



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS Michigan Summary

On September 13, 2018, 50 out of 50 (100%) identified domestic violence programs in Michigan participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 50 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

2,649 Victims Served in One Day

1,795 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

854 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	98%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	66%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	64%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	54%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	24%

543 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 Michigan answered on average 23 hotline calls per hour.

319 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 319 individuals in communities across Michigan attended 25 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

425 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 93% (395) were for Housing

Victims made 425 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 Michigan were forced to eliminate 14 staff positions. Many of these positions (38%) 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 Michigan said, “A survivor was nearing the end of her stay in emergency shelter with her children, but all of our transitional housing units were full. She was scared because her abuser had already contacted child welfare saying she had no permanent housing. She stated, ‘Having my children taken away from me would be worse than returning to my husband. **I will take the abuse as long as I don’t lose my kids.**’”

