

Running head: PARENTING, CU TRAITS AND CRIMINAL VERSATILITY IN PIJ-ADOLESCENTS

**The Relationships between Adverse Parenting, Callous-unemotional Traits,  
Criminal Orientation and Criminal Versatility in Serious Delinquent Male  
Juveniles in the Netherlands**

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## Abstract

The top 5% most serious delinquent juveniles (PIJ-adolescents) in the Netherlands forms a complex group with serious problems in various areas. A large percentage of PIJ-adolescents is found to continue committing offenses even after several years of intensive treatment.

Therefore, the purpose of the current study was extending knowledge on possible causes and risk factors for the serious and chronic delinquent behavior PIJ-adolescents are involved in.

This study specifically focused on the associations between adverse parenting, callous-unemotional (CU) traits, criminal orientation and criminal versatility in PIJ-adolescents.

Using the Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ), 116 case files of adolescents sentenced under a PIJ-order between 2007 and 2014 were analyzed. PIJ-adolescents were found to show high levels of adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility. Results showed that adverse parenting and levels of CU traits were not significantly related in PIJ-adolescents. In addition, levels of CU traits were also not found to be significantly related to PIJ-adolescents' levels of criminal versatility, although a trend was seen. A possible explanation for the fact that associations were not found, could be the presence of a 'ceiling effect'. In the current study, PIJ-adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment was found to be related to their level of criminal versatility. PIJ-adolescents who were strongly orientated on the criminal environment showed higher levels of criminal versatility, probably due to the fact that peers play an important role in promoting versatile offending. Limitations of the current research and recommendations for future research are discussed.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Juvenile delinquency and the PIJ-order

During adolescence, major changes occur in youth's cognitive and emotional skills (Crone, 2008). As a result, adolescents start experimenting and try out new behavior (Steinberg, 2007). Adolescents start to experiment with various types of risk behaviors, including antisocial behavior and in some cases adolescents even start to commit serious crimes. This results in an increasing prevalence of criminal behavior in adolescence. After the teenage years, the rate of people involved in criminality decreases again. This phenomenon is also referred to as the age-crime curve (Farrington, 1986; Van der Laan & Goudriaan, 2016). Because of the high prevalence of criminal behavior in adolescence, reducing youth criminality is an important theme for the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice (Van der Laan & Blom, 2011).

Adolescent criminal offenders can be sanctioned in several ways in the Netherlands. The nature of the sanction imposed to criminal adolescents depends on the severity of the offense(s) committed (Van der Laan & Blom, 2011). The most severe measure in the Dutch juvenile criminal justice system is the PIJ-order, which stands for Placement in an Institution for Juveniles. The top 5% most serious juvenile delinquents in the Netherlands is placed under this mandatory treatment order. The main goals of the PIJ-order are treatment and (re-) education of the juvenile. In addition, the PIJ-order contributes to the protection of the society. The PIJ-order is meant for serious delinquent juveniles between 12 and 18 years old and since the introduction of the Dutch adolescent criminal law in 2014, the PIJ-order can also be applied to young adults from 18 to 23 years with an inadequate personal development (Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, 2014).

The criteria to apply a PIJ-order are (1) having any psychopathology, (2) having committed at least one severe offense, (3) risk for recidivism and (4) assessment by a psychiatrist and a psychologist with the conclusion that treatment is in the best interest of either the development of the juvenile as protection of the society. The minimum duration of the PIJ-order is 3 years, after which it can be extended up to 7 years. The last year of the PIJ-order is on probation. In the case the adolescent still poses a threat to society at the end of the maximum period, the PIJ-order can be converted into adult detention in a hospital (TBS) (Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, 2014). Appendix A contains the complete text of law of article 77s of the Dutch criminal code in which the criteria for applying a PIJ-order are described.

In recent years, the number of initiated PIJ-orders decreased. In 2012, the PIJ-order was applied 91 times. In 2013, a strong decline set in, around 50 adolescents were sentenced under a PIJ-order in that year. In 2014 this number was about the same. A slight increase was seen in 2015, 61 adolescents were sentenced under a PIJ-order then. However, in 2016 the number of initiated PIJ-orders was back at the level of 2013 and 2014, the PIJ-order was applied 48 times in that year (Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen, 2017).

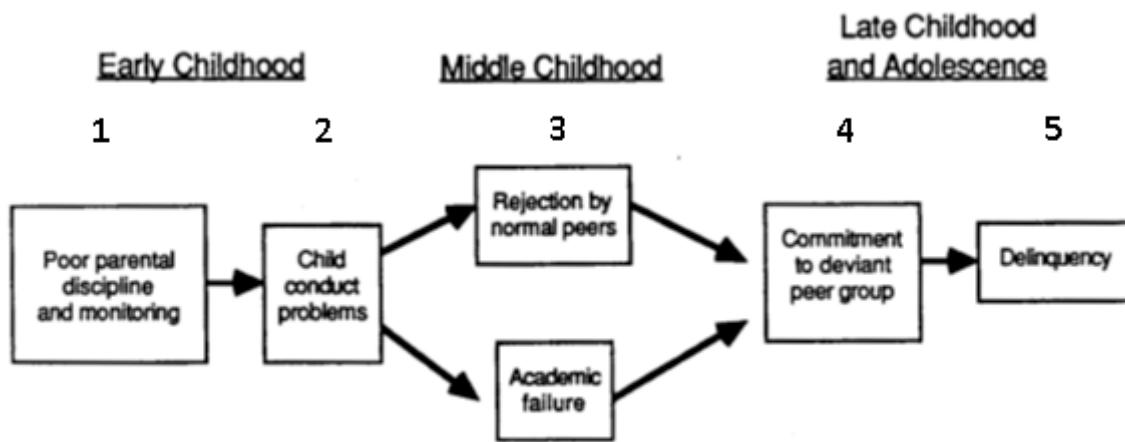
Brand, a'Campo and Van den Hurk (2013) studied the backgrounds and characteristics of adolescents to whom a PIJ-order has been imposed (from now on called PIJ-adolescents) between 1995 and 2010. Their research report showed that PIJ-adolescents were characterized by serious problems in various areas. PIJ-adolescents almost all had a history of violent- and other offenses and most of them started delinquency in early adolescence. Furthermore, in many cases the environment in which PIJ-adolescents grew up was very problematic. With regard to personal factors, PIJ-adolescents showed multiple problems with empathy and conscience, impulse control and social/relational skills. Besides, a significant part of the PIJ-adolescents seemed to be developing in the direction of a cluster B personality disorder. Other psychiatric problems, such as substance abuse and ADHD also were found to occur regularly among PIJ-adolescents. Relating to cognitive functions, compared to the general population, the average IQ of PIJ-adolescents was found to be significantly lower.

In addition to research on the backgrounds and characteristics of PIJ-adolescents, Mulder (2010) studied rates of recidivism among PIJ-adolescents. The results of this study showed that 80% of the adolescents who completed a PIJ-order committed another offense within approximately six years. On the basis of the above mentioned studies, it can be concluded that PIJ-adolescents form a complex group which continues committing offenses even after several years of intensive treatment. Because of this it is important to acquire more insight in the possible causes and risk factors for the serious and chronic criminal behavior PIJ-adolescents are involved in.

## **1.2 Parenting and delinquency**

There is a long history of studies that have tried to identify risk factors for the development of antisocial behavior and delinquency in adolescence. Patterson, DeBaryshe and Ramsey (1990) for example developed a model which includes a sequence of risk factors for antisocial behavior (see figure 1). According to this developmental model, the first step to delinquency is that poor parental discipline and monitoring lead to conduct problems in early childhood. As a second step, child conduct problems cause rejection by normal peers and

academic failure in middle childhood. The third step of the model suggests that being rejected by normal peers and failing at school increases the risk an adolescent gets involved in a deviant peer group. It is assumed that following the steps of this developmental model of antisocial behavior puts children at high risk for engaging in chronic delinquent behavior in adolescence.



*Figure 1.* Developmental model of antisocial behavior (Patterson, DeBarshe & Ramsey, 1990)

The model of Patterson and colleagues (1990) points out that the development of delinquency starts with inadequate parenting. Parenting is generally defined and measured in different ways: positive vs. negative, authoritarian vs. permissive, inconsistent vs. consistent, good role model vs. bad role model, warm emotional support vs. cold being there vs. often absent, etcetera. In recent years, much research has been done on the relationship between parenting and delinquency. For example, Hoeve and colleagues (2009) studied whether different dimensions of negative parenting were related to delinquency. All dimensions investigated in their meta-analysis were found to be associated with delinquency. A relatively strong positive link was found between psychological parental control and delinquent behavior. Furthermore, negative aspects of parental support such as neglect, hostility and rejection and poor parental monitoring were also found to be linked to higher rates of delinquency. In a more recent meta-analysis of Pinquart (2017) evidence was found for a link between inadequate parenting and externalizing behavior in children and adolescents as well. Results showed that particularly harsh control and psychological control were related to increased levels of externalizing behavior. Furthermore, authoritarian, permissive and

neglectful parenting were also found to be associated with higher levels of externalizing behavior.

During the past years, associations between other aspects of parenting and antisocial behavior also have been studied. For example, Robertson, Baird-Thomas and Stein (2008) studied the association between different adverse family characteristics and various types of problem behaviors in incarcerated juveniles. More than half of the incarcerated juveniles in their study reported alcohol or drug problems in their family and almost two thirds of them had a sibling or a parent with a criminal history. Parental monitoring was negatively predicted by family alcohol/other drug abuse and family criminal history. Thereby, rates of forced sexual contact and maltreatment were higher among incarcerated juveniles than among the general population. In this study family alcohol/other drug abuse and family criminal history predicted physical maltreatment and parental monitoring, which in turn predicted delinquency.

The association between a problematic parenting situation and delinquency in adolescence was supported in various studies. Results suggest that parental incarceration predicts adolescent involvement in criminality (Aaron & Dallaire, 2010; Murray, Loeber & Pardini, 2012; Porter & King, 2015). Furthermore, evidence suggests that a link between experiencing a parental divorce and adolescent delinquency exists (Burt, Barnes, McGue, & Iacono, 2008). Thereby, having a father with antisocial personality disorder has been found to be a risk factor for showing more aggressive and delinquent behavior in adolescence (Barnow, Ulrich, Grabe, Freyberger, & Spitzer, 2007). Finally, adolescents who have been maltreated in childhood are at higher risk to get involved in criminality (Logan-Greene & Jones, 2015; Mersky & Reynolds, 2007).

Research in a representative PIJ-population showed that PIJ-adolescents also experienced various problems in their parenting situation. Brand and Van Heerde (2004, 2010) used the Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ) to measure parenting characteristics in PIJ-adolescents. Table 1 shows an overview of the mean scores of PIJ-adolescents on a number of parenting items of the FPJ. The mean scores could vary between 0-2. The minimum score of 0 meant that few problems were reported with respect to an item, whereas the maximum score of 2 represented serious problems on an item. For example, if an adolescent scored 2 on the item *08 – Presence of the parents*, this meant that both his parents/caregivers were physically absent for a long time or both his parents/caregivers showed chronic emotional neglect. A comprehensive description of the other parenting items of the FPJ can be found in the scoring protocol in appendix B. The FPJ was never scored in adolescents outside judicial settings,

because comprehensive files about this group usually are not available. However, it is assumed that adolescents outside judicial settings on average will score between 0 and 0.25 on most items of the FPJ (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010). It can be seen that, compared to adolescents outside judicial settings, PIJ-adolescents show serious problems in their parenting situation.

Table 1

*Mean scores of a representative PIJ-population on a number of items of the FPJ which measure different adverse parenting characteristics (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010).*

FPJ-item	N	Mean
08 – Presence of the parents	1173	1.00
11 – Consistency of parenting	1158	1.36
14 – Parental criminal history	1150	0.64
15 – Parental maltreatment	897	0.68
18 – Domestic violence	984	0.65
20 – Abnormal family situation	947	0.48
23 – Parental alcohol/drug abuse	1038	0.47
24 – Parental psychiatric problems	992	0.39

*Note.* The scores could vary between 0-2 and is assumed that adolescents outside judicial settings on average will score between 0 and 0.25 on most items of the FPJ (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010).

### 1.3 Callous-unemotional (CU) traits and delinquency

The studies mentioned in paragraph 1.2 indicate that adverse parenting is an important risk factor for developing delinquency. However, nowadays both nature and nurture are seen as causal factors of antisocial behavior and delinquency. Evidence suggests that genetic and environmental factors interact to predict antisocial behavior in individuals (Fox, 2017; Moffit, 2005). Individuals with certain genes are believed to be more susceptible to the negative effects of adverse parenting than individuals without these genes (Belsky, Bakermans-Kranenburg, Van IJzendoorn, 2007). Thereby, personality factors are also found to contribute to the development of serious antisocial behavior. Personality traits that are often associated with delinquency are callous-unemotional (CU) traits. Evidence suggests that CU traits can predict serious and persistent involvement in the justice system (Pardini & Fite, 2010). CU traits are characterized by lack of guilt, lack of empathy and the callous use of others for one's own gain (Frick & White, 2008). Increased levels of CU traits are believed to correspond to

failures in the normal development of conscience and children with high levels of CU traits have been found to show higher levels of conduct problems, proactive aggression and self-reported delinquency (Frick, Cornell, Barry, Bodin & Dane, 2003). In the latest version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM 5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013), CU traits have been added as a specifier for the diagnosis of conduct disorder. A child or adolescent is qualified for the specifier ‘with limited prosocial emotions’, if he or she meets at least two of the following criteria: lack of remorse or guilt, a callous-lack of empathy, a lack of concern about important activities, and a shallow or deficient affect.

Frick (2009) proposed that the overall construct of CU traits could be best explained by problems in guilt and empathy. Moreover, measures of CU traits were proved to be strongly correlated with measures of guilt, remorse and other measures of empathy (Pardini & Byrd, 2012). A lack of empathy thus is believed to be one of the core components of CU traits. Empathy is a multidimensional concept that can be interpreted in different ways. According to the definition of De Kemp, Overbeek, De Wied, Engels and Scholte (2007) empathy can be divided in a cognitive and an affective component: “the affective [or emotional] component of empathy involves the vicarious experience of emotions consistent with those of others. The cognitive component involves understanding another’s feeling whether by means of simple associations or more complex perspective taking processes. (p. 6)”. In short, the ability to understand another’s emotional state is a cognitive process, while the ability to share another’s emotional state is an affective capacity.

Several studies examined the association between empathy and different types of antisocial behavior. For example, Jolliffe and Farrington (2004) investigated the relationship between cognitive and affective empathy and delinquency. Results of their meta-analysis showed that low cognitive empathy was strongly associated with delinquency. For the relationship between low affective empathy and delinquency, the effect size was small. Van Langen, Wissink, Van Vught, Van der Stouwe and Stams (2014) extended the meta-analysis of Jolliffe and Farrington (2004) with more recent studies and found the same results. However, there is also some evidence that the affective component instead of the cognitive component of empathy is stronger related to antisocial behavior (Jolliffe & Farrington, 2007, 2011; Shechtman, 2002).

Whereas a lack of empathy has been found to be related to delinquency, this also applies for another core component of CU traits: a defective conscience. According to Le Sage (2006) psychiatrists and psychologists diagnosed a defective conscience when adolescents did not show compassion or feelings of guilt and shame with respect to the

offense. A previous study of Le Sage (2004) showed that a psychologist and/or psychiatrist reported a defective conscience in 75 of 100 juvenile delinquents. Furthermore, results of a meta-analysis showed that juvenile delinquents had significant lower levels of moral judgement compared to their non-delinquent peers (Stams et al., 2006).

