Symposium:

Risk factors for sexual violence and intimate partner violence: How much overlap is there?

ATSA Conference

October 2024, San Antonio, Texas

Presentations:

- Beyond boundaries: Risk factors for sexual aggression and intimate partner violence among Canadian university students
  - Natasha Usenko
- Comparing Risk/Need Profiles in Men with a Sex Offence History, With and Without a Known IPV History
  - Seung Lee
- What predicts domestic violence versus sexual recidivism in men with both types of offences?
  - Maaike Helmus (& Myles Davidson)

Learning Goals

- a. Upon completion of this learning activity, participants will be able to identify which risk factors pertinent to general and sexual offending are predictive of non-sexual intimate partner violence and/or general sexual aggression.
- b. Upon completion of this learning activity, participants will be able to reflect on how the risk and need profiles of men with both IPV and sexual offending histories compares to men exclusively with sexual offending histories.
- c. Upon completion of this learning activity, participants will be able to understand which risk factors most accurately predict sexual, IPV, and any recidivism.

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Beyond boundaries: Risk factors for sexual aggression and intimate partner violence among Canadian university students

Natasha Usenko, B.A. (Hons.)
nusenko@sfu.ca

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56% of women aged 15 to 24, who have been in an intimate partner relationship, reported experiencing some form of IPV at least once

Statistics Canada, 2021

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33% of women reported one incident of victimization of intimate partner sexual violence

16% of men reported at least one incident of perpetration

Jeffrey & Barta, 2021

Explore risk factors pertinent to general and sexual offending and their prediction of attempted or actual sexual aggression, intimate partner sexual violence, and non-sexual intimate partner violence

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Outcomes

Revised Conflict Tactics Scale Short Form (CTS2-SF; Straus & Douglas, 2004)

- Intimate Partner Sexual Violence & Non-sexual IPV behaviour

Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (UIRMAS; McMahon & Farmer, 2011)

- Antisocial Thoughts

Sexual Experiences Survey – Short Form Perpetration (SES-SFP; Koss et al., 2006)

- Actual or attempted sexual aggression

General Criminality Factors

Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick et al., 2009)

- Antisocial Personality

Revised Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale (ASA; Malamuth, 1998a; Malamuth, 1998b)

- Antisocial Peers: Willingness to engage in Illegal behaviour & History of Illegal Behaviour

Sexual Risk Factors

Revised Attraction to Sexual Aggression Scale (ASA; Malamuth, 1998a; Malamuth, 1998b)

- Sexual Preoccupation & Deviant Sexual Interests

Other Factors

Experiences in Close Relationships – Revised (ECR-R; Fraley et al., 2000)

- Attachment-related Anxiety

HEXACO

- Honesty-Humility & Emotionality

Survey of Obsessive Relational Intrusion (SORI; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2014)

- Invasion, Harassment & Intimidation & Coercion/Threat

Demographics: Male (*n* = 281)

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Age

- 18-24: 88.6%
- 25-34: 6.0%

Race

- White: 34.5%
- Asian: 45.6%
- East Indian: 11.0%

Sexual Orientation

- Heterosexual: 94.3%
- Homosexual: 2.8%

Romantic Relationship

- Current Relationship: 41.3%
- Age of First Relationship: 10-21 years old ($\bar{x}$ = 15.61)
- Number of Previous Relationships: 0-20 ($\bar{x}$ = 2.57)
- Longest Relationship: 1 month – 18 years ($\bar{x}$ = 1 year & 7 months)
- Shortest Relationship: 2 weeks – 7 years & 1 week ($\bar{x}$ = 7 months)

Demographics: Female (*n* = 535)

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Age

- Under 18: 5.2%
- 18-24: 91.4%

Race

- White: 35.5%
- Asian: 40.6%
- East Indian: 13.6%

Sexual Orientation

- Heterosexual: 78.3%
- Bisexual: 16.4%

Romantic Relationship

- Current Relationship: 52.5%
- Age of First Relationship: 8-23 years old ($\bar{x}$ = 15.51)
- Number of Previous Relationships: 0-20 ($\bar{x}$ = 2.47)
- Longest Relationship: 1 week – 19 years ($\bar{x}$ = 1 year & 7 months)
- Shortest Relationship: 1 week – 4 years ($\bar{x}$ = 5 months & 3 weeks)

Outcomes

Males (*n* = 281)

- *Actual or Attempted Sexual Aggression: 45 cases (16%)*
- *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: 45 cases (16%)*
- *Non-Sexual Intimate Partner Violence: 29 cases (10.3%)*

Females (*n* = 535)

- *Actual or Attempted Sexual Aggression: 40 cases (7.5%)*
- *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: 35 cases (6.5%)*
- *Non-Sexual Intimate Partner Violence: 73 cases (13.6%)*

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Results

Male - Actual or Attempted Sexual Aggression

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	.62	.53, .72
Antisocial Attitudes	**.68**	**.59, .77**
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	.59	.50, .68
Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	**.72**	**.62, .81**
Sexual Offending Factors		
Sexual Preoccupation	.60	.51, .70
Deviant Sexual Interests	.60	.51, .70
Other Factors		
Attachment Related Anxiety	.51	.42, .60
Low Honesty-Humility	.64	.55, .73
Low Emotionality	.54	.45, .63
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Invasion)	**.66**	**.56, .76**
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Harassment)	.58	.48, .67
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.62	.52, 72

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Results

Male – Intimate Partner Sexual Violence

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	**.66**	**.57, .74**
Antisocial Attitudes	.63	.53, .73
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	**.69**	**.60, .78**
Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	.61	.52, .70
Sexual Offending Factors		
Sexual Preoccupation	**.70**	**.62, .79**
Deviant Sexual Interests	**.71**	**.63, .80**
Other Factors		
Attachment Related Anxiety	.60	.52, .69
Low Honesty-Humility	.60	.51, .70
High Emotionality	.51	.52, .59
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Invasion)	.63	.53, .73
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Harassment)	.55	.45, .65
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.60	.50, .70

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Results

Male – Non-sexual Intimate Partner Violence

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	.59	.46, .71
Antisocial Attitudes	**.69**	**.58, .80**
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	.57	.45, .68
Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	**.67**	**.55, .79**
Sexual Offending Factors		
Sexual Preoccupation	.51	.40, .62
Deviant Sexual Interests	.55	.44, .66
Other Factors		
Attachment Related Anxiety	.60	.49, .70
Low Honesty-Humility	.58	.48, .69
Low Emotionality	.54	.43, .66
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Invasion)	.63	.51, .74
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Harassment)	.55	.43, .67
Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.62	.50, .74

