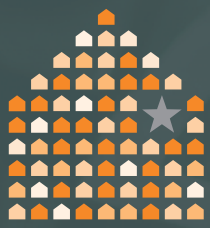
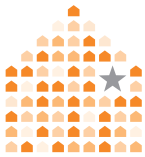


Domestic Violence Counts 2008

A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services

NATIONAL NETWORK TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The National Network to End Domestic Violence is a social change organization dedicated to creating a social, political and economic environment in which violence against women no longer exists.



NATIONAL NETWORK
TO END DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

www.nnedv.org

Steering Committee

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Special Thanks

NNEDV thanks local domestic violence programs and state domestic violence coalitions for participating in this survey and for providing critically needed services every day.

Email census@nnedv.org

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2008

Domestic Violence Counts
The National Census of Domestic Violence Services

National Summary

On September 17, 2008, 78% of identified domestic violence programs in the United States and Territories, or 1,553 out of 2,000 programs, participated in the 2008 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 1,553 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour Census survey period.

60,799 Victims Served In One Day
30,433 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

30,366 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including individual counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.

Percentage of Participating Programs Providing These Services On the Census Day

87%	Individual Support or Advocacy
58%	Children's Support or Advocacy
58%	Legal Accompaniment/Services
51%	Transportation
46%	Group Support or Advocacy
33%	Transitional Housing
24%	Childcare/Daycare

21,683 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, domestic violence programs answered more than 14 hotline calls every minute.

30,210 People Trained
On the survey day, individuals in communities across the United States attended 1,455 trainings sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

8,927 Unmet Requests for Services In One Day
Many programs reported a critical shortage of funds and staff to fully assist victims in need of services such as transportation, childcare, language translation, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and legal representation. Over 50% of these unmet requests for services were from victims seeking emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Most programs operate shelters, hotlines, and outreach services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In many areas, domestic violence programs provide a wide variety of services to large geographic areas. Lack of staffing was a key reason many programs could not meet domestic violence victims' requests for services. 70% of programs have less than 20 paid staff, including 38% with less than 10 paid staff. The average starting salary of a full-time, salaried front-line advocate is $24,765.

"We are the only shelter in an area of over 89,000 miles. Clients arrive at our door in freezing temperatures because they have nowhere else to go. We are an essential part of this community."
— Alaska DV Program

"When asked what he liked best about staying in the shelter, a 10-year-old boy answered, 'I can sleep at night.'"
— Maryland DV Program

On September 17, 2008...

A woman sought a protection order from her ex-husband who had been released on parole after being in jail for 9 years. When the judge asked her if she was still afraid of him, she replied, "Yes. The only reason I'm still alive today is because his gun jammed."

A woman in North Carolina learned that her abuser will only get 3 months of probation despite breaking her arm and threatening her life.

A teenage girl in Texas, currently living in a shelter, discovered that she is pregnant after being raped by her stepfather.

The staff from a domestic violence program in California attended the funeral of a woman who had been killed by her husband.

A woman decided to stay with her abuser because her only other choice was to be homeless.

On September 17, 2008, more than 60,000 victims of domestic violence, with stories like these, found refuge, support, and safety at domestic violence programs and shelters across the United States and Territories. Suffering life-threatening and degrading abuse, these victims depend on the immediate and compassionate response of domestic violence programs to help them escape abuse and rebuild their shattered lives.

For the third consecutive year, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducted the National Census of Domestic Violence Services (Census)—a national unduplicated count of adults and children seeking domestic violence services in a 24-hour period. NNEDV identified 2,000 domestic violence programs, and 1,553 of these programs (78 percent) participated in the Census. During the 24-hour Census period, programs provided support and services to 60,799 adults and children, answered 20,658 hotline calls*, and provided community education and training to 30,210 people across the United States and Territories.

Although over 60,000 people received assistance from domestic violence programs, 8,927 requests for services went unmet because of a lack of resources. Overwhelmingly, programs reported being unable to serve victims due to lack of funding, staff, and shelter space. Programs reported waiting lists of more than a month for everything from housing and emergency shelter to counseling and legal aid. "With funding cuts, we've gone from a staff of 14 to just 9," an Iowa program reported, "and we are still trying to provide services to 8 counties and traveling up to 100 miles one way." A Pennsylvania program adds, "With over $250,000 in funding cuts, the only other option is to cut staff. Who's going to care about the women, battered, bruised, and degraded? Here, there will be 2 fewer of us left who care."

