

STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:

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

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Prepared by the Domestic and Sexual Violence Program Coordinator in
the DHS Child Safety Unit
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For more information, please contact Cheryl.L.Oneill@state.or.us.

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2014 Oregon DVSA Services Summary

In 2014, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered **131,050 calls for help**, a 7 percent decrease over 2013. This included calls about domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs served 1,464 adult **sexual assault** survivors with an average of 22 services each, sheltered 198 people primarily because of sexual assault and served 242 teen sexual assault survivors who needed an average of 12 services each.

Programs also provided **shelter** for 2,575 adults, 305 teens and 1,822 children. If staying more than five days, over 98 percent engaged in safety planning.

Adults over 60 made up 2.5 percent of the total of adult survivors who were sheltered. About 26.8 percent identified as having a disability.

In shelters, 5.1 percent spoke a primary language other than English, .6 percent fewer than in the shelter

population last year. Over 65.5 percent identified, at least in part, as Caucasian.

Unfortunately, **12,017 requests for shelter could not be met in 2014**.

This is about a 1.5 percent increase over the unmet requests for shelter from 2013. These figures include duplication, because survivors can call a single shelter more than once or call more than one shelter.

These calls for help also resulted in community-based services such as hospital accompaniment and support groups. Our unduplicated count found 20,818 adults, 1,562 teens and 4,052 children received **community-based services** in 2014. This is an overall increase in numbers of people served.

In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided education and awareness events. In 2014, they **educated over 92,154 community members**, of which 55.5 percent were teens and 7.7 percent children, at 4,442 lectures or trainings.

Calls for help

A call to an emergency helpline may be the first time a sexual or domestic violence survivor has spoken to anyone about her abuse. It is anonymous and confidential. Crisis line workers, often volunteers, also support worried friends and family members. They are a compassionate, listening ear at two in the morning when the nightmares begin and a doorway to emergency support in a crisis.

A total of 131,050 calls for help were answered by sexual and domestic violence programs in 2014

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, technical assistance, information and referral. They do not include business calls.

All the statistics in this report are broken down by crime, but only the primary crime committed against each survivor has been counted. This means that while the survivor may have experienced several types of crime, only the primary crime that they identified at the initial contact has been recorded. So, a survivor of domestic violence may have also experienced sexual assault and stalking, but only the domestic violence crime may be identified in these statistics. This has a significant impact on the apparent incidence of both sexual assault and stalking. Sexual assault is often not an issue that a survivor shares about at an initial contact. And, stalking may be seen as only one tactic used by an abusive partner in a domestic violence situation.

Number of calls to Oregon Sexual and Domestic Violence Programs in 2014

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	227	4	18	752
Benton and Linn	5,278	137	915	469
Clackamas	1,851	67	249	601

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Clatsop	1,606	121	975	1,346
Columbia	663	13	50	383
Coos	616	0	45	36
Curry	667	1	34	114
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	1,969	33	157	208
Douglas	1,529	43	95	760
Harney and Grant	729	10	43	391
Hood River	274	30	88	87
Jackson	1,907	19	249	961
Josephine	3,120	70	798	646
Klamath and Lake	3,651	162	271	791
Lane	7,744	61	1,045	3,281
Lincoln	884	13	54	25
Malheur	338	1	12	275
Marion	4,962	167	667	1,989
Multnomah	36,102	314	2,051	9,934
Polk	5,185	71	421	4
Tillamook	1,422	72	99	519
Umatilla and Morrow	637	2	51	137
Union and Wallowa	1,103	73	111	1,540
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	3,682	138	459	220
Washington	4,995	138	1,577	599
Yamhill	1,375	34	106	32

Domestic violence shelters

In Oregon, 12,017 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2014.

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 shelters 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 about 1.5 percent to 12,017 unmet requests in 2014. These figures include duplication, because survivors can call a single shelter more than once or call more than one shelter.

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 does an emergency stay in a motel with one program and then enters a shelter operated by another program, she will be counted by both programs.

In 2014, children and teenagers made up 45 percent of those in shelter.

In 2014, programs sheltered 198 people primarily because of sexual assault and 74 primarily because of stalking. A total of 44 cis-gendered males were sheltered and 5 people who identified as transgendered.

