

MITIGATE

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Threat Assessment and Management in Intimate Partner Violence

EMPOWERING CHANGE - PAR CONFERENCE

Ottawa, Ontario

May 27th, 2025



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What field of work are you in?









What level of knowledge or experience do you have with BTAM?









If you could turn ANY activity into an Olympic Sport, what would you win a gold medal in?







KEY CONCEPTS



FUNDAMENTALS

WHAT IS THREAT ASSESSMENT?

THREAT ASSESSMENT AND IPV



ASSESSING THREATS

RISK FACTORS

THE B-SAFER



SCENARIO

SAMPLE CASE

WHAT DO YOU THINK?



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- FUNDAMENTALS
- WHAT IS IT?
- THREAT ASSESSMENT AND IPV



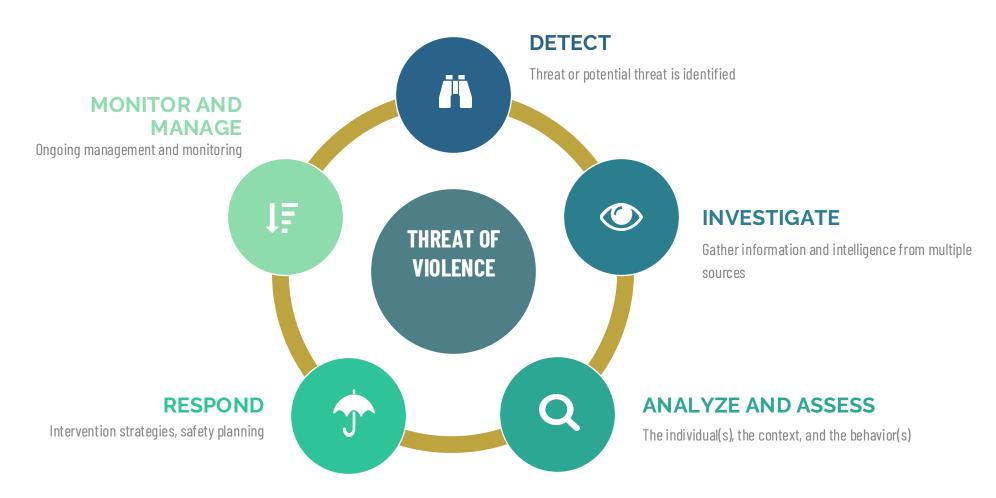
ASSESS MITIGATE

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Behavioural Threat Assessment refers to the investigative and analytical process followed by a professional qualified by education, training, or experience to determine the nature and level of the risk of violence presented by a person; and the steps that could be taken to respond to, manage, and mitigate the risk.

ASIS International

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF BEHAVIOURAL THREAT ASSESSMENT?







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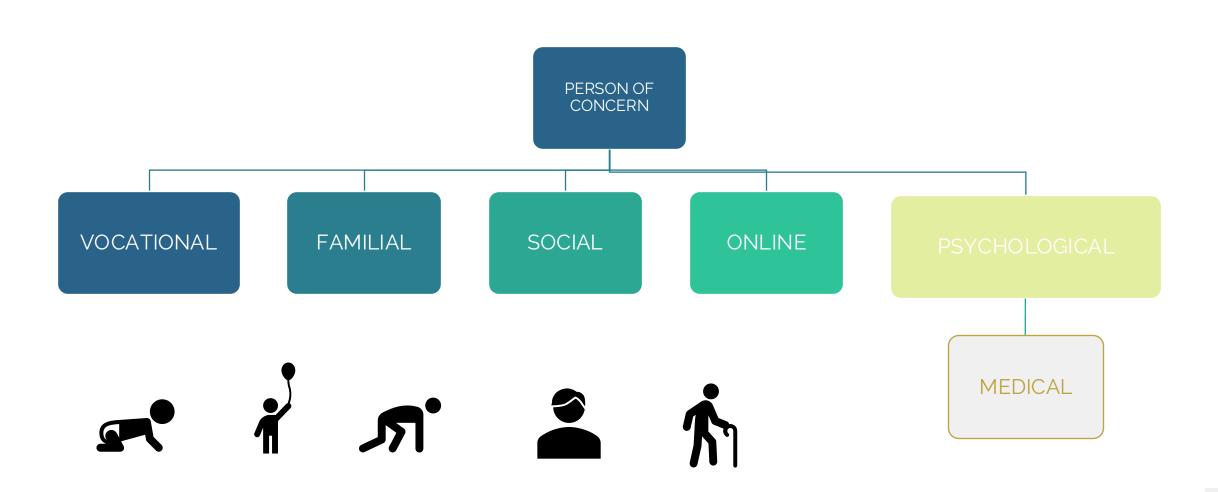
It is difficult to make predictions...especially about the future.

