

Assessing Risk to Inform Interventions: Connection, Communication, and Action

Supporting the Health of Survivors of Family Violence in Family Law Proceedings

Please think about the traditional lands you are currently situated on and join us in **acknowledging and thanking the generations of Indigenous peoples** who have cared for these Lands and in celebrating the continued strength and spirit of Indigenous Peoples. The ongoing work to make the promise of truth and reconciliation real in our communities and in particular to bring justice for murdered and missing Indigenous women and girls across the country should inform our discussions in this webinar and beyond.



Welcome to our webinar!

Assessing Risk to Inform Interventions: Connection, Communication, and Action



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If you are **experiencing issues**, please type into the chat box.
-  If you have a **question** for the webinar speakers, please type into the **Q&A box** and we will spend 15 mins near the end on Questions and Answers
-  There will be an **evaluation link in the chat box at the end** of the webinar, please fill out the form as your feedback will guide our future webinars.
Once you complete the evaluation form, you will be directed to a website where you will be prompted to enter your full name and email address. **A certificate of attendance will be generated and emailed to you.**
-  **Presentation slides are posted on our website**, there will be a link in the chat box.
The webinar recording will be posted on our website within the next few days
-  **Code of conduct** is in the chat function

Assessing Risk to Inform Interventions: Connection, Communication, and Action

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Assessing Risk to Inform Interventions: Connection, Communication, and Action

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What is an IPV Risk Assessment?


The Lethality Screen: The Predictive Validity of an Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment for Use by First Responders

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

WILEY 

Validation and adaptation of the danger assessment-5: A brief intimate partner violence risk assessment

Jill Theresa Messing¹  | Jacquelyn C. Campbell² | Carolyn Snider³

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Accounting for Multiple Nonfatal Strangulation in Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment

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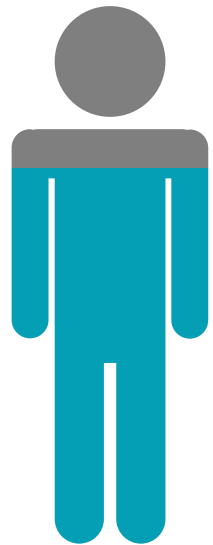

Jill Theresa Messing,¹  Jacquelyn Campbell,²
Millan Alexander AbiNader,¹  and
Richelle Bolyard²

Development and Testing of the Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement (DA-LE)

Jill Theresa Messing, Jacquelyn Campbell, Kelly Dunne, and Suzanne Dubus

One-third of women are victimized by intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime; when women are killed, they are often murdered by a previously abusive intimate partner. Risk-informed, collaborative interventions, such as domestic violence high-risk teams

Intimate partner violence precedes intimate partner homicide (IPH)



70% female victims have victimization history based on proxy reports



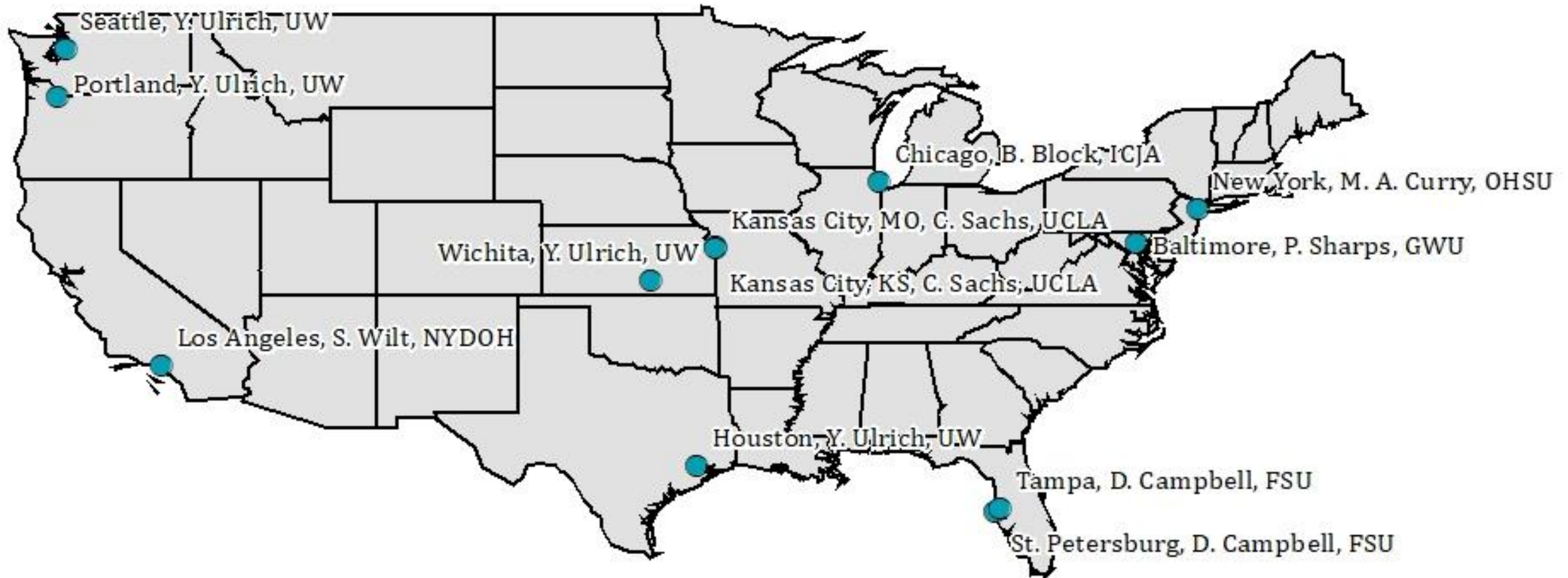
75% female offenders have victimization history



