

# **Utah's Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Plan 2010-2017**



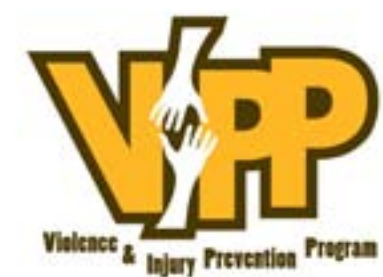
Utah Department of Health Violence and Injury Prevention Program  
Utah Sexual Violence Council

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## Vision Statement

We envision a Utah free from violence,  
where all people interact with each other  
in a healthy and respectful manner.

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# Executive Summary

The Utah Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Plan is the culmination of efforts that began in 2004 to establish a strong plan for Utah regarding sexual violence. The Sexual Violence Prevention Planning committee (SVPP) was established by the Utah Department of Health and partnered with the prevention subcommittee of the Utah Sexual Violence Council in 2007. In response to a new cooperative agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a strategic planning process for the primary prevention of sexual assault was launched.

The SVPP developed a vision statement for Utah that reads:

**We envision a Utah free from violence, where all people interact with each other in a healthy and respectful manner.**

Other accomplishments of the SVPP committee include:

- Conducting a state profile and needs and resources assessment, which included surveillance, surveys, data collection, and focus groups.
- Conducting a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis
- Conducting an assessment of Utah's capacity to implement sexual violence prevention activities.
- Identifying universal and select populations for the plan.
- Developing goals, objectives, and activities to build capacity and target universal and select populations with primary prevention of sexual violence.
- Developing a logic model for the plan.

The first task of the SVPP committee was to conduct a state needs and resources assessment to obtain a better picture of the sexual violence problem in Utah. Some of the key findings of that assessment were:

## State Profile

- Utah's population is growing at a rapid pace and the diversity of the state is also growing.
- The majority of Utah's population resides along the Wasatch Front area of the state.
- The age distribution of Utah residents is slightly younger than that of U.S. residents overall (28 years of age and 37 years of age, respectively).
- The majority (93%) of Utahns described themselves as White.
- 12 % of Utahns described themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino origin, while 88 % of Utahns, reportedly, were of non-Hispanic or Latino origin.
- The majority of Utahns (58%) reported being members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons).

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# Executive Summary

## Sexual Violence in Utah

- Utah ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in the nation for reported forcible rapes, which is the only violent crime in Utah with a rate higher than the national average.
- More than 7% of adults report that they have been a victim of sexual abuse in their lifetime.
- Nearly 12% of students in grades 9-12 report that they have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.
- Uintah, Carbon, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties all have rape rates that are significantly higher than the state rape rate.
- Of reported sex offenses, females are most often the victims.
- 95% of sexual assault victims reported that they were victimized by a male.
- The average age of sex offense victims was 15. The average age of sex offense perpetrators was 27.
- Males between the ages of 15 and 19 are arrested more frequently for rape than any other age group.
- Hispanics were less likely to report that they had been victims of child molestation.
- The majority of victims know the person who assaulted them.
- Sexual violence is directly linked to negative health behaviors such as smoking, drinking alcohol, and not wearing a seat belt.
- Sexual assault victims report having a lower quality of life than individuals who have not been victimized.

## Sexual Violence Prevention Efforts in Utah

- 81% of social service agencies responding to a survey reported a connection between their work and sexual violence prevention.
- 82% of organizations indicated that sexual violence prevention is critical to addressing the main issue of their organization; however, only 50% of organizations commit personnel activities and only 18% commit unrestricted financial resources to activities for the primary prevention of sexual violence.
- Only 38% of agencies that provide sexual violence prevention and education programs use an evidence-based curriculum. Of these agencies, 55% have evaluated their programs.

Based on the findings of the assessments and surveys, the SVPP developed long-term goals for Utah to prevent the initial sexual violence perpetration and victimization.

**Goal 1:** To advance social norms among Utah youth ages 11-25 that support healthy, respectful relationships throughout the lifespan.

**Goal 2:** To increase primary prevention efforts and social norm changes to geographically disparate communities and populations.

**Goal 3:** To build the capacity of individuals, organizations, communities, and systems to prevent sexual violence across the state.

This plan is a call to action. It is intended to provide a unified voice and direction for the primary prevention of sexual violence and by informing Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) grant funding requirements. Moreover, it is intended to build capacity and provide government agencies, community based organizations, policymakers, service providers, and others direction for the primary prevention of sexual violence in Utah.

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# Introduction

Sexual violence in Utah is a serious public health problem affecting thousands of residents each year. Studies in Utah indicate that one in eight women and one in 50 men will experience rape in their lifetimes<sup>1</sup> and nearly one in three women will experience some form of sexual violence during their lives.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, a national study showed one in four women and one in six men reported being a victim of child sexual abuse.<sup>3</sup> For the most part, sexual assault affects Utah's younger population. There is no single cause to account for the occurrence of sexual violence; rather it is a combination of risk factors (those factors that increase the risk of perpetration and victimization of sexual violence) and protective factors (those factors that reduce the chance of perpetration and victimization of sexual violence).

This document is an extension of efforts begun by the Utah Sexual Violence Council. In an effort to organize the efforts of the Utah Sexual Violence Council's (USVC) strategic visioning process, a five-year strategic plan was developed and published in 2004. This plan sought to advance collaborative relationships and effectively evolve Utah's approach to preventing sexual violence. While much progress was made toward implementing the goals, the majority of the plan focused on secondary and tertiary prevention rather than primary prevention.

The 2004 Utah Sexual Violence Council Five-Year Strategic Plan included the following goals:

1. Develop ongoing communication among key agencies through the maintenance of a quorum of individuals on both the general USVC and the Council's subcommittees.
2. Organize an annual Utah conference that focuses on sexual violence and comprehensively addresses both victim and perpetrator research and services.
3. Create opportunities for research, data collection, and reporting of sexual assault incidence and prevalence.
4. Increase the rate of reported sexually violent crimes to law enforcement in Utah.
5. Improve sexual assault education services statewide.
6. Improve advocacy for sexual assault victims by creating uniform standards and resources for advocates working with victims of sexual violence.

Historically, Utah's response to violence has generally been reactive. The majority of resources and focus have been dedicated to responding to sexual violence AFTER it occurs. While the USVC's plan provided structure to advance sexual violence awareness and prevention, it lacked a strong, systematic approach to increase efforts and build capacity for the primary prevention of sexual violence.

## Planning Process

In February 2007, the first Sexual Violence Primary Prevention (SVPP) Committee meeting was convened by the Violence and Injury Prevention Program (VIIPP) of the Utah Department of Health. The CDC project officer participated in this initial meeting in order to brief participants on CDC requirements for state planning. Eventually, this committee was integrated into the existing prevention subcommittee of the USVC. The impetus for the creation of this committee was the establishment of a cooperative agreement between the VIIPP and the CDC to "build and enhance grantees capacity to effectively prevent sexual violence from initially occurring by preventing first time perpetration and victimization...."

The SVPP members met in monthly committee meetings, served on subcommittees and ad-hoc committees, and provided input and feedback in person as well as by e-mail and phone. They distributed and completed surveys and participated in focus groups to oversee the state planning process.

The SVPP is a dedicated group of Utahns intent on changing social norms that will enable all Utah citizens to live lives free from violence and coercion. It is understood that this is an ongoing process and the SVPP anticipates that this document will continue to evolve as capacity is built, communities are mobilized, and additional collaborations are established.

# History of SV Prevention Efforts in Utah

- 1975: The Salt Lake Rape Crisis Center, now the Rape Recovery Center, was established.
- 1983: The Utah Legislature passed the Confidential Communications Act for Sexual Assault.
- 1986: The U.S. Congress first allocated Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding.
- 1990s: Three new complete rape recovery programs were launched around the state.
- 1991: The Utah Legislature passed a law making it a crime to rape one's spouse.
- 1994: Utah passed the Rape Shield Rule.
- 1995: The U.S. Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which allocated funding for female victims of crime, including rape.
- 1996: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released block grant funding for rape prevention activities to be implemented by local rape recovery programs across the nation.
- 1996: CAUSE, now known as the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault (UCASA), was created utilizing VAWA funding.
- 1996: Utah passed legislation for Crime Victim Reparations to cover the cost of rape exams.
- 1997: Utah became the first Western state to implement a statewide, toll-free, 24-hour rape and sexual assault crisis and information hotline.
- 1997: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs were launched.
- 1997: The Utah Department of Health and UCASA launched Utah's first media campaign on rape and sexual assault.
- 1997/8: Four complete rape recovery programs were developed in communities across Utah.
- 1998: A standardized 40-hour training program was created and implemented for Rape Recovery Program staff and volunteers.
- 1998: The Utah Department of Health contracted with the Social Research Institute to perform an evaluation of five rape prevention programs.
- 1998: VAWA funded the Utah State Crime Lab to timely process forensic rape evidence kits.
- 1999: The Utah Council on Sexual Victims and Offenders met.
- 2000: A second media campaign was launched with the theme: "Men Speak Out Against Rape: Every Victim Is Someone's Daughter."
- 2001: The Utah Department of Health received a two-year supplemental grant from the CDC for violence against women program planning and implementation.

# History of SV Prevention Efforts in Utah

- 2001: Utah Men Against Sexual Violence was officially organized.
- 2003: The Utah Sexual Violence Council (USVC) was formalized and began meeting on a regular basis.
- 2003: The Davis County shelter, Safe Harbor, officially launched its own rape crisis and education program.
- 2004: The St. George shelter, DOVE Center, initiated its complete rape recovery program.
- 2004: The first statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner position was funded.
- 2004: The first statewide conference on sexual violence was conducted.
- 2004: The USVC's five-year strategic plan, which identified and prioritized key sexual violence issues, was released.
- 2006: The USVC transferred to a subcommittee of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.
- 2007: The Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Committee was formed and began conducting needs assessments and profiles for the primary prevention of sexual violence.
- 2008: The Utah Men's Antiviolence Network (Utah MAN) was formed.
- 2011: A comprehensive, strategic plan for the primary prevention of sexual violence in Utah was released.

