

# The Ever-Changing World of Sexual Violence Risk Assessment: *Recent Advancements in the Dynamic Supervision Project*

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## Overarching Risk Factors

There are two over-arching risk factors in the literature about risk for sexual violence

### ❖ Sexual deviance

- Which may include some aspect of hypersexuality, either as a distinct or contributing factor (Etzler et al., 2018)

### ❖ Antisociality

- Which may include some aspect of youthful nonsexual violence, either as a distinct or contributing factor (Brouillette-Alarie et al., 2016)

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## Risk Factors are Dimensional

- ❖ There are probably no truly Y/N indicators of risk; although many tools (like Static-99R) force us to see some of them that way (0/1)
  - Age at release and prior sex offenses have more options
  - Others force a cut-off (e.g., prior sentencing dates)
- ❖ Most will be dimensional – on a continuum
- ❖ This dimensionality is more clear in looking at dynamic (criminogenic need) factors
  - Allows for some grey space in determining the extent to which a certain factor is relevant (e.g., Stable-2007 and Acute-2007 allow for choice between 0, 1, 2)

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# DSP

**Dynamic Supervision Project**  
**Static-99R**  
**Stable-2007 / Acute-2007**

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## With Whom Can I Use This Stuff?

Population	Static 99R/02R	STABLE 2007	ACUTE 2007
Male Adults 18+ with at least 1 Category A offense	✓	✓ Requires a conviction	✓
Juveniles 16 years or less	✗	✗	✗
Female who sexually offend	✗	Research only	Research only
Native North American Male Adults who have sexually offended	✓	?	?
Individuals with Possession of CSEM as only charge	Research only	Maybe	Research only

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## Non-Caucasian Offenders

- ❖ Trend for better prediction for Caucasian individuals, BUT:
  - Three studies finding no significant difference in accuracy for non-Caucasian individuals.
  - Several studies from Canada and Australia suggest no major differences on Static-99R for indigenous populations.
- ❖ Culture is probably less of a concern for Static-99R; more likely to be an issue for SA-07.
- ❖ Stay tuned for updated research.

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# STATIC-99R

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## Relative Versus Absolute Risk

- ❖ Absolute risk: Probability of recidivism associated with specific score (unstable by jurisdiction)
- ❖ Relative risk: Rank order individuals (e.g., percentiles – more stable, site to site)
  - How does this individual look compared to others who have sexually offended? What proportion of individuals have a higher score than him?
  - Sufficient for most decisions, such as resource allocation (e.g., treatment or supervision intensity)
  - More stable across time and settings than absolute risk

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## Field Validity

- ❖ In a recent field validity study, Static-99R was found to have moderate predictive validity (AUC  $\approx$  .69; Stable-2007: AUC  $\approx$  .65)
- ❖ All items across the two scales were found to significantly predict sexual recidivism except Index Non-Sexual Violence, which appears to only predict in North America.
- ❖ There may be meaningful differences in accuracy by jurisdiction by appropriateness of training.
- ❖ Take home message: Follow the rules...

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# Static-99R

## Scoring

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## Category A Sex Offenses

- ❖ Sexually motivated offenses involving an **identifiable** child or non-consenting victim
- ❖ Arrest, charge, or conviction
- ❖ Category A is NOT synonymous with contact offenses
- ❖ Identifiable does not mean you need to know the personal identity of the victim
- ❖ Official records only, no allegations, suspicions, reports to CPS without criminal follow-up, etc.

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## Category B Sex Offenses

- ❖ Typically one of following:
  - Sexual behavior that is illegal but the parties are consenting or no specific victim is involved
  - Indecency without a sexual motive
- ❖ Also: Non-disclosure of HIV status
  - No matter the charge (e.g., aggravated sexual assault, attempted murder)
- ❖ All prostitution offenses, EXCEPT paying for sexual services of someone unable to provide consent

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## Parole/probation/conditional release violations as sex offenses

**Rule:** CP/P/CR events can be considered sexual offenses when the behavior could have resulted in a charge/conviction for a sexual offense if the individual were not already under legal sanction, and the behavior results in a sanction

- ❖ e.g., suspension or revocation. NOT just an investigation or report.

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## Institutional Rule Violations

- ❖ Prison misconducts count as one charge per sentence, **even if there are multiple incidents and sanctions.**
  - Consider the context and what he actually did
  - Even if individual is released and returned to prison under same sentence
- ❖ Official criminal charges for behaviors that occurred in prison are exempt from the one-charge-per-sentence rule.

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# Juvenile Offending

Some of the biggest differences in the 2016 coding rules pertain to juveniles:

- ❖ Offenses committed under 12 do not count, regardless of the age of criminal responsibility
  - The age of criminal responsibility matters; use your local rule; except for those committed < 12
- ❖ Offenses committed by juveniles under 16 that are processed by social services (as opposed to criminal justice) are counted collectively as one charge
  - All offenses processed by criminal justice are counted in the same way as adult offenses

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# Index Sex offense

- ❖ Most recent sex offense
  - conviction, charge, arrest, violation, prison misconduct for sexual crime.
- ❖ May include multiple victims/offenses
- ❖ Pseudo-recidivism counts as part of index
  - did the individual re-offend after the first index offense was detected?

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# Scoring the 10 Items

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## #1 Age at release from index

Age at release	Points
18 - 34.999	+1
35 - 39.999	0
40 - 59.999	-1
60+	-3

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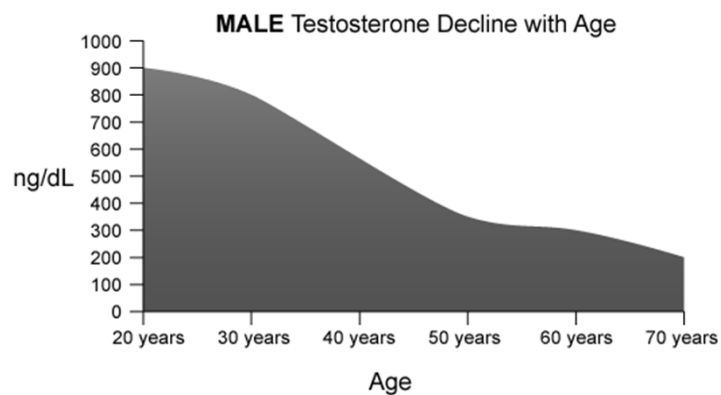
## Effects of Aging on Risk

- ❖ Sex drive (libido) has two aspects
  - Cognitive (mind)
  - Behavioral (body)
- ❖ Controlled by testosterone
  - Includes both aspects
    - Cognitive = urges, fantasies, thoughts
    - Behavioral = potency, function

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## Effects of Aging on Risk

- ❖ Testosterone levels decrease as men age



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## How Much Aging is Enough?

