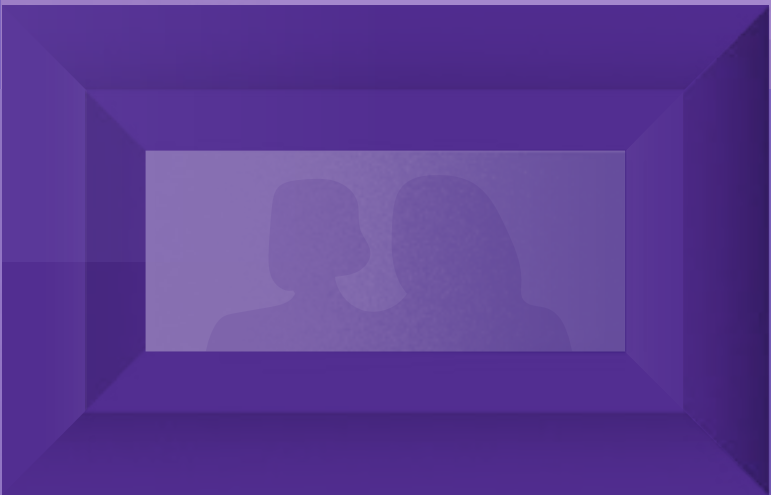


**FEMICIDE WATCH 2019
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND**

**A LEGACY OF
LOSS FOR WOMEN,
FAMILY AND
COMMUNITY**



WOMEN'S AID
Listening. Believing. Supporting.

Dedication

There is no greater violation of a woman's human rights than the right to life itself. As we publish this report, ahead of the UN Day Opposing Violence against Women 2019, we remember and reflect on those women killed by men. Women killed by current or ex boyfriends, partners or husbands, acquaintances, brothers, sons, neighbours and in some cases, strangers. Each woman murdered is an outrage. An absolute tragic loss of life resulting in utter heartache and trauma for her loved ones left behind. This report is dedicated to the women included in this report whose voices in court, police statements and newspaper reports are silenced as the perpetrators write the story of their deaths. Women's Aid stands in solidarity with families, friends and communities of women murdered and with women currently living with abuse.

We also dedicate this report to the families and the loved ones bereaved due to Femicide. Families who are enduring the unimaginable pain of loss and absence while left picking up the pieces. Families who have spoken up in court, on the streets and through the media in order to get justice for the murder of their sisters, daughters and mothers.

In particular, we dedicate our 2019 report to Anne Delcassian, whose sister Irene was murdered in her own home in Dundalk in April 2005. Anne died of cancer, aged 59, in August this year just weeks after a second man was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Irene. Anne was a constant campaigner who never gave up hope that the killers of her sister would be brought to justice. Her bravery, tenacity and perseverance is a powerful legacy for us all.

Note on data collected

This information has been compiled using newspaper and online news records. These records include Courts News Ireland, the Irish Times, the Irish Independent, Irish Examiner and other news sources such as the RTE news and Journal.ie websites and Sunday broadsheets. Women's Aid has taken every measure to ensure that the information is accurate according to media reports available to us. Where the information is reprinted or republished the printer/publisher is solely responsible for the information and for any inaccuracies contained within.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Domestic violence kills women. It kills children too and the types of abuse and behaviour that precedes intimate partner femicide mirrors what we hear from women each day on our 24hr National Freephone Helpline and in our one to one support services.¹ When women call Women's Aid and tell us they are afraid for their lives, we believe them. We know just how dangerous domestic abuse can be. This year, five women are known to have died violently in the Republic of Ireland. Four women were killed in their own homes. Since we started monitoring Femicide in Ireland 23 years ago, 230 women have had their lives stolen – an average of 10 women per year.

In 2018, 19,089 contacts were made with Women's Aid during which 16,994 disclosures of domestic violence against women and 3,728 disclosures of child abuse were made.²

Women and children are beaten, controlled and threatened by men in hundreds of thousands of homes across Ireland. The horrendous catalogue of abuse that women disclose to us is just the tip of the iceberg. However, it highlights the gravity of domestic violence and how life threatening that abuse can be. It also shows the impact on women's lives and their children's lives. Not only the physical injuries but also the fear and intimidation they experience before, during and in the wake of assaults. For every woman whose life is taken so cruelly there are thousands of women across Ireland who are living on a knife's edge of fear. In 2018, our Helpline support workers heard **898 disclosures where the man has told the woman he will kill her, the children, a family member or himself.**

We also noted 3,816 disclosures of physical abuse, including reports of men who had choked, smothered, beaten or threatened to beat their partners with a weapon. We heard 561 disclosures of stalking – online and in person - and 141 reports of assault during pregnancy.

LEAVING

Ending the relationship does not always end the abuse with 27% of women in contact with us in 2018 experiencing abuse from a former male intimate partner. This report shows that 14% of women were killed by someone with whom they had a previous intimate relationship. However, we suspect this figure is much higher as details of a woman's decision to leave an abusive situation or actual separation may not be reported as part of the court case. Separation is considered a risk factor for repeated and escalating domestic violence and for Femicide. A recent UK report found that 87% of separated women killed by their ex-partner or ex-spouse were killed within the first year that followed their separation and 55% were killed within a month.³

Similar findings in the most recent Domestic Violence Death Review Annual Report in New South Wales indicate that separation (actual or intended) was a factor in over half of all intimate partner homicides with domestic violence context.⁴

1 *Such as physical violence and threats, separation, forced sex, jealousy, abuse during pregnancy, stalking, controlling, and isolating behaviour. Taken from Preventing and Eradicating Femicide WAVE Thematic Paper, February 2017, http://files.wave-network.org/researchreports/Thematic_Paper_Femicide_15Febr2017.pdf, (accessed 3.11.19)*

2 *Children Let Down by the System, Women's Aid Impact Report 2018, April 2019, https://www.womensaid.ie/assets/files/pdf/womens_aid_impact_report_2018.pdf (accessed 3.11.19).*

3 *The Femicide Census: 2017 Findings. Annual Report on UK Femicides, 2017, <https://1q7dqy2unor827bjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Femicide-Census-of-2017.pdf>, (accessed 3.11.2019).*

4 *NSW Domestic Violence Death Review Team Annual Report 2015-2017, P. 149, NSW Government, p.149, https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lc/papers/DBAssets/tabledpaper/WebAttachments/72106/2015-2017_DVDR%20REPORT%20PDF.pdf, (accessed 3.11.2019).*

What is Femicide?

Femicide is broadly accepted to be the killing of women and girls by men.⁵ The Council of Europe uses the term Femicide to describe killings of women and girls because of their gender and as a result of inequality and discrimination – a root cause of all violence against women.

A 2019 Global Study on Homicide estimated that a total of 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. 50,000 (58%) were killed by intimate partners or other family members, of which 30,000 were killed by intimate partners. **This means that 82 women across the world are killed by an intimate partner every day.**⁶

In a context where globally general homicide rates are decreasing, the intimate partner/family-related homicide rates have remained stable.

The global rate of female total homicide in 2017 was estimated to be 2.3 per 100,000 female population, the global female intimate partner/family-related homicide rate was 1.3, while the female intimate partner homicide rate was estimated at 0.8 per 100,000 female population.⁷

These rates show significant regional and country variations. These variations show that, in general, countries with relatively low female homicide rates tend to have a relatively larger share of female intimate partner/family-related homicides, whereas in countries with relatively high female total homicide rates, the share of female intimate partner/family-related homicides is relatively smaller.

In Europe the female intimate partner homicide rate is 0.6 and the intimate partner / other family member rate is 0.7 per 100,000 population.

Intimate Partner Homicide – An issue of Gender

According to the UNODC study (2019), while men are much more likely to be victims of homicide generally, women are much more likely to be victims of family and intimate partner homicides.

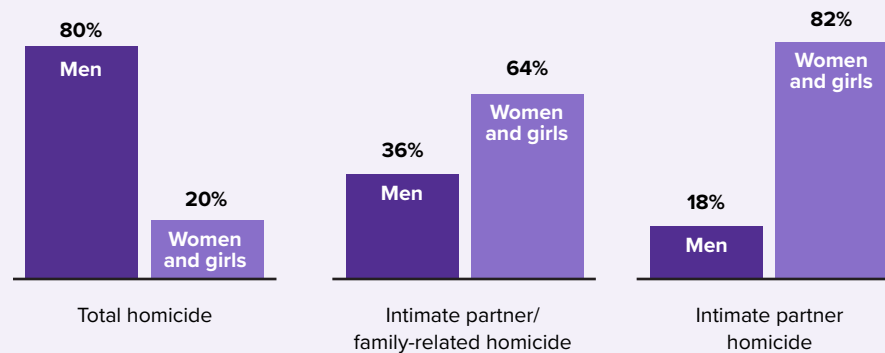
Out of the total number of victims of intimate partner homicide in 2017, roughly 82% were female victims while 18% were male victims. These percentages have remained quite stable since 2012.

