



NEWSLETTER



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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

Dear AETAP members, dear conference participants, dear ladies and gentlemen,

Another year has passed and the next and already 12th AETAP conference is just around the corner - this time in Rotterdam. This year too, we can count on the support of international well-known experts, who provide us their knowledge and experience in the form of specialist lectures and workshops. It is not self-evident today to recruit international experts for a presentation without compensation. It is only through this honorary commitment of the speakers and the many hours worked by the AETAP Board that it is even possible to organize such a conference every year. A big thank you for that!

Shortly after last year's conference in Helsinki, the AETAP board resumed its work and worked motivated and dedicated to the future structure of the board and the entire Association. This forward-looking move became necessary after more than a decade of very enthusiastic work, as membership and the number of annual conference attendees shifted up. As the number of those interested increases, the entire organization becomes more complex and demanding. It is important to keep pace with this development. We can build on a solid foundation and we are confident we can do it together!

This collaboration and networking is also imperative in threat management - only like this we can be really effective in preventing violence. Unfortunately, the past year has once again proved that there are forces all over the world who have chosen violence as a means to make themselves heard and / or to assert their interests. There is not a week in which we do not hear of a public assassination or a crime in the close social environment, which in addition to death, hurt, grief and sadness also causes high social costs. AETAP, as the European Threat Assessment Association and all the other associations ATAP (USA), CATAP (Canada) and APATAP (Asia) are working hard every day for more security and less violence in the world. As an AETAP member or conference participant you are an indispensable network member of this international movement.

Finally, we wish you an interesting reading of the AETAP newsletter and look forward to meeting you in Rotterdam, hopefully.

Andrea Wechlin, President

Karoline Roshdi, Vice President



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MEDIA

The new Netflix film, **22 July** is strongly recommend. It is very disturbing and powerful: the life resistance against a lone actor terrorist. In this case Anders Breivik. Based on a Norwegian book, with all Norwegian cast, and directed by Paul Greengrass, who did some of the Bourne films. Life surmounts hatred and death. Two articles about this case have already been published in JTAM (2015) and the Journal of American Academic Psychiatry and Law (JAAPL, 2016, by Rahman et. al)

Reid Meloy.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Research Participation Invitation –

Project Title: Understanding Experts' Perceptions of Terrorism Risk Assessments

Researchers: Dr. Paul Gill, Nadine Salman

The GRIEVANCE project looks to increase our understanding of extremist violence against ordinary civilians. It does so by focusing upon behaviour in a number of different areas. This includes understanding radicalisation, recruitment, and criminal decision-making. Different research methods will be used and they include surveys, interviews, literature reviews and statistical analysis. The findings should help inform counter-terrorism policy in the future.

The GRIEVANCE project is funded by the European Research Council and further details can be found here – www.grievance-erc.com. The Principal Investigator is Dr. Paul Gill who is based at University College London. If you have any specific questions about the GRIEVANCE project, you are welcome to contact him via the website or his email.

This 5 minute survey is one part of the GRIEVANCE project which has a particular interest in the reliability, validity and equity of terrorism risk assessment tools. The purpose of this survey is to gain insight into how expert threat/risk assessors perceive terrorism risk assessment tools and those that use them.

Link to survey: https://uclpsych.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eP9kLr1tdqYWegt



PUBLISHED RESEARCH

New research results on violence risk assessment in female forensic psychiatric patients (2019)

Most violence risk assessment tools have been validated predominantly in males. In this multicentre study, the HCR-20, HCR-20^{V3}, FAM, START, SAPROF, and PCL-R were coded on file information of 78 female forensic psychiatric patients discharged between 1993 and 2012 with a mean follow-up period of 11.8 years from one of four Dutch forensic psychiatric hospitals.

Notable was the high rate of mortality (17.9%) and readmission to psychiatric settings (11.5%) after discharge. Official reconviction data could be retrieved from the Ministry of Justice and Security for 71 women. Twenty-four women (33.8%) were reconvicted after discharge, including 13 for violent offenses (18.3%). Overall, predictive validity was moderate for all types of recidivism, but low for violence. The START Vulnerability scores, HCR-20^{V3}, and FAM showed the highest predictive accuracy for all recidivism. With respect to violent recidivism, only the START Vulnerability scores and the Clinical scale of the HCR-20^{V3} demonstrated significant predictive accuracy.

