

AGENCIES AND SERVICES KNOWN TO BE INVOLVED WITH VICTIMS OR PERPETRATORS IN THE FIVE YEARS PRIOR TO THE FATALITY: 2004-2016

	AGENCY / SERVICE / PROGRAM	VICTIMS		PERPETRATORS	
		#	% total cases	#	% total cases
JUSTICE SYSTEM AGENCIES	Law enforcement	83	79%	87	83%
	Prosecutor	41	39%	57	54%
	Superior court	34	32%	41	39%
	Magistrate court	30	29%	41	39%
	Civil court, including juvenile court	25	24%	24	23%
	State court	22	21%	38	36%
	Protection order advocacy program	17	16%	2	2%
	Court-based legal advocacy	14	13%	2	2%
	Probation	12	11%	39	37%
	Municipal court	6	6%	9	9%
	Legal Aid	4	4%	0	0%
	Parole	2	2%	10	10%
	Supervised visitation / drop-off center	1	1%	0	0%
SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES					
	Child protective services (DFCS)	13	12%	11	10%
	TANF or Food Stamps	8	8%	3	3%
	Medicaid	6	6%	2	2%
	WIC	6	6%	0	0%
	Child care services	5	5%	2	2%
	Homeless shelter	2	2%	1	1%
PeachCare	1	1%	0	0%	
HEALTH CARE AGENCIES	Hospital	24	23%	21	20%
	Private physician	24	23%	20	19%
	Emergency medical care	20	19%	9	9%
	Emergency medical service (EMS)	14	13%	10	10%
	Mental health provider	11	10%	25	24%
	Substance abuse program	3	3%	7	7%
FAMILY VIOLENCE AGENCIES	Community-based advocacy	18	17%	5	5%
	Domestic violence shelter or safehouse	16	15%	0	0%
	Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP)	2	2%	12	11%
	Sexual assault center	1	1%	1	1%
MISCELLANEOUS	Religious community	34	32%	24	23%

AGENCIES	Immigrant resettlement	2	2%	1	1%
	Anger management	1	1%	6	6%
	Animal control	1	1%	0	0%
	English as Second Language (ESL) program	1	1%	0	0%

Chart 13 Key Points: Law enforcement had the most contact with both victims (79%) and perpetrators (83%) in the five years prior to the fatal incident. Fatality Review Teams identified a much smaller number of victims (15%) in contact with a domestic violence program in the five years prior to their death. Law enforcement agencies may represent a victims’ best chance at getting connected to supportive services and law enforcement agencies should take proactive steps to ensure victims they interact with are made aware of the full range of services available via local domestic violence programs. Continued law enforcement training on the dynamics of domestic violence and how and where to refer domestic violence victims for services is needed.

In turn, domestic violence programs should take proactive steps to ensure their full range of services are known to other community agencies and community members, including friends and family members. It is important that services are accessible to victims from marginalized communities, and are culturally relevant and inviting to all victims.

A significant number of victims (32%) and perpetrators (23%) interacted with a religious community—church, temple, mosque, or similar place of worship in the five years prior to the fatal incident. The faith community has great potential for offering resources, referrals, and safety to its congregants. In 2016, the Project updated materials for outreach to the faith community. Two new materials can now be used for training: *Safe Sacred Space: A Manual for Faith Leaders* and *Safe Sacred Space: A Training Guide for Family Violence Task Forces*. Both materials are available for download at www.georgiafatalityreview.com.