



A Conference for Practitioners, Researchers,
Policy Makers, Advocates, Coroners,
Health & Justice Professionals

October 18-19, 2017
London Convention Centre

Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Conference

Agenda

Wednesday, October 18, 2017

<u>Legend</u>
(C) Children exposed to violence
(I/R) Immigrant & Refugee
(I) Indigenous
(RA/RM/SP/DH) Risk Assessment, Risk Management and Safety Planning and Domestic Homicides
(RRN) Rural, Remote & Northern

8:30 – 10:30

MORNING PLENARY

Traditional Opening Ceremonies

Liz Akiwenzie and Myrna Kicknosway

Welcome Message

Myrna Dawson and Peter Jaffe

Opening Keynote- *Domestic Homicides: Voices of Survivors*

Mariann Rich, sister of Shirley Parkinson; Terri Brown, sister of Ada Elaine Brown; Maha El-Birani, daughter of Sonia El-Birani

Most of the progress in preventing domestic homicide has come from the voices of surviving family members seeking answers from the community and service providers about what could have been done differently to save women's and children's lives. The courage of family members to publicly address these questions has forced us to better understand their stories and what opportunities may have been missed to intervene more effectively. Survivors bring unique perspectives from Indigenous, rural, and immigrant communities. The voice of a parent seeking safety for a child

after separation will also be highlighted. Special challenges that need to be recognized in public awareness, professional's training and service delivery will be addressed.

10:30 – 11:00

BREAK and INNOVATION SHOWCASE

11:00-12:00

WORKSHOPS

A Review of Safety Planning for Domestic Violence Victims in Rural, Remote, and Northern Communities (RRN)

Danielle Bader

An Examination of Provincial/Territorial Variation in the Probability of Being Charged With Intimate Partner Assault by Gender of the Accused

(RA, RM, SP, DH)

Tina Hotton & Myrna Dawson

Prévenir l'homicide conjugal dans le contexte migratoire : point de vue des intervenants (I/R)

Salima Massoui

Justicia Nostrum - A Project to Improve Family Law Advocacy for Survivors of Violence (C)

Leighann Burns

Preventing Domestic Homicide in Collectivist Communities : Challenges of Understanding and Responding to Domestic Violence (I/R)

Abir Al Jamal , Mohammed Baobaid & Aruna Papp

Preventing Domestic Homicides Through Workplace Actions (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Barb MacQuarrie & Margaret MacPherson

Safety from Domestic Violence: Using Evidence-based Practices to Keep Women Safe (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Carolyn Goard, Ian Wheeliker, Deborah Miller & Lewis Cardinal

Services for Victims of Interpersonal Violence; Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women's Experiences (I)

Jane Ussel, Diane Redsky, & Jacquie Leader

The Assessment of Impulsivity and Aggression and Their Contribution to Victim Perception Risk in Domestic Abuse (C)

Joanna Kemplay Adhikari, Paul Smith & Susan Elmer

The Rural Forums – (RRN)

Brianne Luckasavitch & Erin Lee

12:00 – 1:00

LUNCH Including performance by the Amabile Youth Singers

1:00-2:00

WORKSHOPS

CENTRAL Hub Model: Strategies and Innovations Used by Rural Women's Shelters to Improve Safety and Health for Women (RRN)

Tara Mantler

Children Exposed to Spousal Homicide: The Importance of Screening (C)

Myriam Dubé

Culture of Silence and Mobilizing Ethno-cultural Communities to Acknowledging Prevalence of Domestic Violence (I/R)

Priya Kharat

Preliminary Study Findings of: The Perspectives of Alberta Law Enforcement on "Honour" Crimes Within the Context of Domestic Violence (I/R)

Wendy Aujla

Reaching for a Good Life (I/R)

Ann Marie Dewhurst & Karen Nielsen

Risk Assessment: Where the Rubber Meets the Road (RM,RA,SP/DH)

Kevin Nunes, Sandy Jung, Frank Pagé, Anna Pham & Liam Ennis

The Challenges of Fatality Review in Indigenous, Rural and Remote Communities (I) and (I/R)

Neil Websdale

The Road Less Travelled: Risk Assessment and Management by Rural DVCCs (RRN)

Amber Wardell

Understanding Domestic Violence/Homicide from an Indigenous Perspective (I)

Dawn Lavell-Harvard

Using Risk-Based Documents to Build Collaborative Moments: The Work of the Family Violence Project of the Waterloo Region (RA,RM,SP,DH)

Ian DeGeer, Julia Manuel & Greg Fiss

2:00 – 2:15

BREAK

2:15-

3:15

WORKSHOPS

Do You Think He'd Ever Do Anything to You? (RRN)

Mariann Rich

Middle Eastern Refugee Women: A Pathway to Violence Prevention (I/R)

Sandra Rupnarain & Monica Riutort

Prevention of Dating, Domestic and Sexual Violence on a Post-Secondary Campus: One Step at a Time (RA,RM,SP, DH)

Gaye Warthe, Patricia Kostouros & Cathy Carter-Snell

Reducing Harm to Children and Averting Homicide: Judicial Accountability in Domestic Violence Cases (C)

Donna Martinson & Margaret Jackson

Reducing the Risk of Femicide Among Aging Women: Ontario as a Case Study (RA,RM,SP, DH)

Danielle Sutton & Myrna Dawson

Safety Planning Training: The Need for Certification in Domestic Violence Workers (RM,RA,SP, DH)

Kathy Thompson

Special Challenges in Applying Current Knowledge on Risk Assessment, Safety Planning and Risk Management for Indigenous Women Victimized by Domestic Violence (I)

Claudette Dumont-Smith

Taking Stock of the Dialogue that Occurred at Intimate Partner Violence Knowledge Translation Meetings in the NWT (I)

Pertice Moffitt, Heather Fikowski, Lyda Fuller & Greg Towler

The Importance of Dynamic Risk Predictors in a Rural Community (RRN)

Michael Nolan

The Influence of Trauma on Young Children's Social Emotional Adjustment, Cognitive Development and Health (C)

Nicole Letourneau

3:15- 4:30

AFTERNOON PLENARY

Safety Planning with Vulnerable Populations

Jackie Campbell, Deborah Doherty, Sepali Guruge, Dawn Lavell-Harvard, Linda Baker

Abuse victims and their children require a safety plan to reduce the likelihood of repeated and potentially lethal violence. Finding safety at a point of crisis or a planned separation requires multiple agencies and courts collaborating as well as access to housing and other practical supports. These realities will vary across diverse communities and pose special challenges in accessing services on a timely basis. Safety may be a long term need as many domestic violence perpetrators continue to pose risks long after separation has occurred. In some cases, victims may continue to

reside with the perpetrator and try to manage their safety within these circumstances. In either case, the impact of the abuse may continue to create trauma for victims and affect their autonomy in decision-making.

4:30 – 6:00

POSTER SESSION

Availability and Accessibility of Community Services for Family Violence Victims: A Comparison Resource Inventory for Trochu, Alberta and Calgary, Alberta

Camille Cunningham & D. Scharie Tavcer

Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations

Myrna Dawson, Peter Jaffe, Diane Crocker, Myriam Dube, Mary Hampton, Nicole Letourneau, Kate Rossiter, Jane Ussel

Comorbid Depression and Substance Abuse in Domestic Homicide

Casey Oliver

Domestic Violence Victims' Experiences with Police and the Justice System in Canada

Michael D. Saxton, Laura Olszowy, Jennifer C.D. MacGregor, Barbara MacQuarrie & Nadine Wathen

Exploring the Differences Between Domestic Homicide and Homicide-Suicide: Implications for Risk Assessment and Safety Planning

Chelsea Heron

Exploring Self-Narratives of Women Survivors of Abuse: Stories of Empowerment and Recovery in the Context of Turkey

Büşra Yalçınöz

Exploring Victim Vulnerability in the Context of Domestic Violence and Domestic Homicide

Natalia Musielak

Faces of Domestic Violence – Research/ Artist Collaboration

Wendy Aujla & Heidi Erisman

Lessons Learned from Domestic Homicide Death Reviews: A Profile of Immigrant & Refugee Victims of Violence & Informed Safety Planning Recommendations

Sakthi Kalaichandran

Policing Hidden Crimes: Preventing Domestic Violence Recidivism Through Focused Deterrence

Olivia Peters

Profiles of Recent vs. Non-Recent Immigrant Perpetrators of Domestic Homicide: An Exploratory Study

Randal David

Sexual Violence and Femicide: Understanding Sexual Violence in the Context of Canadian Domestic Homicides

Nicole Pietsch

The "I" in Teamwork: A Closer Examination of Interagency Case Assessment Teams (ICATS) Across British Columbia

Stephanie Lau & Brian Kinney

The North Perth Rural Realities Project

Hannah Skinner, Alicia Houston & Garry Atkinson

Too Many Deaths

Lisa L'Heureux

Thursday, October 19, 2017

8:30 – 10:00

MORNING PLENARY

Risk Assessment and Management with Vulnerable Populations

Zoe Hilton, Randy Kropp, Mohammed Baobaid, Donna Martinson, Crystal Giesbrecht, Josie Nepinak

There is increasing recognition about the importance of risk assessment in managing domestic violence cases. Proper risk assessments may help prioritize safety and risk management strategies but are often not completed on a regular basis due to lack of training and resources. The plenary will focus on evidence-based tools and strategies. The panelists will highlight the unique lenses required when responding to diverse populations including Indigenous, immigrant/refugee, rural, remote and Northern women as well as children living with domestic violence. The importance of collaboration between community agencies, criminal justice partners, and the courts will be emphasized.

