

STRIVING TO MEET THE NEED:

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

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2012 Oregon DVSA Services Summary

A new family came into shelter today. The five-year-old asked his mother, “Are we living here now?” When she said “Yes,” he replied “Can we live here forever?”

In 2012, Oregon domestic and sexual violence programs answered **156,665 calls for help**, a 10.6 percent decrease over 2011. This included calls about domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and other issues.

In response to these calls, programs provided **shelter** for **2,725** adults, **321** teens and **1,952** children. If staying more than five days, over 99 percent engaged in safety planning.

Over 3 percent of sheltered adults were over 60 years old. Over 24 percent identified as having a disability, an increase of 5 percent. Just over 8 percent spoke a primary language other than English, an increase of over 1 percent. About 73.2% percent identified, at least in part, as Caucasian.

Unfortunately, **16,695 requests for shelter could not be met in 2012**. However, this is a 19% decrease over the unmet calls for shelter from 2011.

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 **21,241** adults, **1,213** teens and **3,712** children **received community-based services** in 2012. This is an overall decrease in people served. However, it includes a 14% increase in teen boys identifying as stalking survivors.

In an effort to end violence before it begins, programs provided education and awareness events. In 2012, they **educated more than 68,488 community members**, of which 33 percent were teens and 9 percent children. This was a 17 percent decrease in the number of people attending, but a 10.6 percent increase in the number of lectures.

Introduction

In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control released prevalence data from the first in-depth national survey on domestic and sexual violence – the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey¹ (NISVS.) Findings included:

Overall, lifetime and one year estimates for sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence were alarmingly high for adult Americans; with IPV alone affecting more than 12 million people each year. Women are disproportionately impacted. They experienced high rates of severe intimate partner violence, rape and stalking, and long-term chronic disease and other health impacts such as PTSD symptoms. NISVS also shows that most rape and IPV is first experienced before age 24, highlighting the importance of preventing this violence before it occurs to ensure that all people can live life to their fullest potential.

- 1.3 million women were raped during the year preceding the survey.
- Nearly 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime while 1 in 71 men have been raped in their lifetime.

- 1 in 6 women have been stalked during their lifetime. 1 in 19 men have experienced stalking in their lifetime.
- 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner while 1 in 7 men experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 81% of women who experienced rape, stalking or physical violence by an intimate partner reported significant short or long term impacts related to the violence experienced in this relationship such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms and injury while 35% of men report such impacts of their experiences.
- Women who had experienced rape or stalking by any perpetrator or physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime were more likely than women who did not experience these forms of violence to report having asthma, diabetes, and irritable bowel syndrome.

Also in 2012, murders, murder/suicides and suicides related to domestic violence continue to fill the news. According to a recent report from the statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team, over 40 Oregonians died in situations connected with domestic violence in Oregon in 2012. The victims include women, men, and children in communities across the state - 16 women, 9 men, and 6 children who were killed by domestic violence perpetrators in 2012.

- The women and children were all killed by a male perpetrator who was the current or past boyfriend or husband of the female victim, or victim's daughter's boyfriend or son.
- The male victims were killed by a same-sex partner (1), another male "over" a woman (2), a male family member (2), a current or past wife or girlfriend (2), a sister's estranged boyfriend (1), and in one case, the male victim was shot as a husband fled the scene after killing his wife and children.
- In addition to the 31 victim deaths, an additional 9 people lost their lives in domestic violence-related fatalities. These are deaths in which perpetrators committed suicide after the murder of a partner or family member, were killed in officer-involved incidents, or otherwise lost their lives. (See Appendix A for the full report.)

At the same time, across Oregon the domestic and sexual violence intervention programs are facing 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.

