Incremental Validity of the STABLE-2007 in a Sample of Incarcerated Sex Offenders

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The need to assess dynamic risk factors as part of a complete risk assessment is widely recognized. However, currently there are few options available for validated measures of dynamic risk. Additionally, the ability of these measures to add incremental predictive value to actuarial measures has yet to be determined. One of the more popular measures, the STABLE-2007, has been shown to add predictive value to the Static-99R, however to date there is only one published study using an incarcerated sample. At the 2014 ATSA conference in San Diego we presented data on 286 offenders for whom we had Static-99R and Stable-2007 scores. In that dataset, while the Stable-2007 was a significant predictor of both sexual and violent recidivism, when combined with the Static-99R the Stable-2007 did not significantly add to the prediction of sexual recidivism.

The purpose of the current study is to report on the results for an expanded sample (currently 328 offenders – exact N to be determined) of federally incarcerated Canadian sexual offenders taken from consecutive admissions to the Millhaven Assessment Unit for whom STABLE-2000 or STABLE-2007 scores were available. STABLE-2000 scores will be recalculated to score the 2007. The predictive validity of the Static-99R and STABLE-2007 will be examined for each instrument individually, as well as in combination. Cox regression will be used to determine the extent to which the STABLE-2007 adds incrementally to the predictive value to the Static-99R. In addition the extent to which predictive validity varies according to victim type (e.g., child vs. Adult) will be explored.

Goals of the Poster Presentation:
1. What role do dynamic factors play in the assessment of risk for sexual re-offence.
3. Does the Stable-2007 add to the prediction of sexual recidivism in a sample of incarcerated Canadian sexual offenders.