- Yogi Berra (sort of)



INVESTIGATIVE DOMAINS

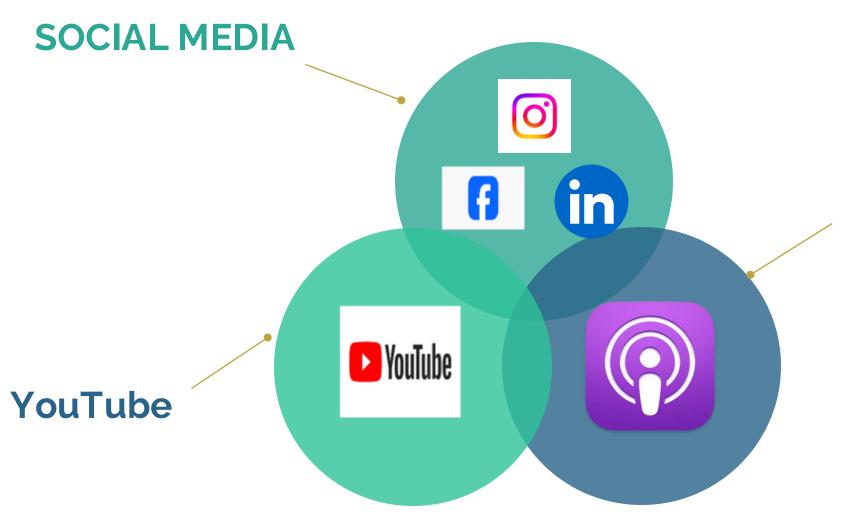
Beyond a criminal record...





