



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Alabama Summary

On September 13, 2018, 16 out of 16 **(100%)** identified domestic violence programs in Alabama participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 16 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

740 Victims Served in One Day

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

367 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	88%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	81%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	56%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	50%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	38%

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 Alabama answered on average 5 hotline calls per hour.

1,037 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 1,037 individuals in communities across Alabama attended 40 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

115 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 77% (88) were for Housing

Victims made 115 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 Alabama were forced to eliminate 6 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 Alabama said, “We helped a survivor who was eight months pregnant get to the hospital after being assaulted. She had nothing for the expected baby, but we threw a baby shower for her and found a safe place for her and her healthy newborn.”