10:00 – 10:30

BREAK and INNOVATION SHOWCASE

10:30-11:30

WORKSHOPS

Addressing Family Violence Directed at Men as One of the Ways for Prevention of Domestic Homicide in Canada (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Alexandra Lysova

Current Conditions and Needs of Indigenous Women Escaping Abusive Male Partners (I)

Daisy Kler

Examining Risk Factors and Escalation in Non-Criminal Domestic Dispute Cases (C)

Angela Hovey, Lori Chambers, Susan Scott & Carly Roberts

Honour-Based Violence as an Emerging Concern in Newfoundland and Labrador (I/R)

Malin Enström & Stephanie Carter

Identifying and Managing High Risk for Lethal Intimate Partner Violence (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Liam Ennis, Sandy Jung & Zoe Hilton

Living With an Abusive Partner: Strategies for Staying Safer (in Rural Communities) (RRN)

Deborah Doherty

Mamowichihitowin (All Working Together) (I)

Lisa Higgerty

Risk Assessment at the Courthouse Door (RRN)

Hilary Linton & Elizabeth Hyde

Risk Assessment, Risk Management and Safety Planning Strategies for Children Living with Domestic Violence: A Literature Review (C)

Peter Jaffe, Marcie Campbell, Myriam Dube, Laura Olszowy, Mike Saxton, Salima Massoui, & Katherine Reif

Risk Assessment, Risk Management, and Safety Planning Strategies in Immigrant and Refugee Populations: A Review of the Literature (I/R)

Sarah Yercich, Randal David, Abir Al Jamal & Kate Rossiter

11:30 – 12:30

Lunch

12:30 – 1:30

WORKSHOPS

Addressing the Challenges of Conducting Domestic Violence Research among Rural, Remote, and Northern Populations (RRN)

Nicole Jeffrey, Danielle Bader, Myrna Dawson, Nichole Faller, Mary Hampton, Anna Johnson & Melissa Wuerch

Appropriate Screening for IPV in Family Mediation (C)

Jennifer Suzor & Mary-Anne Popescu

Building Supports Project: Safety through Housing Access for Immigrant and Refugee Women Leaving Violence (I/R)

Sarah Yercich, Margaret Jackson & Louise Godard

Creating a Common Understanding of Risk (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Lisa Heslop, Katreena Scott, Tim Kelly & Kate Wiggins

Emerging Trends in Filicide and how to Prevent (C)

Frans Koenraad

Interagency Case Assessment Teams: Working Together to Reduce the Risk of Domestic Violence (RA, RM, SP, DH)

Debby Hamilton & Tracy Porteous

Navigating Complex Systems Advocating for Indigenous Cultural Right to Service (I)

Trish Patrick & Cindilee Ecker-Flagg

Overcoming Barriers: A Coordinated Response to Violence Against Immigrant Women in New Brunswick (I/R)

Jael Duarte

Making links between domestic violence/homicide and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (I)

Terri Brown

Basic legal information for on-reserve shelter workers (I)

Anita Olsen Harper, Carole Brazeau

1:30 – 1:45 BREAK

1	:45-2:45 WORKSHOPS
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Assessing and Responding to Risk with Immigrant and Refugee Families Using a Culturally Integrative Family Safety Response Model (I/R)

Lynda M. Ashbourne, Mohammed Baobaid & Abir Al Jamal

Awakening the Warrior Within- What We Have learned (I)

Glenn Patterson & Patrick Hopps

Best Practices Using Technology to Support Survivors & Their Advocates in Rural and Remote Communities (RRN)

Paula Wansbrough & Pamela Cross

Honour Based Violence Differs from Domestic Violence (I/R)

Aruna Papp & Anusha Jaura-Sindhani

Living the Strong Women's Life (I)

Brenda Young & Dawn-Estelle Miskokomon

Lessons from a High Risk Program for Domestic Homicide (RA/RM/SP/DH)

Verona Singer

Recognising Domestic Abuse as a Risk Factor in Child Homicides – A UK Perspective (RA/RM/SP/DH)

Russell Wate QPM

Strengthening Safety Networks for Children Living with Domestic Violence: Community Partnerships that Address Safety Planning and Risk Management Strategies (C)

Maureen Reid & Colleen Innes

Using the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA-V3) to Assess and Manage Risk for Intimate Partner Lethal Violence (RA/RM/SP, DH)

Randall Kropp

2:45 – 4:15 CLOSING PLENARY

Domestic Homicide Reviews: What have we Learned?

Neil Websdale, Claudette Dumont-Smith, Tracy Porteous, Jo-Anne Dusel, Peter Jaffe

Across Canada, the US and several other countries, domestic violence death review committees are now common vehicles to promote understanding about how to better prevent domestic homicides. Consistent themes have emerged on improving public awareness, professional training, better access to services and improved coordination. However, there has been limited evaluation on the implementation of committee recommendations and how successful they have been in saving lives. Part of the challenge in preventing homicides is to recognize the complexity of the problem and the context of victim's lives as experienced from an intersectional perspective. Review committees have increasingly recognized that there are unique strategies to prevent domestic homicides that have to consider various victim vulnerabilities and access to informed resources.

Abstracts

Legend:

W: Wednesday

Th: Thursday

Children Exposed to Violence

APPROPRIATE SCREENING FOR IPV IN FAMILY MEDIATION (Th)

Jennifer Suzor and Mary-Anne Popescu, Ontario Association for Family Mediation

The use of mediation in family breakdown has been encouraged in recent Reform initiatives because it is an affordable and productive way for families to resolve disputes. The widespread availability of the Provincial Mediation and Information programs has made mediation services more widely accessible than ever before. It is critical that Screening for IPV be done thoroughly and effectively, in particular where children are involved. The balance between an effective, timely and affordable ADR process where the promotion of children's best interests is a focus and the need to protect and safeguard victims of IPV is a delicate process. Recent research is demonstrating that the mediation process provides a comfortable and appropriate setting for the participants together with high satisfaction rates. The OAFM has led the way in the development of the gold standard for screening in mediation and is involved in a continuous process of review to ensure the safety of Ontario's families and children. This presentation will outline the Intake and Screening process utilizing our standard and participants are invited to critique and challenge so that best practices can be achieved.

CHILDREN EXPOSED TO SPOUSAL HOMICIDE: THE IMPORTANCE OF SCREENING (W)

Myriam Dubé, Université de Québec à Montréal

According to statistics from various countries, 40% to 70% of women murder victims were killed by their spouse, ex-spouse or boyfriend. What are the short-term and long-term consequences on the children being exposed to spousal homicide? What leads to follow to better prevent and better heal from this kind of trauma?

EMERGING TRENDS IN FILICIDE AND HOW TO PREVENT (Th)

Frans Koenraadt, Utrecht University

Based on clinical practice, relevant jurisprudence, and patterns in research worldwide (in general) and in Germany and The Netherlands (in particular), this presentation will discuss a decrease in the number of intimate partner killings. We will present the rates of intimate partner homicide throughout the world, paying attention to cultural variations in these rates and reasons for higher rates in some parts of the world compared to others. We will discuss the demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators involved in intimate partner homicide. We will pay attention to the motives and dynamics underlying these acts, illustrated by case studies. Drawing on prior work we have conducted in this area, we will delve deeper into intimate partner homicides motivated by jealous possessiveness, fear of abandonment, narcissistic feelings of being hurt, mental problems such as psychotic illness and self-protection. Finally, we will devote attention to the differences between intimate partner homicides and the killing of a rival in love, and the killing of in-laws.

EXAMINING RISK FACTORS AND ESCALATION IN NON-CRIMINAL DOMESTIC DISPUTE CASES (Th)

Angela Hovey, Lori Chambers, Susan Scott and Carly Roberts, Lakehead University

Risk assessment is essential for prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV). These assessments are completed by front-line responders, including police who classify domestic violence incidents as either criminal or non-criminal. In non-criminal cases, the ODARA is not completed, but risk information is gathered. Our panel's aim is to provide evidence-based ideas about how to improve non-criminal risk evaluation and response to IPV using data from 2429 non-criminal domestic violence incidents, which occurred in a mid-sized Ontario city between January 1, 2011 and December 30, 2014. The panel will focus on four key areas: 1) A comparative analysis of the questions police ask about risk in non-criminal cases relative to ODARA and research literature based on IPV and homicide risk; 2) An appraisal of how effectively risk assessment is carried out in practice, based on case data; 3) An exploration of cases involving multiple incidents with the same individuals to assess the degree to which escalation may occur

in the non-criminal context; 4) An examination of relationships between risk factors and referrals to support services including those who provide safety planning. We conclude with an audience discussion about how to improve non-criminal risk evaluation and response to IPV.

JUSTICIA NOSTRUM- A PROJECT TO IMPROVE FAMILY LAW ADVOCACY FOR SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE (W)

Leighann Burns, Harmony House

Justicia Nostrum: a model for collaborative, survivor-informed, evidence-based family law advocacy. To date, law schools, bar admission and existing professional development courses have not provided adequate support or leadership for the development of specialized legal advocacy skills required to assist women and children to safely navigate the family court process in order to safely escape abusive situations. Drawing on Nichols' research that found that survivor-defined advocacy enabling women's agency, had "a clear and positive impact on women's safety"; on data on family court outcomes in a random sample of family court files, as well as from the early years of Ontario's Integrated Domestic Violence Court, this project aims to provide a locus for skill development and coordinated advocacy to improve the family court process and outcomes for survivors of violence. The project aims to demonstrate that skilled, survivor-informed advocacy makes a difference to family court outcomes and that creating opportunities for lawyers to gain and use these skills will increase the availability and quality of family law advocacy for survivors of violence.

REDUCING HARM TO CHILDREN AND AVERTING HOMICIDE: JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES (W)

Donna Martinson and Margaret Jackson, FREDA

This workshop will focus on the role of judges in a constitutional democracy like Canada's, with substantive equality at its core, to ensure that there are both just processes and just outcomes in family violence cases. The workshop will have two parts. Part I will explain our analysis in our recently published journal article, *Family Violence and Evolving Judicial Roles: Judges as Equality Guardians in Family Violence Cases CJFL, Volume 30(1), Spring 2017* where we suggest that access-to-justice studies initiated by Canadian lawyers and judges in the past four years have described the urgent need for family law reform. Reports from the studies discuss the need for a cultural shift—a fresh approach and a new way of thinking—in the reform process. That analysis will form the basis of Part II – facilitated and concrete discussion about how our suggestions can actually roll out in Canadian courtrooms so as to effectively implement the constitutionally protected rights of both women and children to be free from violence in all its forms.

