No More Secrets

Utah Domestic Violence Report 2006
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
IN UTAH
2006

Ned Searle & Dawn Hollingsworth

The Governor’s Violence Against Women and Families Cabinet Council developed the Utah Domestic Violence 2006 Annual Report. Great appreciation is extended to the following individuals who contributed to this project: Gabriella Archuleta; Pamila Balls; Teresa Brechlin; Anna Fondario; A.J. Hunt; Judy Kasten-Bell; Taanya Ramirez; katie Searle; Katie Sutton; and Christine Watters. With special appreciation to: Julie Christenson.

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Governor’s Violence
Against Women and
Families Cabinet Council
Dear Colleagues,

Domestic violence is a serious social problem that impacts all Utahns and is not bound by gender, economics, religion, or ethnicity. Domestic violence can happen in homes or offices; it can involve relatives, friends or neighbors. The solutions to respond to and prevent domestic violence involve community, social, educational, legal, medical, and law enforcement interventions. Clearly, a single entity alone cannot solve the complex issues involved in violence against women and families. By joining forces—we will conquer such violence.

In 2004, thirty-three people died a violent death through a cohabitant homicide, perpetrator suicide, dating relationship homicide or family violence related homicide. These individuals leave behind parents, children, relatives, and friends who will live with the pain of that loss forever. Predicting lethality is difficult in domestic violence situations, as all relationships with abuse as a component can be unpredictable and volatile.

Utah has a unique opportunity to enhance the leadership of, and collaboration among state agencies and other organizations battling this social ill. Now is the time for us to take action and make a difference for those that suffer abuse.

Please join with me and other agencies in a statewide effort to address and prevent violence in our communities. Let us work together to make Utah a safer place for everyone.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor
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Letter from Governor Jon M. Huntsman Jr

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Introduction

Domestic violence is one of the fastest growing and most serious violent crimes in Utah today. Over the past few years the frequency and intensity of this abuse has increased. Countless victims and survivors of domestic violence are enduring more severe beatings and life threatening situations than those in years past. In Utah, domestic violence is becoming more aggressive and brutal.

Domestic violence encompasses all races, ethnic groups, educational levels, social and economic classes, sexual orientations, religions, gender and physical and mental abilities. Domestic violence is unspoken and often faceless. For many people, it is hidden and rarely discussed in public. Many individuals don't recognize it as a public issue that significantly impacts communities, families, and individuals. It is quiet in our conversations and that secret speaks volumes for the continuation of domestic violence.

This violence is characterized as a systematic pattern of physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and psychological abuse, which is predominantly directed by men against women. Rather than a series of independent acts or events, it is most often part of a process in which the perpetrator maintains control and domination over the victim.

The vigilant search for the truth is the heart of the American judicial system. Our methods of investigation, criminal procedures, and court processes are designed to protect the innocent and hold lawbreakers accountable. Though the judicial system is diligent in its effort to protect innocent victims, we cannot stand blameless for contributing to the silence and to the problem itself. Silently and passively accepting the problem of domestic violence means, in effect, contributing to its quiet acceptance.

Utah's response to domestic violence is a multi-disciplinary active approach. Assisting in the movement to end domestic violence is the Governor's Violence Against Women and Families Cabinet Council. The philosophy of this Council is that domestic violence can only be stopped at the local community level with the support of grassroots agencies to create a coordinated statewide effort. Governor Jon M. Huntsman Jr. leads the effort along with First Lady Mary Kaye Huntsman who serves as Chair for the Governor's Violence Against Women and Families Cabinet Council. This council believes that every citizen of Utah has the right to live in a violence free environment, and that developing a statewide presence to drive domestic violence response activities will increase coordination at the State level, and strengthen effectiveness at the local community level.

Supporting the Governor's Violence Against Women and Families Cabinet Council is the Utah Domestic Violence Council, which serves as the statewide coalition. The Utah Domestic Violence Council supports 22 local coalitions or coordinating councils on domestic violence, which covers every county in the state. Prevention and intervention services include 16 shelter programs and 40 domestic violence victim advocate programs and 59-licensed domestic violence treatment providers across the state.

