



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Colorado Summary

On September 13, 2018, 35 out of 43 (81%) identified domestic violence programs in Colorado participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 35 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

1,079 Victims Served in One Day

659 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

420 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children’s support groups.

Services Provided by Local Programs	Sept. 13 th
Emergency Shelter	71%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	57%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	51%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	37%
Support/Advocacy Related to Technology Use (cyberstalking, etc.)	6%

387 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, local and state hotline staff in Colorado answered on average 16 hotline calls per hour.

512 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 512 individuals in communities across Colorado attended 24 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

217 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 72% (156) were for Housing

Victims made 217 requests for services — including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, legal representation, and more — that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to provide these services. The most frequently requested non-residential services that could not be provided were housing advocacy, legal representation, and financial assistance.

In the past year, local programs in Colorado were forced to eliminate 15 staff positions. Most of these positions (73%) 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 advocate in Colorado said, “A survivor came to our office with multiple injuries after fleeing her husband the night before with her children. We advocated for the judge to hear her request for an emergency protection order and for the sheriff to serve the order immediately. The survivor shared that she felt supported, safer, and relieved.”