RISK ASSESSMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT AND SAFETY PLANNING STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN LIVING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE (Th)

Peter Jaffe, Marcie Campbell, Myriam Dube, Laura Olszowy, Mike Saxton, Salima Massoui, & Katherine Reif, CDHPVP

This workshop provides an overview of the systematic literature review conducted by the CDHPVP's Children's Hub examining the lethal risk posed to children living with domestic violence. While assessing the intimate partner's risk for lethality is critical, so too is understanding what factors are indicative of lethal risk for children living in the home. While child homicides in the context of DV are rare events, intervening and preventing these tragedies requires specific knowledge of risk assessment, safety planning and risk management strategies. The key lessons from the literature include public awareness amongst family, friends, neighbours and co-workers to understand the harm experienced by children and parents living with domestic violence; training professionals in the front-line of health, mental health, education ; recognizing social services needs to address an understanding of the risks and harm these children face; and collaboration and information sharing amongst specialized DV agencies and the courts. Promising practices to assess risk for children and domestic violence victims as well as enhance partnerships with community agencies to ensure safety planning and risk management will be discussed with a special focus on barriers to services.

STRENGTHENING SAFETY NETWORKS FOR CHILDREN LIVING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS THAT ADDRESS SAFETY PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES (Th)

Maureen Reid and Colleen Innes, Social Work Consultants

Domestic violence continues to emerge as one of the leading reasons a case is referred to child protection services in Ontario. Most significantly, domestic violence homicide studies have found that the presence of children almost doubled the number of agencies involved with the family prior to the homicide. This suggests that communities can learn the warning signs and risk factors related to domestic homicide and work in a more coordinated manner to prevent such tragedies. This presentation will look at the child protection mandate in Ontario related to domestic violence, identify themes related to missed opportunities, and describe one community's effort to coordinate community services to families at significant risk for homicide. Issues that will be discussed: the child protection mandate in domestic violence cases, assessing child protection risk and differentiating between high risk intimate partner violence cases from high conflict custody and access cases; child protection's role in coordinating community safety planning services; engaging fathers in risk management planning.

THE ASSESSMENT OF IMPULSIVITY AND AGGRESSION AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO VICTIM PERCEPTION RISK IN DOMESTIC ABUSE (W)

Joanna Kemplay Adhikari, Paul Smith and Susan Elmer, Leeds Trinity University

Aims: Identifying those at risk of harm is a critical issue in safeguarding victims and their children from domestic abuse (DA). Research shows that aggression and impulsivity relate to DA perpetration, however there is a gap in the literature in how those constructs could be applied to victim perception risk assessments. **Methods:** Through use of mixed methods, this PhD project is conducting three studies to explore this gap. Firstly, interviews with six DA survivors using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Secondly, a questionnaire study in the general population measuring self-reports and perceptions of partners on aggression, impulsivity and DA experience. Thirdly, narrative interviews with DA survivors with narrative observations of their children. **Results:** Analysis of the first study reveals a complexity of DA lived experience via five superordinate themes, within them showing participants recognize their abusive partners' aggressive and impulsive behaviours. Preliminary analysis using ANOVAs of the second study reveals similar trends. The final study is currently in progress. **Implications:** The current findings expand our knowledge of DA victims' perceptions of risk, impulsivity and aggression in their abusive partners, and could eventually inform the existing risk assessment tools used by practitioners. Limitations and future directions will also be discussed.

THE INFLUENCE OF TRAUMA ON YOUNG CHILDREN'S SOCIAL EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH (W)

Nicole Letourneau, RESOLVE, University of Calgary

This workshop will review the research demonstrating how trauma, including exposure to inter-parental violence, neglect, physical abuse and emotional abuse affects children's health and development and ultimately lifelong health and development. The workshop will be presented in three parts including: (1) Associations between trauma and children's health and development, (2) Mechanisms to explain associations between trauma and children's health and development, and (3) Interventions to promote children's health and development when exposed to trauma.

Immigrant and refugee populations

ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO RISK WITH IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE FAMILIES USING A CULTURALLY INTEGRATIVE FAMILY SAFETY RESPONSE MODEL (Th)

Lynda M. Ashbourne, Mohammed Baobaid and Abir Al Jamal, Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration

This workshop will present risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning with immigrant and refugee families using a culturally integrative family safety response (CIFSR) model of service integration. This interactive workshop will include the presentation of case examples to demonstrate current practices used by the Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration (MRCSSI) in working with families who are at high risk with respect to violence. Participants will also have opportunities in small groups to use the Four Aspects Screening Tool (FAST) to assess risk, and to consider various interventions for supporting families and addressing risk using CIFSR model. The presentation will draw on theory and practice related to the CIFSR model, and present a range of optimal outcomes observed and documented by MRCSSI.

BUILDING SUPPORTS PROJECT: SAFETY THROUGH HOUSING ACCESS FOR IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE WOMEN LEAVING VIOLENCE (Th)

Sarah Yercich, Margaret Jackson and Louise Godard, FREDA

The Building Supports Project, Housing Access for Immigrant and Refugee Women (IRW) Leaving Violence, is a three-year, community-based project co-led by the BC Non-Profit Housing Association, the BC Society of Transition Houses, and the FREDA Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children. The focus of this project is access to secure and affordable housing for IRW leaving violent relationships through analyses of barriers, practices, awareness, and policies. This workshop provides an overview of the Building Supports Project, and then focuses dominantly on the Phase III policy analysis and recommendations. Emphasizing the safety and well-being of IRW fleeing violence, the Building Supports Phase III policy analysis and recommendations address how the removal of barriers to safe, secure, and affordable housing can occur through policy and practice within three interlinking sectors: 1) immigration and settlement; 2) housing; and 3) health. Through an in-depth and systematic policy analysis and interviews with key informants from the three identified sectors, Phase III highlights policy successes and barriers, as well as the corresponding recommendations and practical solutions through an intersectional lens. These findings emphasize practical solutions and recommendations for collaborative, culturally competent services and supports to ensure the safety of IRW leaving violence.

PRÉVENIR L'HOMICIDE CONJUGAL DANS LE CONTEXTE MIGRATOIRE: POINT DE VUE DES INTERVENANTS (W)

Salima Massoui, Université de Québec à Montréal

Les homicides conjugaux envers les femmes dans un contexte migratoire sont une réalité complexe. Les études sur ce phénomène sont peu nombreuses. La littérature disponible sur la violence conjugale en contexte migratoire, nous informe que le désavantage économique, le déclassement social, la perte de repères sur le plan de l'identité et des valeurs, et le statut de parrainage sont des composantes qui s'intercroisent et induisent au déclenchement de cette violence et à son aggravation chez les couples migrants (Massoui, 2017; Harper, 2014, Weinstock, 2014, Zavala, 2013, Smedslund, 2013, Rizo et Macy, 2011, Shirkpak et al., 2011).

À cet égard, le rôle des intervenants des services sociaux et communautaires est central pour évaluer les risques d'homicide puisqu'ils peuvent assurer la sécurité des victimes et des auteurs potentielles. À partir de l'analyse de récits de pratique, la présente communication vise à saisir la perception d'intervenants et d'intervenantes du Québec quant à la prise en compte des facteurs de risque d'homicide en cause dans leur pratique auprès des immigrants. Ce faisant, elle permettra d'enrichir la réflexion sur le savoir d'intervention selon des approches différentes de l'évaluation de la dangerosité et de la protection des personnes migrantes à risque.

HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE AS AN EMERGING CONCERN IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Th)

Malin Enström, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

Honour-based violence (HBV), including but not limited to honour killing, is a relatively new concept of violence in Canada. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) has recently seen an increased number of HBV-based cases that has contributed to new knowledge and cultural considerations within the police force. This presentation will explore deeper understandings of societal and cultural factors underpinning HBV among immigrant and refugee families in Canada, as well as how police have responded in terms of intervention, risk assessment and prevention strategies, especially within the Intimate Partner Violence Unit. Some of the key topics that will be discussed include: 1) The structures of codes of honor and their implementation; 2) the nature of acts of HBV (including triggers, planning and methods); 3) how HBV is conceptualized, taught and reinforced across generations; 4) the cultural dynamic between the immigrant family and host country and society (e.g., integration, isolation and conflict); 5) the autonomy and agency of the survivor/victim; and 6) the societal responses to honour related violence, both preventative and responsive.

HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE DIFFERS FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Th)

Aruna Papp and Anusha Jaura-Sindhwani, Independent Consultants

Children's Aid Society helps to protect children who are experience abuse or are risk of experiencing abuse. Often we come across adolescent girls who are victims of honour related violence and/or forced marriages. The focus in our agency has been to identify gaps in service when working with immigrant families. The agencies goal is to help enable and empower girls and women to reach out and access appropriate supports. Our ultimate goal is to educate families to have violence free lives. This workshop is geared towards recognizing risks and safety planning with young women to create safety for them.

MIDDLE EASTERN REFUGEE WOMEN: A PATHWAY TO VIOLENCE PREVENTION (W)

Sandra Rupnarain and Monica Riutort, Family Services of Peel

Violence against women is a significant health issue in the world. Studies have reported that many women experience interpersonal violence (IPV) and suffer emotional and mental distress. Middle Eastern Refugee Women (MERW) are not an exception. The intersection of IPV and resettlement can be a powerful double whammy that creates enormous emotional and mental distress. The aim of our study was to explore and increase the understanding of the impact of gender, migration and violence on the wellbeing of Middle Eastern Refugee Women (MERW) living in the Peel Region in the last 3- 5 years through qualitative research which included women's life narrative/storytelling, interviews with stakeholders and a focus group with refugee women. We studied and analyzed the factors leading to violence and identified potential strategies to respond to the problem and assist refugee women in the settlement process. The study reflected and analyzed the history of each woman exploring the impact of gender, pre-migration and resettlement factors at macro (migration policies), meso (community characteristics) and micro (family and personal) levels. This study included focus group discussions consisting of face-to-face interviews with women and service providers, data analysis and identification of challenges and opportunities faced by these women, which will help plan recommendations for violence prevention, adjustment process and building new life in Canada. Particular emphasis was given to the experiences and impact of violence in their countries of origin and to the resettlement process.