The authors of this report are confident the information contained herein will further organize and revitalize the collaborative effort to end domestic violence in Utah. For more information on domestic violence, and to access resources please call the domestic violence crisis and information line at 1-800-897-LINK (5465).
### Domestic Violence Shelter Services

#### By Shelter 7/1/2004 to 6/30/2005

In Utah, sixteen domestic violence shelters provide services to victims and survivors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Counties Served</th>
<th>D.V. Calls Made to Shelters</th>
<th>Volunteer Hours</th>
<th>Days of Service to Women</th>
<th>Days of Service to Children</th>
<th>Days of Service to Men</th>
<th>Total Days of Service</th>
<th>Requests Unable to serve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Creek Women’s Crisis Center</td>
<td>Iron, Beaver</td>
<td>3,686</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency (CAPSA)</td>
<td>Cache, Rich County</td>
<td>6,771</td>
<td>12,653</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2735</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Women in Crisis</td>
<td>Millard, Utah, Sanpete</td>
<td>3,557</td>
<td>20,778</td>
<td>2,524</td>
<td>3,779</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6303</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleen Quigley Woman's Shelter (DCFS)</td>
<td>Carbon, Emery</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove Center</td>
<td>Washington, Kane</td>
<td>11,394</td>
<td>42,071</td>
<td>2,547</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,292</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentle Ironhawk</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Horizons Crisis Center</td>
<td>Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne, Garfield</td>
<td>2,959</td>
<td>17,765</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathways (DCFS)</td>
<td>Tooele</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace House</td>
<td>Summit, Wasatch</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Harbor</td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>3,148</td>
<td>42,226</td>
<td>3,374</td>
<td>3,704</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7,139</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seekhaven</td>
<td>Grand</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Valley Sanctuary</td>
<td>Salt Lake</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>1,499</td>
<td>5,012</td>
<td>5,296</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>10,849</td>
<td>1,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Crisis Center (DCFS)</td>
<td>Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah Counties</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Community Connection (YCC)</td>
<td>Weber, Morgan</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>3,057</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>2,197</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Community in Unity (YCU)</td>
<td>Box Elder</td>
<td>3,866</td>
<td>15,080</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>Salt Lake</td>
<td>4,455</td>
<td>6,276</td>
<td>6,637</td>
<td>9,163</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total (not including Gentle Ironhawk)</td>
<td></td>
<td>44,804</td>
<td>164,854</td>
<td>29,796</td>
<td>35,150</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>65,559</td>
<td>2,114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Child and Family Services
Domestic Violence Related Child Abuse

For time period from 7/1/2004 to 6/30/2005

Utah law indicates that an act of domestic violence in the presence of a child is child abuse. Domestic Violence Related Child Abuse allegations are one of the most frequent reported allegations to the Division of Child and Family Services. Of all supported cases for abuse and neglect in FY05, 31% of the cases had a domestic violence allegation.

Of the 4,678 cases referred to Child Protective Services, 54.4% were supported, 1.7% were unable to complete the investigation, 3.7% were unable to be located to continue the investigation and 1.3% were found without merit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings for cases with domestic violence allegations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cases</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to Complete Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to Locate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Child and Family Services
Domestic Violence Related Child Abuse CONTINUED

For time period from 7/1/2004 to 7/1/05

Child Victims Who Received Subsequent Services from Division of Child and Family Services

The information below shows the number of victims that received subsequent casework services from the Division of Child and Family Services after completion of the CPS case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Provided</th>
<th>Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Supervision Services</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Preservation Services</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Order Supervision Services</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Compact Services</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Counseling Services</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Counseling Services</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Child and Family Services

Services Provided

The following information represents services provided by CPS caseworkers or referrals made to community providers at the time of closure to the families with domestic violence related child abuse allegations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number of Victims</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casework Counseling</td>
<td>2438</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>4558</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Action Court</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Nursery</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Preservation</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/Medical Services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker Services</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Court Referral</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Referral</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None Needed</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Resource Referral</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>2591</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Service Referral</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service Referral</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Sufficiently Referral</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Abuse Treatment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Care</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Referral</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Child and Family Services
Domestic Violence Crisis And Information Line

CALENDAR YEAR 2005

1-800-897-LINK (5465)

TRENDS

The Utah Domestic Violence Information Line experienced an increase over last year in the following:

- Community Resources: 92% Requests for low-income housing, food, clothing and medical help.
- Law Enforcement: 61% Calls needing Law Enforcement or 911.
- Victim Counseling: 35% Victims’ requests for counseling services.
- Perpetrator Counseling: 28% Perpetrators’ requests for counseling services.
- Legal Assistance: 24% Calls requesting help with divorce and or Protection Orders.

