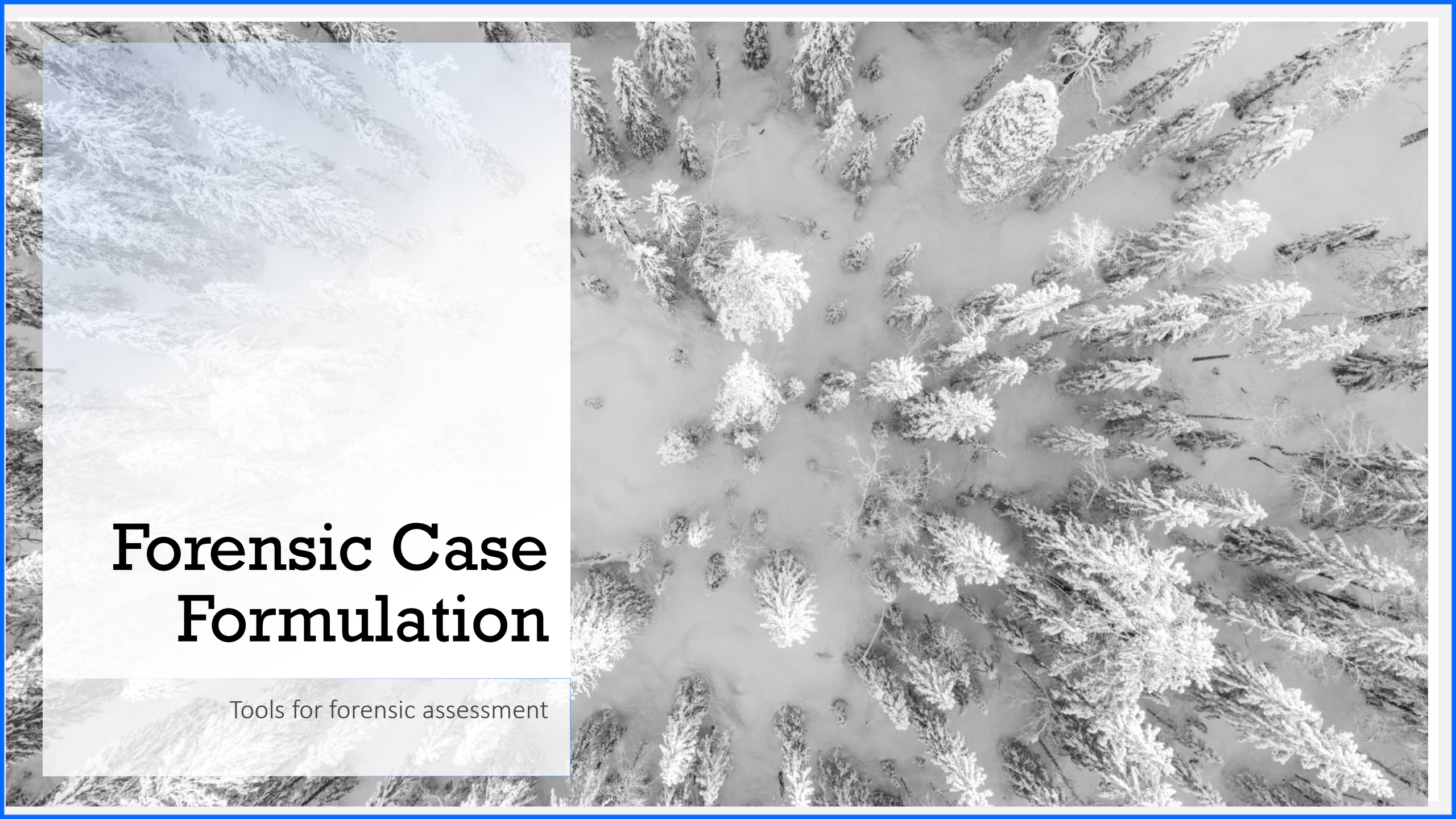


An aerial photograph of a dense forest in winter. The trees are heavily covered in snow, creating a high-contrast, textured landscape. The perspective is from directly above, looking down on the canopy.

Forensic Case Formulation

Tools for forensic assessment

Various types of assessment tools – HCR-20 V3.

- Version 3 of the HCR-20 is the latest version of a comprehensive set of professional guidelines for violence risk assessment and management based on the Structured Professional Judgement (SPJ) model.
- Violence risk assessment is a critical part of service delivery in health care, social service, criminal justice, and occupational settings. It is practiced by people from many different backgrounds, including psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses, social workers, occupational and rehabilitation therapists, institutional and community corrections officers, police and public safety officers, human resources managers, and corporate and private security officers. What unites these diverse professionals is the desire to identify cases in which people pose a risk of violence and determine what steps are necessary to protect public safety.

