

DOMESTIC HOMICIDE RISK ASSESSMENT: AN INVENTORY OF EXISTING TOOLS

Frédérique Lapointe, Caroline Robitaille,
Sylvie Lévesque and Geneviève Lessard

418 656-3286



criviff@criviff.ulaval.ca



criviff.qc.ca



In 2015, 11 people were victims of domestic homicide in Quebec. The same year, one-sixth of attempted murders committed in the province occurred in a domestic context. In both cases, women were the main victims: 72.7% of victims of domestic homicide in 2015 were women and, in four out of five cases, they were the target of attempted murder in a domestic context (ministère de la Sécurité publique, 2017). The abuser was either a current spouse or boyfriend, or former intimate partner. Moreover, domestic violence was often also involved; according to the Committee of experts on intrafamilial homicide, domestic violence was present in nearly 60% of domestic homicide cases (MSSS, 2012). While the rate of homicides and attempted murders represents only a small proportion of assaults against persons and has remained relatively stable over recent years, the severity and complexity of this issue require that different prevention and intervention strategies be implemented or consolidated.

Concerned with how to best prevent these assaults and protect the victims, the Équipe de recherche en violence conjugale : Acteurs en contexte et pratiques novatrices (Research team on domestic violence: Actors in context and innovative practices; *hereinafter-the Research Team*) (FRQSC, 2016-2020) began considering the relevance of developing a tool that would allow women potentially at risk of homicide to identify problem behaviours and consider the steps they may wish to take. To support this process, the Research Team decided to draw up an inventory of domestic homicide risk assessment tools. More specifically, this project aimed to **identify tools intended for people wondering about the dangerousness of their personal situation, which could be used without prior training.**

This document briefly presents the methodology used to identify these tools and sets out the key points of those reviewed, focusing on the following elements:

1

the population targeted by the assessment

2

the tool's format

3

the intended users

The last section of the document presents items from the reviewed tools that could help women at risk of domestic homicide identify problem behaviours.

Research methodology

Two research strategies were deployed to identify existing tools for assessing the risk of domestic homicide. The first strategy involved consulting databases, using keywords.¹ This search was limited to articles published between 2006 and 2017. The second strategy involved consulting the web sites of organizations working directly with the population (victims and perpetrators of violence) to identify the tools and intervention strategies used to prevent the risk of domestic homicide. Where necessary, the organizations were contacted by email by a Research Team member to complete the existing information. These two research strategies led to the identification and review of 35 domestic homicide risk assessment tools. The following section sums up the main characteristics of the tools reviewed and identifies items from these tools that could be used to assess the level of risk of domestic homicide.

Two research strategies led to the identification and review of **35** domestic homicide risk assessment tools.

Main characteristics of the tools reviewed

The tools reviewed all differ in terms of the individuals targeted by the assessment, their format and the intended users (see Table 1). Most of these tools are designed to document the risk of domestic homicide with reference to one or the other of the partners involved in the dynamics of violence. Some target the individual experiencing violence (see tools 1, 2, 7, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 27), while others target the perpetrator of violence (see tools 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19, 30, 31, 32 and 35). Others target both partners involved in the dynamics of domestic violence (see tools 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 26, 29 and 33) or are intended to be used by the family and friends of people who may be concerned by domestic homicide (see tools 22, 23 and 34).

Most of these tools are designed to document the risk of domestic homicide with reference to one or the other of the partners involved in the dynamics of violence.

The format of the tools varies. Some are in the form of questionnaires and self-assessments (see tools 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 30 and 31) or checklists of risk factors for assessing the dangerousness of a situation (see tools 3, 19, 20, 21 and 22). Others serve as intervention guides or protocols. A small number of the reviewed tools are information documents (see tools 25 and 34). Only one tool is used to plan the behaviours to be adopted by the person at risk of domestic homicide (see Tool 27).

¹ The databases *Current Contents Connect*, *Criminal Justice Abstracts*, *Psyinfo*, *Social Services Abstracts*, *Cinahl Plus* were consulted using the following keywords: tool, questionnaire, self-assessment, risk, danger*, prevent*, tool, survey, predict*, rating scale, measure, self-assessment, self-evaluation, assessment, risk, risk assessment, homicid*, intimate partner violence, partner danger*, violence, partner abuse, domestic violence, wife abuse, family violence, femicide, spouse abuse, physical abuse, domestic violence death, lethal*, murder*.