- ❖ Clearly, there are some older individuals who reoffend sexually.
- ❖ How does this compare to other age cohorts?
- ❖ Dynamic variables can assist us in understanding the ongoing risk.
  - Sex drive / sex preoccupation
  - Deviance sexual interests

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## #2 Ever Lived With...

- ❖ Ever lived with lover for 2 continuous years?
  - Must be continuous and prior to the identification of the index sex offense
  - Legal marriages of < 2 years do not count
  - Priests and other celibates – no exemption
  - Must be a relationship that is legal (must be age to consent to relationship)
  - Prison marriages/lovers don't count
  - Animals don't count
  - Gender and orientation don't matter, neither does polyamory
- ❖ 1 point for never having lived 2 years with a lover.
- ❖ This is the only Static-99R item that can be omitted.

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## #3 Index Non-sexual Violence

- ❖ Look at the **Name of the offense**
  - ❖ Count only convictions
  - ❖ Victim can be the same as victim for sexual offense or different
  - ❖ Be aware of pseudo-recidivistic violence
  - ❖ 1 point for Index Non-sexual violence
- \* Recent meta-analysis of field studies suggested that this item is the weakest predictor, but still okay in NA.*

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## #4 Prior Non-sexual Violence

- ❖ Look at the **Name of the offense**
- ❖ Prior to Index offense
- ❖ Count only convictions
- ❖ Victim can be the same as victim for sexual offense or different
- ❖ 1 point for Prior Non-sexual violence

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## #3 & #4 Non-sexual Violence

Date	Charge	Conviction	Sentence
July 2012	1) Forcible Confinement 2) Sexual Assault	1) Forcible Confinement 2) Sexual Assault	5 years & 3 years Prob.

As long as you know that the Forcible Confinement was part of the sexual offense this situation would count as: Two sexual offenses and one non-sexual violence (Either for “Priors” or an “Index”)

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## #5 Prior Sexual offenses

- ❖ Look at the **behavior** – Can be pleaded down and still count as a sex offense (Underwear stealing)
- ❖ Exclude Index offense(s) – Prior to Index
- ❖ Count all charges and convictions (“counts count”)
- ❖ Arrests/Prison misconducts/Parole violations count as one charge
- ❖ If change (e.g., plea bargain), count the charges that go to court

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## #5 Prior Sexual offenses

Charges	Convictions	Item Final Score
None	None	0
1 - 2	1	1
3 - 5	2-3	2
6 plus	4 plus	3

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## #6 Prior Sentencing Dates

- ❖ An appearance in court where the individual receives a sentence for a crime or cluster of crimes
- ❖ The crime must be sufficiently serious that incarceration or community supervision are possible sentencing options
- ❖ The actual punishment could be minor
  - fines, conditional sentence
- ❖ Convictions count, but unit of measurement is sentencing occasions, not number of convictions

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## #7 Non-contact sexual offenses

Any illegal sexual act where the individual did not touch the person he victimized (or touching was incidental to the offense),

**AND either**

A. victim was coerced into nothing beyond perceiving the offense,

**OR**

B. No attempt made by the individual to make the victim aware that they were being victimized

\*Note: this definition applies to all sex offenses - in person or online

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## Internet Offenses

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## Internet Offenses

### ❖ Contact

- Trying to meet a minor for sex
- Coerce minor to engage in sexual acts (judge this based on intent, not level of cooperation)
  - Through threats, coercion, or for children under 16, manipulation

### ❖ Non-Contact

- Sexual chat with minors, no attempt to meet (could include vague discussions of meeting with no attempt at follow-through)

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## Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM)

### ❖ Contact

- Paying to view child abused live
- Paying for specific CSEM to be created
- Directing child to engage in sexual behavior or adult to engage in sexual behavior with child

### ❖ Non-Contact

- Viewing CSEM online
- Written instructions to child directing sexual activity
  - Unless involves threats/manipulation/coercion
- Written instructions to adult to sexually abuse child
  - Unless evidence to intent for it to result in sexual abuse

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# Victim Items (8-10)

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## Victim Items

- ❖ All credible information, but polygraph
  - Police reports, child welfare reports, victim impact statements, self-report, collateral reports
  - Not all information is credible
    - Heated divorce proceedings
    - If unsure, score both ways
- ❖ On Balance of Probabilities – Do you think this was a sexual offense?

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## #8 Any Unrelated Victims

- ❖ Are they too close to marry?
- ❖ Step-relatives – more than 2 years
- ❖ Legal and Common-law marriages/ relationships – more than 2 years = related
- ❖ Do not count Category “B” victims
- ❖ Do not count “accidental victims” such as a police officer or someone who observes the offense

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	1st degree	2nd degree	3rd degree	4th degree	
				great-great grandparents	generation 4
			great-grandparents		generation 3
		<u>grandparents</u>		great uncle/aunt	generation 2
	<u>parent/parent's spouse</u>		<u>uncle/aunt</u>		generation 1
<u>individual</u>		<u>sibling</u>		<u>first cousin</u>	individual's generation
	<u>child/child's spouse</u>		<u>nephew/niece</u>		generation 1
		<u>grandchild</u>		great nephew/niece	generation 2
			great-grandchildren		generation 3
				great-great grandchildren	generation 4

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## #9 Any Stranger Victims

- ❖ Has the individual ever committed a sexual offense against a stranger? (24-hour rule)
- ❖ Victim did not know the individual 24 hours prior to offense (and/or the reverse)
- ❖ Do not count “accidental” victims
- ❖ 1 point for having a stranger victim

**NB:** If stranger – also code unrelated !!

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## #10 Any Male Victims

- ❖ Do not count
  - Pornography offenses
  - Exposure to a mixed group of children (unless targeting the males)
  - Do not count “accidental” victims
- ❖ 1 point for having a male victim

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# Presenting and Interpreting Static-99R Scores

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## Council of State Government Justice Center Standardized Risk Levels



Because there is no Level V equivalent in the SO population, we use Levels IVa and IVb.