25-45% had a prior arrest

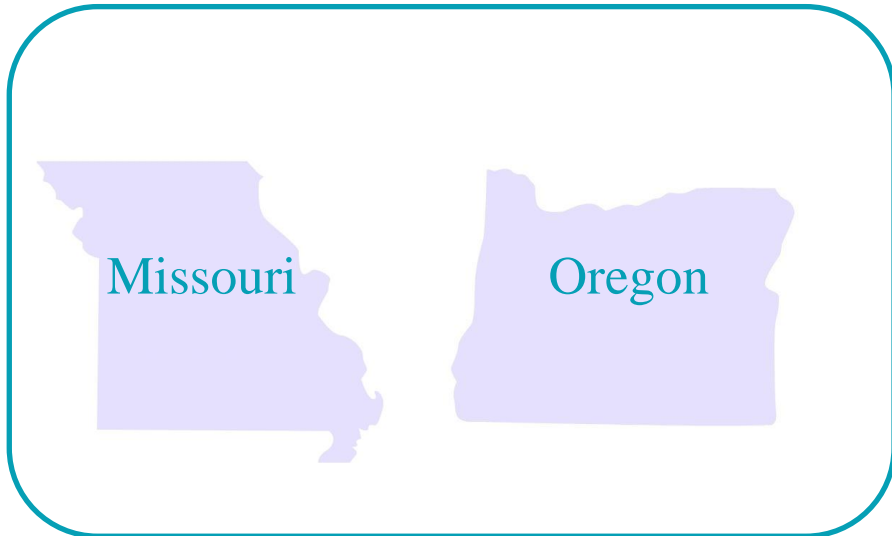
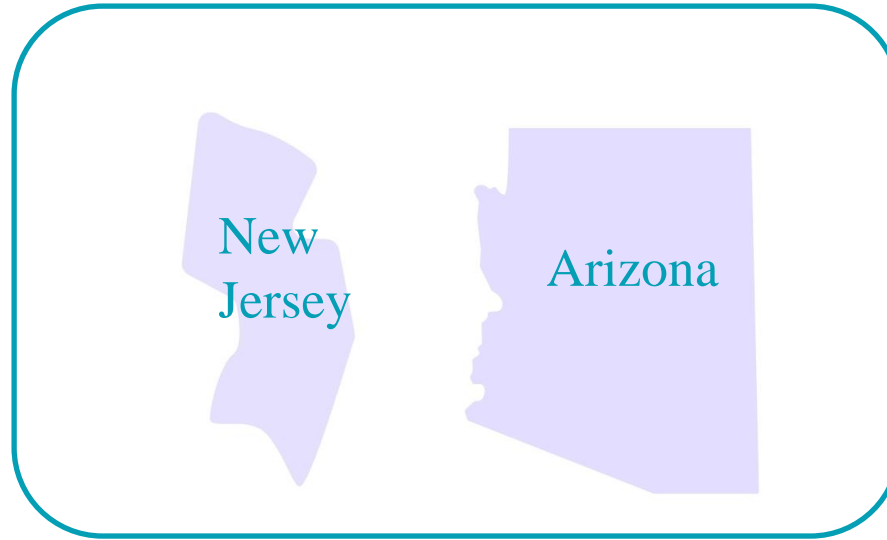
Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From a Multisite Case Control Study

Jacquelyn C. Campbell, PhD, RN, Daniel Webster, ScD, MPH, Jane Koziol-McLain, PhD, RN, Carolyn Block, PhD, Doris Campbell, PhD, RN, Mary Ann Curry, PhD, RN, Faye Gary, PhD, RN, Nancy Glass, PhD, MPH, RN, Judith McFarlane, PhD, RN, Carolyn Sachs, MD, MPH, Phyllis Sharps, PhD, RN, Yvonne Ulrich, PhD, RN, Susan A. Wilt, DrPH, Jennifer Manganello, PhD, MPH, Xiao Xu, PhD, RN, Janet Schollenberger, MHS, Victoria Frye, MPH, and Kathryn Laughon, MPH



pair studies

Preventing and Assessing Intimate Partner Homicide Risk
Arizona | Maryland | Missouri | New Jersey | Oregon | Texas