Table 1. Synthesis of Reviewed Domestic Homicide Risk Assessment Tools

#	Authors	Name of instrument	Content	Validation	Intended Users
1	Campbell, J. C.	Danger Assessment Instrument (DA) (1986, revised in 2003)	17-item questionnaire with Yes/No responses relating to the behaviour of the abusive partner and the victim, and the frequency of certain incidents	Yes	Tools for intervention workers working with women experiencing domestic violence
2	Smith, Whiting, Karakurt, Oka & Servino	Safety Assessment of Future Events Scale (SAFE) (2013)	Self-assessment, 15 statements rated on a Likert scale, with subscales assessing verbal and psychological safety, control exerted by the partner and physical safety	Yes	For use in clinical or research settings
3	Kropp, Hart & Belfrage	Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) (1994, revised in 2010)	Checklist including 20 risk factors (criminal history, psychosocial adjustment, spousal assault history), and three types of risk (severe and/or sexual assault, use of weapons and/or credible threats of death and violation of "no contact" order)	Yes	Professionals in the legal field and correctional services or government personnel
4	Echeburua, Fernandez-Montalvo, de Corral et Lopez-Goni	Severe Intimate Violence Partner Risk Prediction Scale (SIVIPAS) (2009)	Risk prediction scale based on the profile of the violence perpetrator; 20 items divided into 6 sub-scales: place of birth, status of the couple, type of violence, male batterer's profile, victim's vulnerability, severe violence risk level	Yes	Police officers, social workers, psychologists and judges
5	Community Corrections personnel, Nova Scotia	Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) (date unknown)	Self-report test, 155 true/false items, divided into scales relating to the offender's truthfulness, substance abuse, control issues, stress coping abilities and violence severity	Yes	Professionals working with domestic violence offenders for probation orders; Court appointed evaluators and violence treatment program
6	Centre de recherche appliquée en intervention psychosociale (CRAIP/Centre for Applied Research in Psychosocial Intervention)	Guides d'intervention Info-social (pour la prévention des homicides intra et extrafamiliaux) (2015)	Intervention guides and evaluation checklists for professionals encountering situations that could potentially lead to homicide (domestic or other)	Yes (validation of content)	Tools for psychosocial intervention professionals working for a 24/7 telephone consultation service (Info-social)
7	NA	Bail Safety Program Interview Checklist (BSPIC) (date unknown)	Interview checklist used to assess risk factors related to domestic violence, including lethality and recidivism; history of the relationship, details of family composition, issues of power and control, victim's perception of risk	No	Police officers

#	Authors	Name of instrument	Content	Validation	Intended Users
8	Government of Nova Scotia	High Risk Case Coordination Protocol Framework (2004)	Coordinated intervention protocol. Steps to follow: identifying risk factors for lethality, contacting primary service providers, ongoing information sharing, collaborative action planning.	No	Police, Victim Services working with victims and perpetrators of violence, Corrections, Child Welfare, etc.
9	Williams & Houghton	Domestic Violence Screening Instrument-Revised (DVSI-R) (2012)	11-item assessment checklist dealing with various aspects of the behavioural history of the perpetrator, at the judicial and personal/familial levels, and different contextual elements related to the dangerousness of the situation	Yes	Actors in the justice system
10	Kropp, Hart & Belfrage	Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) (2010)	10-item checklist, in two subsections: 1) Perpetrator's risk factors; 2) Psychosocial adjustment; used to evaluate whether there is a short-term or long-term risk for violence or risk for death	Yes	Police officers
11	Hilton, Harris, Rice, Lang, Cormier & Lines	Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) (2004)	13-item questionnaire with Yes/No responses relating to risk factors, covering the accused man's criminal record, past incidents, relational context, history of violence, signs of substance abuse, barriers to victim's support	Yes	Police officers
12	Delem, Delisle, Paquin & Verret	Outil d'Évaluation du Risque d'Homicide ou de Dangerosité (2008)	15-item questionnaire with Yes/No responses, assessing the risk for domestic homicide relating to the current situation and the behaviours of both partners	No	Psychosocial workers
13	Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) (2005)	Intervention protocol for the police. The program is activated if an individual is at a high risk of being seriously injured or killed. If the individuals involved are intimate partners and there is a manifestation of danger, the Lethality Screen is administered.	Yes	Police officers and other professionals (medical sector, social services, etc.)
14	Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	Lethality Screen (2009)	11-item questionnaire with Yes/No responses relating to the behaviour and profile of the perpetrator of violence, the victim's perception of the situation and the conjugal context	Yes	Police officers and other professionals (medical sector, social services, etc.)
15	Hilton, Harris, Rice, Houghton & Eke	Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG) (2008)	14-item questionnaire assessing the risk for domestic violence recidivism; same items as ODARA combined with those from the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R)	Yes	Professionals working with domestic violence perpetrators