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Results

Female - Actual or Attempted Sexual Aggression

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	.57	.47, .68
Antisocial Attitudes	.61	.52, .71
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	.58	.49, .67
Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	.58	.48, .68
Sexual Offending Factors		
Sexual Preoccupation	.53	.44, .63
Deviant Sexual Interests	.55	.46, .65
Other Factors		
Attachment Related Anxiety	.60	.51, .67
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Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.55	.45, .65

Results

Female – Intimate Partner Sexual Violence

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	**.71**	**.64, .79**
Antisocial Attitudes	.63	.52, .73
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	.57	.48, .67
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Attachment Related Anxiety	.59	.49, .68
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Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.56	.46, .67

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Results

Female – Non-sexual Intimate Partner Violence

General Criminality Factors	AUC	95% CI
Psychopathic Personality	**.70**	**.64, .76**
Antisocial Attitudes	.60	.52, .67
Antisocial Peers (Would Do Illegal Behaviour)	.58	.51, .65
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Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Threat & Intimidation)	.55	.47, .62

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	Males	Females
Actual or Attempted Sexual Aggression	Antisocial Attitudes	N/A
	Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	
	Obsessive Relational Intrusion (Invasion)	
Intimate Partner Sexual Violence	Psychopathic Personality	Psychopathic Personality
	Antisocial Peers (Would do Illegal Behaviour)	
	Sexual Preoccupation	
	Deviant Sexual Interests	
Non-sexual Intimate Partner Violence	Antisocial Attitudes	Antisocial Attitudes
	Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)	Antisocial Peers (History of Illegal Behaviour)
		Low Honesty-Humility

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General criminality factors, particularly antisocial peers and antisocial attitudes, are most relevant when predicting actual or attempted sexual aggression, intimate partner sexual violence, and non-sexual intimate partner violence across men and women

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Sexual offending factors, specifically sexual preoccupation and deviant sexual interests, are relevant when predicting intimate partner sexual violence across men

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Beyond boundaries: Risk factors for sexual aggression and intimate partner violence among Canadian university students

Natasha Usenko, B.A. (Hons.)
nusenko@sfu.ca

Comparing Risk/Need Profiles in Men with a Sex Offence History, With and Without a Known IPV History

Seung C. Lee

seungclee18@gmail.com

ATSA Conference

October 2024, San Antonio, TX

Overview

01 Introduction

02 Objective & Hypotheses

03 Methodology

04 Demographic Info.

05 Risk/Need Profile

06 Conclusion

Introduction

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

- Physical abusive behaviors within intimate relationship
- Lack of attention to whether sexual assault is considered part of IPV offences
- Potential differences in characteristics and risk profiles

More General Criminality in IPSV

- Higher prevalence of simultaneous physical and sexual assaults
- More serious physical violence and severe forms of coercion
- More criminal offenses
- Greater instability in partner relationships
- Higher rates of substance abuse

Objectives

Objective 1

Compare individuals with and without an IPV history on basic demographic variables (e.g., age, education, racial/ethnic groups).

Objective 2

Compare risk factors in the Static-99R and STABLE-2007 to distinguish between general antisociality and sexual offending-specific risk factors.

Hypothesis

Objective 1

H1: No specific hypothesis

Objective 2

H2: Individuals with an IPV history will exhibit higher general criminality, but there will be no significant differences in sexual criminality.

Additionally, those with an IPV history are expected to show greater instability in partner relationships.

Methodology

Sample

Adult men supervised and assessed by parole or probation officer on Static-99R or STABLE-2007 sexual recidivism scales in British Columbia between 2005 and 2013

Measures

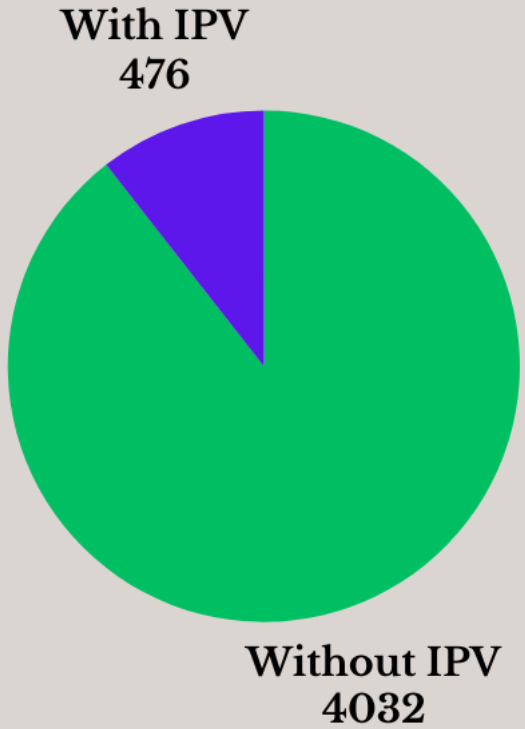
IPV indicator

Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (Yes or No)

Risk/Need profile

Static-99R (10 static items)

STABLE-2007 (13 dynamic items)



Methodology

Sexual Recidivism Constructs

Sexual Criminality

Non-contact sexual offence
Male victim
Prior sexual offence
Emotional congruence with children
Sexual preoccupation
Sex as coping
Deviant sexual interest

General Criminality

Prior sentencing occasion
Prior nonsexual violence
Hostility toward women
lack of concern for others
Impulsivity
Poor problem solving skills
Cooperation with supervision
Significant social influences
Negative emotionality