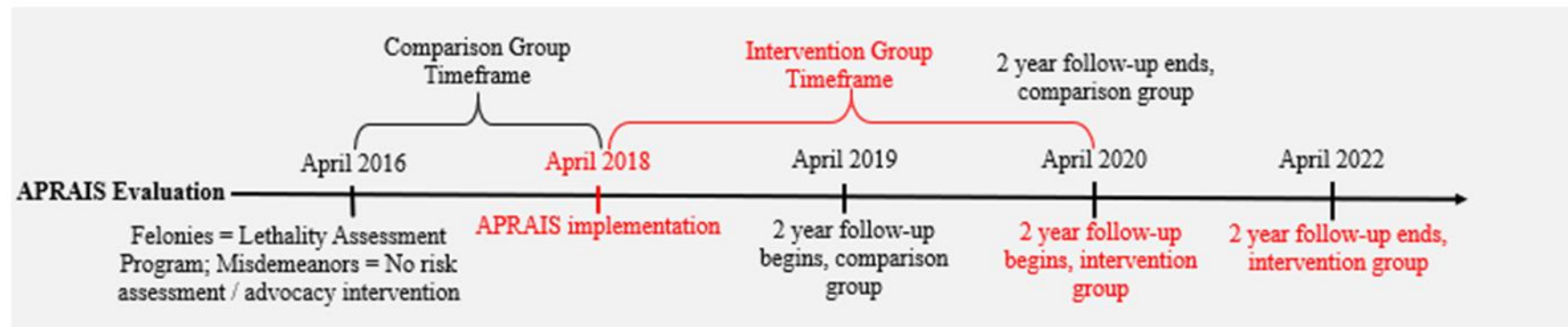


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APRAIS Quasi-Experimental Evaluation

- Natural experiment, historical comparison
- Examine the effectiveness of the APRAIS model on the following:
 - Offender Recidivism
 - Offender Accountability
 - Survivor Help-Seeking
 - Implementation Fidelity
- Pima County Attorney's Office Data
 - Intervention Group: 7,789 unduplicated cases
 - Comparison Group: 2,910 cases (data continues to be identified)