The Economic Crisis Hits Home

A declining economy in the United States in 2008 affected all Americans, but disproportionately affected victims of domestic violence. While a bad economy does not cause domestic violence, it limits resources and services to victims and thereby limits victims' choices and options. Programs reported concerns for 2009 as they experienced a decrease in donations and faced funding cuts across the board. "Victims will need more resources, but there will be less to give," a California program reported.

Advocates expressed concern for victims of domestic violence because a lack of money and jobs is a barrier to victims who want to leave an abusive relationship. "Victims, regardless of their income level, are reluctant to leave their abusers because they're afraid they'll lose their jobs in this time of economic uncertainty and not have the resources for themselves and their children," reported a Missouri program. Furthermore, advocates are concerned that abusers may exploit the pressure of economic scarcity in the home to further control and threaten victims.

* The National Domestic Violence Hotline and the National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline answered an additional 1,025 calls on the survey day.

08 Victims Served

Domestic violence programs across the country work hard every day and night to meet the full range of victims' needs and provide important services. A program in Alaska stated, "We are the only shelter in an area of over 89,000 miles, and there are so few resources for our families. Clients arrive at our door in freezing temperatures because they have nowhere else to go. We are an essential part of this community."

Housing and Shelter

When victims leave abusive relationships, finding a safe place to stay is critical since leaving is one of the most dangerous times for victims. Shelter and housing continue to be two of the key services that programs provide. Without shelters or transitional housing, many victims face the unimaginable choice of either becoming homeless or returning to their abusers.

On the day of the Census, more than 30,000 victims requested and received housing, either in emergency shelters or in transitional housing. Out of the more than 60,000 individuals who received services on the survey day, 33 percent were housed in emergency shelter while 17 percent were in transitional housing.

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Services	Total
Children	10,385	6,073	6,430	**22,888**
Adults	9,922	4,053	23,936	**37,911**
Total	**20,307**	**10,126**	**30,366**	**60,799**

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelters are short-term living arrangements for victims in response to immediate crisis and danger, providing a safe place for victims and their children while they plan for the future. Programs that do not have a shelter building sometimes provide funds for hotel rooms. As shown in the chart above, participating programs provided emergency shelter to 20,307 adults and children on the survey day.

On the Census Day:

9,922 adults and 10,385 children stayed in emergency shelters.

75% of the participating programs provided emergency shelter.

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing is temporary accommodations designed to house residents after their stay in emergency shelter and before they make permanent living arrangements. Transitional housing options are imperative to help victims become survivors, allowing them to recover from emotional and physical abuse while rediscovering skills and resources to help them rebuild a life after violence. On the survey day, 33 percent of participating programs provided transitional housing to 10,126 adults and children.

On the Census Day:

33% of the participating programs offered transitional housing.

4,053 adults and 6,073 children were living in transitional housing.

Advocacy Services

Whether a victim chooses to enter shelter or not, victims who contact domestic violence programs need core services, such as crisis intervention, safety planning, court or hospital accompaniment, legal assistance, and more. Staff and volunteers spend countless hours advocating on behalf of survivors, and domestic violence programs offer a wide variety of services. On the Census day, programs provided non-residential services to an additional 23,936 adults and 6,430 children.

Victims often face a wide range of issues; a New Hampshire program noted that, for many, domestic violence "includes loss of housing, mental health issues, medical care for injuries, damages to property, lack of transportation, waiting up to 8 weeks for counseling appointments, grueling court battles, loss of wages, substance misuse, and more."

In addition to immediate crisis intervention services, many programs also provide critical services that help victims embark on a sustainable path to safety and self-sufficiency. These programs assist with budgeting and credit repair, job counseling, identifying social supports, education, community involvement, and other skills. For most domestic violence victims, economic independence is integral to help them transform from victims to survivors and escape violent partners. During the survey day, 25 percent of programs offered financial skills and budgeting advocacy, but throughout the year, 72 percent of programs offer this service to victims.

The chart below shows the wide range of services programs across the nation provided to victims of domestic violence on the Census day.