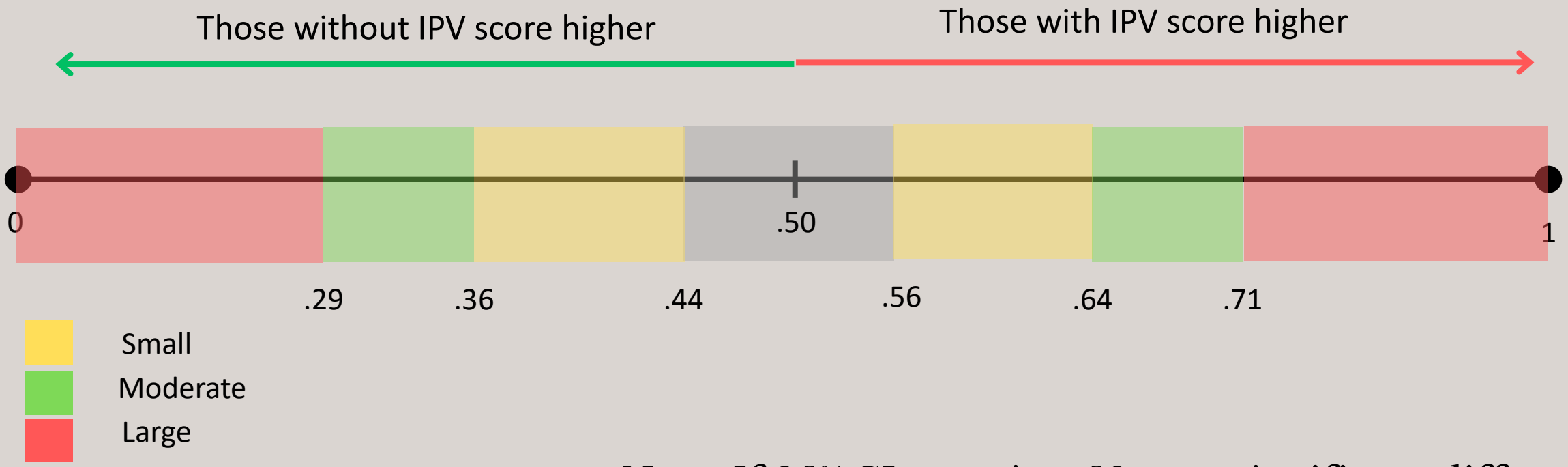
Youthful Stranger Aggression

Age
Never lived with lover
Index nonsexual violence
Unrelated victim
Stranger victim
Capacity for relationship stability

Methodology

Statistical method

AUC (Area Under the Curve)



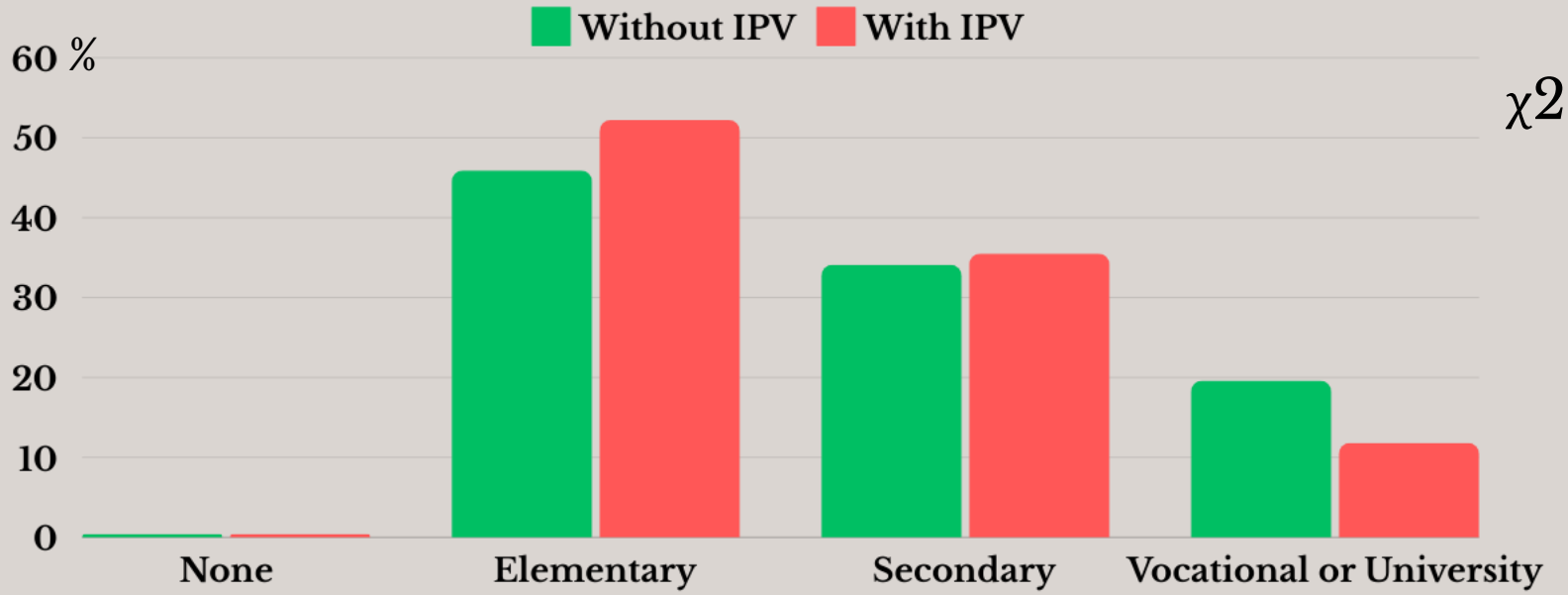
Note. If 95% CI contains .50 = no significant difference.

Demographic Information

Age

Without IPV (*n* = 4,027)	**With IPV** (*n* = 479)	**AUC [95% CI]**
M = 41, *SD* = 14	*M* = 38, *SD* = 11	.46 [.43, .48]