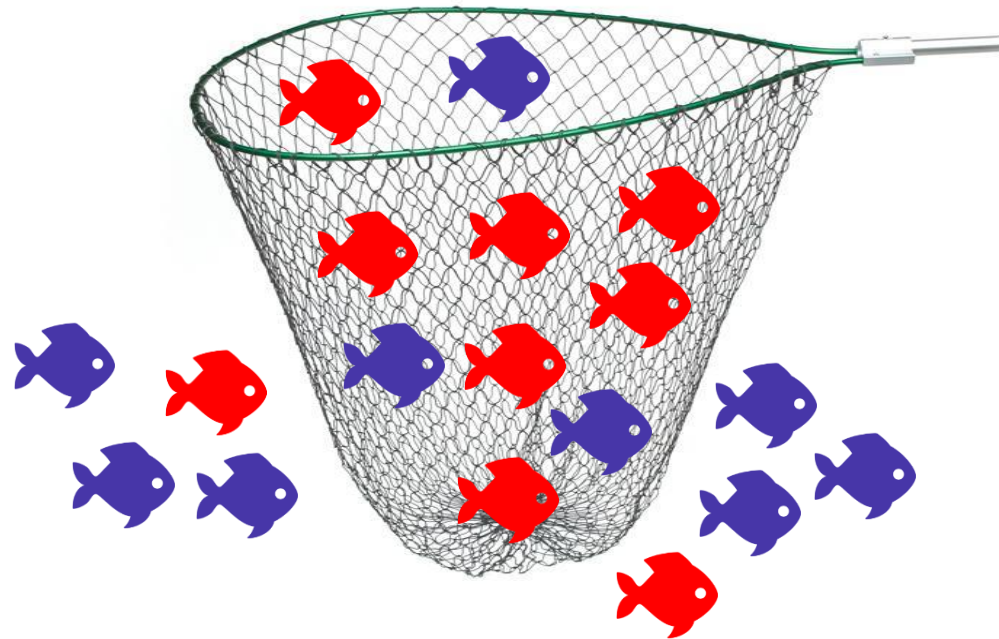


Intimate partner violence risk assessments

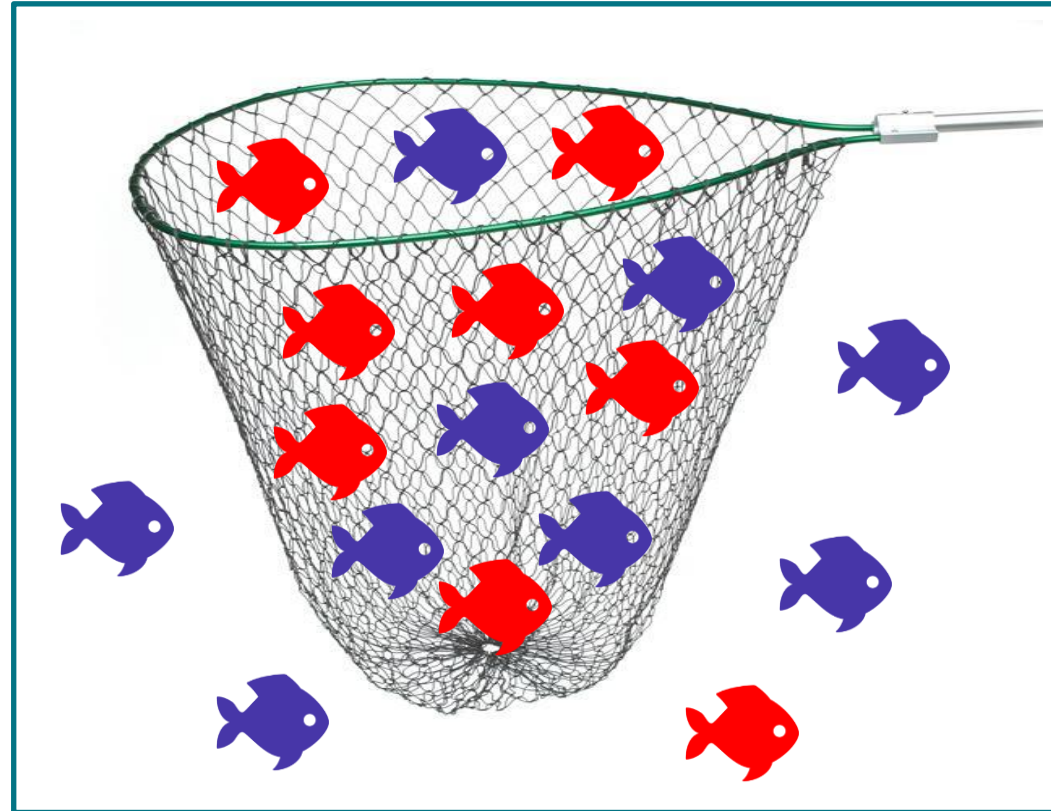
Instrument	Risk assessed	Intended sector	Information sources	Area under the curve (AUC)
DA, DA-R, & DA-I	Lethality & re-assault	Health & social Services	Survivor	DA: 0.92
DA-LE & Lethality Screen	Re-assault	LEA & advocates	Survivor	DA-LE: 0.75
DA-5	Re-assault	LEA, health & social Services	Survivor	0.79
SARA & B-SAFER	Recidivism	LEA & Social Services	Survivor, offender & offender case file	SARA: 0.63
