

# ***BREAKING THE PATTERN OF MALE VIOLENCE.***

**FEMICIDE WATCH 2018  
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND**



**Women's Aid 24hr National Helpline**

**1800 341 900**

**Listening. Believing. Supporting.**

[www.womensaid.ie](http://www.womensaid.ie)

## 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 2018, 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 remember those women murdered but where no perpetrator has been charged and the other cases yet to come to trial. Our thoughts are with their families who are waiting for justice. We will continue this work to bring to light the extent and impact of men's fatal violence against women in Irish society.



## 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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# Key Findings

- 7 women have died violently in 2018.<sup>1</sup>
- 225 women have died violently between 1996-2018. 176 cases (78%) have been resolved<sup>2</sup>. 9 cases (4%) are awaiting trial and 40 cases (18%) remain unsolved.
- 16 children have died alongside their mothers.
- 137 women have been killed in their own homes (61%).
- Average of 10 women per year.
- 1 in every 2 femicide victims is killed by a current or former male intimate partner (56% of resolved cases).<sup>3</sup>
- Women of any age can be victims of Femicide. However, women under the age of 35 make up 52% of cases in Ireland.
- Women are more likely to be killed in their own home than any other location.
- The most common method of killing was stabbing with knives or other sharp objects (31%).
- 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 has been killed by a male relative, 16 were killed by their sons (80%).

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<sup>1</sup> Recorded up to 7th November 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Either through the criminal justice system, where there has been a case of murder suicide or where the perpetrator died during the incident or while awaiting trial and was known to be the killer.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

# Executive Summary

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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 Helpline and in our one to one support services.<sup>4</sup> 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, seven women are believed to have died violently in the Republic of Ireland. Four women were killed in their own homes. Since we started monitoring Femicide in Ireland over 20 years ago, 225 women have had their lives stolen – an average of 10 women per year. In 2017, 21,451 contacts were made with Women's Aid during which 19,385 disclosures of domestic violence against women and 3,552 disclosures of child abuse were made.<sup>5</sup> 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.

Eve, a woman who spoke under conditions of anonymity at the launch of our Impact Report in April this year, illustrated the very dangerous nature of domestic violence so clearly. She said:

*“During our 17 year relationship the physical abuse was so bad that I had to attend accident & emergency four times. Black eyes, fractured cheekbones, suspected fractured arm, split lips, head trauma. I never reported it to the guards, I feared of what he would do to me, to my family and to himself. The threats were real. I hid the abuse with tales of various forms of flu that required me to lay low for a week or more until the swelling had gone down and the bruising could be hidden with clothing and the clever application of make-up. The picture you see [up on the screen] is the last time he assaulted me, I feel very lucky to be alive.*

*He threw me on to the bed and then straddled me locking my arms under his legs. That's when the punching started, over and over again at my face on my head. I was screaming I don't know whether it was all inside or how much of it came out. Then he told me that he was prepared to do jail time... that I'd ruined his life and he was going to make me pay.*

*Then putting his knees on my chest he tried to choke me. I was struggling to breathe, I must have made some noise at this point because this is when I heard my 4-year-old daughter say ‘Stop daddy, mummy can't breathe. She can't breathe daddy. You're hurting her neck.’”<sup>6</sup>*

Eve's traumatic retelling of the violence from her husband illustrates 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 like Eve across Ireland who are living on a knife's edge of fear. In 2017, our Helpline support workers heard 622 disclosures where the man has told the woman he will kill her, the children, a family member or himself. We noted 756 disclosures where a man

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4 *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](http://files.wave-network.org/researchreports/Thematic_Paper_Femicide_15Febr2017.pdf) (accessed 6.11.18)*

5 *Women's Aid Impact Report 2017, April 2018, [https://www.womensaid.ie/download/pdf/womens\\_aid\\_impact\\_report\\_2017.pdf](https://www.womensaid.ie/download/pdf/womens_aid_impact_report_2017.pdf). (accessed 6.11.2018)*

6 *“Anything could set him off - a domestic abuse survivor's harrowing story”, The Irish Independent, 17th April 2017, available at <https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/news/anything-could-set-him-off-i-woke-up-to-being-punched-in-the-head-and-face-a-domestic-abuse-survivors-harrowing-story-36816833.html> (accessed 6.11.18)*

had choked, smothered, beaten or threatened to beat his partner with a weapon. We heard 531 disclosures of stalking – online and in person - and 217 reports of assault during pregnancy.

