

STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:

Summary of Services provided by Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs in Oregon

Funded Through:

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Executive Summary

In 2008, we saw an 11% decrease in the number of calls for help; however, there was a 36% increase in the number of requests for shelter that could not be met.

Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered 188,694 calls to their help lines. This included calls related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs sheltered 2,553 adults, 324 teens, and 1,921 children. Over 8% were 55+ years of age. People with disabilities made up 16% of the shelter population. Over 71% were Caucasian. If they stayed over 5 days in shelter, 97% had engaged in safety planning.

The violence that forced these people to seek shelter was committed by both current and former spouses, live-in partners and dating partners. 40% were current or former spouses, 15% were dating partners.

These calls for help also resulted in community based services, like hospital accompaniment and support groups. According to unduplicated counts by month - 55,547 people received these services from both sexual and domestic violence programs. This included services to 6,086 children.

In an effort to end the violence before it begins, programs increased their educational efforts by 22%. In 2008, they reached over 78,364 people, 35% of whom were teens and 11% of whom were children.

This report covers the domestic and sexual violence programs that are funded in part by the Department of Human Services Domestic Violence Fund, the Department of Human Services Sexual Assault Victims Fund and the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund through the Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division.

While both women and men are served by these programs, the majority of domestic and sexual violence survivors are women. Therefore, the words "survivor" and "women" will be used in this report.

Introduction

Home should be the safest place. Unfortunately, during a 5 year period in Oregon, one in ten women age 20-55 experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner, for a total of over 85,000 women. The magnitude of this problem far exceeds many other threats to the health and quality of life of Oregon women.¹

But as you read this report, it is important to remember that these numbers represent lives. To protect the identity of any single survivor, the following story is a construction. But, it is a story that represents what many women experience.

All of her life Jane had dreamed of being a wife and mother. Even though her husband was violent, she was committed to her family and wanted her children to have a father. But, pregnant with another child, she found out that her husband was sexually abusing one of their daughters. The family found sanctuary at a domestic and sexual violence program. Each family member received counseling. Jane accomplished her goals for training and a job. The family found safe housing. Most heart-warming of all is that, while in shelter, Jane gave birth to a healthy baby. An advocate was at her side through it all. Today, all the children are safe, healthy and doing well in school.

Calls for Help

A call to an emergency helpline may be the first time that a survivor of sexual or domestic violence has ever spoken to anyone about the abuse they have suffered. It is anonymous and confidential. Helpline workers, often volunteers, also support friends & family members who are worried and don't know how to help. They are a compassionate, listening ear at two in the morning when the nightmares begin and they are the doorway to emergency support in a crisis.

188,694 calls were answered by domestic and sexual violence help lines in 2008
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¹ Findings from the Oregon Women's Health and Safety Survey at <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/ipv/survey.shtml>

The following is a table with a breakdown, by county, of the number of calls for help from survivors of sexual and domestic violence. Calls include crisis calls, peer support calls, information and referral. They do not include business calls.

Calls for Help to Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs in 2008					
County	Domestic Violence (DV)	DV & SA		Stalking	Other Calls
		Jan - Sept only	Sexual Assault (SA)	Oct - Dec only	
Baker	1,241	201	97	137	765
Benton, Linn	3,116	324	870	15	288
Clatsop	2,460	992	282	7	370
Columbia	723	134	74		605
Coos	1,760	106	82	11	440
Curry	1,617	31	51		462
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	1,439	17	185	14	336
Douglas	1,277	49	226	1	3,415
Harney, Grant	470	30	17	1	704
Hood River	527	31	44	5	2,912
Jackson	2,232	8	535		3,124
Josephine	3,101	571	200	9	768
Klamath & Lake	5,883	1076	1,507	58	6,192
Lane	9,139	1160	2,988	14	13,949
Lincoln	893	64	116	6	103
Malheur	334	2	39		1,208
Marion	4,042	194	441	27	2,040
Polk	2,510	21	251	13	48
Tillamook	471	6	24	5	253
Tri-County Metro Area	53,784	2327	1,942	109	24,054
Umatilla & Morrow	1,404	66	123	1	179
Union	2,060	599	166		1,987
Wallowa	679	0	9		1
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	1,985	57	93	4	295
Yamhill	1,576	101	195	1	311

Domestic Violence Shelters

A shelter is not just a place to stay, but a program for both the adults and children who find refuge there. People typically come to shelter feeling tired, afraid, and hopeless. Sometimes they need medical care; they are always in crisis. Domestic and sexual violence programs help them assess their options; what legal, financial and health care resources are available; and how to minimize risk. Advocates meet with both adults and children individually and in groups. They spend time safety planning, educating, and just listening to what may be the survivor's first safe expression of the fear, pain and isolation that has been their life.

