

Intimate Partner Femicide Timeline

Dr Jane Monckton Smith

Проблема: фемицид со стороны интимного партнера

- Во всем мире преобладающую долю и убийц и жертв убийств составляют мужчины (90% и 80% процентов соответственно)
- За исключением категории убийств, совершенных интимными партнерами, в которых 70% жертв - женщины (UNODC 2013).
- Фемицид признан во всем мире основной причиной преждевременной смертности среди женщин (Brennan 2016).
- Из 936 женщин, убитых в период с 2009 по 2015, 598 стали жертвами своих партнеров (Brennan 2016).
- Глобально число убийств снизилось, но число случаев фемицида возросло.
- Не единичные случаи (Brennan 2016)
- Предсказуемые случаи (Adams 2010)

Проблема: партнерский фемцид и домашнее насилие

- Значительная связь между домашним насилием и партнерским фемцидом.
- Контроль, насилие (даже незначительное) и расставание после совместного проживания повышают вероятность убийства на 900% (Stark, 2009)
 - В 90% случаев партнерского фемцида были зафиксированы признаки предшествующего ему домашнего насилия, принудительного контроля или преследования со стороны партнера (Monckton Smith et al 2017)

Что нам известно

- 1. Кластеры** маркеров риска полезнее, чем число таких маркеров.
- 2. Мотивация** полезнее, чем действия.
- 3. Поведенческие паттерны** полезнее, чем инциденты.

Обзоры бытовых убийств и хронология

- Chaired a number of DHRs
- Обнаруживают важность хронологии
- Обнаруживают логическую последовательность, повторяющуюся из раза в раз.
- Исследования убийств стабильно фиксируют хронологическую последовательность событий

Хронологическая последовательность

Более поздним стадиям
последовательности событий
предшествуют более ранние

(Stanton 2006)

Фокус исследования

Расширять и углублять наши знания о
возрастании риска для предотвращения
убийств на почве домашнего/семейного
насилия

- 575 случаев убийств женщины
- 372 случаев партнерского фемцида
- 20 случаев, изученных в подробностях

- Анализ выявил еще 5 стадий процесса, ведущего к убийству
- Имеющих прямое отношение к дискурсу принудительного контроля

8 стадий

1. История до отношений: криминальное прошлое, иски и заявления в полицию
2. Ранняя стадия отношений: необычно быстрое сближение
3. Поведение в отношениях: маркеры риска
4. Потенциальные триггеры убийства: расставание, проблемы с финансами или здоровьем, угрозы или слухи
5. Эскалация – частотность, серьезность, преследование, упорство
6. Перемена в образе мыслей
7. Планирование – покупка оружия, рытье могилы, манипуляции со встречами, письмами и документами
8. Убийство - или самоубийство, признание, факт пропажи человека, отрицание, несчастный случай, множественные жертвы.

: h h l g h r g b c

- The person has a history of stalking or domestic abuse (with or without an arrest record)
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: L h g u i b a g d b

- **b e g**: History of stalking previous girlfriends
- **Peche**: History of coercive control

Stage 2: Early Relationship: warning signs

- Early cohabitation
- Early pregnancy
- Early declarations of love using possessive language (you're mine, together forever etc)
- Pushes for early commitment
- Possessive at early stage
- Jealous at early stage
- Resist attempts to slow down or end the relationship
- Dhillon: had not even met Alice before he was pushing her to commitment and to describing him as her boyfriend
- Peche: became obsessive very quickly. Early declarations of love and seeking commitment from Clare

Stage 3:R/ship: warning signs

- Coercive control
- Stalking
- Violence (even low level pushing and shoving)
- Sexual aggression
- Possessiveness
- Jealousy
- Threats to suicide or kill
- Isolation of victim from family and friends
- Enforces routines on victim or family
- Threats to pets or children
- Quick temper and thin skin
- Drug or alcohol problems (not causal but can exacerbate)
- Depression (not causal but can exacerbate)
- **Dhillon: controlling of Alice's time and friendships**
- **Very possessive – everywhere together**
- **Jealous – did not like her talking to other men**
- **Isolated from her friends very quickly**
- **Suicide threats**
- **Peche: Similar to Alice**

Stage 4: trigger warning signs

- Separation
- Threat of separation
- Imagines a separation (constant accusations of an affair for example)
- Bankruptcy or financial ruin
- Physical health deteriorates in offender or victim
- Mental health deteriorates in offender or victim
- Redundancy, retirement
- Event which prompts retaliation or revenge on victim
- Dhillon: Separation – Alice ended the relationship and he would not accept that.
- Texting Alice's parents with reasons why they should not split
- Begging, threats
- Stalking
- Peche: separation, threats, stalking, escalation, breaches,

Stage 5: escalation warning signs

- Concerning behaviours become more frequent
- Concerning behaviours become more serious or severe
- Stalking (even low level)
- Threats to kill or suicide
- May use language like 'I won't let you leave', 'I cant live without you', 'if I can't have you no-one can'
- **Dhillon: Escalated stalking :**
- **Hacked facebook account**
- **Tracking software on Alice's phone**
- **Hanging around outside her home**
- **Leaving gifts and messages**
- **Peche: following, texting, threats, violence, if I can't have you...**

Stage 6: change in thinking - warning signs

- Last attempts at reconciliation (take a holiday, begging, crying, temper, force and violence, threats)
- Stalking
- Victim does not respond to threats, or cannot respond
- There is a new relationship for victim
- Financial or reputation ruin is imminent or irreversible
- Mental or Physical health deterioration is irreversible
- Status irretrievably diminished
- **Dhillon: Alice would not go back to him**
- **Another man on the scene**
- **Ignoring Police warnings**
- **Peche: Clare would not go back, ignoring police warnings**

Stage 7: planning warning signs

- Stalking
- Change in usual behaviour
- Possible withdrawal
- Increased menace
- May tell people of plans, or may continue to make threats
- Internet searches
- Gathering of weapons or other tools to incapacitate the victim, or dispose of them
- Suicide threats
- Isolate children
- (Where revenge is a motivator may be more rigid in plans)
- **Dhillon: Taking photos of the back of the house**
- **Watching the house and movements of the occupants**
- **Pech: travelled to purchase a gun and to train to use it**

Stage 8: homicide characteristics

- Clear homicide with confession
- Homicide with suicide of offender
- Homicide made to look like suicide
- Homicide made to look like 'mercy killing'
- Homicide made to look like accident
- Homicide made to look like misadventure or natural causes
- Stage missing person
- Children targeted for homicide
- Children collateral damage
- Children witness homicide
- Victim blaming – claiming self defence or provocation
- **Dhillon: broke in to Alice home, denied involvement**
- **Peche: shot Clare at her place of work then shot himself.**

Observations

- Travel through the stages is not inevitable (we saw interventions at stage 7)
- Where the early stages 1-2 are positively identified there is much higher likelihood that attempts at separation later on in the relationship will be met with resistance.
- Where there is progression through stages 3-5 there is much higher likelihood that separation may be very difficult, impossible, or even dangerous. (Challenging disputes may produce fatal violence where violence is an issue).
- Where there is progression to stages 5-7 there is much higher likelihood that there may be an attempt on the victim's life

Level up campaign

- To encourage ethical and accurate reporting of domestic homicide
- Myths can be dangerous to victims and our assessment of risk
- Victim blaming protects perpetrators
- Causes significant trauma to families and victim's children

Meeting with IPSO

- Campaign to be a priority next year
- Build an evidence base of dissatisfaction
- Public consultation on the editor's code
- Collecting research data to support the ethical standards