Number of people sheltered in Oregon DV programs in 2014

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	25	2	2	0
Benton and Linn	111	42	44	13
Clackamas	66	29	32	13
Clatsop	35	15	4	2
Columbia	44	16	10	3
Coos	78	36	14	9
Curry	45	18	8	7
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	74	21	24	12
Douglas	153	51	39	16
Harney and Grant	29	11	9	4
Hood River	37	24	14	4
Jackson	200	81	48	8
Josephine	110	32	38	7
Klamath and Lake	241	58	77	11
Lane	112	54	38	10
Lincoln	41	13	6	3
Malheur	33	19	24	11
Marion	141	63	46	18
Multnomah	628	256	218	107
Polk	20	15	9	1
Tillamook	26	10	11	7
Umatilla and Morrow	127	59	34	16
Union and Wallowa	36	12	27	6
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	46	8	9	1
Washington	48	26	13	9
Yamhill	69	36	17	7

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 under age 18.

Number of shelter nights spent in Oregon DV programs in 2014		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	234	54
Benton and Linn	1,626	2,245
Clackamas	4,366	5,960
Clatsop	2,156	1,542
Columbia	3,388	1,649
Coos	2,621	1,676
Curry	957	927
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	1,790	1,657
Douglas	2,031	1,262
Harney and Grant	989	795
Hood River	2,367	3,430
Jackson	3,474	2,754
Josephine	1,923	1,715
Klamath and Lake	4,613	3,388
Lane	2,755	2,452
Lincoln	1,766	761
Malheur	421	717
Marion	2,471	2,848
Multnomah	10,958	11,702
Polk	708	608
Tillamook	222	262
Umatilla and Morrow	2,233	1,962
Union and Wallowa	450	690
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman	404	202
Washington	2,336	3,016
Yamhill	1,392	1,112

In 2014 there was a total of 114,037 shelter nights, just over a 6 percent decrease from 2013. Shelters offer a range of services including safety planning, support groups, referrals, peer support and advocacy.

97 percent of all adults have a safety plan on leaving shelter.

On leaving shelter, 97 percent of adults had engaged in safety planning. *This percentage increased to 98 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

Length of stay

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

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2014					
<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	24.00%	32.00%	28.00%	12.00%	4.00%
Benton and Linn	45.05%	13.51%	9.91%	18.02%	13.51%
Clackamas	1.52%	7.58%	6.06%	13.64%	71.21%
Clatsop	20.00%	5.71%	2.86%	11.43%	60.00%
Columbia	2.27%	9.09%	22.73%	15.91%	50.00%
Coos	25.64%	5.13%	19.23%	19.23%	30.77%
Curry	11.11%	15.56%	42.22%	13.33%	17.78%
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	51.35%	12.16%	2.70%	8.11%	25.68%
Douglas	24.18%	16.99%	24.84%	25.49%	8.50%
Harney and Grant	17.24%	10.34%	13.79%	17.24%	41.38%
Hood River	5.41%	8.11%	13.51%	21.62%	51.35%
Jackson	19.00%	19.00%	22.00%	18.50%	21.50%
Josephine	45.45%	17.27%	6.36%	15.45%	15.45%
Klamath and Lake	10.37%	14.52%	23.24%	27.80%	24.07%
Lane	26.79%	8.93%	22.32%	18.75%	23.21%
Lincoln	9.76%	12.20%	17.07%	17.07%	43.90%
Malheur	33.33%	24.24%	18.18%	12.12%	12.12%
Marion	29.79%	23.40%	17.73%	13.48%	15.60%

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2014					
<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>
Multnomah	51.43%	11.78%	10.67%	7.64%	18.47%
Polk	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	20.00%	35.00%
Tillamook	53.85%	15.38%	3.85%	26.92%	0.00%
Umatilla and Morrow	19.69%	15.75%	21.26%	25.20%	18.11%
Union and Wallowa	27.78%	22.22%	13.89%	30.56%	5.56%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler	80.43%	4.35%	2.17%	0.00%	13.04%
Washington	12.50%	8.33%	8.33%	20.83%	50.00%
Yamhill	20.29%	18.84%	13.04%	24.64%	23.19%
Statewide Average	31.22%	14.06%	15.65%	16.43%	22.64%

Demographic information on adults sheltered

To protect the anonymity of survivors, this is demographic information by Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence regions:

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.