5 *Femicide is generally defined as the murder of women because they are women, though some definitions include any murders of women or girls. Some definitions also include cases where women are the perpetrators but most refine it to cases where the perpetrator is male. The Women's Aid Femicide Watch 1996 – 2019 includes all females killed in Ireland, aged 13 plus killed by a male perpetrator and cases yet to be resolved.*

6 *Booklet 5 - Gender Related Killings of Women and Girls, A Global Study on Homicide, UNODC, July 2019, available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet_5.pdf, (accessed 4.11.2019).*

7 *Ibid.*

Although women and girls account for a smaller share of total homicides than men, they bear by far the greatest burden of intimate partner/family-related homicide, and intimate partner homicide.



Source: Booklet 5 - Gender Related Killings of Women and Girls, A Global Study on Homicide, UNODC, July 2019.

The report also found that:

“Intimate partner violence in general victimizes women above all, and the same can be said about homicides perpetrated by intimate partners. (...), in homicide cases where an intimate partner was implicated, 82% of the victims were women, while 18% were men. Intimate partner violence against women and girls is rooted in widely accepted gender norms about men’s authority within society in general and the family in particular, and in men’s use of violence to exert control over women. Research shows that men and boys who adhere to rigid views of gender roles and masculinity—for example, the belief that men need more sex than women or that men should dominate women, including sexually—are more likely to use violence against a partner, among other negative outcomes. While available studies and their findings vary across different settings, some researchers have identified ideas of male privilege and control among the main factors likely to lead to the perpetration of violence against women.”

A review of Femicide by the World Health Organisation (WHO), found that an intimate partner commits more than 35% of murders of women worldwide. In comparison, the same study estimates that an intimate partner commits about 5% of all murders of men. The same report also showed that women killing their male intimate partners was often an act of self-defence following ongoing violence and intimidation.⁸

8 Femicide, World Health Organisation (2012), available at https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf?sequence=1, (accessed 14.11.19).

“The gendered patterns of retaliatory filicides are similar to those found in intimate partner homicide: they are predominantly perpetrated by men seeking to hurt their intimate partners. Both these types of killings occur when the female partner attempts to leave the relationship.”⁹

In Ireland, Women’s Aid note that 14 children were killed alongside their mothers in intimate partner femicide cases with a further 131 children being left without their mothers. Many women killed by their intimate partner have children, who then have to cope with the death of their mother at the hands of their father (or stepfather).

The Australian study *Just to Say Goodbye* (2013) which examined filicide in the context of separation, found that children are at particular risk at time of separation, especially in relation to ‘retaliatory filicide’ where children are killed by abusive fathers as an act of revenge against the mother after separation.¹⁰ In these cases, there was violence and controlling behaviour towards the mother before and after separation, anger at her leaving and a desire for revenge.

The same study notes that in most of the cases the parent who killed the children had previous contact with services and concludes that risk to the safety of a parent should be linked to risk to the safety of the children (even when there was no previous child abuse). Risk assessment of the mother therefore needs to include risk to children, especially in the context of separation. Similarly, a Review of findings from Domestic Homicide Reviews looking at children killed in the context of domestic violence found that child risk assessment in families where there is domestic violence is under developed and under used, and that often harm and risks to children from domestic violence are overlooked.¹¹ In the absence of more research, the Review suggests that if a mother is considered at risk of domestic violence, the children should also be considered at risk and therefore should be included in risk assessment and safety planning.¹²

Women’s Aid agrees and given the heightened risk at separation, child risk assessment is particularly important when a woman leaves or obtains a barring order and when she is negotiating the family law system regarding child related matters such as custody and access. We also see all agencies in contact with children - schools, health agencies and social services - as having an important role. Professionals in these settings need to be aware of domestic violence and trained on how to identify and respond to abuse.

9 *Just to Say Goodbye: Parents Who Kill Their Children in the Context of Separation, Discussion Paper, January 2013, Domestic Violence Resource Centre of Victoria. [https://www.dvrcv.org.au/sites/default/files/%E2%80%98Just%20Say%20Goodbye%E2%80%99%20\(January%202013%20online%20edition\).pdf](https://www.dvrcv.org.au/sites/default/files/%E2%80%98Just%20Say%20Goodbye%E2%80%99%20(January%202013%20online%20edition).pdf), accessed 4.11.19.*

10 *Op cit, Just to Say Goodbye: Parents Who Kill Their Children in the Context of Separation.*

11 *Children Killed in the Context of Domestic Violence: International Perspectives from Death Review Committees’, Jaffe, Peter (et al.), in Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews, An International Perspective, (ed. Dawson, Myrna), Palgrave, 2017.*

12 *Ibid.*

THE CASE FOR DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS (DHRs)

“You are the voice of the dead person and you have a huge responsibility to ensure their story is recorded correctly....After having read certain reports, I imagined my sister shouting ‘No, no, that’s not how it was. You need to get this right.’ Accuracy and truth are incredibly important.”¹³

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) or similar tribunals have been established in the UK, New Zealand and in many jurisdictions in Canada, Australia and the United States. They aim to learn from domestic homicides in order to improve systemic and service responses and better understand the dynamics of domestic violence. The final goal of DHRs is to reduce further domestic killings and domestic violence more generally. They operate with different structures, remits, definitions and powers to make and monitor recommendations.

Typically, DHRs carry out the following:

- Review individual cases of domestic homicide;
- Examine the context in which the deaths occurred and any risk factors;
- Identify patterns in domestic violence related deaths;
- Examine current systemic responses to domestic violence including gaps and how to address them;
- Formulate recommendations to improve responses to domestic violence and
- Collect and maintain a database on domestic homicide and carry out research functions.

A number of assessment tools for detecting risk of lethality and escalating violence for domestic violence have been developed and are now in use in many jurisdictions. A DHR can for example shed light on type of violence experienced prior to abuse, criminal offending by the abuser towards victim and/or previous partners, protection orders and any breaches, substance abuse and so on.¹⁴ Some DHRs, for example, in Ontario include the death of children in the DHR scope if the child has been killed in retaliatory filicide or as ‘corollary damage’. Some DHRs include children who survived but were impacted by the killing of their mother by witnessing it and/or losing her. Some also include deaths by suicide in the context of domestic violence. Very importantly, DHR teams are a multi-disciplinary team, generally convened by a government agency.

However, the participation of both specialist domestic violence support services and of family of the victim is considered valuable and necessary.

It is vital that DHRs examine different agencies that may have had contact with the perpetrator and victim and their possible children including GPs, hospitals, children and adult social services, Gardai, education, probation, and voluntary agencies. Other critical informal networks can be involved including family, friends, employers, faith leaders and community groups.¹⁵

DHRs have played an important part in identifying risk factors for domestic violence homicide.

¹³ Frank Mullane, director of AAFDA.org speaking on raising the status of victims at the Women’s Aid UN Day Seminar 24th November 2017, Dublin and quoted in *Domestic Abuse, Homicide and Gender: Strategies for Policy and Practice, 2014*.

¹⁴ For example, see Chapter 5 of the *NSW Domestic Violence Death Review Team Annual Report 2015-2017*.

¹⁵ For more information see *Women’s Aid Submission to the Study on Familicide and Domestic Homicide* available at <https://www.womensaid.ie/about/policy/publications/submissionfamilicideanddomestichomicide/>, (accessed 4.11.19).

These risks include:

- History of violence;
- Prior physical violence and threats;
- Separation from an abusive partner after cohabitation;
- A woman having a child by a previous partner living in the home;
- Forced sex;
- Possession of firearms;
- Jealousy of an abusive partner;
- Abuse during pregnancy;
- Stalking;
- Controlling behaviour and isolation;
- Precarious financial situation/unemployment;
- Substance abuse, drugs and/or alcohol.¹⁶

Recent research¹⁷ suggests that coercive control and stalking may indicate an higher risk of intimate partner homicide than previously thought. The loss (or perceived loss) of such control has been identified as the main motivation behind intimate partner femicides, which confirms separation as a key risk for women leaving an abuser. According to this research, control is key to both the abuser's behaviour during the relationship and the decision to kill when the relationship is ended by the woman. It is important this coercive control is properly taken into account in risk assessments and that it is prosecuted. Coercive control has been criminalised in Ireland by the Domestic Violence Act 2018, which entered into force on 1st January 2019. It is vital that supports for safely exiting controlling and abusive relationships are made available to women

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRELAND

In 2016, the Analysis Unit of An Garda Síochána announced it would conduct an analysis of domestic related homicides over the period 2007 to 2016 to identify any trends and patterns that may exist. However, this process has been dogged by controversy with two of the leading analysts appearing in front of the Joint Oireachtas on Justice and Equality and raising a number serious concerns with the process and resources.