# What is Sexual Violence?

For the purpose of this report, the CDC's definition of sexual violence will be used.<sup>4</sup>

According to the CDC, sexual violence (SV) is any sexual act that is forced against someone's will. These acts can be physical, verbal, or psychological. There are four types of sexual violence; all types involve victims who do not consent, or who are unable to consent or refuse to allow the act.

- A completed sex act is defined as contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus involving penetration, however slight; contact between the mouth and penis, vulva, or anus; or penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object.
- An attempted (but not completed) sex act.
- Abusive sexual contact is defined as intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person.
- Non-contact sexual abuse is defined as abuse that does not involve physical contact. Examples of non-contact sexual abuse include voyeurism; intentional exposure of an individual to exhibitionism; pornography; verbal or behavioral sexual harassment; threats of sexual violence; and taking nude photographs of a sexual nature of another person.

## Utah Statute on Sexual Violence<sup>5</sup>

76-5-401. Unlawful sexual activity with a minor -- Elements -- Penalties -- Evidence of age raised by defendant.

(1) For purposes of this section "minor" is a person who is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 16 years of age, at the time the sexual activity described in this section occurred.

(2) A person commits unlawful sexual activity with a minor if, under circumstances not amounting to rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402, object rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402.2, forcible sodomy, in violation of Section 76-5-403, or aggravated sexual assault, in violation of Section 76-5-405, the actor:

- (a) has sexual intercourse with the minor;
- (b) engages in any sexual act with the minor involving the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person, regardless of the sex of either participant; or
- (c) causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of the minor by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, including a part of the human body, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, regardless of the sex of any participant.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a third degree felony unless the defendant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the mitigating factor that the defendant is less than four years older than the minor at the time the sexual activity occurred, in which case it is a class B misdemeanor.

76-5-401.1. Sexual abuse of a minor.

(1) For purposes of this section "minor" is a person who is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 16 years of age, at the time the sexual activity described in this section occurred.

# What is Sexual Violence?

(2) A person commits sexual abuse of a minor if the person is seven years or more older than the minor and, under circumstances not amounting to rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402, object rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402.2, forcible sodomy, in violation of Section 76-5-403, aggravated sexual assault, in violation of Section 76-5-405, unlawful sexual activity with a minor, in violation of Section 76-5-401, or an attempt to commit any of those offenses, the person touches the anus, buttocks, or any part of the genitals of the minor, or touches the breast of a female minor, or otherwise takes indecent liberties with the minor, or causes a minor to take indecent liberties with the actor or another person, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person regardless of the sex of any participant.

(3) A violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

76-5-401.2. Unlawful sexual conduct with a 16 or 17 year old.

(1) As used in this section, "minor" means a person who is 16 years of age or older, but younger than 18 years of age, at the time the sexual conduct described in Subsection (2) occurred.

(2) A person commits unlawful sexual conduct with a minor if, under circumstances not amounting to an offense listed under Subsection (3), an actor who is ten or more years older than the minor at the time of the sexual conduct:

- (a) has sexual intercourse with the minor;
- (b) engages in any sexual act with the minor involving the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person, regardless of the sex of either participant;
- (c) causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of the minor by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, including a part of the human body, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, regardless of the sex of any participant; or
- (d) touches the anus, buttocks, or any part of the genitals of the minor, or touches the breast of a female minor, or otherwise takes indecent liberties with the minor, or causes a minor to take indecent liberties with the actor or another person, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person regardless of the sex of any participant.

(3) The offenses referred to in Subsection (2) are:

- (a) (i) rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402;  
(ii) object rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402.2;  
(iii) forcible sodomy, in violation of Section 76-5-403;  
(iv) forcible sexual abuse, in violation of Section 76-5-404; or  
(v) aggravated sexual assault, in violation of Section 76-5-405; or
- (b) an attempt to commit any offense under Subsection (3)(a).

(4) A violation of Subsection (2)(a), (b), or (c) is a third degree felony.

(5) A violation of Subsection (2)(d) is a class A misdemeanor.

# What is Sexual Violence?

76-5-402. Rape.

(1) A person commits rape when the actor has sexual intercourse with another person without the victim's consent.

(2) This section applies whether or not the actor is married to the victim.

(3) Rape is a felony of the first degree, punishable by a term of imprisonment of:

- (a) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b) or (c), not less than five years and which may be for life;
- (b) except as provided in Subsection (3)(c) or (4), 15 years and which may be for life, if the trier of fact finds that during the course of the commission of the rape the defendant caused serious bodily injury to another; or
- (c) life without parole, if the trier of fact finds that at the time of the commission of the rape the defendant was previously convicted of a grievous sexual offense.

(4) If, when imposing a sentence under Subsection (3)(b), a court finds that a lesser term than the term described in Subsection (3)(b) is in the interests of justice and states the reasons for this finding on the record, the court may impose a term of imprisonment of not less than:

- (a) ten years and which may be for life; or
- (b) six years and which may be for life.

(5) The provisions of Subsection (4) do not apply when a person is sentenced under Subsection (3)(a) or (c).

(6) Imprisonment under Subsection (3)(b), (3)(c), or (4) is mandatory in accordance with Section 76-3-406.

76-5-402.1. Rape of a child.

(1) A person commits rape of a child when the person has sexual intercourse with a child who is under the age of 14.

(2) Rape of a child is a first degree felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of:

- (a) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), not less than 25 years and which may be for life; or
- (b) life without parole, if the trier of fact finds that:
  - (i) during the course of the commission of the rape of a child, the defendant caused serious bodily injury to another; or
  - (ii) at the time of the commission of the rape of a child the defendant was previously convicted of a grievous sexual offense.

(3) Imprisonment under this section is mandatory in accordance with Section 76-3-406.



# Assessing the Problem

The Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Committee of the Utah Sexual Violence Council completed a Needs and Resources Assessment in 2008 to gain a comprehensive picture of Utah's demographics in addition to the sexual violence problem as it existed at that time. Data were compiled, surveys were conducted, and focus groups were held across the state and in local communities.

## Data Limitations

Ideally, there should exist a single source of data on the incidence, perpetration, and victimization of sexual violence within Utah; however, this is not the case. Several sources of data were compiled to get a small glimpse of the problem and many gaps still exist. For example, the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) gives the best estimate of the incidence of rape. The UCR is the system by which local law enforcement agencies report crime data. However, UCR's definition of forcible rape does not meet the same definition as CDC's. Additionally, not all law enforcement agencies contribute data to UCR.

Two research projects conducted by the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) have added a wealth of information on the prevalence, incidence, and outcomes of sexual violence in Utah. Unfortunately, these projects are dependent on funding and will most likely not be duplicated without additional funding.

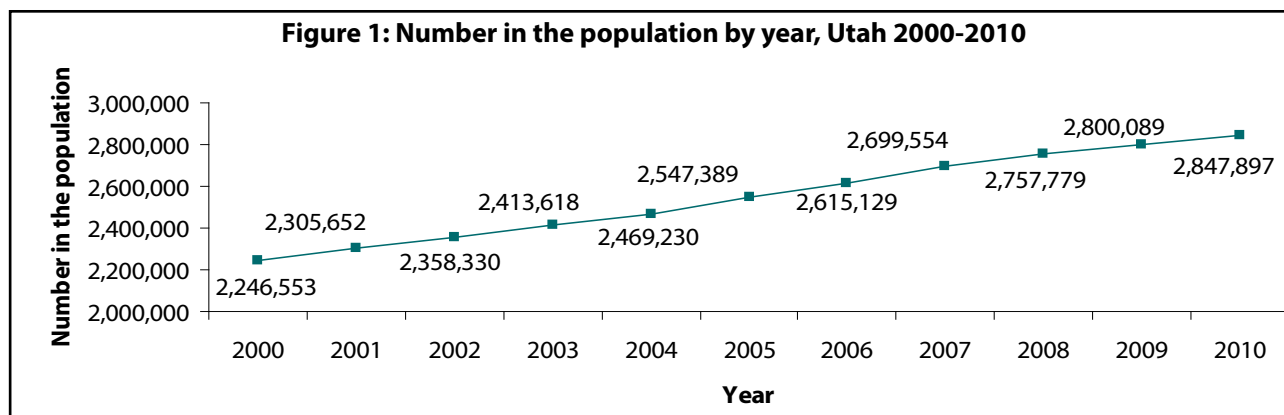
Utah is home to several high-profile polygamous communities and many other smaller polygamous sects. Data on the prevalence of polygamy and sexual violence within the polygamous community is non-existent because polygamous families are often isolated geographically and culturally, often by design. Polygamous leaders often counsel members to keep their distance from outsiders in order to avoid persecution and to preserve religious standards.

