserfolg

Beispiel: SAVRY – Soziale und umfeldbezogene Risikofaktoren

- Anschluss an delinquente Jugendliche
- Zurückweisung durch Gleichaltrige
- Umgang mit Belastungen (Coping)
- Unzureichende elterliche Erziehung
- Fehlende personelle und soziale Unterstützung
- Ungünstige Milieubedingungen

Beispiel: SAVRY – Individuelle Risikofaktoren

- Negative Einstellungen
- Risikoverhalten und Impulsivität
- Alkohol- und Drogenprobleme
- Regulierung von Ärger (Emotionen)
- Mangel an Empathie und Schuldbewusstsein
- Aufmerksamkeits-/Hyperaktivitätsprobleme
- Unzureichende Compliance
- Mangel an Interesse/Mitarbeit in der Schule

Beispiel: SAVRY – Protektive Faktoren

- Beteiligung an prosozialen Aktivitäten
- Stärke der sozialen Unterstützung
- Tragfähige Bindungen
- Positive Einstellungen zu Maßnahmen und Autoritäten
- Stärke der Teilhabe in der Schule
- Resiliente Persönlichkeitszüge

Beispiel: SAVRY

Kindheit und Entwicklung, 23 (4), 210–219 © Hogrefe Verlag, Göttingen 2014

Die Einschätzung des Rückfallrisikos bei sexuell auffälligen Kindern und Jugendlichen anhand standardisierter Prognoseinstrumente

Martin Rettenberger^{1,2}, Verena Klein², Reimar Martin² und Peer Briken²

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²Institut für Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie am Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf

Zusammenfassung. In der vorliegenden Untersuchung wurde überprüft, ob standardisierte Prognoseinstrumente in der Lage sind, erneute Auffälligkeiten in einer Stichprobe von sexuell auffällig gewordenen Kindern und Jugendlichen ($N = 80$) als Einschlasskriterium für eine Verurteilung erfolgreich sein vorherzusagen. Eingesetzt wurden die international als etabliert geltenden Verfahren *Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)*, *Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (ERASOR)* und *Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II)*. Die Ergebnisse der vorliegenden Studie zeigen, dass die ursprünglich für junge bzw. jugendliche Sexualstraftäter entwickelten Instrumente auch bei einer Stichprobe sexuell auffälliger Minderjähriger in der Lage sein können, erneute auffällige Handlungen vorherzusagen. Dies gelang allerdings lediglich im Hinblick auf die allgemeine und die gewalttätige Auffälligkeit, während der Nachweis der prädiktiven Validität für erneute sexuelle Auffälligkeiten nicht gelang.
Schlüsselwörter: Rückfälligkeit, Prognoseinstrument, sexuelle Entwicklung, sexuelle Delinquenz, sexuell auffällige Minderjährige

The accuracy of standardized risk assessment instruments for the prediction of recidivism in accused juveniles who sexually offended

Abstract. The present study examines the predictive accuracy of standardized risk assessment instruments for the prediction of recidivism in a sample of young alleged sex offenders ($N = 80$) in pretrial and pretreatment settings. For risk assessment purposes, the *Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)*, the *Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (ERASOR)*, and the *Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II)* were used. The results of the present study show that these instruments, which were originally developed for officially sanctioned (i.e., convicted) juvenile offenders, are also predictive in a sample of young accused juveniles who sexually offended. However, the risk assessment instruments yielded sufficient predictive validity indices only for the prediction of general criminal and violent recidivism and failed to predict significantly sexually motivated recidivism.
Key words: recidivism, risk assessment instrument, sexual development, sexual offense, juvenile sexual offenders