- **HISTORICAL FACTORS:** History of problems with ...
- H1. Violence
- H2. Other antisocial behaviour
- H3. Relationships
- H4. Employment
- H5. Substance use
- H6. Major mental disorder
- H7. Personality disorder
- H8. Traumatic experiences
- H9. Violent attitudes
- H10. Treatment or supervision response
- Other historical risk factor(s)
- Every item is scored 0, 1, or 2.
- 0 - The item is definitely absent
- 1 - The item possibly is present, or present to a minor/moderate degree
- 2 - The item definitely is present

- **CLINICAL FACTORS:** Recent problems with ...
- C1. Insight
- C2. Violent ideation or intent
- C3. Symptoms of major mental disorder
- C4. Instability
- C5. Treatment or supervision response
- Other clinical risk factor(s)
- **RISK MANAGEMENT FACTORS:** Future problems with ...Context = OUT (community)
- R1. Professional services and plans
- R2. Living situation
- R3. Personal support
- R4. Treatment or supervision response
- R5. Stress or coping
- Other risk management factor(s) None

Various types of assessment tools- Static 99R

- The Static-99R is intended to position offenders in terms of their relative degree of risk for sexual recidivism based on commonly available demographic and criminal history information that has been found to correlate with sexual recidivism in adult male sex offenders.
- When combined with an appropriate table of norms (e.g., Phenix et al., 2016), Static-99R characterizes the individual's relative risk for sexual recidivism in terms of how unusual it is (using percentiles) and in terms of how it compares to the risk presented by the typical sex offender (using risk ratios).
- Available norms also describe estimates of absolute recidivism rates over fixed follow up periods. The information provided by Static-99R can be thought of as a baseline estimate of risk for new sexual charges and convictions. This baseline assessment can be used to guide treatment and supervision strategies designed to reduce the risk of sexual recidivism.

The scale:

- The revised Static-99R risk categories are as follows:
 - Level I – Very low risk (Scores of -3 to -2)
 - Level II – Below average risk (Scores of -1 to 0)
 - Level III – Average risk (Scores of 1 to 3)
 - Level IVa – Above average risk (Scores of 4 to 5)
 - Level IVb – Well above average risk (Scores of 6+)
- **Scoring:**
 - Sum all individual item scores for a total risk score based upon the ten items. This total score can range from “-3” to “12.”
- **1 – Age at Release from Index Sex Offence**
 - The Basic Rule: Score 1 to -3 points depending on the age of the offender when they are released from their index sex offence referencing the table below:
 - Aged 18 to 34.9 - 1
 - Aged 35 to 39.9 - 0
 - Aged 40 to 59.9 -1
 - Aged 60 or older -3
- **2 – Ever Lived with an Intimate Partner – 2 Years**
 - The Basic Rule: If the offender has never had an intimate adult relationship of two years’ duration you score the offender a “1” on this item. If the offender has had an intimate adult relationship of two years’ duration you score the offender a “0” on this item.

- **3 – Index Non-Sexual Violence (NSV) – Any Convictions**
- If the offender’s criminal record shows a conviction for a non-sexual violent offence you score the offender a “1” on this item. If the offender’s criminal record does not show a conviction for a non-sexual violent offence, you score the offender a “0” on this item
- **4 – Prior Non-Sexual Violence – Any Convictions**
- If the offender’s criminal record shows a separate conviction for a non-sexual violent offence prior to detection, you score the offender a “1” on this item. If the offender’s criminal record does not show a separate conviction for a non-sexual violent offence, you score the offender a “0” on this item.
- **5 – Prior Sex Offences**
- Charges and convictions are summed separately and these totals are then transferred to the chart.
- Note: For this item, arrests for a sex offence are counted as “charges.”
- Whichever column, charges or convictions, gives the offender the higher final score is the column that determines the final score.

Prior sex offences		
Charges	Convictions	Final item score
none	none	0
1-2	1	1
3-5	2-3	2
6+	3-4	3

6 - Prior Sentencing Dates

- If the offender’s criminal record indicates 4+ separate sentencing dates the offender is scored 1. If the offender’s criminal record indicates 3 sentencing dates the offender scores a 0.

7 - Any Convictions for Non-Contact Sex Offences

- 1 or 0.

8, 9, & 10 – The Three Victim Questions

- The following three items concern victim characteristics: Unrelated Victims, Stranger Victims, and Male Victims.
- 1 or 0 for each question.

The SAVRY – Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth

- The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) is a structured assessment tool that helps measure a young person's risk for future violence, aggression or any other forms of behaviour considered to be serious.
- All items addressed in SAVRY are drawn from scientific research on the risk and protective factors involved in the development of violence and aggression in youth.
- SAVRY emphasizes dynamic factors and is designed to be useful in intervention planning and monitoring of ongoing progress. This includes the formulation of clinical treatment or intervention plans, conditions of community supervision and release/discharge planning.
- This tool is intended for adolescents aged 12 to 18 who: have been detained; or have been referred for a comprehensive, in-depth assessment of violence risk.
- SAVRY is composed of 30 items, of which 24 are associated with risk factors and 6 with protective factors. The 24 risk items are divided into three categories, namely historical, social/contextual and individual/clinical risk factors, as follows:

Historical Risk:

- History of Violence
- History of Nonviolent Offending
- Early Initiation of Violence
- Past Supervision/Intervention Failures
- History of Self-Harm or Suicide Attempts
- Exposure to Violence in the Home
- Childhood History of Maltreatment
- Parental/guardian Criminality
- Early Caregiver Disruption
- Poor School Achievement

Social and Contextual Risk

- Peer Delinquency
- Peer Rejection
- Stress and Poor Coping
- Poor Parental Management
- Lack of Personal/Social Support
- Community Disorganization

Individual /Clinical Risk

- Negative Attitudes
- Risk Taking/Impulsivity
- Substance-Use Difficulties
- Anger Management Problems
- Low Empathy/Remorse
- Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Difficulties
- Poor Compliance
- Low Interest/Commitment to School

Protective factors:

In addition to these risk factors, SAVRY also assesses the presence of six protective factors, as follows:

- Prosocial Involvement
- Strong Social Support
- Strong Attachments and Bonds
- Positive Attitude Toward Intervention and Authority
- Strong Commitment to School
- Resilient Personality Traits

These are either present or absent