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, this table shows the ethnicities of sheltered adults by region and percentage – a person may identify with more than one ethnicity. Isolation is one of the tactics that helps an abusive person gain 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 survivors. This is exacerbated by any language or other communication barriers.

5.1 percent of adults in shelter spoke a primary language other than English

Race and ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters in 2014								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	88%	4%
2	25%	8%	1%	11%	2%	1%	50%	3%
3	7%	7%	1%	11%	1%	1%	69%	3%
4	1%	11%	0%	10%	2%	1%	72%	3%
5	6%	11%	1%	7%	3%	0%	72%	1%
6	5%	8%	1%	9%	0%	0%	75%	2%
7	3%	8%	1%	20%	1%	0%	67%	0%

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 survivors in mainstream DV shelters; DV advocates working with survivors in homeless shelters; and advocates working across county lines when a survivor still needs advocacy in her home county. In 2014, there were 430 survivors who received services of this kind. This may include some duplication as it is reported for each month. (This is an over 17 percent increase from 2013.)

Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to escape and communication can also create additional challenges for people struggling in abusive relationships. Over 26.8 percent of sheltered adults self-identified a physical, mental or emotional disability.

Age

Reading across the row, the following table shows the percentage of primary survivors sheltered in each region by age (without the percentage of unknown.) In this table those identified as primary survivors are individuals who have directly experienced coercive and controlling behavior from an intimate partner.

Ages of primary survivors in DV shelters in 2014				
<i>Region</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 59</i>	<i>60+</i>
1	0.0%	19%	79%	2%
2	0.3%	14%	84%	2%
3	0.0%	12%	86%	2%
4	0.0%	17%	81%	2%
5	0.1%	23%	74%	3%
6	0.0%	12%	84%	5%
7	0.0%	20%	76%	4%

Relationship to the abuser

The following table shows, by region, the relationship between the abusive person and the survivor as a percentage of the total of these five values. While shelters may provide a haven for individuals abused by their children, parents, or others in their lives, the primary focus is on people abused by intimate partners.

Abuser's relationship to residents at Oregon shelters in 2014					
<i>Region</i>	<i>Current co-habitant</i>	<i>Current spouse</i>	<i>Dating partner</i>	<i>Former co-habitant</i>	<i>Former spouse</i>
1	24%	18%	17%	30%	11%
2	20%	18%	37%	18%	7%
3	23%	35%	21%	15%	7%
4	28%	20%	9%	33%	9%
5	28%	24%	8%	28%	12%
6	34%	31%	18%	7%	10%
7	23%	45%	8%	18%	6%

Community-based programs

Community-based programs provide services ranging 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.

Transgendered survivors of all types of violence

A total of 21 people participating in community based services in 2014 identified as transgendered.

Sexual Assault (SA)

The following is a table showing, by region, the unduplicated count of survivors who identified sexual assault as their primary issue at their initial contact with an agency. Since society still stigmatizes survivors of sexual assault and this kind of assault is often more painful and humiliating, many survivors of sexual assault will not identify this as their primary issue at an initial contact. Therefore, these numbers probably represent a significant undercount of the people seeking services because of sexual assault. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 4% of the adults and 1.7% of the teens were cis-male, and .14% were transgendered. Teens are 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying sexual assault in 2014		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	134	44
2	359	72
3	254	55
4	219	8
5	303	36
6	116	20
7	79	7

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens and children seeking services outside shelter for sexual assault, by region and percentage (without including unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not unduplicated.

