

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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2013 Oregon DVSA Services Summary

In 2013, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered **140,637 calls for help**, a 10 percent decrease over 2012. This included calls about domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

Programs served 1,429 adult **sexual assault** survivors who needed an average of 24 services each and 229 teen sexual assault survivors who needed an average of 14.5 services each.

In response to these calls, programs provided **shelter** for 2,703 adults, 289 teens and 1,864 children. If staying more than five days, over 98 percent engaged in safety planning.

2.4 percent of sheltered adults were over 60 years old. About 28 percent identified as having a disability, 4 percent more of the shelter population than last year.

In shelters, 5.7 percent spoke a primary language other than English, 2.4 percent fewer than in the shelter population last year. Over 66 percent

identified, at least in part, as Caucasian.

Unfortunately, **11,830 requests for shelter could not be met in 2013**. However, this is about a 29 percent decrease over the unmet requests for shelter from 2012. These figures include duplication, because survivors can call a single shelter more than once or call more than one shelter.

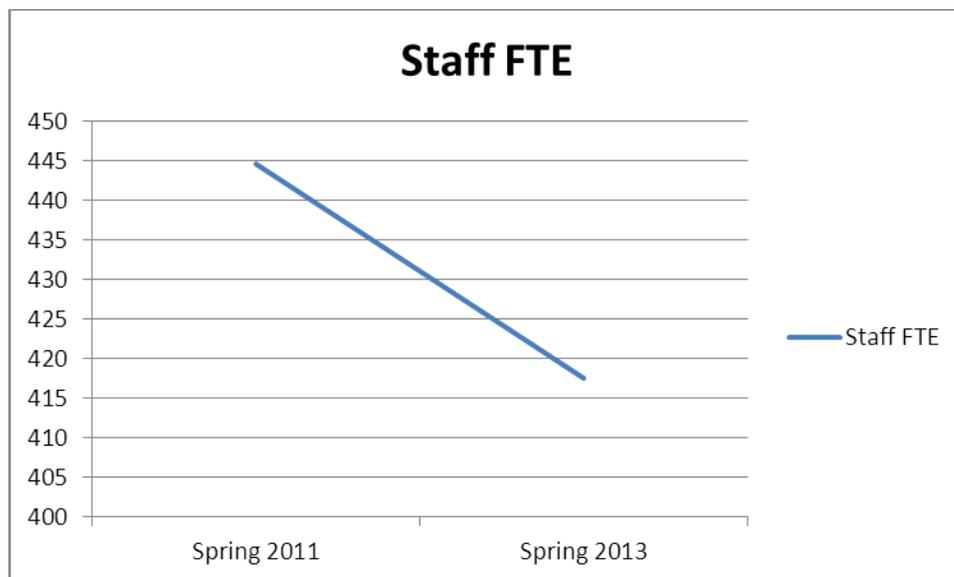
These calls for help also resulted in community-based services such as hospital accompaniment and support groups. Our unduplicated count found 19,498 adults, 1,015 teens and 2,762 children received **community-based services** in 2013. This is an overall decrease in numbers of people served.

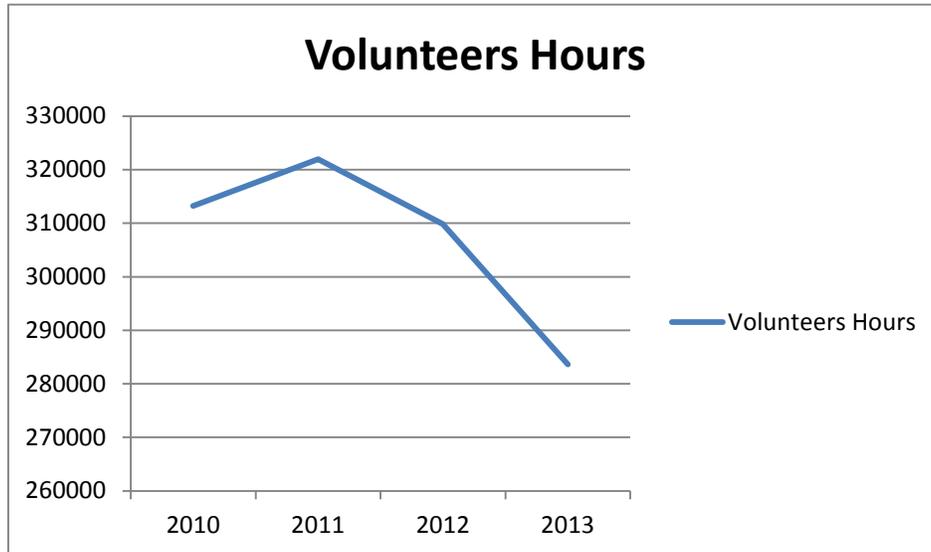
In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided education and awareness events. In 2013, they **educated over 85,243 community members**, of which 47.9 percent were teens and 14 percent children, at 3,833 lectures or trainings.

