

Exploring Knowledge and Perceptions of Clare's Law, A Domestic Violence Disclosure Framework

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CLARE'S LAW

- Originated in the UK following the murder of Clare Wood by her ex-partner, George Appleton
- Led to public calls for reform,
 which revealed systemic errors
- Advocates (including Clare's father) argued prior knowledge of Appleton's violent history would have prevented her death











RIGHT TO KNOW

Those at risk of DV can request information from law enforcement about their partner's history and future risk

RIGHT TO ASK

Law enforcement can contact those at risk of DV and provide information about their risk

CONCERNS AND CONSIDERATIONS

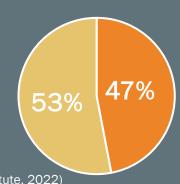
Trust in Police

8/10

Domestic violence cases are never reported to the police

(Conroy, 2021)

- Confidence in Police
- Not Confident in Police

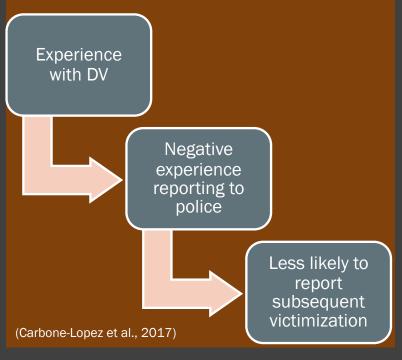


(Angus Reid Institute, 2022)

Lived Experience

Survivors may have a hesitancy to report DV due to a fear of repercussions

(Weisz et al., 2000)



Victim Myths and Blame

60%

of people endorse statements such as "she asked for it"

(Zidenberg et al., 2021)



More than **1/3** of first responders believe victim is responsible

Donnelly et al., 2016)

CURRENT STUDY

Research Questions

- What proportion of Canadians are aware of Clare's Law Legislation?
- Which factors are associated with the belief that Clare's Law can reduce violence?
- What factors are associated with the likelihood of using Clare's Law?
- Which factors do people foresee as barriers to using Clare's Law?



Victim Blame Scale- DVAW

(Martin-Fernandez et al., 2018)

Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance Scale

Attitudes Toward the Police Scale

(Giacomantonio et al., 2019)

Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces- Modified (Cotters, 2021)

