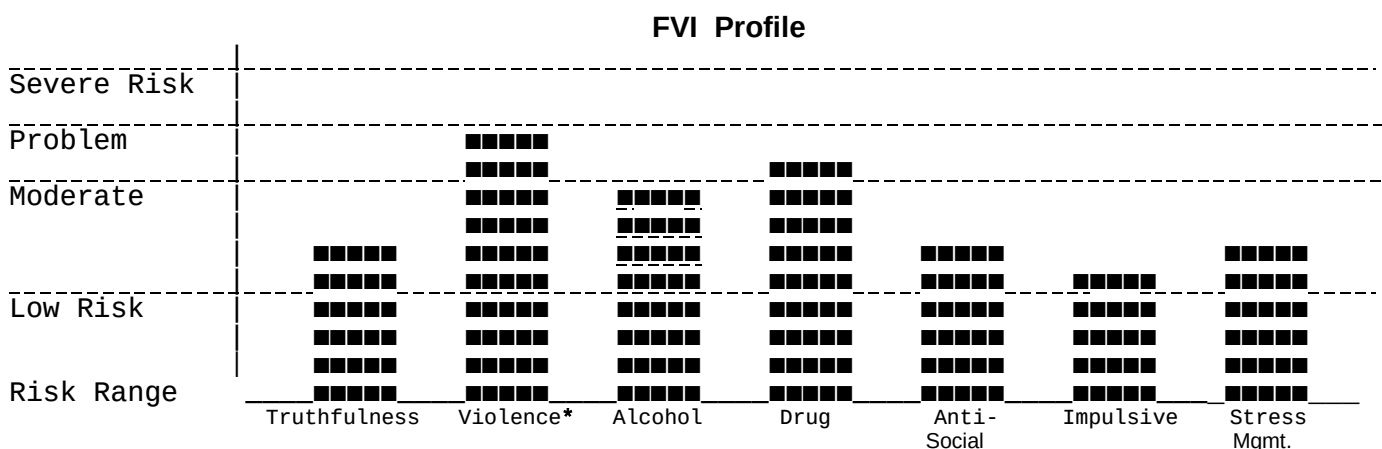


## FORENSIC VIOLENCE INDEX

Name: Mr. John Smith  
 Age: XX Gender: XXXXX  
 Marital Status: XXXXXXXX  
 Education: XXXXXXXXXXXX

Last 4 digits SSN: 1234  
 Date of Birth: XX/XX/XXXX  
 Ethnicity/Race: XXXXXXXX  
 Date Scored: 12/18/2017

Forensic Violence Index (FVI) results are confidential and considered working hypotheses. No decision or diagnosis should be based solely upon Forensic Violence Index (FVI) results. The Forensic Violence Index (FVI) is an evidence based self-report assessment instrument or test that is designed to assess offender's accused or convicted of violence-related offenses.



\*Of the scales that make up the anger-aggression-violence triad or continuum, only the most dominant scale is included in the FVI profile. In the above FVI profile, the Violence Scale is the most dominant of the three.

| Corrections History Provided by the Client   |                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Age at first arrest: ..... 17                | Number of years in prison: ..... 3                   |
| Number of times arrested: ..... 3            | Total number of assault arrests: ..... 1             |
| Number of felony arrests: ..... 1            | Number of domestic violence arrests: ..... 1         |
| Number of times on probation: ..... 2        | Number of alcohol-related arrests: ..... 0           |
| Number of probation revocations: ..... 1     | Number of drug-related arrests: ..... 1              |
| Number of times sentenced to prison: ..... 1 | Number of anger management class referrals: ..... 1  |
| Number of escape attempts: ..... 0           | Number of months employed in the last year: ..... 10 |

### Truthfulness Scale

### Scale Score: MODERATE RISK RANGE

Violent offenders are not likely to seek help. In most cases offenders are referred for a “psychological evaluation” or testing by a judge, probation office or their counselor. These offenders are usually aware of why they are being tested. They are also aware of the consequences of being classified a “violent offender.” These reactions emphasize the importance of the Forensic Violence Index (FVI) Truthfulness Scale. Most offender-assessors acknowledge the need for truthfulness scales.

Mr. John Smith's Truthfulness Scale score is in the **low risk** range, which means he answered Forensic Violence Index (FVI) questions in a non-defensive and truthful manner. Truthfulness is a particularly important area of inquiry when assessing forensic violence offenders, as they are usually aware of why they are being evaluated. Offender truthfulness has been associated with more positive intervention and treatment outcomes. As a general rule, the lower the offender's truthfulness Scale score the more accurate their Forensic Violence Index (FVI) test results. Mr. Smith's FVI Truthfulness Scale score is in the **low moderate risk or accurate range**.

**Violence Scale:****Problem Risk Range**

Mr. John Smith's Violence Scale score is in the **problem** risk range, which means he has an established violence problem. For background, violence is often defined as physical force that is used with the "intent" to injure another person. Mr. Smith's Violence Scale admissions include: #XX, XX, and XX. Mr. Smith's Violence Scale score answers are severe enough to warrant treatment. Recommendations: There are several therapies available for treating violent offenders. These therapies are popular, affordable and effective. Consider Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA), and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). Patient's selection of a therapy is often influenced by their therapist's recommendations, treatment availability, prior treatment history and cost. CBT is available in group settings. Without treatment Mr. Smith's violence will likely escalate.