#	Authors	Name of instrument	Content	Validation	Intended Users
16	Alternative pour elles, Sûreté du Québec, SATAS, DPCP, CAVAC-AT, CISSS-AT	Projet Rabaska (2017)	Intervention protocol involving 4 steps: 1) Identifying situations at risk for domestic or intrafamilial homicide; 2) Management of the risk by the organization; 3) Contacting regional coordinators; 4) Choosing the intervention: joint intervention plan or crisis management unit	No	Intervention workers
17	Comité V.C.A.S. de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Alerte Lanaudière (2013)	Intervention protocol	No	Intervention workers
18	Côté, CAVAC de Laval & Métivier	Arrimage Groupe d'Intervention Rapide (A-Gir) (2014)	Three-level intervention protocol: 1) Contacting the coordinators of a crisis management unit and institutional respondents when a situation presents an imminent risk for homicide or suicide; 2) Contacting the crisis management unit if there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is an imminent risk to the life or safety of a person (getting in touch with/contacting the crisis management unit); 3) Intervention by the crisis management unit	No	Intervention workers in the health and social services network or organizations in Laval
19	Drouin, Lindsay, Dubé & Blanchette	Intervening with Men to Prevent Spousal Homicide (2012)	Risk assessment tool broken down into three steps: Identification of risk elements, triggering events and protection elements. Summary of interventions to prevent spousal homicide and intervention guide.	No	Intervention workers working with male partners
20	CriViff; SPVM; SPVQ	Preventing Spousal Homicide – a checklist (2009)	List of risk indicators relating to the victim and the abuser, used to distinguish between a critical situation and a persistent situation presenting no imminent danger.	No	Police officers and intervention workers
21	Drouin, Drolet et al.	Preventing Domestic Homicide of Women – An Intervention Guide (2004)	Imminence of Danger Grid containing three levels of danger: imminent danger, short/medium term danger and persistent danger. The danger level indicator includes dimensions associated with the situational and relational context and indicators associated with the male partner in the relationship and the female partner.	No	Intervention workers working with women
22	Government of Manitoba	Warning Signs of Abuse (date unknown)	List of 16 signs to look for in the potential homicide perpetrator (10) and the potential victim (6) known to aggravate the dangerousness of a situation	No	Family and friends of the individuals involved in the dynamics of domestic violence

#	Authors	Name of instrument	Content	Validation	Intended Users
23	Coupal	Spot the Signs Before Someone Dies (2008)	26-item risk assessment questionnaire with Yes/No responses relating to relationship history, perception of risk, abuser history and access to weapons	No	Family and friends of the individuals involved in the dynamics of domestic violence
24	CriViff & Assistance aux femmes	I think I May Need Support (2008)	12-item risk assessment questionnaire with Yes/No responses relating to different aspects of the relationship and post-separation interactions	No	Ex-partner experiencing post-separation domestic violence
25	Drouin, Drolet et al.	Are You Afraid of Your Partner? How to Identify a High-Risk Situation? (2004)	Information brochure containing 11 risk assessment indicators and suggested protection strategies	No	High-risk victim/partner
26	Department of Justice Canada	Enhancing Safety (2013)	Handy reference document, including assessment of the dangerousness of the situation and potential for lethal outcome	No	Actors in the justice system
27	Public Legal Education and Information service of New Brunswick	Safe Leaving Safe Staying (2010)	Self-assessment tool, 15-item checklist of risk factors and safety planning tool	No	High-risk victim/partner
28	Carrefour Sécurité en Violence Conjugale	Grille d'évaluation du niveau de risque pour la sécurité (2013)	Risk assessment tool based on the collection of general information and actuarial, clinical and scientific indicators (manifestations, fears, impacts on the victim, attitudes/affects/arguments, intent gap, past history, other aggravating factors and protection factors). Includes an intervention protocol.	Yes	Actors in the justice system and psycho-social professionals
29	Table de concertation sur la violence conjugale et sexuelle faite aux femmes et aux enfants Beauharnois-Salaberry	Prévention des Homicides intra-familiaux par des Actions Rapides et Engagées (PHARE) (2013)	Intervention protocol based on risk level (immediate, imminent or high risk)	No	Intervention workers in partner organizations
30	Donne-toi une chance	Grille de prévention de l'homicide conjugal (date unknown)	Checklist for assessing the level of dangerousness of the situation based on risk factors	No	Workers working with male partners
31	Diotte, Vaillancourt, Donato (1999), adapted by the association Donne-Toi une chance	Crisis data collection tool (2005)	Data collection tool: dangerousness, symptoms and behaviours, aggravating factors, information on the application of Law P-38, etc.	No	Workers working with male partners