Race and ethnicity of SA survivors served in the community in 2014								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	4.6%	1.2%	0.6%	17.3%	0.0%	0.6%	75.7%	0.0%
2	7.0%	0.8%	0.3%	23.0%	1.4%	0.0%	65.9%	1.6%
3	2.8%	2.8%	1.4%	11.7%	1.1%	0.4%	78.7%	1.1%
4	2.2%	6.6%	1.1%	9.9%	0.5%	1.1%	75.3%	3.3%
5	2.9%	9.6%	0.6%	7.0%	0.9%	0.0%	79.1%	0.0%
6	1.6%	4.8%	0.8%	17.5%	0.8%	0.0%	74.6%	0.0%
7	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	2.1%	76.6%	1.1%

Domestic Violence (DV)

This table shows an unduplicated count of survivors, not in shelter, who identified domestic violence as the primary issue at their first contact with an agency. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 8.7% of the adults and 9.1% of the teens were cis-male, and .09% were transgendered. Teens are age 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying domestic violence in 2014		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	1,017	32
2	6,874	175
3	2,413	221
4	2,877	6
5	3,036	46
6	1,179	25
7	1,091	13

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, this table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens and children seeking services outside shelter for domestic violence, by region and percentage (without including unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not unduplicated.

Race and ethnicity of DV survivors served in the community in 2014								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	1.1%	1.9%	0.4%	9.3%	0.7%	0.3%	84.3%	2.0%
2	16.0%	3.6%	0.6%	21.6%	3.3%	0.7%	52.9%	1.3%
3	2.6%	4.6%	2.0%	15.3%	1.1%	0.6%	71.5%	2.3%
4	1.7%	2.7%	1.2%	12.7%	1.6%	0.0%	73.6%	6.4%
5	2.0%	8.2%	0.6%	6.7%	0.8%	0.0%	81.2%	0.5%
6	0.9%	4.9%	0.4%	19.3%	0.8%	0.5%	72.5%	0.6%
7	1.4%	3.9%	0.3%	35.8%	1.0%	0.0%	57.2%	0.3%

Stalking (ST)

This table shows an unduplicated count of survivors, not in shelter, who identified stalking as the primary issue at their first contact with an agency. Since many incidents of stalking are only one tactic used by an abusive partner in a domestic violence situation, it may not be identified as a primary issue. So, these numbers do not reflect the full extent of the impact of stalking on survivors in Oregon.

Survivors identifying stalking in 2014		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	57	6
2	448	13
3	162	6
4	21	7
5	109	1
6	23	3
7	47	0

Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 17.8% of the adults and 19.4% of the teens were male, 1.2 percent were transgendered. Teens are age 13 to 17 years old.

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens and children seeking services outside shelter for stalking, by region and percentage (without the percentage of unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not unduplicated.

Race and ethnicity of stalking survivors served in the community in 2014								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%	3.5%
2	10.1%	0.5%	0.5%	11.0%	0.8%	0.3%	76.2%	0.5%
3	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	85.8%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
5	3.6%	13.5%	0.0%	15.3%	1.8%	0.0%	65.8%	0.0%
6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%
7	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	89.1%	0.0%

Secondary Victims: Children and Teens

Sexual and domestic violence programs provide an array of services outside of shelter for children and teens; these include both one-on-one and group interventions. These interventions offer

A total of 4,652 secondary victims were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2014. This included 4,052 children and 600 teens.

tools to help these young people stay safer and to help them heal. Childcare is also available for young people while their parent is seeking support. Children and teens also benefit from housing assistance, help with basic needs such as food and clothing, and referrals to other community services. Children are identified as

age 12 and under and teens are ages 13 – 17.

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens and children seeking services outside shelter, by region and percentage (without the percentage of unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not an unduplicated count.

Race and ethnicity of all people served in the community in 2014								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	1.5%	1.8%	0.4%	10.2%	0.6%	0.3%	83.3%	1.9%
2	15.3%	3.3%	0.6%	21.2%	3.1%	0.7%	54.5%	1.3%
3	2.5%	4.3%	1.9%	14.8%	1.1%	0.5%	72.8%	2.1%
4	1.7%	2.9%	1.2%	12.5%	1.6%	0.1%	73.8%	6.3%
5	2.1%	8.5%	0.6%	7.0%	0.8%	0.0%	80.6%	0.4%
6	0.9%	4.8%	0.4%	19.1%	0.8%	0.4%	73.0%	0.6%
7	1.3%	3.7%	0.3%	34.1%	1.0%	0.2%	59.1%	0.4%

Safety planning

In 2014, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 30,816 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 2,269 teens.

Advocates also did safety planning with 6,112 children. This represents a 3.2% increase in the number of people needing safety planning.

