Dangerous?



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The squirrel feels that the cold will soon be coming, for this reason it collects nuts to feed on during the winter.

Prognosis is important as a strategy in life ;

It can mean the difference between living or dying



Just as predicted, the cold came and there were no more nuts to be seen.

- No one knows the future, so theoretically it's not possible to be wrong when predicting. At the moment a prediction turns out to be wrong, it is no longer a prediction.
- Predictions fulfill or do not fulfill.
- Using our experience in place of mere guessing, we can increase the likelihood



But Winter had only come for all the other squirrels, because the squirrel you saw gathering nuts had overlooked another the danger nearby.

- Life is full of risks; it actually consists of risks
- And with every risk we dodge we may be creating a new one













Dangerous !!!

And where there's danger, there is demand for protection







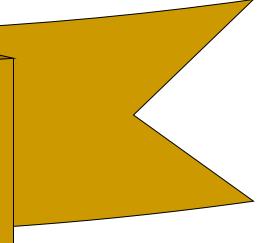
But no one is dangerous at all times...



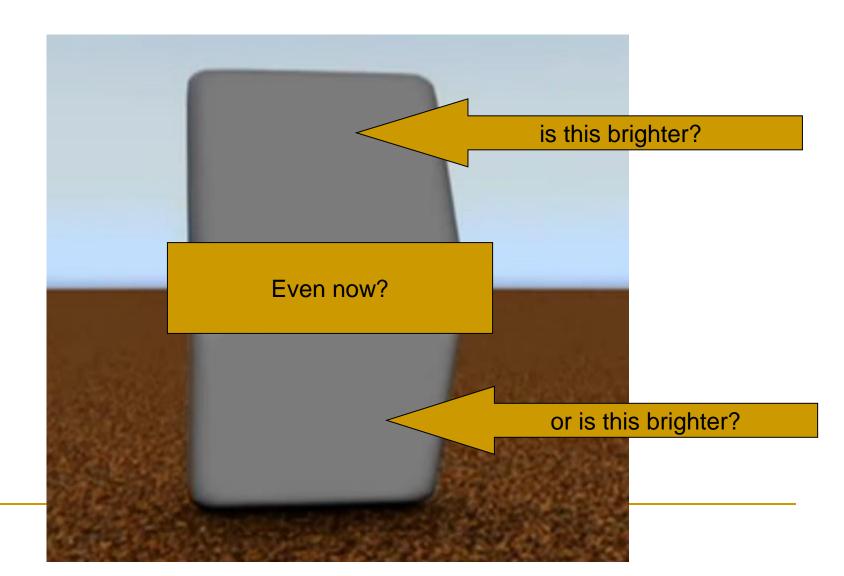




Some may just need a home Others some love Or even just a coffee



Never forget, things are not always as they seem. Risk Assessment is not something you can do at a single glance. Risk assessment needs to be based on facts and experienced interpretation.



Risk Assessment as performed by the committee I chair in Switzerland

- The committee is an independent body
- The committee is limited to recommendations and has no decision making authority
- A chamber is interdiciplinary and consists of: Chair, Secretary, Forensic Psychiatrist, Public Prosecuter, Penal authority (penal administrater, Prison governer or probation officer)
- Chamber members are equipped with full case dossiers at least four weeks before a meeting.
- A meeting lasts from 08:30 to 13:00 and treats two or three cases.
- The offender and or his legal council can demand to be heard in person
- The chamber session itself takes place behind closed doors

Prognostic Instruments in forensic Psychiatry

- PCL-R und PCL-SV (Psychopathy Control List)
- HCR20 (Historical Clinical Risc)
- VRAG (Violence Risc Appraisal Guide)
- SORAG (Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide)
- SARA Spousal Assoult Risk Assessment
- VERA Violent Extremism Risk Assessment
- Static 99 und Static 2002
- LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory-Revised)
- Fotres (Zürich Criteria Catalog)
- Dittmann Criteria Catalog (structured professional judgement)

Working method

Method: structered professional judgement

12 criteria:

- Analysis current offence
- Criminal history
- Personality, diagnosed disorder
- Insight of disorder
- Social competence
- Behaviour of conflict (pattern)
- Attitude concerning offence
- Therapeutical treatment in general
- Therapeutical treatment available
- Willingness torwards therapy
- Social situation outside of prison (accommodation, work, relationships)
- Development since offence(s) (new crime, conflicts, changes of attitude, behaviour etc.)

«dangerous» as a term

- dangerous = expectation of intentional use of violence causing serious physical or psychological harm to another human being
- Dangerousness is meaningless if linked to an offender as a permanent lable
- Committee defines
 - Risk factors at time of current offence
 - Risk factors today
 - Which conditions are needed to counteract the risk factors

Risk assessment as an overviewable product

Basic rule: Keep it short!

Method:

- Short case summery; the assessment is only to be used by authorities who have full dossier access and knowledge.
- Use a critera catalogue that covers all relevant issues and helps stick to the main risk related elements
- Limit the outcome to straight answers to why and where the detected risk factors limit rehabilitation (concidering rehabilitation without recidivism as the main goal)

- 1a. A dangerous offender is (...). = misleading defininition
- 2 9 = redundancies reminding, that general rules also apply to offenders who have committed serious crimes
- 10 12 = Risk Assessment needs to be evidence based, evaluated and trained
- 13 15 risk assessment can be done by anyone as far as it is done according to 10 – 22.
 - There is no definition of «expert»
 - Decisions based on the outcome must be taken by public autorities and be open to judicial review
 - All special saftey measures must be required, to prevent the offender committing a further serious crime.

- 23 25 apply to any offenders
- 26 depth of the assessment = question of resources
- 27 structered analysis
- 28 more detailed redundance to 10 and 11
- 29 «least restrictive» bearing in mind public safety
- 30 risk assessment must be periodically repeated they can only be progressive where there is progress in the case itself

- 31 opportunity to change of attitude and behaviour bearing in mind public safety and only where progress is visible
- 32 offenders are involved in forensic psychiatric part and in judicial part is neccessary
- 33 risk assessment inside prison is mostly considered a prison matter
- 34 39 risk management is inbedded in the whole planning process of possible resocialisation

- 40 47 important, but redundancies
- 48 52 best practice: staff, assessor, agencies, evaluators should be well trained and experienced.

Main message: //lease do not lable offenders as dangerous.

It can be considered unethical.

It does not reflect a constant reality.

It is not a professionally usefull characteristica.

Do professional risk assessment, detect risk factors and deal with them accordingly and adequatly aiming to eliminate recidivism.

The End

Disclaimer:

Please note that this presentation reflects the personal experience and opinion of the speaker.

Thank you for your attention. All animal illustrations were fictional; any resemblance to persons or creatures living or dead are purely coincidential

That does it, wrap it up guys!