Introduction

In 2013, murders related to domestic violence continue to fill the news. According to newspaper reports gathered by the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (Appendix B), nearly 20 Oregonian were killed by intimate partners. Nineteen men and one woman were alleged to have killed 5 men and 15 women, including 2 neighbors and one police officer.

At the same time, across Oregon the domestic and sexual violence intervention programs faced reductions in financial resources, with the resultant loss of staff. All areas have experienced reduced staffing and services, with some rural and frontier programs operating 24-7 crisis response with only 2 or 3 FTE. Staff FTE declined 6% from 2011 to 2013 and volunteer hours dropped 8% overall from 2010 to 2013.





This report also includes service statistics from the Gateway Center (Appendix A.) The Gateway Center is a one-stop shop at 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 Gateway Center for inclusion in this statewide report.

Calls for help

A total of 140,637 calls for help were answered by sexual and domestic violence programs in 2013

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.

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 & Domestic Violence Programs in 2013

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	458	12	39	242
Benton, Linn	5,869	147	857	184
Clackamas	2,201	42	94	832
Clatsop	2,335	69	2,250	5,144
Columbia	906	8	33	135

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Coos	790	6	66	179
Curry	473	2	39	348
Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	1,787	35	141	238
Douglas	1,673	80	185	1,442
Harney and Grant	463	7	23	423
Hood River	144	2	9	24
Jackson	2,187	20	207	994
Josephine	3,727	144	841	708
Klamath and Lake	3,411	248	382	1,143
Lane	6,038	33	1,148	4,593
Lincoln	1,083	11	77	35
Malheur	243	7	27	234
Marion	5,236	131	410	1,701
Multnomah	34,725	249	2,226	13,350
Polk	4,544	100	434	
Tillamook	841	25	68	294
Umatilla and Morrow	404	4	36	95
Union and Wallowa	1,270	99	60	1,743
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, Sherman	4,596	89	193	221
Washington	5,310	110	2,143	449
Yamhill	1,256	30	126	92

Domestic violence shelters

In Oregon 11,830 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2013.

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 29 percent to 11,830 unmet requests in 2013. 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 2013, children & teens made up 44 percent of those in shelter.

Number of people sheltered in Oregon DV programs in 2013

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	11	7	2	3
Benton and Linn	125	49	45	17
Clackamas	58	33	21	6
Clatsop	32	15	2	1
Columbia	57	14	5	1
Coos	83	30	20	3
Curry	45	23	6	2
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	91	27	24	10
Douglas	192	66	44	13
Harney and Grant	36	14	7	0
Hood River	25	21	12	4
Jackson	188	75	58	9
Josephine	102	38	19	12
Klamath and Lake	185	40	59	8
Lane	106	49	16	7
Lincoln	60	25	18	6
Malheur	19	20	7	1
Marion	150	54	57	20
Multnomah	725	304	228	131
Polk	7	0	6	1
Tillamook	70	26	24	3
Umatilla and Morrow	96	38	27	6
Union and Wallowa	51	22	14	0
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, Sherman	47	16	22	7
Washington	57	34	16	9
Yamhill	85	35	30	9

In 2013, programs sheltered a total of 53 men and 6 people who identified as transgendered.