ODARA & DVRAG	Recidivism	LEA	Offender case file	ODARA: 0.67
DVSI & DVSI-R	Recidivism	LEA	Offender case file	DVSI-R: .58
DV-MOSAIC	Re-assault	LEA	Survivor	0.59
IPPI-RAT	Re-assault	Military services	Survivor	0.78
Survivor's assessment	Re-assault	--	Survivor	0.62

Predictive validity means how accurately an instrument predicts the outcome.

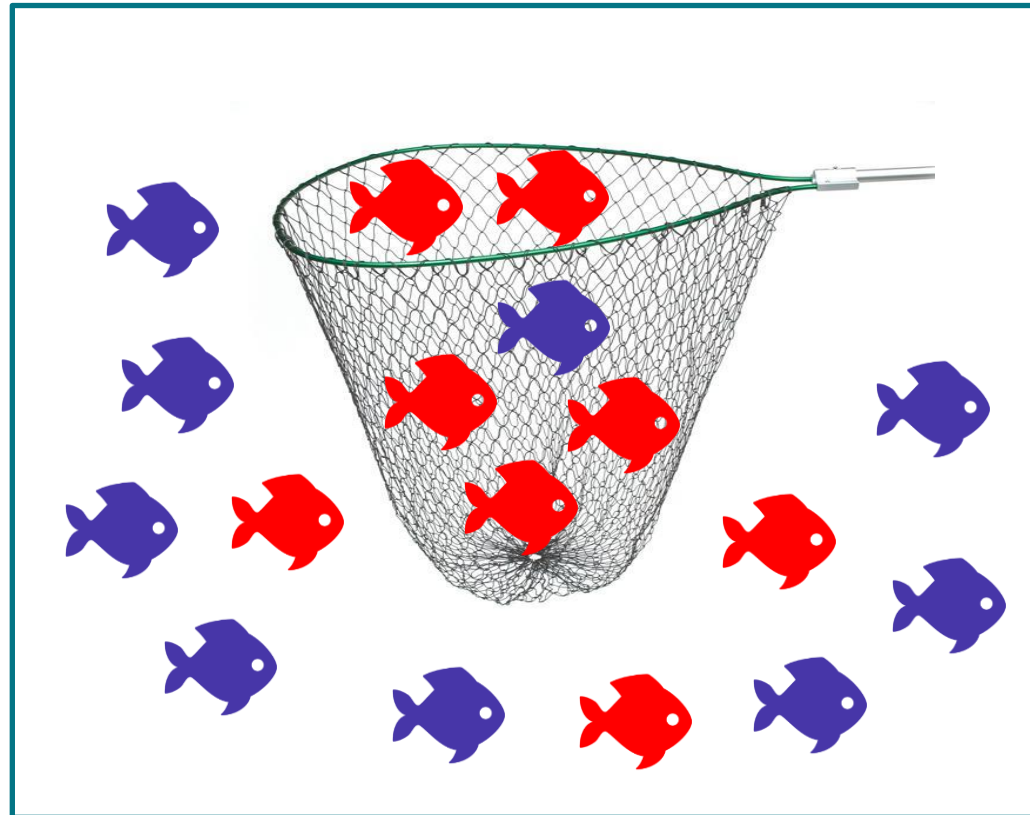
Or, in this example,
how well you catch
red fish.