Ending the relationship does not always end the abuse with 28% of women in contact with us in 2017 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 76% of separated women killed by their ex-partner or ex-spouse were killed within the first year that followed their separation and a third were killed within a month.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

## Intimate partner femicide – the international context

*“Rather than being a new form of violence, gender-related killings are the extreme manifestation of existing forms of violence against women. Such killings are not isolated incidents that arise suddenly and unexpectedly, but are rather the ultimate act of violence which is experienced in a continuum of violence.”<sup>9</sup>*

### What is femicide?<sup>10</sup>

Femicide is broadly accepted to be the killing of women and girls by men.<sup>11</sup>

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.<sup>12</sup>

A 2011 Global Study on Homicide reported that women murdered by their ex or current male partners made up the vast majority of domestic homicide victims worldwide which explains why in many countries women are more likely to be murdered in their home than elsewhere.<sup>13</sup> Our report for Ireland mirrors these findings.

The Global Study goes on to state that men, on the other hand, make up the vast majority of both victims and perpetrators of all types of crime including homicide, and are more like to be killed in the street.

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7 *Redefining an Isolated Incident: Femicide Census 2009-2015, Women’s Aid and NIA, 2016*  
<https://1q7dqy2unor827bajls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/TheFemicide-Census-Jan-2017.pdf>

8 *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/taledpaper/WebAttachments/72106/2015-2017\_DVDRT%20REPORT%20PDF.pdf*

9 *Former UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women Rashida Manjoo quoted in Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women – its causes and consequences, (May 2012), p.4.*

10 *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 - 2018 includes all females killed in Ireland, aged 13 plus killed by a male perpetrator and cases yet to be resolved.*

11 [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO\\_RHR\\_12.38\\_eng.pdf;jsessionid=9B0EE1750A640722C0A556AC2051C549?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf;jsessionid=9B0EE1750A640722C0A556AC2051C549?sequence=1)

12 *Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2011, Preamble and Article 3.*

13 <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/global-study-on-homicide-2011.html>

According to the Global Study on Homicide by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (2013), women are much more likely to be killed by their intimate partners and family members.<sup>14</sup> Moreover, while men are at higher risk from homicide generally (79% of victims and 95% of perpetrators), women are at much higher risk from family and intimate partner homicide. Two thirds of victims of intimate partner/family homicide worldwide are women and in Europe, partners or family members kill more than half of all femicide victims. In Ireland, this figure stands at 67%.<sup>15</sup>

## Intimate partner homicide – gender matters

According to this Global Study, almost half (47%) of all femicide victims in 2012 were killed by their intimate partners or family members compared to less than 6% of male homicide victims. The trend worldwide for intimate and family homicide is stable but in the context of a decreasing rate of overall homicide. In Europe, male homicide has sharply decreased while for women the rate has remained stable. The study highlights the fact that the slow decrease of female intimate partner homicide is linked to the prevalence of and the difficulty in eradicating 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.<sup>16</sup>

## Intimate partner femicide and children

*“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.”<sup>17</sup>*

In Ireland, Women’s Aid note that in total 14 children were killed alongside their mothers in intimate partner Femicide cases with a further 125 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.<sup>18</sup> 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

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14 Global Study on Homicide, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013.

15 In this report, we show that 56% of perpetrators were current or former intimate partners and 11% were male family members. See page x.

16 Femicide, World Health Organisation (2012).

17 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)

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

and risks to children from domestic violence are overlooked.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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.

## Breaking the pattern of male violence – domestic homicide reviews and risk assessment

*“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.”<sup>21</sup>*

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.<sup>22</sup> 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.

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19 *‘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*

20 *Ibid.*

21 *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.*

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

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.<sup>23</sup>

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

### **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.<sup>24</sup>

### **Recent 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.<sup>25</sup>

Women's Aid believes that this project has taken too long and cannot substitute for a well-resourced, multi-agency and an ongoing statutory Domestic Homicide Review process. The combined impact of the Istanbul Convention and the Victims of Crime Act 2017 should see risk and individual needs assessment for victims becoming routine in Ireland. However, risk assessment and management in relation to victims of domestic violence must be introduced as soon as possible by relevant authorities such as An Garda Síochána, the HSE, Tusla and local authorities, in collaboration with specialist domestic violence support services. This new process should include risk assessment and management for children too.

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23 For more see *Domestic Homicide Review Case Analysis, Standing Together and London Metropolitan University, 2016*, available at [http://www.standingtogether.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/STADV\\_DHR\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.standingtogether.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/STADV_DHR_Report_Final.pdf)

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

25 *Garda analysts 'were belittled and disrespected when they tried to highlight inaccurate homicide figures', The Journal.ie, 07.03.18, <https://www.thejournal.ie/garda-homicides-figures-3889767-Mar2018/>*

## The future of the femicide watch project

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.

