



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Arizona Summary

On September 13, 2018, 25 out of 34 (74%) identified domestic violence programs in Arizona participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 25 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

1,846 Victims Served in One Day

1,009 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

837 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	68%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	64%
Transportation	60%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	44%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	32%

334 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 Arizona answered on average 14 hotline calls per hour.

486 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 486 individuals in communities across Arizona attended 26 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

310 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 95% (293) were for Housing

Victims made 310 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 Arizona were forced to eliminate 34 staff positions. Most of these positions (79%) were direct service providers, such as shelter staff or legal advocates. This means that there were fewer advocates to answer calls for help

❖ An advocate in Arizona said, “A mother and her children were living in a tent on a campground. When it was time to get the keys to her new apartment, she couldn’t believe it and started to cry. She was so excited and relieved to not have to live in a tent anymore. The kids gave hugs and couldn’t stop jumping up and down.”