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# Risk Level Details

Appendix A. Descriptions of the Standardized Risk Levels for Sexual Offending

Level	Risk Profile	Criminogenic Needs	Correctional Treatment Dose	Treatment Effect	Prognosis Following Intervention
I	<i>Very Low Risk</i> —similar to people with non-sexual criminal histories, < 2% after 5 years	<i>None or few</i> —if any, mild and/or transitory, clear resources and strengths. Generally prosocial	<i>None</i> —if needed, refer to community services	<i>None</i> —Risk so low that it will not be reduced further	<i>Excellent</i> —individuals will stay in Level I
II	<i>Below Average Risk</i> —higher than very low (I) risk profile but lower than average (III)	<i>A few</i> —some mild, transitory, or possibly acute; clear resources and strengths. Vulnerable prosocial	<i>Minimal</i> —if any, very short term, refer to community services if needed	<i>Minor</i> —Risk so low that intervention can only have a minor impact	<i>Very good</i> —most individuals move from Level II to I
III	<i>Average Risk</i> —the middle of the risk distribution	<i>Multiple</i> —some severe, several domains; Some resources/strengths	<i>Significant</i> —treatment programs, and change-focused supervision activities	<i>Significant</i> —Intervention impact can meaningfully reduce reoffending	<i>Good</i> —many individuals will move from Level III to II
IV	a <i>Above Average Risk</i> —approximately 2x the average risk (III)	<i>Multiple, persistent</i> —some chronic and severe, problems cover all domains; few resources/strengths if any	<i>Intensive</i> —High intensity treatment programs	<i>Beneficial</i> —Significant reduction in risk, although residual risk still above the lowest levels	<i>Improvement</i> —some individuals will move to IVa, III, and as low as II after several years
	b <i>Well Above Average Risk</i> —3 to 4x the average risk (III)				
V*	<i>Virtually Certain to Reoffend</i> —Entrenched criminal profile; virtually certain to sexually reoffend, >85% after 5 years	<i>Multiple, entrenched</i> —chronic, severe, and entrenched, likely across most or all domains; no resources/strengths	<i>Extensive</i> —High intensity treatment programs provided over several years	<i>Potential</i> —Intervention can have an impact but initial risk so high that emphasis is on treatment readiness and behavioural management	<i>Poor</i> —Risk likely to continue to be above average despite reductions; expected to move to III and II with age-related desistance

\* Individuals at this level are not presently identified using Static-99R/2002R

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## Presenting Static-99R Scores

- ❖ Static-99R as part of a complete assessment
- ❖ Consideration of factors external to Static-99R
  - Poor health
  - Criminogenic needs/stable dynamic risk factors
  - Completion of credible treatment program
  - Stated intentions to reoffend
- ❖ Data “Over-ride” caution (don’t do it!!)

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## Static-99R Total Score

- ❖ The Static-99R total score is the sum of the 10 items.
- ❖ Scores range from -3 to 12.
- ❖ Routine correctional samples: Median value = 2
- ❖ Interpretive ranges (estimated percentages for routine Canadians who sexually offended)
  - -3 to -2: Level I (Very low risk) (5%)
  - -1 to 0: Level II (Below average risk) (16%)
  - 1 to 3: Level III (Average risk) (49%)
  - 4 to 5: Level IVa (Above average risk) (21%)
  - 6+: Level IVb (Well above average risk) (8%)

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## Evaluator's Workbook

([www.static99.org](http://www.static99.org))

Current version: September 2021

- ❖ New nominal risk categories (I, II, III, IVa, IVb)
- ❖ Percentiles
- ❖ Risk ratios
- ❖ Estimated recidivism rates
- ❖ Lists and descriptions of samples included in normative data, with brief explanation of how norms calculated
- ❖ Options for reporting various information in reports
  - More detailed and less detailed options

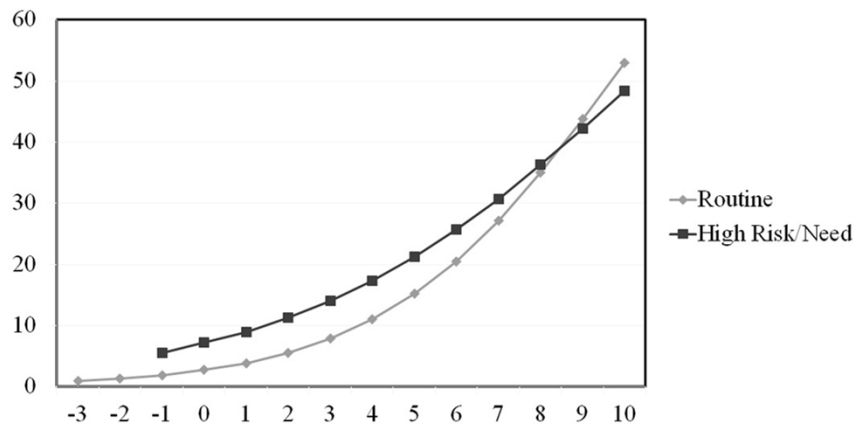
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## Reporting Absolute Reoffense Estimates

- ❖ Research has demonstrated that it's tricky distinguishing between Routine and HR/N
  - HR/N sample may be only 5% of the sample
- ❖ With more data are added to the norms and user feedback, recommendations as to how to do this have been refined
- ❖ Be thoughtful about whether absolute recidivism information is necessary for risk communication in your context

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## Static-99R 5-year Sexual Recidivism (%)



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## Years offense-free in the community

(Hanson, Harris, Helmus, & Thornton, 2014)

- ❖ If individuals are able to remain in the community without another sex offense, their chances of sexual recidivism decreases substantially
- ❖ Roughly, for each five years offense-free, their risk of recidivism cuts in half. So Static-99R is valid but time-dependent indicator of risk.