Requests for shelter that programs were unable to meet rose from 14,739 in 2007 to 19,996 in 2008. This is a 36% increase. These figures may include duplication, if survivors called more than one shelter. However, the increase in calls for help that cannot be met remains significant.

19,996 requests for shelter from adults could not be met in 2008 - a 36% increase over last year.

Number of People Sheltered

Shelter survivors are counted once per stay (in the month they leave shelter.) At that time programs report on their total nights. For example, if a woman is in a shelter for ten nights at the end of October and stays five nights into November, she shows up in the November count with her full 15 nights. However, survivors are counted for each shelter, safe home or motel stay. If a survivor is given an emergency stay in a motel by one program then enters a shelter operated by another program, she will be counted by both programs. Programs sheltered 84 people because of sexual assault outside an intimate relationship. At least 189 were sheltered because of sexual assault within an intimate relationship.

In 2008, 40% of those in shelter were children

The table below shows the number of people who were sheltered this year in Oregon by county.

Number of People Sheltered by Oregon DV Programs in 2008

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	39	20	15	3
Benton & Linn	87	32	33	15
Clatsop	96	24	14	10
Columbia	165	69	25	15
Coos	89	42	20	12
Curry	47	9	12	5
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	79	42	27	12
Douglas	95	36	21	11
Harney & Grant	46	12	18	4
Hood River	28	19	12	1
Jackson	181	69	40	33
Josephine	101	38	27	13
Klamath & Lake	84	31	24	6
Lane	149	95	32	23
Lincoln	71	28	10	5
Malheur	42	23	10	5
Marion	124	55	42	12
Polk	19	16	10	4
Tillamook	19	3	2	0
Tri-County Metro Area	784	434	224	116
Umatilla & Morrow	98	69	30	7
Union & Wallowa	19	8	10	3
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	28	24	8	5
Yamhill	63	30	27	4

Number of Shelter Nights

The table below shows the number of nights both adult and child survivors were sheltered, by county. For this table, children are identified as under age 20.

Nights spent in Shelter at Oregon Domestic Violence Shelters in 2008

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	952	913
Benton & Linn	847	1,240
Clatsop	3,644	2,263
Columbia	2,676	2,481
Coos	2,874	2,527
Curry	1,745	767
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	1,352	1,458
Douglas	1,625	1,498
Harney, Grant	489	350
Hood River	938	2,826
Jackson	3,551	2,957
Josephine	1,033	954
Klamath & Lake	3,314	2,130
Lane	2,166	2,579
Lincoln	1,334	1,043
Malheur	921	769
Marion	839	810
Polk	572	1,164
Tillamook	40	15
Tri-County Metro Area	19,920	23,208
Umatilla & Morrow	2,032	2,280
Union & Wallowa	473	722
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman	160	240
Yamhill	1,677	1,576

Programs offer a range of services during shelter stays including: risk assessment; safety planning; support groups; information about the dynamics of domestic violence; referrals; peer support; and, advocacy. 94% of all adult survivors leaving shelter had engaged in safety planning with an advocate. That percentage increased to 97% for those adults staying five nights or longer.

94% of all adults have a safety plan on leaving shelter

Length of Stay

This table shows the percentage of adults in each county by the length of time spent in shelter.