**Margaret Martin**

Director, Women's Aid

November 2018

# Recommendations for Government

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## Women's Aid recommends:

1. That the State set up a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) mechanism with a statutory basis, a multi-agency composition including specialist domestic violence services including family, informal community networks including friends and faith groups. These DHRs should have powers to make and monitor recommendations to improve overall response to intimate partner violence.
2. That risk assessment and management in relation to victims of domestic violence is introduced in the Republic of Ireland as soon as possible by relevant authorities such as An Garda Síochána, the HSE, Tusla and local authorities, in collaboration with specialist domestic violence services. It is important that all of these agencies work together and use a consistent and effective risk assessment model to ensure consistent and joined up responses.
3. That any risk assessment and management system always includes children, especially during separation, and that research is carried out to identify specific risk factors for children.
4. That provision should be made that, when granting a Barring Order, the court should consider the safety and well-being of any children of the relationship and take interim measures, as necessary, for their protection.
5. That provision should be made for experts being made available to the Court to assess the risk the perpetrator poses to the children. These experts should also assess the impact that the direct abuse and witnessing abuse has on the children.
6. That the Domestic Violence Act 2018 and all of its provisions should be commenced as a matter of urgency.
7. That the Government should provide funding to Women's Aid to continue and develop the Femicide Watch for the Republic of Ireland.
8. That the Government should improve data collection and publication in all areas of violence against women, including Femicide.
9. Women's Aid supports the recommendation of the Law Reform Commission included in the current The Civil Liability (Amendment) (Prevention of Benefits from Homicide) Bill that provides that an offender should be precluded from obtaining the benefit of the right of survivorship; that the legal and beneficial interests in the property held under the joint tenancy between the victim and the offender should be deemed severed from the date when any homicide offence was committed; and that it is to be presumed that the victim holds at least half of the interest in the property.

# Recommendations on Media Reporting of Intimate Partner Femicide

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For 22 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](http://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..

## Section 1: Femicide in 2018

- 7 women have died violently in Ireland in 2018.
- 4 women were killed in their own homes.
- 1 woman is missing feared murdered.
- Charges have been made in 4 cases. In each of those cases, men and boys have been charged and were known to the victims.
- 2 suspected killers died during or shortly after the incidents and are noted as perpetrators. One was an ex-partner and one was a stranger.
- 7 children have had their mothers taken from them in violent circumstances in 2018.

### Women who have died violently in 2018

**Joanne Ball (Lee)**, aged 38, was found dead in her ex-husband's flat in Dublin on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2018, two days after he had reported her missing. Joanne had been strangled to death. Her killer, Keith Lee (42) was charged with murder and remanded in custody. He ended his own life while in prison awaiting trial. Gardai are not looking for anyone else in relation to Joanne's murder. Joanne was originally from Co. Meath. At her funeral, mourners wore purple ribbons and ties to raise awareness of domestic violence and described Joanne as the *'heart of her family and a woman filled with happiness, beauty and most of all love'*.

**Natalia Karaczyn**, aged 30, was missing for just over two days before her body was found in woods in Sligo on 1st May 2018. She was originally from Poland but was living in the town with her family including three children aged 2, 5 and 9. Her husband, Rafal Karaczyn, aged 32, is charged with her murder. At her funeral Natalia's sister described her as *'a beloved mother of three children whose death is unspeakably painful'*.

**Anastasia Kriegel**, aged 14, living in Kildare. She was reported missing on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> May by her parents. Her remains were found three days later in a disused farm house in Lucan. Anastasia had been beaten to death. Two boys aged 13 and 14 at the time have been charged with her murder. They were known to the teenage victim. At her funeral, Anastasia was remembered as *'a beautiful, sometimes cheeky but always loving girl'*.

**Jastine Valdez**, aged 24, was walking home from work in Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow on Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> May when she was forcibly abducted. She was taken by a man unknown to her. It is believed that Jastine was strangled shortly after this. Her abduction was witnessed and the Gardai launched an immediate search for her and the suspect's car. The man, Mark Hennessey aged 40, was later shot dead in a confrontation with Gardai. On the Monday morning Jastine's body was found. Jastine was remembered as *'a bright and beautiful girl and a loving daughter'*.

**Giedre Raguckiate**, aged 29, has been missing since 26th May and was last seen being carried, unconscious, into a house in Laytown, Co. Meath in the company of two men known to her. Originally from Lithuania, Giedre was living in Dundalk shortly before she disappeared. On 4th November it was reported that the Gardai investigating the case had upgraded it to murder. The following day a property in Meath was sealed off and declared a crime scene.

**Ingrida Maciokaite**, aged 31, was stabbed to death in Dundalk on 18th September 2018. She was from Lithuania but had been living in Dundalk for over 12 years. She had two children, aged 6 and 18 months. Ingrida was described as having a difficult start in life but who had made *'a good life for herself and her family through hard work and engaging with those around her'*. She loved those around her, her garden, her flowers she planted and tended and also animals. Edmundas Dauksa (48) was charged with murder and was described as Ingrida's former partner.

