
Results: An SPJ tool was created for use by the RSPCA to assist in ensuring that risk assessments and subsequent referrals to the police or social services for subsequent criminal proceedings are consistently made and evidence based.

KEYWORDS Risk, Risk Assessment, Dog Bites, SPJ

TITLE Identity pathology, psychopathology, and risk of reoffending in emerging adulthood: an examination of relationships in Lithuanian custodial male sample

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence and emerging adulthood are often characterized as a search for one's place in the world and a pursuit of a personal identity sometimes accompanied by difficulties of externalized or internalized nature. Psychopathological problems, especially externalized ones, have always been considered as one of the causes of offending and usually are included in risk assessment. However, in adolescence and emerging adulthood, an identity pathology can also be considered as a risk factor. Risk assessments are performed routinely in Lithuanian correctional institutions, but the question of whether the risk assessment instruments reflect the specific characteristics related to the psychopathology or identity pathology of convicts is open. In the paper, the relationships between two risk assessment instruments and different kinds of pathology are analysed.

The sample consisted of 99 male offenders serving a custodial sentence and aged 18 to 23 years. For risk assessment, The Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version START: AV (Viljoen et al., 2014) and Offender Assessment System OASys (Home Office, 2002) were used. The expression of psychopathology was evaluated using The Adult Self Report ASR (Achenbach and Rescorla 2003). The identity pathology was evaluated using the Assessment of Identity Development in Adolescence AIDA (Goth et al., 2012).

The results showed statistically significant relationships between psychopathology, identity pathology and START: AV scores of risk of adverse outcomes, strengths and vulnerabilities, however very few and some contradictory relationships with OASys scores were observed. The results suggest that the START: AV ratings more sensitively reflect the problems of young offenders and this can serve for the selection of appropriate interventions. However other explanations of the results, namely specifics of the assessment

tools and procedures, qualification of raters, and specifics of risks assessed are going to be overviewed.

KEYWORDS criminal risk assessment, identity, psychopathology, emerging adulthood

TITLE Artificial Intelligence in Offender Management

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ABSTRACT

This presentation describes the development of a new Artificial Intelligence - based programme for the new offender management system in Finnish prisons. RISE AI is an expert and recommender system that is intended to analyse offenders' risk factors and other background information to recommend rehabilitative targets, services, and units that best meet offenders' criminogenic needs. It is intended to be a tool for senior specialists responsible for the assessment, sentence planning and placement of offenders in prisons. The development is based on the psychological, criminological and offender management knowledge. The theoretical background is based on the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model in offender assessment. RISE AI uses the database of offender management system which consists of data from official documents, actuarial risk assessment instruments and expert interviews regarding offenders. RISE AI's intention is to look for the optimal set of activities for each individual offender in a faster and more compatible way than before. In the future we will compare sentence plans made with and without RISE AI to find out the benefits and risks of AI-based assessment. If the programme functions ideally, the benefits expected are: (1) offenders are directed to services and activities that better meet their risk level and criminogenic needs, (2) the compatibility of the offenders' needs and their rehabilitation and its impact on the risk of recidivism will improve, and (3) faster and more accurate sentence planning process will improve quality of sentence time and use of staff and logistical resources. The risks and ethical questions of AI-based solutions when assessing individuals in vulnerable position are also considered carefully. As a conclusion, it's to be expected that AI-based solutions help with the psychological and criminological analysis of offenders. The presentation is based on an unpublished study: "RISE AI: Reducing the Risk of Recidivism with AI."

KEYWORDS prisoners, artificial intelligence, offender assessment, offender management, risk analysis
