

Name of Tool	Stalking Risk Profile (SRP)
Category	Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking (Awaiting Validation)
Author / Publisher	Mackenzie, McEwan, Pathé, James, Ogloff and Mullen
Year	2009

### Description

- The SRP is a structured professional judgement tool used for assessing and managing risk in stalking cases.
- The tool is intended for use by clinicians involved in all aspects of stalking: assessing risks, defining management, intervention and treat strategies, preparing court reports and providing advice to victims (see the [Stalking Risk Profile](#) website).
- The tool is intended for use with males and females aged 18 and above.
- Analogous to other validated SPJ tools like the HCR-20, the items within the assessment are scored according to the extent to which it is evidenced within the case.
- Upon completion of the assessment, the assessor will usually make three separate risk judgements about; (1) further stalking behaviour, (2) stalking-related violence and (3) psychosocial damage to the stalker.
- If the victim of the stalking behaviour is a public figure, two other risk domains pertaining to escalation and disruption of the individual’s stalking behaviours are included.

### Age Appropriateness

18+

### Assessor Qualifications

The SRP is intended primarily for use by mental health clinicians, however the tool can be used by other professionals working within law enforcement or other agencies who have completed the workshop and score the tool with diagnostic assistance from a clinician.

Attendance at 2-day accredited training workshop is required to become an SRP assessor.

### Tool Development

- The SRP was developed in context to the lack of tools that effectively assessed the risk of individuals who engaged in stalking behaviours ([McEwan, Pathé and Ogloff, 2011](#)).
- Stalking risk is seen as a multi-dimensional construct with a number of potential risk outcomes. The SRP, therefore, assesses multiple risk domains which include the risk of harm to others and the risk of psychosocial damage to the stalker (i.e. the risk that the stalker will experience psychological and/or social harm arising from their behaviours). The SRP assesses a range of risks relating to stalking: persistence, recurrence, stalking-related violence and psychosocial damage to the perpetrator ([McEwan et al., 2016](#)).

- The motivation for the stalking behaviour is established at the beginning of the risk assessment. The context in which the stalking behaviour arose, the relationship between the victim and stalker and the role of mental illness are also assessed. It does not have a section focusing on victim vulnerability; although this is measured to some extent within the risk factors ([Storey et al., 2009](#); [Storey, Hart and Lim, 2017](#)).
- The SRP uses the motivational typology proposed by [Mullen, Pathé and Purcell \(2009\)](#). Stalkers are divided into five typologies: rejected, resentful, intimacy seeking, incompetent and predatory, which are then used to group relevant risk factors for each domain.
- Validated risk assessments such as the HCR-20 and the LSI-R would often over or under-estimate the risk posed by the stalker ([McEwan, Pathé and Ogloff, 2011](#)).
- In a study of 241 stalkers, the inter-rater reliability was found to be high for stalker type and moderate to substantial for risk judgments and domain scores ([McEwan et al., 2018](#)).

### General Notes

- Use of the tool with individuals aged below 18 is discouraged due to evidence that motivations and risk factors may be different in juvenile stalking situations (McEwan, personal communication, June 2012).
- [McEwan et al. \(2018\)](#) maintain that the SRP is likely to be helpful in situations where assessors have access to a range of information about on-going or past stalking episodes from a variety of sources.
- For more information please visit the following website: [www.stalkingriskprofile.com](http://www.stalkingriskprofile.com).