

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910304133903321
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Titolo	Risk Assessment : Origins, Evolution, and Implications for Practice / / by David L. Shapiro, Angela M. Noe
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	3-319-17058-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (69 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Behavioral Criminology, , 2194-1866
Disciplina	364.3
Soggetti	Psychotherapy Counseling Criminology Psychotherapy and Counseling Criminology and Criminal Justice, general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Origins -- The MacArthur Foundation Research on Risk Assessment -- The Supposed Roles of Mental Illness -- Case Example -- Predicting Sexual Re-Offending -- Chapter 2: Assessment Instruments -- Psychopathology Checklist - Revised (PCL-R) -- Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) -- Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG) -- Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG) -- Static-99 -- Rapid Risk Assessment for Sex Offender Recidivism (RRASOR) -- Minnesota Sex Offender Screening Tool - Revised (MnSOST-R) -- Structured Professional Judgement -- Historical, Clinical, Risk Management - 20 (HCR-20) -- Sexual Violence Risk - 20 (SVR-20) -- Spousal Assault Risk Appraisal Guide (SARA) -- Observations and Limitations -- Chapter 3: Clinical Practice.- Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California (1976).- McIntosh v. Milano (1979).- Shaw v. Glickman (1980).- Thompson v. Alameda County (1979).- Hedlund v. The Superior Court of Orange County (1983). - Brady v. Hopper (1983).- Davis v. Lhim (1983).- Peck v. Counseling Services of Addison County (1985).- White v. United States (1986). - Currie v. United States (1986).- Nasser v. Parker (1995).- Sage v. United States (1997).- Jablonski v. United States (1983).- Lipari v.

Sears, Roebuck (1980).- Williamson v. Liptzin (2000).- Ewing v. Goldstein (2004) -- Chapter 4: Conclusions.

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## Sommario/riassunto

This compact reference makes the case for a middle ground between clinical and actuarial methods in predicting future violence, domestic violence, and sexual offending. It critiques widely used measures such as the PCL-R, VRAG, SORAG, and Static-99 in terms of clarity of scoring, need for clinical interpretation, and potential weight in assessing individuals. Appropriate standards of practice are illustrated--and questioned--based on significant legal cases, among them Tarasoff v. Regents of the State of California and Lipari v. Sears, that have long defined the field. This expert coverage helps make sense of the pertinent issues and controversies surrounding risk assessment as it provides readers with invaluable information in these and other key areas: The history of violence prediction. Commonly used assessment instruments with their strengths and limitations. Psychological risk factors, both actual and questionable. Clinical lessons learned from instructive court cases, from Tarasoff forward. Implications for treatment providers. How more specialized risk assessment measures may be developed. Risk Assessment offers its readers--professionals working with sex offenders as well as those working with the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide and Sex Offender Appraisal Guide--new possibilities for rethinking the assessment strategies of their trade toward predicting and preventing violent criminal incidents.

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