



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS District of Columbia Summary

On September 13, 2017, 12 out of 12 (100%) identified domestic violence programs in the District of Columbia participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by these 12 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

616 Victims Served in One Day

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

198 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
Court Accompaniment/Legal Advocacy	58%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	42%
Support/Advocacy Related to Mental Health	42%
Support/Advocacy to Teen/Young Adult Victims of Dating Abuse	33%

92 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 the District of Columbia answered on average four hotline calls per hour.

❖ “A survivor at one of our housing programs stated she was so grateful because she and her three children no longer have to endure sleeping in her minivan. Her abuser used to lock them out of their apartment, so she had nowhere to go. She was very thankful for the stability and feeling safe at the program. She is now living in her own apartment with her three children.”

47 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On Census Day, 47 individuals in communities across the District of Columbia attended eight training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention, early intervention, and more.

77 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 43% (33) were for Housing

Victims made nearly 80 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, three local programs in the District of Columbia laid off or did not fill four staff positions. Most of these positions (60%) 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.

