

Risk assessment and risk management by police

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- (55) EL, ES, CY, LU, NL, PT, RO, SK.
- (56) BE, DK, EE, IE, HR, IT, MT, FI, SE, UK.
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(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.

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(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.

(95) Children and their mothers are at particular risk during separation and divorce, and safety planning is especially important in this context. See United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2014), *Strengthening health system responses to gender-based violence in eastern Europe and central Asia: a resource package*, UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Istanbul (available at <https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/WAVEUNFPA-Report-EN.pdf>).

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(98) <https://safeandtogetherinstitute.com>

(99) Council of Europe (CoE) (2016), *Improving the effectiveness of law-enforcement and justice officers in combating violence against women and domestic violence: training of trainers manual*, CoE, Paris (available at <https://rm.coe.int/16807016f3>).

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- (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.
- (104) https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection_en
- (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...>).
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- (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.

(110) 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>).

(111) 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.

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

(113) '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>).

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

(115) European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2018), Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape for the police and justice sectors, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/indicators-intimate-partner-violence...>).

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(120) 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/>).