## Utah State Profile

The western state of Utah shares its borders with Arizona to the south, Idaho and Wyoming to the north, Colorado to the east, and Nevada to the west. The state contains a diverse mix of terrain that ranges from mountainous landscape to basins, canyons, and valleys. Utah is 84,900 square miles and ranked the 11<sup>th</sup> largest state (in terms of square miles) in the U.S. The name "Utah" comes from the American Indian "Ute" tribe and means "people of the mountains."<sup>6</sup>

## Population

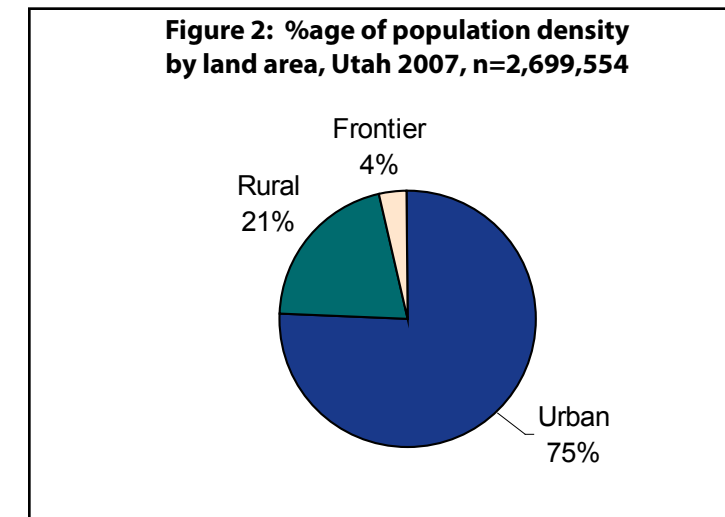
In 2000, Utah's population was 2,233,169.<sup>7</sup> Since then, the state's population has been steadily increasing. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) estimates population by fiscal year. The estimated population of Utah as of July 1, 2000 (2001 fiscal year) was 2,246,553. Since then the state has been increasing in population and is approaching three million residents (Figure 1).<sup>7</sup>



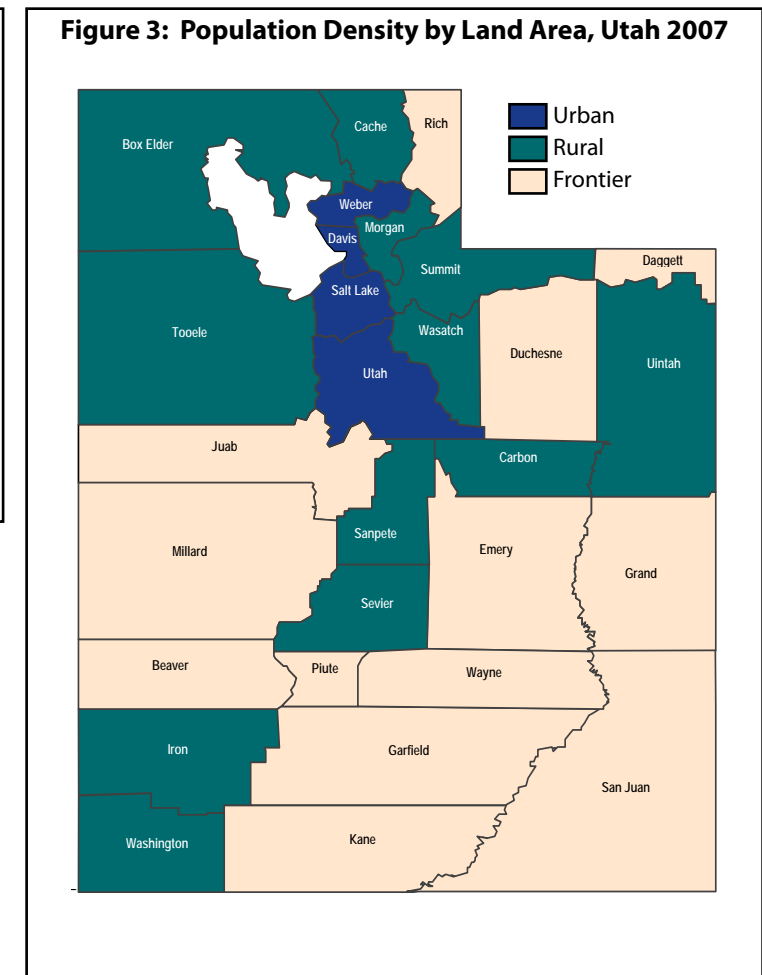
Data Source: The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), Estimates for Counties by Sex and Single Year of Age. For more information, go to <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/demographics.html>

# Assessing the Problem

There are a total of 29 counties in Utah. Four urban counties make up an area called the Wasatch Front. This area holds 75% of the population and includes Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties (Figures 2 and 3). Urban areas are defined as having 100 or more persons per square mile. Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, is the largest city and is centered in the Wasatch Front area. Twelve counties make up the rural areas of Utah and holds 21% of the population (Figures 2 and 3). Rural areas are defined as having more than six but fewer than 100 persons per square mile. Thirteen counties make up the frontier areas and 4% of the population (Figures 2 and 3). Frontier areas are defined as having six or fewer persons per square mile.



Data Source: Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health, U.S. Census, Utah Population Estimates Committee and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Economic and Demographic Projections (Revised on 7-23-2008)



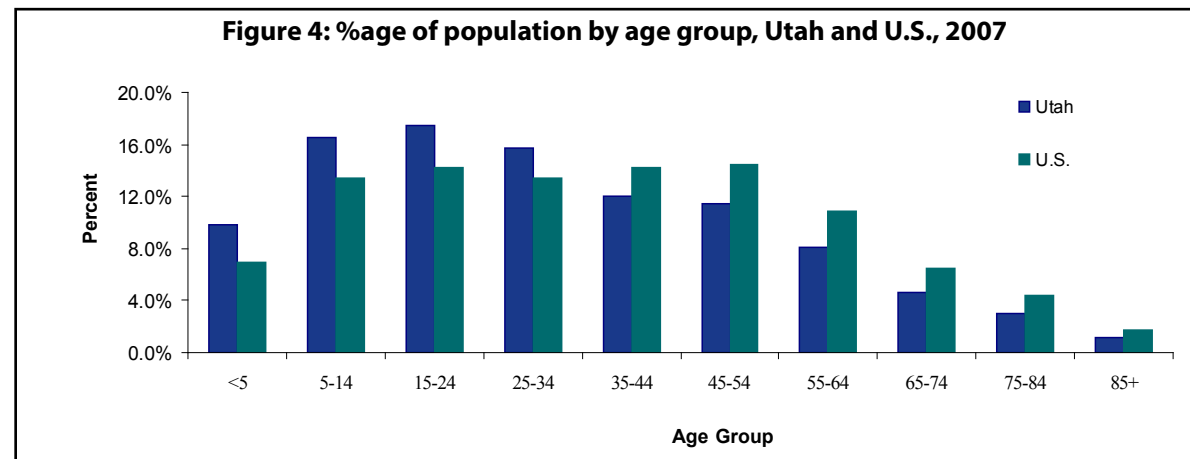
# Assessing the Problem

## Age and Sex

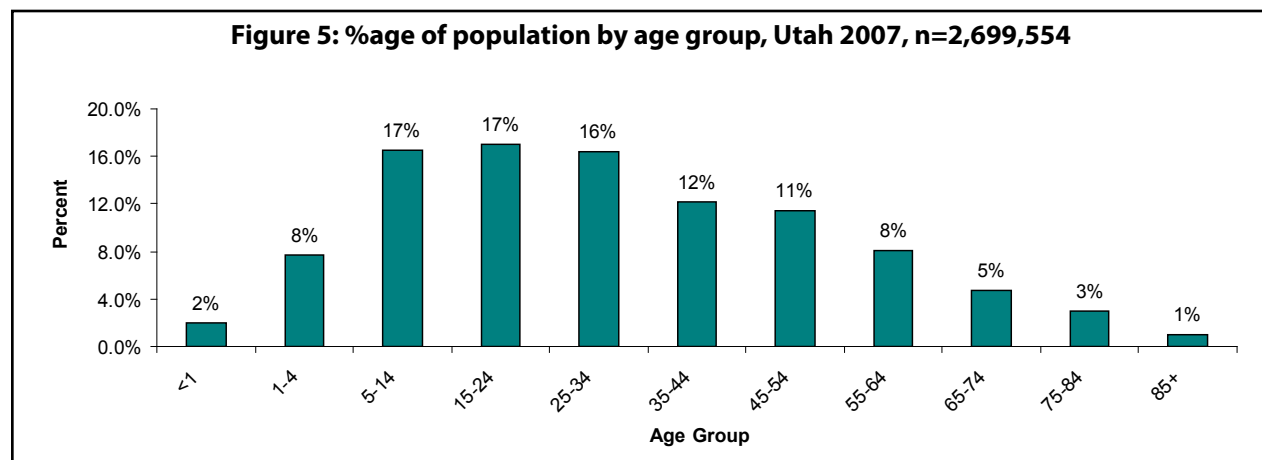
The table below shows a comparison of the distribution of sex within Utah and the U.S. Utah has the same proportion of males and females, while the U.S. has a slightly higher proportion of females (Table 1).

Sex	Utah	U.S.
Male	50%	49%
Female	50%	51%

The age distribution of Utah residents is slightly younger than that of U.S. residents overall (Figure 4). According to the 2000 Census, the median age of Utah residents was 28 years old while the median age of U.S. residents was 37 years old. Half of the Utah population is between five and 34 years of age (Figure 5).



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

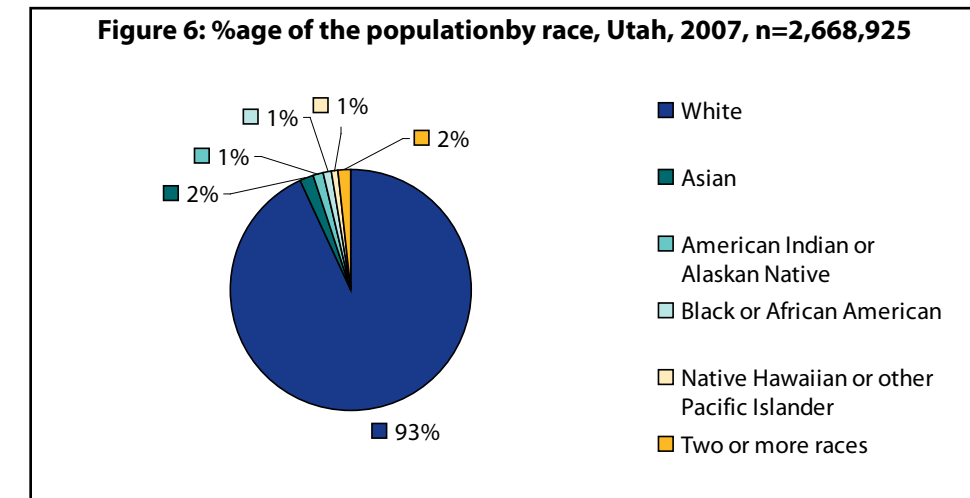


Data Sources: The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), Estimates for Counties by Sex and Single Year of Age. For more information, go to <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/demographics.html>.

