SAVRY – Litteraturöversikt

Denna förteckning bygger på en sökning på "SAVRY" i sökmotorn Web of Science augusti 2023 med öppet tidsintervall bakåt i tiden.

Här hittar du studier från 2011 och framåt som utgör systematiska kunskapsöversikter, adresserar viktiga subgrupper; etnicitet, kön och psykiatriska diagnoser eller psykometriska aspekter.
Centralt innehåll i de utdrag av abstract som hittas nedan är blåmarkerat
Länk till artikel är rödmarkerad.

INNEHÅLL

INTERBEDÖMMAR RELIABILITET – GÖR OLIKA BEDÖMARE LIKA BEDÖMNINGAR

Vincent, G. M., Guy, L. S., Fusco, S. L., & Gershenson, B. G. (2012). Field reliability of the SAVRY with juvenile probation officers: Implications for training. Law and human behavior, 36(3), 225. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093974

> Two complimentary studies were conducted to investigate the inter-rater reliability and performance of juvenile justice personnel when conducting the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk for Youth (SAVRY). Study 1 reports the performance on four standardized vignettes of 408 juvenile probation officers (JPOs) and social workers rating the SAVRY as part of their training. JPOs had high agreement with the expert consensus on the SAVRY rating of overall risk and total scores, but those trained by a peer master trainer outperformed those trained by an expert.

> Study 2 examined the field reliability of the SAVRY on 80 young offender cases rated by a JPO and a trained research assistant. In the field, intra-class correlation coefficients were 'excellent' for SAVRY total and most domain scores, and were 'good' for overall risk ratings. Results suggest that the SAVRY and structured professional judgment can be used reliably in the field by juvenile justice personnel and is comparable to reliability indices reported in more lab-like research studies; however, replication is essential.

STRUCTURED PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT

Childs, K., Frick, P. J., Ryals Jr, J. S., Lingonblad, A., & Villio, M. J. (2014). A comparison of empirically based and structured professional judgment estimation of risk using the structured assessment of violence risk in youth. Youth violence and juvenile justice, 12(1), 40-57. https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204013480368

> Data were collected from the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) administered to a sample of 177 adjudicated juvenile offenders prior to being placed on probation. Three measures of risk were examined: an empirically derived measure of risk using latent class analysis, a violence risk based on SPJ, and a nonviolent delinquency risk based on SPJ. The ability of each measure to predict probation-related outcomes and recidivism was also addressed. Results provide moderate support for the continued use of the SPJ framework.

ANVÄNDNING AV STRUKTURERADE RISK/BEHOVS BEDÖMNINGSINSTRUMENT

Vincent, G. M., Paiva-Salisbury, M. L., Cook, N. E., Guy, L. S., & Perrault, R. T. (2012). Impact of risk/needs assessment on juvenile probation officers' decision making: Importance of implementation. Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 18(4), 549. https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/a0027186

> Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered from 111 juvenile probation officers (JPOs) from six probation offices before and twice after standardized, rigorous implementation of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk for Youth (SAVRY) or the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). The purpose of this study was to examine JPOs' changes in attitudes and case management decisions following implementation of a risk/needs assessment (RNA) tool. There was a significant reduction in JPOs' perceptions of the proportion of young offenders who would reoffend. There were many shifts in JPOs' decision-making to be more consistent with Risk-Need-Responsivity practices, such as (a) making service referrals based on the fit between youths' criminogenic needs and services, and (b) assigning levels of supervision based on youths' level of risk. There was a shift in attention to more evidence-based dynamic risk factors. These changes occurred regardless of which RNA tool was used.

PREDIKTIV VALIDITET- HUR BRA PREDICERAR SAVRY FRAMTIDA KRIMINALITET?