Length of Shelter Stays at Oregon Domestic Violence Programs in 2008					
<i>County</i>	<i>Under 4 Nights</i>	<i>4 to 7 Nights</i>	<i>8 to 15 Nights</i>	<i>16 to 31 Nights</i>	<i>Over 31 Nights</i>
Baker	33.3%	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	20.5%
Benton & Linn	41.4%	19.5%	16.1%	16.1%	6.9%
Clatsop	29.2%	7.3%	8.3%	16.7%	38.5%
Columbia	17.6%	17.6%	20.0%	35.2%	9.7%
Coos	33.7%	7.9%	10.1%	20.2%	28.1%
Curry	2.3%	15.9%	25.0%	18.2%	38.6%
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	58.2%	8.9%	1.3%	10.1%	21.5%
Douglas	24.2%	15.8%	20.0%	22.1%	17.9%
Harney & Grant	37.0%	17.4%	13.0%	32.6%	0.0%
Hood River	21.4%	14.3%	21.4%	10.7%	32.1%
Jackson	18.2%	8.3%	20.4%	34.8%	18.2%
Josephine	51.5%	15.8%	11.9%	12.9%	7.9%
Klamath	15.7%	6.0%	13.3%	19.3%	45.8%
Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lane	47.0%	14.1%	10.1%	17.4%	11.4%
Lincoln	19.7%	23.9%	14.1%	23.9%	18.3%
Malheur	38.1%	16.7%	4.8%	14.3%	26.2%
Marion	50.0%	15.3%	20.2%	14.5%	0.0%
Polk	5.3%	21.1%	26.3%	10.5%	36.8%
Tillamook	84.2%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tri-County Metro Area	30.2%	13.3%	11.1%	14.2%	31.3%
Umatilla & Morrow	26.5%	16.3%	16.3%	17.3%	23.5%
Union	15.4%	23.1%	0.0%	15.4%	46.2%
Wallowa	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	50.0%
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	67.9%	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%	3.6%
Yamhill	21.1%	21.1%	24.6%	17.5%	15.8%

Demographic Information on Adults Sheltered in 2008

To protect the anonymity of survivors, we will present the following demographic information by region, rather than county. These are the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) regions.

They are defined as follows:

Region One: Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties

Region Two: Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties

Region Three: Benton, Linn, Lincoln, Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties

Region Four: Curry, Coos, and Lane counties

Region Five: Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, and Lake counties

Region Six: Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Sherman, Wasco, and Wheeler counties

Region Seven: Baker, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties

Age

Reading across the row, this table shows the percentage of primary survivors sheltered in each county, by age, for the first three quarters of 2008. While it could be argued that all children exposed to domestic violence are primary survivors, in this table those identified as primary survivors are individuals who have directly experienced coercive and controlling behavior from an intimate partner.

Ages of Residents in DV Shelters: January thru September 2008						
Region	Under 21	Over 65	21-30	31-45	46-55	56-65
1	11%	0%	29%	41%	17%	2%
2	5%	0%	28%	52%	12%	3%
3	6%	0%	37%	43%	13%	2%
4	8%	0%	28%	43%	15%	4%
5	7%	1%	30%	46%	13%	3%
6	6%	1%	31%	45%	17%	1%
7	9%	2%	32%	43%	11%	4%

Because of the change in data collection that began in October 2008, the

information on age for the last quarter is summarized below as a percentage for each age group across the state as a whole.

Ages of Residents in Oregon DV Shelters:
October thru December of 2008

Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 59	60+
0.29%	21.62%	74.26%	2.79%

Racial or Ethnic Background

Reading across the row, this table shows the percentage of adults sheltered within each county by ethnic or racial group. Isolation is a significant contributor to the success of abusive tactics in gaining control over a partner. Therefore, the impact of things like colonialism, racism and cultural oppression can create an atmosphere of exclusion that contributes significantly to the challenges faced by a survivor of domestic violence. This is exacerbated by any language or other communication barriers.

About 6% of the adults in shelter used a primary language other than English.

Ethnicity of Residents at Oregon DV Shelters in 2008

Region	Amer Ind/ Alaska Native	Asian /SE Asian	Black /Afro Amer	Haw/ Pac Isle	Hisp/ Latino	Mid- East / Arab	Multi	White /Euro Amer
1	4%	1%	12%	1%	6%	1%	1%	74%
2	6%	2%	23%	1%	10%	0%	6%	51%
3	5%	1%	5%	2%	14%	1%	1%	72%
4	7%	0%	4%	1%	10%	0%	1%	75%
5	8%	0%	4%	1%	6%	0%	2%	78%
6	5%	0%	2%	1%	15%	0%	0%	77%
7	6%	0%	4%	1%	15%	0%	1%	73%

Relationship to the Abuser

The table shows, by county, the relationship between the abusive person and the survivor as a percentage of the total of these five values. While, on occasion, shelters provided a haven for individuals who had been abused by their children, their parents, or by others in their lives, their primary focus for shelter service is on people abused by intimate partners.