In May 2019, the Minister Charlie Flanagan, T.D., established an expert Study on Familicide and Domestic Homicide Reviews to look at best practice in supporting families bereaved by familicide and to identify International Best Practice in Domestic Homicide Reviews.¹⁸ The Study is carrying out a public consultation and should report to government within 12 months. Women's Aid has made a detailed submission and made recommendations covering meeting the support needs of family members and identifying international best practice in domestic homicide reviews.¹⁹

¹⁶ *Op cit, WAVE Thematic Paper on Femicide.*

¹⁷ *Intimate Partner Femicide: Using Foucauldian Analysis to Track an Eight Stage Progression to Homicide, Jane Monckton Smith, Violence against Women, August 2019, available at <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1077801219863876>.*

¹⁸ <http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/PR19000134>

¹⁹ *The Women's Aid Full Submission is available at https://www.womensaid.ie/assets/files/pdf/womens_aid_submission_to_the_study_on_familicide_and_domestic_homicide.pdf*

FUTURE OF FEMICIDE WATCH

As it stands, we know a current or former male intimate partner kills one in every two women murdered in Ireland. This cannot remain an accepted 'fact of life' for women. Internationally and in Ireland, the links between femicide and domestic violence are well established and it is clear that a strategy to reduce femicide should address domestic violence and other forms of violence against women. When Women's Aid began our Femicide Watch in 1996, we knew we needed to record these killings to illustrate the danger posed to women and to build a better understanding to increase protection for women and children. Today, Women's Aid will continue the difficult and sensitive work of trying to break the pattern of male violence against women in the hope to prevent further loss of life.



Sarah Benson
CEO
November 2019

- **5 women** have died violently in 2019.²⁰
- **230 women** have died violently between 1996-2019. 180 cases (79%) have been resolved.²¹ 10 cases (4%) are awaiting trial and 40 cases (17%) remain unresolved.
- **16 children** have died alongside their mothers.
- 141 women have died in their **own homes** (61%), meaning that women are more likely to be killed in their own homes than any other location.
- **1 in every 2 femicide victims is killed by a current or former male intimate partner**²² (56% of resolved cases.)
- Women of any age can be victims of Femicide. However, women **under the age of 35** make up 51% of cases in Ireland.
- The **most common method of killing was stabbing** with knives or other sharp objects (32%).
- **87% of women knew their killer.**
- In almost all murder-suicide cases (21 out of 22) the killer was the woman's partner.
- In the 20 cases where a woman was killed by a male relative. 16 were killed by their sons (80%).

²⁰ Recorded from 1st January 2019 to 11th November 2019.

²¹ Either through the criminal justice system, where there has been a case of murder suicide where the perpetrator died shortly after the incident or while awaiting trial and was believed to be the killer.

²² Current or former male intimate partner is defined as a man the victim was or had been in an intimate relationship with including a casual, hidden, dating, partnered or married relationship.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INDEPENDENT STUDY ON FAMILICIDE AND DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS

1. The Civil Liability (Amendment) (Prevention of Benefits from Homicide) Bill 2017 should be prioritised and passed without further delay.
2. That long term counselling for families affected by femicide is provided for free and for as long as needed, including specialised support for children orphaned by femicide. Quality support should be available throughout Ireland.
3. That training is provided for community networks and services on how to support families bereaved by domestic homicide
4. That the Study investigates the adequacy of financial supports for surviving children and their carers.
5. The Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) mechanism should have a statutory basis and a multi-agency composition of statutory and non-statutory (voluntary) agencies. It should always include specialist domestic violence services who are resourced to participate. Family of the victim (including children) needs to be integral to the DHR process. DHR should also involve friends, work colleagues, employers and other informal community networks of the victim and the perpetrator.
 - It should have adequate and dedicated resources budgeted for in a stated government department.
 - It should have powers to make and monitor recommendations to improve overall response to intimate partner violence.
 - It should provide and publish regular reports on findings and recommendations. A database of all published DHRs (anonymised) should be maintained centrally and should be accessible to the public to allow for maximum dissemination of learning from DHRs.
 - The DHR chair and report author need to be fully independent.
6. Data protection legislation needs to be reviewed to remove barriers to sharing data within the DHR process.
7. Children and family members of the victim should be offered advocacy and support from a specialist state funded NGO to facilitate their involvement in the DHR process.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEDIA REPORTING OF INTIMATE PARTNER FEMICIDE

For over 20 years, Women's Aid has been monitoring female homicide as reported in the public domain through media reports and archives. Through this experience and expertise, we believe that the following can improve media reporting on intimate partner femicide. Positive and responsible reporting on domestic abuse and homicide can improve the public's understanding, support those affected as they seek support and justice.

While we believe further and more in depth research on this and the wider reporting of violence against women is needed, Women's Aid recommends that:

1. That the Press Council in partnership with domestic violence experts and other stakeholders should agree guidelines on the reporting of domestic violence and femicide.
2. Efforts should be made to report on the woman's life and her loss not just the traumatic and graphic manner of her death. Women and their loved ones should be afforded dignity in the reporting of Femicide cases.
3. Women killed should not be presented and their lives valued only by their relationship with their killer or their families.
4. The victim's voice is often lost in the reporting of the incident and of any subsequent court case. The story reported is usually the story the perpetrator presents in defence.
5. The media should not be unduly sympathetic to the perpetrator nor report the story in any way which would seem to explain or present his actions as understandable or inevitable.
6. The media should be careful not to victim blame in cases of femicide. Stereotypes and myths about domestic violence should be avoided.
7. There exists a hierarchy of female homicide victims and the amount of media coverage given to certain cases is often based on socio-economic and ethnic background of the woman and the perpetrator, the age of the victim, the part of the country where the killing took place or where the details of the killing lend itself to salacious reporting. This must end.
8. The media should avoid the use of stock imagery that represents only physical violence when reporting on domestic homicides and domestic violence. This only strengthens the myth that abuse is physical and ignores the emotional, controlling, financial and sexual abuse women experiencing from their partners/exes.
9. As 1 in every 2 women murdered in Ireland are killed by a man with whom they had a current or former intimate relationship with, the 'once off' incident narrative must be challenged. Efforts should be made to name and report fatal domestic violence within the broader issue of violence against women in Irish society.
10. The media should understand that when reporting on a story involving the murder of women and in some cases their children they are approaching a family and a community in the midst of deep trauma. Media personnel must not add to or exacerbate that trauma in pursuit of the story. The privacy and dignity of families and communities should be respected at all times.
11. When reporting on intimate partner femicide or domestic violence stories in general, we recommend that the Women's Aid 24hr National Freephone Helpline and website www.womensaid.ie are listed as a source of support.
12. There is a tendency to report on murder-suicide cases solely as a mental health story with the appropriate suicide helplines offered. However, in 21 of the 22 murder-suicide cases where a woman has been murdered, the killer has been her partner or ex. The reporting of these cases will impact on women affected by domestic violence. The 24hr Women's Aid National Freephone Helpline should also be listed in reports on murder suicide cases.
13. Journalists should build their understanding of the wider national and international issue of violence against women and receive training on the dynamics and impact of such abuse from organisations such as Women's Aid..

1. FEMICIDE IN 2019

- 5 women have died violently in Ireland in 2019.
- 4 women were killed in their own home.
- Charges have been made in 5 cases. In each of those cases, men have been charged and were known to the victim.
- 13 children have had their mothers from them in violent circumstances in 2019.

1.1 WOMEN WHO HAVE DIED VIOLENTLY IN 2019

Jasmine McMonagle, aged 28, was found dead in her own home in Killygordon, Co. Donegal in the early hours of Friday 4th January 2019. Jasmine was a model and actress originally from Castlefinn and was mother to two young girls. It is believed that the two children were in the house when Jasmine was killed. It is reported that Jasmine called the Gardaí at 4.20am in a distressed state. When local Gardaí responded, they were confronted by a man wielding a knife who slashed at one of the Gardaí, cutting the Garda's uniform and forcing them to withdraw. A hostage situation was declared and a stand-off ensued until members of the Armed Response Unit entered the house two and a half hours later. They removed the children from the home and arrested a man. Jasmine was dead when they entered the house. At her funeral Jasmine was remembered as a loving woman who loved to give and to be different. Her brother recalled her *'cheeky smile which stretched for miles.'* Jasmine's partner, Richard Burke (27) was charged with murder.