Besides research on the relationship between the core components of CU traits and delinquency, also much research has been done on the etiology of CU traits. Scientists found that children and adolescents who experienced lower levels of parental warmth (i.e. lower levels of positive parenting behavior) showed higher levels of CU traits. This meant that children who experienced lower levels of parental warmth were probably at higher risk to develop CU traits than children who experienced higher levels of parental warmth (Kimonis, Cross, Howard, & Donoghue, 2013; Waller et al., 2014). Evidence of a study of Barker, Oliver, Viding, Salekin and Maughan (2011) showed that children with a combination of CU traits and conduct problems experienced higher levels of maternal psychopathology, harsh parenting (i.e. negative parenting behaviors) and low parental warmth compared to children without CU traits and conduct problems. Furthermore, children with both CU traits and conduct problems had experienced higher levels of maternal psychopathology, harsh parenting, partner cruelty towards mother and more often had a mother that reported that she not enjoyed her child in comparison with children with conduct problems alone. A study summarizing various recent studies on CU traits also showed that both positive and negative parenting behaviors possibly play a role in the development of early callous behavior (Waller et al., 2017). The above mentioned studies indicate that low levels of positive parenting and high levels of negative parenting are risk factors for developing CU traits and conduct problems.

#### **1.4 Parenting, callous-unemotional traits and antisocial behavior**

CU traits were found to be related to antisocial behavior and delinquency and in addition, there is some evidence that parenting could play a role in the development of CU traits. Relationships between these three variables also have been investigated in several studies. For example, Van der Graaff, Branje, De Wied and Meeus (2012) studied the role of affective empathy in the association between parental support and aggressive and delinquent behavior in adolescents. They found that adolescents' affective empathy moderated the relationship between perceived parental support and aggressive and delinquent behavior. This meant that the strength and direction of the relationship between perceived parental support and aggressive/delinquent behavior varied depending on adolescents' level of affective

empathy. In adolescents high in affective empathy, high levels of perceived parental support were associated with low levels of aggression and delinquency. On the other hand, in adolescents low in affective empathy, high levels of perceived parental support were associated with high levels of aggression and delinquency. Main effects of affective empathy and perceived parental support on aggression and delinquency were not found in this study.

Miller, Johnston and Pasalich (2014) examined a similar model for the relationship between positive parenting, empathy and conduct problems. Their study showed that child empathy also was a moderator on the relationship between positive parenting and child conduct problems. In contrast to the findings of Van der Graaff et al. (2012), results of this study showed that the strength of the negative association between positive parenting and conduct problems decreased with higher levels of child empathy. This meant that children low in empathy were more susceptible to parental support than children high in empathy. Negative parenting was found to be positively related to child conduct problems in this study. Thereby, this association was stronger in adolescents with high levels of empathy.

In summary, the results of the studies of Van der Graaff et al. (2012) and Miller et al. (2014) provided mixed findings about the relationships between positive parenting, empathy and antisocial behavior. Although, results of both studies suggested that adolescents' extent of empathy affected their susceptibility to parental support. Both studies examined the influence of empathy on the relationship between positive parenting and antisocial behavior. Direct relationships between parenting and empathy and empathy and antisocial behavior were not investigated in these studies.

Zhou and colleagues (2002) did examine these relationships and found that empathy was a mediator on the relationship between positive parenting and children's externalizing problems. A mediator variable explains the mechanism by which a given effect occurs. An independent variable influences the mediator variable, which in turn influences the dependent variable (Baron & Kenny, 1986). According to the results of Zhou et al. (2002), parental positive expressivity predicted children's level of empathy in a positive way, which in turn negatively predicted children's externalizing problems. A direct relationship between parental positive expressivity and children's externalizing problems was found to exist as well in this study.

A similar link between parenting, empathy and antisocial behavior was found by Schaffer, Clark and Jeglic (2009). Schaffer and colleagues found evidence for a model in which empathy was a mediator on the relationship between maternal permissive parenting and antisocial behavior. Results of the study of Schaffer and colleagues (2009) suggested that a

maternal permissive parenting style was directly related to antisocial behavior, but was also indirectly related to antisocial behavior through its effect on empathy. The positive relationship was found to exist for both cognitive and affective empathy, although the association with affective empathy was strongest. The hypothesis that an authoritarian maternal parenting style was related to low levels of empathy and the development of antisocial behavior was not supported in this study. Results of the study of Schaffer and colleagues (2009) thus indicated that particularly permissive parenting is a risk factor for developing empathy problems.

### **1.5 The current study**

To achieve the goal of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, reducing youth criminality, it is important to acquire more insight in possible causes and risk factors for the serious criminal behavior PIJ-adolescents are involved in. Extending knowledge possibly could help in developing more effective treatments for specific issues of different PIJ-adolescents, such as high levels of CU traits. The general aim of the current study therefore was acquiring more knowledge about characteristics of PIJ-adolescents. The current study specifically focused on CU traits and its relationship with adverse parenting and criminal versatility.

Examining CU traits in PIJ-adolescents was relevant for various reasons. For example, evidence suggested that CU traits predict serious and persistent involvement in the juvenile justice system (Frick et al., 2003; Pardini & Fite, 2010). In addition, a study of Frick, Ray, Thornton and Kahn (2014) showed that adolescents with elevated CU levels showed poorer treatment outcomes for antisocial behavior than adolescents without elevated CU levels. Taken into account that Mulder's (2010) research showed that a large percentage of PIJ-adolescents continued committing crimes after completing the mandatory treatment order, it was of interest to examine the presence of CU traits in PIJ-adolescents. Delinquent adolescents with CU traits probably need another form of treatment than delinquent adolescents without these personality traits. Since several empirical studies have shown that adverse parenting could be a possible risk factor for developing CU traits, the relationship between CU traits and adverse parenting was examined in the current study. The study was carried out amongst the specific population of serious delinquent PIJ-adolescents.

In this study, the focus was specifically on the relationship of CU traits with criminal versatility rather than antisocial behavior in general. Criminologists distinguish specialized offenders and generalized offenders. Specialized offenders specialize in one type of

offending, for example instrumental offenses, violent offenses or sexual offenses. Generalized or criminal versatile offenders on the other hand, commit different types of offenses in their criminal career. Criminal versatility has been found to be a risk factor for recidivism (Oudekerk, Erbacher, & Reppucci, 2012; Pflueger, Franke, Graf & Hachtel, 2015). Moreover, offenders with high levels of criminal versatility have been found to be more likely to use more severe violence than less criminal versatile offenders (Vitacco, Caldwell, Van Rybroek, & Gabel, 2007). For this reason, it is important to learn more about possible causes of high levels of criminal versatility in delinquent adolescents. In the current study the second research question therefore was whether CU traits were associated with criminal versatility. In studies described above, a relationship has been found between CU traits and general antisocial behavior. Besides, in a number of studies evidence was shown for a relationship between CU traits and criminal versatility as well (Basque, Toupin & Côté, 2012; Christian, Frick, Hill, Tyler, & Frazer, 1997; Frick et al., 2003).

Because associations were found to exist between adverse parenting and antisocial behavior, between adverse parenting and CU traits and between CU traits and criminal versatility, the expectation was, that a mediation model like the one of Schaffer and colleagues (2009) might exist for parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility. However, in the current study such a mediation model could not be tested in one overall analysis, because of the nature of the data. The data were mostly measured with 0, 1, 2 as scores, which is not adequate for structural equation analysis. The model therefore was subdivided into two parts. In addition to investigating the associations between adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility, the third research question was whether adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment was related to their level of criminal versatility. Being strongly orientated on the criminal environment, for example by being member of a street gang, could be a risk factor for criminal versatility, because evidence suggests that peers play an important role in promoting versatile offending (McGloin & Piquero, 2010; Thomas, 2016). Therefore, the current study examined whether this finding could be supported within the specific PIJ-population.

In sum, it first was tested whether there existed a relationship between adverse parenting and CU traits. Based on the literature described above, it was expected that a problematic parenting situation probably was linked to a higher levels of CU traits. Second, the relationship between CU traits and criminal versatility was examined. A high level of CU traits was hypothesized to be related to high levels of criminal versatility. Third, it was tested if adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment was linked to their level of criminal

versatility. Adolescents who were strongly orientated on the criminal environment were expected to be more criminal versatile than adolescents who were not. Figure 2 shows an overview of the different associations that were studied in the current research. As can be seen in the work model, CU traits and orientation on the criminal environment were considered to be personality factors. The work model thus suggests that there is a link between early history and personality factors and besides, that there is a link between personality factors and criminal versatility.

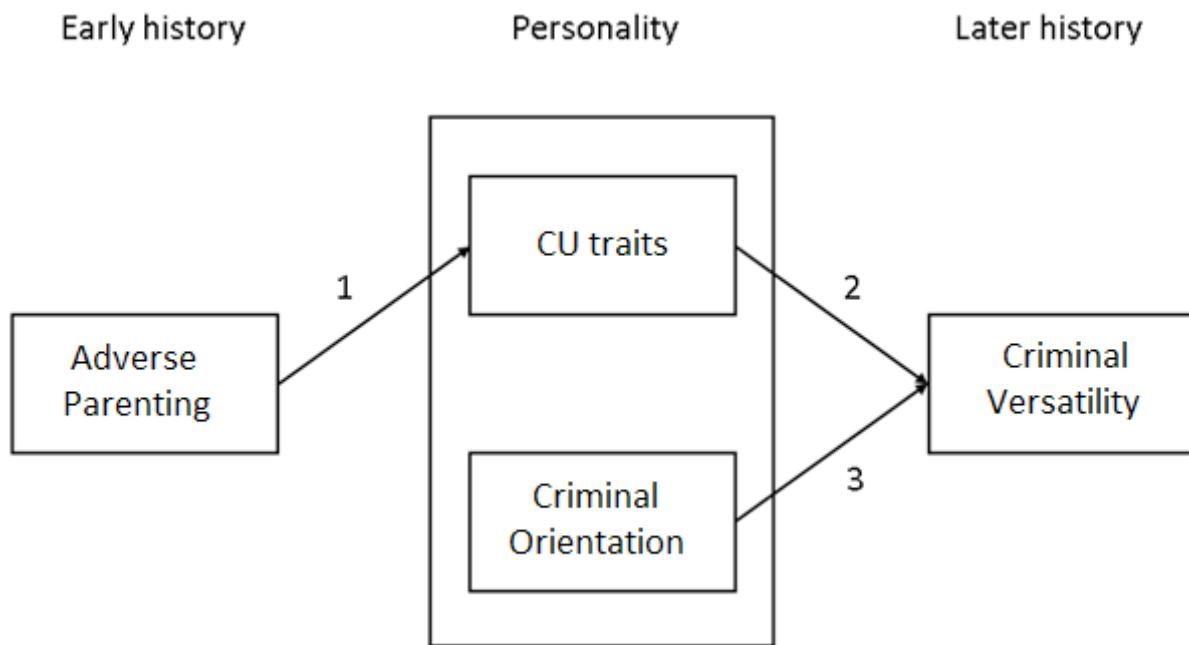


Figure 2. Work model of the current study

## 2. Methods

### 2.1 Participants

Study participants were recruited from the main office of the Dutch National Agency of Correctional Institutions (DJI) in The Hague. Study participants were all placed under a PIJ-order between 2007 and 2014. Initially, the target was to read 140 files of PIJ-adolescents, 70 by author and 70 by a colleague. Because 19 files contained too little information, only 121 files were actually read and scored. The files were many pages per adolescent and the current study was the first study whereby files were read in digital format. The large majority (96%) of the research sample was male. Of the entire PIJ-population, girls constitute an

extreme small minority. However, including girls in this study could have distorted the results, because some risk factors for delinquency have been found to differ for female adolescents compared to male adolescents (Wong, Slotboom & Bijleveld, 2010). For this reason, only boys were included in the current study. Hereby, the final sample consisted of 116 files of male PIJ-adolescents.

## **2.2 Research design**

The present study was a retrospective cross-sectional study. It was a case file study, observation and interviewing of the juvenile offenders sentenced under a PIJ-order was already done by psychiatrists and psychologists. Only adolescents who are currently sentenced under a PIJ-order, or who were sentenced under a PIJ-order in the past, were included. A control group of adolescents without a PIJ-order was not used. The emphasis of the current study laid on extending knowledge about the associations between parenting, CU traits, criminal orientation and criminal versatility in serious delinquent male juveniles.

## **2.3 Procedure**

For this study 116 case files of juveniles sentenced under a PIJ-order between 2007 and 2014 were analyzed. The case files consisted of the verdict, a report written by both a psychiatrist and a psychologist and two treatment plans at most one year of the start of the mandatory treatment order. The Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ) (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010) was used to analyze the case-files. Reading and scoring of the case-files was done by two master-students in psychology who had been in training to score the instrument for two weeks. Each master student approximately scored two case files a day, three days a week. This meant that collection of the data took about three and a half months. The score form of the FPJ-list was filled in with pencil on A3 format and was afterwards imported into the computer.

## **2.4 Material**

The Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ, Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010), is a list of 70 risk factors for forensic research. The instrument is especially developed to convert case files into research data. The items scored with the FPJ cover topics of existing instruments (e.g. Child Behavior Check List, Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth, Psychopathy Check List: Youth Version, Juvenile-Sex Offender Assessment Protocol, HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment Scheme, Forensic Profiles-40) and based on a trial study, several items were added. In this way, the FPJ is a very comprehensive instrument.

The 70 risk-factors of the FPJ-list are divided into seven domains: ‘history of criminal behavior’, ‘family and environment’, ‘offense related risk factors and substance abuse’, ‘psychological factors’, ‘psychopathology’, ‘social /interpersonal relationships’, and ‘behavior during stay in the institution’. The 70 items of the FPJ-list are scored on a three-point scale with 0 = absence of problems, 1 = presence of problems and 2 = presence of severe problems. The psychometric qualities of the instrument have been found to be satisfactory. The inter-rater reliability by domain varied between .45-.85, where domain two to five had a Kappa above .60, which is good reliability. The convergent validity of the FPJ with the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY, Lodewijks, Doreleijers, De Ruiter & Wit-Grouls, 2001) was found to be satisfactory as well ( $K = .61$ ; Van Heerde & Brand, 2004). The predictive validity of the FPJ was also tested and a sum score of nine risk items proved to have a predictive value for recidivism ( $AUC = .803$ ; Brand, 2005). Appendix B contains a complete overview of the items of the FPJ and in appendix C the scoring list of the FPJ can be found.

## 2.5 FPJ items with regard to the present study

**Parenting-scale.** With factor analysis a reliable scale was identified to define adverse parenting in adolescents placed under a PIJ-order (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010). The parenting scale includes the following items of the FPJ-list:

FPJ 8 - Presence of the parents

FPJ 11 - Consistency of parenting

FPJ 14 - Parental criminal history

FPJ 15 - Parental maltreatment

FPJ 18 - Domestic violence

FPJ 20 – Abnormal family situation

FPJ 23 - Parental alcohol/drug abuse

FPJ 24 – Parental psychiatric problems

To examine the relationship between adverse parenting and CU traits a sum score on the total parenting-scale was computed, whereupon two parenting groups were distinguished. The 55% lowest scoring juveniles (0-0.75) were labelled as low scorers and the remaining 45% (0.75-2.00) juveniles were labelled as high scorers. The higher a juvenile scored on the parenting scale, the more parenting problems the juvenile had experienced in his childhood. The internal consistency of the parenting-scale was acceptable ( $\alpha = .726$ ). After executing a

Spearman Brown correction, which is an estimate of the internal consistency if the scale would contain 10 items, the internal consistency of the parenting-scale increased ( $\alpha = .768$ ).