Considering the high mortality rate, we also examined predictive validity of the tools for mortality. Interestingly, in these posthoc analyses, we found that PCL-R Facet 1 Interpersonal was a significant protective factor for mortality. An explanation could be that interpersonal psychopathic features like conning and manipulative behavior, glibness and grandiose sense of self-worth make these women less vulnerable for early death by severe self-destructive behavior including suicide.

Overall, this study showed that SPJ tools like the START, HCR-20^{V3} and the FAM as well as the PCL-R have some, but not very convincing, predictive value in adult female forensic psychiatric populations. The assessor should thus exert caution in the interpretation of the results of risk assessments. We strongly recommend more research, but based on the results of the present study, we cautiously recommend to use the HCR-20^{V3} for violence risk assessment in forensic mental health care and the START for more general risk assessment, especially when short to medium term assessments are needed or when only recent information to code dynamic risk factors is available. The FAM may be a useful addition to the HCR-20^{V3} for more gender-sensitive risk assessment and management, mainly for clinical purposes, but not for improving predictive power.

Vivienne de Vogel, V., Bruggeman, M., & Lancel, M. (2019). Gender-sensitive violence risk assessment. Predictive validity of six tools in female forensic psychiatric patients. In:



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criminal Justice and Behavior. Advance online publication, doi: 10.1177/0093854818824135

CREST research

The Centre for Research and Evidence on security threats (UK) has been facilitating very interesting research lately. They are especially good at bridging gaps between science and practice. In two pages CREST publishes the core of studies for practitioners who don't have time to read all peer-reviewed papers, but who want to keep posted. They publish this "Influence" four times a year. You can click through the catalog yourself by clicking one of the examples below of relevant research for our practice.

Cross-cultural dimensions impacting persuasion and influence in security contexts by Nelli Ferenczi and Gordon R.T. Wright (2018)

<https://www.crestresearch.ac.uk/csrfliplibook/issue-8/?page=32>

Mental disorder in terrorism, mass murder and violence: moving away from pathologising grievance by Emily Corner (2018)

<https://www.crestresearch.ac.uk/csrfliplibook/issue-8/?page=38>

Extremism Risk Assessment: A Directory by Monica Lloyd (2019)

A thorough comparative analysis of all current extremist risk assessment tools is conducted. Strengths and limitations of the VERA-2R, TRAP-18, MLG VERSION 2, IVP, IR-46, ERG22+ are summed up. The full report of this research is just published publicly at:

<https://crestresearch.ac.uk/download/7163/>

A Behavior Sequence Analysis of Victims' Accounts of Stalking Behaviors (2019)

This study is exceptional since just few studies have focused on integrating victim and stalkers behaviours to show the dynamic interaction between stalker and victim. The Behavior Sequence Analysis method was applied to 39 participants' detailed accounts of stalking written in online forums. The study provides illustration of the antecedents of stalking and how it may initiate and develop through to end of contact. Both stalker behavior and decisions made by victim were included in the models. The results show multiple patterns of stalkers' behaviours; however, the results also clearly show that victims need not perform many behaviours for stalkers to continue with their actions. A main finding was how many behavior transitions occurred before victims felt a significant problem. A large number of participants indicated that they (repeatedly) reported their case of stalking to police and authorities; however, were mostly dismissed or felt that police did not stop the stalker's actions. The study also indicated



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that victims attempting to block communications did not lead to desistance on behalf of the stalker. Cited from: **Leah Quin-Evans, David Keatley and Lorraine Sheridan** In: Journal of Interpersonal Violence. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260519831389?journalCode=jiva>

FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit's Key Findings in October 2017 Las Vegas Mass Shooting (2019)

The Behavioral Analysis Unit from the FBI has published their key findings regarding the mass shooting in Las Vegas in 2017. They conducted a post-attack analysis of the offender. A multi-disciplinary panel was comprised of experts in threat assessment, psychology, psychiatry, research, cyber behavioral analysis, law, and child sexual exploitation. Among other factors, they found that there was no single or clear motivating factor behind the attack. There was no specific grievance against the target. Once Paddock decided to attack, he characteristically devoted time, attention, and energy to the shooting. Paddock engaged in detailed preparations for the attack. Despite Paddock's research, planning, and preparation, the team found no evidence that he communicated his intent to commit an attack to others or that anyone was aware of his objective. This finding is consistent with Paddock's personality and private nature. However prior to the attack, Paddock maintained interpersonal relationships and was not completely isolated. Paddock's declining mental and physical condition, stressors, and concerning behaviors in the years leading up to the attack were observed by others although not interpreted as indicative of preparation for a mass casualty attack. Key Findings illustrate that Paddock was, in many ways, similar to other active shooters the FBI has studied. More about these study results will be presented at our next conference in Rotterdam. Link to the report: <https://publicintelligence.net/fbi-las-vegas-shooting-motive/>