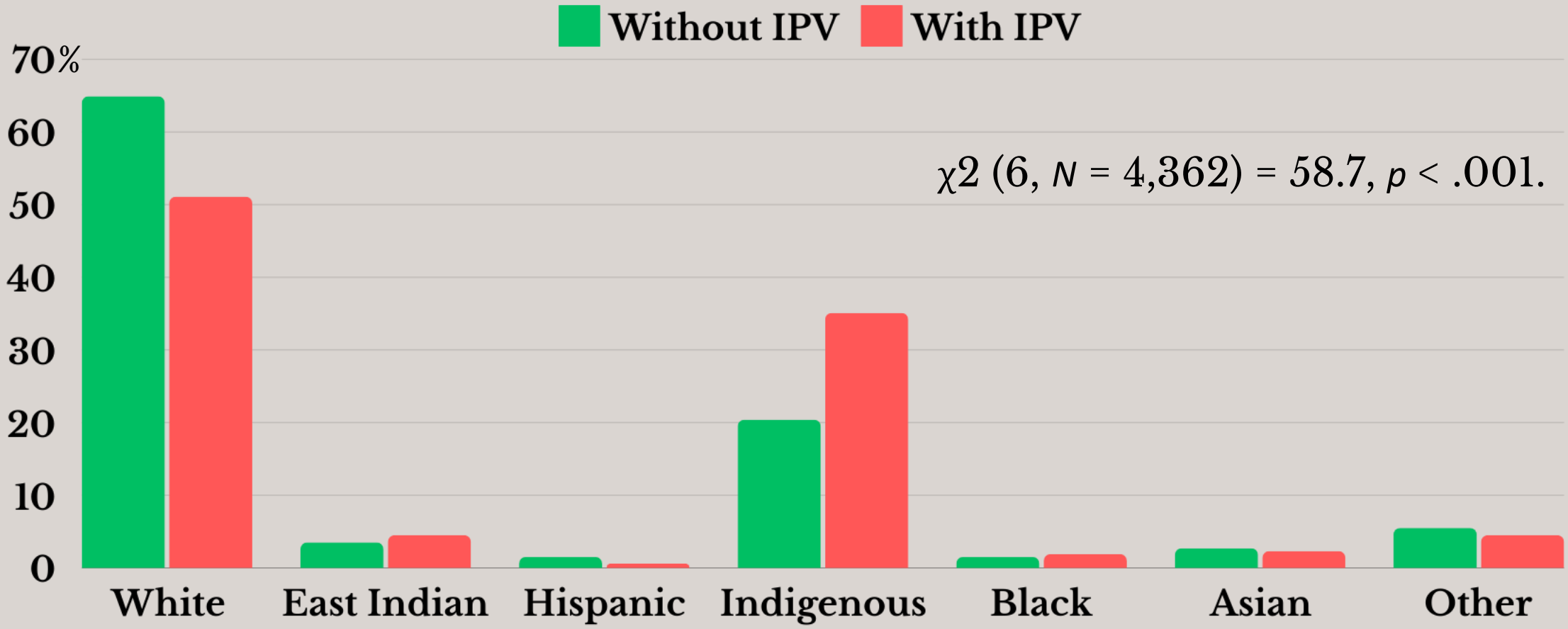
Education



$\chi 2\ (3, N = 4{,}158) = 17.4, p < .001.$

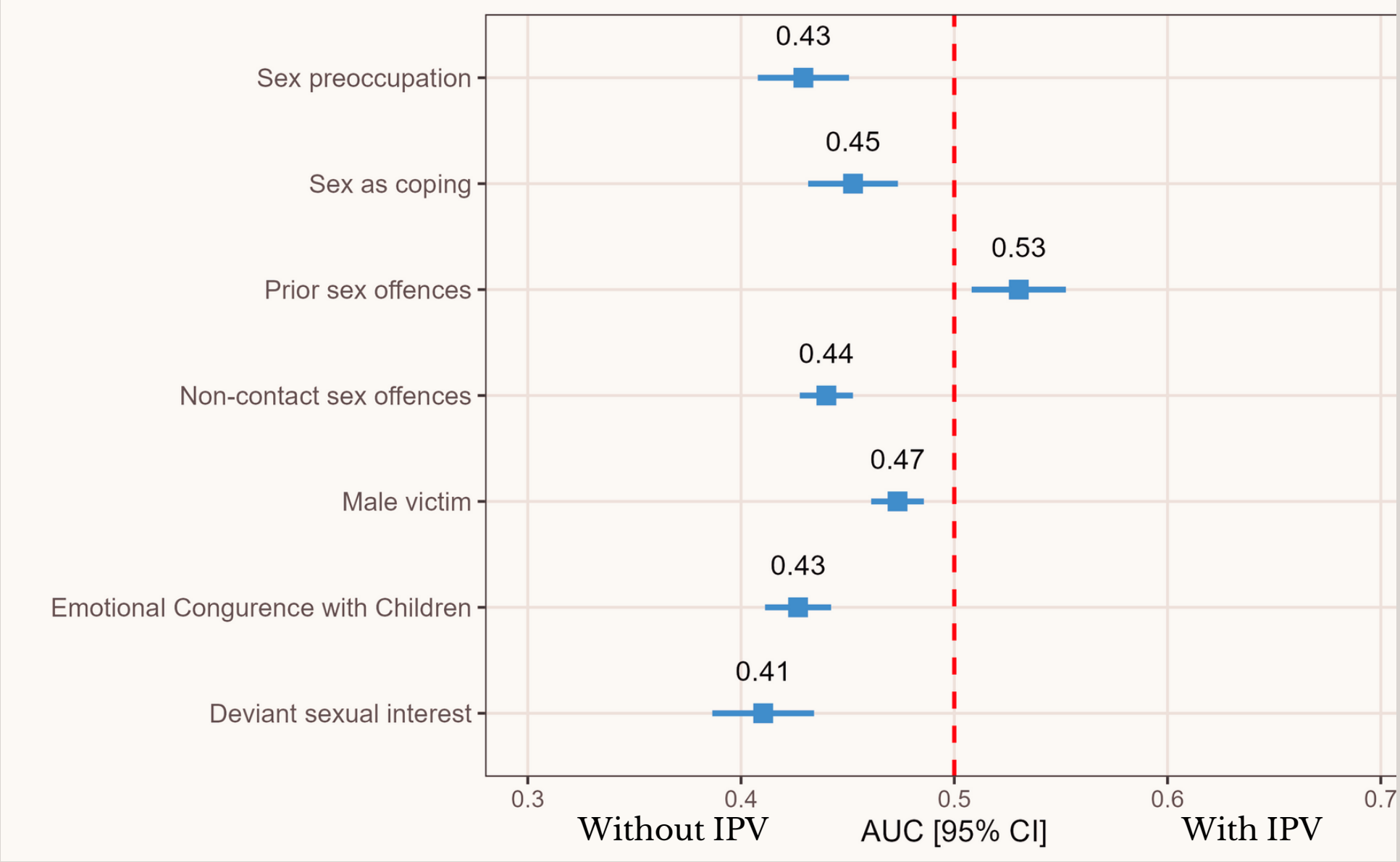
Demographics

Race/Ethnicity

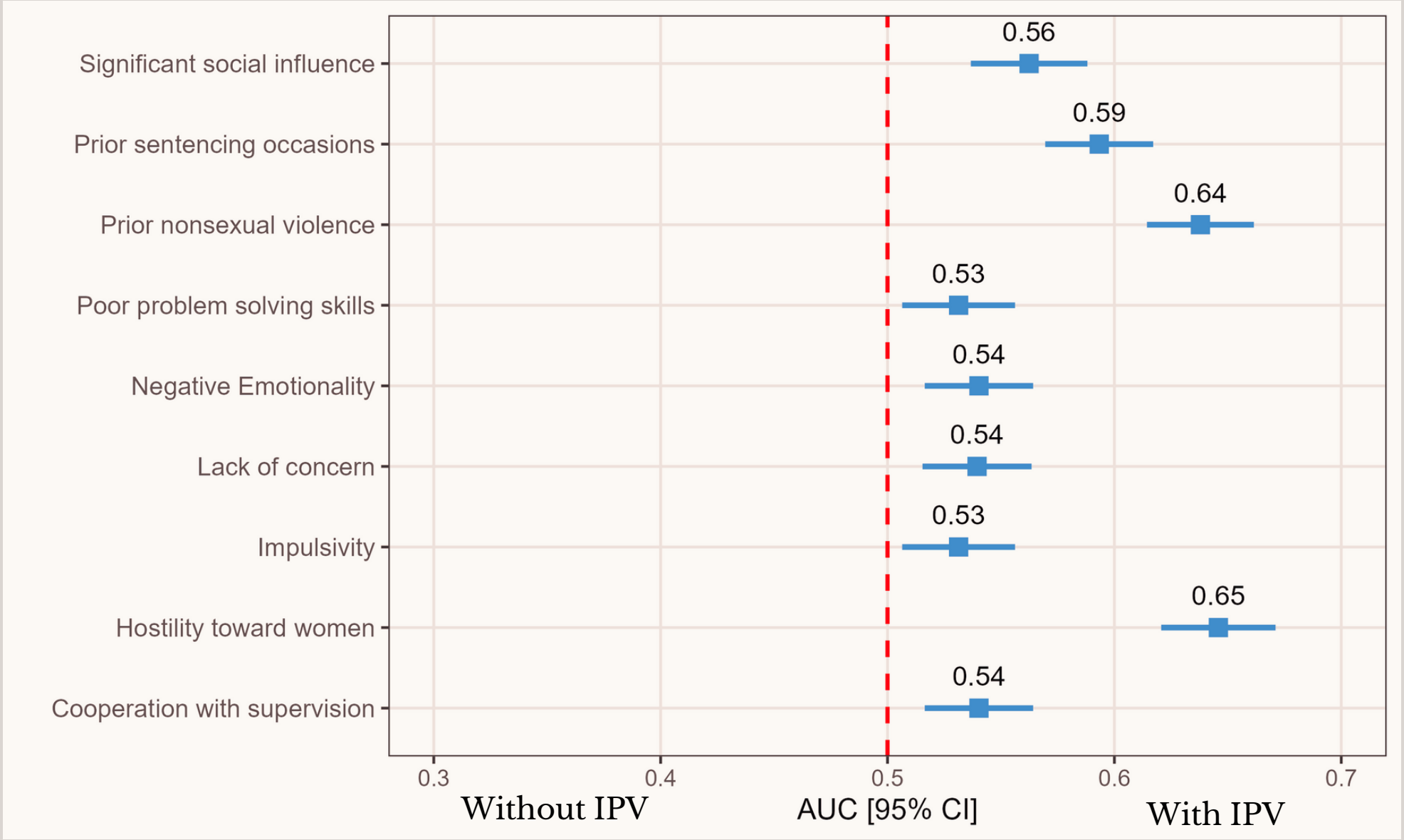


$\chi 2\ (6, N = 4{,}362) = 58.7, p < .001.$

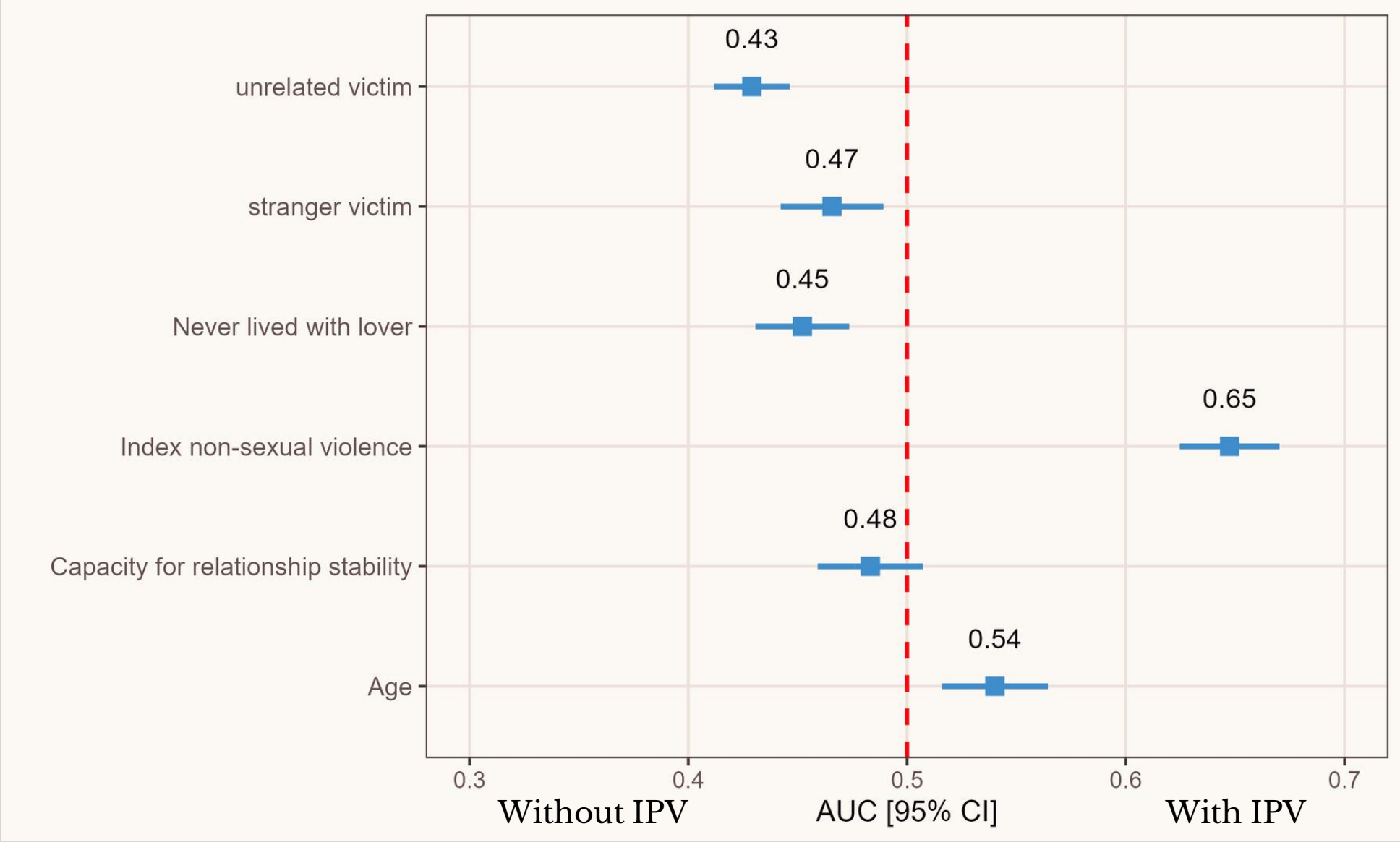
Sexual Criminality



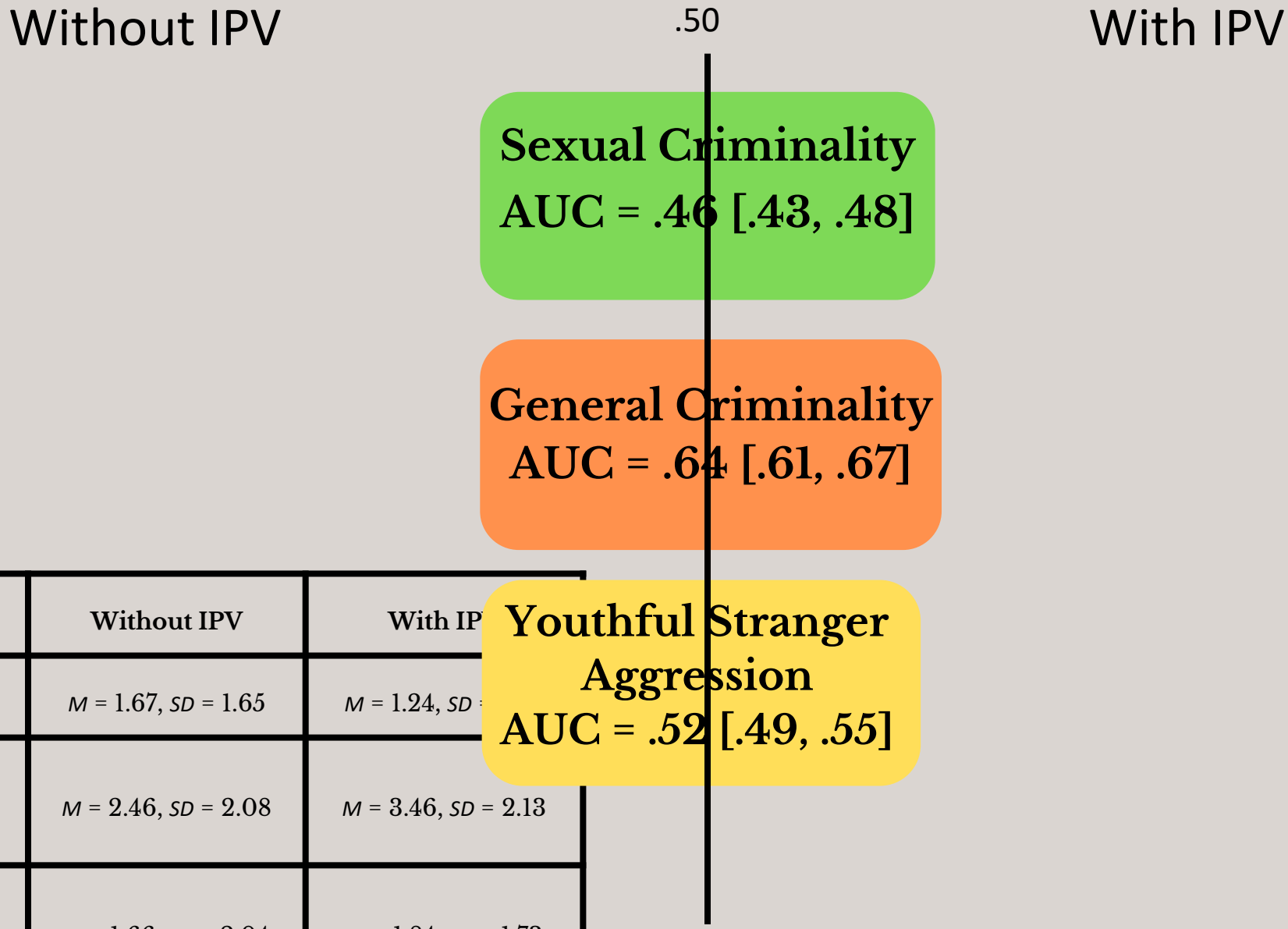
General Criminaltiy



Youthful Strange Aggression



Construct Difference



	Without IPV	With IP
Sexual Criminality	*M* = 1.67, *SD* = 1.65	*M* = 1.24, *SD* =
General Criminality	*M* = 2.46, *SD* = 2.08	*M* = 3.46, *SD* = 2.13
Youthful Stranger	*M* = 1.66, *SD* = 2.04	*M* = 1.84, *SD* = 1.73

Summary

Significant differences on

Demographic Information

Individuals with an IPV history were generally younger, had lower education levels, and included a higher proportion of Indigenous individuals.

Risk/Need Profile

Those with an IPV history showed higher general criminality but lower sexual criminality.

No significant (or reversed) difference in relationship instability.

Implications

Targeted Interventions

The distinct profiles of individuals with IPV histories, including higher general criminality but lower sexual criminality, suggest that intervention programs should be tailored to address specific risk factors associated with general criminality.

Future Research Directions

The findings underscore the importance of further research to explore the unique risk factors related to IPSV and to understand the complexities of relationship instability across different cultural contexts.