Elzbieta Piotrowska, aged 57, was found dead in her home in Ardee, Co. Louth on 8th January 2019. Elzbieta, a mother of two adult children, had suffered brutal injuries believed to have been inflicted by an axe. Elzbieta was originally from Poland and her friends organised a GoFundMe appeal to help her family repatriate her body back home for burial. Her son, Tomasz Piotrowski (32) has been charged with murder.

Cathy Ward, aged 41, was found dead in her home in Clondalkin on 1st March 2019. She was stabbed to death. Cathy was the mother of three children. Cathy was described as a lovely woman who was very friendly. Her husband, Alan Ward, aged 51, was charged with murder.

Skaidrite Valdgeima, aged 34, was stabbed to death in a Dublin city centre apartment on Wednesday 28th June 2019. Skaidrite, known as Sky, was originally from Latvia, but lived with her husband in Blessington, Co Wicklow. She was a mother of three children. Skaidrite was described as the *'kindest and happiest person'*. Valerijis Leitons, aged 22, also a Latvian national, was arrested and detained in Kevin Street Garda station and was charged with her murder.

Valerie French Kilroy, aged 41, was found dead at her home in Kilbree Lower, Co. Mayo on 14th June 2019. Valerie was an occupational therapist and a mother to three very young sons and was described as loving and caring in nature in both her personal and professional life. At her funeral in her home place of West Cork, her brother David French recalled that his sister had a wonderful laugh and said she had a great sense of fun and enjoyment, like her father, who she adored. He added, *'Valerie could also be very serious, but only when necessary. Valerie was very practical and capable across a wide range of areas. She loved music, festivals, storytelling, art, crafts, nature, gardening and animals.'* Her husband, James Kilroy, aged 46, is charged with her murder. Valerie's mother, Valerie French (nee Pyburn) died five months later in November 2019 as a result of a stroke which her family believe was brought on by the enormous stress and uncertainty following the murder of her daughter. Mrs French had said to her family that "my life is ruined" after the loss of her daughter and in concern about the future of her three young grandchildren.

May

Giedre Raguckiate was 29 years old and from Lithuania and was last seen being carried into a house in Laytown, Co. Meath. She was unconscious and has been missing since 26th May 2018. In May 2019, Gardaí issued a renewed appeal for information relating to Giedre on the anniversary of her disappearance. It is believed by Gardaí that Giedre has died.

June

Anastasia Kriegel was aged 14 when she was murdered in Lucan, Co. Dublin. Known as Ana, she was living with her parents in Leixlip, Co. Kildare. Ana was beaten and sexually assaulted and her body was left in a disused building for three days. In June 2019, two 15-year-old boys, known as Boy A and Boy B, were found guilty of murdering Ana. Boy A was also convicted of aggravated sexual assault. At a sentencing hearing in November 2019, Ana's mother Geraldine, said the pain of living without her is *"unbearable"* and that her daughter was *"too good to be true"* and that she embraced life and was kind to everyone. In her victim impact statement, Mrs Kriegel told the court: *"There is an emptiness in our lives. Life without Ana is no longer a life and it is a misery we must endure for the rest of our lives."* Boy A was sentenced to life imprisonment and 12 years for aggravated sexual assault. Boy B was sentenced to 15 years.

July

Irene White (McBride) was 43 when she was murdered in her home in Dundalk in April 2005. In July 2019 Niall Power of Giles' Quay, Co. Louth was the second man convicted of her murder. Power was found guilty and sentenced to life. Anthony Lambe, who carried out the killing, was previously jailed for life in January 2018. Power was described in court as "the middle man" in arranging the murder of Ireland and told Gardaí he was repeatedly pressurised by another man who is not before the court to *"sort her out"*. Charges have not been made against this third man. Irene's daughter Jennifer said in court that *"Niall Power is not a stranger to our family but is in fact a person who was at one time a close family friend and would have not only been trusted but also welcomed into our home, not only by myself and my siblings but by our Mam. Because of this connection it brings a deeper level of pain and shock and hurt."* Jennifer also said that her mother was such a kind and gentle soul. A victim impact statement read by prosecuting counsel on behalf of Irene's sister, Anne Delcassian, addressed Niall Power directly saying his actions had impacted so many people. She said he had been *"hiding in plain sight"* having deprived Irene of a chance to watch her children grow up while he enjoyed his own family. She said it was difficult to understand why a family man would organise the murder of a mother. She said her beautiful sister had been cruelly murdered and her mother had died shortly afterwards. Anne was too ill to attend court as she has terminal cancer and may only have weeks to live. She said it was her dying wish that Power and all those responsible be brought to justice. Anne died in August 2019.

Saoirse Smyth was 27 years old and from Belfast when she disappeared in April 2017. In July 2019, Gardaí searched a property in Omeath, Co. Louth following the arrest of a 40 year old man in Newry, Co. Down. Detective Chief Inspector Geoff Boyce, who was present during the search said that the investigation into Saoirse's disappearance has progressed and while keeping an open mind he now believes that the potential exists for Saoirse to have sadly been murdered. Saoirse was seen in the Belfast area in April 2017. She had very distinctive red hair and has not had any contact with her family or friends during this period, including on significant dates such as her birthday and Christmas, and this is very unusual. Saoirse also hasn't responded to any of her family's pleas on social media. This, along with other information obtained during the police investigation, now leads police to believe that Saoirse may have been murdered. Saoirse's last movements in April 2017 can be traced to Omeath, where she was living at that time.

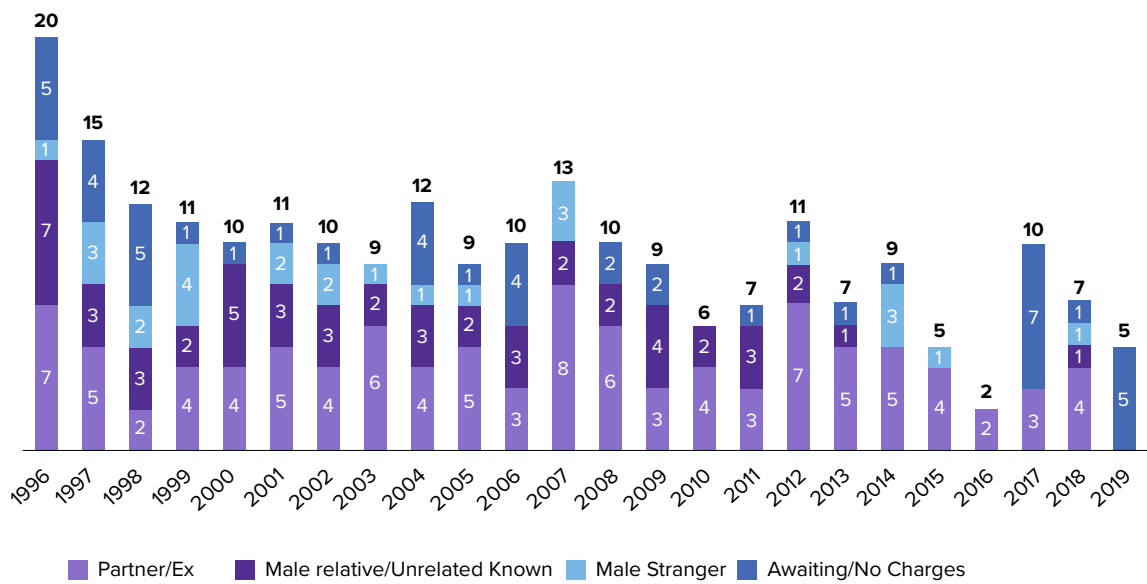
2. FEMICIDE 1996–2019

2.1 SUMMARY

Since Women's Aid records began, **230 women have died violently in the Republic of Ireland**²³.

- **141 women (61%)** were killed in their **own homes**.
- **180 cases (79%) have been resolved** including 158 cases through the criminal justice system and 22 cases of murder-suicide.
- 10 cases (4%) are awaiting trial. 40 cases (17%) remain unresolved.

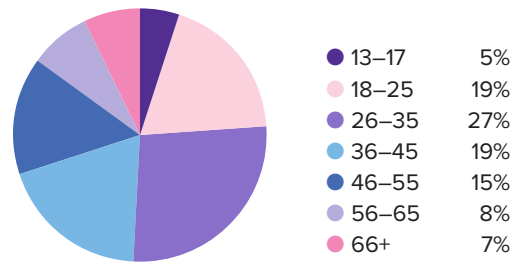
Chart 1: Women killed by year and by perpetrator.