Source: Utah Domestic Violence Council
Growing numbers of Utah law enforcement agencies are participating in the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) program. As more agencies submit IBR data, it will become a powerful tool, providing more detailed, meaningful, and timely information about criminal activities. IBR statistics reflects only crimes reported by those jurisdictions participating. Eighteen Utah Law Enforcement agencies did not report crimes statistics to the state. In 2005, 74.6% of the Utah population was accounted for by IBR submitting agencies. This report reflects crime in Utah as far as it is completely and accurately reported by local law enforcement agencies to the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification. In the chart below weapons used multiple times during one incidence are only counted once.

### Domestic Violence Victim Type By Type of Weapon Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poison</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs/Narcotics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxiation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Firearm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shotgun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm not stated</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt Object</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handgun</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife/Cutting</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>751</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Weapons</td>
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<td>618</td>
<td>796</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>217</td>
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<td>Total All Weapons</td>
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<td>737</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>2,755</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10,990</td>
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</table>

Source: Crime In Utah
**Incident Based Reporting of Domestic Violence CONTINUED**

### Offenses Committed Against Family Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter</th>
<th>Negligent Manslaughter</th>
<th>Kidnapping/Abduction</th>
<th>Sex Offenses</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
<th>Simple Assault</th>
<th>Intimidation</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common-law Spouse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>247</td>
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<td>1,293</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-Law</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-Sibling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Other Family</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>874</td>
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<td>Boy/Girl Friend</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child of Boy/Girl Friend</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosexual Relationship</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Spouse</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>358</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>8,571</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>11,832</td>
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</table>

Source: Crime In Utah
## Domestic Violence Victim Injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Broken Bones</th>
<th>Internal Injury</th>
<th>Severe Laceration</th>
<th>Minor Injury</th>
<th>No Injury</th>
<th>Major Injury</th>
<th>Loss of Teeth</th>
<th>Unconsciousness</th>
<th>Total Injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>1,455</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,335</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grandparent</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-Parent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Step-Child</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-Sibling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>789</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Boy/Girl Friend</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>3,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child of Boy/Girl Friend</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Spouse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosexual Relationship</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,297</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,847</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Crime In Utah
Protective Orders

CALENDAR YEAR 2005

A protective order is an order issued by the court to give victims of domestic violence protection. Protective orders prevent the abuser from contacting, threatening, or entering onto the property where the victim works or resides. An exparte protective order can be issued the day the victim requests it, without the abuser being present. Once the abuser is given a copy of the order, it is effective until a court hearing is held, where the abuser is invited to be present. After a court hearing, the court can issue a protective order, which includes criminal enforceable provisions that protect the victim for 2 years. Conditions of the orders are specified in Utah code, Cohabitant Abuse Act 30-6-1-14. In 2005, 4,249 exparte orders and 1,986 protective orders were issued.

Criminal Stalking

CALENDAR YEAR 2005

Stalking is generally described as a pattern or course of conduct directed at or towards a specific person that places a reasonable person as well as that specific person in fear of bodily injury or suffer emotional distress. The National Center for Victims of Crime has published the following statistics:

- One out of every twelve women in the United States (8.2 million) and one out of every forty-five men in the United States (2 million) has been stalked at some point in their lives.
- It is estimated that 1.4 million people are stalked annually.
- 76% of women killed by their intimate partner were stalked by these partners before they were killed.
- 85% of the women and 70% of the men who were stalked were stalked by someone they knew.
Below is data for 2005 of criminal stalking case dispositions in Utah.

### Dispositions on Criminal Stalking 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plea in Abeyance</th>
<th>Dismissed</th>
<th>Declined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Dispositions

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

---

**Utah Domestic Violence Related Deaths**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2005**

The Utah Domestic Violence Council compiles and continually updates information on domestic violence related deaths from public sources statewide. Case specific information must demonstrate a correlation between domestic violence and the death of the victim as demonstrated by corroborating public information. From public information available, each listed death shows domestic violence between cohabitants, persons in dating relationships, and family members not defined within the cohabitant statute.