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 2013		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	280	290
Benton and Linn	1,573	1,667
Clackamas	3,723	4,773
Clatsop	2,082	1,520
Columbia	2,244	586
Coos	3,625	2,694
Curry	1,040	743
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	2,075	1,250
Douglas	2,855	1,775
Harney and Grant	2,107	754
Hood River	2,700	4,343
Jackson	3,393	2,439
Josephine	1,713	1,467
Klamath and Lake	3,118	2,156
Lane	3,450	3,189
Lincoln	2,044	2,316
Malheur	282	425
Marion	2,726	3,852
Multnomah	13,095	14,018
Polk	225	276
Tillamook	1,103	834
Umatilla and Morrow	1,431	1,314
Union and Wallowa	510	335
Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman	519	949
Washington	2,566	3,048
Yamhill	2,331	1,889

From 2012 to 2013, there was about a 9 percent increase in the number of shelter nights for adults and children. Shelters offer a range of services including safety planning, support groups, referrals, peer support and advocacy. On leaving shelter, 97 percent of adults had engaged in safety planning with an advocate. *This percentage increased to 98 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

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

In 2013, programs sheltered 146 people primarily because of sexual assault and 58 primarily because of stalking.

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 2013					
County	Under 4 nights	4 to 7 nights	8 to 15 nights	16 to 31 nights	Over 31 nights
Baker	27.3%	0.0%	36.4%	9.1%	27.3%
Benton and Linn	45.6%	11.2%	14.4%	17.6%	11.2%
Clackamas	5.2%	6.9%	8.6%	15.5%	63.8%
Clatsop	18.8%	15.6%	6.3%	9.4%	50.0%
Columbia	3.5%	7.0%	15.8%	26.3%	47.4%
Coos	15.7%	13.3%	12.0%	18.1%	41.0%
Curry	15.6%	15.6%	26.7%	24.4%	17.8%
Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	61.5%	3.3%	6.6%	3.3%	25.3%
Douglas	29.2%	14.1%	19.8%	22.9%	14.1%
Harney and Grant	30.6%	11.1%	2.8%	5.6%	50.0%
Hood River	4.0%	12.0%	8.0%	24.0%	52.0%
Jackson	19.1%	18.1%	14.4%	33.0%	15.4%
Josephine	40.2%	12.7%	18.6%	10.8%	17.6%
Klamath and Lake	29.0%	10.8%	16.1%	28.0%	16.1%

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2013					
<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>
Lane	15.1%	6.6%	15.1%	24.5%	38.7%
Lincoln	13.3%	18.3%	16.7%	16.7%	35.0%
Malheur	42.1%	10.5%	26.3%	0.0%	21.1%
Marion	38.0%	19.3%	12.0%	12.7%	18.0%
Multnomah	48.5%	13.5%	10.5%	8.0%	19.6%
Polk	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%
Tillamook	34.3%	7.1%	8.6%	50.0%	0.0%
Umatilla and Morrow	29.2%	19.8%	19.8%	17.7%	13.5%
Union & Wallowa	45.1%	17.6%	15.7%	21.6%	0.0%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman	68.1%	2.1%	6.4%	14.9%	8.5%
Washington	10.3%	8.6%	10.3%	12.1%	58.6%
Yamhill	25.9%	14.1%	15.3%	14.1%	30.6%
Statewide Average	34.1%	13.0%	13.5%	16.9%	22.6%

Demographic information on adults sheltered

To protect the anonymity of survivors, this is demographic information by Oregon Coalition Against Domestic & 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.

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 2013				
<i>Region</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 59</i>	<i>60+</i>
1	0.00%	24%	74%	3%
2	0.12%	19%	80%	1%
3	0.00%	13%	85%	2%
4	0.43%	16%	80%	4%
5	0.45%	20%	76%	3%
6	0.00%	13%	85%	3%
7	0.00%	25%	70%	5%

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

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

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.

