

# **STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:**

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

### **Funded Through:**

The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Funds within the Department of Human Services: Children, Adults and Families Division

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The Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund within the Department of Justice Crime Victims Services Division

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# Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	3
Introduction .....	4
Calls for Help .....	5
Domestic Violence Shelters .....	7
Number of People Sheltered .....	7
Number of Shelter Nights .....	8
Length of Stay .....	10
Demographic Information on Adults Sheltered in 2009.....	11
<i>Age</i> .....	11
<i>Racial or Ethnic Background</i> .....	12
<i>Relationship to the Abuser</i> .....	12
<i>Disability</i> .....	13
<i>Co-Case Management</i> .....	13
Community Services.....	13
Children .....	14
Sexual Assault .....	14
Domestic Violence .....	15
Stalking.....	16
Safety Planning.....	17
Services Provided.....	17
Sexual Assault .....	17
Domestic Violence .....	18
Stalking.....	18
Children .....	19
Violence Against Women Community Education .....	19

Funding .....	20
Agencies Dispersing Funding .....	20
Dept. of Human Services–Children, Adults & Families (DHS-CAF) ...	20
Dept. of Justice–Crime Victims’ Services Division (DOJ-CVSD) .....	20
Funded Agencies .....	21
County .....	21
Funding.....	21
Methodology .....	23
Data Collection Changes.....	23
Background on Data Gathering Techniques.....	24
Calls.....	24
Shelter Statistics .....	24
Non-shelter.....	24
Services.....	25

# Executive Summary

In 2009, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered 165,991 calls to their help lines. This included calls related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs sheltered 2,835 adults, 309 teens, and 2,022 children. About 2% were over 60 years of age. People with disabilities made up 17% of the shelter population. About 9% spoke a primary language other than English. Over 66% were Caucasian. If they stayed over 5 days in shelter, 98% had engaged in safety planning.

Unfortunately, 19,506 requests for shelter from adults could not be met in 2009.

The violence that forced these people to seek shelter was committed by both current and former spouses, live-in partners and dating partners. 37% were current or former spouses, 13% were dating partners.

These calls for help also resulted in community based services, like hospital accompaniment and support groups. According to our new unduplicated count, 24,428 adults received community based services from in 2009. There were also services to 3,109 children.

In an effort to end the violence before it begins, programs provided community education and awareness events. In 2009, they reached over 75,055 people, 40% of whom were teens and 11% of whom were children.

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

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

# Introduction

In 2009, our state was shocked by a series of murders, murder/suicides, and suicides related to domestic violence. A guest editorial appeared in the Oregonian on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009 in response to this crisis. It was written by Dr. Goldberg, DHS Director; Robin Christian, Executive Director of Children First for Oregon; and Sybil Hebb, Oregon Law Center attorney. An excerpt follows:

The domestic violence murders staining our region in the past month have been horrific and relentless. In total, 18 people have lost their lives in less than 30 days. Along with seven women, two young children were shot and killed along with their mothers, and an adult son died trying, unsuccessfully, to protect his mother. All eight male perpetrators committed suicide.

These tragedies have occurred across Oregon, in both urban and rural communities. One thing is clear: Domestic violence is a public health and safety crisis in our state with far-reaching consequences. Individuals, workplaces, schools and agencies are negatively affected. The toll on victims, children, families and communities cannot be measured.

We have a responsibility to our families and our communities to do better...

In looking at the recent tragedies, several other compelling issues clearly stand out:

**Shelter and safety services are not funded to meet the need.** The recent murders highlight the fact that separating from an abuser is an extraordinarily dangerous period of time. Yet in 2008, more than 19,000 requests for emergency shelter by victims could not be met because of a lack of resources. Where did these victims and their children go in the middle of the night when no safe shelter was to be found? When a victim is ready to take the brave step of leaving, a comprehensive and

coordinated safety net must be in place and accessible.

**Child welfare intervention must be coordinated with domestic violence services.** Approximately one-third of Oregon's child abuse cases involve domestic violence in the home. When Child Welfare responds to these cases, it is vital that parents, who are victims, as well as their children, receive immediate and supportive services so that adult victims can protect themselves and their children.