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 156,665 calls for help were answered by domestic and sexual violence programs in 2012

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 2012

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Baker	541	6	38	133
Benton, Linn	5,269	139	1,013	258
Clackamas	2,164	18	69	698
Clatsop	2,410	98	803	3,995
Columbia	1,675		24	40

<i>County</i>	<i>Domestic violence</i>	<i>Stalking</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Other calls</i>
Coos	1,674	9	276	577
Curry	585		36	175
Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	1,859	41	164	135
Douglas	2,453	93	233	1,373
Harney and Grant	583	1	17	667
Hood River	198	3	11	350
Jackson	2,708	41	189	1,775
Josephine	3,367	82	429	732
Klamath and Lake	3,870	487	958	3,368
Lane	4,364	51	1,934	5,729
Lincoln	1,597	79	166	129
Malheur	309	3	21	201
Marion	5,724	227	1,023	2,003
Multnomah	38,562	233	2,040	17,068
Polk	4,542	85	998	40
Tillamook	657	13	28	236
Umatilla and Morrow	651	12	71	351
Union and Wallowa	1,740	92	46	1,852
Wasco, Gilliam, and Sherman	3,702	58	145	258
Washington	4,901	109	3,058	470
Yamhill	1,126	37	130	884

Domestic violence shelters

In Oregon 16,695 requests for shelter from adult survivors could not be met in 2012.

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 19 percent to 16,695 unmet requests in 2012. 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 2012, children & teens made up 45.5 percent of those in shelter.

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

Number of people sheltered in Oregon DV programs in 2012

<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children under 6</i>	<i>Children 6-12</i>	<i>Teens</i>
Baker	13	7	3	2
Benton and Linn	112	39	20	8
Clackamas	41	25	20	8
Clatsop	33	12	15	9
Columbia	62	11	14	0
Coos	96	33	24	13
Curry	41	17	0	0
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	125	52	26	8
Douglas	121	34	28	6
Harney and Grant	37	16	21	4
Hood River	27	8	12	4
Jackson	175	64	47	9
Josephine	106	42	27	6
Klamath and Lake	172	83	85	16
Lane	133	58	38	15
Lincoln	53	28	17	7
Malheur	34	30	15	5
Marion	162	68	43	14
Multnomah	826	333	247	144
Polk	14	5	7	1
Tillamook	53	29	11	4
Umatilla and Morrow	68	40	23	6
Union and Wallowa	27	13	28	8
Wasco, Gilliam and Sherman	43	14	14	8
Washington	81	35	21	7
Yamhill	70	34	16	9

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 and teens are under age 18.

Number of shelter nights spent in Oregon DV programs in 2012		
<i>County</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children and Teens</i>
Baker	99	40
Benton and Linn	1,748	1,530
Clackamas	2,649	3,919
Clatsop	1,235	954
Columbia	3,350	1,420
Coos	2,503	2,271
Curry	1,064	240
Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson	1,578	1,222
Douglas	1,878	1,087
Harney and Grant	833	1,736
Hood River	1,934	4,265
Jackson	3,728	2,382
Josephine	1,267	1,137
Klamath and Lake	2,323	2,010
Lane	2,750	1,989
Lincoln	1,237	1,316
Malheur	481	906
Marion	2,230	2,146
Multnomah	15,818	14,948
Polk	699	712
Tillamook	1,031	977
Umatilla and Morrow	1,514	1,293
Union and Wallowa	697	902
Wasco, Gilliam and Sherman	485	559
Washington	2,382	2,190
Yamhill	2,091	1,902

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, 97.9 percent of all adult survivors had engaged in safety planning with an advocate. *This percentage increased to 99.1 percent for those adults staying five nights or longer.*

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

In 2012, programs sheltered 127 people primarily because of sexual assault and 77 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 2012					
<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	61.5%	0%	15.4%	15.4%	7.7%
Benton and Linn	41.1%	15.2%	11.6%	14.3%	17.9%
Clackamas	2.4%	0.0%	4.9%	14.6%	78.0%
Clatsop	30.3%	27.3%	6.1%	3.0%	33.3%
Columbia	8.1%	8.1%	21.0%	11.3%	51.6%
Coos	22.9%	19.8%	11.5%	15.6%	30.2%
Curry	9.8%	22.0%	24.4%	24.4%	19.5%
Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	60.0%	6.4%	9.6%	8.8%	15.2%
Douglas	25.6%	19.8%	19.8%	22.3%	12.4%
Harney and Grant	35.1%	21.6%	21.6%	5.4%	16.2%
Hood River	3.7%	7.4%	3.7%	29.6%	55.6%
Jackson	17.1%	13.1%	16.0%	28.0%	25.7%
Josephine	41.5%	18.9%	15.1%	15.1%	9.4%
Klamath and Lake	29.5%	21.3%	16.9%	26.8%	5.5%
Lane	27.1%	8.3%	21.1%	24.1%	19.5%
Lincoln	18.9%	11.3%	17.0%	28.3%	24.5%

