

# **STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:**

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

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# Executive summary

In 2011, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered **175,295 calls for help**, a 4% increase over 2010. This included calls related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs **sheltered 2,786 adults, 265 teens and 1,956 children**. Again this year, nearly 3 percent were over 60 years old. Over 19 percent identified as having a disability. Fewer than 7 percent spoke a primary language other than English, a drop of over 1 percent. About 72% percent identified, at least in part, as Caucasian. If staying more than five days, 98 percent engaged in safety planning.

Unfortunately, **20,681 requests for shelter could not be met in 2011**. However, this is a 9% decrease over the unmet calls for shelter from 2010. Both current and former spouses, live-in partners and dating partners committed the violence that forced these people to seek shelter. Current or former spouses made up 18 percent, and 13 percent were dating partners.

These calls for help also resulted in community-based services such as hospital accompaniment and support groups. According to our unduplicated count, **21,787 adults, 1,565 teens and 3,785 children received community-based services in 2011**. This is a 3% decrease in adults served, but a **23% increase** in teens and a 10% increase in children.

In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided community education and awareness events. In 2011, they **educated more than 82,908 community members**, of which 33 percent were teens and 9 percent children. This is a 22 percent increase overall in the true<sup>1</sup> number of people attending presentations, with a 33 percent increase in adults, a 26 percent increase in teens, but a 27% decrease in children present.

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

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<sup>1</sup> See page 19 for explanation

# Introduction

The annual survey conducted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) provides insight into domestic violence services in the United States. On September 15, 2011 – one 24-hour period – domestic violence victim advocates served more than 67,000 victims and answered more than 22,000 emergency hotline calls.

This annual snapshot shows that shelters and programs continue to find a way to help almost the same number of victims in one day as in past years – a staggering 67,399 adults and children. However across the United States there were 1,040 more unmet requests than in September 2011.

Many shelters have been forced to reduce staff and the number of services offered while working tirelessly to meet the needs of victims. This increased number of unmet requests for services illustrates this unfortunate reality.

The full National Domestic Violence Counts 2011 report is available online at <http://www.nnedv.org/resources/census.html>

- Krista Niemczyk, Public Policy Coordinator, NNEDV

*In Oregon<sup>2</sup>, 1,692 victims were served that day, but there were 423 unmet requests for services, 70% were people looking for emergency shelter and transitional housing. Across the nation, the unmet requests are 16% of the number of people served. In Oregon, our unmet requests total 25% of the number of people served. Programs reported they were unable to provide services for many reasons:*

- 42% not enough funding for needed programs and services
- 40% not enough staff
- 38% not enough specialized services
- 31% no available beds or funding for hotels
- 9% limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment

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<sup>2</sup> [http://nnedv.org/docs/Census/DVCounts2011/DVCounts11\\_StateSummary\\_OR.pdf](http://nnedv.org/docs/Census/DVCounts2011/DVCounts11_StateSummary_OR.pdf)

# Calls for help

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

A total of 175,295 calls for help were answered by domestic and sexual violence programs in 2011

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.

## Number of calls for help to Oregon Sexual & Domestic Violence Programs in 2011

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	589	2	60	270
Benton, Linn	3,914	76	524	262
Clackamas	2,855	45	114	1,002
Clatsop	3,591	64	485	4,652
Columbia	1,931	1	29	249
Coos	1,703	14	199	213
Curry	533	42	37	209
Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	2,391	65	212	121
Douglas	2,329	70	281	1,791
Harney and Grant	662	0	20	461
Hood River	198	3	6	109
Jackson	2,413	28	203	1,743
Josephine	5,263	123	555	773
Klamath and Lake	7,848	261	984	4,391
Lane	2,673	50	2,356	7,754
Lincoln	1,980	94	667	146
Malheur	385	5	26	196

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Marion	5,717	209	1,025	1,747
Multnomah	40,283	469	2,029	19,568
Polk	4816	82	841	24
Tillamook	656	14	31	237
Umatilla and Morrow	772	17	53	207
Union and Wallowa	1,859	60	53	1,673
Wasco, Gilliam, and Sherman	2,272	108	43	313
Washington	6,254	205	2,412	4,465
Yamhill	2,960	85	264	171

## 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 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.

In Oregon, 20,681 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2011.

Requests for shelter that programs were unable to meet dropped about 9 percent to 20,681 unmet requests in 2011. These figures may include duplication, if survivors called a single shelter more than once or 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 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 2011, 44 percent of those in shelter were under 18 years of age.

In 2011, programs sheltered 114 people primarily because of sexual assault and 37 primarily because of stalking.