**Domestic violence doesn't stay at home when its victims go to work.** As recent cases have illustrated, domestic violence perpetrators pose a threat at the workplace to victims as well as to their co-workers. Employers play a critical role in ensuring that victims understand their options and are supported in taking the steps needed to stay safe at work. Domestic violence training and safety planning will help managers identify warning signs and provide a safe environment for all employees.

**Guns in the hands of perpetrators of domestic violence are a deadly combination.** In every one of the tragic domestic violence deaths during the past month, the murder weapon was a gun. In several of these cases, there were prior instances of violent behavior. And in at least one case, the gun was used by a person who was not legally entitled to possess a firearm. A close look at our state and federal gun laws, and enforcement of those laws, will help reduce the incidence of lethal violence.

## Calls for Help

A call to an emergency helpline may be the first time that a survivor of sexual or domestic violence has ever spoken to anyone about the abuse they have suffered.

It is anonymous and confidential. Crisis line workers, often volunteers, also support friends & family members who are worried and don't know how to help. They are a compassionate, listening ear at two in the morning when

165,991 calls for help were answered by domestic & sexual violence programs in 2009
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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, information and referral. They do not include business calls.

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic Violence (DV)</i>	<i>Stalking (ST)</i>	<i>Sexual Assault (SA)</i>	<i>Other Calls</i>
Baker	976	49	117	532
Benton, Linn	3,702	67	565	196
Clackamas	2,899	99	201	1,005
Clatsop	3,083	37	334	7,324
Columbia	516	17	50	659
Coos	1,227	34	61	174
Curry	1,607		188	211
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	1,548	65	205	188
Douglas	1,585	56	134	939
Harney & Grant	742	9	28	1,010
Hood River	1,026	41	70	689
Jackson	2,365	15	263	3,307
Josephine	3,849	73	297	452
Klamath & Lake	4,386	76	1,079	3,698
Lane	8,900	97	2,684	11,394
Lincoln	1,017	44	269	161
Malheur	399	6	71	229
Marion	4,412	221	540	1,709
Multnomah	34,085	401	1,736	21,190
Polk	3,264	6	107	50
Tillamook	517	8	17	245
Umatilla & Morrow	1,068	10	84	188
Union	1,506	73	147	1,821
Wallowa	1,004		29	73
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	1,596	7	52	157
Washington	6,815	224	1,118	639
Yamhill	1,069	60	192	155

# Domestic Violence Shelters

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

19,506 requests for shelter from adults could not be met in 2009.

Requests for shelter that programs were unable to meet remained level at 19,506 unmet requests in 2009. These figures may include duplication, if survivors called 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 is given an emergency stay in a motel by one program then enters a shelter operated by another program, she will be counted by both programs.

In 2009, 45% of those in shelter were under 18 years of age

In 2009, programs sheltered 172 people because of sexual assault and 24 because of stalking.

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



Number of People Sheltered by Oregon DV Programs in 2009

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	20	8	2	0
Benton & Linn	83	41	24	10
Clackamas	64	40	21	9
Clatsop	99	19	21	4
Columbia	115	28	26	10
Coos	72	21	17	6
Curry	49	20	7	10
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	94	35	31	9
Douglas	82	55	30	10
Harney & Grant	78	49	14	8
Hood River	40	21	12	4
Jackson	187	80	49	18
Josephine	121	48	45	17
Klamath & Lake	102	27	30	10
Lane	165	88	75	18
Lincoln	67	16	6	5
Malheur	40	18	14	14
Marion	156	82	51	9
Multnomah	756	298	225	92
Polk	10	7	6	1
Tillamook	69	19	10	0
Umatilla & Morrow	120	53	23	8
Union & Wallowa	34	19	14	4
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	38	12	28	7
Washington	99	41	24	21
Yamhill	75	45	27	5

Number of Shelter Nights

The table below shows the number of nights both adult and child survivors were sheltered, by county. For this table, children are identified as under age 18.

