

STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:

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

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Table of contents

2016 Oregon DVSA Services Summary	1
Calls for help	2
Domestic violence shelters	4
Number of people sheltered	4
Number of shelter nights	5
Length of stay	7
Demographic information on adults sheltered	8
<i>Racial or ethnic background</i>	9
<i>Co-case management</i>	9
<i>Disability</i>	9
<i>Age</i>	10
<i>Relationship to the abuser</i>	10
Community-based programs.....	11
Sexual Assault (SA).....	11
<i>Racial or ethnic background</i>	12
Domestic Violence (DV)	12
Stalking (ST)	13
<i>Racial or ethnic background</i>	14
Secondary Victims: Children and Teens	14
<i>Racial or ethnic background</i>	15
<i>Safety planning</i>	15
Services provided.....	16
Sexual Assault	16
Domestic Violence	16
Stalking	17
Children	18
Violence against women community education	19
Funding.....	20
Agencies dispersing funding.....	20
Department of Human Services - Child Welfare Programs (DHS-CWP)	20
Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division (DOJ-CVSD)	20
Funded agencies	21
Methodology	23
Background on data gathering techniques.....	23

Calls	23
Shelter statistics.....	23
Non-shelter	24
Services.....	24
Appendix A: The Gateway Center for Domestic Violence.....	26

2016 Oregon DVSA Services Summary

In 2016, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered 139,580 **calls for help**, a 3.1 percent increase from 2015. This included calls about domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs served 1,720 adult **sexual assault** survivors with an average of 15.6 services each, sheltered 191 people primarily because of sexual assault and served 188 teen sexual assault survivors with an average of 14.3 services each.

Programs also provided **shelter** for an additional 2,370 adults, 256 teens and 1,670 children. If staying more than five days, 97.1 percent engaged in safety planning.

Adults over 60 made up 3 percent of the total of adult survivors who were sheltered. About 27 percent identified as having a disability.

In shelters, 7.2 percent spoke a primary language other than English, 1.7 percent more than in the shelter population last year. Over 69.8

percent identified, at least in part, as Caucasian.

Unfortunately, **9,019 requests for shelter could not be met in 2016**.

This is about an 11.7 percent decrease over the unmet requests for shelter from 2015. 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 31,276 people received **community-based services** in 2016, 22,851 adults, 2,118 teens and 6,307 children.

In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided education and awareness events. In 2016, they **educated over 79,900 community members**, of which 49.5 percent were teens and 10.4 percent children, at 3,941 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 **139,580** calls for help were answered by sexual and domestic violence programs in 2016

The following is a table with a breakdown, by county, of the number of calls for help answered by sexual and domestic violence programs this year. These are not unduplicated numbers. All calls are confidential and a person may call a program as many times as they need to or may call more than one program. 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 2016

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	390	20	32	1,266
Benton and Linn	4,561	78	550	388
Clackamas	1,401	16	131	6,232
Clatsop	1,784	134	525	677
Columbia	484	9	52	272
Coos	391	20	18	31
Curry	654	10	45	140
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	2,337	21	158	217
Douglas	2,783	13	183	602
Harney and Grant	877	5	15	242
Hood River	191	10	87	75
Jackson	1,308	27	59	969
Josephine	3,746	170	410	468
Klamath and Lake	6,171	210	348	1,401
Lane	7,481	106	1,797	3,052
Lincoln	289	0	14	16
Malheur	618	3	16	389
Marion	4,125	273	628	2,018
Multnomah	36,946	368	2,625	8,020
Polk	4,138	36	505	38
Tillamook	1,516	50	116	615
Umatilla and Morrow	704	10	46	123
Union and Wallowa	771	49	73	1,163
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	5,546	574	1,907	2,686
Washington	3,381	89	1,056	692
Yamhill	1,206	59	87	107

Domestic violence shelters

In Oregon, 9,019 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2016.

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 about 11.7 percent to 9,019 unmet requests in 2016. 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 2016, children and teenagers made up 44.8 percent of those in shelter.

In 2016, programs sheltered 191 people primarily because of sexual assault and 51 primarily because of stalking. A total of 59 cis-gendered males were sheltered and 8 people who identified as transgendered.

