



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Alaska Summary

On September 13, 2018, 22 out of 24 (92%) identified domestic violence programs in Alaska participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 22 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

915 Victims Served in One Day

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

557 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	55%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	45%
Support/Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	41%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	36%
Support/Advocacy to Teen/Young Adult Victims of Dating Abuse	9%

94 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 Alaska answered on average 4 hotline calls per hour.

282 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 282 individuals in communities across Alaska attended 13 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

28 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 100% (28) were for Housing

Victims made 28 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 Alaska were forced to eliminate 8 staff positions. Most of these positions (80%) 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 Alaska said, “A survivor was approved for housing after we referred her to a legal agency that helped her with legal matters. She told us, ‘I’ve lived on the street for the last few years with nothing. **Now I can live in my first house ever with my son.**’”