Nights spent in Shelter at Oregon Domestic Violence Shelters in 2009

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Baker	424	409
Benton & Linn	1,241	1,202
Clackamas	2,657	3,180
Clatsop	4,837	2,441
Columbia	2,047	1,343
Coos	2,143	764
Curry	1,902	1,128
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	1,651	1,058
Douglas	1,281	1,355
Harney & Grant	1,177	1,287
Hood River	1,070	1,107
Jackson	3,109	2,490
Josephine	1,208	1,107
Klamath & Lake	3,646	1,345
Lane	2,386	3,239
Lincoln	2,093	926
Malheur	1,315	1,403
Marion	1,085	1,102
Multnomah	16,645	17,117
Polk	588	1,698
Tillamook	1,069	391
Umatilla & Morrow	2,176	1,562
Union & Wallowa	429	443
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	306	315
Washington	2,637	2,150
Yamhill	1,365	1,538

Programs offer a range of services during shelter stays including: risk assessment; safety planning; support groups; information about the dynamics of domestic violence; referrals; peer support; and, advocacy. On leaving shelter, 97% of all adult survivors had engaged in safety planning with an advocate. That percentage increased to 98% for those adults staying five nights or longer.

97% of all adults have a safety plan on leaving shelter
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## Length of Stay

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

Length of Shelter Stays at Oregon Domestic Violence Programs in 2009					
<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	29%	14%	21%	0%	36%
Benton & Linn	29%	15%	15%	22%	19%
Clackamas	5%	8%	8%	23%	56%
Clatsop	19%	7%	8%	16%	49%
Columbia	10%	13%	28%	37%	11%
Coos	23%	8%	9%	20%	40%
Curry	21%	9%	26%	17%	28%
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	27%	14%	16%	19%	24%
Douglas	22%	17%	20%	25%	16%
Harney & Grant	32%	9%	13%	46%	0%
Hood River	8%	17%	14%	22%	39%
Jackson	0%	13%	19%	45%	24%
Josephine	41%	14%	16%	10%	19%
Klamath, Lake	15%	16%	17%	20%	32%
Lane	30%	16%	13%	25%	16%
Lincoln	16%	8%	19%	22%	36%
Malheur	29%	18%	18%	15%	21%
Marion	0%	31%	51%	17%	1%
Multnomah	10%	11%	16%	16%	47%
Polk	30%	0%	0%	20%	50%
Tillamook	18%	9%	14%	32%	26%
Umatilla & Morrow	21%	12%	16%	31%	21%
Union	36%	23%	14%	23%	5%
Wallowa	17%	17%	0%	33%	33%
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	44%	15%	7%	30%	4%
Washington	11%	12%	16%	23%	38%
Yamhill	16%	11%	22%	29%	22%

## Demographic Information on Adults Sheltered in 2009

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

They are defined as follows:

Region One: Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties

Region Two: Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties

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

Region Four: Curry, Coos, and Lane counties

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

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

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

### *Age*

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

Ages of Residents in DV Shelters: January thru September 2009						
Region	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 59	60+	Unknown	
1	0%	18%	76%	5%	1%	
2	1%	16%	82%	1%	1%	
3	1%	24%	72%	4%	0%	
4	1%	18%	67%	2%	12%	
5	2%	18%	75%	2%	3%	
6	0%	13%	82%	4%	1%	
7	2%	26%	70%	1%	2%	

*Racial or Ethnic Background*

Reading across, this table shows the ethnicities of sheltered adults by region and percentage. 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 a survivor of domestic violence. This is exacerbated by any language or other communication barriers.

Over 9% of the adults in shelter spoke a primary language other than English.

Ethnicity of Residents at Oregon DV Shelters in 2009							
Region	Asian /SE	Black /Afro Amer	White /Euro Amer	Amer Ind/ Alaska Native	Haw/ Pac Isle	Hisp/ Latino	Mid-East / Arab
1	2%	5%	85%	0%	1%	6%	<1%
2	2%	18%	51%	6%	1%	15%	<1%
3	<1%	1%	75%	6%	2%	12%	<1%
4	2%	4%	71%	5%	0%	9%	0%
5	2%	3%	74%	8%	<1%	8%	0%
6	3%	3%	66%	6%	0%	20%	0%
7	3%	2%	67%	10%	<1%	15%	<1%

*Relationship to the Abuser*

The 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, their primary focus for shelter service is on people abused by intimate partners.