Percentage of Participating Programs Providing These Services On the Census Day

87%	Individual Support or Advocacy
75%	Emergency Shelter (including hotels or safe houses)
58%	Children's Support or Advocacy
58%	Legal Accompaniment/Services
51%	Transportation
49%	Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare
46%	Group Support or Advocacy
43%	Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord
43%	Advocacy Related to School System
34%	Advocacy Related to Mental Health
33%	Transitional Housing
31%	Advocacy Related to Child Welfare/Protective Services
25%	Financial Skills/Budgeting
24%	Childcare/Daycare
23%	Translation/Interpretation Services

Crisis Hotlines

Domestic violence crisis hotlines are a real lifeline for victims in danger. When victims make the brave and difficult decision to call for help, it is essential that they reach a compassionate, calm, and knowledgeable advocate who can help them take the next step.

On the Census day, local and state hotline staff answered 20,658 calls. The National Domestic Violence Hotline and the National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline answered an additional 1,025 calls during the survey period. In total, advocates responded to 21,683 hotline calls in the 24-hour period, equivalent to more than 14 calls every minute.

Prevention and Community Education

Because outreach and education are essential to ending violence, many domestic violence programs offer trainings to their communities as part of their mission. "Our volunteer community advocates reach out to victims before they are subjected to severe domestic abuse," reported a Massachusetts program. "We know that violence tends to escalate so reaching individuals at an earlier point and providing education and referrals are critical."

Many organizations are implementing innovative programs to educate and work with youth and teens to prevent dating violence and to reach out to those experiencing or witnessing violence at home. Programs from California to Virginia are launching campaigns to educate middle and high school students about dating abuse. In Indiana, programs have comprehensive services for children from counseling to afterschool tutoring. In Tennessee, a program provides police officers with crayons, coloring books, stuffed animals, and blankets to give to the children in households where officers respond to domestic violence calls.

On the Census Day:
Participating programs provided 1,455 training and education sessions to 30,210 individuals across the United States.

"A woman who didn't speak English very well was afraid of being alone during the birth of her child. We were able to give her a baby shower, childcare, and during her delivery, two of our staff and one volunteer were with her."

— Georgia DV Program

"I spoke with a woman on our intake hotline who was in crisis. She felt unsafe in her home, overwhelmed, and had many questions about orders of protection, small claims court, and counseling. I stayed on the phone with her for over an hour, making sure she got all the information she needed. By the end of the call, she was feeling better and thanked me for my concern and help."

— New York DV Program

08 Unmet Needs

Despite the incredible efforts of domestic violence programs, 8,927 requests for services were unmet on the survey day because of a lack of resources—from limited funds for critical services to not enough shelter space to insufficient program staff.

On the Census Day:
Approximately 55% of unmet requests were for housing (3,286 umet requests for emergency shelter and 1,586 unmet requests for transitional housing).

45% were for non-residential services (4,055 unmet requests).

In addition to limited funding and staff, programs also noted that lack of specialized resources (such as drug and alcohol counselors, support group for same sex couples or legal services for immigrant victims) and limited accessibility services (such as too few translators) were reasons why victims' requests for services went unmet.

Trained and compassionate advocates know the danger that victims face as they make the courageous decision to seek help. When programs receive requests for services they cannot provide, advocates spend an average of 41 minutes working with a victim to find alternative services. Despite their best efforts, however, resource scarcity creates a situation in which some victims must remain in unsafe situations.

Limited Funding

Programs cited "not enough funding" as the number one reason they were unable to serve victims on the survey day. Funding cuts in the past few years have had significant impact on programs' ability to meet victims' needs. Thirty (30) percent of domestic violence programs reported budgets of less than $350,000 a year.

Not Enough Staff

The connection between limited funding and limited staff is clear. Overwhelmingly, programs reported having to cut staff because of reduced funding. A Pennsylvania program reports, "Next year we'll lose $60,000 more in Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding (we've already lost more than $200,000), and we have no place else to cut except staff."

According to the 74 percent of participating programs that reported, the average starting salary for a domestic violence advocate is $24,765. Of those programs, 16 percent of programs offered a starting salary of less than $20,000.

In New York, "We are limiting healthcare plans, reducing 401(k) contribution, and cutting staff from 3 full-time positions to 1 or 2 part-time. We're losing staff to the private sector which offers better salaries, better benefits, and pensions."