OVERCOMING BARRIERS: A COORDINATED RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN NEW BRUNSWICK (Th)

Jael Duarte, New Brunswick Multi-Cultural Council

This initiative is willing to improve service response for immigrant women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence (D/IPV) in New Brunswick. After the identification of the different challenges an immigrant woman faces when she is a victim of D/IPV, as well as the lack of cross-sector collaboration; the project aims to develop selected initiatives. This includes the creation of the New Brunswick Forum for Immigrant Women; local collaboration and knowledge sharing between multicultural associations and services for domestic violence victims; work with government partners to review provincial protocols, exchange of knowledge and creation of resources for immigrant women; ongoing work with government partners to improve the integration of an immigrant lens across policies and initiatives; and improve access to affordable and confidential interpretation services to best support immigrant women's access to resources and services.

PRELIMINARY STUDY FINDINGS OF: THE PERSPECTIVE OF ALBERTA LAW ENFORCEMENT ON "HONOUR" CRIMES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (W)

Wendy Aujla, Ethno-Cultural Family Violence Committee, Edmonton

Existing studies on "honour" crimes only briefly mention police interactions in cases where victims are perceived to have acted in a shameful way that dishonours their family or community. Moreover, there have been numerous discussions in the field regarding how law enforcement agencies could be trained to respond to a wide range of behaviours that constitute as reasons for an "honour" crime or to prevent honour-related homicides. Preliminary findings from a 2015-2017 qualitative study will be shared for policing efforts aimed to protect those at risk. The main research question guiding this ongoing study is: How do policing agencies in Alberta conceptualize, understand, and respond to "honour" crimes within the context of domestic violence? This timely study makes a practical contribution given the growing concerns to understand a complex yet underexplored phenomenon in Canada, from the policing perspective.

PREVENTING DOMESTIC HOMICIDE IN COLLECTIVIST COMMUNITIES: CHALLENGES OF UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (W)

Abir Al Jamal, Mohammed Baobaid, Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration

Growing interest and concern has been placed on providing culturally sensitive services to victims of domestic violence who may not be part of the mainstream culture, often referred to as making use of "multicultural approaches". Despite the significant efforts made by anti-violence organizations to amend the existing services to be more culturally sensitive, interventions developed and implemented based on the individualistic values of Western society are not easily adaptable to the situation of women from collectivist societies. The major problem that this workshop will address is the gap in services and supports for newcomer and refugee families impacted by domestic violence. The workshop will also describe the dynamics of domestic violence and its implications for the safety of women and children through the exploration of the contextualized framework, and risk factors associated with domestic violence within collectivist immigrant families. A culturally integrative domestic violence response that has been developed and implemented at the Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration (MRCSSI) will be presented. This model is premised on the establishment and promotion of dialogue between cultural communities and mainstream social service agencies through early identification and intervention with families at risk of experiencing family violence.

REACHING FOR A GOOD LIFE (W)

Ann Marie Dewhurst and Karen Nielsen, Valerian Consulting

This workshop focuses on the provision of a flexible, responsive program for non-adjudicated men who have been abusive within their family context (spouse or children). This evidence-based program integrates a risk-management focus and a multi-cultural perspective that invites men to bring their culture and cultural connections into the change process. Qualitative and quantitative outcome data and therapeutic strategies will be discussed.

RISK ASSESSMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT, AND SAFETY PLANNING STRATEGIES IN IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE POPULATIONS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE (Th)

Sarah Yercich, Randal David, Abir Al Jamal, and Kate Rossiter, CDHPVP

This workshop provides an overview of the systematic literature review conducted by the CDHPVP's Immigrant and Refugee Populations Research Team on risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning for immigrant and refugee populations at risk of domestic violence and/or domestic homicide in Canada. Using a variety of theoretical (e.g., intersectional, learning, subcultural, nested ecology) and methodological frameworks, a broad range of academic and grey literature was reviewed to capture the complex experiences and dynamics of domestic violence and homicide within these populations. While few culturally-specific risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning tools were identified in the literature, available tools and critical analysis highlighted the importance of culturally appropriate services and interventions that address the unique risks, barriers, and needs that exist among at-risk immigrant and refugee groups (e.g., language, isolation, legal status). Further, socio-

cultural, post-migration, and acculturation-based risk factors and dynamics impact the likelihood that domestic violence and homicide perpetration and victimization will occur within these populations. Subsequently, these unique dynamics denote the broader cultural contexts and understandings necessary to inform intervention and prevention strategies in severe, escalating, and potentially fatal cases of domestic violence within immigrant and refugee populations.

CULTURE OF SILENCE AND MOBILIZING ETHNO-CULTURAL COMMUNITIES TO ACKNOWLEDGING PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (W)

Priya Kharat, University of Calgary

The prevalence of domestic violence in our community is largely accepted as a major health issue facing women. This applies to the immigrant community as well. However it is critical to understand the multi-level victimization that many immigrant women living with domestic violence experience. The discrimination and subsequent victimization first begins at home by their partners and extended families, followed by their immediate ethno-cultural communities that adopt a culture of silence towards addressing the prevalence of domestic violence and finally by the larger society due to various systemic and institutional inequities. Along with the above, are the intersections of prevailing pre and post-migration conditions that influence those living with violence. This presentation aims to highlight the prevalence and impact of the culture of silence on efforts to mobilize ethno-cultural communities including strategies to be applied, to address the prevalence of domestic violence. Often due to concerns of community ostracism, and maintaining family image, seeking support from colleagues and/or community leaders might not be an effective strategy. The presentation would be relevant to professionals involved in the managing, assessing, and prevention of domestic violence among ethno-cultural communities.

Indigenous populations

AWAKENING THE WARRIOR WITHIN: WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED (Th)

Glenn Patterson and Patrick Hopps, Victoria Native Friendship Centre

Men Returning to Our Traditional Roles in the Community. The Family Circle becomes more complete with the inclusion of the Male Spirit. As a way of tapping into that spirit we will share ideas that expose and release anger, establish personal ceremony and begin the process of recovering our identities. Come join us for a circle to examine these stories. The "Awakening the Warrior" program for Native men has been conducted at The Victoria Native Friendship Centre for the past six years. We are redeveloping this program based on what the facilitators have learned about the core sources of this anger and domestic violence. We would like to share what we now understand.

CURRENT CONDITIONS AND NEEDS OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN ESCAPING ABUSIVE MALE PARTNERS (Th)

Daisy Kler, Vancouver Rape Relief and Women's Shelter

Every year, approximately 100 women and their children are staying in our transition house in their attempt to escape abusive male partners. A third of these women are Indigenous. At this workshop we intend to present data and analysis regarding 200 Native women who stayed at our house in the past few years. The data we tracked shows the forms of male violence the women experienced through their life time, the particular barriers Indigenous women face when they try to leave abusive men, and the different state's agencies response to battered Indigenous women (in particular the Criminal Justice, income assistance and child welfare systems). We will also reveal the resilience of Indigenous women and the kind of aid and resources that have been proven useful and effective (including the community of women that is built in the transition house) in supporting them through their journey for safety and independence.

LIVING THE STRONG WOMEN'S LIFE (Th)

Brenda Young & Dawn-Estelle Miskokomon, Chippewa of the Thames First Nations

As the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation inaugural Justice Department we are creating a prevention-focused system of peace and harmony for our First Nations citizens. Our work focuses on four areas: 1. Programs; 2. Dispute Resolution ; 3. Legislation & Compliance; 4. Integrated Strategies Programs. We will provide an overview of the variety of programs and initiatives that contribute to this work.

BASIC LEGAL INFORMATION FOR ON-RESERVE SHELTER WORKERS (Th)

Anita Olsen Harper & Carole Brazeau, National Aboriginal Circle Against Family Violence

The National Aboriginal Circle Against Family Violence (NACAFV) is well aware of the legal knowledge that Indigenous women need in addressing domestic violence (DV). It recently developed a Manual for women's shelter practitioners in guiding Indigenous women on safety through a common, basic understanding of the legalities relating to DV. This presentation, based on this manual, begins with an explanation of the rights-based framework for addressing violence against Indigenous women and of the social contexts that impact Indigenous women in Canada. Though not legal advice, the presentation provides basic legal information that can be shared with survivors of domestic violence.

MAKING LINKS BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE AND MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN (Th)

Terri Brown, Chief, Tahltan First Nation

Domestic violence that occurs in Indigenous communities and families can be traced back to colonialism and marginalization experienced in residential schools and within the larger Euro-Canadian society. Escaping domestic violence has also contributed as a risk factor for many women to be counted among the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. This workshop will explore these linkages, and offer suggestions for risk management and safety planning.

MAMOWICHIHITOWIN (ALL WORKING TOGETHER) (Th)

Lisa Higgerty, Hinton Friendship Centre Society

Mamowichihitowin Program provides clinical therapy services to families and individuals experiencing the affects of familial sexual abuse and other forms of violence resulting from multi-generational trauma. Mamowichihitowin Treatment Model combines both "traditional" Aboriginal values and "western" therapeutic methods. We use the Medicine Wheel teaching that all aspects of self, (Mental, Emotional, Physical and Spiritual) are impacted by trauma and this holistic approach guides all aspects of our clinical work including assessment and intervention. The program offers individual and group services consisting of a combination of treatment modalities addressing various forms of violence including intimate partner, sibling violence, residential school violence and other experiences stemming from attempted cultural genocide. We also provide cultural support assisting First Nations people to connect with local culture and specialized services for Indian Residential School Survivors. The therapeutic process often begins with individual therapy for assessment purposes and at the same time, clients may engage in group therapy. Once a client has completed the majority of their individual work, they will proceed to couples or family work to strengthen the healthy/non-violent ways of living. The progression of therapy is described in more detail below in the stages of treatment.

NAVIGATING COMPLEX SYSTEMS ADVOCATING FOR INDIGENOUS CULTURAL RIGHT TO SERVICE (Th)

Trish Patrick and Cindilee Ecker-Flagg, Hamilton-Wentworth Chapter of Native Women Inc.