Abuser's Relationship to Residents at Oregon Shelters in 2009						
Region	Current Co-Habitant	Current Spouse	Dating Partner	Former Co-Habitant	Former Spouse	
1	19%	22%	11%	31%	18%	
2	22%	20%	22%	29%	7%	
3	30%	37%	14%	14%	5%	
4	22%	36%	12%	20%	9%	
5	34%	35%	2%	26%	4%	

## Abuser's Relationship to Residents at Oregon Shelters in 2009

Region	Current Co-Habitant	Current Spouse	Dating Partner	Former Co-Habitant	Former Spouse
6	38%	36%	1%	17%	8%
7	26%	44%	11%	13%	7%

### *Disability*

The impact of ableism and barriers to communication can also be a significant challenge for people struggling in abusive relationships. About 17% of sheltered adults self-identified a disability, including physical, mental or emotional disabilities.

### *Co-Case Management*

Programs also provided services to survivors who were living in shelters run by other agencies. Examples include culturally specific programs working with women living in mainstream DV shelters; domestic violence advocates working with survivors in homeless shelters; and advocates working across county lines when a survivor is sheltered by another program for safety but still needs advocacy in her home county. In 2009, 342 survivors received services of this kind. That number may include some duplication as it is reported for each month.

## Community Services

Community-based services can range from getting medical help for those who have been hurt to creating safety plans with survivors, from arranging counseling for children to explaining the legal system. Advocates respond to emergency room calls, to comfort survivors through the trauma of a sexual or physical assault. Staff and volunteers offer in-depth, one-on-one support. Long term help can come through support groups and other transitional programs. Sexual and domestic violence know no boundaries, so this support is available to anyone – from any race, religion, or country, of any age, status or sexual orientation, of any gender, able-bodied or alter-abled.

## Children

Sexual and domestic violence programs provide an array of services that address the needs of children. There are one-on-one and group interventions that focus on the impact that violence has had on the children's lives. These interventions offer tools to help children stay safe and to help them heal. Childcare is also available for children while their parent is seeking support. Children also benefit from housing assistance, help with basic needs like food and clothing, and referrals to other community services. Children are identified as age 12 and under.

3,109 children's lives were touched by domestic and sexual violence programs in 2009.

## Sexual Assault

Below is a table showing, by county, the unduplicated count of survivors who receive in-person services. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors. Teens are identified as ages 13 to 17.

Sexual Assault Survivors Served in 2009		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	24	14
Benton & Linn	66	13
Clackamas	12	1
Clatsop	138	18
Columbia	12	1
Coos	36	3
Curry	6	0
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	78	10
Douglas	41	15
Harney & Grant	6	1
Hood River	12	1
Jackson	159	12
Josephine	48	20
Klamath & Lake	104	17
Lane	160	24
Lincoln	42	7
Malheur	9	18
Marion	34	3

Sexual Assault Survivors Served in 2009		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Multnomah	159	20
Polk	5	1
Tillamook	8	0
Umatilla & Morrow	46	41
Union & Wallowa	25	16
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	8	1
Washington	181	32
Yamhill	84	15

### Domestic Violence

Below is a table showing the unduplicated count of survivors, not residing in shelter, who received services for domestic violence. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors. Teens are age 13 to 17 years old.

DV Survivors Served Outside Shelter in 2009		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	607	34
Benton & Linn	905	11
Clackamas	641	10
Clatsop	1,046	106
Columbia	80	11
Coos	828	6
Curry	63	5
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	694	14
Douglas	824	6
Harney & Grant	116	5
Hood River	67	2
Jackson	1,275	11
Josephine	701	20
Klamath & Lake	991	93
Lane	1,939	12
Lincoln	194	7
Malheur	231	5
Marion	631	97
Multnomah	4,257	212



DV Survivors Served Outside Shelter in 2009		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Polk	193	2
Tillamook	380	2
Umatilla & Morrow	757	109
Union	211	19
Wallowa	90	2
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	149	4
Washington	1,553	41
Yamhill	364	31

### Stalking

Below is a table showing the unduplicated count of survivors, not residing in shelter, who received services for stalking. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors. Teens are age 13 to 17 years old.

