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Domestic Violence Counts Oklahoma Summary

On September 15, 2011, 25 out of 33, or 74%, of identified local domestic violence programs in Oklahoma participated in the 2011 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by 25 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

778 Victims Served in One Day

459 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs. In addition to a safe place to lay their heads at night, shelter residents were provided with a variety of comprehensive services, some of which are listed in the chart below.

319 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including individual counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.

This chart shows the percentage of programs that provided the following services on the Census Day.

Services Provided by Local Programs:	Sept. 15
Individual Support or Advocacy	100%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels/safe houses)	80%
Children's Support or Advocacy	80%
Transportation	52%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	52%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	44%
Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	28%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	28%

397 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources. In the 24-hour survey period, Oklahoma programs answered more than 16 hotline calls every hour.

94 Unmet Requests for Services

Many programs reported a critical shortage of funds and staff to assist victims in need of services such as transportation, childcare, language translation, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and legal representation.

55% of Unmet Requests Were for Housing

With 52 unmet requests, emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs. Other frequently requested unmet needs include legal representation, counseling, and legal advocacy.

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 40% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.
- 30% reported not enough specialized services.
- 28% reported not enough staff.
- 24% reported not enough funding for needed programs and services.
- 16% reported limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment.

"Gendered violence is not a private or cultural issue. It is a public, political issue that must take priority. It is the product of systemic oppressions, and it is a violation of the human rights of survivors and victims. It violates the right to safety and liberty and very often impedes their access to basic necessities like shelter, food, and health care. It is our responsibility to defend human rights as allies in anti-oppression work."