Percentage of Programs That Provide the Benefits Below

84%	Health insurance
61%	Dental insurance
55%	Retirement plan
53%	Life insurance
41%	Vision insurance
35%	Disability insurance
16%	No response provided

Lack of sufficient staffing critically affects programs' ability to meet victims' needs since most programs provide services and shelter 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Seventy (70) percent of domestic violence programs that participated in this survey employ fewer than 20 paid staff, and over one-third (38 percent) of programs operate with fewer than 10 paid staff members.

Programs With This Number of...	Staff	Volunteers
< 10	38%	38%
10 - 20	32%	26%
21 - 40	18%	15%
> 40	8%	16%
No Response Provided	4%	5%

Yet, despite the low pay and limited benefits, many advocates work extra unpaid hours and donate travel expenses to assist victims because, as an Arkansas program reports, "to most advocates, this is not a job. It is our heart and passion."

Impact on Victims

When funds are decreased, programs are forced not only to let go of staff but also to reduce or eliminate critical programs, such as counseling, legal assistance, and community outreach and education. A New York program currently has a waiting list of over 35 women and 40 children in their counseling program. A California program reported that they have a one-month waiting list for intake services because of limited staff; in other words, victims must wait a month before they receive services.

Transportation Costs

Unaffordable gas prices in 2008 prevented survivors from going to court, attending support groups, or seeking help. Programs also had to limit transportation services for victims. "Most of our staff members donate their gas to the organization because they know we can't afford to pay for each trip, and the residents *need* to go to their jobs, school, court appearances, doctor appointments, etc.," a Missouri program reported. During the survey day, 51 percent of participating programs provided transportation to victims.

Limited Legal Services

Victims of domestic abuse often need legal assistance with restraining orders and civil and family court matters. Without the financial resources to hire attorneys to properly represent them in court, many victims are further victimized by their abusers through the court system. Of programs that participated in the Census, only 10 percent of programs are regularly able to connect victims to attorneys when legal representation is needed.

7%	Programs have attorneys on staff to represent victims.
25%	Programs have an established partnership with a legal services organization.
36%	Programs refer victims to legal services or pro-bono attorneys, and most often, they are ABLE to be served.
26%	Programs refer victims to legal services or pro-bono attorneys, and most often, they are UNABLE to be served.
6%	No response provided.

"It's particularly scary," a Georgia program noted, "when a victim cannot afford legal representation and must go to court to face the abuser who can afford legal counsel." Programs report that abusers' attorneys bully victims and advocates to drop protection orders or give up child custody. On the survey day, 58 percent of participating programs provided legal accompaniment to victims, ensuring that victims did not have to go to court alone.

Victims of domestic violence often have complex and difficult legal needs. Further exacerbating victims' legal vulnerability is the fact that, as one Ohio program points out, "despite good laws to hold batterers accountable, victims are at the mercy of law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges. Many victims simply give up or are discouraged from coming to court. One of the victims today left court crying and upset, convinced her abuser would kill her. She never came back to the following court dates and didn't respond to any form of contact."

Even when pro bono legal representation is available, a Tennessee program cautioned, "We need attorneys who actually understand the dynamics of domestic violence. Oftentimes, we end up having to debrief with the victim after they meet with the attorney to clarify their rights and to fully explain the process."

"We are proud of all the tireless advocacy our employees do for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. None of us make a lot of money or have any benefits, so it is a real testimony to the dedication to the work that keeps us all here."

— Georgia DV Program

"This economic climate may give batterers additional leverage when using emotional and financial abuse to control their partners."
— Massachusetts Advocate

"Our program provided emergency transportation to a client and her son who was sexually assaulted. The mother told us that the emergency services she received through our shelter and the transportation to the medical exam 'saved our lives. You have no idea of what they mean to us.'"
— Alaska DV Program

Needed Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Programs also indicated a need for more substance abuse and mental health services for victims of domestic violence. An Iowa program reported, "There is no place in this community that could or would be willing to assist a client with a mental health issue, so we had to drive her to another city to get the help she needed. We do that on a regular basis with victims who have mental health and substance abuse issues."

Limited mental health and substance abuse resources are an issue that many other programs reiterated. In Virginia, "Because of our area's limited resources, it is hard to get emergency mental health services unless the victim is suicidal."

