

Name

Abstract 3

Title: Lindsay, W.R., Finlay, C., Steptoe, L., Haut, F., & Brewster, E. (2017). Predictive validity of the dynamic risk assessment and management system in individuals with intellectual disability residing in the community. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 24(4), 391-399.

Purpose: The article aims to analyze the application of the dynamic risk assessment and management system (DRAMS) in a community setting. The system is applied to predict the likelihood of identifying future offenders with intellectual disabilities (ID). This approach is meant to estimate the level of risk as it can determine staffing and decision making regarding the placement and treatment of people with ID.

Problem: The main issue addressed in the article is on the challenges of predicting people at high risk of offending in the community. It is unlikely to find ID offenders at the community level as many are in high-security units. Nevertheless, the program was applied to predict future incidents as this will help apply appropriate risk management strategies. The DRAMS is an appropriate strategy to test the variables associated with offensive behaviors among people with ID.

Procedure: The DRAMS was applied to 30 participants at the community level, and the measures used include static and dynamic aspects. The static approach entails assessing features, including gender, childhood behaviors, and previous cases of violence. Dynamic aspects include factors such as access to alcohol, as this is unlikely to change in time. Dynamic aspects also include factors likely to change in the environment, such as the decision to drink, become intoxicated, and engage in violence. This assessment was meant to evaluate violent cases in forthcoming weeks.

Results: The study found that dynamic features were more effective in predicting participants at risk of committing crimes. Also, substance abuse was a more significant predictor of future offenses in the community setting. This result is influenced by access to drugs such as alcohol as opposed to individuals in secured settings. The results also show that the system can be useful in secured facilities to gauge treatment effectiveness by assessing psychotic symptoms and compliance with medication. Besides, DRAMS does not require complex training and can be beneficial in diverse settings.

Conclusion: DRAMS is a strategy that helps in predicting the likelihood of offending among the ID population. The strategy is crucial in developing appropriate treatment and monitoring the effectiveness of existing approaches used to prevent crime among people with ID. Nevertheless, further research is needed to investigate DRAMS' application on other groups, such as sex offenders.