Abuser's Relationship to Residents at Oregon Shelters in 2008

Region	Current Co-Habitant	Current Spouse	Dating Partner	Former Co-Habitant	Former Spouse
1	30%	25%	28%	9%	8%
2	24%	23%	24%	22%	7%
3	22%	38%	15%	13%	12%
4	26%	32%	12%	21%	9%
5	36%	33%	3%	16%	13%
6	42%	37%	0%	14%	7%
7	28%	41%	14%	7%	10%

Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to communication can also be a significant challenge for people struggling in abusive relationships. About 16% of sheltered adults self-identified a disability, including physical, mental or emotional disabilities.

Co-Case Management

Programs also provided services to survivors who were living in shelters run by other agencies. Examples include culturally specific programs working with women living in mainstream DV shelters; domestic violence advocates working with survivors in homeless shelters; and advocates working across county lines when a survivor is sheltered by another program for safety but still needs advocacy in her home county. 533 survivors received services of this kind. That number may include some duplication as it is reported for each month. A survivor may be in shelter for more than one month, and so service could be counted for each month.

Community Services

Community-based services can range from getting medical help for those who have been hurt to creating safety plans with survivors, from arranging counseling for children to explaining the legal system. Advocates respond to emergency room calls, to comfort survivors through the trauma of a sexual or physical assault. Staff and volunteers offer in-depth, one-on-one support. Long term help can come through support groups and other transitional

programs. Sexual and domestic violence know no boundaries, so this support is available to anyone – from any race, religion, or country, of any age, status or sexual orientation, of any gender, able-bodied or alter-abled.

Children

Sexual and domestic violence programs provide an array of services that address the needs of children. There are one-on-one and group interventions that focus on the impact that violence has had on the children’s lives. These interventions offer tools to help children stay safe and to help them heal. Supportive childcare is also available for children while their parent is seeking support. Children also benefit from housing assistance, help with basic needs like food and clothing, and referrals to other community services. Children are identified as age 11 and under.

4,132 children’s lives were touched by domestic and sexual violence programs in 2008.

Domestic Violence

Below is a table showing the unduplicated count of survivors per month, not residing in shelter, who received services for domestic violence. Adults include both female and male survivors. Teens are age 12 to 20 years old. During the last quarter of the year, because of the new data collection instruments, we also know that one adult and two teen transgendered people were served by Oregon programs.

Because of a change in data collection instruments, these statistics are a compilation of domestic violence and domestic/sexual violence numbers for the first three quarters and domestic violence only for the last quarter.

People served Outside Shelter by Oregon DV Programs in 2008			
<i>County</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	932	72	189
Benton & Linn	1038	91	72
Clatsop	2409	82	363
Columbia	180	0	5
Coos	794	62	40
Curry	158	6	41

Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	997	26	160
Douglas	790	75	111
Harney & Grant	301	16	21
Hood River	46	2	12
Jackson	712	40	65
Josephine	1587	50	56
Klamath	1407	14	66
Lake	168	4	4
Lane	1923	22	118
Lincoln	473	2	12
Malheur	279	29	62
Marion	4966	77	105
Polk	413	1	22
Tillamook	432	5	21
Tri-County Metro Area	23181	454	944
Umatilla & Morrow	865	57	64
Union	470	38	77
Wallowa	192	8	7
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	348	12	16
Yamhill	378	55	31

Sexual Assault

Below is a table showing, by county, the unduplicated count of survivors who receive in-person services per month. Adults include both female and male survivors. Teens are identified as ages 12 to 20.

People Served by Oregon Sexual Assault Programs in 2008			
<i>County</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	26	0	3
Benton & Linn	73	2	20
Clatsop	219	2	60
Columbia	9	0	2
Coos	36	4	19
Curry	6	0	1
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	90	1	22
Douglas	75	0	31
Harney & Grant	3	0	2

Hood River	3	0	0
Jackson	145	4	33
Josephine	62	0	34
Klamath	111	0	22
Lake	22	0	6
Lane	360	12	73
Lincoln	17	2	5
Malheur	24	0	45
Marion	186	11	8
Polk	12	0	4
Tillamook	14	0	0
Tri-County Metro Area	1,593	58	352
Umatilla & Morrow	39	11	25
Union	43	5	30
Wallowa	5	0	0
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	39	0	4
Yamhill	42	5	10

Safety Planning

In 2008, community services by both domestic and sexual violence programs included 28,126 safety plans with adults. In addition, safety plans were made with 2,147 teens. Advocates also created 3,327 safety plans with children.

