



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Oklahoma Summary

On September 13, 2018, 29 out of 29 (100%) identified domestic violence programs in Oklahoma participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 29 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

### 1,034 Victims Served in One Day

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

351 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 <sup>th</sup>
Emergency Shelter	86%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	55%
Transportation	48%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	38%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	17%

### 223 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 Oklahoma answered on average 10 hotline calls per hour.

### 721 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 721 individuals in communities across Oklahoma attended 18 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

### 131 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 72% (94) were for Housing

Victims made 131 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 Oklahoma were forced to eliminate 22 staff positions. Most of these positions (70%) 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 Oklahoma said, “A survivor with two children called stating that she had just left her abuser and needed a place to stay, but our shelter had no beds available. She said, ‘I will sleep in my car before I keep my kids in that unsafe situation.’”