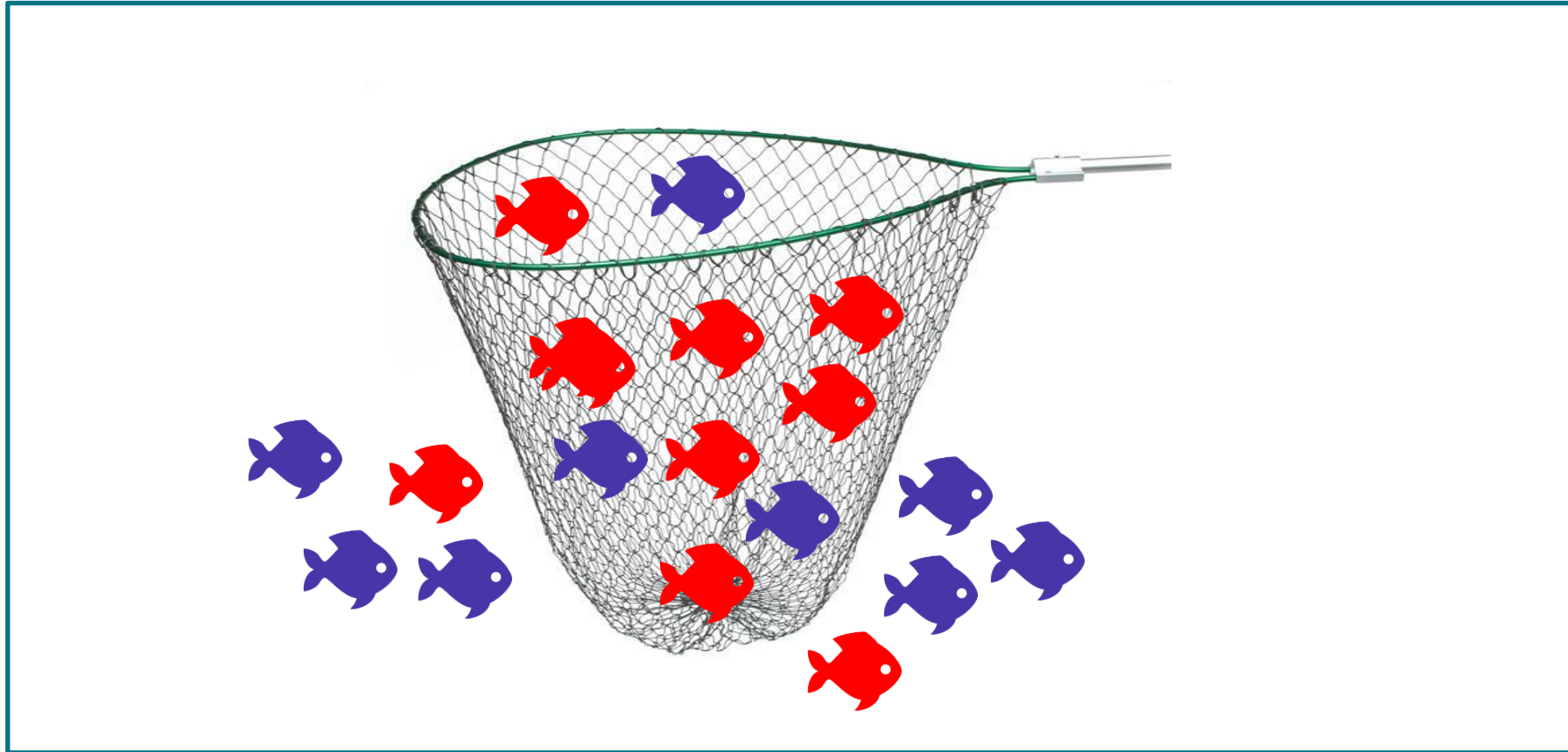
Predictive validity: High Sensitivity



Predictive validity: High Specificity



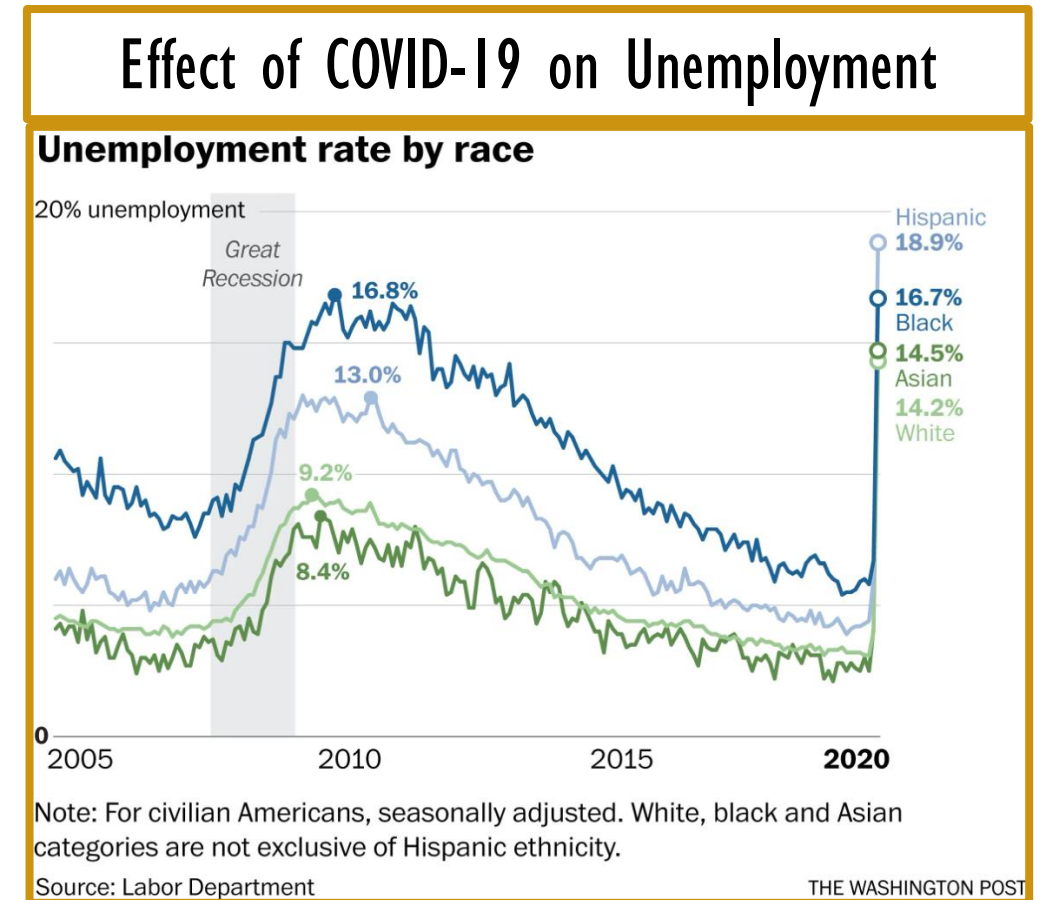
Aim: To balance sensitivity and specificity while minimizing false predictions.