Intimate Partner Violence in Urban, Rural, and Remote Areas: An Investigation of Offense Severity and Risk Factors (2018)

This study compared the severity of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the relationship between risk factors for IPV and overall risk judgments of future IPV in urban, rural, and remote areas. IPV risk assessments conducted by the Swedish police between 2010 and 2014 in urban (n = 564), rural (n = 456), and remote (n = 196) areas were examined. Rurality was associated with the severity of IPV reported, as well as the presence of risk factors and their relationship to overall risk judgments. Cases in remote areas included more severe IPV as well as more risk factors.

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Susanne Strand en Jennifer Storey In: Violence Against Women
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1077801218766611>

Prevention of Targeted School Violence by Responding to Students' Psychosocial Crises: The NETWASS Program (2017)

The standardized, indicated school-based prevention program "Networks Against School Shootings" combines a threat assessment approach with a general model of prevention of emergency situations in schools through early intervention in student psychosocial crises and training teachers to recognize warning signs of targeted school violence. An evaluation study in 98 German schools with 3,473 school staff participants (Mage = 46.2 years) used a quasi-experimental comparison group design with three measurement points (pre, post, and 7 months follow-up) with schools randomly allocated to implementation conditions. The study found increases in teachers' expertise and evaluation skills, enhanced abilities to identify students experiencing a psychosocial crisis, and positive secondary effects (e.g., teacher–student interaction, feelings of safety).

Cited from Vincenz Leuschner et. al (Freie Universität Berlin)in: Child Development.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cdev.12690>

Blurred Boundaries of Lone-Actor Targeted Violence: Similarities in the Genesis and Performance of Terrorist Attacks and School Shootings (2018)

Over the past 5 years, Europe has witnessed an increasing number of attacks by "lone actors," whose definition and classification presents challenges to the existing premises of violence research. These cases appear to combine elements from both rampage killings (school shootings) and terrorism. Research has to date treated school shootings and lone-actor terrorism as distinct phenomena, although no clear and unequivocal definitions have been formulated for either. In terms of execution and developmental path, school shooters and lone-actor terrorists appear to have a great deal more in common than previously thought. Against the background of the current state of research, we derive hypotheses about the differences and similarities in the genesis of both phenomena. In relationship to execution, this applies to the planned mode of assassination and the communicative significance attached to both phenomena. In connection with the development path, we find that similar processes of progressive cognitive transformation (toward a polarized and violent interpretative framework) occur in a context of experienced grievances and crises, whereby both groups tend to exhibit functional processing of reality. Processes of identification with biographically and culturally compatible worldviews and interpretative frameworks lead to a

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redefinition of the perpetrator's self-concept, and in turn to cognitive escalation and changes in behavior. The path toward violent action is supported by social mechanisms arising out of the necessity to keep this cognitive and behavioral escalation process secret. Finally, similar trigger events are observed for both phenomena. In this context, we describe school shootings and acts of terrorism as demonstrative targeted violence.

Cited from **Böckler** et. al In: Violence & gender:
https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/vio.2018.0002?utm_source=sfmc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=VIO+FP+June+18+2018&d=6%2F18%2F2018&mcid=1676947750&

JTAM (Journal of Threat Assessment and Management)***JTAM authors from Europe wanted!***

Although we have two papers from European experts in the current issue of JTAM it is sad to say that this not the norm. So we want to encourage you contribute case studies and research papers from Europe for our wonderful journal. If you have ideas or already some interesting data or cases do not hesitate to contact European colleagues for collaborations. So here are two brand new studies definitely worth reading.

Jens Hoffmann.

