



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Mississippi Summary

On September 13, 2018, 12 out of 12 (**100%**) identified domestic violence programs in Mississippi participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 12 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

350 Victims Served in One Day

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

130 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	75%
Transitional or Other Housing Program (run by DV program)	42%
Childcare/Daycare	42%
Support/Advocacy Related to Mental Health	25%
Support/Advocacy to Victims of Trafficking	17%

123 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 Mississippi answered on average 5 hotline calls per hour.

64 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 64 individuals in communities across Mississippi attended 7 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

42 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 88% (37) were for Housing

Victims made 42 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 Mississippi were forced to eliminate 13 staff positions. All of these positions (100%) 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 Mississippi said, “Due to a delay in federal reimbursements, we had to let staff go. We are now trying to hire and train new staff with limited funding.”**