

'12

Domestic Violence Counts Tribal Summary

On September 12, 2012, 19 self-identified local domestic violence programs that provide services primarily to Native/Indigenous communities in the United States participated in the 2012 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by those participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

284 Victims Served in One Day

152 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.

132 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including 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. 12
Individual Support or Advocacy	84%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	68%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels/safe houses)	58%
Transportation	58%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	42%
Transitional Housing	37%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	26%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	26%

109 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources.

181 Educated in Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 181 individuals in Native/Indigenous communities across the United States attended 3 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

38 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day

Victims made 38 request for services, including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and legal representation, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to offer these services.

82% of Unmet Requests Were for Housing

Emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs with 31 requests unmet.

Of the unmet requests, the following services were the most requested:

1. Emergency Shelter
2. Attorney/Legal Representation
3. Transitional Housing

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 21% reported limited funding for programs and services.
- 21% reported not enough specialized services.
- 16% reported not enough staff.
- 11% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.

The tribal court is 75 miles away from our location and it is difficult for survivors to get there. Even when survivors are able to get tribal court orders, however, district attorneys and county courts do not honor them.

One of the biggest issues we see is lack of housing. Like many victims, we worked with a survivor who lives in a home with three generations—all relatives of her perpetrator. She is ineligible for subsidized housing and her nearest relatives live 200 miles away in another part of the reservation.