#	Authors	Name of instrument	Content	Validation	Intended Users
32	Donne-toi une chance	Protocole d'intervention en situation de crise (date unknown)	Intervention protocol based on the level of dangerousness of the situation	No	Workers working with male partners
33	Centre de recherche appliquée en intervention psychosociale (CRAIP) (Centre for Applied Research in Psychosocial Intervention)	Guide to homicide risk assessment and management (2015; revised in 2017)	Intervention guide including a Homicide Risk Assessment Tool and a Homicide Risk Management Tool (intra and extrafamilial, including spousal homicide)	Yes	Psychosocial professionals in the Québec Health and Social Services Network and the partners involved
34	Western Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children	Domestic Violence, Is There a Risk of Death? (2017)	Explanatory guide on domestic violence, including factors involved in domestic homicide	No	Neighbours, friends and families
35	First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission, in coll. with the association À cœur d'homme	Pamphlet- Preventing Spousal Homicide (First Nations and Inuit) (2016)	Intervention tool and spousal homicide risk assessment tool	Non	Intervention workers working with First Nations and Inuit

Few tools are accessible to women who may be wondering about the dangerousness of their personal situation or of that of someone close to them.

Furthermore, the great majority of the reviewed tools (see tools 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35) were developed to meet the needs of social workers, police officers or actors in the justice system. These intervention workers are required to have prior training in the use of these tools. Very few tools are intended for the general population. Tools such as *Are You Afraid of Your Partner?* (2004), *Spot the Signs Before Someone Dies* (2008), *Warning Signs of Abuse, I Think I May Need Support* (2008), *Safe Leaving Safe Staying* (2010), *Domestic Violence: Is There a Risk of Death* (2017) are exceptions. Thus, few tools are accessible to women who may be wondering about the dangerousness of their personal situation or of that of someone close to them. Moreover, in general, the women in question need to recognize the dynamics of domestic violence in order to gain access to the tools (for example, by contacting an organization that assists victims of violence). This is a significant problem because potential victims of domestic homicide do not necessarily see themselves as victims of domestic violence and, thus, may not be inclined to seek information on this issue.

To address this problem, the Research Team thus sought to identify, based on the tools reviewed, items that could be used by women at risk of homicide to identify problem behaviours and consider the steps they might wish to take. The following section briefly presents the selected items.

Items that could be used to assess the risk of domestic homicide

Items were selected by prioritizing those that could be used by the women in question to assess the dangerousness of their situation regarding domestic homicide without necessarily referring directly to domestic violence. These items are associated with the characteristics of the perpetrator of violence and/or the victim, violent and coercive behaviours, and the context of the conjugal and family relationship. These items were selected based on our literature review, which identified risk factors. There are no causal links involved here since the presence of these risk factors does not indicate that domestic homicide will occur. However, their presence increases the probability that such an event may occur.

