



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Georgia Summary

On September 13, 2018, 38 out of 50 (76%) identified domestic violence programs in Georgia participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 38 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

1,823 Victims Served in One Day

1,235 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

588 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	92%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	45%
Support/Advocacy Related to Mental Health	45%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	39%
Transitional or Other Housing Program (run by DV program)	32%

358 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 Georgia answered on average 15 hotline calls per hour.

❖ An advocate in Georgia said, “A pregnant survivor who had experienced abuse as both a child and an adult was worried about becoming a parent. She participated in parenting workshops, support groups, and counseling. On Census Day, she moved into her own apartment through our transitional housing program. She shared how grateful she is for our agency’s support and how her confidence has grown.”

625 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 625 individuals in communities across Georgia attended 28 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

296 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 83% (246) were for Housing

Victims made 296 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 Georgia were forced to eliminate 11 staff positions. Most of these positions (71%) 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.