Web table 1: Comparison of summary accuracy estimates produced by three types of risk assessment tools when moderate risk individuals were classified as low risk

Accuracy estimate	Violent offending (n=30)[a]	Sexual offending (n=20)[b]	Criminal offending (n=23)[c]
Summary estimates from SROC curve			
DOR (95% CI)	6.56 (4.73 to 9.10)	3.98 (2.78 to 5.70)	3.06 (2.13 to 4.38)
Sens (95% CI)	0.51 (0.44 to 0.59)	0.39 (0.31 to 0.48)	0.20 (0.14 to 0.28)
Spec (95% CI)	0.86 (0.82 to 0.89)	0.86 (0.80 to 0.91)	0.92 (0.88 to 0.95)
Medians and IQRs of the individual study estimates			
AUC (IQR)	0.72 (0.68-0.78)	0.74 (0.66-0.77)	0.66 (0.58-0.67)
PPV (IQR)	0.62 (0.42-0.84)	0.25 (0.16-0.43)	0.54 (0.44-0.60)
NPV (IQR)	0.78 (0.65-0.90)	0.90 (0.81-0.97)	0.74 (0.58-0.84)
NND (IQR)	2 (1-2)	4 (2-6)	2 (2-3)
NSD (IQR)	4 (2-9)	9 (4-30)	3 (1-6)

Notes: n=number of samples; SROC=summary receiver operating characteristic curve; DOR=diagnostic odds ratio; AUC=area under the curve; Sens=sensitivity; Spec=specificity; PPV=positive predictive value; NPV=negative predictive value; NND=number needed to detain; NSD=number safely discharged; CI=confidence interval; IQR=interquartile range.
[a]HCR-20, SARA, SAVRY, and VRAG.
[b]SORAG, Static-99, and SVR-20.
[c]LSI-R and PCL-R.