2.2 AGE PROFILES OF WOMEN KILLED

Of the 230 women, ages have been recorded in 227 cases. This breaks down as follows.

Chart 2: Age profiles of women killed

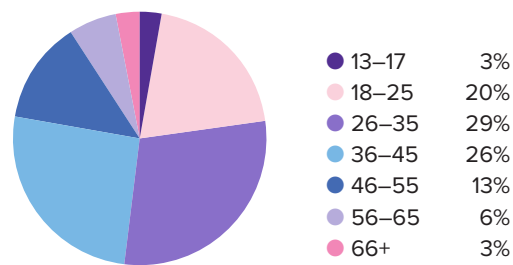


Age	No of Women
13-17	12
18-25	43
26-35	62
36-45	43
46-55	33
56-65	18
66+	16

2.3 AGE PROFILES OF PERPETRATORS

We have recorded the age of the perpetrator in the **180 resolved cases**. This breaks down as:

Chart 3: Age profiles of perpetrators



Age	No of Men
13-17	7*
18-25	36
26-35	52
36-45	47
46-55	24
56-65	10
66+	5

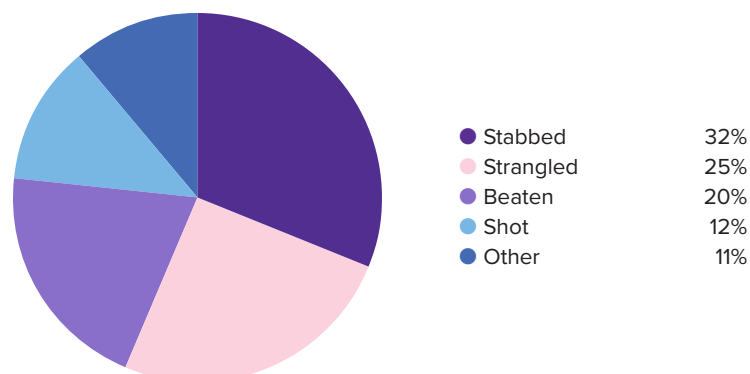
* 7 perpetrators known in 6 cases.

2.4 METHOD OF KILLING

75 women were stabbed, 57 women were strangled, 46 women were beaten, 27 women were shot and 25 women were killed by other means. We have noted the primary cause of death but many women suffered multiple forms of violence during the fatal assault.

In 125 cases (54%) weapons were used, primarily knives and other sharp objects.

Chart 4: Method of killing



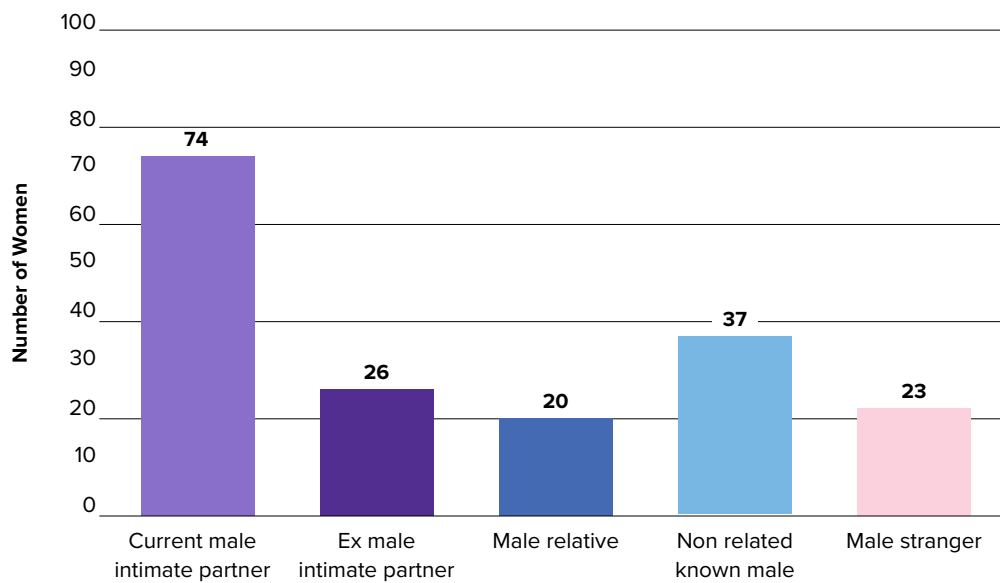
2.5 RELATIONSHIP CONTEXT

The relationship between the woman and the perpetrator is noted in the 180 resolved cases.

- 74 killers (42%) were current male intimate partners while 26 killers (14%) were former male intimate partners. **56% in total.**
- In a further 20 cases (11%), women were killed by a male relative and in 37 cases (21%) women were killed by a non-related known male.
- Thus, 157 women were killed by a man known to them (87%).
- 23 women (13%) were killed by a stranger.

Chart 5: Relationship context

Women are more likely to be killed by a current or former intimate partner (56% of cases).



20% of women were killed by non-related known male including a male friend/family friend, friend of a friend, or men who were neighbours or who lived locally.

In the 20 cases where a woman was killed by a male relative, 16 women were killed by their sons (80%). 3 women were killed by their brothers. 1 woman was killed by her grandson.

In the 23 cases where women were killed by a stranger, 16 women were killed during the process of another crime. 8 of these crimes were rape/sexual assault (50%).

2.6 LOCATION

County where women was killed	Number of women killed	Partner or ex-partner	Male relative/ Unknown Related Male	Male Stranger	Awaiting trial/ unsolved
Carlow	3	3	0	0	0
Cavan	6	2	2	0	2
Clare	7	5	1	0	1
Cork	20	10	5	3	2
Donegal	4	1	1	1	1
Dublin	70	32	10	7	21
Galway	12	3	4	4	1
Kerry	6	2	4	0	0
Kildare	9	3	2	1	3
Kilkenny	7	3	2	1	1
Laois	4	3	1	0	0
Limerick	11	4	5	1	1
Longford	1	0	0	1	0
Louth	11	5	1	0	5
Mayo	7	2	3	0	2
Meath	6	3	1	1	1
Monaghan	1	0	0	1	0
Offaly	2	0	1	0	1
Roscommon	5	3	2	0	0
Sligo	6	3	2	0	1
Tipperary	6	3	2	1	0
Waterford	11	4	3	0	4
Westmeath	4	2	2	0	0
Wexford	4	2	1	0	1
Wicklow	5	2	2	1	0
Not known	2	Na	Na	Na	2

The category 'partner/ex-partner' includes current and former boyfriends, partners, husbands and intimate acquaintances.

2.7 RATE OF FEMALE HOMICIDE PER 100,000²⁴

In 2019, Ireland had a female homicide rate of **0.2 per 100,000 of the female population.**

2.8 CHILDREN

There have been **8 cases where children were killed alongside their mothers. 7 of these cases were intimate partner femicides.**

In total, 16 children have been killed by the perpetrator who also killed their mother. This includes 9 boys and 7 girls. The children killed were aged between 5 months and 13 years old.

2.9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

An element of **sexual violence/rape** was reported in **23 cases.**

There are **22 cases** where in addition to the woman, **others have been either killed or injured** including children, friends, sisters, brothers, neighbours, mothers and husbands.

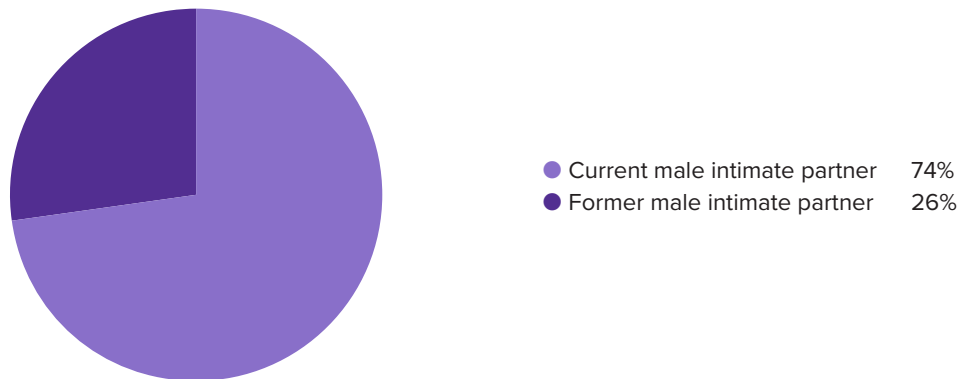
²⁴ Rate is worked out as number of female homicide victims (as at 10.11.2019) divided by the female population multiplied by 100,000. Population figures taken from Census 2016 (5 women/2,407,437 x 100,000).