Length of shelter stays at Oregon DV programs in 2012					
<i>County</i>	<i>Under 4 nights</i>	<i>4 to 7 nights</i>	<i>8 to 15 nights</i>	<i>16 to 31 nights</i>	<i>Over 31 nights</i>
Malheur	44.1%	8.8%	17.6%	17.6%	11.8%
Marion	38.9%	20.4%	14.2%	14.2%	12.3%
Multnomah	50.6%	13.3%	9.4%	5.1%	21.5%
Polk	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	71.4%
Tillamook	22.6%	9.4%	3.8%	64.2%	0.0%
Umatilla and Morrow	17.6%	27.9%	16.2%	14.7%	23.5%
Union & Wallowa	50.0%	15.2%	8.7%	17.4%	8.7%
Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman	46.5%	7.0%	16.3%	25.6%	4.7%
Washington	14.8%	6.2%	18.5%	22.2%	38.3%
Yamhill	11.4%	15.7%	10.0%	27.1%	35.7%

Demographic information on adults sheltered

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

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 primary survivors in DV shelters in 2012				
Region	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 59	60+
1	0.0%	20.3%	75.7%	4.1%
2	0.2%	17.4%	80.9%	1.5%
3	0.7%	18.1%	78.7%	2.4%
4	0.4%	16.3%	79.2%	4.2%
5	0.3%	16.2%	77.1%	6.4%
6	0.5%	21.1%	76.1%	2.3%
7	0.6%	22.1%	73.8%	3.5%

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.

Just over 8 percent of adults in shelter spoke a primary language other than English.

Race and ethnicity of primary survivors in Oregon DV shelters in 2012								
Region	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	4.1%	1.4%	0.0%	6.1%	0.7%	0.0%	86.5%	1.4%
2	22.5%	8.5%	1.0%	15.8%	1.4%	0.1%	49.0%	1.7%
3	3.5%	5.2%	0.5%	15.6%	0.9%	0.5%	69.5%	4.3%
4	4.3%	7.5%	2.1%	4.6%	0.7%	0.0%	77.5%	3.2%
5	2.6%	11.2%	1.4%	7.3%	2.4%	0.2%	73.6%	1.3%
6	1.8%	7.2%	0.9%	7.2%	1.3%	0.0%	80.7%	0.9%
7	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	11.5%	1.1%	0.0%	75.3%	1.1%

Disability

The impact of ableism and barriers to escape and communication can also create additional challenges for people struggling in abusive relationships. Over 24 percent of sheltered adults self-identified a physical, mental or emotional disability. (This represents a 5% increase over 2011.)

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 2012					
Region	Current co-habitant	Current spouse	Dating partner	Former co-habitant	Former spouse
1	21.0%	18.8%	3.6%	42.0%	14.5%
2	21.8%	18.9%	27.3%	24.3%	7.6%
3	27.7%	33.4%	17.1%	18.6%	3.1%
4	18.4%	28.1%	10.5%	33.3%	9.6%
5	31.2%	28.7%	11.5%	20.7%	7.8%
6	45.2%	26.9%	6.1%	12.7%	9.1%
7	27.1%	35.4%	8.3%	22.2%	6.9%

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 2012, 306 survivors received services of this kind. That number may include some duplication as it is reported for each month. (This is nearly a 33 percent decrease from 2011.)

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.

Survivors identifying sexual assault in 2012		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens¹</i>
1	154	41
2	416	124
3	242	45
4	263	8
5	366	56
6	164	5
7	64	8

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.