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### Decline in Risk Level Based on Initial Static-99R Score and Years Sexual Offense Free in the Community

		Years Sexual Offense Free in the Community																					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATIC-99R Scores	-3	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	-2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	-1	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	0	II	II	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	2	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	3	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	4	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I
	5	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I
	6	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	I	I
	7	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II
8	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	
9	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	
10	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	III	III	III	III	

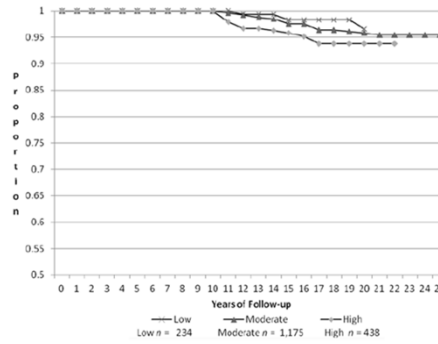
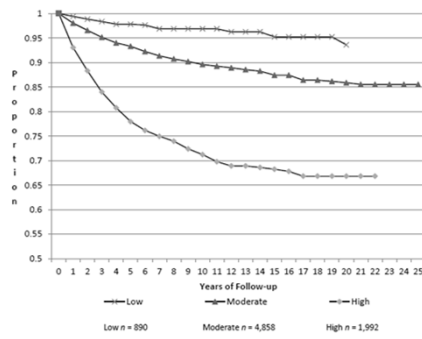
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# Are high risk individuals high risk forever?

from Hanson et al. (2014)

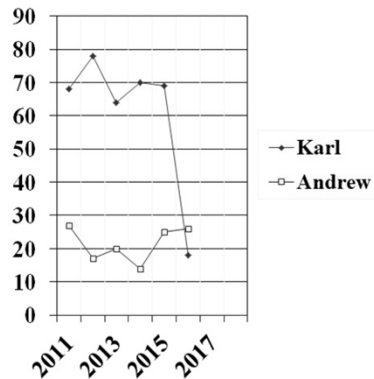


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# STABLE 2007

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## Will the change endure?



- ❖ Exceptional circumstances?
- ❖ Major life change?
- ❖ Opportunity?
- ❖ External pressure?
- ❖ Quality of evidence
- ❖ New base line?

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## Historical vs. Current

- ❖ The coding rules do not specifically say how much weight to give historical vs. current information.
- ❖ Static risk is already well-accounted for in the Static-99R.
- ❖ SAARNA emphasizes that there is a need to ensure the dynamic nature of Stable-2007.
  - Focus should be on the last 1-2 years.

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# STABLE-2007 - Scoring

All items are scored on a three-point scale:

**0 = not a problem**

**1 = somewhat of a problem, not sure**

**2 = definitely a problem**

Remember that all persons being scored have a sex offense conviction, so there must still be a range of scores on each item

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## Not everybody gets points

Table 1. Distribution of STABLE-2007 Items for Males at First Assessment ( $n = 5,087$ )

STABLE-2007 Items	% (n) With Same Score		
	0	1	2
1) Significant Social Influences	53.2 (2,694)	32.7 (1,658)	14.1 (716)
2) Capacity for Relationship Stability	23.2 (789)	44.0 (1,495)	32.8 (1,115)
3) Emotional Identification with Children	75.2 (2,010)	20.8 (556)	4.0 (108)
4) Hostility Towards Women	64.8 (3,292)	28.5 (1,446)	6.7 (339)
5) General Social Rejection/Loneliness	42.8 (2,171)	44.4 (2,253)	12.8 (652)
6) Lack of Concern for Others	61.9 (3,142)	28.3 (1,434)	9.9 (500)
7) Impulsive Acts	46.8 (2,371)	39.1 (1,979)	14.2 (717)
8) Poor Cognitive Problem Solving	37.3 (1,890)	46.6 (2,362)	16.1 (816)
9) Negative Emotionality/Hostility	66.9 (3,393)	24.5 (1,241)	8.6 (435)
10) Sex Drive/Preoccupation	61.0 (3,095)	30.7 (1,558)	8.3 (422)
11) Sex as Coping	67.7 (3,434)	23.6 (1,199)	8.7 (439)
12) Deviant Sexual Interests	35.3 (1,202)	44.2 (1,504)	20.5 (699)
13) Cooperation with Supervision	68.3 (3,464)	23.4 (1,186)	8.4 (424)

Note: Data are from DSP ( $n = 795$ ) and BC Corrections ( $n = 4,292$ ).  
 For items 2, 3, and 12, data from BC Corrections are limited to complete STABLE-2007 scores only ( $n = 2,612$ ). Total  $n$  for those items is 3,407.  
 Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.  
 Cases were excluded if more than one STABLE-2007 item was missing.

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## Significant Social Influences

- ❖ This item addresses the extent to which the client has criminal associates and pro-social supports in his life.
- ❖ Have the client name all the important people in his life who are not paid to be with him (maximum of 8 people).
- ❖ For each person, you assess if influence is positive, negative, or neutral.
- ❖ When scoring, ignore the neutrals and only look at the positives and negatives.
- ❖ Scoring: Use the chart.

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## If Unsure: The Magic Wand Question

If you had a magic wand and could “zap” that person out of the client’s life, would the client be more or less likely to reoffend?

- ❖ More likely to reoffend = positive influence
- ❖ Less likely to reoffend = negative influence

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## Intimacy Deficits

- ❖ Capacity for relationship stability
- ❖ Emotional identification with children
- ❖ Hostility toward women
- ❖ Social isolation/loneliness
- ❖ Lack of concern for others

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## Capacity for Relationship Stability

- ❖ This item looks at the client's capacity to form **and** maintain an intimate relationship.
- ❖ There are two components:
  - A. Has he ever had a two-year intimate (sexual & “live-in”) relationship with an appropriate adult partner?  
**\*\*This can be at any point in his life.**
  - B. Is he currently living with an intimate partner in a relationship without obvious problems?
- ❖ This relationship can be short such as a couple of months, but should be expected to be reasonably stable (e.g., you expect it to last 12 months).