**Amanda Carroll**, aged 33, was found dead at her home in Cabra in Dublin on 21st October with serious injuries. It is believed that she was strangled. Amanda was a mother of two and one of her son's found her body. Her partner Sean Nolan, 34, was charged with her murder. Amanda was described *'a lovely caring beautiful young woman who was taken way too soon'*.

## 1.2 Trials, convictions and other developments in 2018

### January

**Irene White (McBride)** was 43 when she was stabbed to death in the kitchen of her home in Dundalk in April 2005. She was a mother of three children and her body was found by her elderly mother. Anthony Lambe (34) was convicted of carrying out the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in January 2018. It is believed that Lambe was paid to carry out the brutal attack. Speaking outside the court after the conviction Irene's sister Anne said that justice was a long time coming and that nothing would bring her beautiful sister back. Irene's daughter said her mother was *'fun loving and had an infectious laugh and was missed as much today by her children today as when she was killed 13 years ago'*. On 30<sup>th</sup> January this year a second man, Niall Power (48) was arrested and charged with Irene's murder.

### March

**Antra Ozolina** was a 49 year old mother of one. She was murdered in her home in Cavan in June 2014. She had been strangled. It is believed that she was murdered by a man known to her. In March the suspect's partner Egita Jaunmaize (34) was found guilty of impeding the investigation into Antra's murder by helping her partner to stage the scene as a suicide. She said that she was in fear of her partner and was coerced into helping him. She was sentenced to 3 years in prison. The man, whom the judge said in court "could undoubtedly be described as the murderer", was never charged. This was due to his limited brain function arising out of an injury sustained months later while fleeing gardai after a car he had hijacked crashed. A self-confessed neo-Nazi, he is currently living in a care facility.

## July

**Amy McCarthy** was 22 and a mother of one when she was murdered in Cork city in April 2017. She had been beaten and strangled. Her boyfriend and father of her infant child, Adam O’Keefe (27), was found guilty of her murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. In their victim impact statement, her family said that *‘the one person that misses her most is her son, Adam. What we would do or give to see them reunited and see the joy on their faces again but we know that is never going to happen. If only one of us could swap places with Amy, it would be done in a heartbeat.’*

## August

**Deirdre Jacob** was 18 years old when she disappeared on in July 1998 as she was walking from Newbridge, Co Kildare, to her home about 1.5km away. She had gone to get a bank draft to pay for student accommodation in London where she was studying to become a primary-school teacher. In August this year, the investigation into the teenager’s disappearance was upgraded to a murder investigation based on information received recently during a review of the case. No trace of Deirdre has ever been found. Her parents described her as a *‘very happy-go-lucky girl. She had a great circle of friends and kept in close contact with them. She played the piano and the guitar and was a great reader. She was a real all-rounder.’*

## October

**Samantha Walsh** was 31 and a mother of four children. She was murdered in April 2017. Her partner Danny Whelan (32) pled guilty to her murder and has been sentenced to life imprisonment. Ms Walsh’s brother, Raymond Walsh, delivered a victim impact statement on behalf of her family. He began by holding up a photograph of his sister. *‘This is my sister, Samantha Walsh. She’s not just a name on a piece of paper’*. He described her as a loving daughter, mother, sister and auntie, who always had a smile on her face. He said she had a kind and helpful nature and was beautiful, inside and out. He said that she had achieved *‘a lot in her short life, most notably her four children. He said that her greatest role in life was that of an adoring and loving mother, who was so proud of her children.’*

## November

**Nicola Collins** from Kerry was 39 when she was murdered in Cork in March 2017. She had sustained head and neck injuries. Nicola had three children. Cathal O’Sullivan (44) from Cork went on trial in November 2018 for her murder. O’Sullivan has entered a plea of not guilty.

**Rita Apine** was 29 when she was found dead with severe injuries at her home in Kilkenny in May 2017. Her partner, Renars Veigulius (32) was charged with murder. His trial started in November 2018 and he has pled not guilty.