3. INTIMATE PARTNER FEMICIDE 1996–2019

3.1 SUMMARY

Where the cases have been resolved either through the courts or in cases of murder-suicide, **100 women (56%) have been killed by a current or former male intimate partner**. 74 women were killed by a current male intimate partner and 26 women were killed by an ex male intimate partner.

Chart 6: Current and former male intimate partner

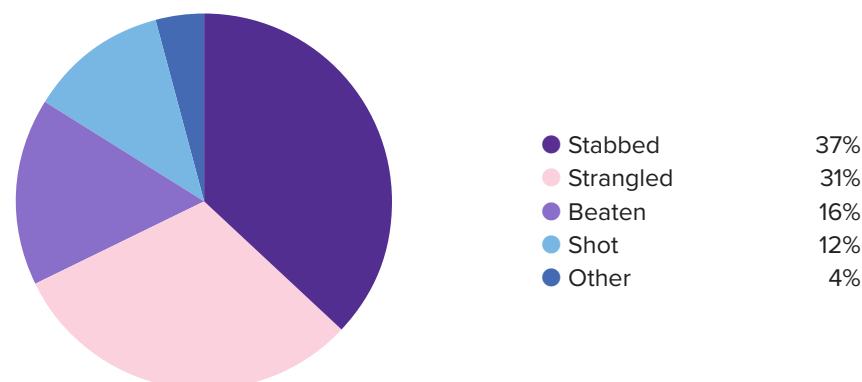


- **70% of women were killed in their own homes (70 women).**
- Previous known history of domestic violence was brought out in the court or newspaper reports in 35 cases (35%).
- In 16 cases, it was specifically reported that the victim was talking about or in the process of leaving the relationship.²⁵

3.2 METHOD OF KILLING

Where the killer was a current or former male intimate partner, the primary method of killing was noted as being:

Chart 7: Intimate Partner Femicide Method of killing



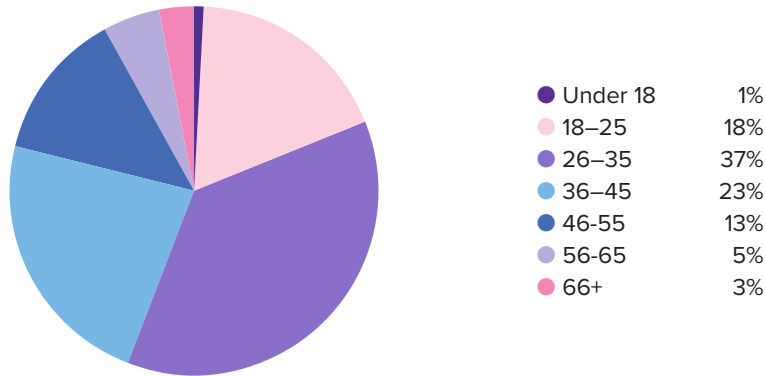
In 64 cases (64%) weapons were used, usually knives and other sharp objects.

²⁵ It is important to remember that the woman may never have disclosed her experience of domestic violence, especially emotional abuse and coercive control, when she was alive and often this facet of the relationship may often not make it into the public domain.

3.3 INTIMATE PARTNER FEMICIDE: AGE PROFILE OF WOMEN KILLED

Women of any age can be victims of intimate partner femicide, with women under the age of 35 making up 56% of cases in Ireland. 18 women (18%) killed by a current or former male intimate partner were aged between 18-25 years of age. 37% of women were aged 26-35.

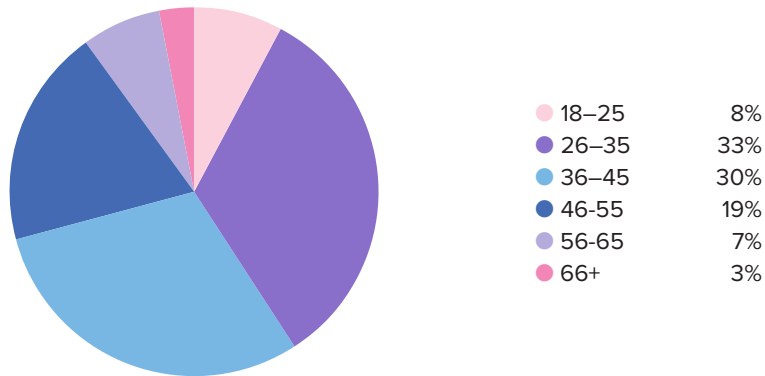
Chart 8: Intimate Partner Femicide; Age profile of women



3.4 INTIMATE PARTNER FEMICIDE: PERPETRATOR AGE PROFILE

33% of perpetrators of intimate partner femicide were aged between 26-35 years of age while 30% of killers were aged 36-45. 19% were aged 46-55 and 8% of men were aged 18-25. 10% were over the age of 56.

Chart 9: Intimate Partner Femicide; Age profile of perpetrator



3.5 IMPACT OF INTIMATE PARTNER FEMICIDES ON CHILDREN

In addition to the 98 women killed by an intimate partner a total of **14 children were killed alongside their mothers** by the perpetrator and **131 children were left without their mother** as a result of intimate partner femicide.

4. MURDER SUICIDE

There have been **22 murder suicide cases since 1996** where the perpetrator has murdered a woman and then taken his own life. In 21 cases (95%), the **perpetrator was a partner or ex-partner**. In the other case, the perpetrator was the woman's son.

4 cases have included the murder of the woman and her children.

IN MEMORIAM 1996–2019

Name	Age	Date	County	Perpetrator
Marilyn Rynn	41	Jan-96	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Joyce Quinn	44	Jan-96	Kildare	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Mary Molumby	86	Mar-96	Tipperary	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Sandra Tobin	35	Mar-96	Waterford	Ex-partner
Noeleen Cawley	37	Apr-96	Sligo	Ex-partner
Alison White	13	Apr-96	Donegal	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Anne-Marie Duffin	39	Apr-96	Kerry	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Martina Halligan	33	May-96	Dublin	Ex-partner
Angela Collins	49	May-96	Limerick	Partner
Patti Bainbridge	61	May-96	Laois	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Patricia Murphy	33	May-96	Dublin	Partner
Veronica Guerin	37	Jun-96	Dublin	Stranger
Fiona Pender	25	Aug 96	Offaly	Missing feared murdered
Margaret O Sullivan	40	Aug-96	Kerry	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Maura McKinney	58	Aug-96	Dublin	Partner
Shirley Clince		Sep-96		No one held responsible
Janet Mooney	29	Sep-96	Dublin	Partner
Geraldine Diver	42	Dec-96	Dublin	No one held responsible
Sophie Toscan du Plantier	37	Dec-96	Cork	No one held responsible
Belinda Pereira	26	Dec-96	Dublin	No one held responsible
Miriam O'Donohue	42	Jan-97	Dublin	No one held responsible
Ciara Breen	17	Feb 97	Louth	Missing feared murdered
Mary Callinan	61	Mar-97	Dublin	Stranger
Sylvia Sheilds	58	Mar-97	Dublin	Stranger
Bernie Sherry	44	Apr-97	Laoise	Ex-partner
Kitty Gubbins	70	May-97	Limerick	Partner
Mandy Wong	28	Jun-97	Dublin	No one held responsible

Elizabeth Troy	60	Jul-97	Limerick	Partner
Catherine Doyle	26	Aug-97	Roscommon	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Margaret Murphy	73	Aug-97	Cork	Stranger
Sheila McDonagh	26	Sep-97	Louth	Partner
Gillian Thornton	20	Oct-97	Mayo	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Mary Cully	54	Nov-97	West Meath	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Mary Kelehan	49	Nov-97	Galway	Partner
Eileen Costello O'Shaughnessy	47	Dec-97	Galway	No one held responsible
Mandy Smyth	26	Jan-98	Dublin	Ex-partner
Fiona Sinnott	19	Feb 98	Wexford	Missing feared murdered
Joan McCarthy	47	Apr-98	Dublin	No one held responsible
Georgina O'Donnell	21	May-98	Limerick	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Sinead Kelly	21	Jun-98	Dublin	No one held responsible
Deirdre Jacob	18	July 98	Kildare	Missing feared murdered
Chantal Bergeron	41	Aug-98	Tipperary	Partner
Theresa Doherty	49	Sep-98	Tipperary	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Christina Hackett	31	Oct-98	Cork	No one held responsible
Marie Dillon	72	Nov-98	Dublin	Stranger
Siobhan Hynes	17	Dec-98	Galway	Stranger
Sheila Lynch	44	Dec-98	Cavan	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Catherine Hegarty	33	Feb-99	Cork	Partner
Layla Brennan	25	Mar-99	Dublin	Stranger
Marie Hennessy	31	May-99	Kilkenny	Partner
Bente Carroll	45	May-99	Dublin	Partner
Gertrude Dolan	56	Jun-99	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Eileen Coyne	82	Jul-99	Galway	Stranger
Bridget McFadden	76	Jul-99	Galway	Stranger
Margaret Concannon	72	Jul-99	Galway	Stranger
Charlene McAulliffe	19	Sep-99	Cork	Male relative/Unrelated known male