Mass murder and Consecutive Suicide in Switzerland: A Comparative Case Analysis (2019)

Mass murder, the killing of three people in a timely and locally narrowly defined space, is a rare event with extensive consequences on society. In many cases, mass murders end with the offender's suicide. We identified 49 cases of mass murder in Switzerland that had occurred between the years 1972 and 2015. We were granted access to official files of 33 cases. The aim of our study was to identify distinct risk factors for mass murderers who had committed suicide after the crime (MMS) and those who had not (MM) by analyzing differences in sociodemographic, psychological, and criminological features. We identified 16 MMS and 17 MM. The majority of MMS was familicides. Their motive was mainly a perverted sense of loyalty, as opposed to that of MM revenge. The aggression of MMS would mostly be instrumental, the one of MM also reactive. Threats were highly prevalent in both groups, with a higher rate of specific threats in MMS and more generalized threats in MM. They did not differ in the prevalence of mental disorders or rate of prior suicidal ideation. Both type of offenders mainly used firearms. Military weapons were of no importance, contrary to their role

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with suicide in Switzerland. Mass murder in Switzerland is an extremely rare event that makes the drawing of general conclusions somewhat difficult and the establishing of new laws futile. Our conclusion that the aggression of MMS is premeditated, however, could be helpful with the assessment of future putative offenders. Cited from **Illic, A. and Frei, A.** In: *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, 6(1), 23-37. (freely accessible by TAP-members)

German mass murderers and their proximal warning behaviors (2019)

The main objective of this study was to analyze mass murder cases committed by adults from a threat assessment perspective, and to identify risk factors and proximal warning behaviors. Therefore, court records of 33 German mass murderers between 2000 and 2012 were systematically evaluated. One major focus was the comparison between psychotic and nonpsychotic offenders. Significant differences were found between the 2 groups regarding their choice of weapons, planning behavior, personal crises, personality aspects, and warning behaviors. Nonpsychotic subjects were significantly more likely to evidence pathway warning behavior and directly threaten their targets before the attack when compared with the psychotic subjects. Effect sizes were medium to large. All offenders showed multiple proximal warning behaviors prior to their attacks. Findings are interpreted in light of previous studies and for the purpose of enhancing threat assessment protocols of such persons of concern. Cited from **Allwinn, M., Hoffmann, J., & Meloy, J. R.** In: *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, 6(1), 1-22. (freely accessible by TAP-members)

Some TRAP-18 Indicators Discriminate Between Terrorist Attackers and Other Subjects of National Security Concern (2019)

The Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) was utilized to code 2 nonrandom samples of convenience: Subjects who had carried out a lethal terrorist attack in North America between 1993 and 2016 ($n = 33$), and subjects who were identified as a national security concern, and were either successfully risk managed for at least 2 years, or determined upon investigation to have no intent to mount an attack, were not risk managed, and did not mount an attack during the same period of time ($n = 23$). The no attack sample was gathered from 2 metropolitan areas in the United States and Canada through law enforcement and mental health counterterrorism investigations. Half the TRAP-18 indicators were found to be significantly different between the samples. The proximal warning behaviors of pathway, identification, energy burst, and last resort were significantly more frequent among the attackers, and directly communicated threat was significantly less



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frequent. The distal characteristics of ideological framing, changes in thinking and emotion, and creativity and innovation were more frequent among the attackers, and mental disorder was significantly less frequent. Cited from **Reid Meloy** et al. in JTAM (freely accessible by TAP-members): <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2019-05720-001>

INSTRUMENTS & TOOLS

Second edition of International handbook of threat assessment

The “International Handbook of Threat Assessment” was first published in 2014. It soon became a seminal textbook thanks to the input from leading experts in our field from all over the world.

The editors Reid Meloy and Jens Hoffmann are currently working on the second issue. Next to a general update there will be a number of new chapters and authors. New additional recognized experts in the second edition who confirmed to contribute new chapters will be for example Ted Calhoun, Stephen Weston and Paul Gill. Also the number of pages will be expanded.

Jens Hoffmann.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS & EDUCATION

ATAP

2018 ATAP managed to gather an impressive 1200 attendees to participate. The conference was sold out at very early stage when the registration opened. I am sure this will not change in the near future, so hopefully the pressure will also create more interest to attend to AETAP as well, both by traveling overseas but also to have European branches to send their staff with approval from US HQ. For AETAP members, if you have the chance, please try to schedule one ATAP event into your calendars, since this is globally the biggest event in the industry and well worth the attendance.

ATAP had three simultaneously running tracks; Main topic, Secondary topic and Core competencies.

The conference had many case presentations on the lecture program, but some of the presentations were not exactly threat assessment or -management related, but interesting nevertheless.

Other topics were interesting, such as North American legal issues as well as how to get funding for your threat assessment and management teams and policies. Third topic



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that was clearly the focus in the program were issues related to threat assessment in educational facilities.