Number of people sheltered in Oregon DV programs in 2016

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	19	2	7	1
Benton and Linn	107	46	41	11
Clackamas	68	41	25	11
Clatsop	1	0	2	0
Columbia	40	2	13	5
Coos	125	23	21	9
Curry	44	10	6	7
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	100	42	21	9
Douglas	138	40	44	17
Harney and Grant	35	7	9	2
Hood River	22	11	10	1
Jackson	181	60	54	8
Josephine	152	64	72	4
Klamath and Lake	154	46	33	9
Lane	76	49	47	6
Lincoln	45	13	14	2
Malheur	55	23	27	14
Marion	98	30	27	15
Multnomah	518	172	186	85
Polk	20	12	21	1
Tillamook	26	12	8	3
Umatilla and Morrow	115	45	37	5
Union and Wallowa	44	11	7	2
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman	68	38	32	12
Washington	69	26	29	10
Yamhill	50	25	27	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 2016		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	146	120
Benton and Linn	1,338	1,860
Clackamas	3,973	4,337
Clatsop	3	1
Columbia	2,999	960
Coos	2,887	2,913
Curry	1,786	2,297
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	2,130	1,571
Douglas	4,076	2,992
Harney and Grant	624	234
Hood River	1,161	796
Jackson	3,541	2,261
Josephine	3,269	3,576
Klamath and Lake	4,113	1,463
Lane	2,058	2,599
Lincoln	1,645	1,070
Malheur	2,218	2,110
Marion	2,321	1,685
Multnomah	11,263	11,849
Polk	910	751
Tillamook	786	631
Umatilla and Morrow	1,559	1,540
Union and Wallowa	811	555
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman	416	861
Washington	2,798	3,148
Yamhill	749	951

In 2016 there was a total of 112,711 shelter nights, just over a 3.3 percent decrease from 2015. Shelters offer a range of services including safety planning, support groups, referrals, peer support and advocacy. On leaving shelter, 96.3 percent of adults had engaged in safety planning. *This percentage increased to 97.1 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

96.3 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 2016					
<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	52.6%	21.1%	10.5%	15.8%	0.0%
Benton and Linn	52.8%	11.1%	15.7%	8.3%	12.0%
Clackamas	2.9%	2.9%	11.8%	8.8%	73.5%
Clatsop	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Columbia	2.5%	15.0%	7.5%	30.0%	45.0%
Coos	22.6%	15.3%	15.3%	19.4%	27.4%
Curry	11.4%	4.5%	27.3%	29.5%	27.3%
Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson	59.0%	5.0%	4.0%	10.0%	22.0%
Douglas	10.8%	14.4%	13.7%	27.3%	33.8%
Harney and Grant	45.7%	17.1%	8.6%	5.7%	22.9%
Hood River	13.6%	4.5%	4.5%	18.2%	59.1%
Jackson	20.4%	12.2%	17.7%	30.4%	19.3%
Josephine	30.9%	10.5%	17.1%	14.5%	27.0%
Klamath and Lake	26.0%	19.5%	20.1%	16.9%	17.5%
Lane	17.1%	9.2%	18.4%	25.0%	30.3%
Lincoln	11.1%	4.4%	11.1%	28.9%	44.4%
Malheur	29.1%	14.5%	23.6%	5.5%	27.3%

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2016					
<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>
Marion	26.5%	17.3%	13.3%	18.4%	24.5%
Multnomah	46.7%	19.7%	6.8%	6.9%	19.9%
Polk	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Tillamook	46.2%	7.7%	3.8%	3.8%	38.5%
Umatilla and Morrow	27.8%	22.6%	17.4%	22.6%	9.6%
Union and Wallowa	36.4%	11.4%	9.1%	22.7%	20.5%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler	82.4%	5.9%	0.0%	7.4%	4.4%
Washington	10.1%	10.1%	7.2%	5.8%	66.7%
Yamhill	24.0%	10.0%	32.0%	22.0%	12.0%
Statewide Average	32.1%	14.0%	12.9%	15.9%	25.2%

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.

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

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.

Race and ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters in 2016								
<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	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	84.8%	0.0%
2	24.9%	10.6%	0.4%	17.0%	2.0%	1.0%	41.6%	2.6%
3	5.7%	10.2%	0.0%	9.9%	1.2%	0.0%	71.4%	1.5%
4	3.8%	5.3%	1.1%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	79.7%	0.8%
5	6.5%	11.2%	2.0%	8.0%	0.9%	0.2%	69.8%	1.4%
6	3.3%	8.0%	0.0%	10.8%	0.5%	0.0%	72.2%	5.2%
7	4.0%	5.6%	0.4%	18.5%	1.2%	0.4%	69.0%	0.8%