Raonaid Murray	17	Sep-99	Dublin	No one held responsible
Catherine Mullins	43	Oct-99	Dublin	Partner
Rachel Sandeman	17	Feb-00	Cork	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Nancy Nolan	80	Feb-00	Galway	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Jennifer Donnan	42	Apr-00	Limerick	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Maeve Byrne	37	Sep-00	Kilkenny	Partner

Children

Alan 10

Shane 6

Rachel Kiely	22	Oct-00	Cork	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Dearbhla Keating	28	Nov-00	Waterford	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Jennifer Wilkinson	24	Dec-00	Dublin	Ex-partner
Susan Prakash	28	Dec-00	Louth	Partner
Sandra Collins	29	Dec-00	Mayo	No one held responsible
Jean Reilly	34	Dec-00	Meath	Partner
Mary Whelan	27	Mar-01	Dublin	Partner
Lui Quing	19	Mar-01	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Teresa Joyce		May-01		No one held responsible
Debbie Fox	30	Jul-01	West Meath	Partner

Children

Trevor 9

Cillian 7

Margaret Fahy	78	Sept-01	Galway	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Linda Dunne	24	Sep-01	Dublin	Partner
Bettina Poeschel	28	Sep-01	Meath	Stranger
Geraldine Kissane	23	Oct-01	Clare	Ex-partner
Lorraine O'Connor	19	Oct-01	Clare	Partner
Lisa Bell	22	Dec-01	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Sr Philomena Lyons	68	Dec-01	Monaghan	Stranger
Grainne Dillon	24	Jan-02	Limerick	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Joan Power	43	Mar-02	Waterford	Partner
Rosie Collinson	51	Mar-02	Tipperary	Ex-partner

Nichola Sweeney	20	Apr-02	Cork	Stranger
Niamh Murphy	17	May-02	Dublin	Partner
Nora Kiely	46	Jul-02	Cork	Stranger
Carmel Coyne	38	Aug-02	Kildare	Ex-partner
Mook Ah Mooi	49	Aug-02	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Sasha Pimosieje		Dec-02	Dublin	No one held responsible
Christine Quinn	36	Dec-02	Kilkenny	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Jean Scanlon	33	Jan-03	Cork	Partner
Marie Bridgeman	56	Jan-03	Meath	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Cliona Manger	19	Feb-03	Cork	Partner
Natasha Gray	25	Feb-03	Dublin	Partner
Lindita Kukaj	23	Feb-03	Sligo	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Georgina Eager	29	May-03	Dublin	Partner
Xiang Yi Wang	21	Jul-03	Wicklow	Partner
Ann Flynn	58	Dec-03	Roscommon	Partner
Attracta Harron	65	Dec-03	Donegal	Stranger
Dolores McCrea	39	Jan-04	Donegal	Ex-partner
Joan Casey	65	Apr-04	Dublin	Stranger
Janet Chaney	47	Apr-04	Louth	Partner
Lorraine Crowley	36	May-04	Waterford	No one held responsible
Ms Jamie Farrelly Maughan	13	Jul-04	Cavan	No one held responsible
Paiche Onyemaechi	25	Jul-04	Waterford	No one held responsible
Lynette McKeown	19	Aug-04	Kildare	No one held responsible
Mary Walsh	54	Sep-04	Waterford	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Elizabeth McCarthy	32	Sep-04	Kerry	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Rachel O'Reilly	31	Oct-04	Dublin	Partner
Margeurite O'Dwyer	17	Nov-04	Clare	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Colleen Mulder	41	Dec-04	Meath	Partner
Celia Bailey	54	Mar-05	Sligo	Partner
Mary Hannon	59	Apr-05	Dublin	Partner

Irene White	44	Apr-05	Louth	Two perpetrators - stranger and unrelated known male.
Emer O'Loughlin	23	Apr-05	Clare	No one held responsible
Catherine McEnergy	35	Jul-05	Galway	Partner
Frances Ralph	46	Aug-05	Kildare	Stranger
Ann Walsh	23	Aug-05	Clare	Ex-partner
Rosemary Dowling	49	Oct-05	Dublin	Partner
Regina O'Connor	48	Nov-05	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Amy Farrell	21	Jan-06	Cavan	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Rebecca Kinsella	19	Jan-06	Kildare	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Siobhan Kearney	38	Feb-06	Dublin	Partner
Donna Cleary	22	Mar-06	Dublin	No one held responsible
Karen Guinee	23	Jun-06	Galway	Partner
Sheola Keaney	19	Jul-06	Cork	Ex-partner
Breda Ryan	20	Aug-06	Louth	No one held responsible
Melissa Mahon	14	Sep-06	Sligo	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Meg Walsh	35	Oct-06	Waterford	No one held responsible
Baiba Saulite	28	Nov-06	Dublin	No one held responsible
Rose Patterson	30	Apr-07	Cork	Ex-partner
Ciara Dunne	24	Apr-07	Wexford	Partner
Children				
Leanne	5			
Shania	2			
Anne Marie O'Neill	50	Apr-07	Tipperary	Stranger
Sara Neligan	31	Jun-07	Dublin	Partner
Mary Sleator	82	Jul-07	Wicklow	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Jean Gilbert	46	Aug-07	Dublin	Partner
Sharon Coughlan	37	Sep-07	Longford	Stranger
Amanda Jenkins	27	Oct-07	Dublin	Partner
Manuela Riedo	17	Oct-07	Galway	Stranger
Joanne Mangan	20	Oct-07	Tipperary	Partner

Marion O’Leary	53	Oct-07	Cork	Partner
Ciara Ní Chathmhaoil	22	Nov-07	Carlow	Ex-partner
Sylvia Roche Kelly	33	Dec-07	Limerick	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Marioara Rostas	19	Jan-08	Dublin	No one held responsible
Lorraine Flood	38	Apr-08	Wexford	Partner
Children				
Mark	6			
Julie	5			
Nicola Vonkova	19	Jul-08	Galway	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Kezia Gomes Rosa	26	Aug-08	Roscommon	Partner
Yvonne O’Shea	40	Nov-08	Dublin	No one held responsible
Carmel Breen	57	Nov-08	Dublin	Partner
Noeleen Brennan	38	Nov-08	Dublin	Partner
Celine Cawley	46	Dec-08	Dublin	Partner
Rebecca Hoban	28	Dec-08	Dublin	Partner
Sharon Whelan	30	Dec-08	Kilkenny	Stranger
Children				
Zsara	7			
Nadia	2			
Anne Corcoran	60	Jan-09	Cork	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Joan Vickers	43	Apr-09	Dublin	Partner
Tracey O’Brien	31	Jun-09	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Carmel Murrinan	61	Jul-09	Mayo	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Eugenia Bratis	35	Aug-09	Dublin	No one held responsible
Brenda Ahern	30	Sep-09	Waterford	No one held responsible
Lisa Doyle	24	Sep-09	Carlow	Partner
Rebecca French	30	Oct-09	Wexford	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Joselita De Silva	33	Oct-09	Offaly	Partner
Loradena Pricajan	36	Jan-10	Dublin	Ex-partner
Catherine Smart	57	Apr-10	Cork	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Breda Cummins	31	May-10	Kildare	Ex-partner