Policy Development

Policymakers should consider integrating findings related to demographic differences and risk profiles into IPV prevention strategies to enhance their effectiveness and address the needs of vulnerable populations.

Limitations

IPV Indicator

The study relied solely on the SARA indicator for identifying IPV.

Lack of Information

There is no specific data regarding sexual IPV, limiting the analysis of this critical aspect.

Cultural Background

The study lacks adequate representation of cultural backgrounds, particularly among Indigenous populations, which may affect the generalizability of the findings.

Thank You

Seung C. Lee

seungclee18@gmail.com

What predicts domestic violence versus sexual recidivism in men with both types of offences?

L. Maaike Helmus & Myles Davidson

Lmaaikehelmus@gmail.com

ATSA Conference

October 2024, San Antonio, Texas

- The current city of Vancouver rests on traditional and unceded lands of the Coast Salish Peoples.
- I would like to respectfully acknowledge the unceded traditional territories of the Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish), səl̓ilw̓ətaʔɬ (Tsleil-Waututh) and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) Nations.
- Native-land.ca

Maaike Helmus

SFU

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

ENGAGING THE WORLD

SAARNA

Myles Davidson

Carleton University

Considerations in Picking Risk Assessment Tools

- Helmus & Olver (2024)
- Bare minimum (if no other tool exists): Significant predictive accuracy, at least as good if not better than unstructured clinical judgement (AUC of .56+)
- Match between tool and referral question (e.g., outcome?)
- Volume/quality of research
- Availability and quality of recidivism estimates
- Interrater reliability
- Comprehensive and empirically supported risk factors
- Inform treatment targets and assessments of change
- Quality of training/implementation resources

Preliminary Hypotheses

- Sexual recidivism should be best predicted by risk tools designed for sexual recidivism
  - Supported by Hanson & Morton-Bourgon (2009) meta-analysis
- Domestic violence recidivism should be best predicted by risk tools designed for domestic violence (like the SARA)
  - Not supported by Hanson, Helmus, & Bourgon (2007) meta-analysis
- Raises questions about relative importance of generic and specialized risk factors

General Risk Factors (Central 8; Andrews & Bonta)

The "Central Eight" Risk Factors		
	The "Big Four" Risk Factors	History of antisocial behaviour
		Antisocial personality pattern
		Antisocial attitudes/ cognition
		Antisocial associates
		Family and/or marital
		School and/or work
		Leisure and/or recreation
		Substance abuse

Specialized Risk Factors for Sexual Recidivism (Mann et al., 2010; Brankley et al., 2021)

- Prior sex offences
- Emotional congruence with children
- Deviant sexual interests
- Sexualized coping
- Sexual preoccupation

Specialized Risk Factors for Domestic Violence?