**Conscience and empathy-scale.** In the current study, CU traits were measured by the total Conscience and empathy-scale of the FPJ. Conscience and empathy are believed to be the core components of CU traits and furthermore, it is more reliable to use a scale with more items rather than one single item for statistical analysis (Brand & Van den Hurk, 2008; Pardini & Byrd, 2012). The conscience and empathy-scale used in the current study contains the following items:

FPJ 34 – Empathic capacities

FPJ 35 – Conscience

FPJ 37 – Impulse control

FPJ 38 – Problem insight

FPJ 47 – Development personality traits type B

For studying the relationship between CU traits and criminal versatility a sum score of the Conscience and empathy-scale was calculated and consequently two groups were distinguished. The 34% lowest scoring adolescents (0-1.50) were labelled as low scorers, whereas the 66% (1.50-2.00) remaining adolescents were labelled as high scorers. A high score on the conscience and empathy-scale corresponded to serious problems with empathy and conscience or in other words, to high levels of CU traits. The internal consistency of the conscience and empathy-scale was moderate ( $\alpha = .525$ ), but after executing a Spearman Brown correction the internal consistency was adequate ( $\alpha = .689$ ).

**Criminal versatility.** PIJ-adolescents' level of criminal versatility was evaluated by means of the severity index originally developed by Kordelaar (2002), expanded by Brand (2005) (appendix D). The offenses, committed in an adolescent's total criminal career, were classified per adolescent. Subsequently, a sum score of the total number of categories was calculated. This sum score was used as measure for criminal versatility. For statistical analysis three groups were distinguished, where a sum score between 1-3 (48%) was labelled as low criminal versatility, a score of 4 (34%) was labelled as moderate criminal versatility and a score of 5 or higher (17%) was labelled as high criminal versatility.

**Orientation on the criminal environment.** Adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment was determined on the basis of FPJ-13: Orientation on the criminal environment. A distinction was made between 0: the adolescent has no contact with the criminal

environment, 1: the adolescent is somewhat attracted to the criminal environment and 2: the adolescent is strongly attracted to the criminal environment.

## 2.6 Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done by using IBM SPSS Statistics version 22.0. The criterion for significance used for this study was  $p < .05$ .

**Parenting and CU traits.** To determine whether there existed a link between parenting and CU traits, first correlations between the parenting-scale and the conscience and empathy-scale were calculated by Pearson's r. Thereby, scatterplots were drawn to find the direction of the relationship. Second, the Mann Whitney-test, a non-parametric analysis of variance, was performed to compare PIJ-adolescents high in adverse parenting with PIJ-adolescents low in adverse parenting on their level of CU traits. The Mann Whitney-test was chosen, because requirements for a parametric test were not met and mean scores of two independent samples were compared for this research question: adolescents scoring high on adverse parenting versus adolescents scoring low on adverse parenting.

**CU traits and criminal versatility.** The relationship between CU traits and criminal versatility first was investigated by calculating a Pearson's r correlation between scores on the conscience and empathy-scale and the level of criminal versatility. Thereby scatterplots were drawn to find the direction of the relationship. Subsequently, PIJ-adolescents scoring high on the conscience and empathy-scale were compared to PIJ-adolescents scoring low on the conscience and empathy-scale in terms of their level of criminal versatility (low, moderate, and high). For this comparison a chi-square test was performed.

**Orientation on the criminal environment and criminal versatility.** The relationship between orientation on the criminal environment and criminal versatility was tested by a cross tab and a chi-square test. The score on item 13 – Orientation on the criminal environment (0, 1, 2) of the FPJ-list was compared to the adolescents' criminal versatility sum score (low-, moderate- and high criminal versatility). Table 2 contains an overview of the levels of measurement of the variables and the types of statistical tests performed per hypothesis.

Table 2  
*Levels of measurement of the variables and types of statistical tests per hypothesis*

Hypothesis	Variable 1		Variable 2		Statistical test
	Name	Level of measurement	Name	Level of measurement	
1a	Parenting-scale	Continue (0-16)	Conscience and empathy-scale	Continue (0-10)	Pearson's r
1b	Parenting-scale	Dichotomous (H, L)	Conscience and empathy scale	Continue (0-10)	Mann Whitney
2a	Conscience and empathy-scale	Continue (0-10)	Criminal versatility	Continue (0-7)	Pearson's r
2b	Conscience and empathy-scale	Dichotomous (H, L)	Criminal versatility	Groups (L, M, H)	Chi-square
3	Criminal orientation	Groups (0,1,2)	Criminal versatility	Groups (L, M, H)	Chi-square

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Descriptive statistics

**Sample characteristics.** The study sample consisted of 116 male juvenile delinquents sentenced under a mandatory treatment order (PIJ-order) between 2007 and 2014. The mean age of the adolescents at the start of the PIJ-order was 18.2 years. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the adolescents' age at the start of the PIJ-order. The mean IQ-score of the sample was 84.7, which is consistent with previous findings in a PIJ-population (Brand et al., 2013).

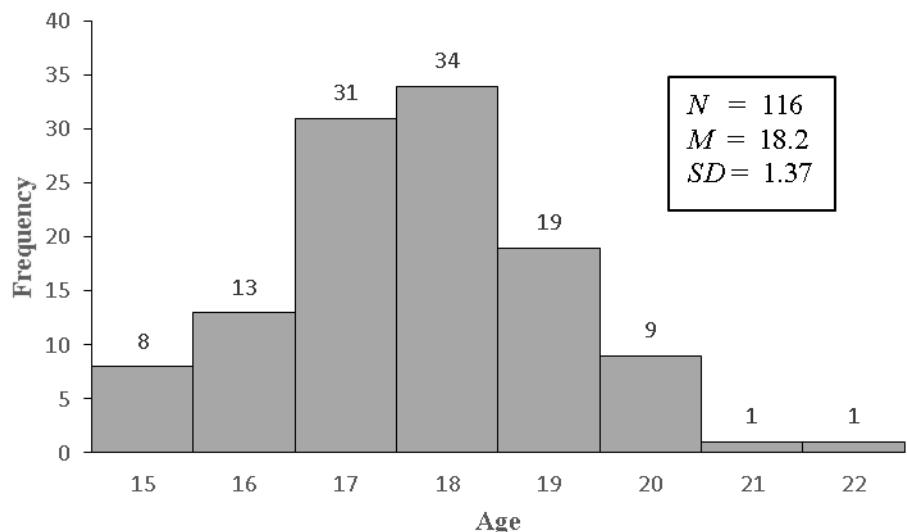


Figure 3. Distribution of the age of PIJ-adolescents at the start of the PIJ-order

**Parenting.** Table 3 summarizes the distribution of the scores per item on the Parenting-scale. The majority of the adolescents scored very unfavorable on the item *Consistency of parenting* (score 2), which meant that rules were not applied consequently during their upbringing. Scores on the item *Presence of the parents* were not favorable either, the majority of the adolescents was mainly raised by one parent. Scores on the items *Parental criminal history*, *Parental maltreatment* and *Domestic violence* were more divided, a large part of the adolescents scored relatively favorable on these items (score 0 or 1), but also a considerable part of the adolescents had an unfavorable score (score 2). An *Abnormal family situation* was reported in 30% of the study population and in 19% of the adolescents a serious and chronic *Abnormal family situation* was reported. In relatively few cases problems were reported on the items *Parental alcohol/drug abuse* and *Parental psychiatric problems*. The mean score, adjusted for the number of items (8), on the Parenting-scale was  $M = .81$ ,  $SD = .47$ . This was considerably higher than the mean score that is expected to be found in a population outside judicial settings (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010). Figure 4 shows the distribution of the adolescents' total score on the Parenting-scale, adjusted for the number of items.

Table 3  
*Distribution of the scores per item on the Parenting-scale*

Item	Score 0		Score 1		Score 2		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
8. Presence of the parents	19	16.4	63	54.3	34	29.3	116
11. Consistency of parenting	3	2.6	34	29.5	78	67.2	115*
14. Parental criminal history	63	54.3	10	8.6	39	33.6	112*
15. Parental maltreatment	70	60.3	15	12.9	30	25.9	115*
18. Domestic violence	67	57.8	13	11.2	28	24.1	116
20. Abnormal family situation	58	50.0	35	30.2	22	19.0	115*
23. Parental alcohol/drug abuse	81	68.9	16	13.8	16	13.8	113*
24. Parental psychiatric problems	86	74.1	8	6.9	16	13.8	110*

\* The number (N) does not always count up to 116, due to the absence of item scores (missing values)

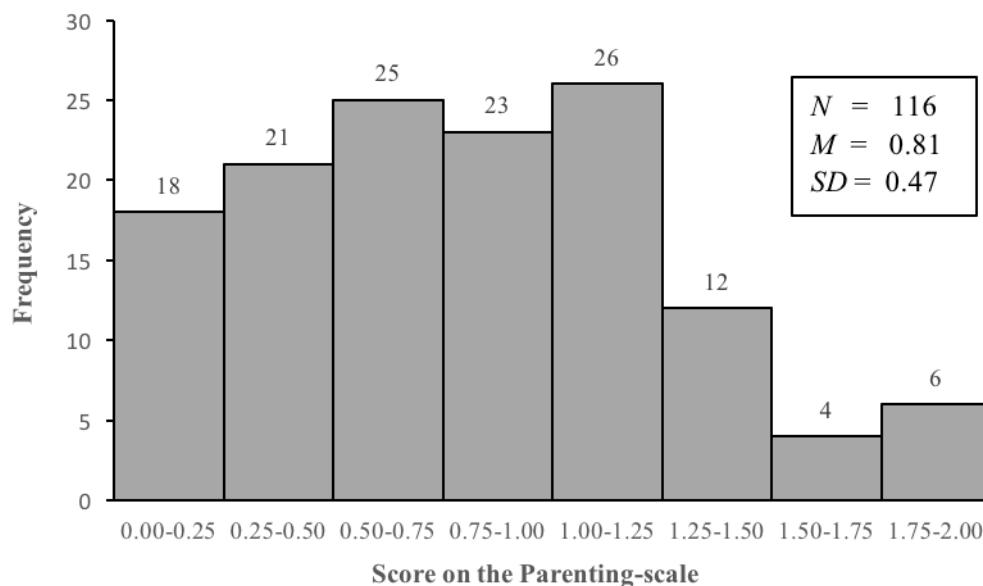


Figure 4. Distribution of the total scores on the Parenting-scale, adjusted for the number of items (8)

**CU traits.** Table 4 summarizes the distribution of the scores per item on the Conscience and empathy-scale. All items were mainly scored with 1 or 2, which meant that for a large part of the adolescents many problems on the items of the Conscience and

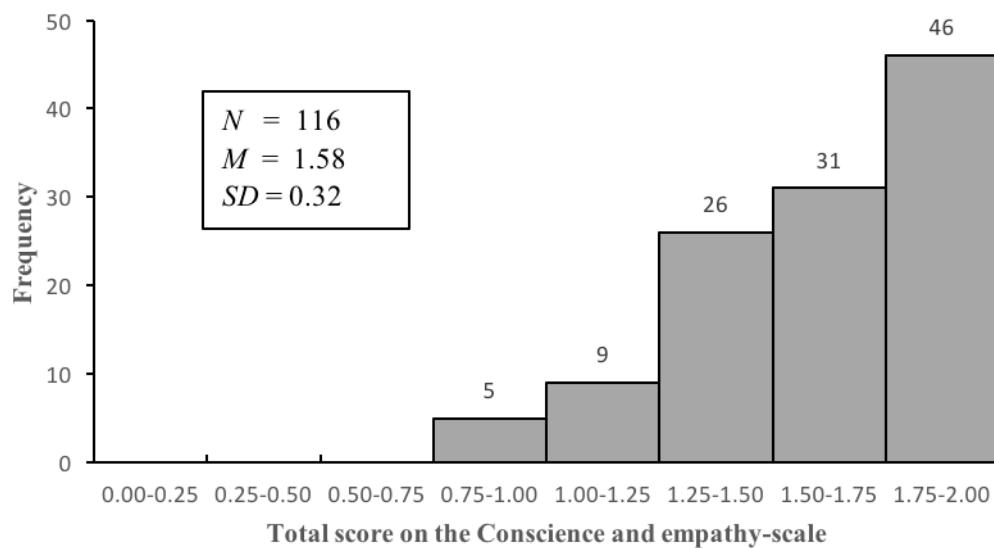
empathy-scale were reported. The majority of the adolescents scored extremely adverse on the items *Empathic capacities*, *Problem insight* and *Development personality traits type B*. This meant that most of the adolescents had serious problems with empathy, did not have any problem insight and were strongly at risk to develop a personality disorder type B. The items *Conscience* and *Impulse control* were mostly scored with 1 and 2, which meant that a large part of the adolescents had at least some problems with their conscience and impulse control. Figure 5 shows the distribution of the total score on the Conscience and empathy-scale, adjusted for the number of items (5). In this figure it can be seen that all adolescents showed at least moderate problems on the Conscience and empathy-scale. The mean score of PIJ-adolescents on the Conscience and empathy-scale was  $M = 1.58$ ,  $SD = .32$ , which also was considerably higher than the mean score expected in adolescents outside judicial settings. Figure 7 thus indicates that PIJ-adolescents almost all showed high levels of CU traits.

Table 4

*Distribution of the scores per item on the Conscience and empathy-scale (CU-score)*

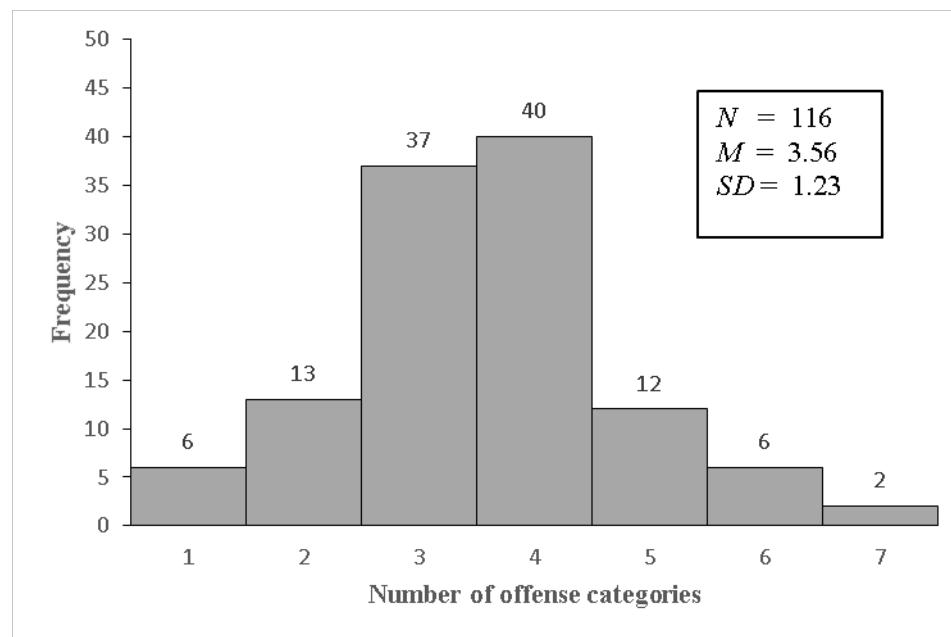
Item	Score 0		Score 1		Score 2		Total N
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
34. <i>Empathic capacities</i>	0	0	35	30.2	81	69.8	116
35. <i>Conscience</i>	0	0	50	43.1	66	56.9	116
37. <i>Impulse control</i>	10	8.6	58	50.0	48	41.4	116
38. <i>Problem insight</i>	3	2.6	26	22.4	87	75.0	116
47. <i>Development personality traits type B</i>	10	8.6	27	23.3	78	67.2	115*

\* The number (N) does not always count up to 116, due to the absence of item scores (missing values)



*Figure 5.* Distribution of the total scores on the Conscience and empathy-scale (CU-score), adjusted for the number of items (5)

**Criminal versatility.** The vast majority of the PIJ-adolescents was criminally versatile and committed different types of offenses (see figure 6). A small part of the adolescents (5.2%) committed offenses in only one offense category. The mean number of offense categories was  $M = 3.56$ ,  $SD = 1.23$ .