DIGITAL THREAT ASSESSMENT

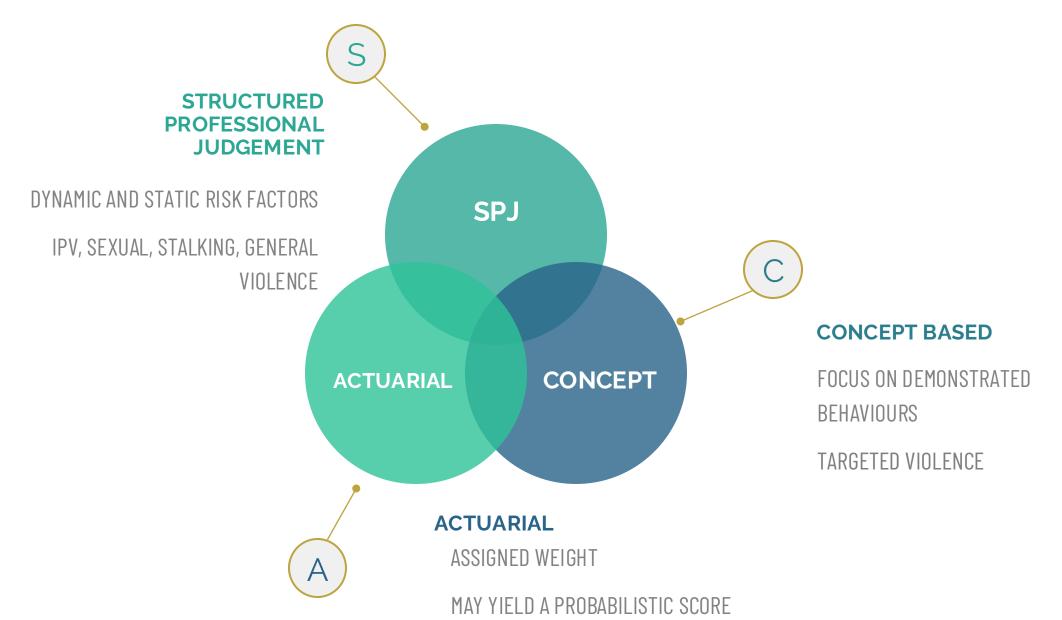
The IMPORTANCE of OSINT



PODCASTS OR BLOGS

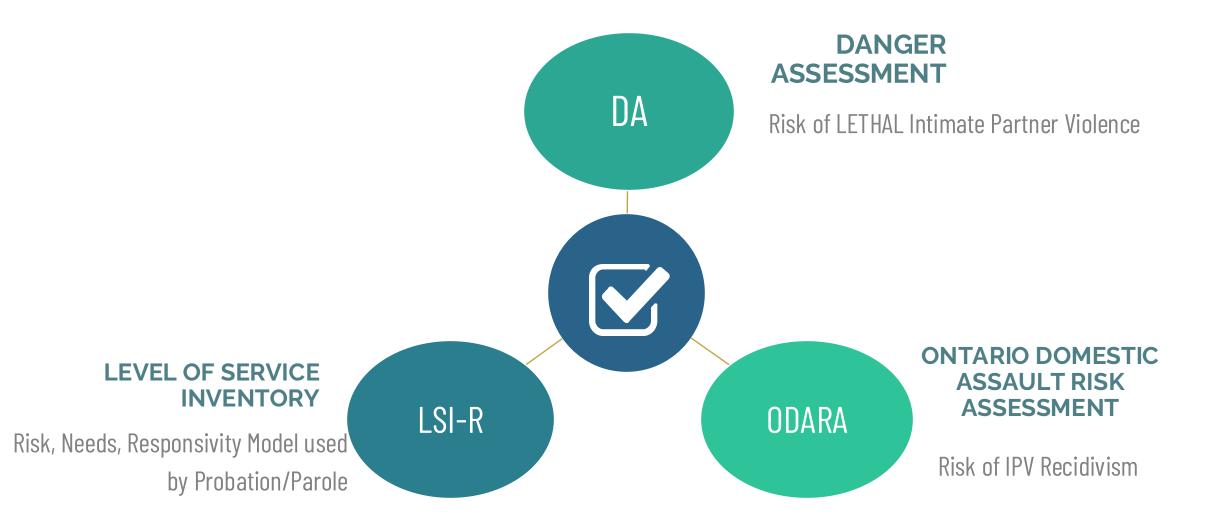
APPROACHES TO BEHAVIOURAL THREAT ASSESSMENT







ACTUARIAL TOOLS



Structured Professional Judgment Tools











HOW CAN BTAM HELP?



Civil Justice

Protection of Victims

Family Court

Child Protection



Criminal Justice

Bail and Sentencing

Community Supervision



Treatment

PAR Programming

Treatment for Criminogenic Needs



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- ASSESSING THREATS
- THE B-SAFER
- RISK FACTORS
- LETHALITY

COERCIVE CONTROL

Coercive Control is not YET against the law in Canada – Bill C332

Coercive Control is NOT a "standalone" risk factor in the SARA or B-SAFER...but specific behaviours are contained within some of the risk factors

Recent studies have indicated that coercive control IS significantly associated with physical IPV. (Hilton, Eke & Kim, 2023) and (Hilton & Radatz, 2025)

Oppression and Intimidation

ISOLATION

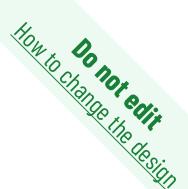
Controlling partner's relationships

GASLIGHTING

Controlling partner's finances

Manipulating children

Monitoring movements and activities





If you could have one SUPERPOWER, what would it be?









