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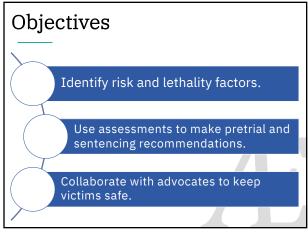
Support

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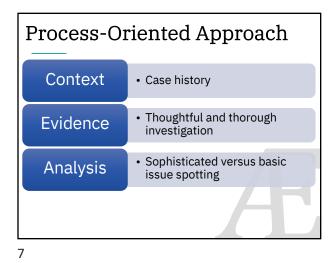
Dangerous Cases

What signs or "red flags" have led you to believe that a victim was in danger of being killed by an abusive partner?

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Assessing Dangerousness

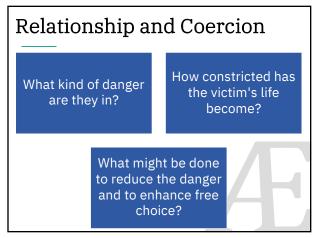
- Victim safety is always an issue
- Lethality factors
- Risk factors
- Risk inhibitors
- Intimidation / obstruction





Look at Broader Factors

- Physical
- Legal
- Economic
- Familial
- Social risks faced by victim



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Homicide Risk Factors

- Increase in frequency of Obsessed with victim violence
 Stalking behavior
- Increase in severity of violence
- Use of weapon or threats of use
- Forced sex
- Drug use
- Threats of homicide or suicide
- "Ownership" of the battered partner

- Stalking behavior
- Abuse of pets
- Strangulation
- Access to firearms
- Assaulted victim while pregnant
- Threatened children
- Avoided arrest

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Risk Factors Cont'd

- Unemployed
- Battered partner has a child that is not the perpetrator's biological child
- Battered partner believes perpetrator is capable of killing them

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Risk Inhibitors

- Employment
- Education
- Reputation in the community
- Family ties
- Support systems
- System controls
- Monitoring
- Sanctions
- Victim's options

Threat Assessment Tools

Spousal Risk Assessment Guide (SARA)

Lethality Assessment Plan (LAP)

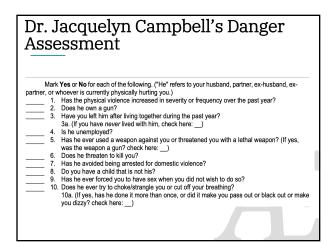
Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)

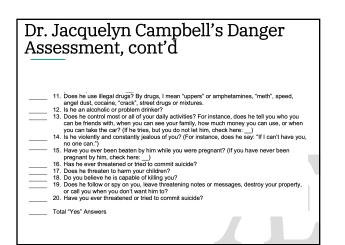
Danger Assessment — dangerassessment.org

Mosaic — mosaicmethod.com

Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness

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Maryland Lethality Assessment Program (LAP)

- First responders
- Danger assessment
- Tailored response protocol
- Follow-up

Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, Lethality Assessment Program for First Responders, <u>https://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/lethality_assessmen_t_for_first_responders.pdf</u>

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Lethality Assessment Project								
A "Yes" response to any of Questions # 1 – 3 automatically triggers the protocol referral.								
1.	Has he/she ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	🗌 Yes	🗆 No	Not Ans.				
2.	Has he/she threatened to kill you or your children?	Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
3.	Do you think he/she might try to kill you?	Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
4.	Vegative responses to Questions # 1 - 3, but positive responses to at least four rotocol referral. Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily? Has he/she over tried to choke you?	Yes	No	Not Ans.				
4. 5.	Does ne/she have a gun or can ne/she get one easily? Has he/she ever tried to choke you? Is he/she violently or constantly lealous or does he/she control most of your	Ves		Not Ans.				
6.	daily activities?	C Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
7.	Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married?	C Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
8.	Is he/she unemployed?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
9.	Has he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
10.	Do you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
11.	Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not Ans.				
Louisville Metro Police Dept. DV Lethality Screen for First Responders								

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Why should law enforcement conduct risk assessments?

- Unique position to gather information; victim is more likely to speak candidly
- May be only chance
- Information is gathered in a timely fashion; can be used immediately
- Risk assessment questions yield additional information about the case

Instruments and Predictions

- Accuracy of prediction
- Liability
- Lack of empirical data
- Accuracy of information
- Possibility of false assessments
- Low risk: "Failure to protect"
- High risk: Punitive sentencing / constitutional rights

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Why continue to use assessments?

- Information can be useful to victims
- Helps the system with limited resources
- Provides practitioners with "red flags"
- Helpful in concert with other information

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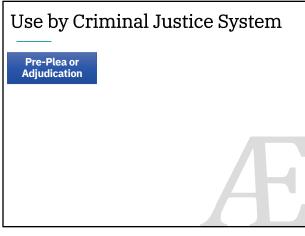
Assessment Benefits

- May increase victim safety
- Provides options for victims
- Monitors offenders
- Homicides: some commonality in predictors

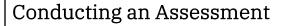
Additional Benefits

- Help practitioners assess dangerousness
- Significant risk markers are evident
- Identify high risk cases
- Obtain higher bail/bond, no contact provisions, firearms surrender conditions, other protections

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Can't rely solely on an instrument!

- Look at criminal history Interview victim and perpetrator
- Interview family & friends of victim and offender
- Ask probing questions
- Interview victim advocate
- Victim has the most reliable information

Safety Planning

- Make sure victim is adequately protected and has a safety plan in place
- Review and update plan routinely

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Fatality Review

- Review homicides involving domestic violence
- Identify potential gaps in your system's response to domestic violence
- Confidential, collaborative
- Not used to find blame, but to find solutions



State v. Adams

- Anthony has been arrested and you're going to court to address bail.
- Eva tells you that she does not want a "no-contact" order because she needs Anthony to give her insulin shots and monitor her blood sugar.
- She has gotten into an argument with her mother and can no longer stay with her.

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Small Group

- Groups 1 and 4
- Prosecutor's response to the victim
- Groups 2 and 5
- Prosecution's argument concerning bail and conditions of release
- Groups 3 and 6
- Defense's argument concerning bail and conditions of release

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Large Group Discussion

- Group 4: Prosecutor's response to the victim and her advocate
- Group 5: Prosecution's bail argument supported by risk factors
- Group 6: Defense's bail argument



Going Forward Identify risk and lethality factors. Use assessments to make pretrial and sentencing recommendations. Collaborate with advocates to keep victims safe.