Violence against Indigenous women, children and youth is a crisis and a global human rights and social justice issue. First Nations, Metis and Inuit women and girls in Ontario are beaten, sexually assaulted (including sexual exploitation) and killed in shockingly high numbers and at greater rates than any other women in the Province. This type of violence has been tearing up families and communities for generations. The result of such traumas on the family unit tends to fall on the overrepresentation of child welfare involvement and essentially the amount of Indigenous children and youth in the care of Crown Wardship. The need for an Indigenous-led program that advocates and supports while understanding the legacy of attempted colonization and how the ripple effects of such, has stripped away a strong, grounded knowledge of parenting roles and responsibilities. More than a quarter of children under age 14 in Ontario's child welfare system are Indigenous. The overrepresentation of Aboriginal children persists despite legislative and structural changes intended to reduce the number of Aboriginal children in care, this historical pattern of child removal began with the residential school system. As a result the voices of many Indigenous community advocates and the women, children and youth have finally been honoured with the outcome of Ontario investing into the Family Well Being Program, Indigenous led supports to reduce the effects of violence on Indigenous families by have a Family Support worker to help navigate the complex systems when faced with Child welfare and Family Violence. This support will respond to the root causes of violence, intergenerational trauma and overrepresentation of Indigenous children youth in child welfare and youth justice systems. It will respond immediately to these situations with co-ordinated and integrated intervention comprised of the right blend of technical capabilities and service capacities, encourage and support systemic reform, improved social services and social development that will have a sustainable effect on community safety, security and wellness, as well as increase knowledge and awareness of social supports.

Services for Victims of Interpersonal Violence; Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women's Experiences (W)

Diane Redsky, Jacquie Leader, Jane Ursel, Ma Mawi WiChi Itata Centre, RESOLVE, University of Manitoba

This panel presents the results of a longitudinal study of 665 victims of domestic violence in the three prairie provinces, with a specific focus on service utilization. Considering the abuse experiences of Indigenous and non-Indigenous women, we will discuss the long term consequences for

these women and how this shapes their service needs. The discussion will then feature a specific Indigenous Agency, Ma Mawi WiChi Itata Centre and the programming they provide which speaks to the needs of Indigenous and non-Indigenous victims.

SPECIAL CHALLENGES IN APPLYING CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ON RISK ASSESSMENT, SAFETY PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS WOMEN VICTIMIZED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (W)

Claudette Dumont-Smith, CDHPVP Collaborator

This workshop provides an overview of the systematic literature review conducted by the CDHPVP's Indigenous Hub examining the lethal risk posed to indigenous women who experience domestic violence. Colonization and structural violence contribute to indigenous women's risk of domestic violence and must be considered when conducting risk assessments and offering safety planning. Promising practices to assess risk for domestic violence victims as well as enhance partnerships with community agencies to ensure safety planning and risk management will be discussed with a special focus on barriers to services.

TAKING STOCK OF THE DIALOGUE THAT OCCURRED AT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION MEETINGS IN THE NWT (W)

Pertice Moffitt, Heather Fikowski, Lyda Fuller and Greg Towler, Aurora College

From 2011 to 2016, researchers at Aurora College, Northwest Territories (NWT) were part of a Social Science and Humanities Research Council funded study entitled "Rural and Northern Community Response to Intimate Partner Violence." The study explored the needs of women experiencing violence, gaps in services to meet the needs of NWT women and ways to create nonviolent communities. The participants (n=56) in the study were frontline service providers including RCMP, nurses, shelter workers, victim service workers and others. Throughout the five years and an additional extended year, knowledge was mobilized locally, nationally and internationally. The purpose of this presentation is to share findings of the research while focusing on the process and strategies of knowledge translation that enabled a fluid action plan. During these proceedings, factors related to risk management and emergency safety planning were highlighted for policy direction. Fifty-one percent of the NWT population is Indigenous with many Indigenous people living in scattered northern remote communities. We will share the barriers, facilitators and outcomes of knowledge mobilization across the territory along with new nuggets of generated knowledge.

THE CHALLENGES OF FATALITY REVIEW IN INDIGENOUS, RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES (W)

Neil Websdale, University of Arizona

The workshop addresses those challenges that arise in reviewing domestic violence related fatalities in Indigenous, rural and remote communities. Topics include: traditional gender relationships including more privatized forms of patriarchy and their relevance to the review process and the handling of domestic violence cases; rural economies and tax bases; geographical and sociocultural isolation including cultural guardedness and interpersonal relationships; the special challenges of reviewing in Indigenous communities; the scope of reviewable cases; communication and transportation difficulties; the relative dearth of domestic violence, childcare, health and social services; criminal justice protections or lack thereof; the role of emergency medical services and their complex relationship to death rates; compromised privacy and confidentiality regarding the procuring, handling, and utilization of data sources; the complex role of faith communities; and the relative neglect of rural and remote communities in the review process itself and the extant research into fatality review.

UNDERSTANDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/HOMICIDE FROM AN INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVE (W)

Dawn Lavell-Harvard, Trent University

Domestic violence within Indigenous communities is a significant problem and has its roots in colonization. The process of cultural genocide through residential schools and provincial child welfare systems has placed families at risk through poverty, inadequate housing, poor educational opportunities and a lack of resources. This context means that domestic violence intervention and prevention requires a unique understanding and specific strategies that are culturally appropriate. Ultimately, the culture and social fabric that is critical to the Indigenous identity has to be re-built for families to thrive and domestic violence and a sense of powerlessness to end.

Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Safety Planning and Domestic Homicides

ADDRESSING FAMILY VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT MEN AS ONE OF THE WAYS FOR PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC HOMICIDE IN CANADA (Th)

Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University

Although women are the predominant victims of domestic homicide, men also become victims of this type of violence. Statistics Canada reports that in 2015, 68 men and 95 women became victims of family-related homicide. In the intimate partner relationship, women tend to be at a much higher risk of homicide, with a rate of about four times higher than that of men in 2015. At the same time, the rate of police-reported attempted murder against men in the intimate relationship has increased by 19% from 2010 to 2015, while the rate of attempted murder against women has decreased by 9%. There is a lack of understanding of the circumstances in which men become victims of domestic homicide. Prior studies suggest that the major risk factor for intimate partner homicide, no matter if a female or male partner is killed, is prior domestic violence. Drawing on the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization, this study examines trends in violence directed at men and the resulted physical injuries for men in intimate relationships. It also discusses male victims' reasons for not reporting abuse incidents to the police and how this can perpetuate a cycle of violence and potentially lead to homicide.

CREATING A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF RISK (Th)

Lisa Heslop, Katreena Scott, Tim Kelly and Kate Wiggins, OISE, Changing Ways, ANOVA

This panel will discuss risk assessment for the perspective of criminal justice, child welfare, perpetrator intervention, shelter and mental health services. Creating a common understanding of risk and innovation community strategies to address risk management and safety planning will be emphasized.

AN EXAMINATION OF PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL VARIATION IN THE PROBABILITY OF BEING CHARGED WITH INTIMATE PARTNER ASSAULT BY GENDER OF THE ACCUSED (W)

Tina Hotton and Myrna Dawson, Centre for the Study of Social and Legal Responses to Violence, University of Guelph

There have been a number of policy reforms over the past several decades, including a national level mandatory charging directive, that have had a tremendous impact on how the criminal justice system responds to intimate partner violence in Canada. Intended to protect women and children exposed to violence in the home, one unintended consequence has been an increase in the number of women accused of intimate partner violence. Canadian research on gender disparities in arrest for intimate partner violence has grown in recent years, but very few studies have examined differences at the national level to better understand variations in charging practices across the country. Using five years of data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (2011-2015), this study examines provincial and territorial variation in police charging for incidents of intimate partner assault by gender of the accused. Preliminary results show that there is variation in the probability of being charged with intimate partner assault by gender of the accused and province/territory in which the incident occurred. In other words, while gender differences in police charging practices persist, they vary considerably across the country. Specifically, the odds of a female being charged is highest in the province of Ontario, relative to other regions of the country. These results will be discussed in the context of the possible impact of local policies at the provincial and police jurisdiction level on the police decision to proceed with formal charges for women and men accused of intimate partner assault.

IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING HIGH RISK FOR LETHAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (Th)

Liam Ennis, Sandy Jung, and Zoe Hilton, Integrated Threat and Risk Assessment Centre, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health

Intimate partner homicide is a low base rate behavior, and correspondingly, it is difficult to predict. In this symposium, three presentations will focus on how men who pose a high risk for lethal intimate partner violence (IPV) can be discerned from the thousands of intimate partner violent men reported to police each year. Dr. Sandy Jung will present the results of a matched comparison of intimate partner violence cases, some of which lead to fatalities, and some of which did not. Insight into the similarities and differences will be outlined and implications will be discussed. Dr. Zoe Hilton will discuss the degree to which IPV offenders also commit other violence and criminal behaviour, based on two studies of pre- and post-IPV criminal career trajectories of 93 men arrested for IPV and 147 IPV offenders referred by police for threat assessment. Finally, Dr. Liam Ennis will discuss how high risk IPV offenders can be managed, and femicide prevented, by applying the principles of Risk, Need, and Responsivity to short- and long-term management strategies.

INTERAGENCY CASE ASSESSMENT TEAMS: WORKING TOGETHER TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Th)

Debby Hamilton and Tracy Porteous, Ending Violence Association of BC

This workshop describes Interagency Case Assessment Teams (ICATs), partnership groups which include police, child welfare, criminal justice, health, income assistance and anti-violence workers with a goal of keeping domestic violence victims, their children, the perpetrator, and the community safer. This goal is achieved by legally and ethically sharing risk-related information using a structured tool and building risk management plans. Interventions, monitoring and support for perpetrators is initiated, to reduce immediate risk and prevent further violence. There are presently 60+ ICATs in BC, in both rural and urban communities. Best practices have been developed by decision makers of partner

agencies, and is informed by frontline responders' and service providers' experience. There is research underway to measure the effectiveness and efficacy of ICATs in BC.

