The Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest (AASI)
This screening instrument measures visual reaction time of sexual interest, along with a thorough, self-report questionnaire assessing interests, behaviors, and paraphilia on a computer laptop program. The Abel Screen only measures interest, not behavior, of the individual. One-hundred-sixty (160) pictures feature pictures of clothed individuals that range from preschoolers to adults. The scoring is based on the length of time that the individual spends looking at a certain picture or groups of pictures and scores that program from 1 (highly disgusting) to 7 (highly arousing). This instrument has been administered to individuals who have been informed of how the instrument works; and, those individuals have attempted to manipulate the results. The results have been the same. This instrument may be used with adult and juvenile sex offenders.

Penile Plethysmography
This instrument is a psychophysiological technique used to assess sexual interests. The penile plethysmograph is attached to the circumference of the penis and the participant is shown a variety of suggestive and pornographic materials. This instrument measures arousal to the material. This is an assessment tool and not a criminal investigative tool, such as the polygraph. This instrument can be “faked” and it is best utilized with individuals who are motivated to participate in the assessment. This instrument may be used with adult and juvenile sex offenders.

Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL) – Revised
This assessment tool combines information from a semi-structured interview with file-based information and is completed by the professional based on criteria from the history provided by the participant. This assessment is designed to measure psychopathology based on items including grandiose sense of self-worth, lack of remorse, pathological lying, and criminal versatility and violating any conditions of release. There is a youth version of this instrument (PCL-YV).

Clinical Polygraph
Some assessors use the clinical polygraph at the point of disclosure in order to help break through the level of denial. Others use it as a maintenance tool in order to measure whether individuals are maintaining through treatment. The clinical polygraph is viewed as an instrument that throws a net out to capture additional information. The validity of this instrument has been strongly questioned in use with sex offenders. This assessment tool may be used with adult and juvenile sex offenders, but assessors are cautioned not to use this instrument with juveniles under 13-years-of-age, children suffering from ADHD, or individuals who are experiencing extreme mental health issues or intense denial.
Assessment Tools and Objective Measures of Alleged Sex Offenders (cont’d)

Minnesotan Sex Offender Screening Tool – Revised (MnSOST – R)

This 21-item instrument identifies the most violent offenders and those offenders who are most likely to re-offend. The assessor rates the offender on a scale from 1 (least dangerous) to 10 (most dangerous) on each of the 21 items based upon review of the offender's entire case file. This screening tool was designed for use with adult, male incarcerated sex offenders. As such, its use is not recommended for any other types of sex offender.

STATIC – 99

This assessment tool is a 10-item prediction scale that measures static (unchangeable) factors, such as offense history and childhood family factors that correlate with sexual recidivism rates in adult males. This creates a baseline of risk, which can influence treatment and supervision of sex offenders in order to reduce the risk of sexual recidivism. The assessor may score this measure upon review of the offender’s case file so that an interview with the offender is not necessary to complete this measure. A score of 6 is considered high-risk, but it is possible for an offender to score higher than 6. This assessment tool only demonstrates moderate predictive accuracy and does not address all risk factors pertaining to sexual offenders; therefore, assessors must consider additional factors that influence risk in either direction, such as an offender’s intention further to harm his victim if provided the opportunity. Static factors tend more to identify risk of recidivism, as their sensitivity to change in treatment might be limited. This screening tool may be used with adult male sex offenders.

Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol
(J-SOAP) – II

This 28-item measure is used to facilitate risk assessment and risk management. This assessment tool may be useful for informing and guiding treatment and risk management decisions. This instrument is designed for use with juveniles ranging in age from 12-to-18-years-old. Each item is scored on a scale from 0 (absence of risk factor) to 2 (clear presence of risk factor) and the scores should be based on information obtained from an interview with the offender and review of his case file; if information is unavailable or unclear, the item should be scored as low risk. This measure contains four (4) scales that assess sexual drive preoccupation, impulsive/antisocial behavior, intervention, and community stability/adjustment. The level of risk drives the steps to manage the risk; whether the risk is high, moderate, or low, it is addressed in safety plans with supervision as a means for the offender to avoid high-risk situations. This screening tool may be used with juvenile sex offenders.

STABLE 2007

The STABLE-2007 is a 13-item risk assessment tool divided into five (5) sections that can be utilized to assist for evaluating risk assessment for adult males. The five (5) sections include; significant social influences, intimacy deficits, general self-regulation, sexual self-regulation, and co-operation with supervision. The STABLE-2007 is scored based on all available information, both historical and recent information. This instrument establishes base line functioning of the alleged sexual offender within the past year and the next year.