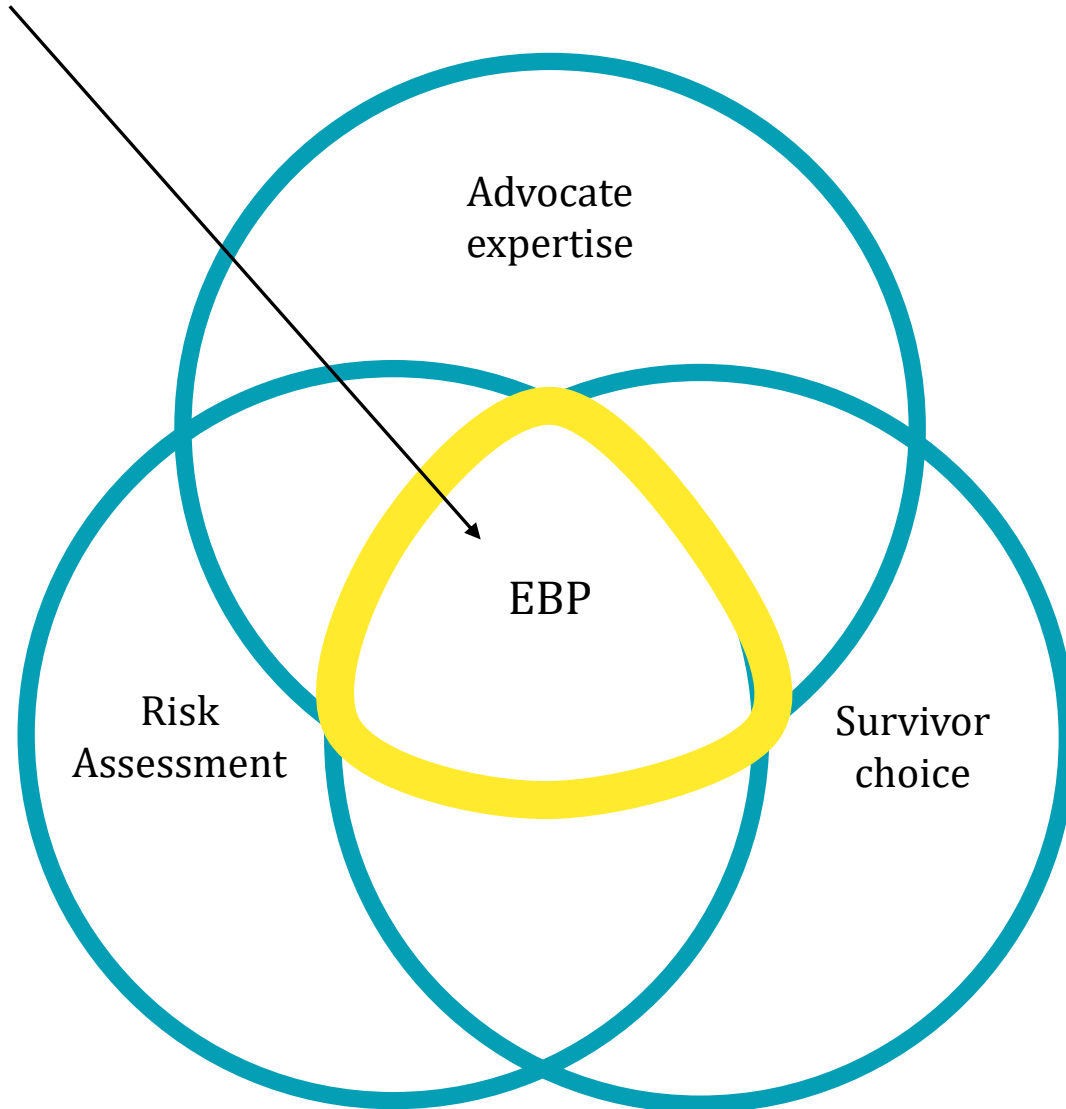
Bias in Risk Assessment

Structural inequalities mean that some risk factors occur more frequently for oppressed groups, inflating their risk.

- Incarceration history:
 - 5 Black/African American people : 1 white person
 - 1.4 Hispanic/Latinx people:1 white person
- Unemployment rates among people over 16, 2018:
 - white people: 4.2%
 - Black/African American people: 8.7%
 - Indigenous American/Alaskan Native people: 8.8%
 - Hispanic/Latinx people: 5.7%



Risk informed intervention



Risk-Informed Intervention: Using Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment within an Evidence-Based Practice Framework

Jill Theresa Messing

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive problem in the United States. IPV is often repetitive and may escalate; in a small number of cases, IPV leads to homicide. This article presents an evidence-based practice (EBP) model for risk-informed social work intervention with survivors and perpetrators of IPV. The EBP model combines the best available research evidence, practitioner expertise, and client self-determination to guide the most appropriate intervention. IPV risk assessment instruments provide the best available evidence of future reassault, severe reassault, or homicide. Practitioners who implement IPV risk assessment can use their expertise to adjust risk scores and to suggest risk mitigation strategies for their clients. Examples of risk-informed social work practice include the safe removal of firearms, safety planning around separation, and mitigating the negative consequences of strangulation and sexual violence. Clients ultimately use their self-determination to decide which risk reduction strategies to implement. An EBP model can be used by social workers in all areas of practice to provide risk-informed social work interventions.

KEY WORDS: *domestic violence; evidence-based practice; intimate partner violence; risk assessment; safety planning*

Just over one-third of women in the United States are physically assaulted, raped, or stalked by an intimate partner in their lifetimes (Black et al., 2010). One-quarter of women report severe intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetimes and 28.8 percent of women report both that they have been victimized by an intimate partner and that this violence has affected their physical or mental health, made them afraid, or resulted in a

likelihood of reassault, severe reassault, or homicide. However, there are no social work practice models that provide guidance for social workers who wish to use IPV risk assessment in their practice. In this article, it is argued that IPV risk assessment should be used in the context of evidence-based social work practice. The evidence-based practice (EBP) model involves blending (a) the best available research evidence (in this case, IPV risk assessment), (b) practitioner expertise, and (c) client self-

Risk Informed Collaborative Interventions



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LETHALITY SCREEN FOR FIRST RESPONDERS



Officer:	Date:	Case #:
Victim:	Offender:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if victim did not answer any of the questions.		
▶ A "Yes" response to any of Questions #1-3 automatically triggers the protocol referral.		
1. Has he/she ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
2. Has he/she threatened to kill you or your children?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
3. Do you think he/she might try to kill you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
▶ Negative responses to Questions #1-3, but positive responses to at least four of Questions #4-11, trigger the protocol referral.		
4. Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
5. Has he/she ever tried to choke you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
6. Is he/she violently or constantly jealous or does he/she control most of your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
7. Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
8. Is he/she unemployed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
9. Has he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
10. Do you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
11. Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
▶ An officer may trigger the protocol referral, if not already triggered above, as a result of the victim's response to the below question, or whenever the officer believes the victim is in a potentially lethal situation.		
Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? (If "yes") What worries you?		
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in according to the protocol <input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in based on the belief of officer <input type="checkbox"/> Victim did not screen in		
If victim screened in: After advising her/him of a high danger assessment, <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No did the victim speak with the hotline counselor?		

Note: The questions above and the criteria for determining the level of risk a person faces is based on the best available research on factors associated with lethal violence by a current or former intimate partner. However, each situation may present unique factors that influence risk for lethal violence that are not captured by this screen. Although most victims who screen "positive" or "high danger" would not be expected to be killed, these victims face much higher risk than that of other victims of intimate partner violence.