LESSONS FROM A HIGH RISK PROGRAM FOR DOMESTIC HOMICIDE (Th)

Verona Singer, Independent Consultant

The High Risk Case Coordination Program (HRCCP) is a coordinated response to woman abuse cases where there is a risk of serious injury or death. Qualitative research conducted with women who are high risk and service providers who delivered the HRCCP revealed abused women as victims who "are helpless and should be nice". The research also suggests that working with the abusive men is missing from the program, and a one size fits all approach in the HRCCP is unsuitable. Rethinking the approach to all three of the above issues can lead to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the complexities of woman abuse to improve responses in the HRCCP.

PREVENTING DOMESTIC HOMICIDES THROUGH WORKPLACE ACTIONS (W)

Barb MacQuarrie and Margaret MacPherson, CREVAWC, Western University

Recent Canadian research has revealed that one in every three Canadian workers experience domestic violence at some point in their lives. Almost 40% of them report that the violence affects their ability to get to work. For over half of them, that violence follows them to the workplace. Annual Reports of the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee indicate that in almost every case of domestic homicide, people around the victim, including co-workers, knew what was going on – but didn't know what to do about it. This has been starkly illustrated by domestic homicides that have taken place in the workplace. But often co-workers are no less devastated when someone they work with is killed by their intimate partner outside of the workplace. This workshop will review research, provide an update on legislative initiatives to address domestic violence in the workplace and introduce the *Make It Our Business* workplace education program which employs strategies based on promising practices collected from community experience and research to build capacity to recognize, respond and refer in situations of domestic violence. Scenario-based learning activities involve participants in problem solving and prepare them to apply new knowledge and skills to real life situations. Domestic violence isn't just a problem for experts; we can all do something about it by understanding and complying with workplace policies and through working with community-based experts and services.

PREVENTION OF DATING, DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON A POST-SECONDARY CAMPUS: ONE STEP AT A TIME (Th)

Gaye Warthe, Patricia Kostouros and Cathy Carter-Snell, Mount Royal University

Women, aged 25 to 29, are at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide. Intimate partner violence is more common in dating relationships than spousal relationships, and intimate partner sexual assaults have increased by 15% since 2010. While statistics reflect that the risk of homicide, relationship violence, and sexual assault are all relevant for post-secondary students, few Canadian campuses have implemented prevention initiatives to address forms of intimate partner violence other than sexual assault. *Stepping Up*, a peer facilitated dating, domestic and sexual violence prevention project at Mount Royal University in Calgary was first piloted in 2010 and pre, post, and eight month follow-up data consistently reflect positive changes in knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and behavioral intents. Key characteristics of the project include: curriculum developed by students to reflect the unique diversity of the student population and specific characteristics of the campus community; involvement of community partners in all aspects of the project; curriculum delivered in a series of modules; participants completing community prevention projects, and a strong evaluative component. This workshop will provide an overview of the Stepping Up project, the impact on the campus community, and next steps.

RECOGNISING DOMESTIC ABUSE AS A RISK FACTOR IN CHILD HOMICIDES – A UK PERSPECTIVE (Th)

Russell Wate QPM

This workshop will cover the approach that investigators in England use to deal with unexpected child deaths. This includes a brief history on how this approach came about, using real cases to illustrate the message. It will examine risk factors in particular domestic abuse in these homicides. The workshop will look at both current research and real cases to illuminate the risk of homicide to children from domestic abuse.

REDUCING THE RISK OF FEMICIDE AMONG AGING WOMEN: ONTARIO AS A CASE STUDY (W)

Danielle Sutton and Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

While elderly citizens generally have a much lower rate of violent victimization compared to their younger counterparts, they experience unique vulnerabilities that illuminate the necessity of having current risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning strategies to prevent similar incidences in the future. The focus of this study is one segment of the elderly population - women aged 55 years and older. This presentation seeks to expand on preliminary quantitative findings extracted from a provincial database of all homicides occurring in Ontario from 1974 to 2012. Drawing from these data, during the 38-year period, there were 2,134 female victims; 452 of which were 55 years and older. Quantitative findings identified certain high-risk characteristics (i.e. increased isolation and mental health issues experienced by the victim and/or her caregiver) evident across many of the cases analyzed. Thus, each case where the above characteristics are documented will be the subject of a thematic analysis to provide context to the role that these and other potential factors might play in exacerbating or alleviating the vulnerabilities faced by women 55 years and older. The study concludes with suggestions for improving risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning strategies, grounded in the findings presented.

RISK ASSESSMENT: WHERE THE RUBBER MEETS THE ROAD (W)

Kevin Nunes, Sandy Jung, Frank Pagé, Anna Pham and Liam Ennis, Carleton University, Edmonton Police Service

Accurate risk assessments can inform the optimal allocation of limited resources to help prevent violent victimization. In this symposium, three presentations will focus on the implementation and accuracy of intimate partner violence (IPV) risk assessment in police contexts. Dr. Sandy Jung and Detective Frank Pagé will present the results and recommendations from an evaluation of practices in the Edmonton Police Service (EPS), the positive changes the EPS has since made to move towards more evidence-based practice, and their plans for further evaluation. Anna Pham will present findings from a study on the predictive accuracy of the Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM) guide. The extent to which the SAM predicts subsequent stalking and violence will be tested in a sample of men who had been referred for threat assessment for a charge of criminal harassment against an intimate partner. Dr. Liam Ennis will present findings from a study exploring the extent to which specialized threat assessment reduces IPV re-offending. Recidivism rates and other criminal justice outcomes of approximately 80 IPV offenders whose files were referred for threat assessment will be compared with a matched sample of IPV offenders who were not referred for threat assessment.

SAFETY PLANNING TRAINING: THE NEED FOR CERTIFICATION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WORKERS (W)

Kathy Thompson, K3C Counselling Centres

Domestic violence (DV) is a serious concern in Canada today. Without intervention, the ramifications of DV can be lethal and create lifelong struggles for victims and their families. One effective way to help women mitigate their risks is through risk management and DV safety plans. However, the lack of training for counsellors and frontline workers on how to complete safety planning diminishes the plans effectiveness in multiple ways. A certified training program will teach VAW workers how to conduct a safety plan that address the multiple and interconnection of “risk factors” and “red flags” identified by the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, as well as understand her rights under Ontario’s Occupational Health and Safety Act. A DV Safety Plan can be more effective when the VAW worker understands the interpersonal psychosocial influences that may hold a woman at risk. Although, a woman may not choose to leave her partner at the time of completing a safety plan, a skilled and trained domestic violence worker will have a better understanding of how to dialog in a meaningful and connected way. These skills may include brief narrative counseling practices, attachment related complexities, post traumatic stress disorder and heuristic psychology.

SAFETY FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: USING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES TO KEEP WOMEN SAFE (W)

Carolyn Goard, Ian Wheeliker, Deborah Miller and Lewis Cardinal, Alberta Council of Women's Shelters

A significant number of women in Alberta continue to call the police, flee to women’s shelters, or are injured or killed by their abusive partners. Alberta Justice and Solicitor General and Status of Women Canada funded this project in recognition of the need for further evidence-informed practices and evolving collaboration between shelters, police, victim’s services, other government agencies and key stakeholders. This Alberta Council of Women’s Shelters project gathers evidence-based and promising practices to build better understanding of what more needs to be done to keep women and children safe. The results from ACWS’ consultations with 182 professionals and system leaders, 75 women, and literature review including over 260 documents were synthesized to identify nine directions for action for keeping women and children safe, focusing on: direct service delivery (e.g., women and children’s safety, trauma-informed, gender-based; and affirming the unique experiences of Indigenous and newcomer women), systems access (e.g., to legal and justice services, especially in rural and remote locations); and systemic change (e.g., cross-sectoral collaboration and challenging gender inequality). The presentation will support policy makers and service professionals to amplify and test best practices in their jurisdictions to achieve increased safety for women and children across Canada.

USING RISK-BASED DOCUMENTS TO BUILD COLLABORATIVE MOMENTS: THE WORK OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PROJECT OF THE WATERLOO REGION (W)

The Family Violence Project is a co-located domestic violence service delivery model in the Waterloo Region. For the past 11 years, the FVP has provided one-stop service delivery to victims of domestic violence and their children. This workshop will explore the work of the FVP using risk-based documents to understand collaborative moments or interchanges that occur in response to domestic violence. Utilizing Institutional Ethnography (Smith, 1999), this workshop will reveal how documents that are created by the police are systematically shared with other FVP partner agencies to enhance the overall response to domestic violence. This workshop will provide participants the opportunity to consider the inter-relatedness between risk, risk assessments and collaboration between community partners. In an effort to improve the response to domestic violence, this session will explore how through the sharing of risk, collaborative moments occur.

USING THE SPOUSAL ASSAULT RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDE (SARA-V3) TO ASSESS AND MANAGE RISK FOR INTIMATE PARTNER LETHAL VIOLENCE (Th)

Randall Kropp, BC Forensic Psychiatric Services

Assessing and managing intimate partner violence (IPV) lethality risk is a complex, on-going and dynamic process. Risk assessment must be structured, yet flexible; it must consider risk factors that are empirically grounded but also contextually and culturally relevant. Dr. Kropp will discuss the development of the newest version of the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (Version 3; SARA-V3), and demonstrate how these guidelines can be used to assess and manage those at risk for serious, life-threatening, and lethal violence. He will describe how the SARA-V3 uses offender risk factors, individualized case formulation, scenario planning, and consideration of victim vulnerability factors to construct comprehensive risk management plans. He will illustrate how the SARA-V3 – and, more generally, the structured professional judgement (SPJ) approach to risk assessment – is ideally suited for a multiagency approach to risk management that can include professionals from law enforcement, victim safety, health, corrections, security, and child protection agencies.

Rural, Remote and Northern Populations

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF CONDUCTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESEARCH AMONG RURAL, REMOTE AND NORTHERN POPULATIONS (Th)

Nicole Jeffrey, Danielle Bader, Myrna Dawson, Nichole Faller, Mary Hampton, Anna Johnson, and Melissa Wuerch, CDHPVP

Non-urban populations in Canada are at increased risk of domestic violence (DV) and homicide and face unique challenges related to their physical and social locations. Thus, research on risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning among these populations is of great importance. Nevertheless, most of the DV research to date has been conducted in urban areas and may not generalize to rural, remote, and northern (RRN) populations. The paucity of DV research within RRN areas may be due to the challenges associated with conducting research in these regions. This symposium will describe and discuss some of these challenges, including: (a) difficulty accessing RRN populations in geographically isolated areas; (b) sample size and participant confidentiality issues due to smaller RRN populations; (c) difficulty generalizing research findings across diverse RRN regions; (d) lack of DV risk assessment tools specifically for RRN populations; and (e) issues related to defining RRN, including inconsistency in the literature.