*Figure 6.* Distribution of the number of offense categories in which PIJ-adolescents committed offenses

### 3.2 Testing statistics

**Parenting and CU traits.** A Pearson r correlation was calculated to determine the relationship between adverse parenting and CU traits. The correlation was very small and not significant ( $r = .07, p = 0.49$ ). Furthermore, the scatterplot (see appendix E) demonstrated that the data did not show any kind of pattern. Results of the Mann Whitney test showed that PIJ-adolescents scoring high on adverse parenting did not differ significantly from PIJ-adolescents scoring low on adverse parenting with regard to their score on the Conscience and empathy-scale ( $F(1,114) = .143, p = .88$ ). This meant that the hypothesis that adverse parenting and CU traits were related was not supported in the current study.

**CU traits and criminal versatility.** The hypothesized link between CU traits and criminal versatility first was examined by calculating a Pearson r correlation. The correlation between the total score on the Conscience and empathy scale and the criminal versatility sum score was not significant ( $r = .178, p = .06$ ). The scatterplot, to be found in appendix E, also showed that a pattern in the data did not exist. Table 5 presents the comparison between PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits and PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits with regard to their level of criminal versatility. Results from the chi-square test showed that PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits did not differ significantly from PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits with regard to their level of criminal versatility ( $X^2(2) = 4.75, p = .11$ ). The hypothesis that CU traits and criminal versatility were significantly linked was not supported either in the current study.

Table 5

*Comparison of PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits with PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits on their level of criminal versatility*

CU traits	Criminal versatility						Chi-square (df) $X^2(2) = 4.75$	
	Low		Moderate		High			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Moderate	24	42.9	9	22.5	6	30.0		
High	32	57.1	31	77.5	14	70.0		
Total	56	48.2	40	34.5	20	17.2		

Although the association between CU traits and criminal versatility was not significant, figure 7 shows that a trend did exist. The figure shows the percentage of the PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits that committed an offense in each offense category and the percentage of the PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits that committed an offense in each offense category. For example, with regard to offense category 4: *Property Crimes* the figure shows that about 70% of the PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits committed an offense within this category, compared to about 90% of the PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits that committed an offense within category 4. In many offense categories, the percentage of PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits was higher than the percentage of adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits. Figure 9 indicates that almost all types of offenses were more often committed by offenders with high levels of CU traits than by offenders with moderate levels of CU traits. However, offense category 9 was a clear exception to this. Offenses in offense category 9 - *Sexual abuse of a minor*, were relatively more often committed by adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits.

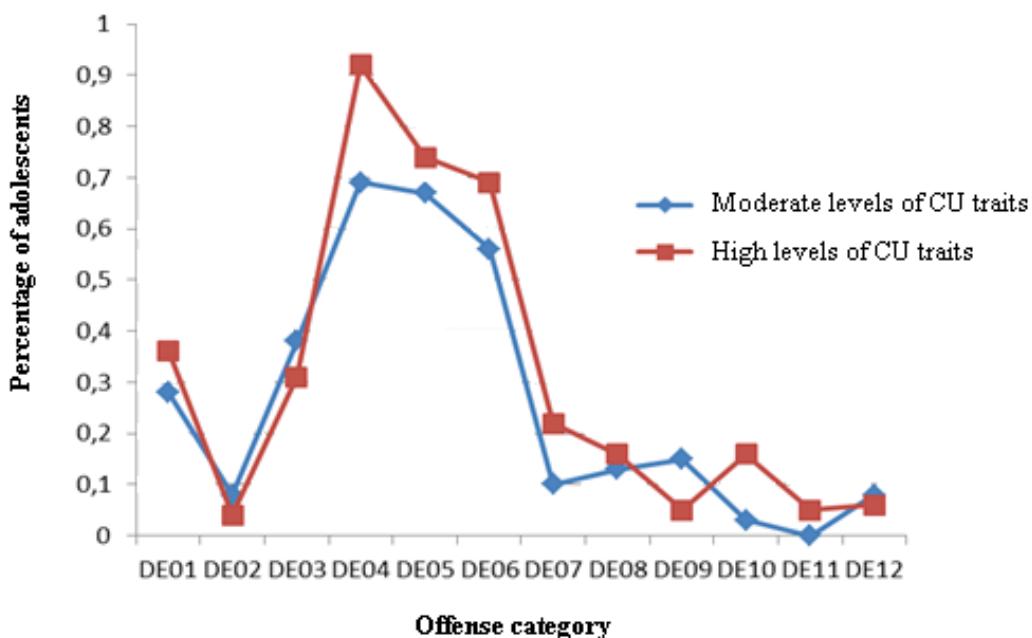


Figure 7. Percentages of PIJ-adolescents with moderate levels of CU traits and percentages of PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits that committed an offense in offense category DE01 to DE12

**Criminal orientation and criminal versatility.** Table 6 shows the comparison of the level of criminal versatility of PIJ-adolescents who were not, somewhat and strongly orientated on the criminal environment. Results of the chi-square test showed that

adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment and their level of criminal versatility were significantly related ( $X^2(4) = 21.86, p <.01$ ). Adolescents who were strongly orientated on the criminal environment were more criminal versatile than adolescents who were not or somewhat criminally orientated. The hypothesis that adolescents who were strongly orientated on the criminal environment were highly criminal versatile was supported in the current study.

Table 6

*Comparison of the level of criminal versatility of PIJ-adolescents who were not, somewhat and strongly orientated on the criminal environment*

Criminal orientation	Criminal versatility						$X^2(4) = 21.86^{**}$
	Small	Average	Large	Chi-square			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Absent	9	56.3	5	31.3	2	12.5	
Somewhat	2	8.0	18	72.0	5	20.0	
Strongly	8	10.7	54	72.0	13	17.3	
Total	19	100	77	100	20	100	

\*\*  $p <.01$

Table 7

*Summary of the results of all statistical tests performed in the current study (N = 116)*

Hypothesis		Test	Result test	<i>p</i>
1a.	Parenting x CU traits	Pearson's r	$r = .07$	0.49
1b.	Parenting x CU traits	Mann Whitney	$F(1) = 0.14$	0.88
2a.	CU traits x Criminal versatility	Pearson's r	$r = 0.18$	0.06
2b.	CU traits x Criminal versatility	Chi-square	$X^2(2) = 4.75$	0.11
3.	Criminal orientation x Criminal versatility	Chi-square	$X^2(4) = 21.86$	<.01

#### 4. Discussion

The prevalence of criminal behavior peaks in adolescence, which makes that reducing youth criminality is an important theme for the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice. In the Netherlands the top 5% most serious delinquent juveniles (PIJ-adolescents), forms a complex group with serious problems in various areas (Brand et al., 2013). A large percentage of PIJ-adolescents was found to continue committing crimes after completing a PIJ-order, in which they have had intensive forms of treatment for several years (Mulder, 2010). Therefore, the aim of the current study was to extend knowledge about possible causes and risk factors for the serious and chronic delinquent behavior PIJ-adolescents are involved in. Extending knowledge possibly could help in developing more effective treatments for specific issues of different PIJ-adolescents. The current study specifically focused on associations between adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility in PIJ-adolescents. Besides, the relationship between PIJ-adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment and criminal versatility was investigated in the current study.

In contrast to the first hypothesis, results of the current study showed that adverse parenting and CU traits were not significantly related in PIJ-adolescents. This finding conflicted with findings from previous studies (Barker et al., 2011; Waller et al., 2017). However, study populations of these studies differed from the population investigated in the current study. For example, the study of Barker and colleagues (2011) was conducted in a very large study sample, consisting of both boys and girls from a general population. In this study, levels of CU traits were measured in a serious delinquent male PIJ-population. From the descriptive statistics, it could be seen that all PIJ-adolescents showed at least moderate problems on the total Conscience and empathy-scale, which represented moderate to high levels of CU traits. Moreover, mean scores on both the Parenting-scale and the Conscience and empathy-scale of PIJ-adolescents were considerably higher than mean scores that adolescents outside of judicial settings were assumed to score (Brand & Van Heerde, 2004, 2010). This means that there probably was a ceiling effect. The term ceiling effect refers to a situation in which the problem levels could not get worse. The vast majority of PIJ-adolescents showed both serious parenting problems and high levels of CU traits. Since there was little variation in parenting problems and levels of CU traits in the PIJ-population, finding associations probably was difficult.

Besides the ceiling effect, there also could be other explanations for the fact that an association between adverse parenting and CU traits was not found in the current study. It could be, that other factors than adverse parenting underlay the development of CU traits. A

twin study of Fontaine, Rijsdijk, McCrory and Viding (2010) for example showed that genetic factors had a stronger effect on the development of CU traits than environmental factors did. Thereby, in another study it was suggested that children or adolescents who showed both antisocial behavior and CU traits were genetically vulnerable for antisocial behavior. In children who did not show CU traits on the other hand, antisocial behavior was proposed to be caused by environmental factors (Viding, Fontaine & McCrory, 2012). This finding seems to indicate that the presence of CU traits is genetically determined. Given the fact that the PIJ-adolescents in the current study almost all showed high levels of CU traits, it could be argued that this group of delinquent juveniles was genetically vulnerable for antisocial behavior. Therefore, adverse parenting probably did not contribute to the development of CU traits and to the levels of criminal versatility in PIJ-adolescents.

The second hypothesis, that CU traits and high levels of criminal versatility were significantly linked, was also not supported in this study. Adolescents showing high levels of CU traits did not show higher levels of criminal versatility than adolescents with lower levels of CU traits. This finding did not match with findings from earlier research on the relationship between CU traits and levels of criminal versatility (Basque et al., 2012; Christian et al., 1997; Frick et al., 2003). Results of the current study showed that the vast majority of PIJ-adolescents was criminally versatile, which is consistent with earlier research suggesting that the majority of criminal offenders is nonspecialized (Klein, 1984; Simon, 1997; Smallbone, Wheaton & Hourigan, 2003; Piquero, Jennings & Barnes, 2012). Most of the PIJ-adolescents showed high levels of CU traits and also were criminally versatile and these ceiling effects probably made it difficult to show associations between these variables. Despite the fact that a significant relationship between CU traits and criminal versatility was not found, a trend was found in the current study. In almost every offense category of the severity index, the percentage of PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits was higher than the percentage of PIJ-adolescents with lower levels of CU traits.

The last hypothesis, that PIJ-adolescents' orientation on the criminal environment and their level of criminal versatility were related, was supported in the current study. PIJ-adolescents who were strongly orientated on the criminal environment were found to show higher levels of criminal versatility than PIJ-adolescents who were less criminally orientated. In line with this finding, Gravel (2013) found that members of street gangs, which are strongly orientated on the criminal environment, exhibited high levels of criminal versatility. He attributed this to the fact that street gangs provide different aspects of social capital. Social capital refers to the social networks of individuals and all the resources they can consult

through these networks. Because the social networks of adolescents who are members of street gangs probably show different types of criminal behavior, the adolescents themselves also come into contact with different offense types and therefore are more criminally versatile. Besides, the finding that PIJ-adolescents with high levels of CU traits showed high levels of criminal versatility, also could be explained by the assumption that peers play an important role in promoting versatile offending (McGloin & Piquero, 2010; Thomas, 2016). Adolescents who were strongly orientated to the criminal environment possibly identified with their criminal peers and therefore showed higher levels of criminal versatility.

The current study has some limitations. First of all, the data of the current study were derived from a secondary source. Data collection was dependent on the information earlier reported by psychiatrists and psychologists. As a result, there was no complete control of what information was available. Due to the retrospective character of the current study, missing information also could not be retrieved. Another disadvantage of the fact that the data was derived from a secondary source, was that the way in which various psychiatrists and psychologists reported about PIJ-adolescents strongly differed. The reports for example differed in terms of their length, comprehensiveness, quality and interpretations. Consequently, when scoring the case files, the same information was not available for each PIJ-adolescent.

A second limitation of the current study was that psychiatrists and psychologists in writing their reports also were dependent on the information PIJ-adolescents wanted to provide. It was imaginable that PIJ-adolescents tended to give socially desirable answers, because they wanted to prevent that a PIJ-order was applied. Thereby, it was also conceivable that PIJ-adolescents found it hard to talk about certain personal and traumatic subjects with a totally unknown person, which a psychiatrist and/or psychologist is to them. This might have caused that certain items of the FPJ were underreported.

A third limitation was that the current study was carried out in a population of serious delinquent adolescents that almost all exhibited elevated levels of adverse parenting and CU traits. This made a ceiling effect likely. As a result, it was difficult to find differences within the population of PIJ-adolescents. The ceiling effect possibly was the reason that no associations have been found between CU traits, adverse parenting and criminal versatility. Additionally, the fact that the current study was only carried out in a population of serious delinquent PIJ-adolescents made that the results were probably not generalizable to non- or less serious delinquent juveniles.

A fourth limitation, which also related to the generalizability of the results, was that

the study sample only consisted of male PIJ-adolescents. Including females in the current study possibly could have distorted the results, because some risk factors for delinquency were found to differ for female and male adolescents (Wong et al., 2010). However, because of excluding females, it was not clear whether associations between CU traits, adverse parenting and criminal versatility would have been found within a female PIJ-population. In addition, it remained unclear whether results of the current study were generalizable to the total PIJ-population.

The last limitation of the current study was the sample size. In this study, 116 case files of PIJ-adolescents were analyzed. It could be possible that in a larger sample size of PIJ-adolescents, associations between CU traits, adverse parenting and criminal versatility would have been found.

Based on the results of the current study there are some recommendations. A first practical recommendation concerns the collection of the information on PIJ-adolescents in the case files. In the current study, it was noticed that the psychiatric and psychological reports differed in content and were not always of good quality. Therefore, psychiatrists and psychologists should better adhere to the existing guidelines for psychiatric and psychological judicial investigations (Nederlandse Vereniging voor Psychiatrie, 2012). Furthermore, it happened several times that treatment reports written during the PIJ-order were limited or missing. As a result, in some case files not all FPJ domains could be scored completely. For this reason, it is important that information about the PIJ-adolescents is properly recorded during the PIJ-order.

A second recommendation is that a study similar to current research is carried out, but then including a control group. As a control group, for example less serious juvenile delinquents or adolescents from the general population could be used. PIJ-adolescents then could be compared to a control group with regard to their levels of CU traits and the associations with adverse parenting and criminal versatility. With including a control group, the ceiling effect could be avoided and in addition, differences between PIJ-adolescents and adolescents from the general population could be examined more specifically.

A third recommendation for future research is to conduct a similar study in a female PIJ-population. In this way, it could be examined whether there are associations between parenting, CU traits, criminal orientation and criminal versatility in female PIJ-adolescents. Thereby, differences between female and male PIJ-adolescents could be detected.

A fourth recommendation for future research is to investigate associations between adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility in the total PIJ-population. In recent

years, a large database has been developed on PIJ-adolescents. The current study only included 116 case files. Possibly, in a larger database there could be found support for the hypothesized association between adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility.

In the current study, high levels of CU traits were not found to be significantly related to adverse parenting and levels of criminal versatility in PIJ-adolescents. This possibly was due to a ceiling effect, because most of the PIJ-adolescents were found to show high levels on adverse parenting, CU traits and criminal versatility. High levels of CU traits in PIJ-adolescents are alarming, because evidence suggests that CU traits can predict serious and persistent involvement in the justice system (Pardini & Fite, 2010). Therefore, it is important that more research will be conducted on the etiology of CU traits and on possible forms of treatment that effectively could help reducing CU traits in serious delinquent juveniles.