In den letzten Jahren konnte ein zunehmendes öffentliches und wissenschaftliches Interesse an der Erforschung von sexuell übergriffigem Verhalten bei Kindern und Jugendlichen beobachtet werden (Caldwell, 2010; Worling & Långström, 2003). Insbesondere die Betrachtung der Rückfälligkeit bei bereits einschlägig in Erscheinung getretenen Minderjährigen scheint in Anbetracht der Frage, ob von dieser Population ein besonderes Risiko ausgeht, dass sie dieses Verhalten auch in Zukunft zeigen wird, von zentraler Bedeutung (Seto & Lalumière, 2010). Nur wenn es gelingt, möglichst genau diejenigen Kinder und Jugendlichen mit einem besonders hohen Rückfallpotential zu erreichen, ist es möglich, zielführende und effektive

Zur Rückfälligkeit jugendlicher oder junger Sexualdelinquenten liegen mittlerweile eine Reihe von Untersuchungen und Meta-Analysen vor. Eine Studie von Worling und Långström (2006) integrierte 22 Einzelbefunde und kam zu der Schlussfolgerung, dass bei einem stark variierenden Nachbeobachtungszeitraum zwischen sechs Monaten und neun Jahren die durchschnittliche Rückfallrate für allgemein-delinquente Handlungen mit 54 % deutlich höher war als die spezifisch sexuell motivierte Rückfallrate (15 %). Dieses Ergebnis wurde von Caldwell (2010) in seiner 63 Studien umfassenden Meta-Analyse repliziert: 7 % der insgesamt 11.219 Jugendlichen traten bei einem mittleren Nachbeobachtungszeit-

Article

Protective Factors and Recidivism in Accused Juveniles Who Sexually Offended

Verena Klein¹, Martin Rettenberger^{1,2}, Dahlym Yoon¹, Nora Köhler¹, and Peer Briken¹

Abstract

To date, research on juvenile sexual offender recidivism has tended to focus on risk factors rather than protective factors. Therefore, very little is known about protective factors in the population of juveniles who sexually offended. The aim of the present study was to examine the impact of protective factors on non-recidivism in a sample of accused juveniles who sexually offended ($N = 71$) in a mean follow-up period of 47.84 months. Protective factors were measured with the Protective Factor Scale of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), and the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for violence risk (SAPROF). Criminal charges served as recidivism data. The internal scale of the SAPROF, in particular, yielded moderate predictive accuracy for the absence of violent and general recidivism, though not for the absence of sexual recidivism. No protective factor of the SAVRY did reveal predictive accuracy regarding various types of the absence of recidivism. Furthermore, protective factors failed to achieve any significant incremental predictive accuracy beyond that captured by the SAVRY risk factors alone. The potential therapeutic benefit of protective factors in juvenile sexual offender treatment is discussed.

Keywords

juvenile sexual offender, protective factors, SAPROF, SAVRY, recidivism

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Beispiel: SAVRY

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Die Einschätzung des Rückfallrisikos bei sexuell auffälligen Kindern und Jugendlichen anhand standardisierter Prognoseinstrumente

Martin Retten

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Zusammenfassung. In der vorliegenden Studie wurde die Genauigkeit der Einschätzung des Rückfallrisikos bei sexuell auffälligen Kindern und Jugendlichen anhand standardisierter Prognoseinstrumente untersucht. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Genauigkeit der Einschätzung des Rückfallrisikos bei sexuell auffälligen Kindern und Jugendlichen anhand standardisierter Prognoseinstrumente

The accuracy of standardized risk

Abstract. The present study examined the accuracy of standardized risk assessment instruments in a sample of young alleged sex offenders who sexually offended. The results show that the accuracy of standardized risk assessment instruments in a sample of young alleged sex offenders who sexually offended

In den letzten Jahren konnte ein zunehmendes öffentliches und wissenschaftliches Interesse an der Erforschung von sexuell übergriffigem Verhalten bei Kindern und Jugendlichen beobachtet werden (Caldwell, 2010; Worling & Långström, 2003). Insbesondere die Betrachtung der Rückfälligkeit bei bereits einschlägig in Erscheinung getretenen Minderjährigen scheint in Anbetracht der Frage, ob von dieser Population ein besonderes Risiko ausgeht, dass sie dieses Verhalten auch in Zukunft zeigen wird, von zentraler Bedeutung (Seto & Lalumière, 2010). Nur wenn es gelingt, möglichst genau diejenigen Kinder und Jugendliche mit einem besonders hohen Rückfallpotential zu erreichen, ist es möglich, zielführende und effektive