A REVIEW OF SAFETY PLANNING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN RURAL, REMOTE, AND NORTHERN COMMUNITIES (W)

Danielle Bader, University of Guelph

Domestic violence victims residing in rural, remote, and Northern (RRN) jurisdictions experience high rates of domestic violence and increased rates of homicide compared to victims residing in urban centres. One reason for this is that RRN populations experience unique risk factors related to socio-cultural beliefs and social and geographic isolation, resulting in inequitable service provision. Safety planning is a primary tenet of domestic violence service provision, which best refers to service providers working with domestic violence victims on an ongoing basis to develop strategies to decrease exposure to violence for victim and their children. Safety planning has been helpful and crucial for women living in dangerous and unpredictable situations. Domestic violence victims residing in RRN communities often stay with their abusers for a longer period of time, signaling a need for novel safety strategies for this vulnerable population. The presentation will offer a synthesis of the existing literature surrounding domestic violence in RRN communities and safety planning, highlighting novel strategies employed as well as recommendations for service provision.

BEST PRACTICES USING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT SURVIVORS & THEIR ADVOCATES IN RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES (Th)

Paula Wansbrough and Pamela Cross

Lukes Place

Luke's Place is a centre for change devoted to improving the safety and experience of abused women and their children as they proceed through the family law process. We provide direct service to women in Durham Region and training and resources to women's service providers and others in the legal system throughout Ontario. We use various technological strategies to serve rural and remote workers and their clients. We partner with agencies in underserved communities to offer our Virtual Legal Clinic. Women receive summary legal advice while accompanied by their service provider during virtual meetings with a trained family lawyer located elsewhere. We host the Family Court Support Workers Discussion Area; a community-of-practice initiative that provides over 100 service providers in Ontario with online training, resources, access to a family law lawyer and moderated discussion forums. We deliver blended training to women's advocates with in-person events supplemented by online training. We recently launched a Law Society accredited course for lawyers on working with clients who are leaving abusive relationships. This workshop explores opportunities, challenges, and best practices in using technology to deliver VAW information and training in rural and remote communities. Participants are invited to share strategies, needs and project ideas.

CENTRAL HUB MODEL: STRATEGIES AND INNOVATIONS USED BY RURAL WOMEN'S SHELTERS TO IMPROVE SAFETY AND HEALTH FOR WOMEN (W)

Tara Mantler, Western University

Intimate Partner Violence impacts an estimated 25% to 30% of Canadian women and is a significant public health concern with significant ramifications for women's health, safety, and social contexts. Women's shelters were created as the dominant solution to violence; however, there are marked differences in service delivery in urban and rural areas. The purpose of this paper was to examine, the strategies and innovations being adopted to strengthen delivery of safety and health services and supports for women who have experienced IPV from the perspectives of executive directors, frontline service providers, and women using rural women's shelters in Ontario. This participatory research study utilized a focus group and in-depth interviews (n=14) with EDs, frontline service providers and women from five innovative rural Ontario women's shelters. The main finding was the use of Community Education, Networking, Technology, Resourceful Able Leaders when enacted using a Hub Model (CENTRAL Hub Model) as an innovative solution to overcome many of the challenges associated with safety and health for in rural Ontario women's shelters. Implications of the CENTRAL Hub Model for knowledge users and decision makers are discussed.

DO YOU THINK HE'D EVER DO ANYTHING TO YOU? (W)

Mariann Rich, Advocate

She didn't show up for work one day at the public health office in the rural community where she'd lived for 27 years. Her husband had killed her the night before. Her sisters share their personal story of trying to get her to leave the emotionally abusive marriage, the deep denial of being at risk, and the challenge of accessing support in a rural community. Also discussed is why there needs to be a review of every domestic homicide.

LIVING WITH AN ABUSIVE PARTNER: STRATEGIES FOR STAYING SAFER (IN RURAL COMMUNITIES) (Th)

Deborah Doherty, Public Legal Education New Brunswick

Most traditional safety planning tools use crisis-oriented approaches that address the immediate safety needs of women. Although not premised on encouraging women to leave, in practice, their primary focus is supporting woman to get safely out of the relationship. This is clearly an important option, especially in crisis, but it could be a harmful option if we fail to recognize the complexity of women's choices in deciding whether to stay or leave. In April 2017, a new evidence-based safety planning tool was introduced in New Brunswick, a largely rural province where it is not uncommon for women experiencing intimate partner violence to stay with, or return to, their partner for personal, social, economic and cultural reasons. Previously, where police, courts and victim services were involved, if the woman stayed or returned to her partner, there was little that could be done to help. The new tool fills this significant gap. It encourages women to strategically assess their lived realities and the situations that make them fearful. It promotes autonomy and empowers each woman to develop unique strategies to mitigate her personal risks – even if she decides to stay. The workshop will present the preliminary evaluation findings of this new "Staying Safer" tool.

RISK ASSESSMENT AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR (Th)

Hilary Linton and Elizabeth Hyde, Riverdale Mediation Ltd.

Divorce is the time of greatest risk for victims of violence. Vulnerable women who are isolated geographically, culturally or financially have the fewest resources to access support and are often the most misunderstood by the legal system. This workshop will explore challenges facing family court-connected information officers and mediators when serving this vulnerable population, and consider protocols and screening tools to better identify, assess and manage risk in this context. Members of some affected communities will be involved in the presentation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DYNAMIC RISK PREDICTORS IN A RURAL COMMUNITY (W)

Michael Nolan, Community Counselling Centre

Establishing the level of risk for violence within an intimate partner relationship requires the integration of demonstrated characteristics. Although established criteria exist using standard actuarial measures such as the ODARA or the B-SAFER it can be argued that certain dynamic factors can be significant in identifying risk in rural and northern communities. Based on observational evidence gathered from the facilitation of a northern PAR program, discussion on the importance of dynamic predictors and the inclusion of several dynamic factors will be presented for consideration.

THE ROAD LESS TRAVELLED: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT BY RURAL DVCCS (W)

Amber Wardell, Haldimand & Norfolk Women's Services

This workshop will focus on an exploration of strategies to effectively engage DV3Cs/VAW3cs in the assessment and mitigation of risk to survivors of sexual assault and intimate partner violence with emphasis on rural communities. Suggestions will be offered for best practice to ensure effective collaboration and risk management that goes beyond engaging the survivor to be hyper vigilant. Barriers to intersectoral collaboration will be explored and possible mitigating strategies offered.

THE RURAL FORUMS (W)

Brianne Luckasavitch and Erin Lee, Lanark County Interval House

As a result of horrific 2015/16 incidents of violence and resulting tragedies in a number of our Ontario rural communities, VAW leadership from Lanark County, Napanee & Renfrew County ONT came together with the financial backing from MCSS in an effort to organize Rural Forums to be held in all three impacted counties and then a fourth culminating meeting inviting those interested to attend from all three meetings. Close to 200 people participated in those meetings and most indicated a high level of interest in remaining or becoming actively involved in work to raise awareness of, improve responses to and to end violence against women in their community. We are now engaged in a project called "Beyond The Forums", to hold on to this motivation of change. We continue to look for funding to support these efforts as this model has proven to be a significant agent of change.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Availability and Accessibility of Community Services for Family Violence Victims: A comparison resource inventory for Trochu, Alberta and Calgary, Alberta

Camille Cunningham & D. Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University

Using a rudimentary data collection method, this project's goal of this undergraduate honours project was to create an exhaustive resource inventory of community services for victims of family violence specific to a Southern Alberta rural town. Community-based agencies offer various resources that may be used in helping individuals cope with, address, and/or escape situations involving family violence. The resource inventory includes and compares the community services available to victims of family violence in the rural community of Trochu, Alberta, to those available in the urban center of Calgary.

Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations

Myrna Dawson, Peter Jaffe, Diane Crocker, Myriam Dube, Mary Hampton, Nicole Letourneau, Kate Rossiter, Jane Ursel, CDHPVP

The Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations is a 5 year research partnership project. Goals of the project include a comprehensive literature review; development of a national database on domestic homicides; research on best practices for risk assessment, risk management and safety planning, particularly with four identified vulnerable populations.

Comorbid depression and substance abuse in domestic homicide

Casey Oliver, Western University

Globally up to 38% of murdered women are victims of domestic homicide, which are killings at the hands of current or former intimate partners (World Health Organization, 2016). A common risk factor associated with domestic homicide, and one of the leading mental illnesses afflicting perpetrators of domestic homicide, is depression (Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2015). Adding further to the complexities of perpetrator mental health is substance abuse which tends to be high amongst individuals with depression (Rosenbaum & Bennet, 1986). Research has yet to examine the compounding effects of these two mental health conditions in cases of domestic homicide, despite the high incidence rate of co-occurring (comorbid) depression and substance abuse in the general population (Davis et al., 2008). This poster presentation will utilize Ontario domestic homicide cases to elucidate the role comorbid depression and substance abuse plays in lethal domestic violence.

Domestic Violence Victims' Experiences with Police and the Justice System in Canada

Michael D. Saxton, Laura Olszowy, Jennifer C.D. MacGregor, Barbara MacQuarrie and C. Nadine Wathen, Western University

Legal responses to domestic violence (DV) are crucial in whether and how those exposed to DV seek help. Understanding the victim's perspective is essential to developing policy and practice standards, as well as informing professionals working in policing and the justice system. In this survey study, we utilized a subset of 2831 workers who responded to a pan-Canadian survey on the impact of domestic violence on workers and the workplace. Among those who reported experiencing DV we examined: (a) rates of reporting to the police; (b) victims' descriptions of their experiences with, and perceived helpfulness of, the police; (c) rates of involvement with the criminal and family law systems, including protection orders; and (d) victims' descriptions of their experiences with, and perceived helpfulness of, the justice system. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics for close-ended survey questions, and content analysis of open-ended (free text) responses. More than 35% of victims reported a violent incident to the police and perceptions of helpfulness were mixed. Fewer victims were involved with the criminal and family law systems, and their satisfaction also varied. Open-ended responses provided insights on possible reasons for the variability found in experiences. Implications for improving justice system responses are discussed.