¹ Reduction in numbers from 2011 is because secondary teen survivors have not been included in this count – only teens identifying as a primary survivor of SA

Race and ethnicity of SA survivors served in the community in 2012								
Region	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	4.2%	2.6%	3.2%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%
2	3.0%	1.3%	1.0%	36.0%	2.3%	0.7%	53.5%	2.3%
3	1.7%	4.6%	2.5%	17.8%	0.8%	1.2%	66.8%	4.6%
4	0.5%	7.1%	1.6%	8.2%	2.2%	0.0%	72.7%	7.7%
5	4.3%	14.3%	1.3%	7.0%	2.0%	0.8%	70.3%	0.3%
6	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	80.2%	0.0%
7	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	15.9%	2.3%	0.0%	79.5%	0.0%

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: 8.3% of the adults and 9.3% of the teens were male. Teens are age 13 to 17.

Survivors identifying domestic violence in 2012		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens²</i>
1	1,518	19
2	6,143	170
3	2,010	64
4	2,656	1
5	3,844	96
6	1,257	8
7	1,154	18

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

² Reduction in numbers from 2011 is because secondary teen survivors have not been included in this count – only teens identifying as a primary survivor of DV

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 2012								
Region	<i>Black/ Afro- Amer</i>	<i>Amer Ind/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Haw/ Pac. Isle</i>	<i>Hisp/ Latino</i>	<i>Asian/ SE Asian</i>	<i>Mid- East/ Arab</i>	<i>White/ Euro- Amer</i>	<i>Other</i>
1	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	11.0%	1.1%	0.30%	84.6%	0.2%
2	13.2%	2.3%	0.8%	22.7%	3.6%	0.69%	54.6%	2.1%
3	1.6%	5.0%	1.3%	20.7%	0.5%	0.69%	67.6%	2.6%
4	2.2%	2.8%	0.3%	15.6%	2.3%	0.07%	72.6%	4.0%
5	2.1%	13.8%	0.6%	8.2%	1.6%	0.02%	73.4%	0.3%
6	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	19.9%	0.2%	0.08%	75.6%	1.1%
7	1.7%	2.9%	0.7%	27.9%	0.7%	0.07%	64.5%	1.6%

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 2012		
<i>Region</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Teens</i>
1	24	1
2	421	6
3	166	16
4	10	2
5	244	3
6	81	0
7	44	1

Adults and teens include both female and male survivors. A total of 29 teens were served outside shelter with the primary issue of stalking. Teens are age 13 to 17

years old. Of these survivors served, just over 17% of the adults and nearly 31% of the teens were male. This is a 14% increase in teen males identifying as stalking survivors.

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 2012								
Region	Black/ Afro- Amer	Amer Ind/ Alaska Native	Haw/ Pac. Isle	Hisp/ Latino	Asian/ SE Asian	Mid- East/ Arab	White/ Euro- Amer	Other
1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2	11.6%	1.2%	0.5%	14.7%	0.2%	0.5%	70.7%	0.7%
3	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	14.4%	0.0%	2.4%	76.0%	4.2%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%
5	5.7%	15.8%	1.1%	11.7%	3.8%	0.0%	61.9%	0.0%
6	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%
7	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	14.3%

Transgendered survivors of all types of violence

A total of 13 people were served in Oregon in 2012 identifying as transgendered.

Secondary Victims: Children and Teens

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

A total of 4,198 secondary victims were served by community-based domestic and sexual violence programs in 2012. This included 3,712 children and 486 teens.

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. 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 2012								
Region	<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	1.0%	1.7%	0.8%	10.8%	1.0%	0.3%	84.3%	0.2%
2	12.8%	2.2%	0.8%	22.8%	3.4%	0.7%	55.4%	2.0%
3	1.5%	4.8%	1.5%	20.0%	0.5%	0.8%	68.1%	2.8%
4	2.2%	3.0%	0.4%	15.3%	2.3%	0.1%	72.7%	4.1%
5	2.4%	13.9%	0.7%	8.2%	1.7%	0.1%	72.6%	0.3%
6	1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	18.7%	0.2%	0.1%	77.1%	0.9%
7	1.6%	2.8%	0.6%	26.8%	0.8%	0.1%	65.5%	1.8%

Safety planning

In 2012, sexual and domestic violence advocates discussed safety planning with 30,831 adults. In addition, safety plans were discussed with 2,550 teens. Advocates also created safety plans with 6,215 children. This represents a small increase (3.3 percent) in safety planning with adults over 2011, but a 28% increase³ in the number of teens participating in safety planning over 2011 and a 15.4% increase⁴ in the number of children.