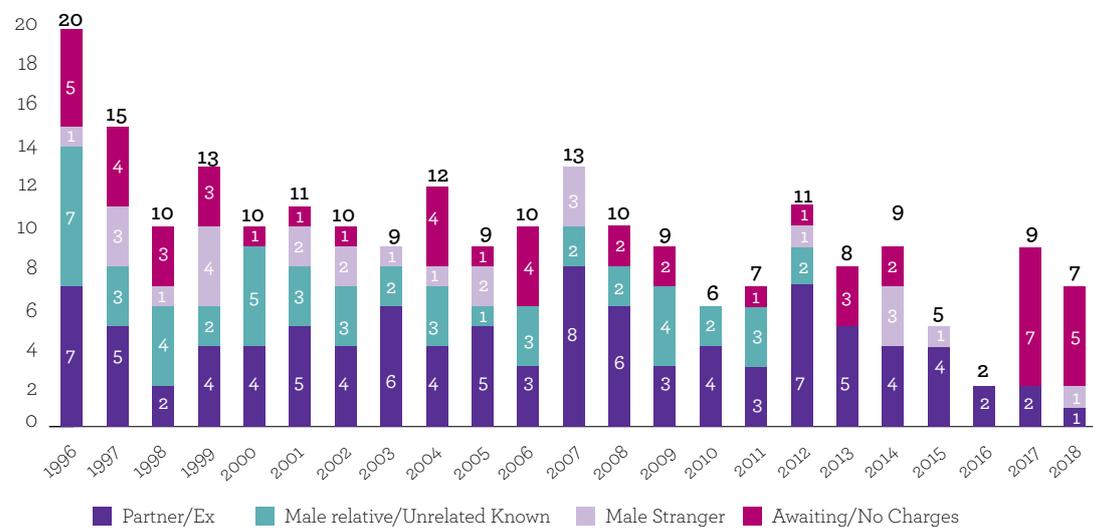
# Section 2: Femicide in Ireland 1996– 2018

## 2.1 Summary

Since Women’s Aid records began, **225 women have died violently in the Republic of Ireland**<sup>26</sup>.

- **137 women (61%)** were killed in their **own homes**.
- **176 cases (78%) have been resolved** including 154 cases through the criminal justice system and 22 cases of murder-suicide.
- 9 cases (4%) are awaiting trial. 40 cases (18%) remain unresolved.

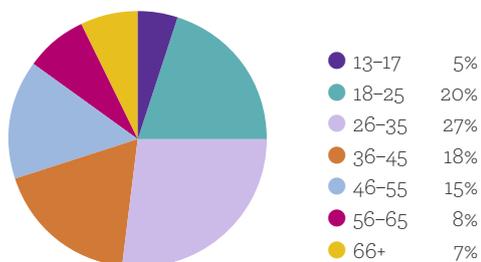
Chart 1: Women killed by year and by perpetrator.



## 2.2 Age Profiles of women killed

Of the 225 women, ages have been recorded in 222 cases. This breaks down as follows.

Chart 2: Age profiles of women killed



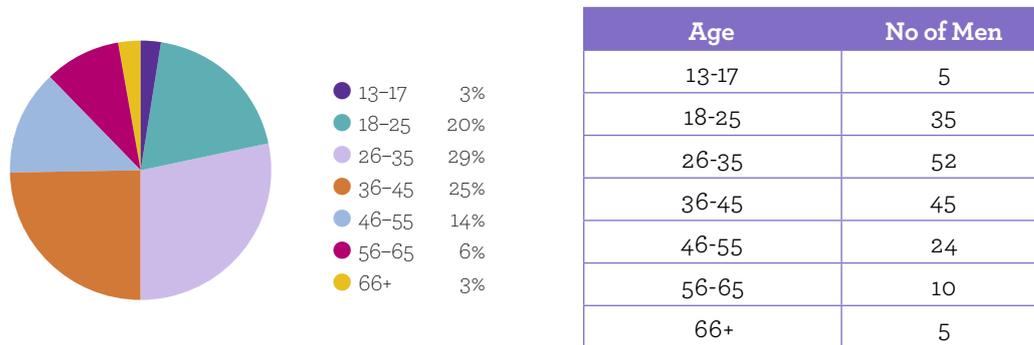
Age	No of Women
13-17	12
18-25	44
26-35	59
36-45	41
46-55	33
56-65	17
66+	16

26 Based on data collected between 1.1.1996 and 7.11.2018.

## 2.3 Age profiles of perpetrators

We have recorded the age of the perpetrator in the **176 resolved cases**. This breaks down as:

Chart 3: Age profiles of perpetrators

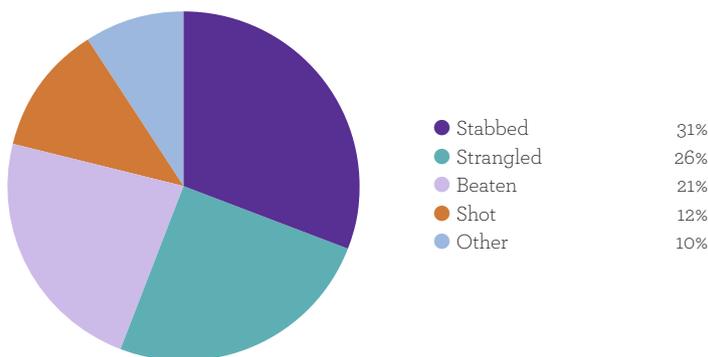


## 2.4 Method of killing

69 women were stabbed, 58 women were strangled, 47 women were beaten, 27 women were shot and 24 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 119 cases (53%) weapons were used**, primarily knives and other sharp objects.