In 2005, 33 individuals were murdered in domestic violence related homicides. Seventy three percent of the homicides were committed by firearms (24). Forty two percent of the deaths were committed in the presence of a child (14+). There were four protective orders in place at the time of the homicide. Only 7 cases or 33% had a history of domestic violence. This information is unofficial and may not reflect that of other similar reports published by other agencies.

### Utah Domestic Violence Related Deaths 2005

#### Cohabitant Homicides
- Female 8
- Male 6
- 14

#### Perpetrator Suicides
- Female 0
- Male 11
- 11

#### Dating Relationship Homicides
- Female 2
- Male 1
- 3

#### Justifiable Homicide Officer Self Defense
- Female 0
- Male 1
- 1
Utah Intimate Partner Homicides

CALENDAR YEARS 2001-2004

The Cohabitant Abuse Act defines a “Cohabitant as an emancipated person who is 16 years of age or older who: a) is or was a spouse of the other party; b) is or was living as if a spouse of the other party; c) is related by blood or marriage to the other party; d) has one or more children in common with the other party; e) is the biological parent of the other party’s unborn child; or f) resides or has resided in the same residence as the other party.” Because much research on each case is necessary to determine which domestic homicides were committed by a cohabitant, this data will, by necessity, narrowly define a domestic violence homicide in which the victim is a member of the family, the wife, ex-wife, common-law wife, girl friend, ex-girl friend, boy-friend, ex-boyfriend, husband, or ex-husband.

Utah Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee

CALENDAR YEARS 2000-2001

Every 21 days, a Utah man or woman is murdered in the midst of a domestic dispute. A new Utah Department of Health report shows that, in 2000 and 2001, 35 adults were shot, stabbed, strangled or beaten to death as a result of a current or past domestic relationship. All 35 deaths were closely analyzed by the Department’s Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (DVFRC). In 2000, there were 12 domestic violence homicides and in 2001 there were 26.
The report, *Domestic Violence Fatalities in Utah, 2000-2001*, is the first to detail all domestic violence (DV) homicides, including 24 victims killed by a current or former lover or spouse, as well as 11 family members, innocent bystanders and witnesses who happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

The report also shows that, of the victims:
- 11 were male, 24 were female
- 23 were white
- 8 were Hispanic
- 1 was black
- 31% tested positive for alcohol at the time of death (of these, half had a blood alcohol content higher than the legal limit)
- 23% tested positive for illicit drugs

Eighteen of the decedents were killed by gunfire, seven were stabbed to death, four were strangled and two were beaten.

Of the perpetrators:
- 29 were male, 4 were female
- 22 were White
- 7 were Hispanic
- 18% tested positive for alcohol at the time of the homicide (of these, 72% had a blood alcohol level higher than the legal limit)
- 27% tested positive for illicit drugs
- 18% had been under Department of Corrections supervision at some time prior to the homicide

Hispanic perpetrators were overrepresented in the two-year study. While Hispanics represent just 9% of Utah’s population, this ethnicity accounts for 21% of perpetrators.

For the two-year period of the study, Weber County was the site of a disproportionate number of domestic violence homicides. Residents there make up only 9 percent of Utah’s population, while 16% (6) of the homicides occurred there.

Also notable is that, in half the cases, law enforcement officers had responded to a call to the victim’s residence at least once prior to the homicide. Of those, one-third were domestic disturbance calls.

In domestic violence homicides, the trail of victims can be long. Available data show that at least 26 of the victims had one or more children. In one of every five cases, a child either witnessed or was present at the homicide, or found the body of the victim.

Domestic violence experts stress the importance of finding help for children involved in these crimes. Yet the study shows that, of the seven cases where children were directly involved in the incident, only two were referred to the Division of Child and Family Services by law enforcement. In addition, just 15 of the 35 affected families received services or funds from Crime Victim Reparations.