The Oklahoma Lethality Assessment Study: A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of the Lethality Assessment Program

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The Longitudinal Impact of an Internet Safety Decision Aid for Abused Women

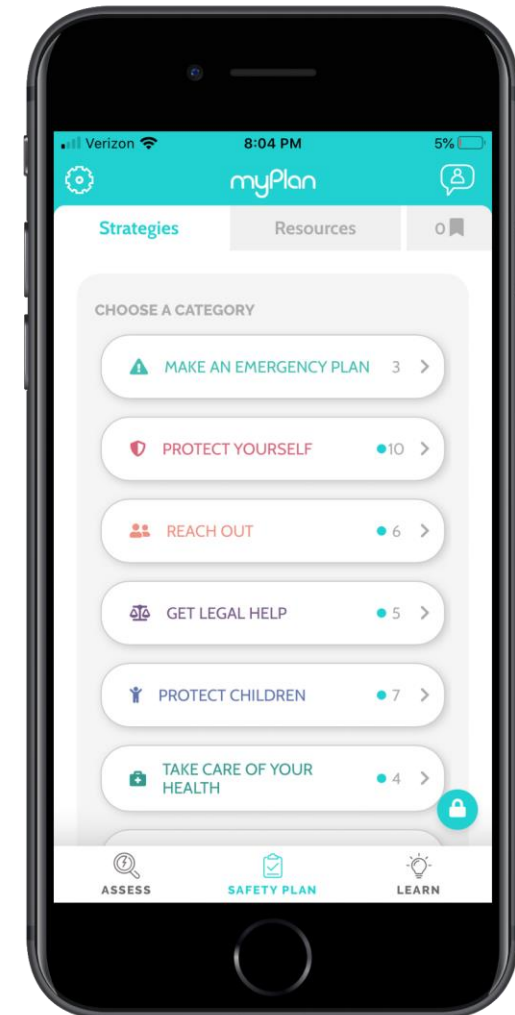
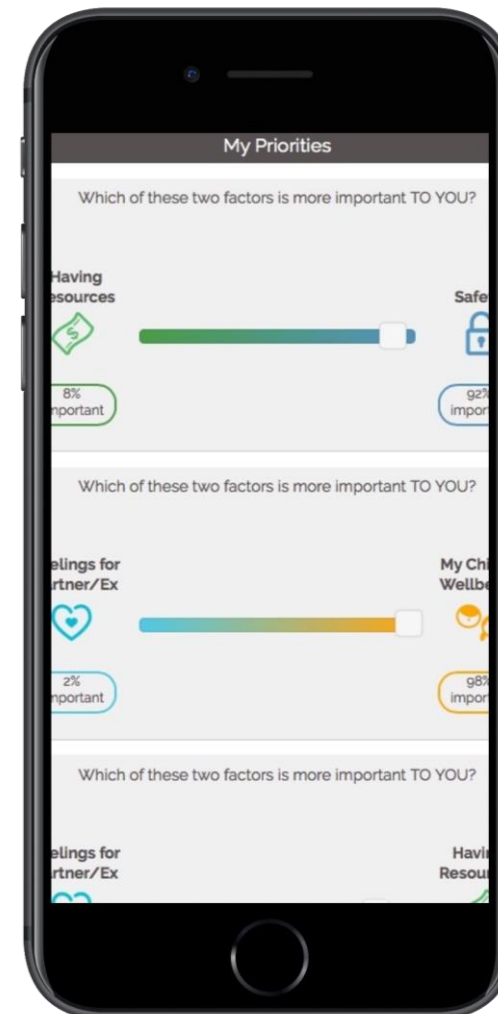
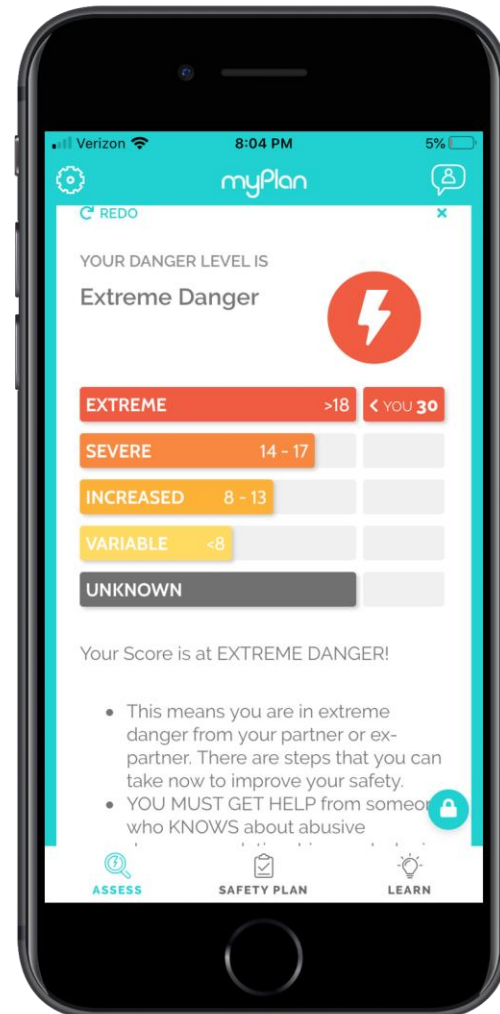
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Longitudinal Impact of the myPlan App on Health and Safety Among College Women Experiencing Partner Violence

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Connection

Communication

Action



Thank you!

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Justice Gerri Lynn Wong

Ontario Court of Justice



Questions

Review of questions posted in the Q & A



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