The following table shows the number of shelter stays this year in Oregon by county:

**Number of shelter stays in Oregon DV programs in 2011**

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	19	5	10	1
Benton and Linn	81	39	28	9
Clackamas	40	20	20	5
Clatsop	96	15	16	6
Columbia	59	12	5	8
Coos	90	33	10	2
Curry	42	14	6	4
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	94	44	21	11
Douglas	118	40	31	4
Harney and Grant	40	20	7	1
Hood River	39	8	13	0
Jackson	194	67	52	22
Josephine	126	119	31	6
Klamath and Lake	97	42	29	5
Lane	123	51	38	12
Lincoln	69	22	16	7
Malheur	42	26	21	9
Marion	142	54	54	12
Multnomah	865	323	256	112
Polk	14	5	14	0

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Tillamook	60	23	22	0
Umatilla and Morrow	85	41	21	5
Union and Wallowa	50	27	27	7
Wasco, Gilliam and Sherman	44	16	15	5
Washington	92	43	23	7
Yamhill	65	34	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.

### **Number of shelter nights spent in Oregon DV programs in 2011**

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children and Teens</i>
Baker	293	186
Benton and Linn	806	921
Clackamas	2,524	2,767
Clatsop	4,380	1,077
Columbia	1,751	861
Coos	2,613	1,649
Curry	4,456	1,772
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	1,935	1,936
Douglas	1,592	854
Harney and Grant	752	578
Hood River	923	421
Jackson	3,473	2,672
Josephine	2,355	1,704
Klamath and Lake	2,473	2,471
Lane	1,545	1,549
Lincoln	2,480	1,597
Malheur	974	1,377
Marion	2,509	1,927
Multnomah	14,333	14,482
Polk	833	1,184

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children and Teens</i>
Tillamook	1,044	443
Umatilla and Morrow	2,269	1,889
Union and Wallowa	765	777
Wasco, Gilliam and Sherman	463	510
Washington	2,291	2,023
Yamhill	1,542	1,510

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, 96 percent of all adult survivors had engaged in safety planning with an advocate. *This percentage increased to 98 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

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

### **Length of stay**

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

<b>Length of shelter stays at Oregon domestic violence programs</b>					
<i>County</i>	<i>Under</i>				
	<i>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	42%	11%	21%	16%	11%
Benton and Linn	46%	16%	20%	9%	10%
Clackamas	3%	3%	3%	23%	70%
Clatsop	22%	12%	8%	13%	45%
Columbia	10%	15%	14%	27%	34%
Coos	17%	19%	16%	14%	34%
Curry	6%	3%	9%	6%	75%
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	53%	7%	7%	10%	22%
Douglas	27%	19%	21%	25%	8%
Harney and Grant	25%	18%	15%	33%	10%

## Length of shelter stays at Oregon domestic violence programs

County	<i>Under</i>				
	<i>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>
Hood River	8%	18%	23%	31%	21%
Jackson	20%	10%	23%	33%	14%
Josephine	58%	11%	6%	10%	15%
Klamath and Lake	39%	13%	16%	6%	25%
Lane	37%	11%	24%	27%	2%
Lincoln	14%	14%	2%	28%	43%
Malheur	26%	10%	12%	29%	24%
Marion	30%	17%	20%	18%	15%
Multnomah	50%	14%	10%	7%	20%
Polk	7%	0%	7%	21%	64%
Tillamook	28%	13%	8%	50%	0%
Umatilla and Morrow	24%	12%	13%	21%	31%
Union & Wallowa	26%	10%	22%	32%	10%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman	45%	14%	7%	34%	0%
Washington	15%	14%	18%	16%	36%
Yamhill	18%	8%	20%	23%	31%

### Demographic information on adults sheltered

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, the following table shows the percentage of primary survivors sheltered in each region by age (without the percentage of unknown.) 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.

<b>Ages of primary survivors in DV shelters</b>				
Region	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 59	60+
1	0%	20%	20%	3%
2	1%	20%	20%	1%
3	1%	16%	16%	4%
4	0%	15%	15%	3%
5	1%	24%	24%	3%
6	0%	18%	18%	4%
7	2%	21%	21%	3%

### Racial or ethnic background

Reading across, the following table shows the ethnicities of sheltered adults by region and percentage – a person may identify with more than one ethnicity. Isolation is one of the tactics that helps an abusive person gain control over a partner. Therefore, the impact of things like colonialism, racism and cultural oppression can create an atmosphere of exclusion that contributes significantly to the challenges faced by a survivor of domestic violence. This is exacerbated by any language or other communication barriers.

Over 7 percent of adults in shelter spoke a primary language other than English.

### Ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters

Region	Asian/ SE Asian	Black/ Afro- Amer	White/ Euro- Amer	Amer Ind/ Alaska Native	Haw/ Pac. Isle	Hisp/ Latino	Mid- East/ Arab	Other
1	0%	2%	85%	3%	0%	9%	0%	1%
2	1%	24%	50%	9%	1%	13%	0%	1%
3	3%	6%	68%	6%	1%	14%	0%	2%
4	1%	2%	77%	8%	1%	9%	0%	2%
5	1%	3%	76%	10%	0%	8%	0%	1%
6	3%	2%	79%	7%	1%	8%	0%	1%
7	0%	3%	70%	7%	2%	16%	1%	0%

### Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to communication can also create additional barriers for people struggling in abusive relationships. Over 19 percent of sheltered adults self-identified a physical, mental or emotional disability.

### 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

Region	Current co-habitant	Current spouse	Dating partner	Former co-habitant	Former spouse
1	20%	23%	7%	34%	16%
2	23%	19%	26%	26%	7%
3	17%	39%	19%	17%	6%
4	22%	25%	13%	34%	6%
5	38%	28%	5%	22%	8%
6	35%	34%	17%	9%	5%
7	34%	35%	7%	20%	4%

*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 2011, 456 survivors received services of this kind. That number may include some duplication as it is reported for each month.

## Community-based programs

Community-based programs provide services that 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 be through support groups or other transitional programs.

### **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 since 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 with a service provider. 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. Teens are identified as ages 13 to 17. Of these survivors served, more than 4% of the adults and fewer than 3% of the teens were male.

<b>Survivors identifying sexual assault</b>			
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>	
1	193	207	
2	415	428	
3	199	207	

<b>Survivors identifying sexual assault</b>			
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>	
4	209	219	
5	340	349	
6	101	103	
7	103	109	

*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 percentage of unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not an unduplicated count.

<b>Race or ethnic background SA survivors served in the community</b>								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Amer Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>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%	2%	1%	9%	1%	4%	73%	3%
2	1%	1%	1%	13%	0%	0%	28%	0%
3	2%	4%	0%	14%	1%	0%	62%	1%
4	1%	3%	1%	7%	1%	0%	48%	3%
5	2%	13%	1%	8%	0%	0%	65%	2%
6	2%	3%	2%	10%	6%	0%	75%	0%
7	1%	2%	1%	20%	0%	0%	65%	2%

**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. Teens are age 13 to 17 years old. Of these survivors served, fewer than 9% of both the adults and teens were male.

<b>Survivors identifying domestic violence</b>		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	1933	70

### Survivors identifying domestic violence

Region	Adults	Teens
2	6297	201
3	2170	49
4	2431	11
5	3817	104
6	1237	21
7	1474	35

#### 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 the percentage of unknown.) A person can identify with more than one race or ethnicity, so this is not an unduplicated count.

### Race or ethnic background DV survivors served in the community

Region	Amer	Black/ Afro- Amer	Ind/ Alaska Native	Haw/ Pac. Isle	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian/ SE Asian	Mid- East/ Arab	White/ Euro- Amer	Other
	1		1%	1%	1%	9%	1%	1%	83%
2		12%	2%	1%	20%	3%	1%	54%	2%
3		2%	4%	0%	16%	1%	0%	57%	2%
4		3%	2%	1%	17%	1%	0%	68%	1%
5		2%	9%	1%	8%	1%	0%	70%	0%
6		1%	2%	1%	17%	0%	0%	78%	0%
7		1%	2%	1%	29%	0%	0%	57%	3%

#### 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. Adults and teens include both female and male survivors. A total of 68 teens were served outside shelter with the primary issue of stalking.

Teens are age 13 to 17 years old. Of these survivors served, more than 19% of the adults and fewer than 17% of the teens were male.

<b>Survivors identifying stalking</b>			
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>	
1	39	2	
2	402	12	
3	127	19	
4	8	1	
5	168	5	
6	62	3	
7	24	0	

*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 an unduplicated count.

<b>Race or ethnic background ST survivors served in the community</b>								
<i>Region</i>	<i>Amer 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%	0%	6%	0%	6%	84%	0%
2	12%	4%	1%	14%	1%	1%	63%	0%
3	1%	1%	0%	5%	0%	1%	42%	3%
4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
5	4%	16%	1%	9%	1%	0%	54%	2%
6	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	0%	91%	0%
7	3%	14%	3%	17%	0%	0%	55%	0%

*Transgendered survivors of all types of violence*

A total of 20 people were served in Oregon in 2011 who identified as transgendered.

## Children

Sexual and domestic violence programs provide an array of services for children outside of shelter, both one-on-one and group interventions. These interventions offer tools to help

A total of 3,785 children were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2011 – a nearly 10% increase over 2010

children stay safer and to help them heal. Child care is also available for children while their parent is seeking support. Children 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.

