THEORETICAL REVIEW ON THE RELIABILITY AND PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF IGI-J

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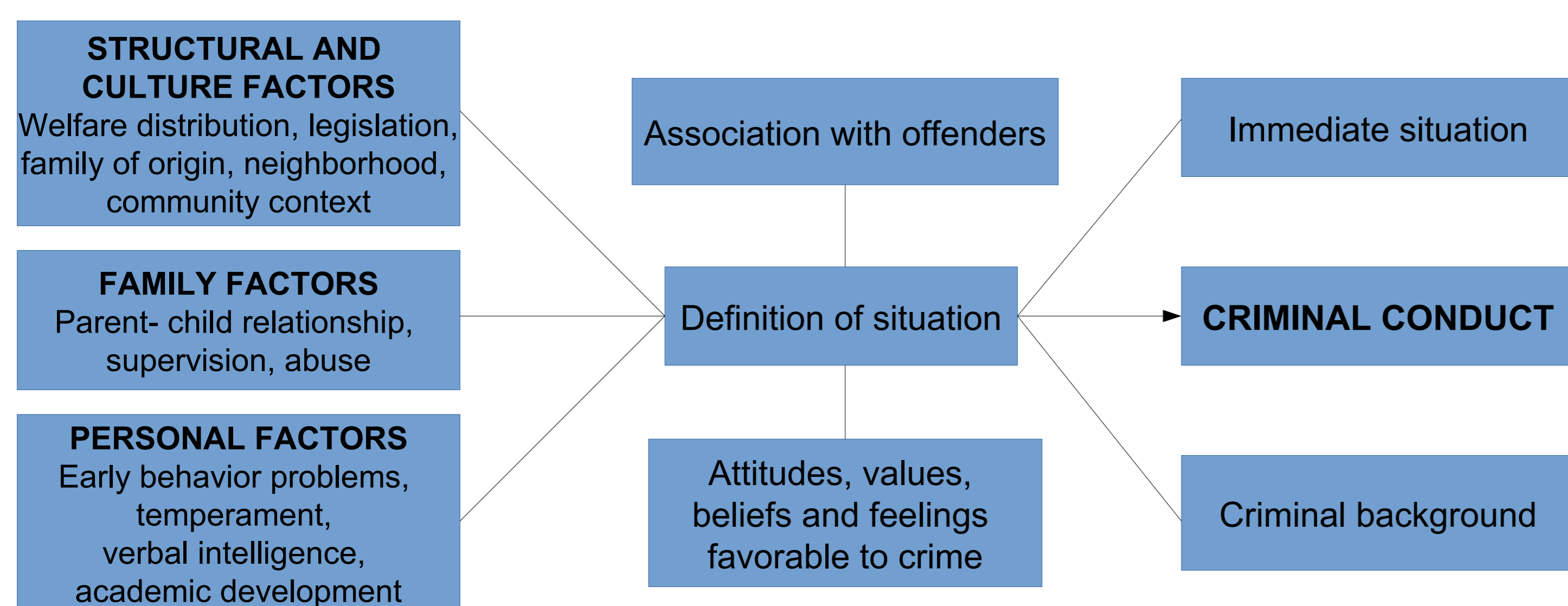
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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to review the reliability and predictive validity of IGI-J. For this purpose, we have searched in different databases. This search has concluded in a good reliability and predictive validity of the inventory, in spite of its reduction when it is discriminated by gender, race, drug offenders and sex offenders.

INTRODUCTION

The present work deals with the Inventory for Management and Intervention for young people (IGI-J) and its Anglo-Saxon version (Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory) of Hoge and Andrews (2003). These inventories are tools with which to assess which are the specific risk factors of the young person and which personal and environmental needs can be met, and have their origin in the Level of Service Inventory-Revised scale (LSI-R; Andrews and Bonta, 1995).

The theoretical framework that supports the IGI-J is the model of criminal behavior of Andrews and Bonta (2006). According to this model, the delinquent behavior of young people is based on a complex network of personal and environmental variables that are interrelated with each other.