NATURE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- PERPETRATOR
 PSYCHOSOICAL
 ADJUSTMENT
- 3 VICTIM VULNERABILITY

Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk

Kropp, Hart, & Belfrage

HOW RISK FACTORS INFLUENCE BEHAVIOUR



MOTIVATORS

Puts thoughts of violence on the table

Control

Revenge



DISINHIBITORS

Makes the cost acceptable

Hopelessness

Alienation



DESTABILIZERS

Disturbs cognitive functioning

Substance Use

Paranoia



B-SAFER RISK FACTORS

Section I: Nature of Intimate Partner Violence

VIOLENT ACTS (actual or attempted)

VIOLENT THREATS OR THOUGHTS

ESCALATION

VIOLATION OF COURT ORDERS

VIOLENT ATTITUDES

History of IPV
History of IPSV
History of weapon use

Threats of harm/death
Stalking
Fantasies or plans to
harm or kill

In severity
In frequency
In diversity

Specific to IPV
Community supervision
OR Conditional release
Contact, Geographical
conditions

Support or condone IPV
Misogyny or
possessiveness
IPV as a resolution
Extreme minimization
or denial



B-SAFER RISK FACTORS

Section II: Perpetrator Psychosocial Adjustment

INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS

SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

GENERAL CRIMINALITY

Sudden or recent
separation
Partner wants to leave
Cannot cope with
dissolution
Partner in new
relationship

Recently fired or laid off
Unstable or no
employment
Low income

Behavioural disinhibition
Induce conflict in
relationship
Interfere with social
functioning

Depression and suicidality
Behavioural instability
Anger or impulsivity
Paranoia

Violence outside of IPV Non-violent criminality Antisocial attitudes, Peers



B-SAFER RISK FACTORS

Section III: Victim Vulnerability Factors

INCONSITENT ATTITUDES OR BEHAVIOURS

EXTREME FEAR

OF

PERPETRATOR

INADEQUATE SUPPORT OR RESOURCES

UNSAFE LIVING/WORK SITUATION

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Minimization or denial of abuse
Normalizing
Self-blaming
Social, religious or cultural barriers or beliefs

Interferes with:
Ability, opportunity, or
motivation to take selfprotective action

Professional or social services
Support from family or friends
Finances or housing

Perpetrator knowledge
Frequent contact with
perpetrator
Insufficient physical
security

Physical health Mental health Substance abuse

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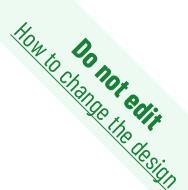




What MOTIVATORS have you observed in working with perpetrators of IPV?









What DISINHIBITORS have you observed in working with perpetrators of IPV?







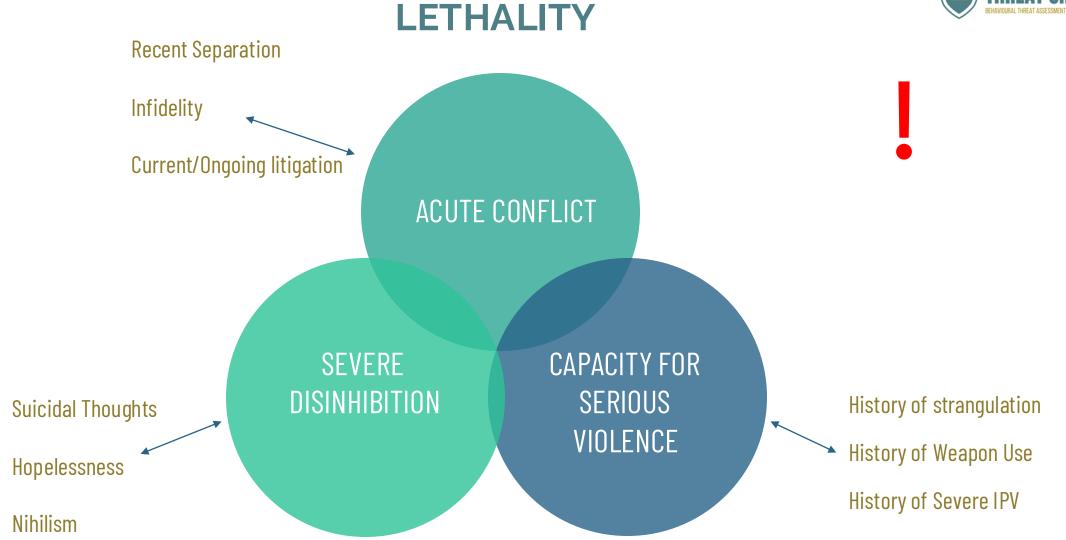


What DESTABILIZERS have you observed in working with perpetrators of IPV?