### *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.

<b>Race or ethnic background of all people served in the community</b>								
Region	Amer Black/ Afro- Amer	Amer Ind/ Alaska Native	Haw/ Pac. Isle	Hisp/ Latino	Asian/ SE Asian	Mid- East/ Arab	White/ Euro- Amer	Other
1	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	8.8%	0.7%	1.2%	82.5%	2.1%
2	11.2%	2.4%	0.9%	19.3%	2.6%	0.6%	52.1%	1.4%
3	1.9%	3.5%	0.4%	15.2%	1.1%	0.1%	56.7%	2.0%
4	3.4%	2.4%	0.8%	16.5%	1.1%	0.1%	66.8%	1.1%
5	1.9%	9.4%	1.2%	8.2%	0.9%	0.1%	69.3%	0.6%
6	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	16.3%	0.9%	0.0%	77.9%	0.4%
7	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%	28.4%	0.2%	0.1%	57.5%	2.7%

## Safety planning

In 2011, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 29,859 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 1,996 teens. Advocates also created safety plans with 5,384 children. This

represents a very small increase in safety planning with adults (less than one percent) but a 24% increase in the number of teens participating in safety planning and a 5% increase in the number of children.

## Services provided

### 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, crisis response and information & referral. However, in this table, only one primary service is counted. So, these numbers reflect not only the primary types of services people needed, but also the number of service contacts in 2011. This year there was an overall 47% percent increase in service contacts for adults over 2010, and an overall 25 percent increase in service contacts for teens. *For adults, these figures include a 111% increase in in-person information and referral and a 77% increase in phone information and referral.*

<b>Sexual assault services</b>		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	3720	430
Support groups	2188	69
In-person info and referral	7288	895
Phone info and referral	14251	1227
Follow-up	9295	1357
Medical accompaniment	357	45
Legal advocacy	1741	341
Advocacy	3299	300
Child care	34	

### 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. *In 2011, there*

was a 7 percent increase in service contacts for adults over 2010, and a 34 percent increase in service contacts for teens. Follow-up services for teens increased 36%.

<b>Domestic violence services</b>		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	34,479	1,037
Support groups	22,512	2,640
In-person info and referral	61,287	954
Phone info and referral	99,977	832
Follow-up	115,145	2,440
Medical accompaniment	1,276	14
Legal advocacy	20,184	200
Advocacy	47,362	1,950
Child care	2,984	214

### **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 legal advocacy and child care. However, in this table, only one primary service is counted. *In 2011, there was a 23 percent decrease in service contacts for adults over 2010, and a 38 percent decrease in service contacts for teens.*

<b>Stalking services</b>		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	596	50
Support groups	167	1
In-person info and referral	1308	26
Phone info and referral	1584	25
Follow-up	1550	37
Medical accompaniment	10	0
Legal advocacy	765	26
Advocacy	532	13
Child care	1	0

## Children

Children are often the unrecognized victims of domestic and sexual violence. Exposure alone can be traumatic. 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. In 2011, there was a 13 percent increase in service contacts over 2010.

Services for children	
Type of service	Total contacts
Crisis response	3,227
Support groups	4,822
In-person info and referral	2,897
Phone info and referral	1,161
Follow-up	13,234
Medical accompaniment	54
Legal advocacy	395
Advocacy	4,606
Child care	6,949

## 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 22 percent increase overall in the true<sup>3</sup> number of people at presentations, with a 33 percent increase in the number of adults attending,

a 26 percent increase in teens, but a 27% decrease in children present.

A total of 82,908 people learned about violence against women in 2011.

Topic	Lectures	Adults present	Teens present	Children present
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<sup>3</sup> Due to a misunderstanding of data parameters, calculated radio audiences were included in last year's number of adults attending presentations. The percent of change calculations this year are based on corrected numbers for last year, i.e., 30,000 fewer adults counted as present.

Topic	Lectures	Adults present	Teens present	Children present
Domestic violence	1,188	1,4376	11,033	1,786
Sexual assault	473	5,207	7,349	210
Stalking	15	207	177	88
All issues	1,69	15,627	22,569	4,279

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2011. 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. This reflects a decrease of 19% in events related to domestic violence, but an increase of 75% in the number of events related to sexual assault, a 100% increase in stalking awareness events, and a 101% increase in events focused on all four issues.

<b>Community awareness events</b>	
Domestic violence	535
Sexual assault	210
Stalking	30
All issues	1,082

## 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 - Child Welfare Programs (DHS-CWP)

During 2011, 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 49 programs providing services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including all programs that had received DHS-CAF funding. ODSVS also funded legal services not included in this report. For more information, see the CVSD Common Outcome Measures Report December 2011, available from DOJ - CVSD on the organization's website: <http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/publications.shtml>.

Programs may also have 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 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

Agency	Region	Funding
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
YWCA of Portland - Yolanda House*	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

Agency	Region	Funding
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, 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.**

### 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 experience 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 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
- ❖ Child care.

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