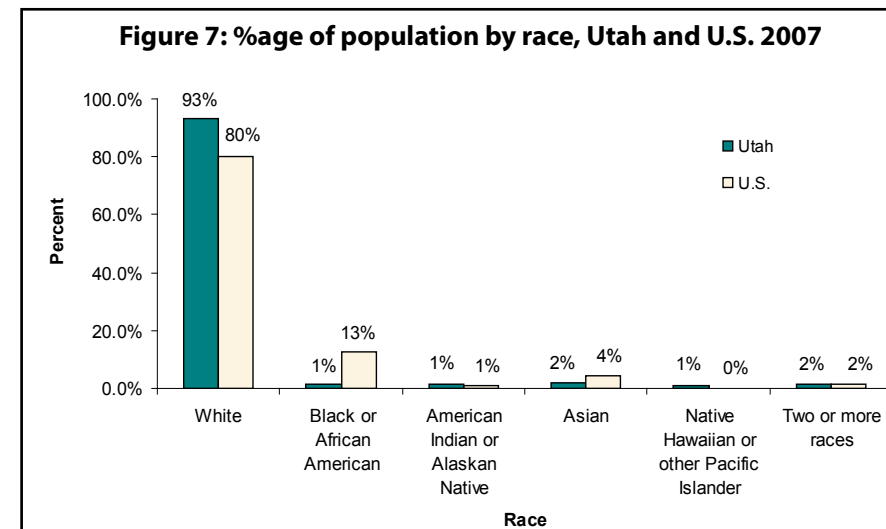
# Assessing the Problem

## Race and Ethnicity

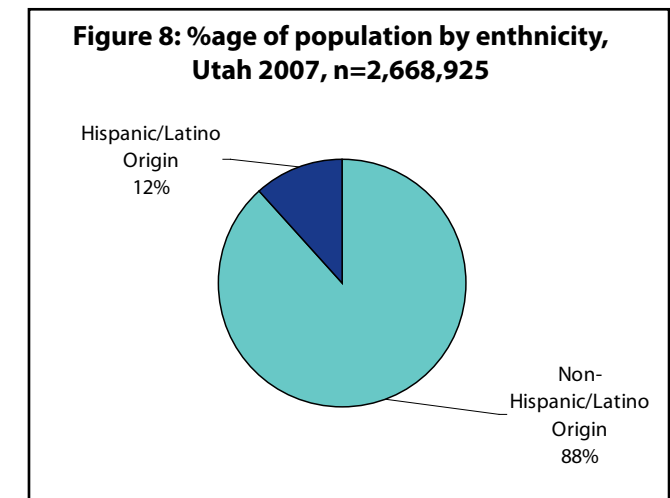
According to the 2000 census, the majority (93%) of Utahns described themselves as White (Figure 6). In the U.S., 80% of the population described themselves as White (Figure 7). When asked about ethnicity, 12% of Utahns described themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino origin, while 88% of Utahns reported being of non-Hispanic or Latino origin (Figure 8).



Data Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Data Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Data Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

# Assessing the Problem

## Nativity and Language

In 2000, only 7% of Utahns were born in a foreign country compared to 11% of U.S. residents. Among residents ages five and older, 13% spoke a language other than English at home compared to 18% of U.S. residents.<sup>8</sup>

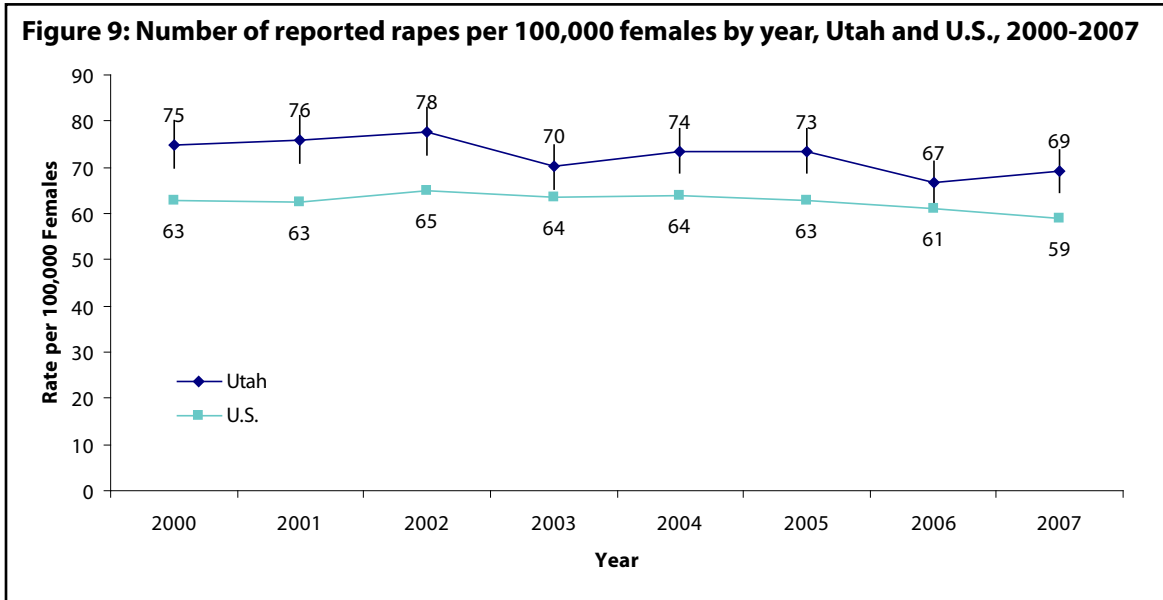
## Religion

Utah is known for being one of the most religiously homogeneous states in the U.S., with more than half (58%) of its inhabitants claiming membership in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (commonly referred to as the Mormon Church).<sup>9</sup>

## Overview of Sexual Violence in Utah

### Reported Rapes

Utah ranks 19th in the nation for reported forcible rapes.<sup>10</sup> Rape is the only violent crime in Utah with a rate higher than the national average. In a state where the rates of violent crimes, such as homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault, are historically one-half to three times lower than the national average, this is of concern. Since 2000, Utah's reported rape rate has been significantly higher than the U.S. rate. In 2007, Utah's reported rape rate was 69 per 100,000 females (n=927) and the U.S. rate was 59 per 100,000 females (n=90,427) (Figure 9). During 2007, a rape was reported every 10 hours in Utah.<sup>11</sup>

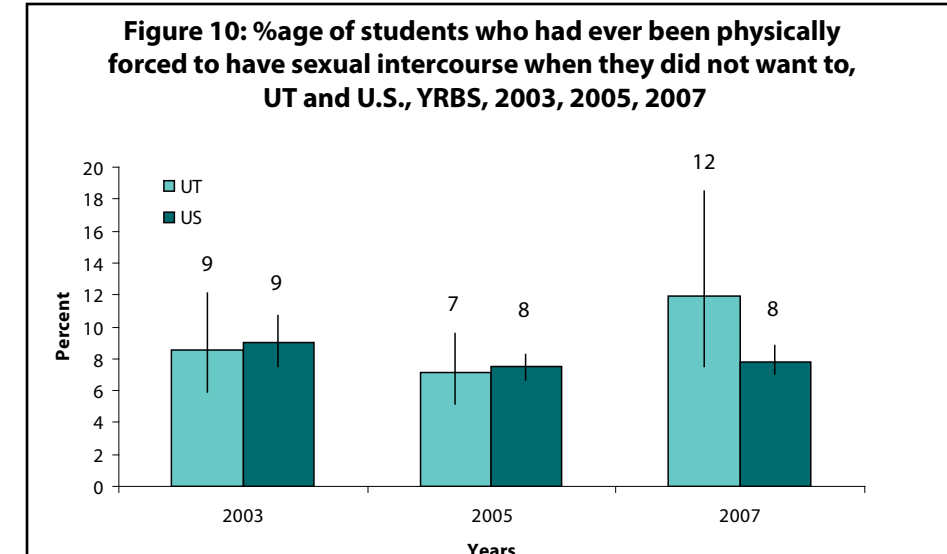


Data Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

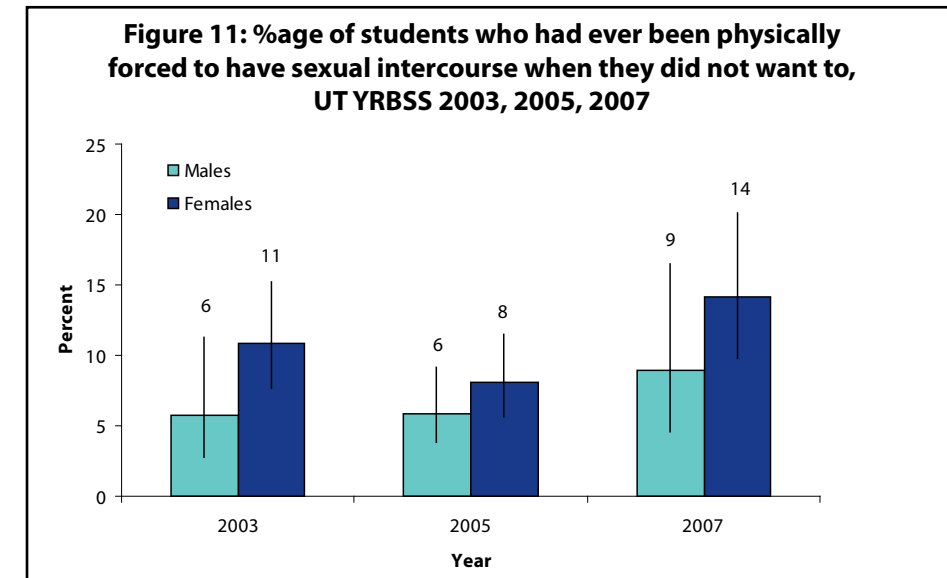
# Assessing the Problem

From 2000–2003, there were 10,520 individual victims of sex offenses in Utah. This equates to 2,630 persons of all ages being sexually victimized each year or a sexual offense rate of 113 per 100,000 population. Sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape.<sup>12</sup>

According to the 2006 Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 7% of adults reported that they were raped or that someone attempted to rape them in their lifetime. The 2007 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey showed that 12% of Utah high school students reported that they had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Figure 10) (14% for females and 9% for males (Figure 11)).



Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey



Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

# Assessing the Problem

## Utah Trends

Since 2000, Utah's reported rape rate has remained fairly consistent, reaching a low of 67 per 100,000 population in 2006 and a high of 78 per 100,000 population in 2002 (Figure 9).<sup>11</sup>

## Geographic Location

According to the 2006 Utah BRFSS survey, there were no significant differences in lifetime prevalence of rape or attempted rape by locality. However, the residential county of the person at the time of the survey doesn't necessarily indicate the residential county where the rape or attempted rape occurred. Using Uniform Crime Report data, the following counties have significantly higher reported rape rates than the state rate:

Location	Rate per 100,000 population
State	72
Uintah	101
Carbon	98
Salt Lake	95
Tooele	89
Weber	80

The following counties have significantly lower reported rape rates than the state rate:

Location	Rate per 100,000 population
State	22
Wasatch	31
Sanpete	39
Utah	47
Washington	53
Cache	54
Iron	55
Davis	55

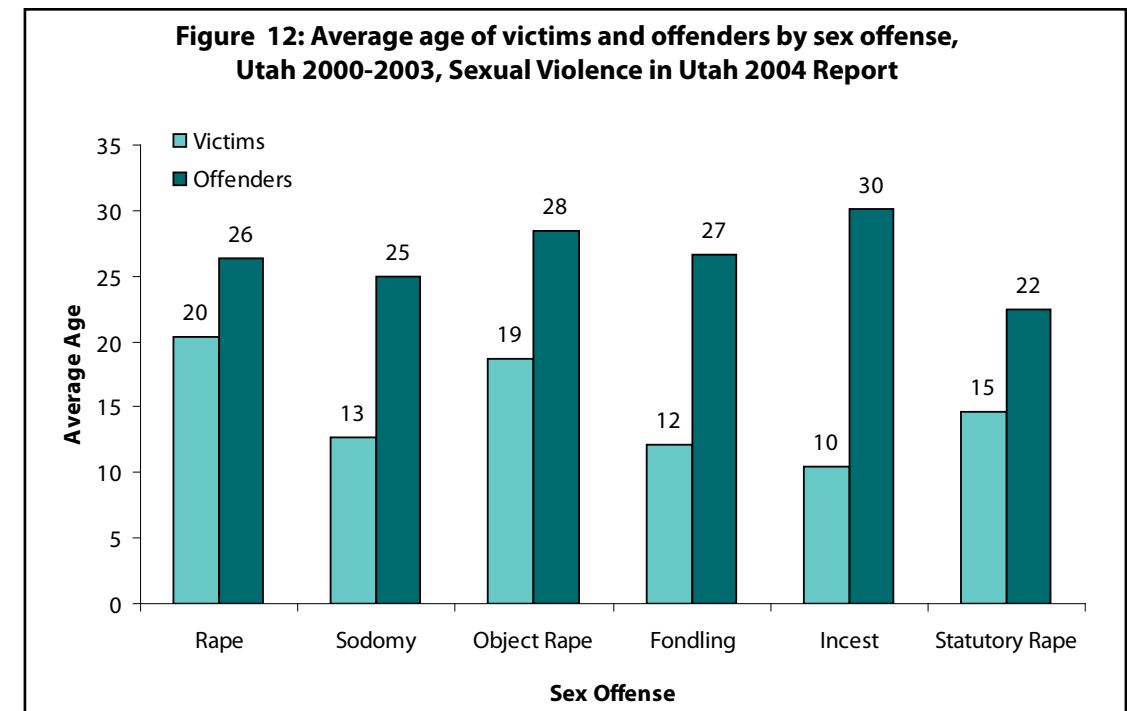
The following counties had too few reported rapes to meet UDOH standards for reliability: Beaver, Emery, Rich.

The following counties did not have any reported rapes: Daggett, Garfield, Morgan, Piute, Wayne.

# Assessing the Problem

## Age and Sex

- Among sex offense victims from 2000-2003 (n=10,520), females were the prominent gender compared to males (98% and 2%, respectively).<sup>12</sup>
- When males were victims of sex offenses, they tended to be in younger age groups (less than 16 years old). This is most pronounced among victims of sodomy and object rape. Same-sex offenses accounted for 18% of all sexual assaults from 2000-2003.<sup>12</sup>
- The average age of rape victims was 20 and for rape offenders was 26. The biggest gap between victim and offender ages was seen in incest sex offenses. The average age of incest victims was 10 and the average age of offenders was 30 (Figure 12).
- According to the 2006 Utah BRFSS, females are victims of rape significantly more often than males (12% and 2%, respectively).<sup>13</sup>
- Among female victims who experienced rape or attempted rape, 99% were victimized by a male.<sup>2</sup>
- In the 2007 Rape in Utah Survey, 95% of females reported that the sexual assault was committed by a male.<sup>14</sup>
- Among male victims who experienced rape or attempted rape, there was no difference in perpetrator gender.<sup>2</sup>
- The average age of sex offense victims from 2000-2003 was 15 and the average age of sex offense perpetrators was 27.<sup>12</sup>

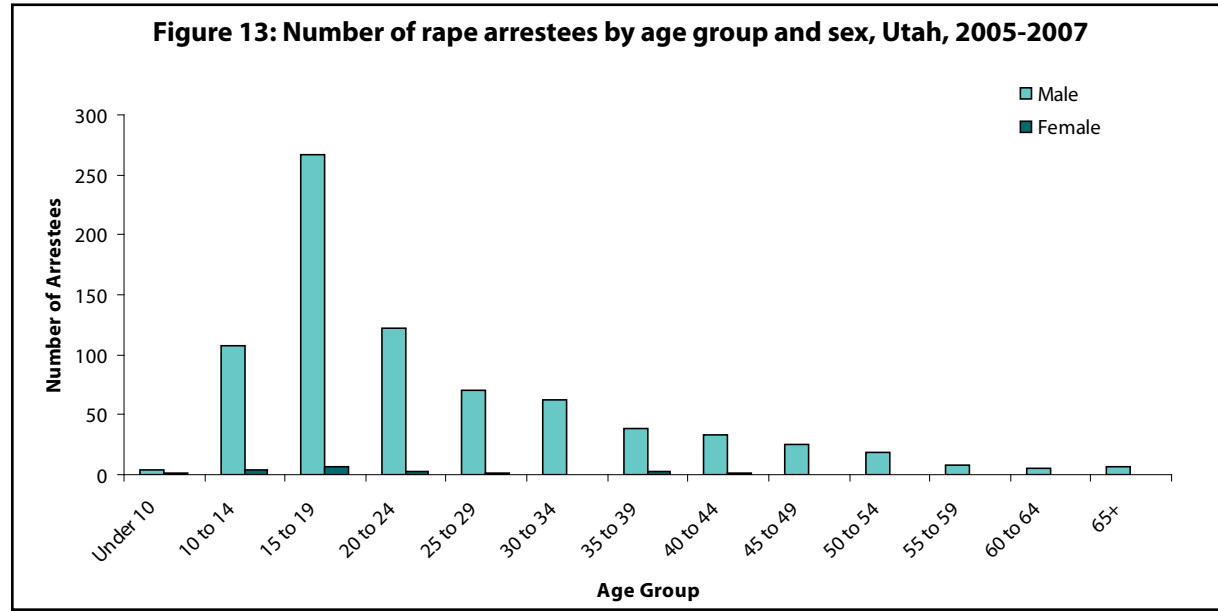


Data Source: Sexual Violence in Utah 2004 Report

# Assessing the Problem

The 2007 Rape in Utah Survey indicated that the average age of a victim's first assault was 16 years old.<sup>14</sup>

Males between the ages of 15 and 19 are arrested more frequently for rape than any other age group (Figure 13).<sup>2</sup>



Data Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

## Race and Ethnicity

In the 2007 Rape in Utah Survey, Hispanic respondents were less likely to report that they had been victims of child molestation (6% for Hispanic compared to 13% for non-Hispanic respondents).<sup>14</sup>

## Socioeconomic Factors

Persons with an annual household income <\$15,000 have a significantly higher prevalence of lifetime rape or attempted rape than the state rate (14% and 7%, respectively). However, household income is the individual's current income and is not necessarily the same at the time of the rape or attempted rape.<sup>13</sup>

There were no significant differences in lifetime prevalence of rape or attempted rape by employment status and education level. However, employment status and education level is the individual's current employment and education and not necessarily the same at the time of the rape or attempted rape.<sup>13</sup> In the 2007 Rape in Utah Survey, respondents with less education were more likely to report being raped during their lifetime.<sup>14</sup>

## Relationship

- Victims and offenders are likely to have shared a prior relationship as acquaintances, family members, or intimates.<sup>1,2,11</sup>
- Divorced women reported the highest rate of sexual assault (48%), followed by single women (38%).<sup>13</sup>

# Assessing the Problem

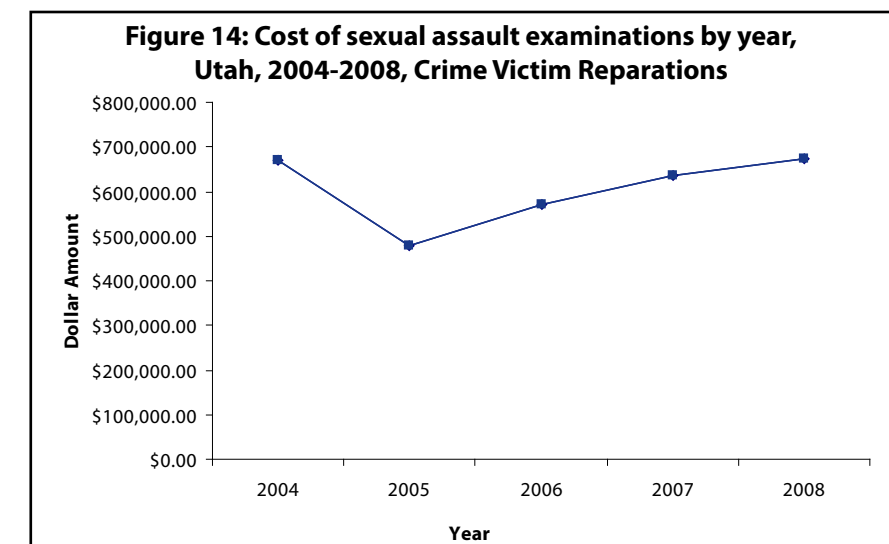
## Cost of Sexual Violence

It is nearly impossible to assess the total cost of sexual violence. Public and private funds are spent on crisis services, medical treatment, and the criminal justice response. Work days are lost because of injury and illness. Businesses lose money through employee absences and sexual harassment suits. Victims pay for sexual violence out of their own pockets, and the public pays through provision of services to victims and their significant others. The cost for offenders' incarceration, probation, treatment, and other services adds to the total cost of sexual assault.