Stalking Survivors Served Outside Shelter in 2009		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	21	2
Benton & Linn	128	1
Clackamas	3	0
Clatsop	17	0
Columbia	2	0
Coos	24	0
Curry	0	0
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson	34	0
Douglas	10	1
Harney & Grant	2	0
Hood River	0	0
Jackson	57	0
Josephine	12	1
Klamath & Lake	19	0
Lane	36	0
Lincoln	7	1
Malheur	6	1
Marion	28	18
Multnomah	279	15

Stalking Survivors Served Outside Shelter in 2009		
County	Adults	Teens
Polk	3	0
Tillamook	2	0
Umatilla & Morrow	2	0
Union	11	1
Wallowa	0	0
Wasco, Gilliam & Sherman	7	0
Washington	254	4
Yamhill	26	3

### Safety Planning

In 2009, domestic and sexual violence programs created 26,702 safety plans with adults. In addition, safety plans were made with 1,513 teens. Advocates also created 4,404 safety plans with children.

## Services Provided

### Sexual Assault

This table shows only the primary type of 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, crisis response and information & referral. However in this table, only one, primary, service will be counted. Because of this collection strategy, these numbers also reflect the number of service contacts in 2009 by crime.

Sexual Assault Services 2009		
Type of Service	Adults	Teens
Crisis Response	3,493	358
Support Groups	2,069	126
In Person I&R	3,028	445
Phone I&R	6,724	653
Follow Up	7,542	1,115
Medical Accompaniment	373	54
Legal Advocacy	1,994	138
Advocacy	2,084	1,600
Childcare	88	12

### Domestic Violence

This 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 Order (FAPA) 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.

Domestic Violence Services 2009		
Type of Service	Adults	Teens
Crisis Response	36,766	985
Support Groups	18,886	1922
In Person I&R	48,171	881
Phone I&R	59,340	612
Follow Up	92,219	1533
Medical Accompaniment	796	6
Legal Advocacy	18,643	157
Advocacy	28,729	559
Childcare	3,243	176

### Stalking

This 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 they may provide legal advocacy and provide childcare. However in this table, only one, primary, service will be counted.

Stalking Services 2009		
Type of Service	Adults	Teens
Crisis Response	456	33
Support Groups	118	
In Person I&R	781	50
Phone I&R	783	32
Follow Up	1371	45
Medical Accompaniment	9	1
Legal Advocacy	866	38
Advocacy		36
Childcare	2	

## Children

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

Services for Children 2009	
Type of Services	
Crisis Response	4,357
Support Groups	2,993
In Person I&R	3,981
Phone I&R	1,034
Follow Up	8,749
Medical Accompaniment	55
Legal Advocacy	246
Advocacy	2,378
Childcare	4,422

## Violence Against Women Community Education

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

75,055 people  
learned about  
violence against  
women in 2009

Topic	Lectures	Adults Present	Teens Present	Children Present
Domestic Violence	1,110	15,971	7,568	915
Sexual Assault	463	3,528	6,978	276
Stalking	22	292	79	0
All Issues	2,001	16,470	15,761	7,217

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2009.

Community Awareness Events 2009			
Domestic Violence	Sexual Assault	Stalking	All Issues
426	126	13	679

## Funding

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

### Agencies Dispersing Funding

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

During 2008, DHS-CAF awarded grants from the Domestic Violence Fund and the Sexual Assault Victims Fund to a total of 39 agencies throughout Oregon that provided crisis lines, crisis response, emergency shelter and related services to survivors of sexual assault and/or domestic violence and their children. In addition, there were five sub-grants to agencies for unique services, including culturally specific services.

