



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Alabama Summary

On September 13, 2017, 13 out of 17 (76%) identified domestic violence programs in Alabama participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by these 13 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

563 Victims Served in One Day

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

301 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
Emergency Shelter	100%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	92%
Court Accompaniment/Legal Advocacy	69%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	46%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	31%

111 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 Alabama answered on average five hotline calls per hour.

297 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On Census Day, 297 individuals in communities across Alabama attended 13 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention, early intervention, and more.

55 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 89% (49) were for Housing

Victims made almost 60 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, five local programs in Alabama laid off or did not fill nine staff positions. Many of these positions (40%) 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.

❖ “A client set up her first email account, which allowed her to set up a profile on the Social Security website. Through this, she could manage and print her benefits. This empowered her and put her in control of her finances, something she wasn’t allowed to do when she was with her abuser. Now the client has valuable internet skills that will help her achieve her goals.”