Sexual violence occurs in our society more often than most people realize and is directly linked to negative health behaviors. National research shows that sexual violence victims are more likely than non-victims to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, and not use seat belts. In Utah, victims (19%) had a statistically higher prevalence of being a current smoker than non-victims (6%).<sup>15</sup>

Sexual violence also affects a person's quality of life and may have lasting consequences for victims. Studies have shown that victims have strained relationships with family, friends, and intimate partners and typically get less emotional support from them. Victims also face immediate and chronic psychological problems such as withdrawal, distrust of others, alienation, post-traumatic stress disorder, denial, and fear. This is also true for Utah. Victims of sexual violence had a significantly higher prevalence of reporting that they were not satisfied with life (11% vs. 3%), didn't receive the social and emotional support they need (27% vs. 13%), and were limited in activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems (37% vs. 18%) compared to non-victims. Moreover, the prevalence of major depression was significantly higher among victims (14%) compared to non-victims (4%).<sup>18</sup>

Utah has a unique population and a comprehensive study to look at estimated costs of sexual violence would be very beneficial. To get a better picture of how much sexual violence may be costing the people of Utah, one can look at other states that have conducted studies on the estimated costs of sexual violence based on medical and mental health care for victims, criminal justice costs, victim services, lost work, and other quality of life issues. For example, Minnesota officials report that, in 2005, sexual assault cases cost that state a total of \$8 million. The estimated cost per juvenile victim was \$185,000; the estimated cost per adult victim was \$139,000. This did not include costs related to sexually-transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancies, suicide, or substance abuse, which are common consequences of sexual violence.<sup>16</sup> Figure 14 shows costs associated with administering sexual assault examinations in Utah.



Data Source: Utah Crime Victim Reparations

# Assessing the Problem

## Current Sexual Violence Prevention Activities Survey Summary

The Sexual Violence Prevention Planning committee conducted a survey of funded and unfunded community groups in Utah. The purpose was to identify any sexual violence prevention activities taking place in Utah. The following is a summary of the results:

### Type of Organization

- 21% of the respondents were combined domestic violence and rape organizations/agencies.
- Coordinated community response, public health, education, social justice, youth development, parenting programs, prevention, social services, mental health, and law enforcement organizations/agencies were also represented in the survey.

### What counties are served by this organization/agency?

- 41% of the organizations/agencies serve all of Utah.
- 23% serve Salt Lake County.
- 13% serve the rest of Utah's urban counties - Davis, Weber, and Utah. In addition, 13% serve Tooele.
- The least-served counties in the state are Beaver, Daggett, Duchesne, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Millard, Piute, Rich, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Wasatch and Wayne; nine of the 13 are frontier counties.

### What is the main type of geographic location served?

- The majority of services are provided in urban areas (79%).
- The least-served are frontier and tribal/reservation areas (26% and 29%, respectively).

### What is the main service or product your organization provides?

- Approximately half of the agencies/organizations provided some sort of domestic and sexual violence service/product.

### Describe the connection, if any, between the work of your organization and sexual violence prevention.

- 81% of organizations/agencies reported a connection between their work and sexual violence prevention.

### What types of prevention and/or health promotion programming does your organization provide?

- 54% of the organizations indicated they provide intimate partner violence prevention.
- 49% indicated they provide sexual violence prevention.
- Addictions, bullying, gang, mentoring, sexual health promotion, youth development, and unintentional injury prevention were also among the types of programming provided.

# Assessing the Problem

## Organizational Support for Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

- 82% of organizations indicated that sexual violence prevention is important to addressing the main issue of their organization and 97% agree that their organization is committed to and supportive of activities for the primary prevention of sexual violence.
- However, only 50% of organizations committed personnel activities and only 18% committed unrestricted financial resources to activities for the primary prevention of sexual violence.
- 70% of organizations indicated that they are knowledgeable about the primary prevention of sexual violence and 62% felt their leadership had a strong understanding of primary prevention of sexual violence.
- Approximately half (47%) of organizations had a mission statement that included ending, preventing, or eliminating sexual violence and 46% of organizations protected staff time allocated for primary prevention of sexual violence.
- One-quarter of organizations recruit and train volunteers to participate in activities for the primary prevention of sexual violence.
- 22% of organizations reported that all staff members regularly participate in meetings and activities related to primary prevention of sexual violence (32% indicate most staff members).
- 27% indicated that primary prevention of sexual violence is regularly discussed in staff meetings.
- Of the organizations surveyed, most staff members see program planning (85%), using evidence-based approaches (94%), and evaluation activities (88%) as an essential part of their work.
- In summary, while many organizations indicated that sexual violence prevention is critical to addressing the main issue of their organization and that they are committed to and supportive of activities for the primary prevention of sexual violence, the majority of the work being done by these organizations is in the area of intervention, while limited funds and staff are committed to primary prevention.

# Assessing the Problem

## Sexual Violence Prevention Strategies

- Organizations received 38% of their funding from federal sources and 25% from state sources for their primary prevention strategy.
- Ninety-four % of organizations indicated the social ecological model was used when planning the strategy; 4 % of which addresses relationships with peers, intimate partners, or family members that support sexual violence.
- 62% of organizations indicate that a planning process was used to select their strategy.
- Only 38% of organizations used a research-based curriculum. Some of the curriculums that are being used include Killing Us Softly, Tough Guise, and Choose Respect. Curriculums were selected through research of best practices and recommendations from other agencies.
- Youth curriculums range from one to 12 sessions given weekly to yearly. More than 6,500 people are reached each year.

## Community Mobilization Strategies

- 36% of organizations indicated they used community mobilization strategies, primarily in the Greater Salt Lake area at high school and college campuses.
- Organizations have worked with communities from seven months to 40 years.
- 8% of organizations indicated they used theater or arts programming, 54% used general public/classroom presentations with a specific primary prevention message, 50% used training of related professionals on primary prevention, and 52% used public and/or organization policy and advocacy. Sixty-seven percent of those using public and/or organization policy and advocacy are state government agencies.

## Other Strategies

- 71% of organizations indicated they use another strategy that focuses on preventing first-time perpetration aimed at everyone, regardless of risk for perpetration or victimization.
- Staff spend from 5-40 hours per week on this strategy and received mostly local training on how to carry out the strategy.
- 55% of organizations indicated they have evaluated the use of this strategy; 76% indicated they have used outcome evaluation.
- Findings from the evaluation have been used to enhance prevention presentations and messages, measure effectiveness, generate reports, and inform funders, community members, and legislators.

## Partners Involved in Sexual Violence Prevention

- 69% of organizations indicated that they participated in community partnerships that work on primary prevention. 70% partner with domestic violence victim services agencies. Sixty-five percent partner with sexual violence victim services agencies, the criminal justice system, and mental health programs. Fifty-five % partner with colleges and universities.

# Assessing the Problem

## SWOT Analysis

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of: Leadership, Organization, Funding, Planning Process, Evaluation, and Data was conducted by the SVPP.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Utah Sexual Violence Council (USVC) has established a multi-disciplinary/multi-agency approach to addressing sexual violence.</li> <li>• There is tremendous motivation to invest time and funding in the prevention of sexual assault in Utah.</li> <li>• Good information exists on sexual violence prevalence and circumstantial data based on several statewide surveys.</li> <li>• Utah has some policy level support at the state level.</li> <li>• The majority of the population resides along the Wasatch Front, which aids in the ability to share resources.</li> <li>• There is dedicated CDC funding for sexual violence prevention through the Utah Department of Health.</li> <li>• The majority of the state's residents align themselves with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), which could make it easier to reach a large population with faith-based initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing resources are used for sexual violence response or other duties, leaving minimal resources for primary prevention.</li> <li>• There are no evidenced-based sexual violence prevention programs specific to Utah.</li> <li>• Utah has some policy level support at the state level but prevention has not been a state priority.</li> <li>• Rural and frontier areas of the state are often "overlooked," leaving them with little expertise or resources to provide comprehensive sexual violence prevention.</li> <li>• There is a lack of understanding of disparate populations.</li> <li>• Many programs are operating in silos.</li> <li>• The majority of prevention programming is reliant on minimal grant funding.</li> <li>• Lack of collaboration may lead to a duplication of services.</li> <li>• A lack of understanding on primary prevention of sexual violence and costs of sexual violence in Utah.</li> <li>• Difficult to implement policy within the LDS framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increased interest in knowledge of, and support from, funding agencies on the primary prevention of sexual violence.</li> <li>• There is tremendous motivation to invest time and funding in the prevention of sexual assault in Utah.</li> <li>• A new governor may present an opportunity to educate on the importance of sexual violence prevention.</li> <li>• There is a willingness among agencies to collaborate and utilize existing resources to promote primary prevention programming and messages.</li> <li>• Interest in providing increased education and information to Utah youth on healthy sexuality and relationships.</li> <li>• Utah has some policy level support at the state level.</li> <li>• Increased collaboration may lead to less duplication of services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community leaders where there are no, or minimal, reported rapes are less willing to participate because they don't see sexual violence as a problem in their communities.</li> <li>• Rural and frontier areas, where most residents know one another, may hinder reporting of sexual violence.</li> <li>• The overwhelmingly conservative climate in Utah is not conducive to prevention.</li> <li>• A strong parental-rights ideology may also inhibit education.</li> <li>• Maintaining a continued momentum around prevention.</li> </ul>