Race and ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters in 2013								
<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	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	7.5%	1.3%	0.0%	81.9%	3.8%
2	24.4%	8.0%	1.1%	12.1%	2.1%	0.3%	49.6%	2.4%
3	4.0%	6.2%	0.7%	13.6%	1.3%	0.2%	71.6%	2.4%
4	2.4%	7.7%	1.2%	7.7%	0.4%	1.2%	76.1%	3.2%
5	2.3%	12.7%	1.2%	8.1%	1.6%	0.3%	72.9%	1.0%
6	3.6%	6.7%	0.5%	12.3%	0.5%	0.5%	74.4%	1.5%
7	3.2%	8.0%	0.0%	16.5%	0.5%	0.0%	71.8%	0.0%

Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to escape and communication can also create additional challenges for people struggling in abusive relationships. Over 28 percent of sheltered adults self-identified a physical, mental or emotional disability. (This is 4% more of the overall shelter population than in 2012.)

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, on occasion, shelters provided a haven for individuals who had been abused by their children, their parents, or by others in their lives, the primary focus for shelter service is on people abused by intimate partners.

Abuser's relationship to residents at Oregon shelters in 2013					
<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	36%	15%	5%	38%	7%
2	22%	17%	28%	26%	7%
3	27%	39%	20%	11%	4%
4	18%	26%	18%	28%	10%
5	34%	28%	5%	25%	8%
6	42%	33%	8%	8%	9%
7	38%	32%	9%	15%	5%

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 2013, 366 survivors received services of this kind. This may include some duplication as it is reported for each month. (This is nearly a 20 percent increase from 2012.)

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.

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: 3.5% of the adults and 3.1% of the teens were male. Teens are 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying sexual assault in 2013		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	181	56
2	375	86
3	206	30
4	201	8
5	340	40
6	87	5
7	60	4

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens & children seeking services outside shelter for sexual assault, by region and percentage (without the 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 2013								
<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	1.6%	6.0%	1.6%	8.5%	0.0%	0.4%	81.5%	0.4%
2	2.9%	2.3%	0.6%	31.1%	1.3%	0.0%	59.2%	2.6%
3	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	19.8%	1.5%	3.5%	70.8%	2.0%
4	3.1%	4.7%	1.6%	5.4%	2.3%	3.1%	70.5%	9.3%
5	4.9%	12.5%	2.1%	9.1%	1.8%	3.4%	65.9%	0.3%
6	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	13.8%	2.1%	0.0%	81.9%	0.0%
7	1.5%	4.6%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	1.5%

Domestic Violence (DV)

The following is a table showing the unduplicated count of survivors, not residing in shelter, who identified domestic violence as their primary issue at their first contact with an agency. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 9.1% of the adults and 12% of the teens were male. Teens are age 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying domestic violence in 2013		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	1,231	24
2	6,440	123
3	2,277	48
4	1,698	3
5	3,251	63
6	1,185	16
7	1,063	15

Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the race or ethnic backgrounds identified by adults, teens & 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 2013								
<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	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	11.5%	0.3%	0.2%	83.3%	0.6%
2	15.7%	2.4%	1.2%	20.6%	2.5%	0.7%	56.0%	1.0%
3	1.4%	2.8%	0.7%	17.8%	1.1%	1.5%	72.5%	2.2%
4	1.7%	2.2%	1.0%	8.2%	1.3%	0.2%	73.7%	11.5%
5	2.2%	12.7%	1.0%	8.0%	1.2%	1.3%	73.3%	0.3%
6	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	20.9%	0.6%	0.9%	73.0%	1.0%
7	1.3%	3.6%	0.5%	29.1%	0.4%	0.0%	64.1%	1.0%

Stalking (ST)

The following is a table showing the unduplicated count of survivors, not residing in shelter, who identified stalking as their primary issue at their first contact with an agency. Since many incidents of stalking may be seen as only one tactic used by an abusive partner in a domestic violence situation, it may not be identified as a primary issue. Because of this, these numbers probably do not reflect the full extent of the impact of stalking on survivors in Oregon.

Survivors identifying stalking in 2013		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	46	3
2	346	13
3	184	4
4	15	1
5	215	5
6	57	0
7	40	1

Adults and teens include both female and male survivors: 18.8% of the adults and

25.9% of the teens were male. A total of 27 teens were served outside shelter with the primary issue of stalking. 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 & 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 2013								
<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	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.1%	0.0%
2	15.7%	1.1%	0.6%	10.1%	1.1%	1.1%	66.7%	3.6%
3	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	5.5%	1.1%	0.0%	92.3%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	82.4%	0.0%
5	5.7%	19.6%	0.9%	11.3%	1.3%	0.4%	60.4%	0.4%
6	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	89.8%	0.0%
7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	95.2%	0.0%

Transgendered survivors of all types of violence

A total of 22 people participating in community based services in 2013 identified as transgendered.