**Antisocial Scale:****Moderate Risk Range**

Mr. John Smith's Antisocial Scale score is in the **problem** range, which means he has an antisocial problem. Offenders with antisocial problems often lie, steal, behave impulsively and violate the law. In addition, they deny antisocial thinking, often refuse treatment and have a high dropout rate. Some of Mr. Smith's antisocial admissions include: XX, XX, and XX. Recommendations: Effective treatment of offenders with antisocial personality disorders is limited at best. When progress is made, it is usually over an extended period of time. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in group settings has had some success. Lest we forget, Mr. Smith manifests problematic antisocial thinking and likely behavior.

**Impulsiveness Scale:****Moderate Risk Range**

Mr. John Smith's Impulsiveness Scale score is in the **moderate risk range**, which means he would not be considered an impulsive person. For background, DSM-5 includes a chapter on impulsive disorders (e.g., impulsive disorder, intermittent explosive disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorders and antisocial personality). These disorders are characterized by self-control or impulsive problems. Impulse control disorders are often found to be comorbid with anger, aggression, violence and substance (alcohol/drug) abuse. **On its own merits, Mr. Smith's moderate range Impulsiveness Scale score does not warrant an impulsiveness-related treatment recommendation.**

**Alcohol Scale:****Moderate Risk Range**

Mr. John Smith's Alcohol Scale score is in the **moderate risk** range. Moderate risk scorers drink socially, with a few experiencing early stage (heavy drinking) problems. Some substance abuse counselors classify these heavy drinkers as "early stage" alcoholics. Nevertheless, many heavy drinkers are in denial of their drinking. Note the Truthfulness Scale helps identify denial and problem minimization. With prompt intervention Mr. Smith's drinking could be positively addressed. Recommendations: Consider chemical dependency (alcohol) classes, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or Rational Recovery (RR) meetings. Advantages of outpatient services are many and include maintaining relationships and employment while in treatment.

**Drug Scale:****Moderate Risk Range**

Mr. John Smith's Drug Scale score is in the **moderate risk** range, which means Mr. Smith is involved with drugs. However, an established pattern of drug abuse is not evident. Recommendations: Consider outpatient group treatment. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is available in group counseling sessions. Consider CBT in conjunction with mutual help (Narcotics Anonymous or Cocaine Anonymous) meetings. Mr. Smith endorsed the following drug-related items: xx, xx, and xx. Also review Mr. Smith's other FVI scales for co-occurring problems. Mr. Smith's Drug Scale Score is just below the problem risk range. Without intervention or treatment, Mr. Smith's drug involvement will likely worsen.

**Stress Management Scale:****Moderate Risk Range**

The following quotations attest to the prevalence of stress as a major health issue. **Marianne Williams (2015) clearly stated "The number one root of all illness, as we know it, is stress."** The U.S. Federal Government Center for Disease Control (CDC) reports on their website that **"90 percent of all illness and disease is related to stress."** Bruce Lipton (1998) stated **"Stress is the cause of at least 95% of all illness and disease, and the remaining 5% is genetics."** The Stress Management Scale is an evidence based scale that clarifies the

extent to which stress hinders an offender's adjustment. Many good books are available at local libraries, bookstores and over the internet. Mr. Smith adequately manages his stress.

### FBI Definition

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines violence as "any criminal offense that uses force, or the threat of force, which can include assault, robbery, sexual assault, and domestic violence." That said, violence is conceptualized as being on a continuum from anger, through aggression, to violence. The Forensic Violence Index (FVI) is designed for criminal justice and probation offender violence risk assessment.

### Anger, Aggression-Violence Triad

This paragraph reviews and restates how the Anger-Aggression-Violence triad score is reported in the Forensic Violence Index (FVI). In brief, only the dominant (or highest triad scale score) Triad Scale is set forth or shown in the FVI report. This means the first paragraph on page 2 of the FVI report will be either the Violence Scale, Aggressiveness Scale or the Anger Scale.

### Significant Items

Significant items are direct admission or unusual answers. Up to four (none, one, two, three, or four) are reported for the Violence, Antisocial, Alcohol or Drugs Scales. The four item limit is established for conciseness. Mr. Smith's significant items includes: severe problem scores: Violence Scale: XX, XX, and XX; Antisocial Scale: XX, XX, and XX; Alcohol Scale: XX, XX, and XX; and Drug Scale: XX, XX, and XX.

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

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STAFF MEMBER SIGNATURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

### FVI ANSWERS

1- 50 FTTFTTTFFF FFFFFFFFTFT FTTTFTTTF FTTFTFTFF FTTFFTFTF  
51-100 FFFFFFFFTT TFFTFTTFF FFFTFTFTT TTF311232 1213322131  
101-135 3211313233 2123243141 4424424444 414344444 5656456