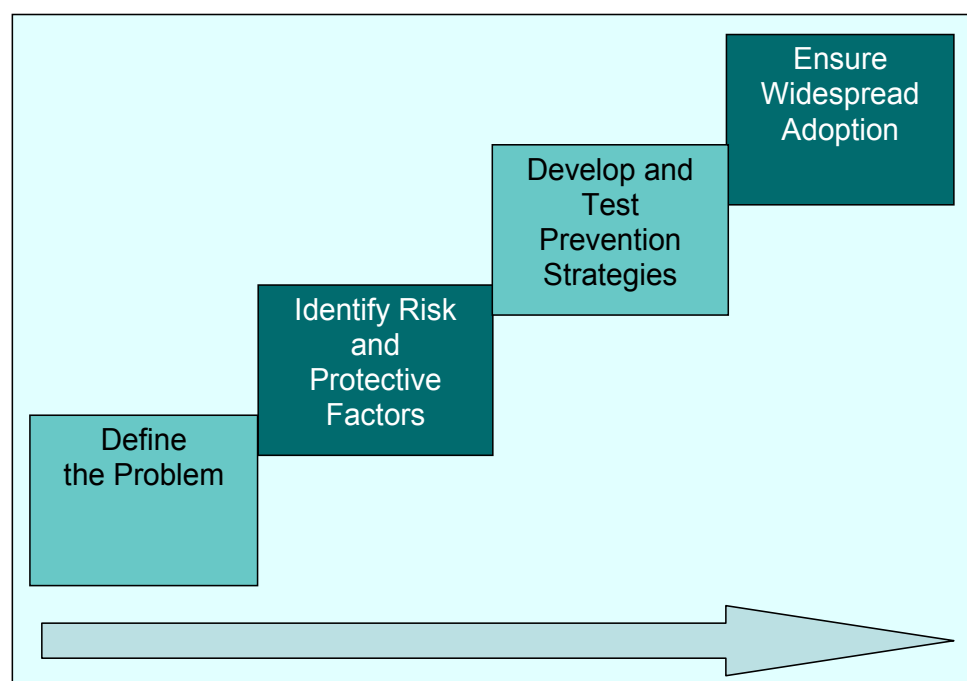
# Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

## Public Health Model of the Prevention of Sexual Violence

In the CDC publication, *Beginning the Dialogue*, it states:

*Public health is ultimately concerned with approaches that address the health of a population rather than one individual. This is generally referred to as a population-based approach and is one of the principles that distinguish public health from other approaches to health-related issues (e.g., medicine focuses on helping the individual). Based on this principle, a public health prevention strategy demonstrates benefits for the largest group of people possible, because the problem is widespread and typically affects the entire population in some way, either directly or indirectly.*

The public health approach places the opportunity for and responsibility of preventing sexual violence in the hands of the entire community, as opposed to the victims and advocates of sexual violence as has been tradition. The public health model addresses health threats to a population and has been used to prevent disease, reduce smoking, and increase seatbelt usage, among others.



# Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

## Social-Ecological Model of Prevention

There is no single risk factor for sexual violence perpetration. Instead, there are myriad risk factors that contribute to why someone would make the choice to be sexually violent against another person. CDC uses a social-ecological public health model to gain knowledge of violence as well as to test prevention strategies to combat violence.

According to the CDC, "Prevention strategies should include a continuum of activities that address multiple levels of the model. These activities should be developmentally appropriate and conducted across the lifespan. This approach is more likely to sustain prevention efforts over time than any single intervention."<sup>17</sup>

### Individual

This first level identifies biological and personal history factors that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse.

### Relationship

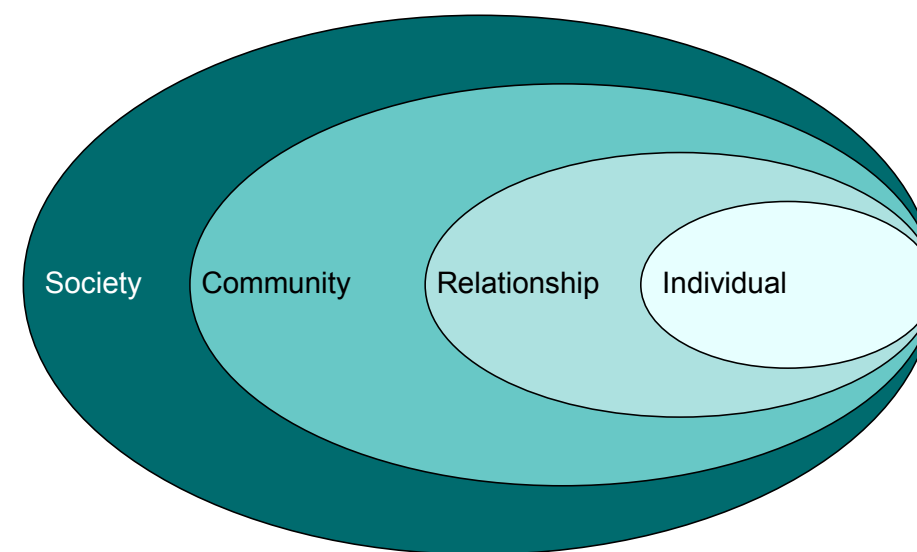
The second level includes factors that increase risk because of relationships with peers, intimate partners, and family members. A person's closest social circle - peers, partners, and family members - influences his or her behavior and contributes to their range of experience.

### Community

The third level explores the settings, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, in which social relationships occur and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with becoming victims or perpetrators of violence.

### Societal

The fourth level looks at the broad societal factors that help create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited. These factors include social and cultural norms. Other large societal factors include the health, economic, educational, and social policies that help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society.<sup>17</sup>





# Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

## Risk and Protective Factors

While data show that almost all perpetrators of sex offenses in Utah are male, males between the ages of 10 and 24 commit the majority of sex offenses.<sup>12</sup>

According to the World Health Organization's World Report on Violence and Health, several risk factors for perpetration have been identified. The table below outlines these risk factors as they exist within the Social-Ecological Model.

### Risk Factors for the Perpetration of Sexual Violence

Individual Risk Factors	Relationship Risk Factors	Community Risk Factors	Societal Risk Factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol and drug use.</li> <li>2. Coercive sexual fantasies and other attitudes and beliefs supportive of sexual violence.</li> <li>3. Impulse and antisocial tendencies.</li> <li>4. Preference for impersonal sex.</li> <li>5. Hostility toward women.</li> <li>6. History of sexual abuse as a child.</li> <li>7. Witnessed family violence as a child.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Associate with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers.</li> <li>2. Family environment characterized by physical violence and very few resources.</li> <li>3. Strongly patriarchal family environment.</li> <li>4. Emotionally unsupportive family environment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty mediated through forms of crisis of male identity.</li> <li>2. Lack of employment opportunities.</li> <li>3. Lack of institutional support from police and judicial systems.</li> <li>4. General tolerance of sexual assault within the community.</li> <li>5. Weak community sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Societal norms supportive of sexual violence.</li> <li>2. Societal norms supportive of male superiority and sexual entitlement.</li> <li>3. Weak laws and policies related to sexual violence.</li> <li>4. Weak laws and policies related to gender equality.</li> <li>5. High level of crime and other types of violence.</li> </ol>

### Risk Factors for Sexual Violence Victimization

Individual Risk Factors	Relationship Risk Factors	Community Risk Factors	Societal Risk Factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Being female.</li> <li>2. Being young.</li> <li>3. Consuming alcohol or drugs.</li> <li>4. History of sexual violence victimization.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Being married.</li> <li>2. Having many sexual partners.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Living in poverty.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Societal norms supportive of sexual violence.</li> <li>2. Societal norms supportive of male superiority and sexual entitlement.</li> <li>3. Weak laws and policies related to sexual violence.</li> <li>4. Weak laws and policies related to gender equality.</li> <li>5. High level of crime and other types of violence.</li> </ol>

# Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

## Protective Factors for the Perpetration and Victimization of Sexual Violence

Individual Protective Factors	Relationship Protective Factors	Community Protective Factors	Societal Protective Factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Problem solving skills</li> <li>2. Sense of self-efficacy</li> <li>3. Good peer relationships</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parental supervision</li> <li>2. Caring/respectful relationships</li> <li>3. Social support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support/belonging</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of services</li> </ol>

For the purpose of this state plan, the focus is on youth ages 11-25 as the universal population and geographically disparate populations as the priority population.

## Getting to Outcomes

The CDC has provided states with tools for planning using the Getting to Outcomes (GTO) theory. While not required to use these tools, the SVPP made a decision to use GTO to help in planning. GTO is a framework of theoretical approaches of evaluation and accountability combined into a system that includes critical elements of program planning, implementation, and evaluation in order to achieve results. It was originally designed for substance abuse prevention but is now being tailored for other behavioral health problems and promotion of positive development. The GTO steps are as follows:

1. Needs/Conditions/Resources
2. Goals
3. Evidence
4. Fit
5. Capacities
6. Planning
7. Process
8. Outcomes
9. Continuous Quality Improvement
10. Sustainability

# Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

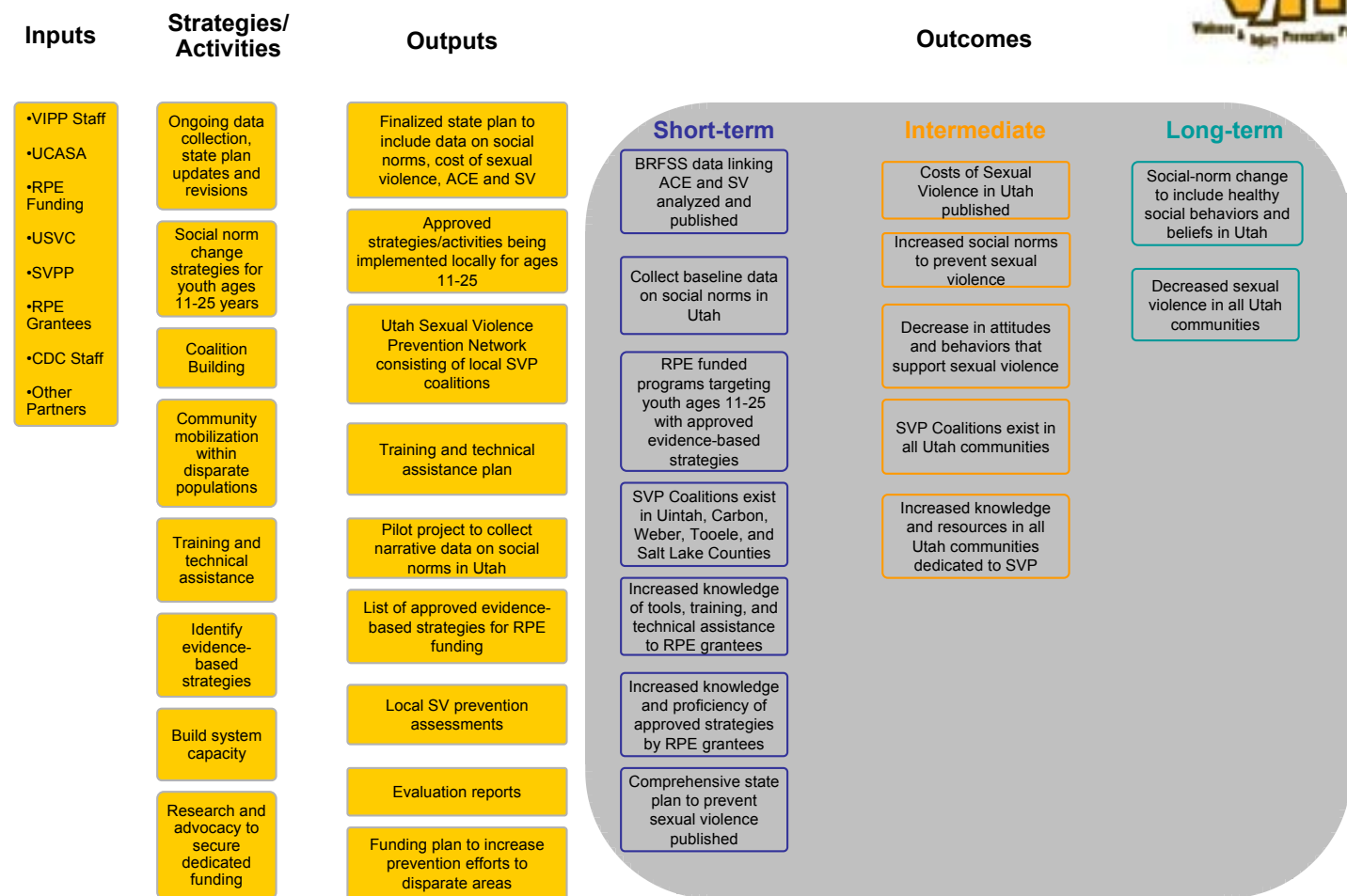
The CDC provided guidance for the SVPP for utilizing GTO. Additionally, the VIPP sponsored two-day GTO framework training sessions in Northern and Southern Utah for all RPE grantees and any other interested parties to build their organizations' capacity to prevent sexual violence.

## Utah's Vision for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

We envision a Utah free from violence, where all people interact with each other in a healthy and respectful manner.

## Utah's Logic Model for the Prevention of Sexual Violence

### Utah Sexual Violence Prevention Plan Logic Model



# Utah's Goals for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault

In 2006, a Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Committee was formed to begin strategic planning for the prevention of sexual violence in Utah. A representative from the CDC was included in the initial meeting to share CDC's vision for primary prevention with the committee.

In 2008, the SVPP met to brainstorm goals based on information gathered from the Community Needs and Resource Assessment. Several concerns were identified, including:

1. The lack of resources and programs available to rural and frontier populations of Utah.
2. The realization and understanding that sexual violence profoundly affects Utah's youthful population.
3. The lack of a strong sexual violence framework outside the Wasatch Front area of Utah.

In response to these concerns, the following goals were identified:

- Goal 1:** To advance social norms among Utah youth ages 11-25 that support healthy, respectful relationships throughout the lifespan.
- Goal 2:** To increase primary prevention efforts and social norm change to geographically disparate communities and populations.
- Goal 3:** To build the capacity of individuals, organizations, communities, and systems to prevent sexual violence across the state.

## Primary Prevention Goals for Universal Population

### Utah Youth Ages 11-25

There is a universal need to build risk and protective factors in our young population. In Utah, 86% of sexual violence victims were assaulted before their 18th birthday.<sup>2</sup> The average age of perpetrators arrested for sexual violence in Utah is 26.5 years.<sup>12</sup> However, research shows that sexual violence perpetrators may offend numerous times before ever being initially caught for their crime.

In order to reduce risk factors and build protective factors for the prevention of sexual violence, it is imperative that efforts focus on Utah's younger population.

- Goal 1:** To advance social norms among Utah youth ages 11-25 that support healthy, respectful relationships throughout the lifespan.

**Outcome:** Within eight years, social norms within Utah's younger population that are supportive of hostility toward women and girls, family violence, male superiority, and sexual entitlement will decrease by half. This will be measured through a narrative evaluation project being conducted by the Utah Department of Health. Adolescent males and females ages 11-25 will be included in the evaluation.

# Utah's Goals for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault

## Strategies:

1. By 2011, collect baseline data on social norms surrounding relationships, violence, and gender roles as they exist in Utah.
2. By 2011, require all RPE-funded programs to target youth ages 11-25 with evidence-based curriculums and strategies for preventing sexual violence.
3. By 2012, develop state, regional, and community coalitions to:
  - a. Recruit community leaders to champion and advance the values of respect and healthy relationships
  - b. Reach the majority of the population with messages on respect, gender equality, and healthy relationships within their communities through:
    - i. Media messaging
    - ii. Training bystanders
    - iii. Modeling
    - iv. Educational seminars
    - v. In-service training
  - c. Establish primary prevention initiatives in their communities.
4. In 2013, create a Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance represented by all state, regional, and community coalitions in Utah.
5. By 2014, partner with public and private schools to implement evidence-based programs in their schools to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors for sexual violence victimization and perpetration.
6. In 2014, create regular networking and training opportunities for the Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance to advance professional development, receive technical assistance, develop professionally, and share successes and lessons learned with other professionals in the field.
7. Provide ongoing technical assistance and training on engaging men and boys in prevention efforts.

## Primary Prevention Goals for Selected Populations

### Geographically Underserved Communities in Utah

Several rural and frontier communities in Utah have significantly higher rates of sexual violence than the state rate. These disparate communities also have minimal resources available to them.

**Goal 2:** To increase primary prevention efforts and social norm change to geographically disparate communities and populations.

**Outcome:** Within four years, Sexual Violence Prevention Coalitions will be operating in Tooele, Uintah, and Carbon Counties.

# Utah's Goals for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault

## Strategies:

1. By 2010, identify key leaders and groups within the counties and work with their communities to establish coalitions to address sexual violence prevention.
2. By 2011, conduct community needs assessments in each of the counties to determine the needs and conditions that must be addressed in order to prevent sexual violence.
3. By 2012, provide training and technical assistance to support the prevention coalitions in developing prevention initiatives.
4. By 2013, invite disparate communities to participate in the Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance.

## Primary Prevention Goals for Primary Prevention Capacity Building

**Goal 3:** To increase the capacity of individuals, organizations, communities, and systems to prevent sexual violence across the state.

**Outcome:** Within three years, build the understanding of sexual violence through collection of data on protective factors and risk factors associated with sexual violence.

## Strategies:

1. By 2011, conduct community needs assessments in each of the counties to determine the needs and conditions that must be addressed in order to prevent sexual violence.
2. By 2012, conduct surveillance on sexual violence (SV) and its relationship to adverse childhood experiences (ACE) through the SV and ACE modules of the BRFS. Publish the findings.
3. By 2013, publish an analysis of the costs of sexual violence in Utah, using the methodology published by the Minnesota Department of Health.
4. Continue to encourage and support research into identifying the prevalence and dynamics of sexual violence in Utah.
5. Improve data collection regarding sexual violence perpetration and victimization.

**Outcome:** Within three years, increase understanding of the beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, and impact of relationships, violence, and communication on the health of youth ages 11-25 in order to inform prevention strategies.

## Strategies:

1. By 2011, develop a pilot project to collect narratives on the beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors of adolescents and young adults ages 11-25 that impact relationships and sexual violence using Web 2.0 applications.
2. By 2013, publish initial findings of the narrative project.
3. By 2016, complete outcome evaluations of all approved prevention strategies using narrative evaluation measures.

**Outcome:** Within three years, increase state and community readiness for adoption of the Rape Prevention Education Model of Community Change in Utah.

# Utah's Goals for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault

## Strategies:

1. In collaboration with the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault (UCASA), disseminate information to RPE Grantees and other state and local agencies on the Rape Prevention Education Model of Community Change.
2. Coordinate with UCASA to identify new and existing prevention partners to support and participate actively in the implementation of the statewide strategic plan for sexual violence prevention.
3. UCASA staff will provide ongoing training and technical assistance to identified partners in state and local agencies in conducting community readiness assessments and implementing evidence-based strategies for primary prevention of sexual violence within their communities.

**Outcome:** Within five years, regional or community Sexual Violence Prevention Coalitions will be functioning in all Utah communities. These coalitions will be responsible for establishing prevention initiatives within their communities and evaluating their prevention strategies.

## Strategies:

1. By 2011, identify partners in counties, cities, judicial districts, health districts, tribal, and other organizations and invite them to attend a statewide sexual violence prevention partnership forum for the purpose of advancing coalition and capacity building as well as primary prevention. Provide support, tools, guidance, and technical assistance on conducting needs assessments.
2. By 2013, assist communities in Utah in developing a community needs assessment. By 2014, work with coalitions to research evaluated prevention strategies for use in their communities. Share model or best practice prevention policies.
3. By 2015, provide technical assistance and training on fund raising.
4. By 2016, provide training and technical assistance to increase program evaluation capacity.

**Outcome:** By 2016, obtain dedicated sexual violence prevention funding, in addition to federal money already allocated to Utah, for state prevention efforts and community grassroots efforts.

## Strategies:

1. By 2013, publish a document detailing the costs of sexual violence on the state of Utah to use as bargaining source for prevention funding.
2. By 2014, research opportunities for funding through state, local foundations, and other philanthropic organizations.
3. By 2015, provide technical assistance to communities or apply directly for funding for sexual violence prevention initiatives or strategies.

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