Items associated with the characteristics of the perpetrator of violence

Not working or on unemployment or experiencing financial difficulties	History of suicide attempts, suicidal threats or suicidal ideation
Desire for revenge, hatred or resentment	Lack of empathy and compassion
Mental health problems	Sudden and unexplained change in attitudes and behaviours, emotional instability
Feeling of being persecuted, being a victim	

Items associated with the characteristics of the victim of violence

Fear of partner, fear of his reactions	Fatalism regarding the outcome of the situation
Ambivalence regarding the need to seek help, leave the partner or report the situation of violence	Tendency to minimize the dangerousness of the situation

Context of conjugal relationship and family context

Rapid deterioration of relationship	In the process of separating or recently separated
Ex-partner's negative reaction to the separation and, if applicable, to the presence of a new partner	Multiple separations of the couple (the partner's reactions in previous separations)
Presence of a child who is not his own	Financial problems (couple)
Continuing to cohabit after the decision to separate	

Items assessing violent or coercive behaviours

Presence of coercive behaviours:

- Controlling most of the female partner's daily activities (telling her who she can be friends with, when she can see her family, how much money she can use, etc.)
- Limiting her mobility (confining her to a room, refusing to let her use the phone or go out of the house)
- Forcing her to have sexual relations

Violent behaviours:

- Threatening to kill/injure a pet or actually harming or killing a pet
- Threatening with a weapon (additional danger if there are firearms in the home)
- Increasing number and severity of violent acts
- History of police or psychosocial interventions for domestic or family violence
- Fear of aggravated violent behaviours if the partner is arrested or released following arrest

Presence of harassing behaviours:

- Repeated phone calls and multiple text messages
- Destroying her property
- Following and spying on her
- Breaking and entering

Making threats to those close to her

Conclusion

This review shows that a large number of the existing domestic homicide risk assessment tools are not accessible to the general population. They are primarily intended for people who have prior training in their use (social or legal workers, police officers). Among the tools that do not require training for use, most nevertheless involve the women in question associating their personal situation with the dynamics of domestic violence, since the tools are mainly disseminated by organizations dealing with this issue.

However, many items drawn from the existing tools could be taken and adapted to create a self-assessment tool accessible to the general population. This tool, which could be available online and disseminated, for example, through social media campaigns, could help women in the general population to, first, identify problem behaviours and, second, consider the steps they may wish to take. This approach aimed at prevention and detection would respect the confidentiality of the women using this tool and the right of all women to consider the steps they wish to take.

A large number of the existing domestic homicide risk assessment tools are primarily intended for people who have prior training in their use.