The Economic Crisis

Programs are reporting increasing hardships for victims as the economy continues to decline. "We have had an increase in the number of clients forced to stay in violent relationships because they don't have the necessary finances to leave and are afraid that, if they do leave, they won't be able to find a job," reported a California program. A Massachusetts program added, "This economic climate may give batterers additional leverage when using emotional and financial abuse to control their partners."

In addition, programs from Maine to Idaho are reporting an increase of calls from victims requesting financial help. "Providing funds for a client's phone bill may not be considered direct service, but it is still incredibly important because that may be the only way that victim can call for help," explained a Michigan program.

A Virginia program summed up the effect of the economy: "We have very little housing resources and funds, churches and other community partners can't provide financial assistance, and our local food banks have a shortage of food." Their sentiment is echoed by many other programs across the country. An Arizona program reported, "We're seeing a decrease in donations of food, diapers, paper goods, linens, cleaning supplies, etc." Programs are also worried that fundraising efforts will not be as successful as previous years since donors, feeling the crunch of the economic crisis, will be less inclined to give.

As other social services cut staff and services due to the economic crunch, domestic violence programs are called on to provide services and assistance while operating on shoe-string budgets and cutting corners. Programs from Maryland to Illinois reported having outdated, unusable computers and phone systems and not enough funds to purchase basic office supplies.

Natural Disasters

In the summer and fall of 2008, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio and Texas were affected by hurricanes, flooding, and storms. Many programs in Texas, Iowa, and Ohio had to evacuate their residents and relocate them to other shelters. During the survey day, many programs in these states were still recovering from Hurricane Ike, wind storms, and flooding. Despite these hardships, a Texas program reported, "During the survey period, we were able to provide housing and services to hurricane evacuees from other shelters, giving them support, shelter, and safety not only from the storm but also from their abusive situations as well. We are proud to be able to assist these victims in their time of crisis."

08 Conclusion

The National Census of Domestic Violence Services, administered by the National Network to End Domestic Violence, revealed that 60,799 adults and children in the United States and Territories received services and support from 1,553 local domestic violence programs during a 24-hour period in September 2008. Indeed, during this one day, advocates in programs across the country were able to—

- Assist a woman in Pennsylvania in obtaining a **3 year protection order** after she was held at knifepoint for a day, during which the abuser broke her ribs and blackened her eyes.
- **Give shelter to a woman and her 2 teenage boys** in Texas after they fled the abuser and were living in her car for a week.
- Provide funds to **buy a bus ticket** for a woman in Illinois to go home after her abuser dumped her by the interstate with no money or shoes.
- Keep a woman in Arkansas safe in an emergency shelter until she could be **reunited with her family** after her abuser threatened to shoot her in the head and attach her protection order to the hole in her head.
- Provide a woman in Kansas with a **safe place to stay**, clothing, and community resources after her abuser burned down her house.
- Help a father in Illinois **obtain a protection order** on behalf of his daughter who had been critically injured by her boyfriend.
- **Reunite a mother and her 14-year-old daughter** at a local domestic violence shelter in Idaho, after the girl had been kidnapped by her boyfriend and taken across state lines.

Nevertheless, while these and more than 60,000 other domestic violence victims received services from local domestic violence programs, a total of 8,927 requests by victims for services went unmet due to inadequate funding and resources.

This unmet demand highlights the need for additional funding and support. Given the dangerous and potentially lethal nature of many victims' circumstances, insufficient funding of domestic violence programs and services should be acknowledged as a serious barrier to those seeking help and safety. Domestic violence programs across the country struggle every day to serve victims who contact them. However, the reality is that with limited resources, funding and staffing, these programs are unable to meet the needs of every victim who calls or comes to their doors seeking help.

What Can You Do?

- *Urge Congress to increase funding to Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) annual distribution and to reauthorize FVPSA by calling or writing your Congressional representative.*
- *Contact NNEDV or your state coalition for more information on what you can do to help end domestic violence.*
- *Support your local domestic violence program, either by volunteering or donating money or goods.*
- *If you have a friend who is a victim of domestic violence, listen and acknowledge your friend's experience. Affirm the injustice of the violence. Respect your friend's autonomy. Respect your friend's confidentiality.*

Appendix 1
Methodology & Understanding the Census Data

The Census is a point-in-time count that provides a noninvasive, unduplicated count of individuals who access domestic violence services during a single 24-hour period. Developed in 2006 by a team of experts in the field of domestic violence, the goal of the Census is to survey the number of individuals who contact domestic violence programs in search of assistance.