³ This increase follows an increase last year of 24%.

⁴ This increase follows an increase last year of 5%.

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, 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 2012.

Sexual assault services in 2012		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	4,700	536
Support groups	2,499	391
In-person info and referral	5,678	833
Phone info and referral	12,246	1,093
Follow-up	9,790	1,345
Medical accompaniment	368	31
Legal advocacy	1,321	180
Advocacy	3,157	515
Child care	19	1

This year there was an overall 6 percent decrease⁵ in service contacts for adults over 2011, and an additional 5.6 percent increase in service contacts for teens⁶. *For teens, these figures include a 25 percent increase in crisis response and a 72 percent increase in other Advocacy.*

⁵ This decrease follows an increase last year of 47%.

⁶ This increase follows an increase last year of 25%.

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 2012, there was just over a 10% percent reduction in service contacts for adults over 2011, but there was a further 2.2 percent increase in service contacts for teens. Follow-up services for teens increased another 15.5% and legal advocacy increased 41%.*

Domestic violence services in 2012		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	31,675	953
Support groups	23,120	2,975
In-person info and referral	60,383	895
Phone info and referral	86,804	697
Follow-up	101,926	2,819
Medical accompaniment	1,379	8
Legal advocacy	16,819	282
Advocacy	39,244	1,613
Child care	2,563	263

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 2012, there was nearly a 30% percent increase⁷ in service contacts for adults over 2011, and slightly over a 20 percent increase⁸ in service contacts for teens.*

⁷ This increase follows a decrease last year of 23%.

⁸ This increase follows a decrease last year of 2%.

Stalking services in 2012		
Type of service	Adults	Teens
Crisis response	714	28
Support groups	357	12
In-person info and referral	1,621	48
Phone info and referral	1,618	19
Follow-up	2,547	35
Medical accompaniment	39	5
Legal advocacy	806	33
Advocacy	739	34
Child care	7	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 abuse and what must be done in response to that abuse. Programs provide an array of services specifically for children. In 2012, there was a nearly 11 percent decrease in service contacts from 2011⁹.

Services for children in 2012	
Type of service	Total contacts
Crisis response	2,767
Support groups	3,899
In-person info and referral	1,787
Phone info and referral	1,066
Follow-up	12,315
Medical accompaniment	129
Legal advocacy	781
Advocacy	3,826
Child care	6,707

⁹ This decrease follows an increase last year of 12%.

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 17 percent decrease overall in the number of people at presentations, but a 10.6 percent increase in the number of lectures.

A total of 68,488 people learned more about violence against women in 2012.

Community education in 2012				
Topic	Lectures	Adults present	Teens present	Children present
Domestic violence	1,045	13,106	9,743	634
Sexual assault	894	4,275	7,558	86
Stalking	14	131	177	29
All issues	1,858	14,287	17,595	867

The following table captures the number of community awareness events that programs participated in during 2012. 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 18% in events related to domestic violence and of 27%¹⁰ in the number of events related to sexual assault, but a 113% increase in stalking awareness events, and a 46% increase in events focused on all four issues.

Community awareness events	
Domestic violence	437
Sexual assault	153
Stalking	64
All issues	1576

¹⁰ This decrease follows an increase last year of 75%.

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 2012, 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-CWP funding. ODSVS also funded legal services not included in this report. For more information, see the CVSD Common Outcome Measures Report December 2012, 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
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

Agency	Region	Funding
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

2012 Domestic Violence Fatalities

December 11, 2012

Over 40 Oregonians were killed by domestic violence in Oregon in 2012. The victims include women, men, and children in communities across the state.