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## Appendices

### **Appendix A: Text of law of article 77s of the Dutch criminal code**

#### Artikel 77s

Aan de verdachte bij wie ten tijde van het begaan van het misdrijf een gebrekkige ontwikkeling of ziekelijke stoornis van de geestvermogens bestond, kan de maatregel van plaatsing in een inrichting voor jeugdigen worden opgelegd, indien

- a.** het feit waarvoor de maatregel wordt opgelegd, een misdrijf is waarop naar de wettelijke omschrijving een gevangenisstraf van vier jaren of meer is gesteld dan wel behoort tot een der misdrijven omschreven in de artikelen 132, 285, eerste lid, 285b en 395 van het Wetboek van Strafrecht, 175, tweede lid, onderdeel b, of derde lid in verbinding met het eerste lid, onderdeel b, van de Wegenverkeerswet 1994, en 11, tweede lid, van de Opiumwet, en
- b.** de veiligheid van anderen dan wel de algemene veiligheid van personen of goederen het opleggen van die maatregel eist, en
- c.** de maatregel in het belang is van een zo gunstig mogelijke verdere ontwikkeling van de verdachte.

#### 2.

De rechter legt de maatregel slechts op, nadat hij zich een met redenen omkleed, gedagtekend en ondertekend advies heeft doen overleggen van ten minste twee gedragsdeskundigen van verschillende disciplines. Van deze gedragsdeskundigen dient er één een psychiater te zijn. Het advies wordt door de deskundigen gezamenlijk dan wel door ieder van hen afzonderlijk uitgebracht. Indien dit advies eerder dan een jaar voor de aanvang van de terechting is gedagtekend kan de rechter hier slechts gebruik van maken met instemming van het openbaar ministerie en de verdachte.

#### 3.

Bij toepassing van het eerste lid, kan de rechter afzien van het opleggen van straf, ook indien hij van oordeel is dat het feit wel aan de verdachte kan worden toegerekend.

#### 4.

Bij het opleggen van de maatregel neemt de rechter de ernst van het begane feit of de veelvuldigheid van voorafgegane veroordelingen wegens misdrijf in aanmerking.

#### 5.

Het tweede lid blijft buiten toepassing indien de betrokkenen weigert medewerking te verlenen aan het onderzoek dat ten behoeve van het advies moet worden verricht. Voor zover mogelijk maken de gedragsdeskundigen gezamenlijk dan wel ieder van hen afzonderlijk over de reden van weigering rapport op. De rechter doet zich zoveel mogelijk een ander advies of rapport, dat hem over de wenselijkheid of noodzakelijkheid van de oplegging van de maatregel kan

voorlichten en aan de totstandkoming waarvan de betrokkenen wel bereid is om medewerking te verlenen, overleggen.

**6.**

Indien de maatregel is opgelegd draagt Onze Minister de tenuitvoerlegging op aan een inrichting als bedoeld in artikel 1, onder b, van de Beginselenwet justitiële jeugdinrichtingen, of doet hij de veroordeelde elders opnemen.

**7.**

De maatregel geldt voor de tijd van drie jaar. Na twee jaar eindigt de maatregel voorwaardelijk, tenzij de maatregel wordt verlengd op de wijze als bedoeld in artikel 77t. De termijn gaat in nadat de rechterlijke uitspraak onherroepelijk is geworden. De maatregel vervalt bij het onherroepelijk worden van een rechterlijke uitspraak waarbij aan de betrokkenen wederom de maatregel of de maatregel, bedoeld in artikel 37a wordt opgelegd.

**8.**

De termijn van de maatregel loopt niet:

- a.** gedurende de tijd dat aan de veroordeelde uit anderen hoofde rechtens zijn vrijheid is ontnomen en gedurende de tijd dat hij uit zodanige vrijheidsontneming ongeoorloofd afwezig is;
- b.** wanneer de veroordeelde langer dan een week ongeoorloofd afwezig is uit de plaats die voor de tenuitvoerlegging van de maatregel is aangewezen;
- c.** wanneer de maatregel voorwaardelijk is geëindigd als bedoeld in het zevende lid en artikel 77t, tweede lid.

**9.**

Onverminderd het bepaalde in het zevende lid, kan Onze Minister de maatregel te allen tijde, na advies te hebben ingewonnen van de raad voor de kinderbescherming, voorwaardelijk of onvoorwaardelijk beëindigen.

**Appendix B: Items of the Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ)**

**Domein 1**

**HISTORIE CRIMINEEL / GEWELDDADIG GEDRAG**

**Geweld met letsel, zonder veroordeling**

**FPJ – 1**

1. Noteer  
**aantal keren gewelddadig gedrag zonder veroordeling**  
tot aan start PIJ-maatregel

**Criminele veelzijdigheid:type categorieën****FPJ – 2**

Hiervoor zijn alleen de veroordelingen nodig: de wetsartikelen.

1 Overtreding verkeer en ordeverstoringe.a.	Wvw wegenverkeerswet Wvw 70lid1 zonder kaartje reizen Wvw art107lid1 rijden zonder rijbewijs Wvw art20 snelheidsovertreding Wvw art30lid1 wet aansprakelijkheidsverzekeringen 131 openbare orde 137c openbare orde 138 overig openbare orde 139 openbare orde 180 wederspannigheid (zonder letsel) 184 verscheuren formulier, niet opvolgen bevel 239lid1 schennis eerbaarheid, zeden, overig op openbare weg 240 afbeelding of voorwerp tonen, zeden, 2 mnd of geldboete 261 smaad 266 belediging ambtenaar 424 overtreding, baldadigheid op openbare weg 426 in dronkenschap orde verstoren 142 onterecht alarmnummer bellen 447 overtreding richting openbaar gezag 453 dronkenschap op de openbare weg 461 zich ergens bevinden ondanks verboden toegang	
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2 Drugsbezit e.a.	Opw opiumwet	
3 Vernieling etc.	350 vernieling	
4 Vermogen etc.	188 valse aangifte strafbaar feit 207 meineed 208 munten of biljetten vervalsen 209 munten of biljetten vervalsen 225 valsheid in geschrifte 231 reisdocument vervalsen 250t vervallen, anders nivo 9 zeden jeugd 310 diefstal 311 diefstal, braak 321 verduistering 322 verduistering, vanuit dienstbetrekking 326 bedrog 326a gewoonte om slecht een gedeelte te betalen 416 opzetheling 417 gewoonte van opzetheling 420 drukken van vals bewijs zoals treinkaartje	

5 Middelzwaar geweld (en wapenbezit) etc.	<p>Wwm wapenwet</p> <p>157 lid1 brandstichting met gevaar voor goederen</p> <p>300 mishandeling. <b>Let op:</b> bij lid 2 en 3 naar nivo zwaar geweld</p> <p>140 lid van een criminale organisatie</p> <p>141 openlijk in vereniging geweld tegen personen of goederen</p> <p>284 bedreiging</p> <p>285 bedreiging met geweld, of aanranding, of mishandeling 2jr</p> <p>285 lid2 is 285 met verzwarende omstandigheden max 4 jaar</p> <p>181lid1 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel tot gevolg max4jr</p> <p>182lid1 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, in vereniging 6jr</p> <p>182lid2 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel tot gevolg max7jr</p> <p>191 hulp bij ontsnapping</p> <p>352 gebouw of vaartuig vernielen</p>	
6 Vermogen met geweld e.a.	<p>312 diefstal vergezeld of gevolgd door geweld of bedreiging</p> <p>317 afpersing en afdreiging, afpakken d geweld of bedreiging</p>	
7 Zwaar geweld	<p>181 lid2,3 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel gevolg 7,12jr</p> <p>282 iemand van vrijheid beroven, gijzeling</p> <p>282a iemand van vrijheid beroven plus dwingen iets te doen</p> <p>302 opzettelijk zwaar lichamelijk letsel toebrengen</p> <p>303 zware mishandeling met voorbedachten rade</p> <p>300 lid2 mishandeling met zwaar lichamelijk letsel als gevolg</p>	

8 Zedenvolwassen sl.off.	242 verkrachting: seksueel binnendringen onder dreig of geweld  243 seksueel binnendringen bij bewusteloos of gebrekk pers  246 ontucht of aanranding onder bedreiging of geweld  247 onmachtige verleiden tot plegen of dulden van ontucht  248 seksueel delict plus lichamelijk letsel	
9 Zeden minderjarig	244 seksueel binnendringen bij persoon beneden de 12 jaar  245 ontucht of seks binnendringen bij persoon 12 t/m 15 jaar  249 ontucht met eigen kind, stiefkind, pleegkind, pupil  250 ontucht met minderjarige	
10 Doodslag	287 opzettelijk een ander van het leven beroven	
11 Brand met gevaar leven	157 Lid2-3 brandstichting met gevaar voor personen	
12 Moord voorbed	288 doodslag begeleid door strafbaar feit: voorbereid of vlucht  289 moord met voorbedachten rade	

**Criminele veelzijdigheid, aantal categorieën****FPJ - 3**

1 Overtreding verkeer en ordeverstoringe.a.	
2 Drugsbezit e.a.	
3 Vernieling etc.	
4 Vermogen etc.	
5 Middelzwaar geweld (en wapenbezit) etc.	
6 Vermogen met geweld e.a.	
7 Zwaar geweld	
8 Zedenvolwassen sl.off.	
9 Zeden minderjarig	
10 Doodslag	
11 Brand met gevaar leven	
12 Moord voorbed	
Totaal aantal verschillende categorieën	

**Leeftijd 1<sup>e</sup> politie of justitiecontact****FPJ - 4**

Noteer leeftijd 1e gewelddadig gedrag

**Groepsdynamiek (solo/groep)****FPJ - 5****5 A: Aantal delicten alleen gepleegd (solo)**

<b>0</b>	Geen delicten solo gepleegd
<b>1</b>	Eén of enkele delicten solo gepleegd
<b>2</b>	Alle delicten solo gepleegd

**5 B: Aantal delicten gepleegd in groepsverband**

<b>0</b>	Geen delicten met groep gepleegd
<b>1</b>	Eén of enkele delicten met groep gepleegd
<b>2</b>	Alle delicten met groepgepleegd

**Domein 2****OPVOEDING & MILIEU****Eerdere uithuisplaatsingen****FPJ - 6****6A:**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake geweest van <b>eerdere uithuisplaatsingen</b> door problemen / problematisch gedrag <b>JEUGDIGE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Wel.</b> Eerdere uithuisplaatsing(en) door problemen / problematisch gedrag <b>JEUGDIGE</b>

**6B:**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake geweest van <b>eerdere uithuisplaatsingen</b> door problemen / problematisch gedrag <b>OUDER(S)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Wel.</b> Eerdere uithuisplaatsing(en) door problemen / problematisch gedrag <b>OUDER(S)</b>

**Aanvang probleemgedrag in jeugd****FPJ - 7**

<b>0</b>	Geen melding van <i>eerder</i> problematisch gedrag.
<b>1</b>	Voornamelijk melding van <b>problematisch gedrag</b> na overgang van basisschool naar middelbare school ( <b>&gt;12 jaar</b> ).
<b>2</b>	De signalen van <b>ernstig probleemgedrag</b> zijn duidelijk zichtbaar <b>voor het 12e levensjaar</b>

**Aanwezigheid / bereikbaarheid van de opvoeders****FPJ - 8**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> problemen vermeld, evt. alleen kort ziekenhuisbezoek
<b>1</b>	<b>1 ouder</b> periode onbereikbaar of weg door crisis (opname, scheiding) of dood of twee ouders chronisch minder aandacht dan nodig
<b>2</b>	<b>beide ouders/verzorgers lange tijd fysiek afwezig</b> of niet aanspreekbaar OF beide ouders tonen chronisch emotionele verwaarlozing

**Adoptieproblematiek, hechtingsproblematiek****FPJ - 9**

<b>0</b>	<b>Niet van toepassing</b> , OF <b>geen</b> sprake van <b>problemen</b> die verband houden met de adoptie.
<b>1</b>	Er is sprake van <b>verwarring</b> over de biologische ouders (A) en/of zich <b>afzetten</b> tegen de adoptief ouders (B)
<b>2</b>	Er is sprake van <b>ernstige hechtingsproblematiek ( C )</b> (plus eventueel ook nog de problematiek van A of B)

**Afwijzing door leeftijdgenoten****FPJ - 10**

<b>0</b>	de jeugdige heeft <b>zowel recent als in het verleden geen afwijzing</b> ervaren door leeftijdgenoten.
<b>1</b>	<b>enigszins</b> sprake van <b>afwijzing</b> door leeftijdgenoten, hoewel de <b>duur en ernst beperkt</b> is EN/OF de <b>afwijzing</b> door leeftijdgenoten was <b>ernstig in het verleden</b> , maar <b>recent</b> was er <b>geen</b> sprake van afwijzing.
<b>2</b>	De jeugdige ervaart <b>op dit moment ernstige afwijzing</b> door leeftijdgenoten OF heeft gedurende <b>zijn gehele leven chronische (matige) afwijzing</b> ervaren.

**Consistentie van opvoeding, regels****FPJ - 11**

<b>0</b>	geen melding van problemen in opvoeding van de ouders/verzorgers
<b>1</b>	ouders <b>inconsistent met regels</b> , en/of geven zelf <b>foute voorbeelden</b> : overtreden regels
<b>2</b>	ouders <b>zeer inconsistent met regels</b> , en/of ze geven zelf <b>veel foute voorbeelden</b> waaronder: <b>veel ruzies tussen ouders, of</b> kind wordt afwisselend <b>verwend</b> en dan lang <b>verwaarloosd</b>

**Coöperatiegebrek - problemen met autoriteit****FPJ - 12**

<b>0</b>	geen melding van problemen met autoriteitsfiguren, geen/ nauwelijks problemen met autoriteit
<b>1</b>	vooral <b>problemen</b> met het <b>accepteren van regels</b> in één specifieke leefsituatie (ouders OF school OF politie)
<b>2</b>	jeugdige <b>weigert regels</b> te accepteren van <b>autoriteit in het algemeen</b> (bijv. school EN thuis EN politie) en zal zich openlijk of heimelijk <b>tegen regels</b> van autoriteitsfiguren <b>verzetten</b> .

**Oriëntatie op crimineel milieu****FPJ - 13**

<b>0</b>	jeugdige heeft <b>geen contact</b> met het criminale milieu
<b>1</b>	jeugdige voelt zich <b>enigszins aangetrokken</b> tot criminale of anti-sociale jeugdigen, probeert daar enigszins los van te blijven of te komen maar gaat contacten niet uit de weg.
<b>2</b>	jeugdige voelt zich <b>sterk aangetrokken</b> tot het <b>criminale milieu</b> (bijv. lid van <b>gang</b> ), duidelijk gericht op criminale jeugdigen; identificeert zich daarmee.

**Criminaliteit van de opvoeders / andere gezinsleden****FPJ - 14**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen sprake van veroordeling voor delict(en)</b> van de ouder(s)/verzorger(s) of andere gezinsleden.
<b>1</b>	Slechts sprake van <b>één veroordeling, voor (licht type) delict</b> (GEEN vrijheidsbenemende straf/gevangenis) van één van de gezinsleden: ouders, broer, zus.
<b>2</b>	Eén gezinslid <b>meerdere keren</b> veroordeeld <b>OF Meerdere gezinsleden</b> veroordeeld <b>OF</b> Gezinslid/gezinsleden veroordeeld voor <b>zwaarder type delict</b> .