The "snapshot" methodology provides an unduplicated count, operating on the assumption that a victim is unlikely to access services at more than one domestic violence program in a 24-hour period. It is impossible for a victim to be sheltered in two programs simultaneously, nor is a victim likely to travel from one primary purpose domestic violence program to another in the same day. Programs are often located far apart and serve a wide geographic area.

The Census is noninvasive and takes into account the dangerous nature of domestic violence and the need to prioritize victim safety and confidentiality. It is an aggregate, statewide count of the number of victims who seek services, and an aggregate count of the number of services programs provided.

Although this is the third annual count of domestic violence services, the data cannot be compared to previous years' Census. The Census relies on voluntary self-reporting of primary purpose domestic violence programs. Without a 100 percent participation rate from year to year, straight line data comparisons do not hold much significance. Furthermore, extrapolating the current data to project the total number of victims seeking services on this day would likely produce an inaccurate total count. Any attempt at extrapolation or projection would require a much closer analysis of nonparticipating programs than this study intends or attempts to make.

The data reported in this Census is a 24-hour period "snapshot," thus multiplying the 1-day total by 365 to create a yearly number would be inaccurate. Some victims might only use services once a year, while others may access support many times over the course of a year. In addition, most programs experience days where many victims seek services and some days where few victims seek services.

"To invest in a healthy America, you have to invest in programs that help educate and heal families."
— Kentucky DV Program

"Individuals and families impacted by intimate partner violence will not 'go away' because the funding 'goes away'!!! "
— Connecticut DV Program

Appendix 2
Services Provided on the Census Day

This chart shows the wide range of services participating domestic violence programs provided to victims on the Census day and throughout the year.

Services Provided	On Sept. 17, 2008	Throughout the Year
Individual Support or Advocacy	87%	98%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels or safe houses)	75%	88%
Children's Support or Advocacy	58%	85%
Legal Accompaniment/Services	58%	89%
Transportation	51%	84%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	49%	88%
Group Support or Advocacy	46%	92%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	43%	86%
Advocacy Related to School System	43%	84%
Advocacy Related to Mental Health	34%	85%
Transitional Housing	33%	38%
Advocacy Related to Child Welfare/Protective Services	31%	85%
Financial Skills/Budgeting	25%	72%
Childcare/Daycare	24%	45%
Rural Outreach	24%	60%
Translation/Interpretation Services	23%	63%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	23%	44%
Advocacy Related to Substance Abuse	22%	79%
Advocacy Related to Immigration	21%	78%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%	51%
Medical Services/Accompaniment	18%	72%
Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	16%	77%
Therapy/Counseling for Children (by a licensed practitioner)	16%	37%
Media/Press Response or Outreach	13%	66%
Advocacy Related to Placement/Care for Animals	6%	60%
Advocacy Related to Technology Use (Cyberstalking, etc.)	6%	53%

"Chances are everyone knows a woman or child who has been a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault and without local domestic violence programs, what would happen to them?"
— An Iowa DV Program