Andrews and Bonta (2006) defend the existence of two groups of factors associated with criminal behavior, static factors and dynamic factors.
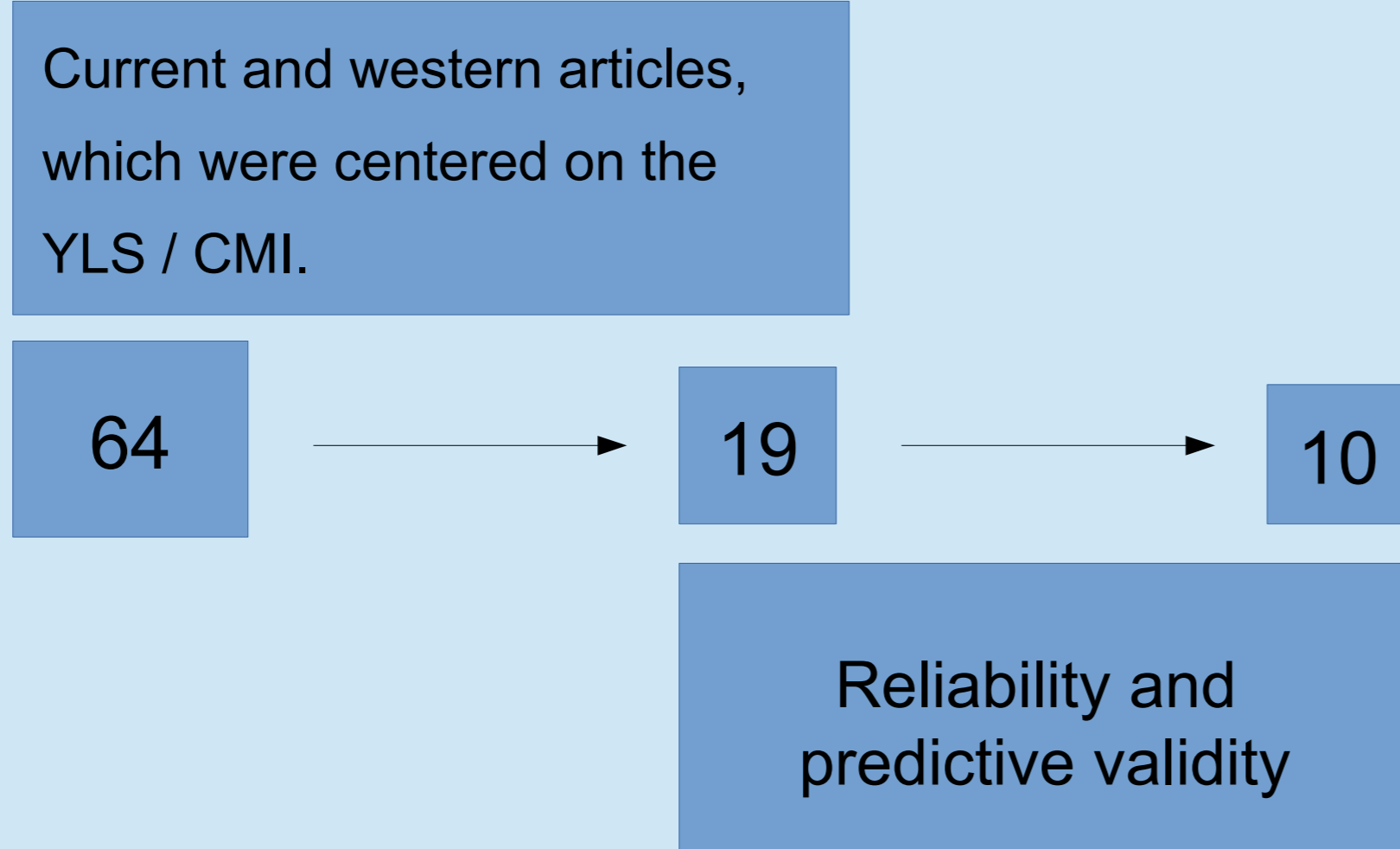

METHOD

The search for information was carried out in different bibliographical sources such as PubMed, Psycarticles, PubPsych, PsycNet, Dialnet, introducing the following search criteria:

- IGI-J
- YLS/CMI
- youth level case of service
- inventario para la gestión e intervención con jóvenes
- Years (2000 – present)

Database	Revised	Selected
PubMed	25	7
PsycArticles	11	6
PubPsych	11	3
Psycnet	12	1
Dialnet	5	2
Total	64	19

Current and western articles, which were centered on the YLS / CMI.

64 → 19 → 10

Reliability and predictive validity

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this bibliographic review has been to verify the results of both reliability and validity of the inventory for the management and intervention of young people (IGI-J, YLS / CMI).

It is possible to conclude the very good reliability of the inventory both in internal consistency and in intraclass consistency, reaching very high values.

We can also affirm the good and adequate predictive capacity of the IGI-J (YLS / CMI), since in all the reviewed studies it obtains good predictive validity with scores above 0.5 in the ROC curves. However, as we have seen in the results, this predictive capacity suffers a decrease when it comes to discriminating the recidivism between gender, in a racial way, in young drug offenders and in sex offenders.

In areas where such discrimination is required, the use of more specific tools is recommended to avoid this loss of predictive power and thus be able to better manage the available resources.