- Not as well established

- New meta-analysis by Helmus, Perley-Robertson, & Hilton (in progress) concluded that IPV risk tools tend to:
  - Underweight Central 8
  - Omit important risk factors (e.g., jealousy)
  - Include unsupported risk factors (e.g., weapon use, victim vulnerability items)
  - Place too much emphasis on index offence

Purpose of Current Study

- Which risk factors and tools best predict sexual, DV, any violent, and any recidivism among men with a history of both DV and sexual offences?

- What does this say about generality and specialization of risk factors? Of treatment needs? Treatment/management implications?

Dataset Obtained from…..

American Psychological Association

Psychological Assessment

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Field Validity of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 With 4,433 Men Serving Sentences for Sexual Offences in British Columbia: New Findings and Meta-Analysis

L. Maaike Helmus[1], R. Karl Hanson[2], Daniel C. Murrie[3], and Carmen L. Zabarauckas[4]

[1] Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

[2] Department of Psychology, Carleton University

[3] Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, University of Virginia

[4] Ministry of Attorney General (British Columbia) and Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Sample

- Men with IPV offences (479 from Seung Lee's presentation)
  - Had received an assessment on the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA)

- Originally supervised and assessed on Static-99R or STABLE-2007 by BC Corrections between 2005 and June 2013

- Static-99R, STABLE-2007, and SARA scored by probation officers; other variables available from BC criminal records

Recidivism data

- Charges or convictions in British Columbia
- Mean follow-up of roughly 4.5 years
  - Mean follow-up = 4.5 years (n = 3,468)
- Recidivism Outcomes
  - Sexual (5.6%, n = 27)
  - Domestic violence (30.5%, n = 146)
  - Any violent (39.0%, n = 187)
  - Any criminal recidivism (43.0%, n = 206)

Predictive Accuracy

- Harrell's C (similar to an AUC)

- Values of .56, .64, and .71 are small/moderate/large (Helmus & Babchishin, 2017)
  - Statistically significant are noted in **bold (for risk factors, also an *)**

- Mann et al. (2010): Cohen's d of .15 is large enough to consider something an empirically supported risk factor
  - Equivalent to an AUC/C of .54 and above
  - Noted in green

Risk Assessment Tools

Predictor	N	Harrell's C	95% *CI*
Sexual Recidivism			
Total Static-99R score	467	**.70**	**[.60, .80]**
Total STABLE-2007 score	467	**.62**	**[.52, .72]**
Static/STABLE combined level	455	**.70**	**[.62, .78]**
Overall SARA rating	479	.54	[.44, .64]
Total SARA score	467	.58	[.47, .69]
DV Recidivism			
Total Static-99R score	467	**.57**	**[.52, .62]**
Total STABLE-2007 score	467	**.59**	**[.55, .63]**
Static/STABLE combined level	455	**.61**	**[.57, .65]**
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Violent Recidivism			
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EVERYTHING IS
AWESOME!

But is it?

- Risk factors should be values of .54 and up

- Risk scales: We want to see higher values
  - At LEAST .56
  - But .64 would be moderate, and .71 would be large effect sizes…..

Predictor	N	Harrell's C	95% *CI*
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Let’s Look at Risk Factors!

What risk factors should be specialized or universal?

- Risk factors classified BEFORE conducting analyses
- Consensus decisions reached by both co-authors
- Risk factors classified as:
  - Universal (e.g., Central 8)
  - Specific to sexual offending
  - Specific to domestic violence
  - Specific to SO and DV

Specialized Risk Factors

Items Hypothesized to be Specific to Sexual Recidivism

		Recid Type		
		Sex	DV	Vio
Item	***N***	***C***	***C***	***C***
Static 99-R				
Prior sex offences	467	.50	**.56***	**.54***
Non-contact sex conviction	467	**.58***	.51	.50
Any unrelated victim	467	.50	.53	.52
Any stranger victim	467	.49	.51	.51
Any male victim	467	**.61***	.51	.51
STABLE-2007				
Emotional identification with children	413	.49	.50	.51
General social rejection/loneliness	467	.53	**.54***	**.55***
Sex drive/preoccupation	466	**.61***	.52	.50
Sex as coping	466	.50	.50	.50
Deviant sexual interests	466	**.59**	.53	.53
Other				
Child molester attitudes	170	**.57**	.51	.52
Any prior contact sex offence occasion	479	.52	**.55***	.53
Total prior occasions with category B sex offence	479	.52	.50	.50
Total prior occasions with sex offence	479	.50	**.55***	.53
Total prior occasions with a non-contact sex offence	479	.51	.50	.50

Summary of Results for Items Hypothesized to be Specific to IPV Recidivism

		Recid Outcome		
		Sex	DV	Vio
Item	***N***	***C***	***C***	***C***
SARA				
Past assault of family members	467	.51	.51	.53
Victim/witness to DV as child	467	.50	**.56***	**.55***
Recent suicidal/homicidal ideation	467	**.55**	.50	.50
Past physical assault	467	**.55**	**.55***	.53
Past use weapon/ threats of death	467	.47	.52	**.54***
Recent escalation in IPV freq./severity	467	.52	.52	.52
Past violation of no contact orders	467	**.58**	**.56***	**.56***
Extreme minimization or denial of IPV	467	**.55**	.50	.51
Attitudes that support spousal assault	467	.53	.52	.53
Index: use of weapons/ threats of death	467	.49	.51	.51
Index: violation of no contact order	467	**.54**	**.56***	**.55***
Easy access to firearms	467	**.54**	.51*	.50
Other				
Total prior occasions related to DV	479	**.56**	**.62***	**.61***

Items Hypothesized to be Specific to both Sexual and IPV Recidivism

		Recid Outcome		
		Sex	DV	Vio
Item	***N***	***C***	***C***	***C***
STABLE-2007				
Hostility toward women	467	.52	.52	.52
SARA				
Past sexual assault/sexual jealousy	467	.53	.50	.51
Index: severe and/or sexual assault	467	**.58**	.52	.52
Current emotional crisis	467	.53	.53*	.52*
History of torturing or disfiguring	471	---	.50	.50
Sexual sadism	467	.50	.51*	.51*
Stalking	479	.52	.52*	.52*
Other				
Rapist attitudes	169	**.55**	.51	.51
Sexual entitlement attitudes	169	**.62**	.53	.51
Torture of partner/sadism	471	.50	.51*	.51*

Let’s look at more universal risk factors (general criminality)

Summary of Results for Items Hypothesized to be Universal Risk Factors (or Part of Central 8)