Zur Rückfälligkeit jugendlicher oder junger Sexualdelinquenten liegen mittlerweile eine Reihe von Untersuchungen und Meta-Analysen vor. Eine Studie von Worling und Långström (2006) integrierte 22 Einzelbefunde und kam zu der Schlussfolgerung, dass bei einem stark variierenden Nachbeobachtungszeitraum zwischen sechs Monaten und neun Jahren die durchschnittliche Rückfällrate für allgemein-delinquente Handlungen mit 54 % deutlich höher war als die spezifisch sexuell motivierte Rückfällrate (15 %). Dieses Ergebnis wurde von Caldwell (2010) in seiner 63 Studien umfassenden Meta-Analyse repliziert: 7 % der insgesamt 11.219 Jugendlichen traten bei einem mittleren Nachbeobachtungszeit-

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Internationale Meta-Analyse:

Olver, M. E., Stockdale, K. C. & Wormith, J. S. (2009). Risk assessment with young offenders: A meta-analysis of three assessment measures. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 36(4), 329–353. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854809331457>

Keywords

juvenile sexual offender, protective factors, SAPROF, SAVRY, recidivism

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Protektive Faktoren

- Für eine differenziertere Erfassung protektiver Faktoren wurde das *Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for violence risk* (SAPROF) entwickelt (de Vogel et al., 2007; Yoon et al., 2013)
- Es besteht aus
 - 5 internalen Merkmalen (z. B. Empathie, Selbstkontrolle und Coping)
 - 7 motivationalen Merkmalen (z. B. Arbeit, Freizeit und Lebensziele)
 - 5 externe Merkmale (z. B. soziales Netz, Intimbeziehung und professionelles Hilfesystem)
- Es liegt eine spezielle Version für Jugendliche vor: SAPROF-YV ⇒ z. B. in Verbindung mit dem SAVRY einsetzbar

Protektive Faktoren

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Nora Köhler¹, and Peer Briken¹

Abstract

To date, research on juvenile sexual offender recidivism has tended to focus on risk factors rather than protective factors. Therefore, very little is known about protective factors in the population of juveniles who sexually offended. The aim of the present study was to examine the impact of protective factors on non-recidivism in a sample of accused juveniles who sexually offended ($N = 71$) in a mean follow-up period of 47.84 months. Protective factors were measured with the Protective Factor Scale of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), and the Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for violence risk (SAPROF). Criminal charges served as recidivism data. The internal scale of the SAPROF, in particular, yielded moderate predictive accuracy for the absence of violent and general recidivism, though not for the absence of sexual recidivism. No protective factor of the SAVRY did reveal predictive accuracy regarding various types of the absence of recidivism. Furthermore, protective factors failed to achieve any significant incremental predictive accuracy beyond that captured by the SAVRY risk factors alone. The potential therapeutic benefit of protective factors in juvenile sexual offender treatment is discussed.

Factors Predicting Desistance From Reoffending: A Validation Study of the SAPROF in Sexual Offenders

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Dahlnym Yoon^{1,2}, Daniel Turner¹, Verena Klein¹,
Martin Rettenberger³, Reinhard Eher⁴,
and Peer Briken¹

Abstract

The present study aims at validating the German version of the Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors (SAPROF) for violence risk in a representative sample of incarcerated adult male sexual offenders. Sexual offenders ($n = 450$) were rated retrospectively with the SAPROF using the database of the Federal Evaluation Centre for Violent and Sexual Offenders (FECVSO) in the Austrian Prison System. Interrater reliability and predictive validity of the SAPROF scores concerning desistance from recidivism were calculated. Concurrent and incremental validity were tested using the combination of the SAPROF and the Sexual Violence Risk–20 (SVR-20). Interrater reliability was moderate to excellent, and predictive accuracy for various types of recidivism was rather small to moderate. There was a clear negative relationship between the SAPROF and the SVR-20 risk factors. Whereas the SAPROF revealed itself as a significant predictor for various recidivism categories, it did not add any predictive value beyond the SVR-20. Although the SAPROF itself can predict desistance from recidivism, it seems to contribute to the risk assessment in convicted sexual offenders only to a limited extent, once customary risk assessment tools have been applied. Implications for clinical use and further studies are discussed.