Chart 4: Method of killing

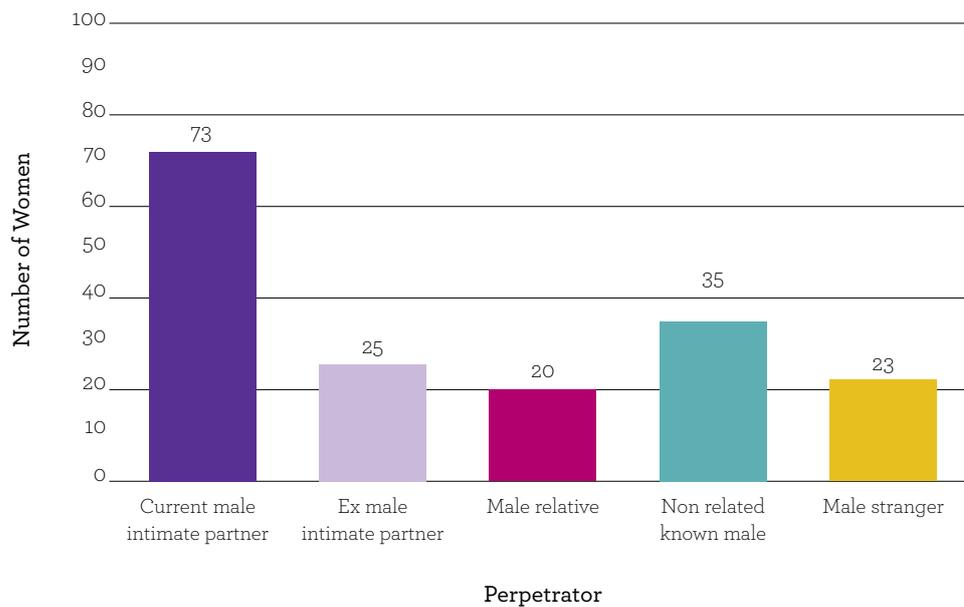


## 2.5 Relationship context

The **relationship between the woman and the perpetrator** is noted in the 176 resolved cases.

- **73 killers (42%) were current male intimate partners** while **25 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 **35 cases (20%)** women were killed by a **non-related known male**.
- Thus, **153 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	7	2	2	0	3
Clare	6	5	1	0	0
Cork	20	9	5	3	3
Donegal	3	1	1	1	0
Dublin	68	32	9	7	20
Galway	12	3	4	4	1
Kerry	6	2	3	0	1
Kildare	9	3	2	1	3
Kilkenny	7	3	3	0	1
Laois	4	3	1	0	0
Limerick	11	4	5	1	1
Longford	1	0	0	1	0
Louth	9	5	0	1	3
Mayo	6	2	3	0	1
Meath	7	2	1	1	3
Monaghan	1	0	0	1	0
Offaly	2	1	0	0	1
Roscommon	5	3	2	0	0
Sligo	6	3	2	0	1
Tipperary	6	3	2	1	0
Waterford	11	3	4	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 100,000<sup>27</sup>

In 2018, Ireland had a female homicide rate of **0.3 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.

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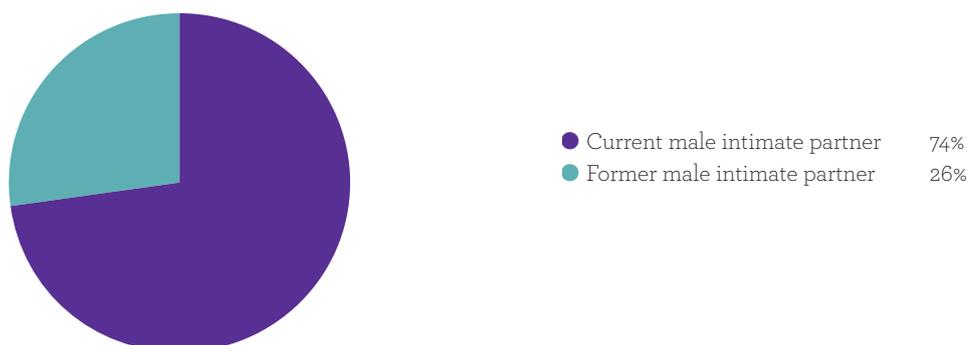
<sup>27</sup> Rate is worked out as number of female homicide victims (as at 7.11.18) divided by the female population multiplied by 100,000. Population figures taken from Census 2016 (7 women/2,407,437 x 100,000).

# Section 3: Intimate Partner Femicide 1996–2018

## 3.1 Summary

Where the cases have been resolved either through the courts or in cases of murder-suicide, **98 women (56%) have been killed by a current or former male intimate partner**. 73 women were killed by a current male intimate partner and 25 women were killed by an ex male intimate partner.

