



What Should We Have Learned about Domestic Violence in the Past 40 Years?

- Significant problem that impacts the whole community
- Victims, perpetrators and children are a very heterogeneous group that defy stereotypes
- Key strategies have to include safety, accountability and healing
- Coordination/integration of court and community services is essential

Learning from Tragedies



Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (DVDRC)

- A multi-disciplinary advisory committee within the Office of the Chief Coroner
- Established in 2002 in response to recommendations made from 2 major inquests into the deaths of *Arlene May/Randy Iles* and *Gillian and Ralph Hadley*.

We Speak for the Dead to Protect the Living



DVDRC Purpose

- To assist the Office of the Chief Coroner in the investigation and review of deaths of persons that occur as a direct result of domestic violence, and to make recommendations to help prevent such deaths in similar circumstances.
- Since its inception in 2003, the DVDRC has reviewed 199 cases, involving 290 deaths (61% homicides & 39% homicides/suicides)
- Ontario overall total 273 cases & 375 deaths during this period (not

Are DV Homicides Predictable & Preventable?

- 80% of the cases had at least 7 risk markers
- Gendered nature of domestic homicides 82% women, 10% men & 8% children
- · Critical information held by family, work colleagues, frontline professionals
- Critical need to share information and collaborate amongst police, community services and the criminal and family

Common Risk Factors

80% of cases had seven or more risk factors identified

- > 73% Prior history of domestic violence
- > 69% Actual or pending separation
- > 54% Perpetrator depressed
- > 53% Obsessive behaviour displayed by perpetrator
- > 49% Escalation of violence
- > 44% Prior threats/attempts of suicide
- > 44% Prior threats to kill the victim
- > 42% Prior attempts to isolate victim > 38% Victim had intuitive sense of fear

Children Killed in the Context of Domestic Violence

Based on DVDRC reports (US/Canada) 3 situations in which children were killed within the context of domestic violence

- 1. Indirectly as a result of attempting to protect a parent during a violent episode
- 2. Directly as part of an overall murder-suicide plan by a parent who decides to kill the entire family
- 3. Directly as revenge against the partner who decided to end the relationship or for some other perceived betrayal.



Who Knew What?

Family	75%
Friends	53%
 Police 	41%
 Medical 	28%
Lawyers	25%
• CAS	19%
• Co-workers	19%
DV agency	15%

Missed Opportunities for Community Intervention

- · Number of agencies involved with child homicide cases more than double compared to adult homicide (9.31 vs. 4.07 - number of agencies/professionals for perpetrator and victims*
- Almost no risk assessment or safety planning for child and/or adult victim

*Hamilton, L; Jaffe, P; Campbell, M. (2013) Assessing children's risk for homicide in the context of domestic violence. Journal of Family Violence. 28 (2) 179-189

Risk Assessment Tools?

- Study on effectiveness of Danger Assessment, Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment, Spousal Assault Risk Assessment for 13 child homicides vs. 27 adult DV homicide*
- No overall differences when mothers were at risk, children were at risk
- Individual factors "prior threats to harm children" from DA (69% vs. 37%) and "intimate relationship problem" from SARA (77% vs. 33%)

*Jaffe, P., Campbell. M., Olszowy, L., Hamilton, L.H.A. (2014) Paternal fillicide in the context of domestic violence: Challenges in risk assessment and risk management for community and justice professionals. Child Abuse Review, 23 (2) 142-153

Recommendations

- Public & professional awareness of risks to children
- Risk assessment & safety planning
- Risk management & reduction with perpetrators DV programs, focus on parenting
- Supervised or no access even on interim basis in criminal and family law hearings
- Collaboration within family law child protection and child custody hearing & family and criminal justice systems

Challenges & Future Directions: National Collaboration

- Creating a climate of trust and understanding rather than shame and blame
- Engaging each sector and discipline
- Research with vulnerable populations
- Auditing implementation of recommendations
- National collaboration Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative (www.cdhpi.ca)

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- Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children www.learningtoendabuse.ca
- Learning Network: Education, Research & Resources on Violence Against Women www.vawlearningnetwork.ca
- Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management Online Curriculum www.onlinetraining.learningtoendabuse.ca

Questions or Comments?