Services provided

Both in the community setting and in shelter, advocates provide an array of services designed to reduce the impact of trauma and meet the basic needs of survivors of abuse. Some services are provided in groups and some are one-on-one interventions. Advocates can accompany survivors to help them navigate complex systems. Specialized services are provided for adults, teens and children.

Sexual Assault

The following table shows only the primary service provided at each contact. For example, during an initial contact a sexual assault advocate responding to an emergency room call may provide medical accompaniment and information and referral. However, in this table, only one of these services is counted for this contact. This shows a 9.4 percent decrease in service contacts overall from 2013.

Sexual assault services in 2014		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	4,840	466
Support groups	2,109	208
In-person info and referral	3,572	319
Phone info and referral	6,871	501
Follow-up	9,091	964
Medical accompaniment	419	48
Legal advocacy	1,303	156
Advocacy	3,612	196
Child care	74	1

Domestic Violence

The following table shows only the primary type of service provided at each contact. For example, when an advocate helps a person request a Family Abuse Protection Act (FAPA) order they may provide legal advocacy and offer information and referral for help defending the order if it is contested. However, in this table only one primary service is counted for this contact. This reflects a

21.9% decrease in service contacts overall from 2013.

Domestic violence services in 2014		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	34,648	1,194
Support groups	19,179	1,559
In-person info and referral	36,472	734
Phone info and referral	56,675	1,080
Follow-up	81,625	1,841
Medical accompaniment	1,005	30
Legal advocacy	15,106	205
Advocacy	35,491	869
Child care	2,484	146

Stalking

The following table shows only the primary type of service provided at each contact. For example, while an advocate is helping a person request a stalking protective order, he or she may provide crisis response and child care. However, in this table, only one primary service is counted for this contact. This reflects a 30.4 percent decrease in service contacts overall from 2013.

Stalking services in 2014		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	699	25
Support groups	134	-
In-person info and referral	904	22
Phone info and referral	1,038	26
Follow-up	1,084	203
Medical accompaniment	3	1
Legal advocacy	757	8
Advocacy	867	44
Child care	4	176

Children

Children can be unrecognized victims of domestic and sexual violence. Exposure alone can be traumatic. At the least, children's lives are disrupted by the abuse and what must be done in response to that abuse. Programs provide an array of services specifically for children. This reflects an 18.1 percent decrease in service contacts overall from 2013.

Services for children in 2014	
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Total contacts</i>
Crisis response	2,619
Support groups	2,652
In-person info and referral	2,272
Phone info and referral	1,348
Follow-up	9,149
Medical accompaniment	65
Legal advocacy	513
Advocacy	3,573
Child care	7,080

Violence against women community education

In an effort to educate their communities, local programs 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 reached through these efforts. There was an 8.1 percent increase overall in the number of people at lectures, and a 15.9 percent increase in the number of lectures.

A total of 92,154 people learned more about violence against women in 2014.

Community education in 2014				
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Adults present</i>	<i>Teens present</i>	<i>Children present</i>
Domestic violence	1,827	16,252	11,801	4,471
Sexual assault	536	3,476	12,169	558
Stalking	24	156	225	40
All issues	2,055	13,983	26,974	2,049

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2014. These may include outreach to the public through media such as radio, newspapers and television – so it is not possible to accurately estimate the numbers of people who have been reached.

Community awareness events 2014	
Domestic violence	391
Sexual assault	135
Stalking	10
All issues	820

Funding

This report covers domestic violence and sexual assault programs that are funded, in part, by the Joint Funding process, which included allocations from the Department of Human Services Domestic Violence Fund and the Department of Human Services Sexual Assault Victims. The other allocations in the Joint Funding process come from the Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division: the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund; Violence Against Women Act fund; and, Victim Of Crime Act funds.

Agencies dispersing funding

Department of Human Services - Child Welfare Programs (DHS-CWP)

During 2013, DHS-CWP awarded grants from the Domestic Violence Fund and the Sexual Assault Victims Fund to a total of 43 agencies throughout Oregon that provided crisis lines, crisis response, emergency shelter and/or related services to survivors of sexual assault and/or domestic violence and their children. In addition, there were two sub-grants to agencies for unique services, including culturally specific services and prevention education for youth.