Hilterman, E. L., Nicholls, T. L., & van Nieuwenhuizen, C. (2014). Predictive validity of risk assessments in juvenile offenders: Comparing the SAVRY, PCL: YV, and YLS/CMI with unstructured clinical assessments. Assessment, 21(3), 324-339. https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191113498113

> This study examined the validity and reliability of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), and the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) in a sample of Spanish adolescents with a community sanction (N = 105). Self-reported delinquency with a follow-up period of 1 year was used as the outcome measure. The predictive validity of the three measures was compared with the unstructured judgment of the juvenile's probation officer and the self-appraisal of the juvenile. The three measures showed moderate effect sizes, ranging from area under the curve (AUC) = .75 (SAVRY) to AUC = .72 (PCL:YV), in predicting juvenile reoffending. The two unstructured judgments had no significant predictive validity whereas the SAVRY had significantly higher predictive validity compared with both unstructured judgments. Finally, SAVRY protective factor total scores and SAVRY summary risk ratings did not add incremental validity over SAVRY risk total scores.

Sijtsema, J. J., Kretschmer, T., & van Os, T. (2015). The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth in a large community sample of young adult males and females: The TRAILS study. Psychological assessment, 27(2), 669. https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/a0038520

> This study examined associations between the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY; Borum, Bartel, & Forth, 2002) risk and protective items, identified clusters of SAVRY items, and used these clusters to predict police contact and violence. SAVRY items were assessed in a community sample of adolescent boys and girls (N = 963, 46.5% boys) via self-, parent, and teacher reports at ages 11 and 13.5 as part of a longitudinal cohort study. Police contact and violence were assessed at age 19. Correlations between risk and protective items and police contact and violence were largely similar in boys and girls, though there were some differences with regard to outcome measure. Principal factor analysis on the SAVRY items yielded a 2-factor model, distinguishing between History of Violence/Dysregulation and Social Support factors.

Gammelgård, M., Koivisto, A. M., Eronen, M., & Kaltiala-Heino, R. (2015). Predictive validity of the structured assessment of violence risk in youth: A 4-year follow-up. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 25(3), 192-206. https:// DOI: 10.1002/cbm.1921

This study aimed to evaluate the long-term predictive validity of the SAVRY in adolescent psychiatry settings. After allowing for sex, age, psychiatric diagnosis and treatment setting, for example, conviction for a violent crime was over nine times more likely among those young people given high SAVRY summary risk ratings. **Conclusions:** The SAVRY is a valid and useful method for assessing both short-term and long-term risks of violent and non-violent crime by young people in psychiatric as well as criminal justice settings, adding to a traditional risk-centred assessment approach by also indicating where future preventive treatment efforts should be targeted.

Chu, C. M., Goh, M. L., & Chong, D. (2016). The predictive validity of SAVRY ratings for assessing youth offenders in Singapore: A comparison with YLS/CMI ratings. Criminal justice and behavior, 43(6), 793-810. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854815616842

Using a sample of 165 male young offenders (Mfollow-up = 4.54 years), results showed that the SAVRY Total Score and Summary Risk Rating, as well as YLS/CMI Total Score and Overall Risk Rating, predicted violent and general recidivism. SAVRY Protective Total Score was only significantly predictive of desistance from general recidivism, and did not show incremental predictive validity for violent and general recidivism over the SAVRY Total Score. Overall, the results suggest that the SAVRY is suited (to varying degrees) for assessing the risk of violent and general recidivism in young offenders within the Singaporean context, but might not be better than the YLS/CMI.

PREDIKTIV VALIDITET VID ADHD I KOMBINATION MED UPPFÖRANDESTÖRNING

Khanna, D., Shaw, J., Dolan, M., & Lennox, C. (2014). Does diagnosis affect the predictive accuracy of risk assessment tools for juvenile offenders: conduct disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Journal of Adolescence, 37(7), 1171-1179. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2014.08.008

The aim was to compare the accuracy of these tools to predict violent and non-violent re-offending in young people with co-morbid ADHD and Conduct Disorder and Conduct Disorder only. Results revealed no significant differences between the groups for re-offending. SAVRY factors had better predictive values than PCL:YV or YLS/CMI. Tools generally had better predictive values for the Conduct Disorder only group than the co-morbid group.

