

RISK ASSESSMENTS USED BY PROBATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES for IIOC, CSAM cases.

The probation service in many jurisdictions uses structured risk assessment tools specifically designed for managing sexual offenders, including non-contact offenders. The tools vary based on regional practices but generally focus on identifying the risk of reoffending, the likelihood of escalation to contact offending, and any associated risks posed to family members, including spouses.

Here are the key tools and approaches commonly used for non-contact offenders and their suspected spouses:

1. Risk Assessment for Non-Contact Offenders

- **Risk Matrix 2000 (RM2000):**
 - A widely used actuarial tool for assessing the risk of sexual reoffending.
 - Focuses on static (unchanging) factors such as criminal history and age.
 - While it does not directly assess dynamic factors, it provides a baseline for categorizing offenders into risk levels.
 - **Stable & Acute 2007:**
 - A dynamic risk assessment tool used alongside RM2000.
 - Assesses changeable risk factors (e.g., sexual interests, self-regulation, and social influences).
 - Particularly useful for understanding the ongoing risk posed by non-contact offenders.
 - **Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT):**
 - Specifically designed for offenders of child sexual exploitation material.
 - Assesses recidivism risk based on factors like prior convictions, victim-related content, and offender characteristics.
 - **Structured Professional Judgment Tools:**
 - Examples include the *Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20)* or *Risk of Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP)*.
 - Incorporates clinical judgment to consider case-specific nuances, particularly relevant for complex cases.
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2. Risk Assessment for Suspected Spouses

When assessing the spouse or partner of a non-contact offender, probation services evaluate their:

- **Protective Capacity:** Their ability to safeguard children or vulnerable individuals within their household.

- **Potential for Collusion or Enabling:** Whether the spouse may be enabling or minimizing the offender's behavior.
- **Willingness to Engage:** Their openness to cooperating with child protection services or interventions.

Tools and processes include:

- **Domestic Abuse, Stalking, and Honour-Based Violence (DASH) Risk Checklist:**
 - If there are concerns about domestic abuse or controlling behavior, this checklist evaluates risk factors for intimate partner violence.
 - **Safeguarding Risk Assessments:**
 - Probation services work closely with child protection agencies to assess the spouse's potential to create a safe environment.
 - **Joint Interviews and Home Visits:**
 - Conducted to evaluate the dynamics of the relationship and ensure that the spouse is not complicit or neglecting risks.
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3. Multidisciplinary Assessments

- Risk assessments are often conducted in partnership with social services, law enforcement, and specialized agencies like child protection units.
 - **Child Safeguarding Panels:**
 - Convened to assess whether the household, including the spouse, poses any risks to children.
 - Recommendations can include supervised contact or removal of children from the home if deemed unsafe.
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4. Tailored Interventions

- For the **offender:**
 - Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) programs such as *Sex Offender Treatment Programs (SOTP)* or updated alternatives tailored to non-contact offenders.
 - For the **spouse:**
 - Educational programs about grooming, manipulation tactics, and the consequences of enabling behavior.
 - Family support services to strengthen protective factors and promote a safe environment.
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Would you like more details on a specific assessment tool or how these assessments are conducted?

You said:

This is helpful thanks. When will the KIRAT model be rolled out as standard to non-contact offenders in the UK?

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

Searched 2 sites

The rollout of the Kent Internet Risk Assessment Tool (KIRAT) to manage cases involving non-contact offenders in the UK is ongoing. KIRAT is already widely implemented for prioritizing investigations into individuals suspected of offenses involving indecent images of children (IIOC). The tool focuses on assessing the likelihood of offenders escalating to contact offenses, aiding law enforcement in prioritizing cases effectively.

Recent updates and validation studies suggest that KIRAT continues to evolve, with enhanced versions being implemented. The tool's latest iterations are intended for broader application, including international contexts, and emphasize operational efficiency and child safeguarding. However, specific timelines or changes for expanding KIRAT's standard use exclusively to non-contact offenders have not been explicitly documented [27] [28] .

If you would like further clarification or updates, monitoring announcements from UK policing authorities or the HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) could provide the latest developments.

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