

Characteristic	Overall N = 221 ¹	Intervention N = 108 ¹	Placebo N = 113 ¹
Age²			
18-20	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0%)
21-30	34 (15%)	19 (18%)	15 (13%)
31-40	83 (38%)	43 (40%)	40 (35%)
41-50	46 (21%)	19 (18%)	27 (24%)
51-60	35 (16%)	18 (17%)	17 (15%)
61-70	22 (10.0%)	8 (7.4%)	14 (12%)
71-80	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Years of education³	13 (4 - 21)	12 (7 - 21)	13 (4 - 20)
Highest education³			
No formal education	17 (7.7%)	10 (9.3%)	7 (6.2%)
Lower secondary school	88 (40%)	42 (39%)	46 (41%)
Intermediate secondary school	70 (32%)	36 (33%)	34 (30%)
Upper secondary school	30 (14%)	13 (12%)	17 (15%)
University degree	16 (7.2%)	7 (6.5%)	9 (8.0%)
Employment status³			
Unemployed	61 (28%)	29 (27%)	32 (28%)
In education/training	11 (5.0%)	6 (5.6%)	5 (4.4%)
Unskilled worker	8 (3.6%)	5 (4.6%)	3 (2.7%)
Worker	61 (28%)	32 (30%)	29 (26%)
Employee	51 (23%)	25 (23%)	26 (23%)
Self-employed	8 (3.6%)	4 (3.7%)	4 (3.5%)
Retired	21 (9.5%)	7 (6.5%)	14 (12%)
Marital status³			
Single	144 (65%)	79 (73%)	65 (58%)
Married	44 (20%)	15 (14%)	29 (26%)
Divorced	29 (13%)	12 (11%)	17 (15%)
Widowed	4 (1.8%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (1.8%)
Conviction under the German Penal Code (StGB)²			
Hands-off (§184b StGB)	136 (62%)	65 (60%)	71 (63%)
Hands-on (§176ff StGB)	50 (23%)	25 (23%)	25 (22%)
Mixed (§176ff and §184b StGB)	35 (16%)	18 (17%)	17 (15%)
Term of imprisonment (month)	22 (0 - 156)	21 (0 - 126)	23 (0 - 156)
Missing	3	1	2
Criminal responsibility (StGB)⁴			
Full criminal responsibility	207 (95%)	102 (95%)	105 (95%)
Diminished criminal responsibility (§21 StGB)	8 (3.7%)	4 (3.7%)	4 (3.6%)
No criminal responsibility (§20 StGB)	3 (1.4%)	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.8%)
Missing	3	1	2
Static recidivism risk⁵			
0-1 (low risk)	99 (45%)	47 (44%)	52 (46%)

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2-3 (low-medium risk)	103 (47%)	50 (46%)	53 (47%)
4-5 (medium-high risk)	18 (8.1%)	10 (9.3%)	8 (7.1%)
6+ (high risk)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0%)
Type of supervision⁶			
Probation service	174 (80%)	87 (81%)	87 (78%)
Post-release supervision	44 (20%)	20 (19%)	24 (22%)
Missing	3	1	2
Duration of community supervision (month)⁴			
Missing	4	2	2
Psychiatric diagnosis⁷			
Yes	49 (22%)	23 (21%)	26 (23%)
No	169 (78%)	84 (79%)	85 (77%)
Missing	3	1	2
Psychotherapy and/or medical treatment			
Yes	70 (32%)	33 (31%)	37 (33%)
No	151 (68%)	75 (69%)	76 (67%)
Psychosocial functioning⁸			
Not difficult at all	130 (59%)	60 (56%)	70 (62%)
Somewhat difficult	76 (34%)	37 (34%)	39 (35%)
Very difficult	13 (5.9%)	10 (9.3%)	3 (2.7%)
Extremely difficult	2 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)

¹ n (%); Mean (Min - Max)

² data extracted from case files

³ information provided by the participant (self-report)

⁴ information provided by supervision officer

⁵ reduced Static-99 filled in by staff members based on data extracted from case files; all staff member have been trained for the Static-99

⁶ information provided by supervision officer; in the German legal system, probation service refers to supervision and support during a suspended sentence, while post-release supervision (Führungsaufsicht) is a court-ordered measure of control and assistance after imprisonment, mandatory for individuals released from high security hospitals (MRV).

⁷ Supervision officer's information on psychiatric diagnoses with regard to ICD-10 within the ITT sample (multiple selections allowed). The supervision officers were required to complete an online questionnaire after the participant had been enrolled in the study. They were asked to indicate whether they were aware of any psychiatric diagnosis for their participant and, if so, which one. The supervision officers did not make the diagnosis themselves. The information on ICD-10 diagnosis was extracted from the provided text input (see Supplementary Material XXXX for a detailed description of the extraction method).

⁸ assessed with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PQH-D, Löwe et al., 2002)