



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Ohio Summary

On September 13, 2018, 66 out of 66 **(100%)** identified domestic violence programs in Ohio participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 66 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

2,302 Victims Served in One Day

1,392 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

910 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	74%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	65%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	58%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	38%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	29%

804 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 Ohio answered on average 34 hotline calls per hour.

1,402 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 1,402 individuals in communities across Ohio attended 47 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

216 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 81% (175) were for Housing

Victims made 216 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 Ohio were forced to eliminate 34 staff positions. Most of these positions (94%) 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 Ohio said, “A survivor was looking for someone to accompany her to court. When no one was available, she became frantic, recounting the stalking she experienced. She said, ‘I’m not even safe at work. **I just want someone that is an expert there with me to help me so they all understand.**’ In the last year, our staffing for legal advocacy has been cut by more than half due to funding limitations.”

