Risk Assessment
– providing safety and security

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The Shelter

"har aldri flytta
 – jeg har rømt"

SECURITY MEASURES

Security:

Phase1: Initial mapping

Phase 2: Getting an overview of the family

Phase 3: Getting an overview of the risk

Phase 4: Locating the one responsible for the violence

THE GOD SYSTEMATIC COUNSELLING

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Through systematic counselling sessions we can map the extent of the violence/abuse, its consequences and different measures to cover the victims' possible needs. Systematic sessions differ from informal ones in that they have a set framework.

❑ **The time of the appointment is planned beforehand.**

❑ **The session is situated at a location shielded from outside disturbances.**

❑ **The length of the session is planned beforehand.**

❑ **The purpose and goal of the session has been made clear in advance, or is done so introductorily.**

❑ **The session has an introduction, main section, and a conclusion.**

❑ **As a helper, it is our responsibility to make the woman understand the purpose of the interview and make sure that she consents to how the information gathered will be used further.**

During the acute phase, it is important to get an overview of who the woman and children are afraid of, who frightens her most and what the threats consist of.

It is important that how the women herself experiences it at that time.

- ☐ Who are they afraid of??
- ☐ Most of all?
- ☐ Less?
- ☐ Least of all?

Phase 2: Getting an overview of the family

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☐ Identifying the head of the family

☐ Mapping the family structure of power

☐ The family decision structures

☐ Threats from her own family having an amplifying effect on her

Phase 3: Getting an overview of the risk

When the woman is no longer in an acute mental state of crisis the threats can be assessed with a more critical approach, and when she starts getting over her fear of new assaults, she will be able to evaluate the threats more realistically.

☐ **Who threatens with what?**

☐ **Who threatens who?**

☐ **What do the threats consist of?**

☐ **Family activity**

PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

❑ Is jealous and do not want you talking with others
❑ Trying to limit your contact with friends and relatives
❑ Requires to know who you are with, where you are and when you come back
❑ Calling you for everything in order to subdue or humiliate you
❑ Do not allow you to take economic decisions or make independent purchases
❑ Taking full control over your income
❑ You are denied to work outside the home
❑ Threatening to harm children
❑ Threaten to harm themselves or commit suicide

- Threats of violence
- Broken things in the apartment
- Destroys own (personal) assets
- Takes away phone
- Injuries pets
- Deny you food
- Locks you/your children inside
- Threatened with a gun, knife, etc.
- Threats of murder
- Threats to abduct children
- Threats to kill children
- Threatening to send you to your originating country

Physical violence

- Prevented you from moving freely by keeping you hard
- Been pushed
- Hit you with a flat hand in the face or elsewhere on the body
- Thrown objects at you
- Beaten with fists, a hard object
- Kicked you
- Taking stranglehold on you, or tried to strangle you
- Used a knife or some kind of weapon against you
- Beating your head against an object against the wall or the floor

Sexual violence

❑ Have tried to force you to have sexual acts

❑ Have forced you to have sexual acts

❑ Other sexual violence?

❑ Forces you to have sex with other
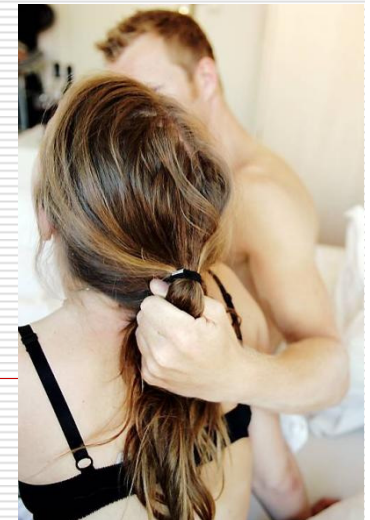
Psychological violence after the break-up

❑ Appeared threatening on the phone

❑ Sending threatening text messages on cell phone/mail

❑ Forcing himself into the home without permission

❑ Are staying outside your home several times

❑ Waiting for you, followed you

❑ Grab hold of you, preventing you from moving

❑ Threatening the children and coming to the kindergarten or school

Injuries

❑Bruising on the body

❑ Swelling

❑ Mild injuries of the tendons and joints

❑ Clawing marks

❑ Cuts that bleeds

❑ Fracture injuries

❑ Tooth injuries

❑ Internal injuries, specify … … …

❑ Concussion

❑ Other injuries, specify … … …

Phase 4: Locating the one responsible for the violence

- Where do the people who threaten her live?

- Where do they frequent?

- How do they move around?

- With who?

- How many people pose a threat?

- Who are their allies?

- Potential allies in his or her family?

Problem solving model for the work at the shelter

Krisesenter sekretariatet

Crisis intervention	The work on assisting women and children victims of violence in crisis.
Mapping out the situation	The work on mapping the violence and its consequences.
Evaluation needs	The work on assessing the women's and children's needs, internally and/or externally.
Recommending different solutions to the problems	The work on discussing different mastering strategies with the women and children.
Initiating measures	The work on initiating external and internal measures.
Following up on measures	The work on following up the different measures.
Evaluation	The work on the repeated evaluations of every measure during the different phases of the problem solving model.

The shelter as an institution

System tools – good work tools - competence

Internal control – procedures

The Board's responsibility

Daily responsibilities