As part of its report, the DVFRC made several recommendations with the goal of reducing the number of DV homicides and assisting victims of these tragic events. Among those recommendations:
- Encourage judges and prosecutors to review entire histories prior to sentencing defendants convicted of domestic violence offenses.
- Strengthen existing public education campaigns that focus on aiding victims of domestic and intimate partner violence.
- Educate law enforcement personnel on and emphasize further implementation of “child witnessing” domestic violence laws.
- Ensure that culturally responsive educational materials are widely available to all populations.
Utah Battered Immigrant Families

Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors. VAWA enables battered spouses and children to obtain lawful immigration status without the abuser’s knowledge or permission. In order to be eligible the batterer either must be a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident.

U & T Visas. In 2000, Congress created two new routes to status for immigrant crime victims. U visas are for non-citizen victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking and other crimes. The T visa is specifically for immigrants trafficked into the U.S. for commercial sex or labor. The perpetrator’s status and relationship to the victim are irrelevant for both, but both visas require cooperation with the criminal justice system.

Undocumented Immigrant. Undocumented immigrants are individuals who entered the United States unlawfully or people whose legal immigrant or visitor status has expired or has been cancelled by the U.S. Government.

Lawful Permanent Resident (“Green Card” Holder). Lawful permanent residents have been granted permission by the United States government to reside and work in the United States permanently. They are still citizens of their home country, but possess many of the same rights as United States Citizens. One difference between lawful permanent residents and U.S. citizens is that, in some cases, lawful permanent residents can be deported or denied permission to reenter the country. An immigrant domestic violence victim may have become or be eligible to become a lawful permanent resident through the Violence Against Woman Act (VAWA). Other typical routes to status are through family members or employers.

Visa Holder. People with employment, student or tourist visas are in the United States legally for a fixed period of time and for a specific purpose. They are generally ineligible for public benefits.

Refugee. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has the authority to grant legal refugee status to someone who is outside of his or her country of origin and cannot return due to fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Refugee status is granted before resettlement in the U.S. Refugees are eligible to apply for lawful permanent residency after one year in the U.S. and are eligible to apply for citizenship five years after their date of arrival.

Asylee. An asylum seeker is someone who has come to the U.S. seeking protection. In contrast to refugees, who receive this status before they enter the United States, asylees request asylum after they enter the U.S. Asylum is granted by either the Bureau for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or by the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) of the U.S. Department of Justice. Like refugees, asylees must prove they cannot return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of persecution or past persecution based on the person’s race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Parolee. Parolees enter the country lawfully while the U.S. Government decides what status to give them. Some persons are “paroled indefinitely,” which is also a lawful status.

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status. In some cases, unmarried, documented or undocumented immigrants under 21 are able to become lawful permanent residents. An example of this is when a young person is placed by the family court in long-term foster care or guardianship.

Naturalized United States Citizen. Immigrants are generally eligible to apply for United States citizenship five years after they receive lawful permanent residence, but some are eligible after only three years through marriage to a U.S. citizen. Those who become naturalized citizens possess the same rights and responsibilities as native-born citizens and cannot be deported. In some cases, lawful permanent resident children can become citizens automatically if their parents naturalize before the children turn 18.

United States Citizens. Anyone born in the United States, its territories and certain possessions (Puerto Rico, Guam

Source: Utah Domestic Violence Council
and the Virgin Islands, for instance) are U.S. citizens. This includes people born of undocumented parents. Children of U.S. citizens who are born while their parents are in another country also may be U.S. citizens.

**Multiple Statuses in One Family.** It is very common for one household to have members with different immigration statuses. For example, an undocumented mother or father may have children who were born in the United States (and who are, thus, citizens). They may live with recently arrived relatives who have lawful permanent residence, and receive visits from family members who are in the country on tourist visas.


When an immigrant woman is in an abusive relationship, it may be difficult for her to leave due to:

- Fear of deportation
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of knowledge of the US legal system
- Language barriers
- Social isolation
- Lack of financial resources
- Little or no access to legal and social services

If an immigrant is married to a lawful permanent resident or U.S. citizen, often their abusive spouse will use immigration status to have power and control over their partner by:

- Telling her if she calls police she will get deported
- Threatening to report her to immigration authorities to get her and/or her children deported
- Threatening to take her children out of the country
- Isolating her from family, friends, or anyone who speaks her language
- Not allowing her to study English
- Hiding or destroying important documents (i.e. passport, ID cards, etc.)