Protektive Faktoren

Protective Factors and Recidivism in Accused Juveniles Who Sexually Offended

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SAGE

Verena Klein¹, Martin Rettner¹,
Nora Köhler¹, and Peer Brieger¹

Abstract

To date, research on juvenile sexual risk factors rather than protective factors in the population of juveniles. The present study was to examine the presence of protective factors in a sample of accused juveniles who were followed up over a 47.84 month period. Protective factors were assessed using the Factor Scale of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors (SAPROF) and the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors (SAPROF). Criminal charges served as recidivism indicators. In particular, yielded moderate predictive accuracy for the absence of violent and general recidivism, though not for the absence of sexual recidivism. No protective factor of the SAVRY did reveal predictive accuracy regarding various types of the absence of recidivism. Furthermore, protective factors failed to achieve any significant incremental predictive accuracy beyond that captured by the SAVRY risk factors alone. The potential therapeutic benefit of protective factors in juvenile sexual offender treatment is discussed.

Internationale Meta-Analyse:

Burghart, M., de Ruiter, C., Hynes, S. E., Krishnan, N., Levtova, Y. & Uyar, A. (2023). The Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for violence risk (SAPROF): A meta-analysis of its predictive and incremental validity. *Psychological Assessment*, 35(1), 56–67. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001184>

Verena Klein¹,

Validation of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors (SAPROF) for violence risk in a representative sample of sexual offenders (n = 450) were conducted by the Federal Evaluation Commission of the Austrian Prison System. The SAPROF scores concerning predictive and incremental validity were compared with the Structured Assessment of Sexual Violence Risk–20 (SAPROF-20). Incremental validity was moderate to excellent, and predictive accuracy for various types of recidivism was rather small to moderate. There was a clear negative relationship between the SAPROF and the SVR-20 risk factors. Whereas the SAPROF revealed itself as a significant predictor for various recidivism categories, it did not add any predictive value beyond the SVR-20. Although the SAPROF itself can predict desistance from recidivism, it seems to contribute to the risk assessment in convicted sexual offenders only to a limited extent, once customary risk assessment tools have been applied. Implications for clinical use and further studies are discussed.

Die klinisch-idiographische Prognose

Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11757-023-00793-5>

ORIGINALARBEIT



Integrative nomothetisch-idiographische Prognose bei jugendlichen und heranwachsenden Gewalt- und Sexualstraftätern

Joscha Hausam¹ · Robert J. B. Lehmann² · Klaus-Peter Dahle³

Eingegangen: 10. Februar 2023 / Angenommen: 25. Juli 2023
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Zusammenfassung