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 2016, there were 334 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 2016				
<i>Region</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 59</i>	<i>60+</i>
1	0.0%	6.0%	91.0%	3.0%
2	0.0%	13.9%	84.4%	1.7%
3	0.0%	11.0%	85.3%	3.8%
4	1.2%	9.8%	85.2%	3.7%
5	0.3%	14.9%	80.6%	4.2%
6	0.5%	14.1%	83.0%	2.4%
7	0.4%	16.7%	80.9%	2.0%

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 2016					
<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	19.6%	21.4%	8.9%	41.1%	8.9%
2	16.4%	15.8%	38.6%	20.7%	8.6%
3	26.5%	33.0%	27.6%	8.6%	4.3%
4	21.0%	25.6%	12.8%	31.1%	9.6%
5	30.2%	29.6%	15.2%	18.5%	6.4%
6	37.1%	36.6%	7.0%	12.9%	6.5%
7	17.0%	38.8%	17.5%	16.5%	10.2%

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 43 people participating in community based services in 2016 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. Of the adults, 5.3 percent were cis-male and 1 percent were transgendered. Of the teens, 3.7 percent of the teens were cis-male, and 1.1 percent were transgendered. Teens are 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying sexual assault in 2016		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	95	23
2	462	44
3	342	41
4	265	18
5	381	24
6	119	37
7	69	3

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 2016								
<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	1.4%	5.0%	2.1%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	79.4%	0.0%
2	10.5%	1.6%	0.6%	30.9%	1.8%	0.2%	53.5%	1.0%
3	1.6%	3.9%	0.3%	19.0%	2.3%	0.7%	69.3%	2.9%
4	7.5%	2.0%	0.7%	11.6%	2.7%	1.4%	73.5%	0.7%
5	3.6%	9.4%	0.2%	4.4%	0.5%	0.5%	81.1%	0.2%
6	5.2%	6.9%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	75.3%	0.0%
7	4.1%	6.8%	0.0%	14.9%	4.1%	0.0%	70.3%	0.0%

Domestic Violence (DV)

This table shows an unduplicated count of survivors, not in shelter, who identified DV as the primary issue at their first contact with an agency. Of the adults, 9 percent were cis-male and .1% were transgendered. Of the teens, 20.1 percent were cis-male, and .4 percent were transgendered. Teens are age 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying domestic violence in 2016		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	1,028	17
2	7,201	176
3	3,136	311
4	2,098	3
5	4,670	25
6	1,035	5
7	995	12

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 2016								
<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%	1.6%	0.6%	13.3%	1.0%	0.5%	80.4%	1.8%
2	24.8%	2.9%	1.3%	18.2%	3.1%	0.8%	46.2%	2.8%
3	3.2%	4.0%	1.6%	20.7%	0.9%	0.3%	66.3%	3.1%
4	3.3%	4.7%	0.4%	16.0%	2.0%	0.1%	68.4%	5.2%
5	1.4%	9.0%	0.2%	10.4%	0.6%	0.1%	77.5%	0.8%
6	1.1%	4.1%	0.6%	15.0%	1.0%	0.1%	77.6%	0.5%
7	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%	38.9%	0.3%	0.0%	56.1%	1.5%

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 2016		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	63	4
2	327	3
3	202	18
4	41	4
5	232	3
6	28	1
7	62	0

Of the adults, 20.4 percent were cis-male and .1% were transgendered. Of the teens, 21.2 percent were cis-male. 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 2016								
<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%	1.7%	0.0%	5.0%	1.7%	0.0%	91.7%	0.0%
2	16.0%	0.3%	0.3%	9.1%	3.8%	2.5%	67.1%	0.9%
3	0.4%	4.3%	0.4%	7.4%	0.4%	0.4%	81.3%	5.2%
4	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	92.6%	0.0%
5	1.6%	9.7%	0.8%	6.6%	0.4%	0.0%	80.6%	0.4%
6	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	82.1%	0.0%
7	1.7%	3.3%	1.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	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 7,653 secondary victims were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2016. This included 6,307 children and 1,346 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 2016								
<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%	1.9%	0.7%	12.9%	0.9%	0.4%	80.8%	1.6%
2	23.9%	2.8%	1.2%	18.5%	3.1%	0.8%	47.1%	2.6%
3	2.9%	4.0%	1.4%	19.7%	1.0%	0.3%	67.5%	3.3%
4	3.4%	4.5%	0.4%	15.7%	2.0%	0.2%	68.8%	5.0%
5	1.6%	9.0%	0.3%	9.8%	0.6%	0.1%	77.9%	0.7%
6	1.7%	4.5%	0.5%	14.6%	0.9%	0.1%	77.4%	0.4%
7	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	36.7%	0.5%	0.0%	57.8%	1.4%

Safety planning

In 2016, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 33,945 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 3,849 teens. Advocates also did safety planning with 11,087 children.