**Mishandeling****FPJ - 15****15A (mishandeling door ouders/opvoeders):**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> melding van <b>mishandeling</b> door <b>OUDER(S) / OPVOEDER(S)</b>
<b>1</b>	Er heeft <b>regelmatig verbale</b> terreur plaats gevonden <b>OF 1-malige</b> mishandeling
<b>2</b>	Mishandeling, geestelijk of fysiek, heeft over <b>een periode (chronisch)</b> plaatsgevonden

**15B (mishandeling door anderen):**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> melding van <b>mishandeling</b> door <b>ANDER</b>
<b>1</b>	Er heeft <b>regelmatig verbale</b> terreur plaats gevonden <b>OF 1-malige</b> mishandeling
<b>2</b>	Mishandeling, geestelijk of fysiek, heeft over <b>een periode (chronisch)</b> plaatsgevonden

**Verwaarlozing****FPJ - 16**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen melding van verwaarlozing</b> door ouder(s)/verzorger(s)
<b>1</b>	Eén of meer <b>korte perioden van verwaarlozing</b> (< 3 mnd.) met soms compensatie door verwenning <b>OF gedurende jaren</b> sprake van <b>matige verwaarlozing</b> weinig verzorging door ouder(s)/verzorger(s)

<b>2</b>	gedurende jaren sprake van <b>ernstige verwaarlozing</b> (bijna) geen verzorging en aandacht van de ouders/verzorgers)
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**Seksueel Misbruik****FPJ - 17****17A:**

<b>0</b>	Er is <b>geen</b> melding van <b>seksueel misbruik</b> door <b>OUDER(S) / OPVOEDER(S)</b>
<b>1</b>	Er is <b>éénmalig</b> sprake geweest van <b>seksueel misbruik</b>
<b>2</b>	Er is <b>meermalig/ langdurig</b> sprake geweest van <b>seksueel misbruik</b>

**17B:**

<b>0</b>	Er is <b>geen</b> melding van <b>seksueel misbruik</b> door <b>ANDER</b>
<b>1</b>	Er is <b>éénmalig</b> sprake geweest van <b>seksueel misbruik</b>
<b>2</b>	Er is <b>meermalig/ langdurig</b> sprake geweest van <b>seksueel misbruik</b>

**Geweld in het gezin****FPJ - 18**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen</b> getuige geweest van geweld in het gezin
<b>1</b>	<b>getuige</b> geweest van <b>geweld</b> tussen gezinsleden
<b>2</b>	<b>getuige</b> geweest van <b>ernstig geweld</b> binnen het gezin <b>OF</b> van <b>herhaald geweld</b> binnen het gezin

**Eerdere hulpverleningscontacten****FPJ - 19**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen.</b> De jeugdige heeft geen eerdere hulpverleningscontacten gehad
<b>1</b>	<b>Eénmalig daadwerkelijk ontvangen hulp</b> voorafgaand aan JJI maatregel EN/OF een klein aantal pogingen om hulp van de grond te krijgen zonder resultaat (door zowel jeugdige als hulpverlening).

<b>2</b>	<b>Meerdere malen</b> daadwerkelijk <b>ontvangen hulp bij meerdere hulpverleningsinstanties</b> voorafgaand aan JJI maatregel EN/OF een <b>groot aantal pogingen</b> om de <b>hulp van de grond te krijgen</b> zonder resultaat door (met name) <b>weigering / tegenwerking jeugdige.</b>
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**Abnormale gezinssituatie****FPJ - 20****Codering bij PIJ:**

<b>0</b>	<b>Niet.</b> Geen sprake van een abnormale gezinssituatie.
<b>1</b>	<b>Ja,</b> er is sprake van een <b>abnormale gezinssituatie</b> , hoewel <b>ernst en duur beperkt</b> zijn
<b>2</b>	<b>Ja, er is sprake van een ernstige, onhoudbare, abnormale en chronische gezinssituatie</b> (verstoerde gezagsrelaties, ruzies, vreemde vader- moederfiguur en/of parentificatie).

**Codering bij OTS:**

<b>0</b>	<b>Niet.</b> Geen sprake van een abnormale gezinssituatie.
<b>1</b>	<b>Ja,</b> reden tot plaatsing <b>deels</b> door abnormale gezinssituatie en deels door problemen op andere terreinen.
<b>2</b>	<b>Ja, hoofdreden</b> van huidige JJI maatregel is door een onhoudbare, abnormale en chronische gezinssituatie.

**Escalerende gezinssituatie (recent, acuut)****FPJ - 21**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen melding</b> van escalerende gezins- en opvoedingsproblematiek
<b>1</b>	<b>Ja, net voorafgaande</b> aan huidige JJI maatregel sprake van problemen in de gezinssituatie (scheiding, financiële situatie etc.)
<b>2</b>	<b>Ja, hoofdreden van de problemen van de jeugdige</b> (evt. bijna slachtoffer zijn) zijn ontstaan door een escalatie van (ernstige) gezinsproblematiek.  OF jeugdige heeft <b>delict gepleegd als gevolg</b> van escalerende gezinsproblematiek

**Slechte binding met school (of werk)(historisch)****FPJ - 22**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen sprake van spijbelen, te laat komen, of te vroeg schoolverlaten</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>af en toe spijbelen (dag of dagdeel)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>regelmatig hele dagen spijbelen en / of school uitvaller (drop-out)</b>

**Ouders, Verslavingsproblematiek Ouders****FPJ– 23**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> melding van problematisch alcohol en drugsgebruik door ouders
<b>1</b>	<b>Problematisch alcohol of softdrugsgebruik door (één van) de ouders zonder dat dit ernstige problemen veroorzaakt voor de omgeving OF alleen ernstige problemen door alcohol of drugsverslaving in het verleden.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Alcohol en/of drugsverslaving geconstateerd</b> (recent of lifetime) <b>bij (één van) de ouders</b> (ernstig verslaafd, ouder/opvoeder eventueel ook helemaal weg)  <b>en/of ernstige problemen door gebruik</b> van alcohol en drugs: geweld, rijden onder invloed, lichamelijke gevolgen, contact met politie/justitie

**Ouders, Psychiatrische problematiek van de ouders****FPJ – 24**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> melding van psychiatrische problematiek bij de ouder(s) van de jeugdige
<b>1</b>	Sprake van <b>psychiatrische problematiek</b> in het <b>verleden</b> bij ouder(s) van jeugdige <b>maar niet recent EN/OF</b> de psychiatrische problematiek van de ouder(s) heeft <b>nauwelijks een (negatieve) invloed</b> op het gedrag van de jeugdige gehad.
<b>2</b>	<b>Recent ernstige psychiatrische problematiek (diagnose, evt. medicatie)</b> bij de ouder(s) van de jeugdige <b>EN/OF</b> de psychiatrische problematiek van de ouders heeft <b>veel (negatieve) invloed</b> gehad op het gedrag van de jeugdige.

**Leerproblemen****FPJ - 25**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen sprake van leerstoornissen of leerproblemen bij de jeugdige</b>
<b>1</b>	Leerproblemen en moeite met het bijhouden van het tempo op school. Eén doublure en/of één overplaatsing naar lager niveau van onderwijs, primair door leerproblemen (NIET gedrag)
<b>2</b>	Sprake van ernstige (specifieke) leerproblemen en/of een DSM diagnose. Meerdere doublures en/of overplaatsing(en) naar speciaal onderwijs, primair door leerproblemen (NIET gedrag).

**Dreiging om in de prostitutie te belanden****FPJ - 26**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen sprake van dreiging om in de prostitutie te belanden.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Dreiging aanwezig.</b> Jeugdige is <b>benaderd, ingepalmd of bedreigd</b> door pooiers (loverboys, criminelen of familie) OF jeugdige dreigt vanwege (financiële) situatie in de prostitutie te komen (zwervende jeugdigen of AMA's)
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstige dreiging.</b> De jeugdige heeft <b>eerder seksuele handelingen</b> moeten verrichten (eventueel voor het maken van pornografisch materiaal) voor geld of onderdak OF de jeugdige is zichtbaar mishandeld of psychisch <b>zwaar onder druk</b> gezet

**Ontvluchten / onttrekken aan toezicht (historisch)****FPJ - 27**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen sprake van onttrekking aan toezicht / ontvluchting.</b>
<b>1</b>	sprake van <b>onttrekking aan toezicht / 'ongeoorloofde afwezigheid'</b> (niet terugkeren van onbegeleid verlof / niet aan afspraken houden van Jeugdzorg).
<b>2</b>	sprake van een (zogenaamde 'harde') <b>ontvluchting</b> uit een inrichting/politiecel of BEGELEID verlof OF <b>een poging</b> daartoe.

**Domein 3****DELICTSITUATIE & DRUGS****Delictsituatie – medicatiestop psychose****FPJ - 28**

<b>0</b>	geen melding van psychiatrische c.q. psychotische symptomen net voorafgaande aan het delict
<b>1</b>	delict <b>geheel of gedeeltelijk het gevolg</b> van een acute psychiatrische stoornis of acute (evt. episodische of drugsgeïnduceerde) psychose
<b>2</b>	delict tijdens <b>medicatiestop</b> bij een <b>chronische psychiatrische c.q. psychotische stoornis</b>

**Delictsituatie – middelengebruik t.t.v. delict****FPJ - 29**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake van middelengebruik ten tijde van het (meest recente) delict
<b>1</b>	Jeugdige was <b>onder invloed ten tijde van delict</b> . Het middelengebruik voor het delict was <b>ongepland drempelverlagend</b> Het middelengebruik voor het delict zorgde voor <b>uit de hand lopen</b> van het delict.
<b>2</b>	Jeugdige was <b>onder invloed ten tijde van delict</b> . <b>Gepland middelengebruik</b> was ‘ter ondersteuning’ voor plegen overlast of delict <b>OF heeft door dreigende abstinencie een delictplan</b> gemaakt.

**Delictsituatie – Alcoholgebruik ten tijde van delict****FPJ - 30**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen sprake van alcoholgebruik ten tijde van (meest recente) delict(en)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Wel sprake van alcoholgebruik (of delier) ten tijde van (meest recente) delict(en)</b>

**Delictsituatie – Druggebruik ten tijde van delict****FPJ - 31**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen sprake van druggebruik ten tijde van het (meest recente) delict</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Wel sprake van druggebruik ten tijde van het (meest recente) delict</b>  Als score is 1 (wel drugs t.t.v. delict), noteer code(s): ( 2 = heroïne, 6=cocaïne, 15 = cannabis etc, zie codes item 42)

**Delictsituatie, relationeel****FPJ - 32**

<b>0</b>	Er is <b>geen sprake van een slachtoffer</b> OF Slachtoffer is <b>een onbekende</b>
<b>1</b>	slachtoffer is een <b>bekende</b> , maar het delict is <b>niet ontstaan uit</b> een escalatie van <b>relationele problemen</b> .
<b>2</b>	Slachtoffer is <b>een bekende</b> , het delict is een <b>escalatie van relationele problemen, DUS</b> problemen die over een <b>langere periode</b> zijn ontstaan.

**Seks, zoeken naar slachtoffer****FPJ - 33**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen melding van een zoektocht</b> naar een slachtoffer voor een seksueel delict (*)
<b>1</b>	Bekend is dat er <b>zoektochten</b> hebben <b>plaatsgevonden</b> , maar deze hebben <b>niet geleid tot een veroordeling</b> .
<b>2</b>	Heeft minstens <b>1 seksueel delict</b> waarbij duidelijk sprake is geweest van <b>een zoektocht of zoektochten</b> naar een slachtoffer voor een seksueel delict

**Domein 4****PSYCHOLOGIE & FUNCTIES****Empathische Vermogens****FPJ - 34**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen problemen genoemd met empathie.</b> Jeugdige is <i>net als leeftijdsgenoten</i> in staat tot een emotionele binding, langdurige binding, tot meelevens en meevoelen
<b>1</b>	<b>Enkele problemen genoemd met empathie.</b> Jeugdige heeft moeite met emotionele binding, meelevens, meevoelen of spijtbetuigen.
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstige problemen met empathie: vrijwel geen empathische vermogens.</b> Melding van <b>egocentrisme, hardheid</b> , geen interesse in andermans leven of niet in staat mee te voelen met anderen.

**Gewetensfuncties****FPJ - 35**

<b>0</b>	heeft <b>besef van regels en wetten en handelt hier (bijna altijd/conform zijn leeftijd) naar, erkent schuld</b> , fouten en besefte eigen verantwoordelijkheid over het delict
<b>1</b>	Jeugdige heeft wel besef van wetten en regels, maar <b>handelt soms toch in tegenspraak hiermee</b> . Is op sommige momenten bereid om een lijn te overschrijden (lichtere delicten) <b>OF</b> expliciet melding van enkele problemen van de gewetensfuncties.

<b>2</b>	<b>handelt regelmatig gewetenloos:</b> berekenend of manipulerend gedrag voor eigen voordeel, zonder schuldgevoelens over het beschadigen van anderen.  Wijst verantwoordelijkheid voor delict af.
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**Ik-sterkte****FPJ - 36**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen problemen gemeld</b> over beïnvloedbaarheid of over niet bestand zijn tegen groepsdruk
<b>1</b>	<b>Niet goed bestand tegen groepsdruk, tegen kritiek,</b> loopt snel achter andermans mening aan
<b>2</b>	<b>zeer onrijpe indruk in vergelijking tot leeftijdgenoten, emotioneel snel uit balans</b> (soms ook teruggetrokken), <b>erg beïnvloedbaar</b>

**Impulscontrole (historisch)****FPJ - 37**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen problemen</b> met impulscontrole (historisch)
<b>1</b>	<b>af en toe ongecontroleerde</b> driftbui of <b>te hevige reactie</b> uit zich voornamelijk in <b>verbale agressie</b> (schelden) en soms agressie naar voorwerpen
<b>2</b>	<b>Regelmatig tot vaak</b> voorkomende <b>impulsdoorbraak (naar mensen toe)</b> leidend tot <b>fysieke agressie: schoppen, gooien, slaan</b>

**Problembesef / Probleeminzicht****FPJ - 38**

<b>0</b>	<b>zowel problembesef als probleeminzicht aanwezig</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>enig besef van eigen problemen</b> (eigen ‘persoon’, ‘karakter’, situatie) maar <b>bagatелиseert of externaliseert enigszins</b>  (problembesef <i>aanwezig</i> ; probleeminzicht <i>afwezig</i> )
<b>2</b>	<b>heeft geen besef van problemen</b> (“er is niks mis met mij”)

	en “het delict / de situatie komt niet door mij”) (zowel probleembesef als probleeminzicht <i>afwezig</i> )
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**Intelligentie****FPJ - 39****39A het IQ en 39B de gebruikte test****39A: intelligentiescores.**Noteer alle intelligentie testscores: **TIQ** totaal IQ, **VIQ** verbaal iq, **PIQ** performaal iq**39B: gebruikte intelligentietest****Domein 5****PSYCHIATRIE & STOORNISSEN****Verslavingsproblematiek: Gokken****FPJ-40****Noteer code type gedrag:**

	00	Niet gokken
	22	Wel gokken (elke maand)

**Noteer het aantal dagen per maand gokken**

	01-30 dgn/mnd	Aantal dagen per maand gokken
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**Noteer totale ernstscore**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake van een gokverslaving bij de jeugdige
<b>1</b>	<b>Problematisch gokken</b> (hulpverleners noemen het zorgwekkend) Al op zeer jonge leeftijd redelijk veel geld aan gokken besteed

	Maar delict(en) stonden <b>niet</b> in teken van <b>financiering gokgedrag</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Gokverslaving</b> wordt genoemd als <b>oorzaak voor problematisch gedrag / plegen delicten</b>

**Verslavingsproblematiek - Alcohol****FPJ-41****Noteer het middel:**

	00	geen
	01	alcohol

**Noteer het aantal dagen per maand alcoholmisbruik**

	01-30 dgn/mnd	Aantal dagen per maand alcoholmisbruik (5 of meer glazen / dag)
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**Noteer totale ernstscore**

<b>0</b>	01-07 dgn/mnd	<b>geen</b> alcoholverslavingsproblematiek, Evt. vanaf ±16e jaar gematigd gebruik
<b>1</b>	08-20 dgn/mnd	<b>Het drankgebruik is stevig,</b> bijvoorbeeld elk weekend, en dan steeds <b>veel</b>
<b>2</b>	20-30 dgn/mnd	<b>zeer problematisch drankgebruik/misbruik,</b> <b>misbruik</b> bijna alle dagen <b>OF</b> drank is oorzaak van <b>problemen en/of agressie</b>

**Verslavingsproblematiek - Drugs****FPJ-42**

Noteer de soorten drugs die gebruikt worden. Noteer cijfercode.