Wissenschaftlich fundierte Einschätzungen zur Rückfälligkeit von Straftätern können grundsätzlich mit zwei methodischen Ansätzen vorgenommen werden. Der nomothetische Ansatz liefert eine auf gruppenstatistischen Erkenntnissen basierende Einschätzung und erfolgt zumeist mit standardisierten Instrumenten. Der klinisch-idiographische Ansatz orientiert sich hingegen am Einzelfall, und die Einschätzung folgt einem regelgeleiteten klinisch-diagnostischen Urteilsbildungsprozess, der insoweit von einem klinisch-intuitiven Vorgehen abzugrenzen ist. Die deutsche Gesetzgebung fordert eine streng auf den Einzelfall bezogene prognostische Einschätzung, die nur die idiographische Methodik zu leisten vermag. Um die Vorzüge des nomothetischen Ansatzes zu berücksichtigen, wurde die Integration beider Ansätze vorgeschlagen. Die integrative Vorgehensweise hat sich in Untersuchungen mit erwachsenen Straftätern als vielversprechend erwiesen. Ziel der vorliegenden Studie war die Untersuchung der prognostischen Validität der nomothetischen und idiographischen Methodik sowie der Integration beider Ansätze bei jugendlichen und heranwachsenden Gewalt- und Sexualstraftätern. Die Stichprobe setzt sich zusammen aus 152 ehemaligen männlichen Inhaftierten der Jugendstrafanstalt Berlin, die zwischen 1998 und 2002 im Alter von 16 bis 29 Jahren entlassen wurden. Die Prognoseinstrumente leisteten eine signifikante Vorhersage allgemeiner (Area under Curve [AUC]=0,70–0,71) und gewalttätiger Rückfälle (AUC=0,65–0,74) innerhalb von 3 Jahren nach der Entlassung. Die prognostische Validität der standardisierten Instrumente, die speziell für Jugendliche entwickelt wurden, war vergleichbar mit den entsprechenden Varianten für Erwachsene. Die klinisch-idiographischen Prognosen sagten ebenfalls allgemeine (AUC=0,71–0,74) und gewalttätige Rückfälle (AUC=0,71–0,74) signifikant voraus. Insbesondere die klinisch-idiographische Gewaltprognose war den meisten Instrumenten statistisch überlegen. Regressionsanalysen zeigten darüber hinaus, dass die klinisch-idiographische Prognose im Rahmen eines integrierten Ansatzes einen inkrementellen Beitrag zur Vorhersage des allgemeinen und des gewalttätigen Rückfallrisikos leistete. Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigen somit, dass der klinisch-idiographische Ansatz nicht nur die gesetzlichen Anforderungen an einen einzelfallbezogenen Ansatz erfüllt, sondern auch die Prognosezuverlässigkeit bei jugendlichen Straftätern signifikant verbessern kann.

Schlüsselwörter Kriminalprognose · Rückfälligkeit · Klinisch-idiografische Vorhersage · Prognoseinstrumente · Gewaltstraftaten

Die klinisch-idiographische Prognose

- Stichprobe: 152 männliche (ehemals) inhaftierte Personen der Jugendstrafanstalt Berlin (Entlassungsjahrgänge 1998-2002)
- Zu Beginn der Inhaftierung zw. 14 und 24 Jahre alt, zum Zeitpunkt der Entlassung zw. 16 und 29 Jahre alt ($M = 21.82$, $SD = 2.48$)
- 51 % Tötungsdelikte, 30 % Sexualdelikte, 19 % andere nicht-sexuell motivierte Gewaltdelikte
- Nachbeobachtungszeitraum: 3 Jahre
- Rückfallraten: 63 % allgemein neue Eintragungen, 30 % erneute Haftstrafe, 15 % neuerliche gravierende Gewalt- oder Sexualdelikte (> 2 Jahre FS; allerdings nur 2 neuerliche Sexualdelikte)

Die klinisch-idiographische Prognose

Tab. 3 Prognosegüte (AUC) der standardisierten und klinisch-idiographischen Prognosen zur Vorhersage von allgemeinen und Gewaltrückfällen ($n=152$)

