



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS California Summary

On September 13, 2017, 112 out of 118 (95%) identified domestic violence programs in California participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by these 112 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

5,724 Victims Served in One Day

3,149 adult and child victims of domestic violence found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

2,575 adult and child victims received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children’s support groups.

Services Provided by Local Programs	On Census Day
Transitional or Other Housing (run by DV program)	59%
Support/Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	44%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	38%
Support/Advocacy Related to Immigration	25%

1,413 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources. During the 24-hour survey period, local and state hotline staff in California answered on average 59 hotline calls per hour.

1,708 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On Census Day, 1,708 individuals in communities across California attended 85 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention, early intervention, and more.

692 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 74% (513) were for Housing

Victims made more than 690 requests for services—including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, legal representation, and more—that could not be provided because programs lacked the resources to meet victims’ needs.

In the past year, 41 local programs in California laid off or did not fill 82 staff positions. Most of these positions (53%) were direct service providers, such as shelter staff or legal advocates. This means that there were fewer advocates to answer calls for help or provide needed services.

❖ “An immigrant mom of a young baby called our crisis line seeking help after enduring months of abuse and threats of deportation by her husband. After numerous conversations and safety planning, she entered our program and now has full custody of her child, work authorization through VAWA, and is in the process of enrolling in vocational training.”