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

DOJ-CVSD used the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund to make grants to 52 programs providing services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including all programs that had received DHS-CWP funding. ODSVS also funded legal services not included in this report. For more information, see the CVSD Common Outcome Measures Reports for 2013 and 2014, available from DOJ - CVSD on the organization's website:

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pages/publications.aspx>

Programs may also have received funding from other sources, including federal grants; project grants administered by Oregon's DOJ-CVSD; state contracts; city and county revenue; local fundraising; United Way; and/or foundation grants.

The following is a list of the programs funded by DHS-CWP and DOJ-CVSD. They are divided into the seven OCADSV regions described above. Those with shelter facilities have an asterisk.

Funded agencies

Agency	Region	Funding
Clatsop Women's Resource Center*	1	DHS, CVSD
Columbia Women's Resource Center*	1	DHS, CVSD
Tillamook County Women's Crisis Center*	1	DHS, CVSD
Bradley-Angle, Inc.*	2	DHS, CVSD
Clackamas Women's Services*	2	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Resource Center*	2	DHS, CVSD
Catholic Charities - El Programa Hispano -Proyecto Unica	2	DHS, CVSD
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization (IRCO) – Refugee and Immigrant Family Services (RIFS)	2	DHS, CVSD
Impact Northwest – Communities 4 Safe Kids and Safe Start	2	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Native American Family Healing Circle (NAYA)	2	DHS, CVSD
Portland Women's Crisis Line(PWCL)	2	DHS, CVSD
Raphael House*	2	DHS, CVSD
Ecumenical Ministries - Russian Oregon Social Services (ROSS)	2	DHS, CVSD
South Asian Women’s Empowerment and Resource Alliance (SAWERA)	2	CVSD
Self-Enhancement, Inc	2	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Sexual Assault Resource Center	2	DHS, CVSD
Volunteers of America Home Free	2	DHS, CVSD
Salvation Army - West Women's and Children's Shelter*	2	DHS, CVSD

Agency	Region	Funding
YWCA of Portland	2	DHS, CVSD
Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence*	3	DHS, CVSD
Canyon Crisis	3	CVSD
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	3	CVSD
Henderson House*	3	DHS, CVSD
Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service*	3	DHS, CVSD
My Sister's Place*	3	DHS, CVSD
S.A.B.L.E. House*	3	DHS, CVSD
Women's Safety and Resource Center*	4	DHS, CVSD
Oasis Shelter Home*	4	DHS, CVSD
Sexual Assault Support Services	4	DHS, CVSD
Siuslaw Area Women's Center*	4	DHS, CVSD
Womenspace*	4	DHS, CVSD
Battered Persons' Advocacy*	5	DHS, CVSD
Community Works (Dunn House* and Sexual Assault Victims Services)	5	DHS, CVSD
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	5	CVSD
Illinois Valley Safe Home Alliance	5	CVSD
Klamath Crisis Center*	5	DHS, CVSD
Lake County Crisis Center	5	DHS, CVSD
New Beginnings	5	CVSD
Women's Crisis Support Team*	5	DHS, CVSD
Saving Grace: Imagine Life Without Violence*	6	DHS, CVSD
Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies (HHOPE)*	6	DHS, CVSD
Heart of Grant County	6	DHS, CVSD
Haven from Domestic Violence*	6	DHS, CVSD
Helping Hands Against Violence*	6	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Services* (DVS)	7	DHS, CVSD
MayDay, Inc.*	7	DHS, CVSD
Project DOVE*	7	DHS, CVSD
Safe Harbors*	7	DHS, CVSD

Agency	Region	Funding
Shelter from the Storm*	7	DHS, CVSD

Methodology

Background on data gathering techniques

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

Gender

While both females and males are served by these programs, the majority of domestic and sexual violence survivors are women and girls. Therefore, the words “she” and “women and girls” will be used in this report.

Crime

In this report, only the primary crime committed against each survivor has been counted. This means that while the survivor may have experienced several types of crime, only the primary crime that they have identified at the initial contact has been recorded.

So, while a survivor of domestic violence may have also experienced sexual assault and stalking only the domestic violence crime may be identified in these statistics. This may have a significant impact on the apparent incidence of both sexual assault and stalking. Sexual assault is often not an issue that a survivor shares about at an initial contact. And, stalking may be seen as only one tactic used by an abusive partner in a domestic violence situation.