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 3,007 secondary victims were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2013. This included 2,762 children and 204 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 & 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 2013								
<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	1.3%	2.9%	0.7%	10.7%	0.2%	0.2%	83.4%	0.6%
2	15.2%	2.3%	1.2%	20.5%	2.4%	0.7%	56.6%	1.2%
3	1.4%	2.5%	0.6%	17.1%	1.1%	1.5%	73.7%	2.0%
4	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	8.1%	1.4%	0.4%	73.7%	11.3%
5	2.6%	13.1%	1.0%	8.3%	1.3%	1.5%	72.0%	0.3%
6	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	19.8%	0.7%	0.8%	74.3%	0.9%
7	1.3%	3.5%	0.5%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	65.7%	1.0%

Safety planning

In 2013, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 29,968 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 2,099 teens. Advocates also did safety planning with 5,927 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 & referral. However, in this table, only one of these services is counted for this contact. This shows a 14.2% decrease in service contacts overall from 2012.

Sexual assault services in 2013		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	4,402	467
Support groups	2,425	299
In-person info and referral	4,377	584
Phone info and referral	8,645	586
Follow-up	9,892	847
Medical accompaniment	336	30
Legal advocacy	1,223	150
Advocacy	3,620	366
Child care	88	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

1.3% decrease in service contacts overall from 2012.

Domestic violence services in 2013		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	34,756	906
Support groups	20,065	2,798
In-person info and referral	57,545	802
Phone info and referral	86,728	529
Follow-up	102,351	2,686
Medical accompaniment	695	4
Legal advocacy	15,896	279
Advocacy	39,867	925
Child care	2,494	219

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 1.3% decrease in service contacts overall from 2012.

Stalking services in 2013		
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Crisis response	780	12
Support groups	289	47
In-person info and referral	1,503	43
Phone info and referral	1,994	6
Follow-up	2,184	29
Medical accompaniment	7	-
Legal advocacy	759	23
Advocacy	897	11
Child care	12	13

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 a 7.37% increase in service contacts overall from 2012.

Services for children in 2013	
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Total contacts</i>
Crisis response	2832
Support groups	3352
In-person info and referral	2496
Phone info and referral	1373
Follow-up	13732
Medical accompaniment	20
Legal advocacy	822
Advocacy	4228
Child care	6873

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 24.4 percent increase overall in the number of people at presentations, and a small (.58 percent) increase in the number of lectures.

A total of 85,243 people learned more about violence against women in 2013.

Community education in 2013				
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Adults present</i>	<i>Teens present</i>	<i>Children present</i>
Domestic violence	1,752	15,218	10,444	9,874
Sexual assault	554	4,939	11,714	95
Stalking	12	153	13	0
All issues	1,515	12,171	18,659	1,963

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2013. 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 2013	
Domestic violence	392
Sexual assault	122
Stalking	33
All issues	969

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 & 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 50 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 2011 and 2012, 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 & Refugee Community Organization (IRCO) – Refugee and Immigrant Family Services (RIFS)	2	DHS, CVSD
Listen to Kids	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 & 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
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 & 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
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 Services

The Gateway Center is a one-stop shop at 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. In the near future this system will be implemented throughout the State of Oregon.

In 2013 the Gateway Center served survivors during **10665** visits. 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.

Background on data gathering techniques at the Gateway Center

When participants come to the Center, they fill out check-in form. Participants self-identify on this form demographic information, services requested and a referral source. Demographic information presented below was collected from the check-in forms.

Additional information is gathered from forms completed by navigators (advocates) during participant interviews. This information includes: types of abuse, needs related to culture and language, disability status, spiritual needs, LGBTIQ status, abusers' gang involvement, danger assessment score, current living situation, housing needs, mental health needs, legal needs, financial needs, safety concerns, criminal justice involvement, protective order and economic empowerment needs, etc. Navigators documented delivered services and referrals during **4132** visits.

The Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Statistics 2013

Visit Information	
Adult Service Visits	6857
Child Care Visits	1916
Support Group Visits	1892
Total Visits in 2013	10665
Average Daily Service Visits	29
First Time Visitors	1955 adults and 882 children
Total Calls in 2013	6240
Demographics	
LGBTIQ survivors	2%
Gender	
Female	95%
Male	5%
Ethnicity	
African American	16%
African Immigrant	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%
European	2%
Latina	11%

Multi-racial	11%
White	52%
Native American	4%
Navigator Facilitated Services Received On Site	
Restraining Order Applications and Hearings	1182
DHS	2115
Legal Services	1828
Counseling	1184
Police reports	258
Children and Teen Services	1397
District Attorney	323
Housing Advocacy Provided	499
Navigator Identified Immediate Safety Concerns	1756
Perpetrators' Gang Involvement	75
Danger Assessment Completed	999
Domestic Violence Awareness Information	2866
Safety Planning Assistance	2136
Facilitated Contact with Police and/or DA	218
Participants Enrolled in Address Confidentiality Program	47
Language Services Provided	1053
Navigator On Site Referrals	
VOA Home Free (Child and Youth Advocacy)	277
Impact NW (Parent Child Mental Health)	391
LWNW (Mental Health Services)	391
DHS Services (Grant and TANF)	451
LASO Services (Civil Legal)	394

YWCA Housing Specialist	96
ARMS (Faith-based Support)	31

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. At the Gateway Center, **18%** of survivors indicate a need or challenge related to their housing. The YWCA employs a Housing Specialist at the Gateway Center. The Housing Specialist was able to house **142** survivors using a variety of advocacy techniques and funding streams. The Gateway Center prioritized motel vouchers for survivors that didn't have access to any other resources, and placed **56** survivors in motels for **92** nights. We provided Greyhound and Amtrak tickets to **7** survivors and their children, and helped them to relocate to other areas where they had family support and would be safe. Other housing related monetary assistance was provided to **5** survivors. In total, **210** survivors were diverted from DV shelters by the Gateway Center. 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.

Appendix B: 2013 Domestic Violence Fatalities

In 2013, at least 20 people were killed in incidents related to domestic violence in Oregon. The victims include women and men from communities across the state. This information was collected from newspaper reports by the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

<u>Name of Victim</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Alleged Abuser</u>	<u>Relationship to Alleged Abuser</u>	<u>Weapon</u>
Kayla Ann Hendrickson, aka Kayla Blake	16	Tillamook County	Male	Girlfriend	Gun
Betty Loeffler	83	Deschutes County	Male	Wife	Gun
Mark Samuel Rogers	26	Malheur County	Female	Live-in boyfriend	Sharp object
Lori Erp	52	Multnomah County	Male	Wife	Gun
Dixiang Huang	33	Multnomah County	Male	Wife	Unknown
Kelly Chauran	53	Lane County	Male	Wife	Gun
Kathleen Nelson	59	Coos County	Male	Wife	Gun
Renae Cottam,	73	Coos County	Male	Neighbor	Gun
Lola Cottam	73	Coos County	Male	Neighbor	Gun
Duane Bailey	33	Multnomah County	Male	Boyfriend	Knife
Anna Lee Hagner	57	Coos County	Male	Wife	Gun
Brian Anthony Romo	42	Clackamas County	Male	Boyfriend	Knife
Maria Guadalupe	38	Jackson	Male	Ex-Girlfriend	Knife

Rodriguez		County			
Jessie Cavett	27	Multnomah County	Male	Wife - separated	Gun
Precious Antanaye Jackson	24	Multnomah County	Male	New partner ex-girlfriend	Gun
Kimberly Ann Staack	52	Jackson County	Male	Girlfriend	Gun
Casey Lynn Wright	26	Lane County	Male	Girlfriend	Gun
Robert Libke	41	Clackamas County	Male	Arresting officer	Gun
Adrian Nicole Bird	23	Marion County	Male	Girlfriend	Gun
Tammy Borda	55	Lane County	Male	Ex-girlfriend	Unknown
Jacqueline Marroquin	34	Linn County	Male	Girlfriend	Machete