List of references

- À Coeur d'hommes et Commission de la santé et des services sociaux des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador. (2016). *Prévenir l'homicide conjugal : Brochure à l'intention des intervenants oeuvrant auprès des Premières Nations et des Inuits*. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Belfrage, H., Strand, S., Storey, J. E., Gibas, A. L., Randall Kropp, P. & Hart, S. D. (2011). Assessment and Management of Risk for Intimate Partner Violence by Police Officers Using the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide. *Law and Human Behavior*, 36(1), 60-67. DOI: 10.1037/h0093948
- Campbell, J. C., Webster, D. W. & Glass, N. (2009). The Danger Assessment: validation of a lethality risk assessment instrument for intimate partner femicide. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(4), 653-674. DOI: 10.1177/0886260508317180
- Campbell, J. C. (1988). *Évaluation du risque de létalité* (translated by Assistance aux femmes, nd.). Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Carrefour Sécurité en Violence Conjugale. (nd). *Grille d'évaluation du niveau de risque pour la sécurité*. Québec, Canada. <http://trajetvi.ca/files/2016-09/carrefour-s-curit-en-violence-conjugale-travailler-en-partenariat-pour-diminuer-les-risques-associ-s-la-violence-conjugale.pdf>
- Comité violence conjugale et agression sexuelle de Vaudreuil-Soulanges. (2013). *P.H.A.R.E, Prévention des Homicides intrafamiliaux par des Actions Rapides et Engagées*. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Côté, M-C. & Métivier, M. (2014). *A-GIR : Arrimage Groupe d'intervention rapide pour les dossiers à haut risque d'homicide ou suicide*. Retrieved at <http://www.cavac.qc.ca/activites/2014/pdf/A-GIR.pdf>
- Coupal, J. (2017). *Spot the signs – before someone dies*. Retrieved at <http://www.spotthesigns.ca/spotthesigns.html>
- Delem, I., Delisle, R., Paquin, G. & Verret, E. (2008). *Guide d'intervention en matière de violence conjugale : Outil d'évaluation du risque d'homicide ou de dangerosité*. Centre de santé et de services sociaux de la Vieille-Capitale. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Department of Justice et Department of Community Services. (2004). *High-Risk Case Coordination Protocol Framework: Spousal/Intimate Partner Violence*. Nova Scotia. Retrieved at <http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/HighRiskFramework.pdf>
- Doherty, D. & Michaud, P. (2010). *Safe Leaving, Safe Staying: Understanding and Preventing Domestic Homicide in Rural Communities*. Retrieved at http://www.unb.ca/fredericton/arts/centres/mmfc/_resources/pdfs/8doherty.pdf
- Donne-toi une chance. (2016). *C'est la bonne ressource pour lui: Hommes en difficulté, Indices de référence*. Retrieved at http://www.donnetoinechance.org/C_est_la_bonne_ressource_pour_lui.pdf
- Donne-toi une chance. (2016). *Exercices de réflexion face à la violence*. Retrieved at http://www.donnetoinechance.org/Exercices_de_reflexion.pdf
- Donne-toi une chance. (2016). *Mécanique et gestion d'une poussée d'adrénaline en situation relationnelle*. Retrieved at http://www.donnetoinechance.org/gestion_d_une_pouss_e_d_adr_naline_col_re.pdf
- Donne-toi une chance. (nd). *Proposition d'une grille en prévention de l'homicide conjugal*. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Donne-toi une chance. (2005). *Collecte de données en situation de crise*. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Donne-toi une chance. (nd). *Protocole d'intervention des situations à risque*. Québec, Canada. Original work.
- Drouin, C., Lindsay, J., Dubé, M., Trépanier, M. & Blanchette, D. (2012). *Intervenir auprès des hommes pour prévenir l'homicide conjugal*. Retrieved at https://www.criviff.qc.ca/sites/criviff.qc.ca/files/publications/pub_19062012_131333.pdf
- Drouin, C., Dubé, M. & Lindsay, J. (2009). *Prévenir l'homicide de la conjointe : aide-mémoire*. Retrieved at <http://www.alliance2e.org/files/prevenir-aide-memoire.pdf>
- Drouin, C. & Drolet, J. (2004). *Agir pour prévenir l'homicide de la conjointe : Guide d'intervention*. Retrieved at <http://www.alliance2e.org/files/prevenir-homicide-conjointe.pdf>
- Drouin, C. & Drolet, J. (2004). *Craignez-vous votre conjoint?* Retrieved at <http://www.alliance2e.org/files/depliant-indices-danger.pdf>
- Dubé, M., Lambert, M-C., Maillé, N., Drouin, C., Harper, E. & Rinfret-Raynord, M. (2008). *La violence conjugale post-séparation... Une situation bien réelle*. Retrieved at <http://www.alliance2e.org/public/ressources.html>
- Echeburúa, E., Fernández-Montalvo, J., de Corral, P. & López-Goñi, J. J. (2009). Assessing Risk Markers in Intimate Partner Femicide and Severe Violence: A new assessment instrument. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(6), 925-939. DOI: 10.1177/0886260508319370
- Gouvernement du Manitoba. (2014). *Warning sings of abuse*. Retrieved at https://www.gov.mb.ca/fs/fvpp/pubs/NFF_brochure.pdf
- Hilton, N. Z., Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., Lang, C., Cormier, C. A. & Lines, K. J. (2004). A Brief Actuarial Assessment for the Predic-

tion of Wife Assault Recidivism: The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment. *Psychological Assessment*, 16(3), 267-275. DOI: 10.1037/1040-3590.16.3.267

Hilton, N. Z., Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., Houghton, R. E. & Eke, A. W. (2008). An In-depth Actuarial Assessment for Wife Assault Recidivism: The Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide. *Law and Human Behavior*, 32(2), 150-163. DOI: 10.1007/s 10979-007-9088-6

Lessard, C. (2017). *Projet Rabaska: Gestion des risques d'homicide conjugal ou intrafamilial en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, cahier de référence*. Condition féminine Canada. Québec, Canada. Original work.

Linderman, H. & Khandaker, R. (2011). Domestic Violence Inventory: Introduction and Standardization in a Large Sample of Domestic Violence Offenders. *Family & Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly*, 4(1) 49-66.