Calls

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

Shelter statistics

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 and then enters a shelter operated by another program, she will be counted by both programs.

The form collects the number of:

- ❖ Adult primary survivors sheltered;
- ❖ Teen primary 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.

Besides collecting demographic data on adults sheltered, the statistics form asks 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

In this report, survivors who receive services outside a shelter setting are counted as new by year and program. This gives us an unduplicated number by program. However, it does not follow a survivor from program to program, so there may be a small over-count because of this limitation in the data.

Services

Contacts by unit of service are counted for all survivors, both in shelter and in the community. In this report, only the primary service at each contact has been counted. This means that while a contact may have included many types of services, only the primary service for that contact has been recorded.

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

- ❖ Crisis response/counseling;
- ❖ Support groups;
- ❖ In-person information and referral;
- ❖ Phone information and referral;
- ❖ Follow-up services;
- ❖ Accompaniment to hospital or medical facilities;
- ❖ Legal and/or court advocacy;
- ❖ Advocacy; and
- ❖ Child care.

Services for children may be provided directly to the child or to the parent on behalf of the child.

Appendix A: **The Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Services**

The Gateway Center is a one-stop service center in Portland for survivors of domestic violence and their children. This program is not funded by DHS-CWP or DOJ-CVSD. These statistics have been provided by the Center for inclusion in this statewide report.

The Center strives to prevent and reduce the impact of intimate partner violence and its subsequent trauma by providing comprehensive, survivor-centered advocacy and services within a welcoming and culturally sensitive environment. The Center prioritizes survivors' safety, promote survivors' rights and support survivors' desires to be free from violence and abuse.

The Gateway Center facilitates access to a wide variety of services including those from the criminal justice and court systems; advocacy and civil legal assistance; mental health and children counseling services; economic empowerment and public benefits.

The Center provides an access point for FAPA and EPDAPA restraining order applications and facilitates court appearances via video conferencing from the Multnomah County Circuit Court. The Gateway Center pioneered in developing and implementing Turbocourt, an interactive online restraining order applications system.

Some **2014 highlights** from the data include:

- **10,300 Visits** to the Gateway Center
- **3,000+** un-duplicated individuals served
- **3,700+** visits facilitated by navigators
 - 1,100+ Restraining Order Applications facilitated
 - 2,670 Safety Plans completed
 - 656 Danger Assessments completed

All of the participants received survivor-centered and directed services

including but not limited to: crisis intervention, culturally relevant advocacy, safety planning, danger assessment, and appropriate referrals to a variety of onsite services. In addition, participants received long term support, domestic violence awareness and empowerment services. Children received trauma informed child care services, as well as access to parent child counseling and child and youth advocacy services.

Often, domestic violence services are assumed to be shelter services. Shelters are a very important component of our service continuum, but shelter is an extremely limited and finite resource. Also, shelter is not a good fit for all survivors. The YWCA employs a Housing Specialist at the Gateway Center. The Gateway Center prioritized motel vouchers for survivors that didn't have access to any other resources. We provide Greyhound and Amtrak tickets to survivors and their children, and help them to relocate to other areas where they had family support and would be safe. Other survivors were housed through TADVS grants by DHS Self-sufficiency staff located at the Gateway Center. Housing access continues to be challenging for single survivors. Lack of low cost housing is a challenge for many in the Portland Metro area, and particularly for survivors who may need to relocate quickly and with limited resources.

The Gateway Center offers survivors civil legal assistance through the help of Legal Aid Services of Oregon and the Gateway Center's volunteer attorneys. Unfortunately, available free and low-cost civil legal assistance continues to be extremely limited. There are far less resources than can meet the overwhelming need survivors have for legal support, particularly with divorce and custody. We see a lot of survivors that continue being victimized by their perpetrators post separation when the abuser is awarded custody or unsupervised parenting time with children. Survivors without legal representation have a challenging time prevailing in family court.

The Gateway Center's is a part of Tri-County domestic violence service providers' network. Even though some services at the Center are designed primarily for Multnomah County residents, survivors from the Tri-County area and other counties are also able to receive much needed services.