

STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:

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

Funded through:

The Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) Funds
Department of Human Services Children,
Child Welfare Program



The Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, Violence Against Women, and Victim of Crime Funds within the Department of Justice,
Crime Victims Services Division

January through December 2015

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April 2016

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2015 Oregon DVSA Services Summary

In 2015, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered **134,888 calls for help**, a 3 percent increase over 2014. This included calls about domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs served 1,484 adult **sexual assault** survivors with an average of 21 services each, sheltered 224 people primarily because of sexual assault and served 271 teen sexual assault survivors who needed an average of 13 services each.

Programs also provided **shelter** for an additional 2,525 adults, 313 teens and 1,748 children. If staying more than five days, 95.8 percent engaged in safety planning.

Adults over 60 made up 3.4 percent of the total of adult survivors who were sheltered. About 27 percent identified as having a disability.

In shelters, 5.5 percent spoke a primary language other than English, .4 percent more than in the shelter

population last year. Over 70.3% percent identified, at least in part, as Caucasian.

Unfortunately, **10,196 requests for shelter could not be met in 2015**.

This is about a 15.2 percent decrease over the unmet requests for shelter from 2014. 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 that 29,657 people received **community-based services** in 2015, 21,956 adults, 1,937 teens and 5,764 children. This is a 12.2 percent increase.

In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided education and awareness events. In 2015, they **educated over 95,558 community members**, of which 50.2 percent were teens and 9.2 percent children, at 3,912 lectures or trainings.

Calls for help

Calling a twenty-four hour emergency helpline may be the first time a sexual or domestic violence survivor has spoken to anyone about the abuse she has suffered. These calls are anonymous and confidential. Crisis line workers,

often volunteers, also provide support to worried friends and family members, as well as an emergency response to community partners. 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 **134,888** calls for help were answered by sexual and domestic violence programs in 2015

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, safety planning, domestic violence education, 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 also have experienced sexual assault and stalking, but only the domestic violence crime will be identified in these statistics. This has a significant impact on the apparent incidence of both sexual assault and stalking. Sexual assault is often an element of domestic violence, but it is not an issue that a survivor usually shares about at an initial contact. And, stalking may be seen as only one tactic among many that an abusive partner chooses to use in their attempts to control their partner.

Number of calls to Oregon Sexual and Domestic Violence Programs in 2015

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	248	2	6	1,347
Benton and Linn	5,173	139	637	354
Clackamas	1,588	26	135	673
Clatsop	1,972	96	981	1,106
Columbia	560	15	31	453
Coos	152	0	2	0
Curry	868	16	59	83
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	2,387	35	201	230
Douglas	2,559	27	115	391
Harney and Grant	629	9	31	323
Hood River	256	14	54	74
Jackson	1,878	19	45	539
Josephine	3,797	96	597	600
Klamath and Lake	3,538	166	277	1,261
Lane	10,294	55	1,102	2,855
Lincoln	857	18	183	99
Malheur	472	2	10	372
Marion	4,927	311	795	2076
Multnomah	37,247	361	1,917	8,085
Polk	4,403	200	718	6
Tillamook	1,623	47	79	717
Umatilla and Morrow	765	23	52	219
Union and Wallowa	945	73	67	1,113
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	4,512	106	1,203	954
Washington	3,772	45	2,309	673
Yamhill	1,018	123	114	101

Domestic violence shelters

In Oregon, 10,196 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2015.

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 dropped 15.2 percent to 10,196 unmet requests in 2015. 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 2015, children and teenagers made up 45 percent of those in shelter.

In 2015, programs sheltered 224 people primarily because of sexual assault and 55 primarily because of stalking. A total of 57 cis-gendered males were sheltered and 6 people who identified as transgendered.

