

IPV RISK ASSESSMENT¹

QUESTION

RISK

<p><i>Have you had serious injuries from the perpetrator in the past week?</i></p>	<p>If the perpetrator has caused life-threatening injuries in the past, he is more likely to kill. (i.e. beating until the survivor loses consciousness, hitting abdomen during pregnancy, deep cuts, injury requiring hospitalization, etc.)</p>
<p><i>How often is the violence happening?</i></p>	<p>If violence is frequent (more than once per week) and/or starts to escalate and become more severe, the survivor may be in greater danger.</p>
<p><i>Has the perpetrator threatened to kill the survivor or himself?</i></p>	<p>Perpetrators who threaten suicide or homicide must be considered very dangerous. If the perpetrator has killed before, in or out of combat, he may be even more dangerous.</p>
<p><i>Is he obsessive, jealous or isolating? (e.g. says he can't live without her, is very jealous and accuses her of seeing other men, closely monitors her and stalks her when she tries to do her own activities)</i></p>	<p>Survivor is likely to be more isolated, have fear of reaching out to anyone for help and be at extreme risk if she does.</p>
<p><i>Does the perpetrator own or have access to items that may be used as weapons (knife, rope)?</i></p>	<p>A perpetrator who owns or has access to weapons and has used them or threatened to use them in past assaults is more likely to use them again.</p>
<p><i>Does the perpetrator use drugs or often drink too much?</i></p>	<p>This is likely to impair his judgment.</p>
<p><i>Does the perpetrator seem very sad or depressed?</i></p>	<p>This may mean he feels hopeless and could increase risk or threats to his own life or the survivor's.</p>

¹ This has been taken directly from *Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing Care and Case Management Services to Survivors of GBV in Humanitarian Settings* (pg. 100)