<b>opioïden</b>	<b>stimulantia</b>	<b>Medicijnen</b>	<b>hallucinogenen</b>	<b>overig</b>
1. -	6. cocaine	9. benzodiazepinen (angstremmers)	13. XTC-achtigen	18. crack
2. heroïne	7. amfetamine	10. slaapmiddelen	14. LSD	19. vluchtige middelen
3. morfine	8. overige opwekkende middelen	11. psychopharmaca (anti-psychotica)	15. cannabis	20. -
4. methadon		12. overige medicijnen	16. PCP	21. overige middelen
5. overige opioïden (opiaten)			17. overige hallucinogenen	22. -

Als frequentie in woorden is gegeven, noteer dan de volgende frequentie (per maand)

Af en toe	02
Wekelijks	05
Ieder weekend	10
Meerdere malen per week	20
Dagelijks	30
Meerdere malen per dag	60

Noteer totale ernstscore

<b>0</b>	geen sprake van drugsgebruik (of 1 of 2 keer geëxperimenteerd)
<b>1</b>	<b>Softdruggebruik</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Harddruggebruik, OF Problemen door drugs:</b> problemen met gezondheid, arbeid, justitie, familie, emoties. (een gestoorde concentratie of gestoorde nachtrust is een probleem met de gezondheid)

**ADHD aandachtstekort/ hyperactiviteitsproblemen****FPJ - 43**

<b>0</b>	Er zijn <b>geen problemen</b> met hyperactiviteit en concentratieproblemen
<b>1</b>	Er zijn <b>problemen</b> met hyperactiviteit en concentratieproblemen (er is melding van in het dossier)
<b>2</b>	Er zijn <b>ernstige problemen</b> met hyperactiviteit en concentratieproblemen <b>(officiële ADHD diagnose gesteld door deskundige)</b>

**Angst****FPJ - 44**

<b>0</b>	De jeugdige heeft <b>weinig tot geen last van angst</b> . (Alleen angst in (echt) bedreigende situaties).
<b>1</b>	<b>Af en toe last van angst(aanvallen) zonder duidelijke aanleiding.</b> Angst heeft tijdelijk weerslag op het dagelijkse leven van de jeugdige, hoewel hij meestal eenvoudig gerustgesteld kan worden.
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstig.</b> Jeugdige heeft <b>regelmatig of chronisch last van angst(aanvallen)</b> . Angst heeft grote invloed op het dagelijkse leven c.q. <b>ontwricht het dagelijkse leven</b> en de jeugdige kan <b>niet eenvoudig gerustgesteld</b> worden. Eventueel sprake van <b>DSM-IV diagnose</b> .

**Depressie (afgelopen jaar)****FPJ - 45**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen diagnose of melding</b> van een depressie of symptomen van een depressie
<b>1</b>	<b>enkele symptomen</b> van een depressie, <b>ernst en duur beperkt</b> : <b>geen medicatie</b> of therapie <b>geen diagnose</b> van de psychiater
<b>2</b>	<b>diagnose</b> depressie door psychiater of <b>medicatie tegen depressie</b>

**Hersenorganische stoornissen****FPJ - 46**

**Maak niet zelf een afweging/combinatie. Neem het oordeel over van een deskundige.**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen.</b> Er zijn <b>geen vermoedens</b> van een hersenorganische stoornis
<b>1</b>	<b>Misschien.</b> Er wordt <b>een vermoeden uitgesproken</b> over een hersenorganische stoornis <b>naar aanleiding van onderzoek:</b> Neuropsychologisch, EEG, Neurologisch onderzoek
<b>2</b>	<b>Wel.</b> Er is <b>naar aanleiding van onderzoek</b> door een <b>expert</b> geconcludeerd dat de jeugdige een hersenorganische stoornis heeft.

**Ontwikkeling persoonlijkheidstrekkken type B****FPJ - 47**

<b>0</b>	<b>Afwezig / minimaal.</b>  Bijna geen meldingen over typisch ‘anti’ gedrag bij de jeugdige
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins.</b> In de rapportage wordt <b>1 type trek (I, II, III of IV)</b> beschreven  <b>OF de jeugddiagnose (CD, GD, OD)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstig.</b> In de rapportage worden <b>minimaal 2 type trekken (I, II, III of IV)</b> beschreven. <b>OF</b> de ernst wordt stellig omschreven: een ASPD persoonlkh.stoornis in ontwikkeling. <b>OF jeugddiagnose (CD, GD, OD)</b> met daarin de aanduiding ‘ernstig’

**Agressie, blijvende woede****FPJ - 48**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen melding</b> van pervasieve woede
<b>1</b>	<b>melding van regelmatig terugkerende negatieve opmerkingen over een groep</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>melding van een durende woede of haat tegen een specifieke groep</b>

**Autisme problematiek****FPJ - 49**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen.</b> Geen autisme symptomen of autistische problematiek vermeld.
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins/ vermoeden.</b> Enkele klachten (symptomen) worden benoemd. Er is <b>geen officiële diagnose</b> vastgesteld. De <b>ernst en omvang</b> van de problematiek is zodanig <b>beperkt</b> dat dit <b>het gedrag</b> en het leven van de jeugdige <b>niet overheerst/ ontwricht</b> .
<b>2</b>	<b>Wel</b> Er is een <b>diagnose autisme</b> opgesteld door een specialist

**Psychotische symptomen****FPJ - 50**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen</b> psychotische symptomen
<b>1</b>	Vertoont een <b>aantal psychotische symptomen</b> , waarbij de <b>ernst en duur beperkt</b> is, <b>evt. na inname van drugs.</b> (officieus, aanwijzingen door niet-psychiaters)
<b>2</b>	Heeft, wanneer geen medicatie wordt toegediend, (chronisch) <b>psychotische klachten</b> OF zelfs met medicatie klachten.  <b>Psychotische symptomen officieel door psychiater gediagnosticeerd</b> (scoor hier ook synoniemen als <b>schizofrenie</b> )

**Sadisme****FPJ - 51**

<b>0</b>	geen kenmerken van sadisme gesignaleerd of beschreven
<b>1</b>	sadisme uit zich in <b>fysiek leed veroorzaken aan dieren of psychisch leed veroorzaken aan mensen</b> OF eventueel <b>regelmatig klein fysiek leed veroorzaken</b> door bijvoorbeeld <b>doelbewust sportsituaties te misbruiken</b>
<b>2</b>	heeft <b>doelbewust fysiek leed veroorzaakt bij mensen:</b> letsel, verkrachting,  <b>plezier in het toebrengen of veroorzaken van angst en/of letsel.</b>

**Seks, problematisch gedrag****FPJ-52A**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen problemen</b> bij de <b>sekuele ontwikkeling</b> van de jeugdige geconstateerd.
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins</b> sprake van <b>seksuele angsten of ontremmingen</b> , OF <b>bijzondere normen en fantasieën</b> omtrent seksualiteit
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstig.</b> Overlast voor omgeving door <b>parafiele gedragingen</b> Of de <b>sociale relaties</b> worden door de jeugdige (constant) <b>geseksualiseerd</b> OF er is sprake van een <b>seksueel delict</b>

**Seks, pedoseksualiteit****FPJ -52B**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen aanwijzingen gevonden voor</b> pedoseksuele gedachten of het plegen van pedoseksuele handelingen
<b>1</b>	Melding van <b>1-malig experimenteren</b> met pedoseksuele activiteit, <b>Enige interesse</b> genoemd (activiteit heeft niet geleid tot fysiek contact)
<b>2</b>	<b>duidelijke pedoseksuele preoccupatie</b> (pedof. porno, speelplaatsen, internet) OF <b>pedoseksueel delict</b>

**Domein 6**  
**SOCIAAL / RELATIONEEL**

**Negatieve cognities (perspectief en attitude)**

FPJ - 53

<b>0</b>	Er is nauwelijks of geen sprake van negatieve cognities
<b>1</b>	andere personen of instanties worden <b>regelmatig beoordeeld</b> vanuit een <b>negatief perspectief</b> , de jeugdige is nog wel enigszins te corrigeren.  De jeugdige heeft de opvatting dat antisociaal gedrag toelaatbaar is.
<b>2</b>	<b>uitermate negatieve opvattingen</b> over iedereen en alles.  vaak geneigd ten onrechte vijandige bedoelingen bij anderen waar te nemen.  De jeugdige heeft de opvatting dat misdaad of geweld toelaatbaar is.

**Netwerk, emotionele steun**

FPJ-54

<b>0</b>	er is <b>sprake van emotionele steun</b> . Bij bezoek wordt <b>genegenheid</b> getoond en zowel de jeugdige als netwerkleden kunnen <b>praten over gemoedstoestand</b> .
<b>1</b>	<b>enigszins emotionele steun</b> , korte gesprekken en vragen als: wat doe je, wat vindt je ervan, en (kort) hoe voel je jezelf?
<b>2</b>	<b>Nauwelijks emotionele steun</b> . <b>Weinig tot geen contact met netwerk</b> met daarnaast <b>amper diepgang, warmte en steun</b> . Eventueel alle contacten verbroken wegens ruzie.

**Netwerk, totaal netwerk****FPJ-55A**

<b>0</b>	heeft een <b>gunstig (niet crimineel) sociaal netwerk EN heeft</b> hiermee nog <b>contact</b> : krijgt (praktische) steun
<b>1</b>	had een <b>beperkt (pro-)sociaal netwerk</b> OF heeft sinds enkele jaren (*) <b>weinig contact</b> met sociaal netwerk
<b>2</b>	<b>heeft geen (pro-)sociale contacten</b> heeft buiten de antisociale/criminale contacten geen (of nauwelijks) steun

**Netwerk, secundair netwerk****FPJ-55B**

<b>0</b>	<b>Aanwezig.</b> Jeugdige vóór delict <b>actief lid</b> bij (sport)vereniging en/of had <b>goed contact</b> met (niet-delinquente) leeftijdgenoten/ vrienden
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins. Soms contact</b> met (niet delinquente) leeftijdgenoten/vrienden in periode voor delict, contacten verliepen wat stroever <b>of deelname aan verenigingsactiviteiten liepen terug.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Afwezig.</b> In periode voor delict <b>niet actief lid</b> van een (sport)vereniging <b>EN had nauwelijks contact</b> met (niet delinquente) leeftijdgenoten/vrienden.

**Relationele Vaardigheden****FPJ – 56**

<b>0</b>	Er is <b>geen melding van problemen</b> op het gebied van relationele vaardigheden
<b>1</b>	heeft <b>problemen</b> met het <b>vormen</b> van relaties OF kan <b>relaties bijna nooit volhouden</b>
<b>2</b>	duidelijke sprake van <b>ernstige relationele problemen</b> : relationeel, interactioneel, emotioneel. (Eventueel al melding hiervan op zeer jonge leeftijd)

**Domein 7****GEDRAG TIJDENS VERBLIJF JJI****Antisociaal gedrag op de afdeling****FPJ - 57**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen problemen</b> met antisociaal gedrag op de afdeling
<b>1</b>	<b>Matig.</b> Sprake van <b>grensoverschrijdend gedrag na teleurstelling, manipulatief gedrag en/of treiteren</b> en/of <b>weigeren om zich aan huisregels te houden</b> of aan alledaagse dingen mee te doen
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstig.</b> Er is sprake van <b>bewust gekozen</b> of <b>spontaan grensoverschrijdend gedrag en zoeken van conflicten.</b>

**Sociale vaardigheden****FPJ - 58**

<b>0</b>	De jeugdige is over het algemeen <b>sociaal vaardig</b> te noemen. (*)
<b>1</b>	Jeugdige heeft <b>moeite in de omgang met anderen/ groepsactiviteiten. Begrijpt groepsnormen niet goed</b> en/of <b>zoekt grenzen op</b> door prikkelende of kwetsende opmerkingen.
<b>2</b>	<b>Niet sociaal vaardig en/of geen sociaal inzicht.</b> Komt <b>onbeholpen</b> over in sociale situaties wat een <b>negatieve invloed op groepssfeer</b> kan hebben: <b>grensoverschrijdende opmerkingen</b> of <b>non-verbaal anti-sociaal gedrag</b> voortvloeiend uit sociaal onvermogen

**Coping, vermijdend gedrag bij probleemsituaties****FPJ - 59**

<b>0</b>	<b>Afwezig</b> , jeugdige vertoont nauwelijks vermijdend gedrag
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins</b> , na sommige probleemsituaties vermijdend gedrag
<b>2</b>	<b>Duidelijk</b> sprake van <b>ernstig vermijdend gedrag na bijna alle</b> probleemsituaties

**Coping, negatieve copingmanieren****FPJ - 60**

<b>0</b>	Afwezig, jeugdige vertoont <b>nauwelijks</b> negatief copinggedrag na probleemsituatie.
<b>1</b>	Enigszins sprake van negatief copinggedrag, de jeugdige heeft na <b>probleemsituaties regelmatig verbaal agressief en/of maximaal één keer fysiek agressief gehandeld.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Ernstig negatief copinggedrag na bijna alle</b> probleemsituaties, bijna altijd verbaal en/of fysiek agressief.

**Coping, positieve copingmanieren****FPJ - 61**

<b>0</b>	Beschikt in probleemsituaties over <b>een serie positieve copingvaardigheden: ontspannen, accepteren, steun zoeken, een constructief gesprek aangaan, verontschuldigen</b>
<b>1</b>	Beschikt in probleemsituaties over <b>enkele positieve copingvaardigheden</b>
<b>2</b>	Kent <b>geen</b> positieve copingvaardigheden, probleemsituaties worden <b>niet</b> op een positieve manier opgelost

**Contact, vertrouwen en openheid****FPJ - 62**

<b>0</b>	Jeugdige heeft <b>geen wantrouwen, juist wél vertrouwen en openheid</b> . Er is na verloop van tijd sprake van een <b>goed contact</b> of zelfs contactgroei.
<b>1</b>	Jeugdige heeft <b>enigszins moeite met vertrouwen en openheid</b> Zegt wel iets maar <b>praat niet over delict en ideeën daaromtrent/ weert bepaalde vragen af.</b>
<b>2</b>	Jeugdige heeft <b>duidelijk moeite met vertrouwen en openheid</b> , er is zelfs <b>wantrouwen</b> . De jeugdige kan openlijk melden dat hij geen vertrouwen heeft. <b>Weigert explicet bepaalde onderwerpen te bespreken.</b>

**Coöperatie-gebrek: tegenwerken op de afdeling****FPJ - 63**

<b>0</b>	Jeugdige is <b>meestal coöperatief</b> en heeft <b>nauwelijks problemen met de groepsleiding</b> .
<b>1</b>	<b>Enigszins sprake van oncoöperatief gedrag:</b> tegen autoriteitsfiguren ingaan en gebrek aan <b>medewerking</b> / niet opvolgen van <b>regels</b> .
<b>2</b>	<b>Duidelijk sprake van oncoöperatief gedrag:</b> <u>actieve tegenwerking</u> . Weigert te spreken c.q. echt contact te hebben.