Number of people sheltered in Oregon DV programs in 2015

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	22	4	6	1
Benton and Linn	89	35	24	13
Clackamas	64	28	20	18
Clatsop	9	2	3	0
Columbia	61	15	9	5
Coos	71	40	23	3
Curry	34	9	6	3
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	87	36	20	7
Douglas	153	59	32	18
Harney and Grant	24	4	16	4
Hood River	27	6	8	1
Jackson	211	63	54	19
Josephine	129	67	48	3
Klamath and Lake	213	58	64	17
Lane	83	28	32	22
Lincoln	77	16	13	4
Malheur	53	32	17	10
Marion	140	57	47	13
Multnomah	612	229	218	115
Polk	13	5	9	2
Tillamook	34	12	7	3
Umatilla and Morrow	114	55	50	11
Union and Wallowa	36	11	6	1
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	48	23	7	2
Washington	56	28	24	5
Yamhill	65	31	32	13

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 2015		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	127	69
Benton and Linn	1,501	1,581
Clackamas	4,291	4,182
Clatsop	395	77
Columbia	3,921	2,334
Coos	1,729	1,815
Curry	1,423	1,130
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	2,305	1,453
Douglas	2,792	1,890
Harney and Grant	758	474
Hood River	1,202	1,039
Jackson	4,005	2,072
Josephine	2,564	2,151
Klamath and Lake	4,764	3,442
Lane	2,437	3,132
Lincoln	1,822	1,161
Malheur	1,407	2,451
Marion	2,284	2,522
Multnomah	11,590	12,771
Polk	1,040	786
Tillamook	656	905
Umatilla and Morrow	2,790	2,554
Union and Wallowa	334	124
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman	547	842
Washington	2,708	3,606
Yamhill	1,318	1,318

In 2015 there was a total of 116,591 shelter nights, just over a 2.2 percent increase from 2014. Shelters offer a range of services including safety planning, support groups, referrals, peer support and advocacy. On leaving shelter, 95.5 percent of adults had engaged in safety planning. *This percentage increased to 95.8 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

95.5 percent of all adults have discussed safety before leaving shelter.

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 2015					
<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	36.4%	40.9%	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%
Benton and Linn	41.6%	21.3%	5.6%	14.6%	16.9%
Clackamas	4.7%	6.3%	1.6%	20.3%	67.2%
Clatsop	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	55.6%
Columbia	3.2%	14.5%	17.7%	24.2%	40.3%
Coos	25.4%	11.3%	15.5%	29.6%	18.3%
Curry	17.6%	20.6%	17.6%	11.8%	32.4%
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	52.9%	5.7%	5.7%	12.6%	23.0%
Douglas	22.9%	15.7%	21.6%	20.3%	19.6%
Harney and Grant	20.8%	37.5%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%
Hood River	14.8%	11.1%	3.7%	29.6%	40.7%
Jackson	11.4%	17.5%	24.6%	30.3%	16.1%
Josephine	41.9%	10.1%	10.1%	9.3%	28.7%
Klamath and Lake	16.0%	9.4%	15.0%	33.8%	25.8%
Lane	21.7%	13.3%	3.6%	26.5%	34.9%
Lincoln	11.7%	19.5%	20.8%	24.7%	23.4%

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2015					
<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>
Malheur	49.1%	18.9%	9.4%	9.4%	13.2%
Marion	40.0%	15.0%	20.7%	13.6%	10.7%
Multnomah	52.5%	17.6%	7.4%	4.1%	18.5%
Polk	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	7.7%	61.5%
Tillamook	58.8%	0.0%	8.8%	11.8%	20.6%
Umatilla and Morrow	20.2%	12.3%	13.2%	27.2%	27.2%
Union and Wallowa	58.3%	8.3%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler	70.8%	10.4%	2.1%	2.1%	14.6%
Washington	7.1%	5.4%	10.7%	21.4%	55.4%
Yamhill	13.8%	20.0%	21.5%	27.7%	16.9%
Statewide Average	32.4%	14.6%	12.7%	17.0%	23.2%

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

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

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.

Race and ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters in 2015								
<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	4.0%	2.0%	1.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.0%	4.0%
2	27.3%	8.7%	0.8%	16.0%	1.9%	0.9%	44.5%	27.3%
3	5.3%	6.9%	1.0%	13.5%	1.5%	0.0%	71.8%	5.3%
4	4.9%	4.4%	3.0%	8.4%	2.0%	0.0%	77.3%	4.9%
5	4.5%	14.1%	0.8%	9.9%	1.9%	0.1%	68.6%	4.5%
6	6.6%	6.0%	1.2%	8.4%	1.8%	0.0%	75.9%	6.6%
7	3.0%	7.6%	0.0%	20.7%	0.4%	0.4%	67.9%	3.0%

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 2015, there were 279 survivors who received services of this kind. This may include some duplication as it is reported for each month.

Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to escape and communication can also create additional challenges for people struggling in abusive relationships. Over 27 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 2015				
<i>Region</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 59</i>	<i>60+</i>
1	0.0%	15.4%	77.9%	6.7%
2	0.1%	10.5%	88.1%	1.2%
3	0.8%	14.2%	82.1%	2.9%
4	0.0%	9.6%	87.2%	3.2%
5	0.6%	21.4%	74.8%	3.3%
6	0.0%	16.7%	81.0%	2.4%
7	0.8%	11.0%	84.4%	3.8%

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 2015					
<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	32.2%	14.9%	12.6%	29.9%	10.3%
2	19.8%	15.4%	35.2%	22.1%	7.5%
3	27.3%	32.9%	19.0%	15.1%	5.6%
4	26.9%	31.0%	6.4%	29.2%	6.4%
5	36.5%	25.9%	5.5%	24.4%	7.6%
6	41.2%	31.4%	12.4%	10.5%	4.6%
7	22.8%	37.7%	14.9%	19.1%	5.6%

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 26 people participating in community based services in 2015 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: 4.8% of the adults and 3.7% of the teens were cis-male, and .39% were transgendered. Teens are 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying sexual assault in 2015		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	135	37
2	400	69
3	344	76
4	143	12
5	286	22
6	108	44
7	68	11

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 2015								
<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	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	18.3%	0.0%	3.9%	70.6%	0.0%
2	7.9%	2.4%	0.0%	25.0%	2.1%	0.0%	60.0%	2.6%
3	2.6%	2.0%	0.6%	18.6%	1.2%	0.6%	73.3%	1.2%
4	6.7%	0.0%	1.3%	10.7%	2.7%	0.0%	76.0%	2.7%
5	3.1%	7.3%	0.0%	3.8%	1.0%	0.0%	84.1%	0.7%
6	1.9%	14.6%	7.0%	14.0%	0.6%	0.6%	59.2%	1.9%
7	1.4%	5.7%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%	0.0%	62.9%	1.4%

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. 8.7 percent of the adults and 12.8 percent of the teens were cis-male, and .2% were transgendered. Teens are age 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying domestic violence in 2015		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	1,184	12
2	6,724	175
3	3,152	263
4	2,622	3
5	3,789	36
6	1,050	7
7	1,182	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 2015								
<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	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	12.8%	0.6%	3.2%	79.0%	1.4%
2	20.9%	3.0%	0.9%	21.2%	3.2%	0.8%	47.4%	2.6%
3	2.3%	3.2%	1.3%	15.3%	1.7%	1.3%	73.8%	1.1%
4	3.6%	3.9%	1.2%	18.0%	1.3%	0.3%	69.4%	2.4%
5	1.8%	10.5%	0.5%	8.8%	1.3%	0.4%	76.4%	0.3%
6	0.8%	2.0%	0.8%	17.5%	1.0%	0.3%	76.8%	0.9%
7	1.4%	2.1%	0.2%	34.8%	0.3%	0.1%	60.6%	0.5%

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 2015		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	59	8
2	280	15
3	208	19
4	9	2
5	152	0
6	28	6
7	34	1

Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 17% of the adults and 31.4% of the teens were male, .13 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 2015								
<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	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	3.4%	0.0%	64.4%	1.7%
2	18.2%	1.6%	0.0%	11.7%	2.9%	0.0%	61.4%	4.2%
3	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	9.0%	0.4%	0.9%	86.1%	0.9%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%
5	2.0%	13.3%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.7%	0.0%
6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	5.6%
7	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%	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 6,710 secondary victims were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2015. This included 5,764 children and 974 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 races 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 2015								
<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	0.8%	1.8%	0.8%	14.0%	0.7%	3.2%	77.6%	1.3%
2	18.1%	2.6%	0.7%	18.8%	2.8%	0.7%	54.1%	2.4%
3	2.3%	2.9%	1.1%	15.2%	1.6%	1.2%	74.5%	1.1%
4	3.6%	3.9%	1.2%	17.9%	1.3%	0.3%	69.4%	2.4%
5	1.9%	10.4%	0.5%	8.7%	1.2%	0.3%	76.7%	0.3%
6	0.9%	3.4%	1.5%	17.4%	0.9%	0.3%	74.5%	1.1%
7	1.4%	2.2%	0.2%	33.7%	0.4%	0.1%	61.5%	0.5%

Safety planning

In 2015, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 35,841 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 2,945 teens. Advocates also did safety planning with 8,184 children. This represents a 19.8% increase in the number of people needing safety planning over last year.

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 total of 35,010 service contacts, a .7 percent increase in service contacts overall from 2014.

Sexual assault services in 2015		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	4,893	723
Support groups	2,326	349
In-person info and referral	3,529	347
Phone info and referral	6,837	616
Follow-up	9,002	1031
Medical accompaniment	446	42
Legal advocacy	1,125	111
Advocacy	3,125	335
Child care	161	12

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 shows a total of 312,909 service contacts, a 7.8% increase from 2014.

Domestic violence services in 2015		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	38,985	1,244
Support groups	19,670	1,300
In-person info and referral	40,897	543
Phone info and referral	62,695	771
Follow-up	85,145	1,768
Medical accompaniment	1,184	19
Legal advocacy	15,040	195
Advocacy	37,425	779
Child care	5,072	177

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 shows a total of 6,222 service contacts, a 4.2 percent increase from 2014.

Stalking services in 2015		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	852	40
Support groups	392	16
In-person info and referral	798	27
Phone info and referral	1,024	41
Follow-up	1,066	91
Medical accompaniment	19	6
Legal advocacy	806	37
Advocacy	943	33
Child care	29	2

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 shows a total of 31,702 service contacts, an 8.3 percent increase over 2014.

Services for children in 2015	
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Total contacts</i>
Crisis response	3,470
Support groups	2,734
In-person info and referral	2,781
Phone info and referral	1,127
Follow-up	8,987
Medical accompaniment	82
Legal advocacy	441
Advocacy	3,581
Child care	8,499

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 a 3.7 percent increase overall in the number of people at lectures, and an 11.9 percent decrease in the number of lectures.

A total of 95,558 people learned more about violence against women in 2015.

Community education in 2015				
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Adults present</i>	<i>Teens present</i>	<i>Children present</i>
Domestic violence	1,433	18,661	11,684	4,323
Sexual assault	517	3,757	9,360	144
Stalking	15	384	282	147
All issues	1,947	15,982	26,658	4,176

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2015. 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 2015	
Domestic violence	291
Sexual assault	75
Stalking	3
All issues	752

Funding

This report covers domestic violence and sexual assault programs that are funded, in part, by the Joint Funding process. This process includes 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. They are the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services funds; Violence Against Women Act funds; and, Victim Of Crime Act funds.

Agencies dispersing funding

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

During 2015, 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.

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

DOJ-CVSD used the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund to make grants to 51 programs providing services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including all the programs that receive DHS-CWP funding. ODSVS also funded legal services not included in this report. For more information, see the CVSD Common Outcome Measures Reports, 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
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
Self-Enhancement, Inc	2	CVSD, DHS
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
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

Agency	Region	Funding
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
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

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. It prioritizes survivors' safety, promotes survivors' rights and supports 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 **2015 highlights** from the data include:

- **8,780** Visits to the Gateway Center
- **2,688** un-duplicated individuals served
 - 3,800+ visits facilitated by navigator/ advocates
 - 1,270+ restraining orders facilitated
 - 3,500+ safety plans completed
 - 207 danger assessments completed
 - 26% requested restraining orders,
 - 25% requested DHS Self-Sufficiency services, and
 - 17% requested family law services
 - 764 survivors were looking for help with finding or changing their housing situation
 - 1,481 of the survivors had an immediate safety concern

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.