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## Emotional Identification with Children

Note: Only score this item for individuals who victimized at least one person age 13 or less

### ❖ Clarification

- This cut-off is empirically based
- Congruent with DSM-5
- For victimized teens, those who have attained their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday at the time of the assault are not counted on this item
- Count age at the first sexual assault
- Score as “N/A” if no victimization of  $\leq 13$  years old

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## Hostility Toward Women

- ❖ This item is more likely to be an issue in men with histories of targeting female adults, but is still found in a large enough group of men with child victims to be pertinent in that group.
- ❖ A point to keep in mind is that not all men get along with all women. How much hostility or callousness is enough to score someone?
- ❖ Keep in mind that, like most Stable-2007 items, you should not score this based on sexual offense history alone.
- ❖ Cross-reference with CRS.

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## Social Isolation/Loneliness

- ❖ This item relies a lot on self-report.
- ❖ Keep in mind that this item needs to be scored in context – how much is the individual’s social life impacted by his status?
- ❖ These folks can be pretty unstable, depending on the depth of their social rejection – be on the lookout for self-harm risk.
- ❖ Cross-reference with SSI and CRS.

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## Lack of Concern for Others

- ❖ This item reflects an orientation that is typically rare amongst a broadly distributed group of persons convicted of sexual offenses.
- ❖ Programs with selected samples (e.g., SVP) are likely to show more prominence.
- ❖ This is more than just LOC related to sexual offenses – look for indications across the board.
- ❖ Many of the constructs are related to Cluster B
- ❖ Cross-reference with SSI, HTW, and NEH.

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## General Self-Regulation

- ❖ Impulsive Acts
- ❖ Poor Cognitive Problem Solving Skills
- ❖ Negative Emotionality/Hostility

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## Impulsive Acts

- ❖ Impulsive people have a hard time maintaining balance in their lives.
- ❖ Don't focus exclusively on sexual impulsivity.
- ❖ Keep in mind that this is likely age-related.
- ❖ Impulsive people can be good problem-solvers – when they bother or remember to use those skills.
- ❖ Cross-reference with PPS and COOP.

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## Poor Cognitive Problem-Solving

- ❖ Three key skills:
  - Problem identification
  - Generate alternatives
  - Assess new outcomes
- ❖ Some highly skilled problem-solvers may still be impulsive.
- ❖ Remember, not just sexual problem-solving – look across all domains.
- ❖ Cross-reference with IMP, SIL.

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## Negative Emotionality

- ❖ These guys can be exhausting.
- ❖ Often there is a mix of antisocial, narcissistic, and borderline personality traits.
- ❖ Even one of these guys in an institutional setting can lead to staff running themselves in circles.
- ❖ May be a strong trauma aspect.
- ❖ Beware of parasuicidal risk – best to be careful/
- ❖ Sometimes best to let them vent before trying to intervene.
- ❖ Cross-reference with SSI, CRS, SIL, LCO.

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## Sexual Self-regulation

- ❖ Sex drive/Pre-occupations
- ❖ Sex as coping
- ❖ Deviant sexual interests

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## Sex Drive/Pre-occupations

- ❖ This item will be affected by the age of the client – younger = more sexually preoccupied.
- ❖ Look for indicators across various domains.
- ❖ Some suggestion that there is a drive towards “novel stimuli.”
- ❖ Cross-reference with EIC, SAC, DSI.

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## Sex Drive/Pre-occupations

- ❖ Masturbation most days (15+ x/month—depends on age)
- ❖ Regular use of prostitutes, strip bars, massage parlors, phone-sex
- ❖ Sex-oriented internet use, such as sexually explicit sites, chat rooms – Large amounts of time “surfing the web” for porn
- ❖ Pornography collection (videos, magazines, including parent/baby magazines)
- ❖ Cruising for impersonal sex
- ❖ A history of multiple sexual partners (e.g., 30 or more)
- ❖ Excessive sexual content in typical conversations
- ❖ Pre-occupation with own/other’s sex crimes
- ❖ Self-report of difficulty controlling sexual impulses
- ❖ Any disturbing sexual thoughts

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## Sex as Coping

- ❖ Some individuals use sexuality as a means to cope with emotional states.
- ❖ Typically, we’re looking at negative states, but keep in mind that there are some who seek to accentuate positive feelings by adding sexuality to the mix.
- ❖ Cross-reference with SIL, SD/SP, NEH.

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## Deviant Sexual Interests

- ❖ Consider the frequency and unusualness of the individual's sexual interests and behaviors.
- ❖ All aspects of deviance are coded here, even those that are not illegal.
  - In the Hanson meta-analyses, sexual deviance is the greatest predictor of reoffense.
- ❖ While all sexual offenses include some element of deviance, the motivation is not always inherently deviant – this can be tricky.
- ❖ Girls <13, boys <14.
- ❖ Cross-reference EIC, SD/SP, SAC.

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## Cooperation with Supervision

- ❖ “Supervision” is broadly defined as all the things the client is expected to do because of his status as a supervised person.
- ❖ Basic question: Is he working with you or against you?
- ❖ Cross-reference with LCO, IMP, PPS, NEH.

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# STABLE - 2007 Total Score

- ❖ See STABLE-2007 Tally Sheet
- ❖ 12 items for non-child molesters
- ❖ 13 Items for child molesters
- ❖ Each Item worth 2 points
- ❖ Sum the 13 Items

## Interpretative Ranges

0 – 3 Low  
4 - 11 Moderate  
12 + High

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# Interpreting Stable-2007

Table 2. Percentiles for STABLE-2007 Total Scores for Males at First Assessment (n = 3,407)