ATAP sponsors included companies such as MedMed, Control Risks, Disney, Pinkerton, AtRisk, Lockheed Martin, Microsoft, Boeing and US bank. Hopefully we can do a better job in the future to get large European based sponsors. This would benefit our members and perhaps provide us the funds to appreciate our guest speakers and their expenses as well.

The international association-board level event known as iTAP meeting was also held during conference days. Representation from ATAP, CATAP and AETAP were present at the meeting.

In 2018 STOP School Violence Act was passed, which includes funding for school threat assessment teams and the Eagles Act of 2018 provides funding for USSS NTAC research and training on school threat assessment. The U.S. House of Representatives will be proposing its own bill focusing on providing threat assessment to state and local law enforcement, to which a number of ATAP members have offered their expertise in drafting.

Active shooter incidents are still of the main interest for many participants. However, from an outsiders perspective, many organisations are still more focused on reaction than prevention. For those of you who are interested, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has made a new video (and there are plenty available on YouTube) which I think is one of the best ones I have seen in the past years. LASD video on Run-Hide-Fight: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XsE_JdzpAbI

CTM accreditation is still very popular for participants to try to achieve. In August of 2018 there were only 85 certified professionals with this title. CTM has been around now for three years and there are numerous events around the country for people to take (and pass) the test.

Overall, very impressive conference and ATAP team are incredibly seasoned. The logistics work extremely well, LAPD TMU puts their detectives to work on the event, so this helps ATAP greatly. If you have the possibility to attend, mark the dates 13th-16th of August for 2019 main conference in Anaheim, California.

Totti Karpela.



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CATAP

CATAP was hosting their annual conference last year October in Whistler. The conference was well organized with good presentations. Highlight was the 3,5 hour case study of the Las Vegas active shooter; not only a good case description but also a focus on learning points. Only five people from Europe attended CATAP this year (two police officers and one corporate guy from The Netherlands, myself and Paul Gill); for the rest only Americans and Canadians. Representatives from our international boards, like Russell Palarea (ATAP) and Bram van der Meer (AETAP) have presented a 'fireside chat', talking about the 'way forward' for threat assessment.

Bram van der Meer.

APATAP – Reflections from Dr. Rachel MacKenzie

With another conference completed and my stepping down from the committee, seemed an appropriate time to take the opportunity to reflect on how far APATAP has come since it was first established, eight years ago. As many of you would remember, in 2011, Dr. Lisa Warren had the vision of developing an organisation in our region that was commensurate with the TAPS that had already been established in America, Canada and Europe. She put together a conference and invited those involved in conducting threat assessments from a range of disciplines and work sectors to attend. The intent was to gauge the interest that existed in establishing a new TAP by showcasing what was possible in being able to share all forms of information, including research and experience, and in developing supportive networks. With the overwhelming support from all of those that attended, the Australasian Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (AATAP) was formed.

Initially, there were two of us on the committee. However, we were soon joined by a group of enthusiastic professionals who were willing to donate their precious time in undertaking the tasks necessary to ensure the day-to-day running of the association and the duties of organising the conference. What has been achieved has only been possible because of all of the committee members who volunteer their time and, without their dedication, it is not an exaggeration to say the association would not exist.

After the completion of the official incorporation of the association as a not for profit organisation, in 2012 AATAP held its first 'formal' conference in Melbourne. In having no money and a very small membership base, this conference was in no small part due to Microsoft generously donating the use of their facility. We had 35 delegates at that conference and 10 delegates at the workshop day. Although we had some international delegates, the majority of attendees were, understandably, from Australia. Out of concerns raised that the association might be considered as having an overly 'Australian' focus, the decision was made to change the name of the



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association to the Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (APATAP) in order to better embrace the large number of countries in our region.

Over the next two years, Microsoft supported our young association by donating their facilities, thus enabling us to have a further conference in Melbourne and then one in Brisbane. Those who attended the 2014 conference in Brisbane will always remember the freak hail storm that, while putting on a spectacular show of hailstones the size of cricket balls bombarding the city, also brought an end to the conference that day with the threat of the building having to be evacuated and the delegates having to be moved to safer areas. It was our first lesson in being able to deal with events that are out of control!

In 2015, the APATAP conference left Australia and was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The success of the conference reinforced our commitment to ensure the inclusion of all of the Asia Pacific countries. Subsequently, the next conference was in Singapore, which had our largest attendance so far. We then decided to put the location of the next conference to the vote of our members. The choice was Wellington in New Zealand, which again proved successful and provided our attendees with the opportunity to learn from an impressive array of international experts in the field of threat assessment, whilst forming important supportive professional networks.