**Incidenten – agressie in de inrichting****FPJ - 64**

<b>0</b>	<b>Geen.</b> De jeugdige heeft geen incident in de inrichting (mede)veroorzaakt waarbij sprake was van agressie (fysiek).
<b>1</b>	<b>Eénmalig.</b> De jeugdige heeft één keer een incident in de inrichting (mede)veroorzaakt waarbij sprake was van agressie (fysiek).
<b>2</b>	<b>Meerdere malen.</b> De jeugdige heeft <b>meerdere malen een incident in de inrichting</b> (mede)veroorzaakt waarbij sprake was van <b>agressie (fysiek)</b> .

**Motivatie voor de behandeling****FPJ - 65**

<b>0</b>	spreekt <b>motivatie</b> uit, <b>doet mee</b> aan (behandel- en groeps-)activiteiten, <b>therapietrouw, accepteert rapportage</b> .
<b>1</b>	doet <b>matig</b> aan het programma en de activiteiten mee, OF doet af en toe <b>negatieve uitspraken</b> over het programma en de leiding.
<b>2</b>	spreekt uit <b>geen nut</b> te zien in een <b>behandeling</b> , heeft <b>geen wens om te veranderen</b> (heeft geen intrisieke motivatie) toont een negatieve houding ten opzichte van de behandeling.

**Redzaamheid en zelfverzorging****FPJ - 66**

<b>0</b>	Jeugdige wordt, <i>conform zijn leeftijd</i> , <b>in staat geacht voor zichzelf te kunnen zorgen</b> (of dit is reeds gebleken).
<b>1</b>	heeft <b>enigszins moeite met zelfverzorging</b> , soms door laksheid, soms door gebrekkig overzicht.
<b>2</b>	<b>is niet in staat om voor zichzelf te kunnen zorgen</b> , er wordt niet verwacht dat de jeugdige dit ooit zonder een bepaalde mate van begeleiding zal kunnen.

**Duidelijk positieve gerichtheid op school / werk****FPJ - 67**

<b>0</b>	<b>Positief. Doelgericht bezig</b> met opleiding en toekomstplannen.  <b>Blijft gemotiveerd na tegenslag.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Redelijk gemotiveerd.</b> Heeft een positieve inzet voor enkele vakken / werkzaamheden.  Jeugdige kan <b>bijltje er tijdelijk bij neergooien</b> wanneer het even tegenzit (slechte cijfers of concentratieproblemen).
<b>2</b>	<b>Negatief / Afwezig.</b> Jeugdige laat <b>desinteresse</b> duidelijk blijken,  <b>ziet het nut er NIET van in, is ongemotiveerd.</b>

**Ontvluchten / onttrekken aan toezicht TIJDENS PIJ****FPJ - 68**

<b>0</b>	<b>geen</b> sprake van onttrekking aan toezicht / ontvluchting.
<b>1</b>	sprake van <b>onttrekking aan toezicht / 'ongeoorloofde afwezigheid'</b>
<b>2</b>	een zogenaamde 'harde' <b>ontvluchting</b> uit een inrichting of weglopen vanuit BEGELEID verlof  (of een <b>aantoonbare poging</b> daartoe / voorbereiding).

**Overeenstemming over voorwaarden****FPJ - 69**

<b>0</b>	Er zijn gesprekken geweest waarin de jeugdige heeft aangegeven voorwaarden en regels te aanvaarden (er mee eens is) en <u>zich hieraan wil houden</u>
<b>1</b>	Het was <u>moeilijk om tot overeenstemming te komen en regels te kunnen afspreken</u> , moeilijk om met de jeugdige samen individuele specifieke afspraken te kunnen maken. EN/OF <u>niet over alle individuele afspraken is overeenstemming</u>
<b>2</b>	Heeft overduidelijk en of <u>openlijk aangegeven het niet eens te zijn</u> met voorwaarden en regels <b>OF</b> Heeft dikwijls en <u>doelbewust regels en voorwaarden overtreden</u> en geeft daarmee aan geen regels te accepteren

**Schending van afspraken****FPJ -70A**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake van schending voorwaarden.  Houdt zich doorgaans aan afspraken en regels omtrent behandeling en toezicht.
<b>1</b>	In verleden <u>één of twee keer minder ernstige schendingen</u> van afspraken en/of lichtere vormen van ordeverstoring
<b>2</b>	<u>Drie of meer minder ernstige schendingen</u> <b>OF</b> <u>één zeer ernstige schending</u> van afspraken)

**Middelengebruik tijdens maatregel JJI****FPJ -70B**

<b>0</b>	Geen sprake van gebruik tijdens maatregel
<b>1</b>	Tijdens maatregel <u>één of twee minder ernstige feiten</u> wat betreft middelengebruik
<b>2</b>	<u>Drie of meer minder ernstige</u> feiten wat betreft middelengebruik

## Appendix C: Scoring form Juvenile Forensic Profile-list (FPJ)

<b>Sleutelgegevens jeugdige</b>				
<b>Roepnaam:</b>	<b>Voorletters:</b>			
<b>Achternaam:</b>	<b>Tussenvoegsel(s):</b>			
<b>Voornamen voluit:</b>				
<b>Geboortedatum:</b>	<b>Geslacht (man/vr):</b>			
<b>Geboorteplaats:</b>	<b>Geboorteland:</b>			
<b>Nationaliteit:</b>	<b>JJI nummer:</b>			
<b>Maatregel (PIJ/ OTS/ ..) :</b>	<b>Datum ingang maatregel:</b>			
<b>Naam beoordelaar:</b>	<b>Datum beoordeling:</b>			
<b>Domein 1: Historie Crimineel / Gewelddadig Gedrag</b>				
<b>Delicten (artikelnummers):</b>				
<b>1.</b> Aantal keer geweld met letsel, zonder				
<b>2.</b> Criminele veelzijdigheid, wetsartikelen in 12 niveaus				
1 Overtred. e.a.	5 Midzwaar gew e.a.	09 Zeden minderjarig		
2 Drugsbezit e.a.	6 Vermogen gew e.a.	10 Doodslag		
3 Vernieling etc.	7 Zwaar geweld	11 Brand gev leven		
4 Vermogen etc.	8 Zeden volw sl.off.	12 Moord voorbed		
<b>3.</b> Criminele veelzijdigheid, som van aantal				
<b>4.</b> Leeftijd 1e politie of justitiecontact				
<b>5.</b> delicten a. solo (geen, 1 of enkele, alle)	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
delicten b. met groep (geen, 1 of enkele, alle)	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>Domein 2: Opvoeding &amp; Milieu</b>				
<b>6.</b> Uithuisplaatsingen a. door gedrag jeugdige zelf	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>?</b>	
Uithuisplaatsingen b. door gedrag opvoeder	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>?</b>	
<b>7.</b> Aanvang probleemgedrag in jeugd	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>8.</b> Aanwezigheid / bereikbaarheid van de opvoeders	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>9.</b> Adoptieproblematiek hechtingsproblematiek	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>10.</b> Afwijzing door leeftijdgenoten	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>11.</b> Consistentie van opvoeding	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>12.</b> Coöperatief gedrag – problemen met autoriteit	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>13.</b> Oriëntatie op crimineel milieu	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>14.</b> Criminaliteit van de ouders / andere gezinsleden	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>15.</b> Mishandeling a. door opvoeder	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
Mishandeling b. door ander	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>16.</b> Verwaarlozing door opvoeder	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>17.</b> Seksueel Misbruik a. door opvoeder	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
Seksueel Misbruik b. door ander	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>18.</b> Geweld in gezin	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>19.</b> Eerdere hulpverleningscontacten	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>20.</b> Abnormale gezinssituatie	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>21.</b> Escalerende gezinssituatie (recent, acuut)	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>22.</b> Slechte binding met school (of werk)	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>23.</b> Verslavingsproblematiek ouders	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>24.</b> Psychiatrische problematiek van de ouders	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>25.</b> Leerproblemen	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>26.</b> Dreiging om in de prostitutie te belanden	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>27.</b> Ontvluchten / onttrekken aan toezicht (historisch)	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>Domein 3: Delictsituatie, intoxicatie, slachtoffers</b>				
<b>28.</b> Delict door medicatiestop of psychose	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>29.</b> Alcoholgebruik ten tijde van delict	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>?</b>	
<b>30.</b> Druggebruik ten tijde van delict	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>?</b>	
<b>31.</b> Typen drugs (02-20) ttv delict, noteer max 3				

<b>32.</b> Delict door relationeel probleem (bekend sl.of.)	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>33.</b> Delict, seks, zoeken naar een slachtoffer	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	

**Domein 4: Psychologie & Functies**

<b>34.</b> Empathische vermogens	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>35.</b> Gewetensfuncties	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>36.</b> Ik-sterkte	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>37.</b> Impulscontrole (historisch)	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>38.</b> Problembesef / Probleeminzicht	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>	
<b>39 a.</b> Intelligentie: Totaal IQ, Verbaal IQ.		
<b>39 b.</b> Intelligentie: gebruikte test (0-9)		

**Domein 5: Psychiatrie & Stoornissen**

Verslavingsproblematiek:				
<b>40.</b> Gokken (22-22):	Freq/mnd (0-30)	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>41.</b> Alcohol(01-01):	Freq/mnd (0-30)	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>42.</b> Drug 1 (02-20):	Freq/mnd (0-60)	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>42.</b> Drug 2 (02-20):	Freq/mnd (0-60)			
<b>42.</b> Drug 3 (02-20):	Freq/mnd (0-60)			
<b>43.</b> ADHD aandachtstekort /		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>44.</b> Angst		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>45.</b> Depressie (afgelopen jaar)		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>46.</b> Hersenorganische stoornissen		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>47.</b> Ontwikkeling richting persoonlijkheidstrekkens		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>48.</b> Agressie, blijvende woede		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>49.</b> Autisme problematiek		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>50.</b> Psychotische symptomen		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>51.</b> Sadisme		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>52. a.</b> Seks, problematisch gedrag		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>52. b.</b> Seks, pedoseksueel gedrag		<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		

**Domein 6: Sociaal / Relationeel**

<b>53.</b> Negatieve cognities, perspectief en attitude	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>54.</b> Netwerk, emotionele steun	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>55. a.</b> Netwerk, totaal netwerk	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>55. b.</b> Netwerk, secundair netwerk	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>56.</b> Relationele vaardigheden	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		

**Domein 7: Gedrag tijdens verblijf JJI**

Naam inrichting behandelverslag 1:		van	tot
Naam inrichting behandelverslag 2:		van	tot
<b>57.</b> Antisociaal gedrag op de afdeling	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>58.</b> Sociale vaardigheden	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>59.</b> Coping, vermijdend gedrag bij probleemsituaties	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>60.</b> Coping, negatieve copingmanieren	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>61.</b> Coping, positieve copingmanieren	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>62.</b> Contact, vertrouwen en openheid	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>63.</b> Coöperatie-gebrek: tegenwerken op de afdeling	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>64.</b> Incidenten – agressie in de inrichting	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>65.</b> Motivatie voor de behandeling	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>66.</b> Redzaamheid en zelfverzorging	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>67.</b> Duidelijk positieve gerichtheid op school / werk	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>68.</b> Ontvluchten/ onttrekken aan toezicht (laatste 12	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>69.</b> Overeenstemming over voorwaarden	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>70. a.</b> Schending van afspraken	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		
<b>70. b.</b> Middelengebruik tijdens maatregel JJI	<b>0 1 2 ?</b>		

opmerkingen

## Appendix D: Severity index (Brand &amp; Van Heerde, 2004, 2010)

1	Overtreding verkeer en ordeverstoring	Ww art107lid1 138, 142, 239lid1, 240, 266, 424, 426, 453	Www wegenverkeerswet Www 70lid1 zonder kaartje reizen Www art107lid1 rijden zonder rijbewijs Www art20 snelheidsovertreding Www art30lid1 wet aansprakelijkheidsverzekeringen 131 openbare orde 137c openbare orde 138 overig openbare orde 139 openbare orde 180 wederspannigheid (zonder letsel) 184 verscheuren formulier, niet opvolgen bevel 239lid1 openbare orde schennis zeden overig op openbare weg 240 afbeelding of voorwerp tonen, zeden, 2 mnd of geldboete 261 smaad 266 belediging ambtenaar 424 overtreding, balaadigheid op openbare weg 426 in dronkenschap orde verstoren 142 ontrecht alamnummer bellen 447 overtreding richting openbaar gezag 453 dronkenschap op de openbare weg 461 zich ergens bevinden ondanks verboden toegang
2	Opium	Opw	Opw opiumwet
3	Vernieling (goederen)	350	350 vernieling
4	Vermogen (en profijt)	188, 207, 208, 209, 225, 231, 250t, 310, 311, 321, 322, 326, 326a, 416, 417	188 valse aangifte strafbaar feit 207 meineed 208 munten of biljetten vervalsen 209 munten of biljetten vervalsen 225 valsheid in geschrifte 231 reisdocument vervalsen 250t vervallen, anders nivo 9 zeden jeugd 310 diefstal 311 diefstal, braak 321 verduistering 322 verduistering, vanuit dienstbetrekking 326 bedrog 326a gewoonte om slecht een gedeelte te betalen 416 opzetheling 417 gewoonte van opzetheling 420 drukken van vals bewijs zoals treinkaartje
5	Middelzwaar geweld (en wapenbezit)	Wwm, 157sub1, 300, 141, 181, 285	Wwm wapenwet 157sub1 brandstichting met gevaar voor goederen 300 mishandeling. Let op: bij lid 2 en 3 naar nivo zwaar geweld 140 lid van een criminale organisatie 141 openlijk in vereniging geweld tegen personen of goederen 284 bedreiging 285 bedreiging met geweld, of aanranding, of mishandeling 2jr 285 lid2 is 285 met verzwarende omstandigheden max 4 jaar 181lid1 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel tot gevolg max4jr 182lid1 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, in vereniging 6jr 182lid2 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel tot gevolg max7jr 191 hulp bij ontsnapping 352 gebouw of vaartuig vernielen
6	Vermogen met geweld	312, 317	312 diefstal vergezeld of gevuld door geweld of bedreiging 317 afpersing en afdreiging, afpakken d geweld of bedreiging
7	Zwaar geweld	282, 282a, 302, 303, 300lid2	181 lid2,3 wederspannigheid tegen gezag, letsel gevolg 7,12jr 282 iemand van vrijheid beroven, gijzeling 282a iemand van vrijheid beroven plus dwingen iets te doen 302 opzettelijk zwaar lichamelijk letsel toebrengen 303 zware mishandeling met voorbedachten rade 300lid2 mishandeling met zwaar lichamelijk letsel als gevolg
8	Zeden	242, 243, 246, 247, 248t	242 verkrachting: seksueel binnendringen onder dreig of geweld 243 seksueel binnendringen bij bewusteloos of gebrekk pers 246 ontucht of aanranding onder bedreiging of geweld 247 onmachtige verleiden tot plegen of dulden van ontucht 248 seksueel delict plus lichamelijk letsel
9	Zeden jeugd	244, 245, 249	244 seksueel binnendringen bij persoon beneden de 12 jaar 245 ontucht of seks binnendringen bij persoon 12 t/m 15 jaar 249 ontucht met eigen kind, stiefkind, pleegkind, pupil 250 ontucht met minderjarige
10	Doodslag	287	287 opzettelijk een ander van het leven beroven
11	Brand	157Lid2-3	157Lid2-3 brandstichting met gevaar voor personen
12	Leven extra	288, 289	288 doodslag begeleid door strafbaar feit: voorbereid of vlucht 289 moord met voorbedachten rade

**Appendix E: Scatterplots**