Density of Criminogenic Needs	Score	Frequency	Percentile		95% CI		Observed Percentages		
			Rank	LL	UL	Below	Same	Higher	
	0	59	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.7	98.3	
Low n = 740	1	170	4.2	1.8	6.8	1.7	5.0	93.3	
	2	223	10.0	6.7	13.4	6.7	6.5	86.8	
	3	288	17.5	13.2	21.9	13.3	8.5	78.2	
	4	330	26.6	21.6	31.6	21.7	9.7	68.6	
Moderate n = 2,035	5	322	36.1	31.2	41.1	31.4	9.5	59.1	
	6	291	45.1	40.6	49.7	40.9	8.5	50.6	
	7	293	53.7	49.1	58.3	49.4	8.6	42.0	
	8	225	61.3	57.6	65.0	58.0	6.6	35.4	
	9	220	67.8	64.2	71.4	64.6	6.5	28.9	
	10	185	73.8	70.6	76.9	71.1	5.4	23.5	
	11	159	78.8	76.0	81.6	76.5	4.7	18.8	
	12	127	83.0	80.7	85.3	81.2	3.7	15.1	
	13	109	86.5	84.4	88.5	84.9	3.2	11.9	
	14	101	89.6	87.7	91.4	88.1	3.0	8.9	
	15	67	92.0	90.6	93.4	91.0	2.0	7.0	
High n = 632	16	63	93.9	92.6	95.2	93.0	1.8	5.2	
	17	55	95.7	94.5	96.7	94.9	1.6	3.5	
	18	43	97.1	96.2	97.9	96.5	1.3	2.2	
	19	30	98.2	97.5	98.8	97.7	0.9	1.4	
	20	18	98.9	98.4	99.3	98.6	0.5	0.9	
	21	14	99.4	98.9	99.7	99.1	0.4	0.5	
	22	9	99.7	99.4	99.9	99.6	0.3	0.1	
	23	2	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	
	24	2	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	0.1	<0.1	
	25	1	>99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	<0.1	<0.1	
	26	1	>99.9	99.9	100.0	>99.9	<0.1	0.0	

Note: Data are from DSP (n = 795) and BC Corrections (n = 2,612).  
Average score was 7.4, with a standard deviation of 4.7; Median of 7.  
Midpoint averages were computed using the method described in Hanson, Lloyd, Helmus,  
& Thornton, 2012

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## Combining S99R / Stable-2007

- ❖ Brankley et al. (2019) meta-analysis of 21 studies (12 unique samples, N = 6,955) found that Stable-2007:
  - Discriminated between recidivists and non-recidivists
  - Added significant incremental prediction over S99R alone for sexual violence, nonsexual violence, violence (including sexual), and any crime

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## Combining S99R / Stable-2007

Although Helmus et al. (2021) found a 1.88 E/O for Static-99R in a recent field study meta-analysis, the combination of Static and Stable does not seem to suffer the same difficulties (i.e., E/O = 1.12; at least as far as the Brankley et al. [2019] sample shows).

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# Combining Stable-2007 w/S99R

Table 4. Rules for Combining STABLE-2007 with Static-99R

		STABLE-2007 Scores																				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+
Static-99R Scores	-3	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
	-2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
	-1	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa
	0	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa
	1	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb
	2	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb
	3	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb
	4	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb
	5	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb
	6	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb
	7	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb
8	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	
9	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	
10	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	IVb	

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# Risk Ratios - Stable-2007 / S99R

Table 3. Approximate Risk Ratios for STATIC/STABLE-2007 Standardized Risk Levels

Risk Level	Approximate Risk Ratio	“Individuals in Level [#] are expected to have roughly [ <i>Interpretation</i> ] the rate of recidivism compared to the average individual convicted of a sexually motivated offence.”
I	0.25	“...roughly <i>one quarter</i> the rate...”
II	0.50	“...roughly <i>one half</i> the rate...”
III	1.00	“...roughly <i>the same</i> rate as ....”
IVa	2.00	“...roughly <i>twice</i> the rate...”
IVb	3.50	“...roughly <i>three to four times</i> the rate...”

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# Combined Norms - S99R/Stable-2007

Table 5: Recidivism Rates for Static-99R/STABLE-2007 Standardized Risk Levels

	Recidivism Rates								
	1 Year		5 Years		5 Years				
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI			
<b>Level I "Very Low Risk" (n = 48)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	0	-	2.8	0.0	8.1	2.8	0.0	8.1	
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	2.6	0.0	7.7	5.4	0.0	12.7	5.4	0.0	12.7
Violent (including contact sexual)	0	-	2.8	0.0	8.1	2.8	0.0	8.1	
Any Crime Recidivism	0	-	2.8	0.0	8.1	2.8	0.0	8.1	
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	2.6	0.0	7.7	5.4	0.0	12.7	5.4	0.0	12.7
<b>Level II "Below Average" (n = 124)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	0.8	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.1	6.6	5.3	1.2	9.4
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	0.8	0.0	2.4	4.2	0.6	7.9	6.1	1.7	10.5
Violent (including contact sexual)	1.6	0.0	3.9	9.3	4.1	14.6	13.3	7.0	19.5
Any Crime Recidivism	4.1	0.6	7.6	15.2	8.7	21.7	19.2	11.9	26.4
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	7.4	2.7	12.0	18.6	11.5	25.6	22.5	14.8	30.1
<b>Level III "Average" (n = 237)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	3.8	1.4	6.3	6.1	3.0	9.1	7.5	4.1	11.0
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	3.8	1.4	6.3	6.1	3.0	9.1	8.1	4.5	11.6
Violent (including contact sexual)	6.0	2.9	9.0	9.5	5.7	13.3	13.5	9.0	18.0
Any Crime Recidivism	9.0	5.3	12.6	15.3	10.6	19.9	20.8	15.4	26.2
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	11.5	7.4	15.6	20.0	14.9	25.2	26.7	20.8	32.6
<b>Level IVa "Above Average" (n = 122)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	4.1	0.6	7.6	11.8	6.0	17.6	13.6	7.4	19.8
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	6.6	2.2	10.9	16.0	9.4	22.5	17.8	10.9	24.7
Violent (including contact sexual)	7.4	2.7	12.0	27.1	19.1	35.1	31.8	23.3	40.3
Any Crime Recidivism	17.2	10.5	23.9	41.2	32.3	50.0	46.7	37.6	55.8
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	27.0	19.2	34.9	48.5	39.5	57.5	53.1	44.0	62.1
<b>Level IVb "Well Above Average" (n = 88)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	14.9	7.4	22.3	21.9	13.2	30.6	24.8	17.4	36.3
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	21.7	13.1	30.4	28.8	19.2	38.3	33.7	23.7	43.7
Violent (including contact sexual)	17.0	9.2	24.9	36.8	26.6	47.0	40.4	30.1	50.8
Any Crime Recidivism	34.1	24.2	44.0	51.6	41.1	62.2	54.1	43.5	64.6
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	51.1	40.7	61.6	62.9	52.8	73.1	66.7	56.7	76.7
<b>Total (n = 611)</b>									
Sexual Recidivism	4.6	3.0	6.3	8.8	6.5	11.1	10.8	8.3	13.4
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	6.3	4.4	8.2	10.9	8.4	13.5	13.2	10.5	16.0
Violent (including contact sexual)	6.6	4.6	8.6	16.6	13.6	19.6	20.4	17.1	23.8
Any Crime Recidivism	12.7	10.1	15.4	25.0	21.5	28.5	29.5	25.7	33.2
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	19.0	15.9	22.2	30.8	27.1	34.6	35.7	31.8	39.6