Over the years we have seen a slow but steady increase in our membership numbers. Our presidents have come from various organisations and companies, such as Geoff Brown (Microsoft), Damien McMeekin (ANZ bank), Prashant Nakak (Disney) and, now, Dr. Lorraine Sherridan (Curtin University). In order to promote growth, we have continued to seek feedback on how we can better serve our APATAP membership. One of the initiatives that came to fruition last year was a free half-day seminar that was hosted by Disney in Singapore. By all accounts, this was a huge success and has set a benchmark for future events.

This year the conference was at the stunning Disney Resort in Hong Kong. We had 90 international delegates representing mental health organisations, police, universities, private companies and the corporate sector. I think that those who attended will agree that, the quality of the speakers and the variety of the presentations, demonstrates that APATAP continues in the commitment to meet the needs of our diverse membership.

As I step down from my role as Vice President and join the ranks of the general membership, I do so with the confidence that we have a strong, dynamic committee who will capably steer APATAP into the future. I consider myself fortunate to have been able to see APATAP grow from very humble beginnings to establishing its place in the



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threat assessment world. Throughout that journey, I have learnt a great deal and made friendships that I will always cherish. I look forward to seeing you all in Melbourne next year.

ENPFTAA (European Network of Public Figure Threat Assessment Agencies)

From 3 to 5 September 2018 the annual European Network of Public Figure Threat Assessment Agencies (ENPFTAA) conference was held in Helsinki. The aim of the ENPFTAA conference is to share knowledge and experiences of practitioners working for the Public Figure threat assessment agencies.

The conference, with a varied program, was very well organized by the excellent Finnish hosts. Even a visit to the Presidential Palace was included. Europe was well represented with participants from 15 different countries. In addition, colleagues from Australia (Queensland FTAC) and the United States (Los Angeles Police Department) were invited to give presentations about their way of working. Interesting case studies were presented and results of research, for example about The far right scene in Finland (University of Helsinki), Sequencing lone-actor terrorist behaviour (Paul Gill, University College London) and Comparing approaches and communications (Frank Farnham, FTAC London). Optional the participants could follow a half-day training in the use of the Communications Threat Assessment Protocol-25 (CTAP-25), a tool that provides a structured approach to the initial threat assessment of concerning communications to public figures.

Dorien van Nobelen.

„Crossing the Line – setting limits and going beyond“

„Crossing the line(– Grenzen setzen und Grenzen überwinden“) was the topic of the **7th Threat Management Forum** held in **Zürich** on the 19th November 2018.

The conference was attended by over 100 international Threat Management experts representing major German and Swiss corporates, as well as law enforcement agencies. Thomas Würzler, Chief of the Zurich Police Forces and Reinhard Brunner, Head of the respective Prevention Unit, outlined the importance of an interdisciplinary case handling and presented their highly successful and sought after anti-violence program. Further key topics were the “Octagon Risk Assessment tool” developed by Prof. Jérôme Endrass, University of Konstanz, as well as a presentation by Prof. Paul Hoff, co-director of the Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Zürich, on the potential and limits of psychiatric intervention.

The Threat Management Forum was originally initiated by a number of DAX listed corporates in Germany. For the first time the conference took place abroad,

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addressing a variety of large corporates in the Europe, mainly Swiss and German based. The conference was hosted by Credit Suisse AG, one of the major Swiss financial institutions based in Zurich. Urs Rohner, Chairman of Credit Suisse Group AG, took on welcoming the international guests itinerating the importance of a zero tolerance policy on workplace violence and sexual harassment which has been embraced by Credit Suisse Group AG globally. Credit Suisse, one of the worlds leading financial institutions, established its internal Threat Management in 2015 and continuously undertakes substantial efforts to broaden expertise and deliver state of the art services within the company, while encouraging a transparent and harassment free environment.

Horst Oertle, Head Forensic Threat Management Credit Suisse AG.

Life-time Achievement award for Dr. Stephen Hart



Last but not least we would like to congratulate Dr. Stephen Hart with his wonderful life-time achievement award. It is not out in the open on internet, but we heart this great news from a reliable source. This is not just an award for one publication or one research topic, but for his whole career! This prestigious award has been given to him very recently at the last conference of the American Association of Psychology and Law (AP-LS). For those of you who are interested in the broad variety of legal psychology topics, the annual conference of their European sister organization (**EAPL**) will be in **Santiago de Compestela, July 17-20**. <https://eapl.eu/conferences/>