Services Provided

Domestic Violence

Through September 2008, this table shows the full range of services provided to a survivor at each contact, by type. For example, while an advocate is helping a person request a Family Abuse Protection Act Order (FAPA) they may transport the survivor to court, provide legal advocacy, and offer information and referral for help defending the order if it is contested. All those services would have been counted.

For the last quarter, this table shows only the primary service provided at

each contact, by type. In the scenario above, this might mean that the only service counted would be for legal advocacy. Childcare is a new service type that will be tracked, but we will no longer track transportation services.

Domestic Violence Services 2008				
Type of Service	Adults		Teens	
	thru Sept	Oct-Dec	thru Sept	Oct-Dec
Crisis Response	37,705	6,425	1,240	229
Support Groups	17,848	4,831	1,923	394
In Person I&R	42,712	10,568	1,877	329
Phone I&R	63,310	16,804	1,040	168
Follow Up	83,196	19,341	3,660	570
Medical Accompaniment	1,032	239	43	5
Transportation Jan-Sept	11,147		520	
Legal Advocacy	14,970	3,854	396	48
Advocacy	53,100	6,347	1,709	249
Childcare Oct-Dec		472		176

Sexual Assault

Through September 2008, this table shows the number of services provided to a survivor at each contact, by type. For example, during an initial contact a sexual assault advocate responding to an emergency room call may provide both crisis response and information & referral.

For the last quarter, this table shows only the primary type of service at each contact - crisis response for the scenario above. Childcare is a new service that will be tracked, but we will no longer track transportation.

Sexual Assault Services 2008				
Type of Service	Adults		Teens	
	thru Sept	Oct-Dec	thru Sept	Oct-Dec
Crisis Response	2,786	762	554	88
Support Groups	1,625	606	214	24
In Person I&R	2,361	1,090	582	82
Phone I&R	4,880	2,278	671	242
Follow Up	5,777	2,469	1,008	145
Medical Accompaniment	291	87	133	28

Transportation Jan-Sept	310		258	
Legal Advocacy	895	325	221	39
Advocacy	2,303	483	713	188
Childcare Oct-Dec		3		

Stalking

This table shows the services provided in response to stalking for the last quarter of 2008. It records only the primary type of service at each contact.

Stalking Services: October - December 2008		
Type of Service	Adults	Teens
Crisis Response	70	4
Support Groups	9	0
In Person I&R	114	10
Phone I&R	164	6
Follow Up	105	10
Legal Advocacy	118	7
Advocacy	0	8

Children

Children are often the unrecognized victims of domestic and sexual violence. Exposure alone can be deeply traumatic. And, at the least, children's lives are disrupted by both the violence and what must be done in response to that violence. Programs provide a significant array of services designed specifically for children.

Services for Children 2008			
Type of Services	thru Sept	Oct-Dec	TOTAL
Crisis Response	3,212	1,119	4,331
Support Groups	2,881	701	3,582
In Person I&R	2,257	506	2,763
Phone I&R	907	678	1,585
Follow Up	12,374	2,643	15,017
Medical Accompaniment	71	5	76
Transportation Jan-Sept	2,076		2,076
Legal Advocacy	79	53	132
Advocacy	1,687	565	2,252

Violence Against Women Community Education

In an effort to educate their communities, local program representatives spoke at civic groups, churches, schools, professional organizations, and to the general public. The following tables show the overall number of presentations by topic area and the number people who were reached through these efforts. In addition, programs reached out to the public through media like radio, newspapers and television. These types of educational contacts are not included in the numbers below.

