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This chapter reviews the development and validations of the ODARA in non-technical language

Messing, J.T., & Thaller, J. (2013). The average predictive validity of intimate partner violence risk assessment instruments. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 28, 1537-1558. doi: [10.1177/0886260512468250](https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512468250)

This review identified the ODARA as the most accurate IPV risk assessment tool on average. The predictive accuracy of the ODARA in their meta-analysis (ROC area = .67) was equivalent to a moderate effect size and statistically larger than that of the four other tools studied.

Olver, M. E., & Jung, S. (2017). Incremental prediction of intimate partner violence: An examination of three risk measures. *Law and Human Behavior*. Advanced online publication. doi:[10.1037/lhb0000251](https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000251)

Olver and Jung tested the ODARA's predictive validity when scored from police files by researchers with good inter-rater reliability (correlation = .90). Among 289 men and women with a history of domestic violence in opposite-sex relationships, the average ODARA score was 5.4. The ODARA showed a large predictive effect in an average three-year follow up, AUC = .72. ODARA scores also predicted violent and general recidivism with large effects. Psychosocial adjustment items from the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment provided incremental predictive validity over the ODARA for intimate partner violence.

Rice, M.E., Harris, G.T., & Hilton, N.Z. (2010). The *Violence Risk Appraisal Guide* and *Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide* for violence risk assessment and the *Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment* and *Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide* for wife assault risk assessment. In R. Otto and K. Douglas (Eds.) *Handbook of violence risk assessment tools*. (pp. 99-120). Oxford, UK: Routledge/Taylor & Francis.

This chapter describes the family of violence risk assessments that have been developed by the Penetanguishene researchers using similar techniques. The impetus for developing actuarial violence risk assessments began more than a half century ago with the recognition that actuarial methods are generally more accurate than clinical judgment, especially for violence risk.

Ulmer, J. C. (2015). *The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA): A Validation and Comparison Study for an Oregonian Law Enforcement Agency*. Unpublished PhD thesis. [George Fox University]

Jennifer Ulmer tested the ODARA's predictive validity when scored by police officers, among 268 men with a history of domestic violence. The average ODARA score was over 7, and the ODARA showed a very small predictive effect, ROC area of .54. Ulmer attributed this poor performance to problems with training and use of the scoring instructions, as well as time constraints and limited information gathering.