Appendix 3
Summary Data

State or Territory	Response Rate	Adults Served	Children Served	Total People Served	Unmet Requests for Service	Holine Calls Answered	Total People Trained	Served in Shelter	Served in Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Served
AK	100%	303	247	**550**	47	73	215	202	67	281
AL	100%	435	214	**649**	20	217	569	269	75	305
AR	72%	199	180	**379**	43	133	2,370	165	42	172
AZ	78%	761	655	**1,416**	119	283	318	1,004	226	186
CA	62%	2,281	1,591	**3,872**	686	1,081	1,875	1,142	870	1,860
CO	93%	615	413	**1,028**	183	547	356	325	249	454
CT	89%	498	104	**602**	75	128	385	101	60	441
DC	50%	103	77	**180**	2	9	14	30	104	46
DE	100%	129	42	**171**	53	21	36	46	17	108
FL	95%	1,670	1,272	**2,942**	209	814	1,239	1,271	588	1,083
GA	67%	795	754	**1,549**	174	425	379	589	325	635
GU	100%	16	2	**18**	8	4	150	1	11	6
HI	86%	342	179	**521**	28	110	176	109	56	356
IA	100%	627	289	**916**	122	407	532	326	105	485
ID	100%	386	191	**577**	178	196	238	140	89	348
IL	96%	1,913	913	**2,826**	909	1,217	1,114	694	410	1,722
IN	49%	654	400	**1,054**	67	363	707	473	220	361
KS	100%	663	249	**912**	50	280	635	240	85	587
KY	100%	1,046	269	**1,315**	159	290	253	400	84	831
LA	40%	229	131	**360**	58	102	156	85	92	183
MA	90%	1,071	482	**1,553**	292	550	669	358	337	858
MD	100%	882	351	**1,233**	154	450	227	205	162	866
ME	100%	324	178	**502**	41	132	92	83	138	281
MI	94%	1,407	1,132	**2,539**	389	648	1,250	827	811	901

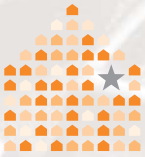
State or Territroty	Response Rate	Adults Served	Children Served	Total People Served	Unmet Requests for Service	Holine Calls Answered	Total People Trained	Served in Shelter	Served in Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Served
MN	42%	743	513	**1,256**	202	486	849	410	88	758
MO	100%	1,208	844	**2,052**	415	505	673	1,004	253	795
MS	80%	136	159	**295**	45	149	704	164	73	58
MT	48%	150	48	**198**	15	112	65	34	9	155
NC	74%	1,009	412	**1,421**	178	827	605	597	54	770
ND	100%	158	128	**286**	15	79	157	61	43	182
NE	83%	406	323	**729**	144	252	354	208	136	385
NH	100%	139	74	**213**	11	54	20	86	41	86
NJ	88%	747	365	**1,112**	247	586	294	296	149	667
NM	56%	374	319	**693**	91	103	139	251	147	295
NV	60%	156	58	**214**	17	126	9	134	22	58
NY	58%	3,506	1,843	**5,349**	934	1,689	986	1,757	571	3,021
OH	100%	1,246	914	**2,160**	85	600	1,538	562	287	1,311
OK	77%	504	254	**758**	73	488	157	327	51	380
OR	58%	741	536	**1,277**	344	491	406	224	312	741
PA	100%	1,719	757	**2,476**	242	847	1,690	699	433	1,344
PR	100%	132	102	**234**	30	50	158	123	43	68
RI	100%	95	34	**129**	12	52	170	41	16	72
SC	85%	180	84	**264**	9	142	703	172	1	90
SD	31%	207	131	**338**	44	298	35	161	26	151
TN	100%	605	442	**1,047**	67	467	819	322	115	610
TX	71%	2,431	1,936	**4,367**	664	1,338	3,088	1,675	895	1,797
UT	100%	365	394	**759**	141	193	151	278	245	236
VA	87%	842	529	**1,371**	170	610	341	521	115	735
VI	100%	54	14	**68**	3	3	0	1	7	60
VT	100%	125	47	**172**	20	149	52	41	19	112
WA	69%	920	573	**1,493**	267	570	357	458	411	624
WI	72%	996	530	**1,526**	346	668	1,371	470	271	785
WV	100%	501	143	**644**	21	196	275	120	62	462
WY	67%	167	67	**234**	9	48	89	25	7	202
TOTAL	**78%**	**37,911**	**22,888**	**60,799**	**8,927**	**20,658**	**30,210**	**20,307**	**10,126**	**30,366**

Our clients have to be innovative and creative every day of their lives just to survive. They have basic needs, however, that can't be ignored and that is the main reason that many victims go back to their abusers. Victims can't provide for their basic needs, protect their families, find employment, achieve financial independence, and take legal action to address the abuser's behavior by themselves.

We, as a society, need to provide enough concrete support and time for these individuals to not only get back on their feet but to be in a position to survive. We must provide better housing options, more basic start-up (security deposits, etc.) funding, and better transportation options, as well as critical emergency services.

We, on the front line working with the victims, cannot hope to stem the tide without laws in place to hold abusers accountable and resources available to help victims in need.

— Kansas Advocate



NATIONAL NETWORK
TO END DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

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