	Allgemeiner Rückfall		Gewaltrückfall	
	AUC	95 %-KI	AUC	95 %-KI
OGRS3	0,67***	[0,58, 0,76]	0,61*	[0,52, 0,71]
RM-V	0,65**	[0,58, 0,72]	0,61*	[0,53, 0,69]
VRAG	0,66**	[0,57, 0,75]	0,60*	[0,51, 0,69]
LSI-R	0,68***	[0,59, 0,77]	0,61*	[0,51, 0,71]
YLS/CMI	0,71***	[0,62, 0,79]	0,65**	[0,55, 0,74]
HCR-20	0,71***	[0,63, 0,80]	0,65**	[0,55, 0,74]
SAVRY	0,71***	[0,63, 0,80]	0,66**	[0,57, 0,75]
SAPROF	0,71***	[0,62, 0,79]	0,64**	[0,55, 0,74]
PCL-R	0,69***	[0,61, 0,78]	0,65**	[0,55, 0,75]
PCL:YV	0,70***	[0,61, 0,78]	0,65**	[0,55, 0,75]
Idiographisch: Allgemein	0,71***	[0,63, 0,79]	0,69***	[0,61, 0,78]
Idiographisch: Gewalt	0,74***	[0,66, 0,82]	0,72***	[0,63, 0,80]

AUC Area under the curve; RM-V Risk Matrix-Violence, OGRS3 Offender Group Reconviction Scale 3, VRAG Violence Risk Appraisal Guide, LSI-R Level of Service Inventory-Revised, YLS/CMI Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory, HCR-20 Historical-Clinical-Risk Scheme-20, SAVRY Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth, SAPROF Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk, PCL-R Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, PCL:YV Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version

* $p < 0,001$

** $p < 0,01$

*** $p < 0,05$

Hausam, J., Lehmann, R. J. B. & Dahle, K.-P. (2023). Integrative nomothetisch-idiographische Prognose bei jugendlichen und heranwachsenden Gewalt- und Sexualstraftätern. *Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11757-023-00793-5>

Die klinisch-idiographische Prognose

- Alle eingesetzten Instrumente erzielten signifikante Vorhersageleistungen
⇒ moderate bis hohe Effektstärken
- Keine signifikanten Unterschiede zw. Instrumenten für erwachsene vs. jugendliche Personen
- Klinisch-idiographische Prognose verbesserte die Vorhersageleistung signifikant

Fazit und Zusammenfassung

- Kriminalprognostische Einschätzungen und Begutachtungen können (auch) bei jungen Straffälligen zuverlässig und mit hoher Genauigkeit erstellt werden
- (Fähigkeit[en] und Fertigkeit[en] vorausgesetzt)
- Hierfür stehen diverse wissenschaftlich fundierte Instrumente und Methoden zur Verfügung

Fazit und Zusammenfassung

- Kriminalprognosen sind Voraussetzung für ein möglichst wirksames Risikomanagement
- Ein (freiwilliger) Verzicht auf professionell durchgeführte Prognosen ist berufsethisch nicht vertretbar
- Professionell durchgeführt führen Kriminalprognosen zu
 - mehr Sicherheit und besserer Kriminalprävention und
 - weniger Freiheitsentzug



Empfehlungen für Prognosegutachten: Erfahrungswissenschaftliche Empfehlungen für kriminalprognostische Gutachten*

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Zusammenfassung

Diese Empfehlungen befassen sich auf erfahrungswissenschaftlicher Grundlage mit Vorgehensweise und Methodik der individuellen Prognose im Hinblick auf künftige Straffälligkeit. Es geht darum, bei einem einzelnen Probanden die in seinen Taten zutage getretene Gefährlichkeit in ihrer Besonderheit zu erfassen und in dem durch wissenschaftliche Forschung gesicherten empirischen Erfahrungsraum zu verorten. Das forensische Gutachten hat dafür die jeweiligen Besonderheiten anhand Biographie, Delinquenzgeschichte, psychischer und persönlichkeitsdiagnostischer Sachverhalte, Tatsituation und Tatmotivation in eine Theorie der individuellen Delinquenz zu überführen und diese vor dem Hintergrund des gesicherten Erfahrungswissens zu überprüfen. Aus dieser individuellen Delinquenzhypothese ist eine Einschätzung des künftigen Sozialverhaltens unter definierten Rahmenbedingungen abzuleiten.

Schlüsselwörter Gefährlichkeit · Individuelle Delinquenztheorie · Risikoeinschätzung · Wahrscheinlichkeitsaussage · Kriminalprognose

Fachtagung

Das Internet als Tatort



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