Helen Donegan	30	May-10	Kildare	Partner
Sarah Hines	25	Nov-10	Limerick	Ex-partner
Children				
Reece	3			
Amy	5 months			
Alicia Brough	20	Nov-10	Limerick	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Breda Waters	28	Jan-11	Limerick	Stranger
Marie Greene	37	Feb-11	Westmeath	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Katarzyna Barowiak	25	Mar-11	Kerry	Partner
Noreen Kelly Eadon	46	Mar-11	Mayo	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Deirdre McCarthy	43	Mar-11	Clare	Partner
Diane Burroughs	30	Apr-11	Laois	Ex-partner
Ann Henry	49	Sep-11	Roscommon	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Rudo Mawere	26	Jan-12	Dublin	Partner
Veronica Vollrath	83	Jan-12	Waterford	Male relative
Melanie McCarthy McNamara	16	Feb-12	Dublin	Stranger
Sarah Regan	30	Feb-12	Roscommon	Ex-partner
Mary Ryan	37	May-12	Dublin	Partner
Siobhan Stapleton	51	May-12	Kilkenny	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Jacqueline McDonagh	34	Aug-12	Louth	Partner
Elaine O'Hara	36	Aug-12	Dublin	Partner
Elizabeth Duff	47	Aug-12	Kildare	No one held responsible
Anna Finnegan	26	Sep-12	Dublin	Ex-partner
Aoife Phelan	30	Oct-12	Laois	Partner
Olivia Dunlea O'Brien	36	Feb-13	Cork	Partner
Deirdre Keenan	51	Feb-13	Carlow	Partner
Jolanta Lubiene	27	Jun-13	Kerry	Partner
Child				
Enrika	8			
Aleksandra Sarzynska	32	Aug-13	Meath	Partner
Patricia Kierans	54	Sep-13	Cavan	Ex-partner

Brigid Bernadette Cash	20	Oct-13	Dublin	No one held responsible
Susan Dunne	53	Nov-13	Kerry	Partner unfit to stand trial
Sara Staunton	28	Dec-13	Mayo	Partner
Sonia Blount	31	Feb-14	Dublin	Ex-partner
Mary Dargan	66	Mar-14	Dublin	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Mairead Moran	26	May-14	Kilkenny	Ex-partner
Lynn Cassidy	50	Jun-14	Wicklow	Male relative/Unrelated known male
Antra Ozolina	49	Jun-14	Cavan	No one held responsible
Carol McAuley	54	Aug-14	Dublin	No one held responsible
Marie O'Brien	55	Sep-14	Waterford	Male relative/ Unrelated known male
Angelique Belling	27	Dec-14	Clare	Partner
Valerie Greaney	49	Dec-14	Cork	Partner
Jane Braidwood	65	Jan-15	Dublin	Male relative
Anne Shortall	47	Apr-15	Wicklow	Ex-partner
Marie Quigley	68	Jul-15	Louth	Partner
Natalie McGuinness	23	Oct-15	Sligo	Ex-partner
Brigid Maguire	43	Nov-15	Westmeath	Ex-Partner
Clodagh Hawe	39	Aug-16	Cavan	Partner
Children				
Liam	14			
Niall	11			
Ryan	6			
Kitty Fitzgerald	72	Nov-16	Mayo	Partner
Nicola Collins	39	Mar-17	Cork	Partner
Samantha Walsh	31	Apr-17	Waterford	Partner
Amy McCarthy	22	Apr-17	Cork	Partner
Saoirse Smith	28	Apr-17	Louth	Missing Feared Murdered
Rita Apine	29	May-17	Kilkenny	Partner Acquitted
Patricia O'Connor	61	May-17	Dublin	Awaiting Trial
Linda Evans Christian	29	June-17	Dublin	No one held responsible
Antoinette Corbally	48	Aug-17	Dublin	No one held responsible

Anne Colomines	37	Oct-17	Dublin	Awaiting Trial
Rose Hanrahan	78	Dec-17	Limerick	No one help responsible
Joanne Ball (Lee)	38	Feb-18	Dublin	Ex-partner
Natalia Karaczyn	30	Apr-18	Sligo	Awaiting Trial
Anastasia Kriegel	14	Apr-18	Dublin	Unrelated known males
Justine Valdez	24	May-18	Wicklow	Stranger
Giedre Raguckiate	29	May-18	Meath	Missing feared murdered
Ingrida Maciokaite	31	Sept-18	Louth	Awaiting Trial
Amanda Carroll	33	Oct-18	Dublin	Awaiting Trial
Elzbieta Piotrowska	57	Jan-19	Louth	Awaiting Trial
Jasmine McMonagle	28	Jan-19	Donegal	Awaiting Trial
Cathy Ward	41	Mar-19	Dublin	Awaiting Trial
Skaidrite Valdgeima	34	Mar-19	Dublin	Awaiting Trial
Valerie French Kilroy	41	Jun-19	Mayo	Awaiting Trial

ABOUT WOMEN'S AID

Women's Aid is the leading national organisation that has been working in Ireland to stop domestic violence against women and children since 1974. We work to make women and children safe from domestic violence by offering support to women and their families and friends, providing hope to those affected by abuse and working for justice and social change.

24HR NATIONAL FREEPHONE HELPLINE – 1800 341 900

Our 24hr National Freephone Helpline provides a listening ear, emotional support and practical information to women experiencing abuse from their current or former male partners. It responds to 44 calls per day, on average. It is the only free, national, domestic violence helpline with specialised trained staff, fully accredited and quality assured by The Helplines Partnership. It has a Telephone Interpretation Service facility covering 170 languages for callers needing support in their own language. We also provide a text service for deaf and hard of hearing women. The Helpline is a gateway into our Dublin based face to face and court support services and to other local independent support services and refuges around the country.

ONE TO ONE SUPPORT

The Women's Aid One to One Support Service provides in depth information and support to women experiencing domestic violence in locations across Dublin city and county. This ongoing face to face support can include Safety Planning with the woman and we can offer the woman a wide range of advocacy and referral support to external organisations and agencies such as Refuges, Housing, Social Welfare, Immigration, Gardaí, Family and Criminal Courts, Social Services and Health agencies. A snapshot of our advocacy and referral work includes accompanying women to the local Gardaí to make statements; assisting women to make Legal Aid applications; supporting a woman to regularise her immigration status because of domestic abuse; advocating to Housing Authorities for women who are no longer safe in their homes or supporting a woman to access local refuges. It also includes accompaniment to family and criminal courts.

COURT ACCOMPANIMENT

The Women's Aid Court Accompaniment Service provides support for women availing of legal options regarding abuse by a current or former husband or partner. Women's Aid Support Workers have expert knowledge and understanding of the family law system and of the legal options open to women living with domestic violence. We provide emotional support, both before, during and after the court proceedings; support women as they face their abusive partners, clarify legal terminology, safety planning and explore further options. We support women with the following applications and hearings in the context of domestic abuse: Domestic Violence Orders, Access, Maintenance, Divorce and Separation.



DOLPHIN HOUSE SUPPORT AND REFERRAL DROP IN SERVICE

Based in the Dolphin House Family Law Court, the Support and Referral Service is a free and confidential drop in service for women who are experiencing domestic violence. This can include emotional, physical, sexual or financial abuse. The service provides support and information on legal options, safety planning and links women in with domestic violence services for ongoing support. Women's Aid runs this service in partnership with Inchicore Outreach Centre.

HIGH RISK SUPPORT PROJECT

The High Risk Support Project provides a multiagency response to women at high risk of ongoing abuse and homicide from their ex-partners. Women's Aid partners with An Garda Síochána and local domestic abuse services to deliver a co-ordinated rapid response system for women and families, which is generously supported by the Vodafone Foundation and the Commission for the Support for Victims of Crime.

WOMEN'S AID LAW CLINIC

Our confidential and free legal information and assistance clinic supports women experiencing domestic violence who are representing themselves in domestic violence and family law proceedings. The clinic is staffed by volunteer lawyers from McCann Fitzgerald whose services are provided free of charge.

SPECIALISED TRAINING

Women's Aid is a Centre of Excellence for Training and Development of professional and organisational responses to women and children experiencing domestic violence. We provide support to local and national organisations throughout Ireland, both statutory and non-statutory, to promote best practice responses to women and children experiencing domestic violence. All Women's Aid training is informed and guided by over 40 years of experience of direct work supporting women and by international models of best practice.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CAMPAIGNS

Women's Aid leads the way in raising awareness and providing information on domestic violence to women experiencing abuse, their families and friends, their communities and wider society. Our annual public awareness campaigns and communications activity are a vital way to highlight the prevalence, nature and impact of domestic violence, dating abuse and Femicide. We also engage with the media to promote the 24hr National Helpline and our other support services. The Women's Voices testimony project encourages and facilitates survivors of domestic violence to tell their stories in a safe way to create better awareness and change for women in similar situations.

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT AND POLICY

Women's Aid provides solutions based recommendations on improving legal responses, systems and protections for women and children experiencing abuse and we bring the concerns of women experiencing abuse to a number of national and local forums. We make submissions and meet with Government ministers, policy makers and members of the Oireachtas to discuss a range of issues and collaborate with other agencies and organisations to bring about political and social change.

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Registered charity number 6491



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Listening. Believing. Supporting.