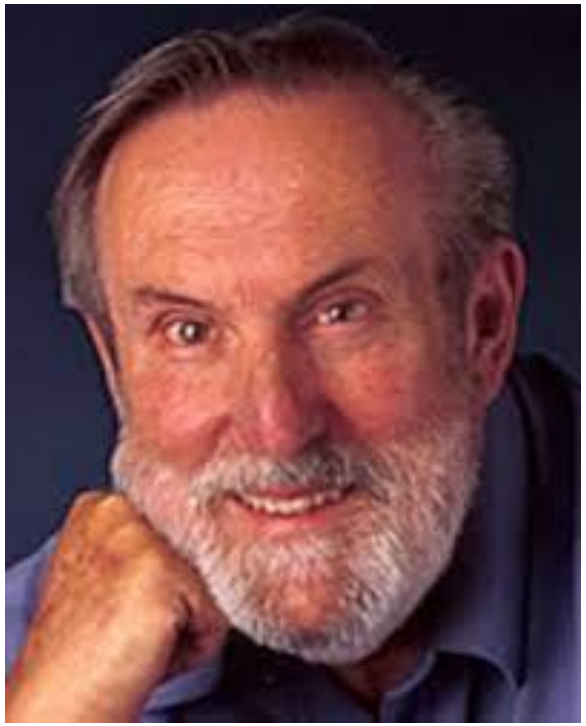
Item	*N*	Sex Recidivism *C*	DV Recidivism *C*	Violent Recidivism *C*	Any Crime *C*	Any Recidivism *C*
Static 99R						
Never lived with lover	467	**.65***	.50	.53	**.54***	**.54***
Index non-sexual violence	467	**.57**	.52	.52	.51	.51
Prior non-sexual violence	467	**.55**	**.57***	**.57***	**.57***	**.57***
Prior sentencing dates	467	**.54**	**.56***	**.57***	**.58***	**.59***
STABLE-2007						
Significant social influences	467	**.60**	**.57***	**.57***	**.58***	**.60***
Capacity for relationship stability	467	**.61***	.53	**.56***	**.55***	**.56***
Lack of concern for others	467	**.60**	**.55***	**.58***	**.58***	**.57***
Impulsive acts	466	**.64***	**.58***	**.59***	**.59***	**.58***
Poor cognitive problem solving	466	**.55**	**.57***	**.59***	**.59***	**.59***
Negative emotionality/hostility	465	.50	**.54***	**.55***	**.56***	**.54***
Cooperation with supervision	466	**.59**	**.58***	**.59***	**.58***	**.59***
SARA						
Past assault of strangers/acquaintances	467	.52	**.54***	**.56***	**.56***	**.56***
Past violation of community supervision	467	**.56**	**.56***	**.58***	**.59***	**.60***
Recent relationship problems	467	.49	.52	**.54***	**.54***	**.55***
Recent employment problems	467	**.60**	**.61***	**.61***	**.62***	**.63***
Recent substance abuse/dependence	467	**.62***	**.59***	**.60***	**.62***	**.64***
Personality disorder with anger, impulsivity, or behavioural instability	467	**.55**	.50	.51	.51	.52*
Recent loss of social support network	467	.52	.51*	.51	.50	.50

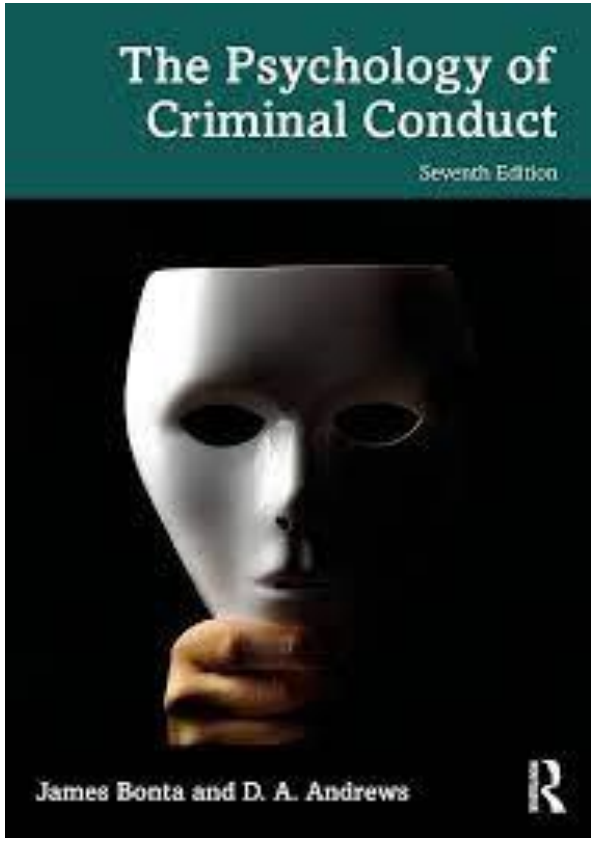
Summary of Results for Items Hypothesized to be Universal Risk Factors (or Part of Central 8)

Item	*N*	Sexual Recidivism *C*	DV Recidivism *C*	Violent Recidivism *C*	Any Crime *C*	Any Recidivism *C*
Other						
Level of education	467	.50	.51	.51	.51	.52
Index: non-violence offence	479	**.54**	.52	.53*	**.55***	**.55***
Index: technical offence	479	.51	**.57***	**.56***	**.57***	**.58***
Index: arson offence	---	---	---	---	---	---
Index: B&E offence	479	.51	.51*	.50	.50	.50
Total prior occasions for non-sex violence	479	**.54**	**.60***	**.61***	**.63***	**.63***
Total prior occasions for non-vio offence	479	.47	**.60***	**.61***	**.63***	**.65***
Total prior occasions for technical offence	479	**.62***	**.65***	**.66***	**.66***	**.67***
Total prior occasions for B&E	479	**.61***	**.55***	**.56***	**.56***	**.57***

Some Take-Aways

The Central 8





WWJDS? (What would Jim and Don Say?)

The Central
8 are universal
CHANGE MY MIND
imgflip.com

Other Reflections

- Static/STABLE risk tools appear to be predicting sexual recidivism as intended
- SARA does not predict domestic violence recidivism any better than Static/STABLE
- Even well-established sexual recidivism risk factors didn't predict sex recidivism as well as in larger sample (unique subgroup?)
- IPV-specific risk factors tend to predict both sex and DV recidivism

Thoughts and Implications

- We love to classify into groups, subgroups, etc…..
- May be underestimating the universality of core risk factors for crime
- Individuals with both sexual and domestic violence offences seem to resemble generalists more than specialists
  - Intervention approaches should take this into account

Thank you for your time!

Lmaaikehelmus@gmail.com