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# Treatment Dosage Recommendations

Appendix A. Descriptions of the Standardized Risk Levels for Sexual Offending

Level	Risk Profile	Criminogenic Needs	Correctional Treatment Dose	Treatment Effect	Prognosis Following Intervention
I	<i>Very Low Risk</i> —similar to people with non-sexual criminal histories. < 2% after 5 years	<i>None or few</i> —if any, mild and/or transitory, clear resources and strengths. Generally prosocial	<i>None</i> —if needed, refer to community services	<i>None</i> —Risk so low that it will not be reduced further	<i>Excellent</i> —individuals will stay in Level I
II	<i>Below Average Risk</i> —higher than very low (I) risk profile but lower than average (III)	<i>A few</i> —some mild, transitory, or possibly acute, clear resources and strengths. Vulnerable prosocial	<i>Minimal</i> —if any, very short term, refer to community services if needed	<i>Minor</i> —Risk so low that intervention can only have a minor impact	<i>Very good</i> —most individuals move from Level II to I
III	<i>Average Risk</i> —the middle of the risk distribution	<i>Multiple</i> —some severe, several domains; Some resources/strengths	<i>Significant</i> —treatment programs, and change-focused supervision activities	<i>Significant</i> —Intervention impact can meaningfully reduce reoffending	<i>Good</i> —many individuals will move from Level III to II
IV	<i>Above Average Risk</i> —approximately 2x the average risk (III)	<i>Multiple, persistent</i> —some chronic, and severe, problems cover all domains; few resources/strengths if any	<i>Intensive</i> —High intensity treatment programs	<i>Beneficial</i> —Significant reduction in risk, although residual risk still above the lowest levels	<i>Improvement</i> —some individuals will move to IVa, III, and as low as II after several years
	<i>Well Above Average Risk</i> —3 to 4x the average risk (III)				
V*	<i>Virtually Certain to Reoffend</i> —Entrenched criminal profile; virtually certain to sexually reoffend. >85% after 5 years	<i>Multiple, entrenched</i> —chronic, severe, and entrenched, likely across most or all domains; no resources/strengths	<i>Extensive</i> —High intensity treatment programs provided over several years.	<i>Potential</i> —Intervention can have an impact but initial risk so high that emphasis is on treatment readiness and behavioural management	<i>Poor</i> —Risk likely to continue to be above average despite reductions, expected to move to III and II with age-related desistance

\* Individuals at this level are not presently identified using Static-99R/2002R

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## Years to Desistance According to Initial Risk Levels

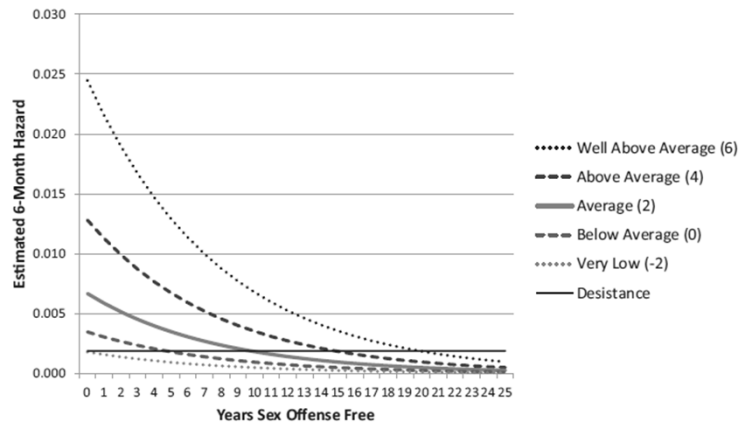


Figure 2. Years to desistance according to initial risk level based on selected Static-99R scores. Estimated hazard rates based on Model 5 ( $n = 7,225$ ) for routine/complete samples. See the online article for the color version of this figure.

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# ACUTE-2007

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# Acute-2007

❖ Babchishin & Hanson (2020) showed that:

- Risk changes over time
- Patterns of change vary across individuals
- Risk levels predict patterns of change
- Most recent score or rolling average is best predictor
- Community supervision staff **can** use recent information concerning community adjustment to predict recidivism
- Score Acutes at least monthly, no more than weekly

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# Acute-2007 Tally Sheet v.2019

ACUTE-2007 Tally Sheet

Evaluate: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Context: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

ACUTE-2007 Items	Not Present	Maybe Present	Present	Intervene Now
1. Victim Access	0	1	2	3
Notes				
2. Hostility	0	1	2	3
Notes				
3. Sexual Preoccupation	0	1	2	3
Notes				
4. Rejection of Supervision	0	1	2	3
Notes				
5. Emotional Collapse	0	1	2	3
Notes				
6. Change in Social Supports	0	1	2	3
Notes				
7. Substance Abuse	0	1	2	3
Notes				
ACUTE-2007 Total Score:	Any 3+ Intervene Now: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Static 99R-STABLE-07 Standardized Risk Level	ACUTE-2007 Scores						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
<input type="checkbox"/> Level I	—	—	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level II	—	—	—	—	↑	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level III	—	—	—	—	—	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level IVa	↓	—	—	—	—	—	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level IVb	↓	↓	—	—	—	—	—

Note: "Lower than Expected" ↓, "As Expected" —, "Higher Than Expected" ↑

Overall Interpretation: \_\_\_\_\_ expected for a Level \_\_\_\_\_

Risk Management Response: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluator Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluator Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Not everyone gets points

Appendix E. Table 15. Percentiles for ACUTE-2007 Total Scores for Males at First Assessment (n = 4,043)