ÄR SAVRY KÄNSLIG NOG ATT UPPTÄCKA FÖRÄNDRING

Viljoen, J. L., Shaffer, C. S., Gray, A. L., & Douglas, K. S. (2017). Are adolescent risk assessment tools sensitive to change? A framework and examination of the SAVRY and the YLS/CMI. Law and human behavior, 41(3), 244. https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/lhb0000238

Research assistants conducted 509 risk assessments with 146 adolescents on probation (101 male, 45 female), who were assessed every 3 months over a 1-year period. Internal sensitivity (i.e., change over time) was partially supported in that a modest proportion of youth showed reliable changes over the 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-ups. External sensitivity (i.e., the association between change scores and reoffending) was also partially supported. In particular, 22% of the associations between change scores and any and violent reoffending were significant at a 6-month follow-up. However, only 1 change score (i.e., peer associations) remained significant after the Bonferroni correction was applied. Finally, relative sensitivity was not supported, as the SAVRY and YLS/CMI was not more dynamic than the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL: YV).

Hilterman, E. L., Bongers, I. L., Nicholls, T. L., & van Nieuwenhuizen, C. (2018). Supervision trajectories of male juvenile offenders: growth mixture modeling on SAVRY risk assessments. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 12, 1-15. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-018-0222-7

In line with the DLC theories this study shows that trajectories on criminogenic risk/needs can be heterogeneous and indicate distinct rates of change over time. The results of this study also may suggest a limited sensibility to measure change over time of SAVRY's risk and protective items.

UPPREPAD MÄTNING

Viljoen, J. L., Gray, A. L., Shaffer, C., Bhanwer, A., Tafreshi, D., & Douglas, K. S. (2017). Does reassessment of risk improve predictions? A framework and examination of the SAVRY and YLS/CMI. Psychological assessment, 29(9), 1096. https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/pas0000402

Contrary to the dynamic change hypothesis, changes in youth's risk total scores, compared to what is average for that youth, did not predict changes in reoffending. Finally, contrary to the familiarity hypothesis, reassessments were no more predictive than initial assessments, despite RAs' increased familiarity with youth.

BEHANDLINGSPLANERING

Nelson, R. J., & Vincent, G. M. (2018). Matching services to criminogenic needs following comprehensive risk assessment implementation in juvenile probation. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 45(8), 1136-1153. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818780923

Data were collected on 385 adolescent offenders across three probation departments following implementation of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk for Youth (SAVRY) and an RNR-related case planning policy. As expected, as risk levels of youth increased, probation departments assigned more services and addressed more criminogenic need areas in their case plans. Most case plans (86%) adhered to the policy to limit the number of needs addressed at one time.

Viljoen, J. L., Shaffer, C. S., Muir, N. M., Cochrane, D. M., & Brodersen, E. M. (2019). Improving case plans and interventions for adolescents on probation: The implementation of the SAVRY and a structured case planning form. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 46(1), 42-62. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818799379

..we examined whether the implementation of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) and a structured case planning form resulted in better case plans as compared with prior practices (i.e., a non-validated local tool and an unstructured plan). Our sample comprised 216 adolescents on probation who were matched via propensity scores. Adolescents in the SAVRY/Structured Plan condition had significantly better case plans than those in the pre implementation condition. Specifically, following implementation, adolescents' high need domains were more likely to be targeted in plans. Plans also scored higher on other quality indicators (e.g., level of detail). These improvements appeared to be due primarily to the structured plan rather than the SAVRY. Overall, our findings highlight that, just as structure can improve risk assessments, so too might structure improve case plans.