<u>Name of Victim</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Month of Death</u>	<u>Weapon</u>
Scott Brehm	49	Multnomah	January	Knife
Rhonda Hamel	66	Clackamas	January	Gun
Darryl Curry	48	Multnomah	February	Knife
Lisa Haynes	55	Clackamas	February	Gun
Liesa Warner	53	Jackson	March	Gun
Kristy Huddleston	34	Jackson	March	Gun
David Johnson	59	Multnomah	April	Knife
Lois Hart	82	Lane	April	Gun
Guy Phillips	53	Clatsop	May	Baseball Bat
Laura Foster	53	Clatsop	May	Baseball Bat
Lawrence Mock	26	Wallowa	May	Knife
Julianne Herinckx	23	Washington	May	Blunt Force Trauma
Cindy Givens	40	Washington	May	Gun
Natalya Lazukin (+ 3 children)	26	Marion	May	Gun/Strangulation /Fire
Devin Matlock	21	Marion	May	Gun
Saundra Wallace (+ 1 child)	71	Clackamas	June	Gun
Kiorinta Edmond	31	Washington	June	Knife
Amy Engles (+ 2 children)		Yamhill	July	Gun

James Frazier	32	Washington	July	Gun
Valerie Watts	47	Lake	July	Ligature/ Strangulation
Jessie Fisher	23	Multnomah	July	Knife
Norma Peronne		Clackamas	August	Gun
George Micheaux III	19	Coos	September	Gun
Milton Leach	70	Coos	September	Gun
Elena Lobodina	30	Marion	November	Gun

The names listed above are the 16 women, 9 men, and 6 children who were killed by domestic violence perpetrators in 2012.

- The women and children were all killed by a male perpetrator who was the current or past boyfriend or husband of the female victim, or victim’s daughter’s boyfriend or son.
- The male victims were killed by a same-sex partner (1), another male “over” a woman (2), a male family member (2), a current or past wife or girlfriend (2), a sister’s estranged boyfriend (1), and in one case, the male victim was shot as a husband fled the scene after killing his wife and children.

In addition to the 31 victim deaths, an additional 9 people lost their lives in domestic violence-related fatalities. These are deaths in which perpetrators committed suicide after the murder of a partner or family member, were killed in officer-involved incidents, or otherwise lost their lives.

Domestic and Family Violence in Oregon

Domestic Violence Affects All of Us

Since the start of 2012, more than 40 Oregonians have died as a result of Domestic and Family Violence. On average each year, deaths related to Domestic and Family Violence comprise at least 25% of all violent deaths in Oregon.

From 2003-2010, 206 Oregonians died as a result of intimate partner violence. Twenty-seven of Oregon’s 36 counties suffered a loss of life during this period of time.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team (DVFRT)

In 2005, the Oregon legislature authorized the formation of a statewide multi-disciplinary domestic violence fatality review team. This team formed in early 2011, following a year in which Oregon experienced a sharp spike in domestic violence-related deaths.

The DVFRT completed its first review in May, 2012. The case involved an adult male perpetrator and adult female victim. The parties had been married for a considerable amount of time. Each had adult children from previous marriages. In legal terms, both the victim and perpetrator were “elderly.” Family members, acquaintances, and community members reported knowing or having heard that the perpetrator engaged in abusive behavior toward the victim prior to her death. Law enforcement had no previous contact with either party. The perpetrator shot and killed the victim before he set the house on fire and shot and killed himself.

The DVFRT identified several critical issues during the review of this case:

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION
Senior services and cultural competency around the elderly population	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Domestic violence multi-disciplinary teams in each county whose members should include adult protection service workers2) Improved awareness around suicide prevalence in the elderly population
Impact of childhood trauma	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Awareness and additional research surrounding effects of childhood trauma2) Improved trauma-informed services and intervention
The role of the health care system in identifying and serving victims and perpetrators of domestic violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Education of medical care providers around domestic violence issues including safety planning and appropriate referrals.
Inadequate and inaccurate media coverage	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Improved and accurate media reporting on domestic violence to promote public awareness
Access to Family Abuse Prevention (FAPA) orders is limited to court’s normal business hours	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Increased accessibility to FAPA (“Restraining Order”) processes (24-hour) to facilitate victim separation from violence and increased protection.
Lack of shelter and housing for victims in general and diverse population in particular (homeless, domestic and sexual violence survivors, families)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Access to emergency and transitional housing to meet diversity of community needs.