78,364 people learned about violence against women in 2008

Topic	Lectures	Adults Present	Teens Present	Children Present
Domestic Violence	1,726	22,378	8,621	1,452
DV & SA (Jan-Sept)	1,476	13,815	6,663	3,959
Sexual Assault	567	3,092	8,247	72
Stalking (Oct-Dec)	6	113	0	0
All Issues (Oct-Dec)	404	3,323	3,638	2,991

In 2007, programs reached 64,438 people with information on violence against women. This number increased by 22% in 2008. Because of our change in data collection, we were also able to capture the number of community awareness events that programs participated in for the last quarter of 2008. This information is in the following table.

Community Awareness Events: October - December 2008			
Domestic Violence	Sexual Assault	Stalking	DV, SA, & Stalking
252	24	10	493

Funding

This report covers domestic violence and sexual assault programs that are funded in part by the Department of Human Services Domestic Violence Fund, the Department of Human Services Sexual Assault Victims Fund and

the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund through the Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division.

Agencies Dispersing Funding

Department of Human Services—Children, Adults and Families Division (DHS-CAF)

During 2008, DHS-CAF awarded grants from the Domestic Violence Fund and the Sexual Assault Victims Fund to a total of 37 agencies throughout Oregon that provided crisis lines, crisis response, emergency shelter and related services to survivors of sexual assault and/or domestic violence and their children. In addition, there were five sub-grants to agencies for unique services, including culturally specific services.

Department of Justice—Crime Victims' Services Division (DOJ-CVSD)

DOJ-CVSD used the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund to make grants to 46 programs providing services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including all the programs that had received DHS-CAF funding. In addition, ODSVS funded legal services not included in this report. For more information, see the [ODSVS Summary of Reported Outcomes for 7/1/2005 through 6/30/07](#) available from DOJ - CVSD on their website: www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/odsaf.shtml under Section III. Final Reports [2005-07 ODSVS Grant Program](#)

All programs also received funding from other sources, including: the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funds administered by Oregon's DOJ-CVSD; city and county revenue; local fund-raising; United Way; and/or foundation grants.

The following is a list of the programs funded by DHS-CAF and DOJ-CVSD. They are divided into the seven OCADSV regions described above. Those with shelter facilities have an asterisk. Please note: the programs listed in the Tri-County Region 2 area show only the county where they are physically located. However, the Tri-County programs serve survivors from all three counties.

Funded Agencies

Agency	Reg	County	Funding
Clatsop Women's Resource Center*	1	Clatsop	DHS, CVSD
Columbia Women's Resource Ctr*	1	Columbia	DHS, CVSD
Women's Crisis Center	1	Tillamook	DHS, CVSD
Bradley-Angle, Inc*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Clackamas Women's Services*	2	Clackamas	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Resource Ctr*	2	Washington	DHS, CVSD
El Programa Hispano	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS
Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Listen to Kids	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Native American Family Healing Circle	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Portland Women's Crisis Line	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Raphael House*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Russian Oregon Social Services	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
South Asian Women's Empowerment and Resource Alliance (SAWERA)	2	Washington	CVSD
Self-Enhancement, Inc	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Sexual Assault Resource Center	2	Washington	DHS, CVSD
Volunteers of America Home Free	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
West Women's & Children's Shelter*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
YWCA Yolanda House*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence*	3	Benton, Linn	DHS, CVSD
Canyon Crisis	3	Marion, Linn	CVSD
Henderson House*	3	Yamhill	DHS, CVSD
Mid-Valley Women's Crisis	3	Marion	DHS, CVSD

Agency Service*	Reg	County	Funding
My Sister's Place*	3	Lincoln	DHS, CVSD
S.A.B.L.E. House*	3	Polk	DHS, CVSD
Women's Safety & Resource Ctr*	4	Coos	DHS, CVSD
Oasis Shelter Home*	4	Curry	DHS, CVSD
Sexual Assault Support Services	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Siuslaw Area Women's Center*	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Womenspace*	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Battered Persons' Advocacy*	5	Douglas	DHS, CVSD
Community Works (Dunn House* and Sexual Assault Victims Services)	5	Jackson	DHS, CVSD
Illinois Valley Safe Home Alliance	5	Josephine	CVSD
Klamath Crisis Center*	5	Klamath	DHS, CVSD
Lake County Crisis Center	5	Lake	DHS, CVSD
New Beginnings	5	Lake	CVSD
Women's Crisis Support Team*	5	Josephine	DHS, CVSD
Saving Grace: Imagine Life Without Violence*	6	Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Grant	DHS, CVSD
Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies (HHOPE)*	6	Harney	DHS, CVSD
Haven from Domestic Violence	6	Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler	DHS, CVSD
Helping Hands Against Violence*	6	Hood River	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Services*	7	Umatilla, Morrow	DHS, CVSD
MayDay, Inc.*	7	Baker	DHS, CVSD
Project DOVE*	7	Malheur	DHS, CVSD
Safe Harbors*	7	Wallowa	DHS, CVSD
Shelter from the Storm*	7	Union	DHS, CVSD