REFERENCES

Garrido V., López E. & Galvis M.J. (2017). Predicción de la reincidencia con delincuentes juveniles: Adaptación del IGI-J, *Revista sobre la infancia y la adolescencia*, 12, 30-41.

Cuervo, K., & Villanueva, L. (2017). Prediction of recidivism with the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (Reduced Version) in a sample of young Spanish offenders. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 00, 1-19.

Perrault, R. T., Vincent, G. M., & Guy, L. S. (2017). Are risk assessments racially biased?: Field study of the SAVRY and YLS/CMI in probation. *Psychological assessment*, 29(6), 664.

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Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2006). The psychology of criminal conduct (4th ed.). Cincinnati: Anderson.

RESULTS

ARTICLE	AUTHOR/S	SAMPLE	RELIABILITY	PREDICTIVE VALIDITY
GENERAL				
Predicción de la reincidencia con delincuentes juveniles: Adaptación del IGI-J, *Revista sobre la infancia y la adolescencia*.	Garrido V., López E. & Galvis M.J. (2017)	**258 youth offenders, (230 male, 28 female)** Age range: 14-21 years	**Cronbach Alpha:** 0,904	ROC: **AUC of 0,717**
Evaluación de las características delictivas de menores infractores de la comunidad de Madrid y su influencia en la planificación del tratamiento, *Psicopatología Clínica Legal y Forense*.	Graña J.L., Garrido V. & González L. (2007)	**208 juveniles, (173 male, 35 female)** Age range: 14-18 years	**Cronbach Alpha:** 0,88	ROC: **AUC of 0,717**
Predictive Validity of Risk Assessments in Juvenile Offenders: Comparing the SAVRY, PCL:YV, and YLS/CMI With Unstructured Clinical Assessments, *Assessment*.	Hilterman L.B., Nicholls T.L. & van Nieuwenhuizen C. (2014)	**105 youth (86 male, 19 female)** Average age: 18,4 years	ICC: 0,90	ROC: **AUC of 0,73**
A Comparative Study of Adolescent Risk Assessment Instruments Predictive and Incremental Validity, *Assessment*.	L.Welsh J., Schmidt F., McKinnon L., Chattha H.K. & Meyers J.R. (2008)	**105 youth (38 female, 67 male)** Age range: 12-17,8 Average age: 14,6 years	ICC: 0,72 Cronbach Alpha: 0,74	ROC: **AUC of 0,60 p>0.05**
Predicción de la reincidencia con delincuentes juveniles: un estudio longitudinal, *Revista Española de Investigación Criminológica*.	Martín, E. L., Genovés, V. J. G., García, J. J. L., Latorre, M. J. L., & Doménech, M. J. G. (2016)	**258 youth offenders (230 male, 28 female)** Age range: 14-21 years	**Cronbach Alpha:** 0,90	ROC: **AUC of 0,647**
Prediction of Recidivism With the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (Reduced Version) in a Sample of Young Spanish Offenders, *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.	Cuervo K. & Villanueva L. (2017)	**382 juveniles (311 male, 71 female)** Age range: 14.27-17.99 years	**Cronbach Alpha:** 0,81	ROC: **AUC of 0,775**
RACIAL				
Are Risk Assessments Racially Biased?: Field Study of the SAVRY and YLS/CMI in Probation, *Psychological Assessment*.	Perrault T. R., Vincent M.G. & Guy L. S. (2017)	**359 youth (266 male,93 female) (232 white, 127 black)** Average age: 15.52 years	ICC: 0,84	ROC: **AUC white: 0,64** **AUC black: 0,74**
GENDER				
The differential predictive validity of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory: the role of gender, *Psychology, Crime & Law*	Anderson V. R., Davidson II W. S., Barnes A. R., Campbell C. A., Petersen J. L. & Onifade E. (2016)	**1720 youth (453 female, 1267 male)** Age is not especified	ICC: 0,899	ROC: **AUC males: 0.623** **AUC females: 0.565**
SEX OFFENDERS				
Sex Offender Registration and Recidivism Risk in Juvenile Sexual Offenders, *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*	Caldwell M. F., Dickinson D.C. & B. A. (2009)	**172 youth sexual offenders** Average age: 17,9 years	ICC: 0,97	ROC: **AUC any offense: 0.657** **AUC sexual offense: 0,618**
DRUG OFFENDERS				
Youth Drug Offenders: An Examination of Criminogenic Risk and Juvenile Recidivism, *Corrections. Author manuscript*.	Papp J., Campbell C., Onifade E., Anderson V., Davidson W. & Foster D. (2016)	**1,647 youth offenders** Age range: 9-18 years Average age: 14,76 years	Cronbach Alpha range (items): 0.61-0.76	ROC: **AUC nondrug offenders: 0,594** **AUC drug offenders: 0,619**