



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Maryland Summary

On September 13, 2018, 19 out of 20 (95%) identified domestic violence programs in Maryland participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 19 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

649 Victims Served in One Day

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

324 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	79%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	79%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	47%
Homicide Reduction Initiative/Lethality Assessment	42%
Bilingual Advocacy (services provided by someone who is bilingual)	42%

275 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 Maryland answered on average 11 hotline calls per hour.

13 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 13 individuals in communities across Maryland attended 3 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

163 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 9% (14) were for Housing

Victims made 163 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 Maryland were forced to eliminate 4 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 Maryland said, “A survivor and her child entered our shelter after her abuser assaulted her and threatened her with a gun. We helped her obtain housing, food, and household items. She said, ‘Thank you so much. When I first came here, I didn’t think I was going to make it.’”