Methodology

Data Collection Changes in 2008

Due to changes in reporting requirements for the federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act funding that makes up part of the DHS-Domestic Violence Fund, we have adapted our data collection instruments. This change occurred at the end of the 3rd quarter of the calendar year, which is the final quarter of the federal fiscal year.

The most significant change is in the way we are going to try to classify the primary issues that are bringing people to programs for support. Before October of 2008, we collected data by three categories: domestic violence, sexual assault, and a combination of domestic violence and sexual assault. We are now using the categories of: domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Also, there will be a significant change in how we collect information about what services are provided. Before October of 2008, we tried to capture the fullest possible picture of the services provided, asking programs to indicate every type of service provided at each contact. We are now asking programs to report on only one service per contact, selecting what they feel to be the most primary service. Transportation was dropped as a type of service, and childcare was added.

We will also begin collecting an unduplicated number for survivors receiving community-based services. Programs will count survivors as new only once, not monthly.

Demographic information collection will be enhanced. There will be self-identification of transgendered people. Also, we will be able to collect information on the backgrounds of people who identify as multi-racial or multi-ethnic.

In this report, information has been synthesized from both collection structures, and reported separately when necessary.

Background on Data Gathering Techniques

Each month programs submit statistical reports to DHS-CAF on the number of survivors sheltered, the number of calls, the number of survivors receiving services outside the shelter setting and types of services. **They report total program statistics, regardless of the funding source.**

Up until October of 2008, programs reported on the number of survivors served and services provided to address “domestic violence”, “domestic violence and sexual assault” and “sexual assault.” For the information from before October 2008, “domestic violence” and “domestic violence and sexual assault” were sometimes combined in this report. For the last quarter, programs reported on “domestic violence,” sexual assault,” and “stalking” survivors and services.

Calls

Because services on the emergency help-lines are provided anonymously, these numbers cannot be an unduplicated count.

Shelter Statistics

The form collects the number of:

- ❖ adult survivors sheltered,
- ❖ children under the age of 6 with those survivors,
- ❖ children 6 to 12 years old with those survivors,
- ❖ children 13 and older with those survivors
- ❖ nights spent in shelter for each adult survivor, and
- ❖ nights spent in shelter for each child.

Shelter nights include nights in shelter facilities, safe homes and motels.

In addition to collecting demographic information on adults sheltered, the statistics form gathers if the survivor had a disability, if the survivor’s primary language was not English, and if the survivor participated in safety planning.

Non-shelter

Until October 2008, data was collected on the unduplicated number of survivors who receive services outside a shelter setting each month.

These survivors are counted once per month, no matter how many times they receive services. For example, a woman who receives assistance with a restraining order and attends support group three times during the month is only counted once that month under “non-shelter survivors served.” However, a survivor is counted in every month she receives a service. Therefore, if she attends support group for six months, she will be counted in each month.

After October 2008, survivors who receive services outside a shelter setting will be counted as new only once, not each month.

Services

Units of services are counted for all survivors, both in shelter and in the community. Up until October of 2008 services were counted each time they were provided. For example, a shelter resident might receive almost daily information and referrals, leading to the count for services over the course of her stay as being 30 or more. However, due to the challenges of gathering data, service reporting is not consistent and remains under-reported.

After October of 2008, only the primary service at each contact will be counted.

The service definitions used are those used for VOCA funds. Services counted included:

- ❖ crisis response/counseling,
- ❖ support groups,
- ❖ information and referral,
- ❖ advocacy,
- ❖ follow-up services,
- ❖ accompaniment to hospital or medical facilities,
- ❖ transportation, and
- ❖ Legal and/or court advocacy.

Transportation will no longer be counted as of October 2008, but the category of childcare has been added. Services to children may be provided directly to the child or to the parent on behalf of the child.