SAVRY SOM MÅTT PÅ BEHANDLINGSEFFEKT

Derbyshire, J. M., Tarrant, E., Fitter, R., & Gibson, R. A. (2019). Evaluating treatment outcomes for young people participating in a high-intensity therapeutic violence intervention in the English Youth Custody Service. Legal and criminological psychology, 24(1), 162-178. https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12142

Results SAVRY identified statistically significant reductions in individual-clinical and social-contextual scales, with large effect sizes. Statistically significant changes, with moderate effect sizes, were noted in self-report questionnaires

Viljoen, J. L., Jonnson, M. R., Cochrane, D. M., Vargen, L. M., & Vincent, G. M. (2019). Impact of risk assessment instruments on rates of pretrial detention, postconviction placements, and release: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Law and Human Behavior, 43(5), 397. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000344

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.

EFFEKT AV ATT IMPLEMENTERA SAVRY

Vincent, G. M., Guy, L. S., Gershenson, B. G., & McCabe, P. (2012). Does risk assessment make a difference? Results of implementing the SAVRY in juvenile probation. Behavioral sciences & the law, 30(4), 384-405. https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2014

The results indicated that placement rates dropped by 50%, use of maximum levels of supervision dropped by almost 30%, and use of community services decreased except for high-risk youths, but only after the SAVRY

was properly implemented. This shift towards more appropriate allocation of resources that are matched to risk level occurred without a significant increase in reoffending.

Viljoen, J. L., Shaffer, C. S., Muir, N. M., Cochrane, D. M., & Brodersen, E. M. (2019). Improving case plans and interventions for adolescents on probation: The implementation of the SAVRY and a structured case planning form. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 46(1), 42-62. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818799379

Adolescents in the SAVRY/Structured Plan condition had significantly better case plans than those in the pre-implementation condition. Specifically, following implementation, adolescents' high need domains were more likely to be targeted in plans. Plans also scored higher on other quality indicators (e.g., level of detail). These improvements appeared to be due primarily to the structured plan rather than the SAVRY. Overall, our findings highlight that, just as structure can improve risk assessments, so too might structure improve case plans.

Guy, L. S., Nelson, R. J., Fusco-Morin, S. L., & Vincent, G. M. (2014). What do juvenile probation officers think of using the SAVRY and YLS/CMI for case management, and do they use the instruments properly?. International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 13(3), 227-241. https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2014.939789

Juvenile probation officers (JPOs; n=71) in the United States were interviewed three and ten months after the SAVRY or YLS/CMI was implemented in their office. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were used to explore their experiences using the instruments and adherence to practice guidelines. JPOs typically perceived the instruments as being 'somewhat' or 'very' helpful for guiding their case planning decisions. A frequently cited barrier to using both instruments in practice related to the increased length of time it took to complete reports; yet, at the same time, some JPOs also acknowledged that use of the measures forced them to gather important information about the youth's background and current situation that proved useful. Most JPOs (77%, n=33 of 43) using the SAVRY expressed preference for a risk assessment model that emphasized use of appropriate professional discretion rather than a score-based approach. "Buy-in" for the instruments and the reported difficulties varied across sites.

ÅLDER

Childs, K. K., & Frick, P. J. (2016). Age differences in the structured assessment of violence risk in youth (SAVRY). International journal of forensic mental health, 15(3), 211-221. https://doi.org/10.1080/14999013.2016.1152618

We found that the SAVRY measured "risk" similarly across age (i.e., invariant latent structures) and that structured judgments of risk corresponded with the empirically-derived measure across both age groups.

KÖN

Gammelgård, M., Weizmann-Henelius, G., Koivisto, A. M., Eronen, M., & Kaltiala-Heino, R. (2012). Gender differences in violence risk profiles. The Journal of Forensic psychiatry & psychology, 23(1), 76-94. https://doi.org/10.1080/14789949.2011.639898

Risk profiles showed that boys in general had more high-risk ratings on items regarding criminal conduct, problem-solving and ADHD, whereas girls peaked on self-destructive behaviours. The significant differences were levelled out when focusing only on youth with a SAVRY summary risk rating indicating high risk for violent behaviour. Gender interaction analysis further implied that girls' risk items were strongly connected to past violent behaviour and lifetime stress, whereas violent outcome in boys was more strongly connected to anti-social behaviours.