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 29,541 service contacts, a 15.5 percent decrease in service contacts overall from 2015.

Sexual assault services in 2016		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	4,031	388
Support groups	2,223	146
In-person info and referral	2,243	292
Phone info and referral	5,043	400
Follow-up	7,780	950
Medical accompaniment	448	39
Legal advocacy	861	113
Advocacy	4,209	354
Child care	71	6

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 299,975 service contacts, a 4.1 percent decrease from 2015.

Domestic violence services in 2016		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	33,733	1,462
Support groups	17,733	697
In-person info and referral	37,975	1,928
Phone info and referral	63,385	2,849
Follow-up	74,023	3,948
Medical accompaniment	802	87
Legal advocacy	15,831	525
Advocacy	39,429	2,039
Child care	3,265	264

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 6,997 service contacts, a 12.5 percent increase from 2015.

Stalking services in 2016		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	903	54
Support groups	143	10
In-person info and referral	884	67
Phone info and referral	1,012	43
Follow-up	1,407	173
Medical accompaniment	16	2
Legal advocacy	809	33
Advocacy	1,226	66
Child care	15	134

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 42,253 service contacts, an over 33 percent increase over 2015.

Services for children in 2016	
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Total contacts</i>
Crisis response	4,143
Support groups	1,982
In-person info and referral	5,189
Phone info and referral	4,494
Follow-up	12,471
Medical accompaniment	166
Legal advocacy	1,280
Advocacy	5,393
Child care	7,135

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 about a 16 percent decrease overall in the number of people at lectures, and .7 percent increase in the number of lectures.

A total of 79,900 people learned more about violence against women in 2016.

Community education in 2016				
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Adults present</i>	<i>Teens present</i>	<i>Children present</i>
Domestic violence	1,364	11,989	8,285	5,704
Sexual assault	492	3,402	6,666	14
Stalking	27	126	10	0
All issues	2,061	16,540	24,608	2,553

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during the year. 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. There was a 40.4 percent increase in events since 2015.

Community awareness events 2016	
Domestic violence	274
Sexual assault	110
Stalking	7
All issues	1,188

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 2016, 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 56 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
The Harbor	1	DHS, CVSD
SAFE of Columbia County*	1	DHS, CVSD
Tillamook County Women's Resource Center*	1	DHS, CVSD
Bradley-Angle, Inc.*	2	DHS, CVSD
Clackamas Women's Services*	2	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Resource Center*	2	DHS, CVSD
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 – Safe Start	2	CVSD, DHS
Native American Family Healing Circle (NAYA)	2	DHS, CVSD
Call to Safety	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 Greater 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
Center for Hope and Safety*	3	DHS, CVSD
My Sister's Place*	3	DHS, CVSD
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	3	CVSD
S.A.B.L.E. House*	3	DHS, CVSD

Agency	Region	Funding
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	4	CVSD
Women's Safety and Resource Center*	4	DHS, CVSD
Oasis Shelter Home*	4	DHS, CVSD
Sexual Assault Support Services	4	DHS, CVSD
Siuslaw Outreach Services*	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
The Klamath Tribes	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
Confederated Tribes of the Warm spring Reservation of Oregon	6	CVSD
Saving Grace: Imagine Life Without Violence*	6	DHS, CVSD
Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies (HHOPE)*	6	DHS, CVSD
Governmental Departments of the Burns Paiute Tribe	6	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 **2016 highlights** from the data include:

- **10,448** Visits to the Gateway Center
- **2,021** un-duplicated individuals served
 - ❖ 4,158 visits facilitated by navigator/ advocates
 - ❖ 1,461 restraining order applications completed
 - ❖ 4,000+ safety plans completed

Services Requested by First Time Participants

- **1,294** "I don't know what I need" or advocacy services (63% of all first time visitors want to explore options with the help of an advocate)
- **1,034** Restraining orders (49% of first time visitors)
- **678** requested DHS Services (32% of first time visitors)
- **548** requests for family law (26% of first time visitors)
- **288** requests for DA or law enforcement (14% of first time visitors)

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.