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

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

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

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

Funded Agencies

Agency	Reg	County	Funding
Clatsop Women's Resource Center*	1	Clatsop	DHS, CVSD
Columbia Women's Resource Ctr*	1	Columbia	DHS, CVSD
Women's Crisis Center	1	Tillamook	DHS, CVSD
Bradley-Angle, Inc*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Clackamas Women's Services*	2	Clackamas	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Resource Ctr*	2	Washington	DHS, CVSD
El Programa Hispano - Unica	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS
Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization (IRCO)	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Listen to Kids	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Native American Family Healing Circle (NAYA)	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
Portland Women's Crisis Line(PWCL)	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Raphael House*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Russian Oregon Social Services (ROSS)	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub-grant
South Asian Women’s Empowerment and Resource	2	Washington	CVSD

Agency	Reg	County	Funding
Alliance (SAWERA) Self-Enhancement, Inc	2	Multnomah	CVSD, DHS sub- grant
Sexual Assault Resource Center	2	Washington	DHS, CVSD
Volunteers of America Home Free	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
West Women's & Children's Shelter*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
YWCA Yolanda House*	2	Multnomah	DHS, CVSD
Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence*	3	Benton, Linn	DHS, CVSD
Canyon Crisis	3	Marion, Linn	CVSD
Henderson House*	3	Yamhill	DHS, CVSD
Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service*	3	Marion	DHS, CVSD
My Sister's Place*	3	Lincoln	DHS, CVSD
S.A.B.L.E. House*	3	Polk	DHS, CVSD
Women's Safety & Resource Ctr*	4	Coos	DHS, CVSD
Oasis Shelter Home*	4	Curry	DHS, CVSD
Sexual Assault Support Services	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Siuslaw Area Women's Center*	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Womenspace*	4	Lane	DHS, CVSD
Battered Persons' Advocacy*	5	Douglas	DHS, CVSD
Community Works (Dunn House* and Sexual Assault Victims Services)	5	Jackson	DHS, CVSD
Illinois Valley Safe Home Alliance	5	Josephine	CVSD
Klamath Crisis Center*	5	Klamath	DHS, CVSD
Lake County Crisis Center	5	Lake	DHS, CVSD
New Beginnings	5	Lake	CVSD
Women's Crisis Support Team*	5	Josephine	DHS, CVSD
Saving Grace: Imagine Life Without Violence*	6	Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	DHS, CVSD
Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies (HHOPE)*	6	Harney	DHS, CVSD
Heart of Grant County	6	Grant	DHS, CVSD

Agency	Reg	County	Funding
Haven from Domestic Violence	6	Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler	DHS, CVSD
Helping Hands Against Violence*	6	Hood River	DHS, CVSD
Domestic Violence Services* (DVS)	7	Umatilla, Morrow	DHS, CVSD
MayDay, Inc.*	7	Baker	DHS, CVSD
Project DOVE*	7	Malheur	DHS, CVSD
Safe Harbors*	7	Wallowa	DHS, CVSD
Shelter from the Storm*	7	Union	DHS, CVSD

## Methodology

### Data Collection Changes

Due to changes in reporting requirements for the federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act funding that makes up part of the DHS-Domestic Violence Fund, we adapted our data collection instruments in 2008.

The most significant change has been that we are collecting unduplicated data on survivors receiving community-based services. Programs now count survivors as new only once, not monthly. So the numbers in this report reflect services that are unduplicated by program.

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

Also, there has been a significant change in how we collect information about what services are provided. Before October of 2008, we tried to capture the fullest possible picture of the services provided, asking programs to indicate every type of service provided at each contact. We



are now asking programs to report on only one service per contact, selecting what they feel to be the most primary service. Transportation was dropped as a type of service, and childcare was added.

### Background on Data Gathering Techniques

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

### Calls

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

### Shelter Statistics

The form collects the number of:

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

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

In addition to collecting demographic information on adults sheltered, the statistics form 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

Until October 2008, data was collected on the number of survivors who receive services outside a shelter setting was only unduplicated by month. Survivors were counted once per month, no matter how many times they received services. However, a survivor was counted in every month she received a service. Therefore, if she attended support group for six months, she was counted in each month.

In this report, survivors who receive services outside a shelter setting have been counted as new only once in the year, not each month. 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

Units of services 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.

The service definitions used are those used for FVPSA funds. Services counted 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
- ❖ childcare

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