ETNICITET

Vincent, G. M., Chapman, J., & Cook, N. E. (2011). Risk-needs assessment in juvenile justice: Predictive validity of the SAVRY, racial differences, and the contribution of needs factors. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 38(1), 42-62. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854810386000

Analyses were conducted to examine differential validity by race-ethnicity, the relative contribution of structured professional judgments of risk level, and the incremental validity of dynamic to static risk factors. Overall, the SAVRY total scores were significantly predictive of any type of reoffending with some variability across racial-ethnic groups.

GÄNGTILLHÖRIGHET

Chu, C. M., Daffern, M., Thomas, S., & Lim, J. Y. (2012). Violence risk and gang affiliation in youth offenders: A recidivism study. Psychology, Crime & Law, 18(3), 299-315. https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2010.481626

>This study explored the sociodemographic characteristics, risk and rate of criminal recidivism in a cohort of 165 male youth offenders in Singapore, of which 58 were gang-affiliated. Multivariate analyses revealed that gang-affiliated youth offenders were significantly more likely to have histories of substance use, weapon use and violence than nongang-affiliated youth offenders. Gang-affiliated offenders also scored higher on measures of risk for recidivism (SAVRY and YLS/CMI), and engaged in violent and other criminal behaviors more frequently during follow-up

Hilterman, E. L., Bongers, I., Nicholls, T. L., & Van Nieuwenhuizen, C. (2016). Identifying gender specific risk/need areas for male and female juvenile offenders: Factor analyses with the Structured Assessment of Violence https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/lhb0000158

>In this study, exploratory factor analyses (EFA) on a construction sample of male (n = 3,130) and female (n = 466) juvenile offenders were used to aggregate the 30 items of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) into empirically based risk/need factors and explore differences between genders. In both the construction sample and the validation sample, 5 factors were identified: (a) Antisocial behavior; (b) Family functioning; (c) Personality traits; (d) Social support; and (e) Treatability. The male and female models were significantly different and the internal consistency of the factors was good, both in the construction sample and the validation sample. Clustering risk/need items for male and female juvenile offenders into meaningful factors may guide clinicians in the identification of gender-specific treatment interventions.

SEX OFFENDERS

Hempel, I., Buck, N., Cima, M., & Van Marle, H. (2013). Review of risk assessment instruments for juvenile sex offenders: What is next?. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 57(2), 208-228. https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X11428315

>Through a systematic search, 19 studies were reviewed. Studies showed differences in the predictive accuracies for general, violent, and sexual recidivism, and none of the instruments showed unequivocal positive results in predicting future offending. Not unexpectedly, the accuracy of the SAVRY and PCL:YV appeared to be weaker for sexual recidivism compared with specialized tools such as the J-SOAP-II or the ERASOR. Because of the rapid development of juveniles, it is questionable to impose long-term restrictions based on a risk assessment only. New challenges in improving risk assessment are discussed.

FETAL ALKOHOL SYNDROME

McLachlan, K., Gray, A. L., Roesch, R., Douglas, K. S., & Viljoen, J. L. (2018). An evaluation of the predictive validity of the SAVRY and YLS/CMI in justice-involved youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. Psychological assessment, 30(12), 1640. https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/pas0000612

>This study provides preliminary support for the use of youth risk assessment instruments (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth and Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory) in justice-involved youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD). Risk predictions did not differ between youth with and without the disability, though youth with FASD were rated as higher risk across most domain, total, and categorical risk ratings, relative to comparison youth, underscoring a high level of risk and intervention need in this population.