Chart 6: Current and former male intimate partner

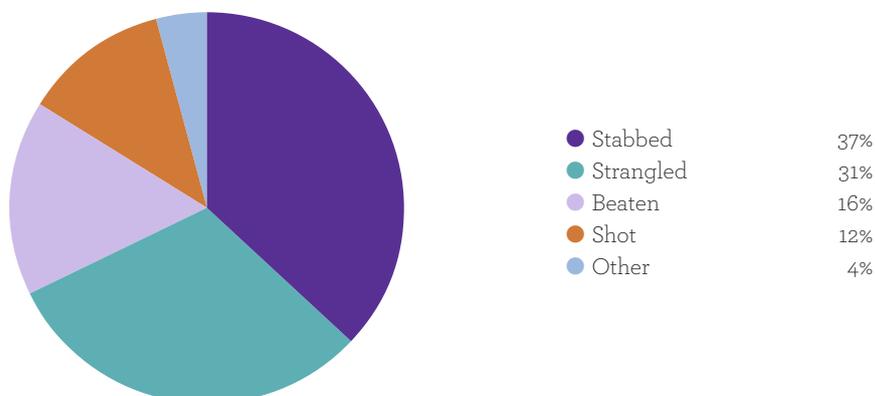


- **69% of women** were **killed** in their **own homes (68 women)**.
- Previous known history of domestic violence was brought out in the court or newspaper reports in 35 cases (36%).
- In 16 cases, it was specifically reported that the victim was talking about or in the process of leaving the relationship.<sup>28</sup>

## 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



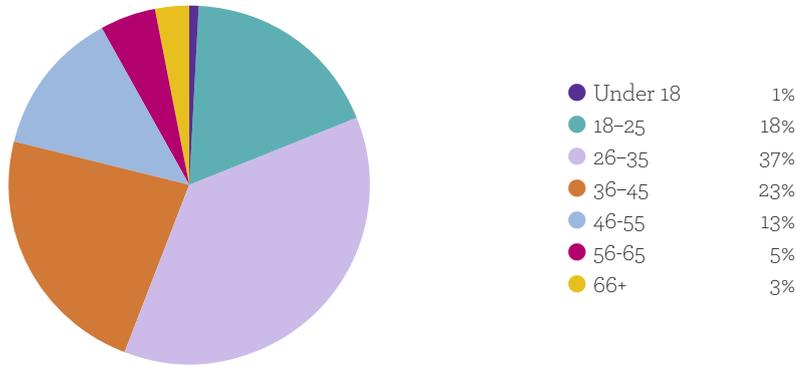
In **62 cases (63%) weapons were used**, usually knives and other sharp objects.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

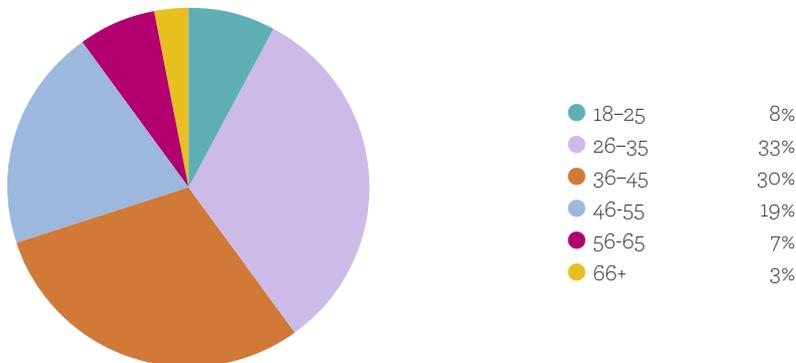
Chart 8: Intimate Partner Femicide; Age profile of women



### 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 **125 children were left without their mother** as a result of intimate partner femicide.

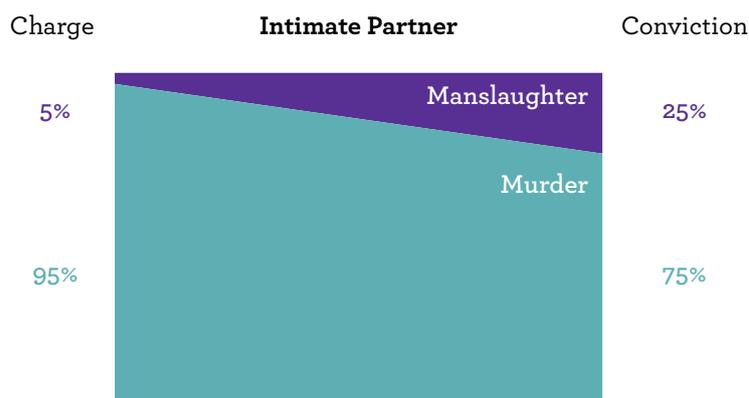
## Section 4: Murder Suicide

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.

