Risk assessment and risk management by police

References


(12) European e-Justice Portal, ‘Protection orders issued in one EU country can continue to be enforced in another’ (available at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_mutual_recognition_of_protection_meas...).


(23) College of Policing, Authorised Professional Practice (APP), 'Major investigation and public protection: victim safety and support' (available at https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-pu...).


(29) For the purposes of this guide, victims of intimate partner violence will be considered predominantly women and girls, as it is widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls by men. See EIGE, ‘What is gender-based violence?’ (available at https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence).


(32) Ibid.


(40) Further information on the EU and international legislative framework is included in Annex 1.


(47) For example, the domestic abuse, stalking and harassment and honour-based violence (DASH) questionnaire in the United Kingdom, three different tools in Sweden — SARA: SV6 (short version), SAM: SV (stalking assessment and management, short version) and Patriarch (a checklist for assessing honour-related crime) — and SARA-plus in Italy.

(48) DK, IE, ES, IT, AT, PT, SK.

(49) IT, SE.

(50) DE, SK.

(51) DE, IT, AT, PT.

(52) EE, IE, MT, SK, UK.


(54) BE, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK, FI, UK.

(55) EL, ES, CY, LU, NL, PT, RO, SK.

(61) BG, EL, MT.


(63) Also known as a domestic violence restraining order, an intervention order, a civil harassment restraining order or an anti-harassment order.


(72) http://driveproject.org.uk/

(73) Crime and Security Research Institute, Cardiff University, 'New initiatives to tackle domestic violence perpetrators using the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT)' (available at https://crimeandsecurity.org/feed/2017/6/8/new-initiatives-to-tackle-dom...).

(74) Centre for Research and Education on Violence against Women and Children (2012), Domestic violence risk assessment and management curriculum, Centre for Research and Education on Violence against Women and Children, Ontario (available at http://onlinetraining.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/lessons/...).


(76) Government of Western Australia, Department for Child Protection, Family and Domestic Violence Unit (2011), Common risk assessment and risk management framework, Government of Western Australia, Perth.


(84) The DASH form is the domestic abuse, stalking and harassment and honour-based violence questionnaire, a risk assessment tool used widely in the United Kingdom.


(86) Groups’ vulnerabilities reflect discrimination and stigma in their national and community settings rather than intrinsic vulnerability. In fact, women and children from these groups frequently display significant resilience in the face of routine violation of their human rights. It is important not to confuse intersectionality with vulnerability.

(87) Such as the victim’s gender and gender identity or expression, ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation and disability, but also residence status, communication difficulties, relationship to or dependence on the perpetrator and previous experience of crime.


(91) Such as sex, gender, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, state of health, disability, marital status, migrant or refugee status, or other status.

(92) Gender-based approaches recognise the commonalities between all the varied manifestations of gender-based violence: forms of coercion, abuse and assault that are used to control, constrain and limit the lives, status, movement and opportunities of women.

(93) Groups’ vulnerabilities reflect discrimination and stigma in their national and community settings rather than intrinsic vulnerability. In fact, women and children from these groups frequently display significant resilience in the face of routine violation of their human rights. It is important not to confuse intersectionality with vulnerability.

(94) Such as the victim’s gender and gender identity or expression, ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation and disability, but also residence status, communication difficulties, relationship to or dependence on the perpetrator and previous experience of crime.


(97) Developed by Barnardo’s Northern Ireland (available at http://www.barnardos.org.uk/pp_no_7_assessing_the_risks_to_children_from...).

(98) https://safeandtogetherinstitute.com


(102) The domestic abuse, stalking and harassment and honour-based violence (DASH 2009) risk identification and assessment and management model (available at https://www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk/).

(103) Victim services, social services, child protection, health services, prosecutors, probation offers.


(105) EU Member States have set up national bodies responsible for protecting personal data in accordance with Article 8(3) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (available at https://edpb.europa.eu/about-edpb/board/members_en).

(106) For specific guidance on data collection, please refer to EIGE’s recommendations to improve administrative data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors (available at https://eige.europa.eu/rdc/eige-publications/indicators-intimate-partner...).


(109) Service-generated risks arise from a lack of information or understanding about the impact of a service’s action. One common example is assuming that separation equals safety. This results in police, social work or other agencies pressuring women to leave an abuser when she may have accurately assessed that separation would be too dangerous.
Institutional sexism refers to gender discrimination reflected in the policies and practices of organisations such as governments, corporations (workplaces), public institutions (schools, healthcare) and financial institutions. These practices derive from systemic sexist beliefs that women are inferior to and therefore less capable than men. Capodilupo, C. M. (2017), ‘Institutional sexism’, The SAGE encyclopedia of psychology and gender, SAGE, London (available at http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781483384269.n317).

For example, as noted previously, perpetrators with histories of violent crime and/or mental illness are more likely to breach protection orders, which would need to be considered in a risk management strategy.

Developed by Barnardo’s Northern Ireland (available at http://www.barnardos.org.uk/pp_no_7_assessing_the_risks_to_children_from...).

‘Safe and Together’ refers to the model’s principle that the best way to assist children who are exposed to the behaviour of a perpetrator is to keep them safe and together with the non-offending parent. It was developed in the United States and has been rolled out elsewhere, including in Australia, New Zealand and Scotland (available at https://safeandtogetherinstitute.com).

Such as age, religion, immigration status, ethnicity and sexual orientation.


A useful toolkit for establishing and monitoring a coordinated community response can be found at the Coordinated Community Response Model website (available at http://www.ccrm.org.uk/).