Score	Frequency	Defined as Midpoint Average			Observed Percentages		
		Percentile Rank	95% CI		Below	Same	Higher
			LL	UL			
0	1116	14.0	0.7	27.0	0	27.6	72.4
1	934	39.0	28.1	50.3	27.6	23.1	49.3
2	722	60.0	50.9	68.3	50.7	17.9	31.4
3	411	74.0	68.5	78.7	68.6	10.2	21.2
4	302	82.0	78.6	86.3	78.7	7.5	13.8
5	193	89.0	86.0	91.1	86.2	4.8	9.0
6	127	93.0	90.7	94.3	91.0	3.1	5.9
7	79	95.1	93.8	96.3	94.1	2.0	3.9
8	55	96.7	95.8	97.6	96.1	1.4	2.5
9	40	97.9	97.2	98.6	97.4	1.0	1.6
10	20	98.7	98.2	99.1	98.4	0.5	1.1
11	15	99.1	98.7	99.4	98.4	0.4	1.2
12	9	99.4	98.1	99.6	99.5	0.2	0.3
13	8	99.6	98.3	99.8	99.7	0.2	0.1
14+	6	≥99.8	99.6	99.9	99.9	0.1	0

Note: Data are from DSP (n = 571) and BC Corrections (n = 3,472). Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Average score was 2.1, with a standard deviation of 2.4; Median of 1. Six participants scored between 15 and 19 and no individual scored above a score of 19. Midpoint averages were computed using the method described in Hanson et al., 2012. Participants were included if first assessment was within first 30 days of community release and there were no missing items in their ACUTE-2007.

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## Acute Rating System

- 0 - No problem
- 1 - Maybe a problem, not sure
- 2 - Yes, a concern
- IN - Intervene now
  - Equivalent to score of 3

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## Victim Access

- ❖ How much access does the client have to people in his victim pool?
- ❖ How easy would it be for him to avoid potential victims?
- ❖ Is he able to manage an environment with “some” potential victims (e.g., work environment)?
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about SSI, EIC, SD/SP, DSI.

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## Hostility

- ❖ Consider the client’s lifestyle circumstances.
- ❖ What’s getting them going?
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about HTW, PPS, LCO, NEH, COOP.

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## Sexual Preoccupations

- ❖ Again, this will be somewhat age-dependent.
- ❖ Are there recent changes in his love life that might account for increased sexual activity?
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about EIC, SD/SP, SAC, DSI.

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## Rejection of Supervision

- ❖ Again, “supervision” is broadly defined as all the things we expect him to do.
- ❖ Is he working with you or against you?
- ❖ How serious does he take instruction or guidance?
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about IMP, PPS, NEH, COOP.

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## Emotional Collapse

- ❖ This is not “common misery.”
- ❖ There’s lots for supervised guys to be unhappy about.
- ❖ Consider this item together with Change in Social Supports, which often precipitates the emotional collapse.
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about SSI, CRS, SIL, NEH.

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## Change in Social Supports

- ❖ Think about loss of positives, as well as gaining negatives.
- ❖ These changes can have effects elsewhere, including Emotional Collapse and Rejection of Supervision.
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about SSI, CRS, SIL, NEH.

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# Substance Abuse

- ❖ Research suggests that persons with sexual behavior issues may have the highest incidence of problematic use of alcohol.
- ❖ Drugs may not be as prominent – this may depend on age, location, and socio-economics.
- ❖ Although use of intoxicants can be a risk factor for some, it is not necessarily always a major risk factor.
- ❖ Consider the possibility that some use of alcohol – when not part of the risk pattern – may actually be risk-reducing.
- ❖ Stable-2007: Think about IMP, PPS, COOP.

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# Acute-2007 Tally Sheet v.2019

ACUTE-2007 Tally Sheet

Evaluate: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Context: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

ACUTE-2007 Items	Not Present	Maybe Present	Present	Intervene Now
1. Victim Access	0	1	2	3
Notes				
2. Hostility	0	1	2	3
Notes				
3. Sexual Preoccupation	0	1	2	3
Notes				
4. Rejection of Supervision	0	1	2	3
Notes				
5. Emotional Collapse	0	1	2	3
Notes				
6. Change in Social Supports	0	1	2	3
Notes				
7. Substance Abuse	0	1	2	3
Notes				
ACUTE-2007 Total Score:	Any 3+ Intervene Now: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Static 99R-STABLE-07 Standardized Risk Level	ACUTE-2007 Scores						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
<input type="checkbox"/> Level I	—	—	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level II	—	—	—	—	↑	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level III	—	—	—	—	—	↑	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level IVa	—	—	—	—	—	—	↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Level IVb	↓	↓	—	—	—	—	—

Note: "Lower than Expected" ↓, "As Expected" —, "Higher than Expected" ↑

Overall Interpretation: \_\_\_\_\_ expected for a Level \_\_\_\_\_  
 Risk Management Response: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evaluator Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluator Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Acute-2007 with Static/Stable

Table 2. Rules for Interpreting ACUTE-2007 scores with combined Static-99R/STABLE-2007 Risk Levels

		ACUTE-2007 Score						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Static-99R/STABLE-2007 Standardized Risk Levels	Level I	—	—	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Level II	—	—	—	—	↑	↑	↑
	Level III	—	—	—	—	—	↑	↑
	Level IVa	↓	—	—	—	—	—	↑
	Level IVb	↓	↓	—	—	—	—	—

**Legend**

- ↑ Higher Than Expected
- As Expected
- ↓ Lower Than Expected

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# Putting them all together

	First is best (no change)	Last Best (fully dynamic)	Rolling Average	Rolling Minimum	Rolling Maximum
STABLE	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹
Static + STABLE	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹
ACUTE	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹
Static + ACUTE	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹
Static + STABLE + ACUTE	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹

☺ = best model; ☹ =  $\Delta < 2.0$ ; ☹ =  $2.0 < \Delta < 3.9$ ; ☹ =  $\Delta > 4.0$

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## Additional Resources

**[www.saarna.org](http://www.saarna.org)**

- ❖ Static99R Evaluator's Workbook (Sept. 2021)
- ❖ New Coding Guidelines (S99R – October 2016)

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