

Safety Planning Checklist

After gathering information from the officer, establishing rapport with the victim, and reiterating how dangerous her/his situation is (see **Short Conversation Guide**), ask:

1. What are you most concerned about right now?

The victim's response to this question, coupled with her/his responses to the Lethality Screen, will help you and the victim *work together* to come up with a unique safety plan that factors in the victim's level of danger and specific safety concerns. **REMEMBER: The safety-plan elaborated in this brief, 10-minute phone-call should primarily focus on the victim's safety in the next 24 hours.** More intensive, longer-term safety-planning can take place at the follow-up call, and/or when the victim comes in for services.

Also ask:

2. Do you have some place safe to stay for the next 24 hours?

This question will help you tailor a safety plan for victims who would like to remain with the abuser, would like shelter, will be staying with a friend/relative, in a hotel, etc.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-TA-AX-K111 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

© Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, 2014. All rights reserved.

	Personal safety	Safety of others (children, pets, family)	Financial	Legal	Social support	Technology/ privacy
Victims who want to stay with the abuser (but might consider leaving at some point)	 □ Prepare and safely store a bag of important items □ Think about where you could stay for a night if you needed to (if shelter, family, or friends are not an option, think of 24-hour establishments: food, retail) □ (After educating about cycle of violence): Identify your partner's "triggers," and strategies that work to diffuse tension. Employ these strategies when tensions rise. □ Lead arguments into parts of the house with at least one escape route (a door to outside, or an easily open-able window). □ If weapons are in the home, try to hide them (unless hiding them would further jeopardize your safety). □ Make a habit of backing your car into your driveway, and try to always have gas. Keep an extra key to your car with you or easily accessible at all times. 	□ Develop an emergency plan with your children (teach them to call 911, stay in their room during an argument, teach them "code words," etc.). □ Think about a safe place for your pet to stay if need be.	□ Open a bank account in your name, and use the address of a trusted friend. □ Save small, undetectable amounts of money as often as you can. □ Have your workplace siphon portions of your paycheck to a separate account.	 □ Explain your program's legal services as relevant to the victim's situation (restraining order, child custody questions, etc.). □ Keep a journal of all violent incidents, noting dates, events, and threats made in a safe place. □ Photograph corresponding injuries, property damage or abusive and apology e-mails/text messages. 	□ Consider people (friends, relatives, pastors, coworkers, neighbors, etc.) you could tell about the abuse. □ Join a community or faith-based social group. □ Seek relationships that help you feel valued and supported. □ "Rotate" friends and family so as to not "overburden."	□ Consider picking up a 911 cell phone from the DV agency (if available). Try to have a cell phone accessible at all times. □ Be aware that settings or posts to social media could allow the abuser to track your movements. □ Use "safe" computers—ones that abusers do not have access to—for Web browsing and private communications. □ Consider changing passcodes and security questions on computers and cell phones. □ Ask law enforcement or a mechanic to perform a search on your vehicle to check for hidden GPS devices. □ Turn Bluetooth and location services settings to "hidden," or "off."
SAFE AND SEPARATE Victims who want to leave their abusers, or who have left and desire to limit or prohibit contact	 □ Consider changing your locks, keeping your windows locked, and installing a security system. □ Change your regular travel habits. Try not to frequent the same stores/businesses you did with the abuser. □ Consider the DV agency's Address Confidentiality Program. 	□ Same as above. □ If the exchange of children is necessary, arrange a safe, neutral place, and bring someone trusted with you. □ Notify your children's school about a protective order or any special custody arrangements.	□ Consider speaking with a case manager about financial management, job/vocational training, benefits programs, crime victim's compensation, etc.	☐ If you think it would not put you in more danger, strongly consider getting a protective order. ☐ If you have a protective order, keep it on you at all times and keep a copy with the police, at your children's school, at your work, etc.	☐ Consider individual/group counseling and case management services through the DV program.	

This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-TA-AX-K111 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.