Battered immigrant women face many barriers when trying to leave or survive in an abusive relationship. The non-

English speaking victim may not have access to a bilingual shelter or victim advocate. She may not be eligible for TANF, Medicaid or housing services. Because her immigration status may be dependent on her spouse, he can choose to cancel an application to adjust status, which would send her into deportation proceedings. Without any legal documentation it could be hard for her to find work to support her family. Immigration legislation may also jeopardize the safety of immigrant victims.

When an undocumented victim of domestic violence faces such barriers, staying in an abusive relationship often seems like the most economically viable option. Battered immigrants are an exceptionally vulnerable population who need access to more services in order to find relief from abusive partners and provide a safe and nurturing home for their children.
REMEMBER ME
Domestic Violence Related Victim Homicides 2005

Theresa Marie Harris, Age 43
Brea Lynn Kirchoff, Age 26
Fernando Barraza, Age 20
Joanna McCann, Age 38
Laurel Quibell, Age 59
Lindsay Fauson, Age 22
Lukasz Drej, Age 25
Joann Kirkham, Age 72
Norma Hernandez Espinoza, Age 25
Jacqueline Villoto, Age 34
Klynt Joseph Barber, Age 27
Janeil Drommond, Age 29
Nicole L. Thomas, Age 23
Christian D’Agnillo, Age 4 months
Jorge Corona, Age 39

The Utah Domestic Violence Council compiles information on domestic violence related deaths from public sources statewide. To be listed, case specific information must demonstrate a correlation between domestic violence and the death of the victim as demonstrated by corroborating public information. These troubling statistics document, in summary form, the broad scope and tragic impact of domestic violence in Utah. From public information available, each listed death shows domestic violence between 1) cohabitants, 2) persons in dating relationships and 3) family members not defined within the cohabitant statute. The following data is unofficial and gathered from newspaper accounts. It may not reflect the same information of other similar reports published by other agencies. The 15 individuals noted above were murdered by someone they knew.
GOVERNOR’S VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & FAMILIES CABINET COUNCIL

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Chair
Mary Kaye Huntsman

Administrative Office of the Courts
Daniel J. Becker, State Court Administrator

Office of the Attorney General
Mark R. Shurtleff, Attorney General

Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Michele Christiansen, Executive Director

Department of Corrections
Scott Carver, Executive Director

Department of Health
David Sundwall, Executive Director

Department of Human Services
Lisa-Michele Church, Executive Director

Department of Public Safety
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Department of Workforce Services
Tani Pack Downing, Executive Director

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Utah Domestic Violence Council
Craige Harrison, Chair 2005-06

Utah Sexual Violence Council
Laurel Duncan, Executive Director UCASA
The following two pages contain maps with symbols representing the DV programs available statewide as of March 2006. Programs that serve the entire state but have one central location are listed separately. If the symbols are within more than one county barrier then the program represented is shared between those counties. The thick, black, dashed lines on the main map represent the separation of the five regions within Utah.

- Licensed DV Treatment Providers: People in all counties have treatment available to them. Many of the DCFS treatment provider programs cover more than one county.
- Residents of those counties showing little or no services access the services available in the surrounding counties.
- Transitional Housing: Although there are only four domestic violence specific transitional housing programs in the state of Utah many counties have low income and/or homeless housing projects that can be used as transitional housing by survivors. When applying for housing in these projects DV survivors usually are subject to the same application process as other hopeful residents, however there are a specific number of units set aside for survivors in a few counties. Also available in some counties are funds from HUD and even some available through the local shelter for very limited assistance with transitional housing.
UTAH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESPONSE
The bold lines show direct support and the dotted lines show affiliation and coordination.

Utah Domestic Violence Council
(State Coalition)

Committees
- Shelter
- Treatment
- Government Affairs
- Appropriations
- Public Awareness
- Membership
- Family Violence
- Executive
- Health Care
- Interfaith
- Justice
- Advocacy

Governor’s Domestic Violence Cabinet Council
Administrative Office of the Courts
Office of the Attorney General
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Department of Corrections
Department of Health
Department of Human Services
Department of Public Safety
Department of Workforce Services
Utah Domestic Violence Council
Utah State Office of Education

