



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS New Jersey Summary

On September 13, 2018, 27 out of 28 (96%) identified domestic violence programs in New Jersey participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 27 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

1,213 Victims Served in One Day

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

634 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	70%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	67%
Support/Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	59%
Financial Literacy/Budgeting	30%
Support/Advocacy Related to Immigration	30%

469 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 New Jersey answered on average 20 hotline calls per hour.

287 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 287 individuals in communities across New Jersey attended 14 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

67 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 73% (49) were for Housing

Victims made 67 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 New Jersey were forced to eliminate 17 staff positions. Most of these positions (90%) 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.

❖ A New Jersey advocate said, “A survivor reported that her abuser hid her correspondence from Immigration in order to keep her uninformed about appointments and deadlines concerning her permanent residency application. We were able to connect her with legal assistance and other community resources to help her appeal her case and initiate an application for a U-Visa. The client was relieved to discover her options.”