



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Arkansas Summary

On September 13, 2018, 21 out of 30 (70%) identified domestic violence programs in Arkansas participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 21 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

457 Victims Served in One Day

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

187 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	86%
Support/Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	29%
Transitional or Other Housing Program (run by DV program)	19%
Homicide Reduction Initiative/Lethality Assessment	14%
Legal Representation by an Attorney	10%

87 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 Arkansas answered on average 4 hotline calls per hour.

94 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 94 individuals in communities across Arkansas attended 10 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

37 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 89% (33) were for Housing

Victims made 37 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 Arkansas were forced to eliminate 15 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 Arkansas said, “We received a call about a survivor whose abuser had left her stranded in an unfamiliar area. He left her with no money and no ability to get help. We purchased a bus ticket for her to move to a safe location in a neighboring state.”