Local Coalitions
- Beaver
- Box Elder
- Cache/Rich
- Carbon
- Davis
- Emery
- Garfield
- Grand
- Iron
- Juab
- Kane
- Weber/Morgan
- Millard
- Salt Lake Area
- San Juan
- Sanpete
- Sevier/Wayne/Piute
- Summit
- Tooele
- Uintah/Duchesne/Daggett
- Utah
- Wasatch
- Washington

Division of Child & Family Services
- Domestic Violence Link Line
- Family Support Centers
- Licensed Treatment Providers
- Legal Programs
- Local Victim Advocate Programs
- Supervised Visitation Centers

Domestic Violence Shelters
Private
- Blanding
- Brigham City
- Cedar City
- Davis County
- Logan
- Moab
- Ogden
- Park City
- Provo
- Richfield
- Salt Lake City
- St. George
- West Jordan

State Funded
- Price
- Vernal
- Tooele

Children's Justice Centers
Crime Victim Reparations
Legal Services
Legal Aid Society
Northern Utah Legal Services
Statewide Victim Advocates (SWAVO)

All other State and local agencies, associations, organizations that are committed to ending domestic violence
**2005 Victim Services Summary**
Compiled December 31, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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<td>3. Family Connection Center</td>
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<td>4. DCCAV/Safe Harbor</td>
<td>5. Davis County/CJC</td>
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<td>6. Layton City Attorney’s Office</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duchesne</td>
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1. Family Support Center (AMAC)
2. Family Support Center (Child)
3. Legal Aid Society
4. Midvale City Police Department
5. Murray City Police Department
6. Rape Recovery Center
7. Rape Recovery Center
8. Salt Lake City Police Department
9. Salt Lake County CJ/C
10. Sandy City Police Department
11. South Valley Sanctuary
12. South Jordan Police Department
13. West Jordan Police Department
14. West Valley City Prosecutor's
15. YWCA of Salt Lake City
16. Cornerstone Counseling Court
17. South Salt Lake VA
18. Draper City Police Department
19. Taylorsville Police Department

1. Legal Aid Society
2. Salt Lake City Police Department
3. Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
4. South Valley Sanctuary
5. South Valley Sanctuary DV
6. Murray City Police Department
7. YWCA of Salt Lake
8. Salt Lake SANE
9. Sego Lilly Center for the Abused
10. UCASA - Training
11. West Valley City Attorney
12. Multi-Cultural Legal Center
13. Holy Cross Ministries
14. YWCA of Salt Lake City
15. Salt Lake City Prosecutor's Office
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<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<td>1. Center for Women &amp; Children in Crisis</td>
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1. Center for Women & Children in Crisis
2. Orem City Department of Public Safety
3. Payson City Attorney
4. Utah County Attorney’s Office
5. Utah County Sheriff’s Office
6. Pleasant Grove Police Department
7. Utah County CJC
8. Springville City Prosecutor
9. Center for Women & Children in Crisis
10. Orem City Department of Public Safety
11. Provo City Police Department
12. Pleasant Grove Police Department
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<td>WASATCH</td>
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<td>13.23</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>WEBER</td>
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<td>STATEWIDE</td>
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VOCA Program Activation Date: July 1, 2005  
VAWA Program Activation Date: January 1, 2006

Some Law Enforcement / Prosecution Victim Assistance / Advocacy and shelter programs serve surrounding counties.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WEBSITES

Utah

Utah Domestic Violence Council  http://www.udvc.org
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice  http://www.justice.utah.gov
Utah Department of Safety  http://www.bci.utah.gov
Office on Violence Against Women and families  http://www.nomoresecrets.utah.gov

National

211  http://www.informationandreferral.org/DV.htm
Office for Victims of Crime  http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/
American Institute on DV  http://www.aidv-usa.com/
Anti-Stalking web-site  http://www.antistalking.com/
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics  http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
End Abuse, Family Violence Prevention Fund  http://endabuse.org/
The National Center For Victims of Crime  http://www.ncvc.org/
U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women  http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/welcome.html
Domestic Violence 50 State Resource  http://www.dv911.com/dv50state.htm
About.com, Women’s Issues  http://womensissues.about.com/library/bldomesticviolencestats1.htm
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence  http://www.ncadv.org
American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence  http://www.abanet.org/domviol/home.html
National Network to End Domestic Violence  http://www.nnedv.org
National Domestic Violence Hotline Website  http://www.ndvh.org/index.html