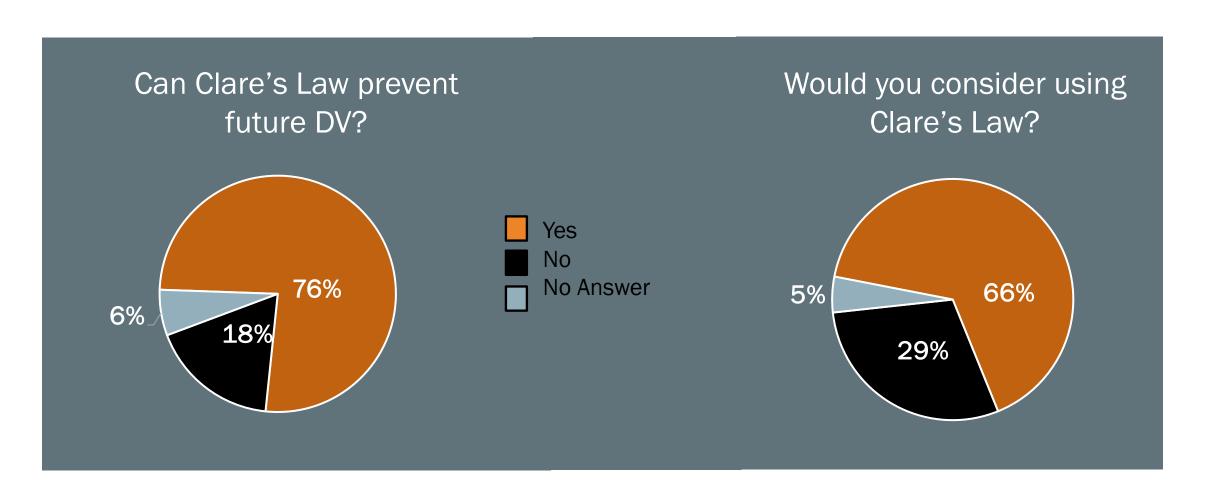
Opinions About Clare's Law

Open Ended Questions- Developed by research team

METHOD

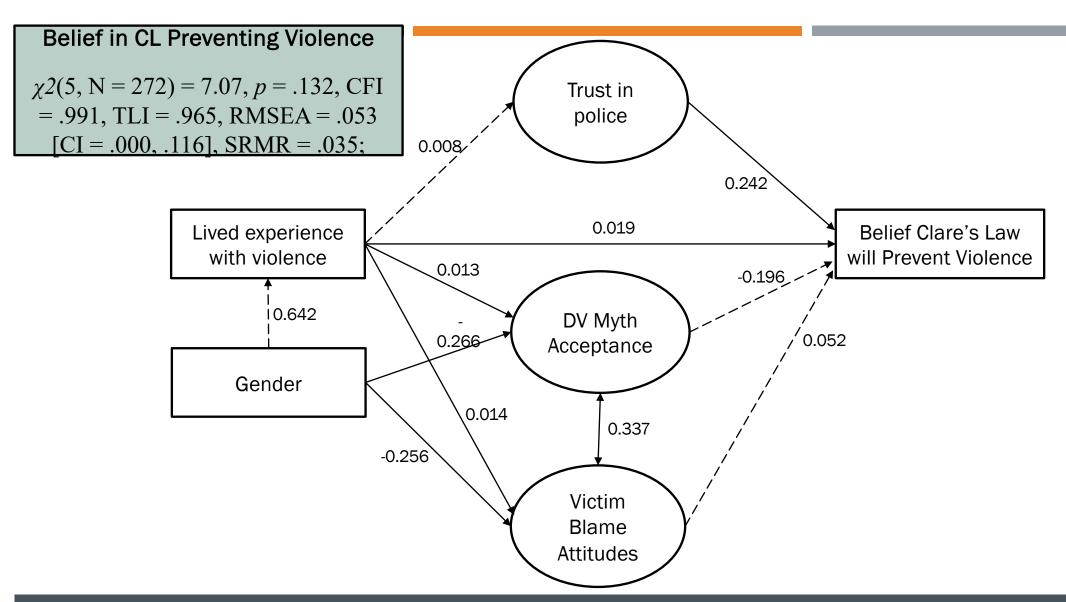
- Participants were those living in Canada and were recruited via Amazon Mturk (N = 272)
- Analyzed using SEM Path analysis, Chi-Squares, t-tests, and content analysis

Research Question 1



RESEARCH QUESTION 1

Descriptive Information				
Demographic	Knowledge of CL (% of total)	No Knowledge of CL (% of total)	X ²	p
Age <30 31-50 51-70 71+	3.9% 11.9% 2.7% 0.4%	24.6% 46.9% 9.6% 0%	8.927	.178
Gender Male Female Other	9.6% 8.9% 0.7%	41.5% 38.1% 1.1%	1.409	.494
Relationship Status Married Common Law Divorced Separated Single	10.9% 2.7% 0% 0.8% 4.7%	24.0% 17.8% 1.9% 3.9% 33.3%	13.859	.008
Parenting Have children Does not have children	9.8% 8.7%	30.7% 50.8%	3.92	.048



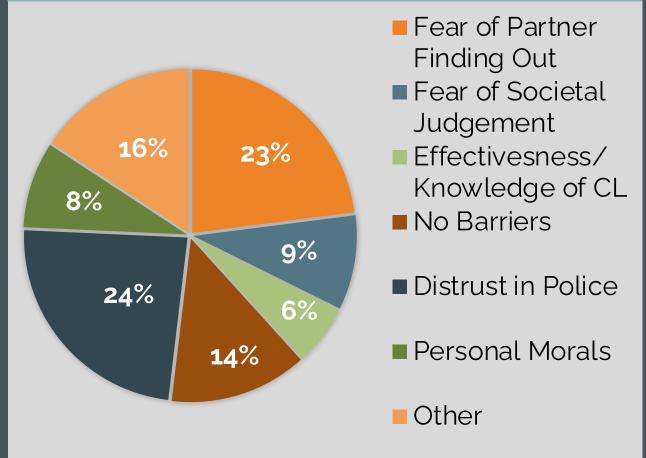
Research Question 2

Likelihood of Using CL $\chi 2(4, N = 272) = 16.898, p = .002,$ CFI = .962, TLI = .857, RMSEA = Trust in .109 [CI = .059, .165], SRMR = .049.police 0.008 0.162 0.026 Lived experience Likelihood of using with violence Clare's Law 0.013 -.491 10.642 DV Myth 0.266 Acceptance 0.329 Gender \0.014 0.337 0.256 Victim Blame **Attitudes**

Research Question 3

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

What are barriers to using Clare's Law?



Those who said they would not use Clare's Law if they experienced DV were asked, why not?

- Cannot imagine themselves as victims of DV (21.9%)
- Distrust in police (15.6%)
- Don't care about partner's past (12.5%)
- Effectiveness and limitations of Clare's Law (28.2%)
- It is a privacy violation (6.3%)

Implications

- Current lack of awareness and barriers may limit willingness to use Clare's Law
- More research is needed to further understand this expanding legislation and the barriers that the public experiences in accessing CL



Thank you!

Additional questions/comments can be directed to:

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