



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS New York Summary

On September 13, 2018, 95 out of 97 (98%) identified domestic violence programs in New York participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 95 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

7,518 Victims Served in One Day

4,013 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

3,505 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	61%
Court Accompaniment or Legal Advocacy	60%
Support/Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	55%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	52%
Children’s Support or Advocacy	51%

1,326 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 York answered on average 55 hotline calls per hour.

1,753 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 1,753 individuals in communities across New York attended 84 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

801 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of which 73% (587) were for Housing

Victims made 801 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 York were forced to eliminate 41 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.

❖ An advocate in New York said, “A survivor called us elated. She said that thanks to our ongoing assistance, where we had remotely advised and supported her with a child support enforcement case, she now had a judgment against her abuser, and he had made the first payment. It was the first significant payment she had seen since 2006.”