What is your SPIRIT ANIMAL?







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- SCENARIO
- SAMPLE CASE
- WHAT DO YOU THINK?



ASSESS MITIGATE MANAGE

Adam is a 39-year-old former bank executive who has been married to Karina for 12 years. The couple have two children, aged 6 and 9. The climate within the family household has been tense over the past two years, after Adam lost his job after being charged and eventually convicted of Fraud over \$5000 and Utter Forged Document for his role in a Ponzi scheme. Adam has a criminal record consisting of seven convictions for fraud and property related offences levied over three sentencing dates dating back ten years. Karina knew about Adam's record but thought he'd learned his lesson. Adam now works at his father in law's construction company. Never a big drinker in the past, Adam has been drinking more and more, and Karina suspects he may be using illicit drugs.



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Karina has tried her best to keep the marriage and household happy and healthy, but she is wearing down. The stress of working, being the primary caregiver for the children, and Adam's increased substance abuse is taking its toll. Karina has been drinking more, too, and feels like she may be slipping into a depression. She finds herself grappling with her feelings for Adam. He's been yelling at her a lot lately...he is even showing signs of jealousy and mistrust that he never has before. Karina has had fleeting thoughts of leaving Adam, but she knows how hard it would be to take care of both kids on her income. She also worries about how her family would react, as her parents don't believe in divorce, and they've told her she needs to "stick it out" for the kid's sake.



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Things got really bad a couple of months ago, when Karina finally broke down and told Adam that she had thoughts of leaving the marriage. They were at a social event, and both had been drinking. In the Uber on the way home, Adam grabbed Karina's arm and squeezed it very hard, then said "If you think about leaving me, you'll regret it". When they got home, Adam pushed Karina against the wall and said "Don't forget what I said". Adam has been following Karina to work, and he has even placed a GPS tracker on her car. When Karina asked Adam if they could go to counselling, he told her that they don't need it, and that if she "wasn't talking garbage" he wouldn't have to be trying so hard to "keep her in line".



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Things came to a head last week. During an argument over Adam's drinking, Karina told Adam that she was "done with their relationship". Adam went to the garage and retrieved a wrench. He approached Karina and demanded that she attend their bedroom. Once inside, Adam held the wrench above his head and said, "I dare you to say that again". Karina tried to leave the room, but Adam grabbed her wrist and twisted her arm, preventing her from leaving. He dropped the wrench and placed both hands around Karina's neck, pushing her against the door. He squeezed until Karina felt lightheaded before letting go. Adam left the house, and Karina called police.





What NATURE OF IPV Risk Factors are present in this case









What PERPETRATOR PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT Risk factors are present in this case?









What VICTIM VULNERABILITY Risk Factors are present in this case?









Do you have any concerns about the potential for LETHALITY here? WHY, or WHY NOT?







MANAGING THREATS

SUBJECT(S)

S

- De-escalate
- Control
- Contain

TARGET



- Decrease vulnerabilities
- Safety Planning?
- Target Availability?

ENVIRONMENT



- Modify to discourage violence
- Physical Security?
- Education and Awareness?

PRECIPITATING EVENT



- Prepare for events
- Anticipate Triggers

HOW RISK FACTORS INFLUENCE BEHAVIOUR THREAT SHIELD ENAVORAL THEAT SHIELD ENAVORAL THEAT



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What MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES would you be considering in this case?









What Management Strategies have you found helpful IN YOUR WORK?







Audience Q&A









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