Maison Flora-Tristant. (ND). *Est-ce que je vis de la violence conjugale?* Retrieved at <http://www.maisonfloratristan.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/questionnaire-vc.pdf>

Messing, J. T. & Thaller, J. (2015). Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment: A Primer for Social Workers. *British Journal of Social Work*, 45, 1804-1820. DOI: 10.1093/bjsw/bcu012

Messing, J.T., Campbell, J., Ward-Lasher, A., Brown, S., Patchell, B. & Sullivan Wilson, J. (2016). The lethality assessment program: Which survivors of intimate partner violence are most likely to participate?. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 39(1), 64-77. DOI: 10.1108/PIJPSM-08-2015-0094

Messing, J. T., Campbell, J., Sullivan Wilson, J., Brown, S. & Patchell, B. (2017). The Lethality Screen: the predictive validity of an intimate partner violence risk assessment for use by first responders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 32(2), 205-226. DOI: 10.1177/0886260515585540

Milar, A., Code, R. & Ha, L. (2013). Inventory of Spousal Violence Risk Assessment Tools Used in Canada. Canada. Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada. Retrieved at http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09_7/rr09_7.pdf

Ministère de la Sécurité publique. (2017). *Statistiques 2015 sur les infractions contre la personne commises dans un contexte conjugal*, Québec, 34 pages, https://www.securitepublique.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Documents/police/statistiques/violence_conjugale/2015/violence_conjugale_2015_01.pdf

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (2012). Rapport du Comité d'experts sur les homicides intrafamiliaux, Québec : Gouvernement du Québec, 71 pages.

Moser, A. E. & Campbell, M. A. (2012). *Validation and expansion of the ontario domestic assault risk assessment (ODARA) instrument: An early warning system* (Maîtrise, Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, NB). Retrieved at https://www.unb.ca/saintjohn/ccjs/_resources/pdf/odararesponse2012.pdf

Neighbours, Friends and Families. (2017). Domestic Violence: Is there a risk of death? Retrieved at <http://www.neighbours-friendsandfamilies.ca/?q=how-to-help/domestic-violence-is-there-a-risk-of-death#SupportingSomeoneAbusive-Relationship>

Neilson, L. C. (2013). *Renforcement de la sécurité : Affaires de violence conjugale faisant intervenir plusieurs systèmes juridiques (en matière de droit pénal, de droit de la famille et de protection de la jeunesse), Perspective du droit de la famille sur la violence conjugale*. Retrieved at : http://www.justice.gc.ca/fra/pr-rp/lf-fl/famil/renfo-enhan/neilson_web.pdf

Réseau public de la santé et des services sociaux. (2017). *Grille d'évaluation du niveau de risque pour la sécurité*. Québec, Canada. Original work.

Salari, S. & LeFevre Sillito, C. (2016). Intimate partner homicide-suicide: Perpetrator primary intent across young, middle, and elder adult age categories. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 26, 26-34. DOI: 10.1016/j.avb.2015.11.004

Smith, D. B., Whiting, J. B., Karakurt, G., Oka, M. & Servino, D. (2013). The Self Assessment of Future Events scale (SAFE): Assessing perceptions of risk for future violence in intimate partner relationships. *Journal of Marital & Family Therapy*, 39(3), 314-329. DOI: 10.1111/j.1752-0606.2012.00319.x

Storey, J. E., Randall Kropp, P., Hart, S. D., Belfrage, H. & Strand, S. (2013). Assessment and management of risk for intimate partner violence by police officers using the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 41(2), 256-271. DOI: 10.1177/0093854813503960

Table de concertation sur la violence conjugale et sexuelle faite aux femmes et aux enfants Beauharnois-Salaberry. (2013). *P.H.A.R.E. : Prévention des Homicides intrafamiliaux par des Actions Rapides et Engagées*. Québec, Canada. Original work.

Trajectoires de violence conjugale et de recherche d'aide. (2016). *Présentation de A-GIR Arrimage-Groupe d'intervention rapide*. Retrieved at <http://trajetvi.ca/files/2016-09/presentation-de-a-gir-arrimage-groupe-d-intervention-rapide.pdf>

Williams, K. R. (2012). Family Violence Risk Assessment: A predictive cross-validation study of the domestic violence screening instrument-revised (DVS1-R). *Law and Human Behavior*, 36(2), 120-129. DOI: 10.1037/h0093977