## Section 5: Criminal Justice System – Charges, Convictions and Sentencing

When we examine the **149 cases resolved through the criminal justice system** we can see some interesting patterns in relation to convictions and sentencing for current or former male intimate partners convicted of manslaughter compared with all other categories of male perpetrators. 95% of intimate partners were charged with murder. 5% were charged with manslaughter. However, the manslaughter conviction rate for intimate partners was 25% and 75% for murder.<sup>29</sup>



Looking at the other male categories<sup>30</sup>, 91% of perpetrators are charged with murder and 9% with manslaughter. The conviction rate for murder is 84% and 16% manslaughter.

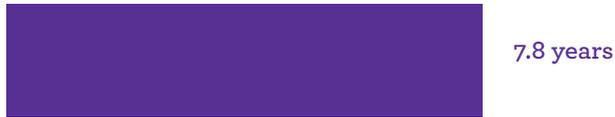


<sup>29</sup> Those convicted of murder receive a mandatory life sentence.

<sup>30</sup> Other male categories include male relative, unrelated known male and male stranger.

When we look at **sentencing in cases of manslaughter for intimate partners the average is 7.8 years compared to 10.6 years for other male perpetrators.**<sup>31</sup> This would suggest that the criminal justice system is less severe for intimate partners for this most lethal form of violence. It also shows that **current or former intimate partners** charged with murder **are more likely to see a conviction for manslaughter and receive a lighter sentence** than perpetrators who did not have an intimate relationship with the victim.

#### Intimate Partner



#### Other Male



In addition, in 13 cases, the juries returned a verdict of **guilty/not guilty due to reason of insanity**. In **8 of these cases (61%), women were killed by their sons** and 1 woman was killed by her grandson. 2 women were killed by a current or former male intimate partner. 2 women were killed by other non-related men known to them.

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<sup>31</sup> These figures are based sentencing for 17 manslaughter convictions for current or former intimate partners and 9 manslaughter convictions for other males.

## Appendix: In Memoriam 1996–2018

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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 Cline		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
<i>Children</i>				
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
<i>Children</i>				
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	Stranger
Emer O'Loughlin	23	Apr-05	Clare	No one held responsible
Catherine McEneaney	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 Keane	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

<i>Julie</i>	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	Male relative/Unrelated known male
<i>Children</i>				
<i>Zsara</i>	7			
<i>Nadia</i>	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 Marrinan	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:				
<i>Children</i>				
<i>Reece</i>	3			
<i>Amy</i>	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
<i>Child</i>				
<i>Enrika</i>	8			
Aleksandra Sarzynska	32	Aug-13	Meath	Awaiting trial
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	Unfit to stand trial
Sara Staunton	28	Dec-13	Mayo	Partner
Sonia Blount	31	Feb-14	Dublin	Ex-partner
Marie Carroll	58	Mar-14	Dublin	Awaiting trial
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
<i>Children</i>				
Liam	14			
Niall	11			
Ryan	6			
Kitty Fitzgerald	72	Nov-16	Mayo	Partner
Nicola Collins	39	Mar-17	Cork	Awaiting Trial
Samantha Walsh	31	Apr-17	Waterford	Partner
Amy McCarthy	22	Apr-17	Cork	Partner
Rita Apine	29	May-17	Kilkenny	Awaiting Trial
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	Awaiting Trial
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





## ***The Artist Regards the Murdered Woman***

*You will have to go outside for this one.  
The night is bitter cold  
but you must go out,  
you could not invent this.  
You can make a quick sketch  
and later, in your studio,  
mix the colours, the purple,  
the eerie green of her bruises,  
the garish crimson of her broken mouth.*

*For consolation there's the line  
her spine makes as it remembers  
its beginnings, as if at the very end  
she turned foetal and knew again  
the roar of her mother's blood in her ears,  
the drum of her mother's heart  
before she drowned in the seventh wave  
beyond pain, or your pity.*

*Your hand will steady as you draw the cobbles.  
They impose a discipline, the comfort of habit,  
as does the symmetry of brick walls  
which define the alley and whose very height  
cut off the light and hid  
the beast who maimed her.*

*\* \* \**

*You hold her as a white feather  
on the palm of your hand,  
so light it moves in your very breath.*

*You hold her as a raindrop  
on the palm of your hand  
beaded mirror to the wounded world.*

*You hold her as a small pink shell  
on the palm of your hand,  
a token the sea cast up on the strand.*

*You hold her as a robin's blue egg  
on the palm of your hand,  
the sky blue yonder of her eyes.*

*You hold her as a fallen leaf  
on the palm of your hand,  
stopped in its drift to the ground.*

*You hold her forever in memory  
on the palm of your hand,  
between heart line and life line*

*between heaven and earth  
between then and now  
between once and never  
between here and there.*

*between heart line and life line  
between heart line and life line.*

—  
**Paula Meehan**

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