Exploring Self-Narratives of Women Survivors of Abuse: Stories of Empowerment and Recovery in the Context of Turkey

Büşra Yalçınöz, University of Guelph

This study aims to reveal women's experiences of disengagement from intimate partner violence and their individual processes of psychological recovery after separation. Although there has been substantial amount of research on male violence in terms of its traumatic effects on psychological health of women, issues such as women's survival strategies from violence, their post-separation experiences or empowerment processes have been relatively less-explored in psychology literature. The main purposes of this research include exploring how the process of separation begins, revealing the challenges -social, economic or psychological- that women face after physical separation and understanding their experiences of empowerment and psychological recovery; and culturally unique aspects of separation and empowerment narratives of women in Turkey. Participants of the current research included sixteen women who were exposed to intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, psychological or economic) at least for 1 year and have been separated from their abusive partners for at least two months. Two semi-structured, in-depth interviews with each participants were conducted. The analysis of interviews followed the principles of Grounded Theory.

Exploring the Differences Between Domestic Homicide and Homicide-Suicide: Implications for Risk Assessment and Safety Planning

Chelsea Heron, Western University

Domestic homicide, the killing of an individual by their current or former intimate partner, is a tragic and pervasive event. Research supports the finding that a history of domestic violence within a relationship acts as a strong predictor of domestic homicide (DH) and domestic homicide-suicide (DHS). At present, there is no globally accepted typology to distinguish perpetrators of domestic homicide from domestic homicide-suicide according to risk factors. The present study aims to differentiate perpetrators of domestic homicide and domestic homicide-suicide and work towards establishing an evidence-based typology for the field. In this paper, case reports were examined from the Homicide Death Review Committee database that has been developed in collaboration with the Coroner's Office in Ontario. A multivariate analysis using demographic information and identified risk factors within the cases was conducted in order to explore key differences between the perpetrators. The study supports the development of more refined risk assessment and risk management strategies in order to prevent deaths in similar circumstances from occurring in the future.

Exploring Victim Vulnerability in the Context of Domestic Violence and Domestic Homicide

Natalia Musielak, Western University

Over the last decade, research in domestic violence and domestic homicide has dedicated considerable focus towards efforts in intervention and prevention. These efforts provide recommendations to governing bodies and support services to advise and implement improved risk

management, safety planning and risk assessment tools. Despite this, most of this work has concentrated on the offender/perpetrator of violence/homicide to delineate what characteristics or factors can predict or increase risk of these crimes. To date, there is scant research aimed at exploring risk in the context of the victim. The following study aims to explore the various risk factors that contribute to victim vulnerability. It is believed that gender-based violence is rooted in a network of multidimensional constructs encompassing personal, situational, social and cultural elements, as well as the intersectionality of these elements. Cases from the Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee will be explored through the use of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model (1979) and Crenshaw's Theory of Intersectionality (1989). Although the present findings are preliminary, the final results from this study will be used to provide a more comprehensive and contextual understanding of victim risk and protective factors to victims. This information will contribute to enhancing safety planning, prevention strategies and a contextual definition of victim vulnerability.

Faces of Domestic Violence – Research Artist Collaboration –

Wendy Aujla and Heidi Erisman, Ethno-Cultural Family violence committee, Edmonton

"Faces of Domestic Violence" is a collaborative art-based project between a Doctoral Candidate in sociology, Wendy Aujla, and Heidi Erisman, a Master of Counselling student and artist. The goal is to further disseminate the research findings of Wendy's Master's Thesis project titled "Voicing Challenges: South Asian Immigrant Women Speak Out about their Experiences of Domestic Violence and Access to Services." Wendy interviewed seven South Asian immigrant women to capture their narratives of abuse. Heidi, then read the MA thesis to listen for the details provided by each woman such as the type of abuse, the abuser(s), the barriers, fears, or challenges in reporting the abuse to informal or formal sources of support, and the socio-demographics of each participant. Heidi then met with Wendy, on several occasions, to discuss the commonalities and differences in the women's abusive experiences and to share reflections that would help to produce seven representations. For ethical reasons, to protect the identity of the women, the paintings are not the real portraits of the women. This art-based project has undertaken an action to break the silence of domestic violence in a community where the subject is very taboo and it acts as a form of knowledge translation.

Lessons Learned from Domestic Homicide Death Reviews: A profile of Immigrant & Refugee Victims of Violence & Informed Safety Planning Recommendations

Sakthi Kalaichandran, Western University

Ontario's diverse population encompasses more than 2 million immigrants, and as such, creating safety planning strategies that are culturally informed is a crucial starting point to protect as many women as possible from domestic homicide. Important trends reveal that immigrant & refugee cases of domestic homicide encompass unique risk factors that can be addressed by service providers to prevent future incidents of lethality. By consulting domestic homicide death reviews, researchers can learn from past systemic mistakes in order to improve safety plans and the quality of life for current victims of violence.

Policing Hidden Crimes: Preventing Domestic Violence Recidivism Through Focused Deterrence

Olivia Peters, University of Manitoba

With approximately 70 percent of domestic violence incidents going unreported in Canada, domestic violence is a societal issue that requires innovative ways to encourage incident reporting and to prevent offender recidivism. The High Point Police Department in North Carolina (HPPD) is the first law enforcement agency to apply a focused deterrence strategy, known as the Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI), to domestic violence offenders. The OFDVI is analyzed and discussed alongside findings from the literature review on current policing. These components are considered according to two criteria found in domestic violence literature: reducing the likelihood of revictimization through recidivism and increasing the likelihood of incident reporting. Findings from the literature review and case study are then used to discuss how police can reduce rates of domestic violence, and to propose recommendations.

Profiles of Recent vs. Non-Recent Immigrant Perpetrators of Domestic Homicide: An Exploratory Study

Randal David, Western University

Immigration status is emerging as one of the most significant factors in determining how or if domestic violence is addressed in immigrant families. There have been a number of studies that have explored victims' immigrant status and length of residence in relationship to domestic violence in Canada. Unfortunately, there have not been any Canadian studies examining the status or length of residence of perpetrators. However, research from the United States examining risk factors among immigrant perpetrators found that men who resided for greater than six years and had poor English proficiency were at the highest risk of intimate partner violence perpetration. Further exploration of perpetrators' status and length of residence is necessary as they may interact with other factors and may pertain to intimate violence perpetration. The present study seeks to examine the profiles of recent (residing in Canada less than 9 years) versus non-recent (residing in Canada for 10 or more years) immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide. Specifically, presenting risk factors identified by the Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee and the extent of system involvement will be examined to identify any differences in order to better understand the different barriers and vulnerabilities of recent and non-recent immigrants. In turn, this can ultimately aid in risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning of families where intimate partner violence is present.

Sexual Violence and Femicide: Understanding Sexual Violence in the Context of Canadian Domestic Homicides

Nicole Pietsch, Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis Centres

Sexual violence is one of many forms of violence that can occur in intimate partner relationships. Sexual violence in a relationship can include sexual coercion; sexual activity that is degrading, humiliating or painful; physical assaults, such as choking or strangling, during sex; reproductive coercion; and others.

The "I" in teamwork: A closer examination of Interagency Case Assessment Teams (ICATS) across British Columbia

Stephanie Lau & Brian Kinney, Interagency Case Assessment Team

In British Columbia (BC), highest-risk domestic violence initiatives, including the Interagency Case Assessment Teams (ICATs), share similar goals, activities and projected outcomes with other established coordinated community response (CCRs) programs. The mandate of each team is to provide coordinated/collaborative risk identification and enhanced safety options to victims, as well as support to, and management of suspects. ICAT members report being actively engaged in the collaborative justice process and believe their teams provide benefits to highest-risk domestic violence victims, including lowering incidents of repeat offending. The current research project intends to capture information about the various ICATs operating across BC through the knowledge and experiences shared by ICAT members and related personnel. The purpose of this study is to gain insight from individuals who are knowledgeable and experienced with ICATs by exploring the: (1) Changes to ICATs over time (e.g. workload, team structure and dynamics); (2) perceived effectiveness and challenges of a collaborative justice framework; (3) perceived changes needed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of ICATs; and (4) perceived vulnerability to and susceptibility of burn out (e.g. staff turnover rates). Content captured through interviews will be examined using a qualitative lens.

The North Perth Rural Realities Project

Hannah Skinner, Alicia Houston and Garry Atkinson, Optimism Place

The North Perth Rural Realities project is exploring innovative models to support rural women experiencing domestic violence in the municipality of North Perth. Numerous barriers exist that prevent rural women from utilizing services at Stratford's Optimism Place Women's Shelter and Support Services. These barriers are compounded due to the significant population of Anabaptist groups, including Mennonite, Amish, and Low Amish, and Low German-speaking Mennonite families. Between June 2016 and March 2018, the researcher will have investigated the best-practice models of addressing rural domestic violence published within peer-reviewed literature, as well as those currently being used in various cities and provinces. Following the research phase, local rural women will be consulted to inform the project of the needs and appropriate models from a community perspective. Finally, a model created by and for North Perth will be implemented. Due to the unique dynamics of Anabaptist populations, a separate culturally-specific model will be researched and implemented within the duration of this project. Currently, the research phase has tapered, and inter-sector collaboration and community consultation has commenced.

Too Many Deaths

Lisa L'Heureux

The project will be a graphic poster which states recent Indigenous statistics regarding Canadian domestic homicides. On the poster will be a sympathetic, yet strong, caption that calls to action and formal safety planning. Lisa's Sober Blog is based on sobriety, the poster statistics will focus on alcohol fueled domestic homicides. Lisa's Sober Blog founder Lisa L'Heureux is Indigenous and has also had lived experience with alcohol fueled domestic violence which never escalated to homicide; a reason why this poster will be useful and especially relevant to the conference.