

NNEDV

# Domestic Violence Counts 2012

A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services



**NATIONAL NETWORK TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**



To the staff at the 1,643 local domestic violence programs that participated in the 2012 National Census of Domestic Violence Services, thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules to provide us with a glimpse of the incredible, life-saving work you do every day.



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# '12 Domestic Violence Counts National Summary

On September 12, 2012, 1,646 out of 1,924, or 86%, of identified local domestic violence programs in the United States and territories participated in the 2012 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by the 1,646 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

## 64,324 Victims Served in One Day

35,323 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs. In addition to a safe place to lay their heads at night, shelter residents were provided with a variety of comprehensive services, some of which are listed in the chart below.

29,001 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.

This chart shows the percentage of programs that provided the following services on the Census Day.

Services Provided by Local Programs:	Sept. 12
Children's Support or Advocacy	80%
Emergency Shelter	75%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	53%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	44%
Transitional Housing	34%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%

## 20,821 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 hotlines answered 20,119 calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered 702 calls, averaging more than 14 hotline calls every minute.

## 25,182 Educated in Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 25,182 individuals in communities across the United States and territories attended 1,162 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

## 10,471 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day

Victims made more than 10,000 requests for services, including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and legal representation, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to provide these services.

## 65% of Unmet Requests Were for Housing

Emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs with 6,818 requests unmet.

Of the unmet requests, the following services were the most requested:

1. Emergency Shelter
2. Counseling
3. Attorney/Legal Representation
4. Transitional Housing

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 42% reported not enough funding for needed programs and services.
- 30% reported not enough staff.
- 26% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.
- 23% reported not enough specialized services.
- 10% reported limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment.

"We have a huge challenge in that many people don't understand the dynamics of domestic violence. We need more education for our community partners—including law enforcement, medical providers and the courts. We also need more economic opportunities and safe, sustainable and supportive housing options for survivors."

—Advocate

## On September 12, 2012...

### *In New York*

A young woman called the hotline for help. She met her abuser when she was 18 years old and he threatened to 'put her in the hospital' if she didn't have sex with him. For the past five years, he has raped her on a daily basis.

### *In Oklahoma*

A woman called a hotline after her husband held a gun to her head, threatening to kill her.

### *In West Virginia*

Advocates took in a woman who had been beaten so badly that her face was unrecognizable. The abuser had cut off her hair with a knife, burned her face and body with cigarettes, and sexually assaulted her for months before she could escape.

### *In Missouri*

A woman and her three children went into shelter after the mother's arm was broken while protecting herself as the abuser kicked her repeatedly.

## *In the United States*

Four women were killed by their abusers on September 12, 2012.

This information was reported by domestic violence programs in the 2012 Domestic Violence Counts. With 86 percent participation, more women and men may have been injured or killed as a result of domestic violence on September 12, 2012, than reported here.

# ...In Just One Day



On September 12, 2012, across the United States and U.S. Territories, **64,324 adults and children received services from domestic violence programs**. Unfortunately, 10,471 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources. For the seventh consecutive year, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducted its annual National Census of Domestic Violence Services (Census), a one-day, unduplicated snapshot of the number of individuals who accessed domestic violence services, the types of services they requested, and the stories and experiences of survivors and advocates. Out of 1,924 domestic violence programs and shelters identified nationwide, **1,646 programs (86%) participated in the 2012 Census**.

During that 24-hour period, 18,968 children and 16,355 adults found safety in emergency shelters and transitional housing, while 5,815 children and 23,186 adults received advocacy and support through nonresidential services. In addition to providing face-to-face services with victims and their children, **local domestic violence advocates answered 20,119\* hotline calls on that day**, and provided 1,162 trainings on domestic violence to more than 25,000 people.

For the past seven years, the Census has revealed a picture of the daily successes and struggles programs face while assisting victims who come to their doors seeking refuge and safety. In those seven years, the country has experienced significant economic upheaval resulting in substantial funding cuts. Those **funding cuts have forced many programs to reduce services and some to permanently close their doors**. Domestic violence programs have always operated on shoestring budgets, seeking funding from diverse sources including state and federal government grants, foundations, and community members and businesses. However, in recent years these programs have had an even more difficult time securing the funding and support they need to meet the growing demand for victim services.

Politically, the past two years have seen the most contentious effort to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) since its passage in 1994. **"VAWA makes a difference in victims' lives. We rely on it for legal protections and funding for critical services,"** says a California advocate. VAWA not only creates and supports comprehensive, effective, and cost-saving programs, but also supports coordination among service providers and the criminal justice system. **"The difference that VAWA has made is impossible to express,"** explains a Utah advocate.

In spite of economic recovery and political gridlock, programs continue to do their best to meet survivors' needs; but they are doing so with dwindling funding and resources. For victims, domestic violence programs are the light at the end of a long, dark tunnel. **Advocates and programs must have greater resources and support so that they can continue to ensure that when victims reach out for help, they are met with a sympathetic ear, a helpful hand, and a safe place to go.**

\* The National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 702 calls on the survey day.

# Victims Served

“One of our counselors saw a mom and daughter who had been through a horrible ordeal. The 5-year old girl was glad to talk to a “big person who cares about mommy and me.”

—Indiana Advocate

## Reaching Out

In just one day, 64,324 adults and children found safety and help at 1,646 domestic violence programs across the United States. Victims often reach out for help after a particularly violent or threatening act of abuse, or when the daily violence has escalated to a point at which they fear for their lives or their children’s lives. When victims seek help, it is a critical time for them, and it is vitally important that domestic violence service providers be there to provide help and safety. “In the middle of an intake assessment,” one Wisconsin advocate shared, “the client abruptly stopped. With tears welling up in her eyes, she said to me, ‘You just don’t know what being here with you and these wonderful people helping me means to me. Thank you.’”

### On September 12

Local and state hotlines answered 20,119 hotline calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 702 calls, an average of 838 calls per hour or 14 calls per minute.

“A woman called our crisis line seeking emergency shelter. She was staying in a homeless shelter in another county and heard through a family member that her ex-partner was getting his GPS ankle bracelet removed the following day. He was planning to go to the homeless shelter to kill her. We were able to quickly and safely relocate her to our shelter so he wouldn’t be able to find her.”

—Michigan Advocate

## Safety and Refuge

Survivors who are trying to escape from abuse and begin new lives have many basic needs: shelter, food, money, transportation, childcare, legal assistance, and more. One of the most immediate needs is a safe place to stay. As one Maryland advocate explained, “When victims find the courage to leave their abusive partners, they should not have to worry about where they are going to rest their head at night – especially if they have children. Survivors deserve safe and stable housing.”

## Emergency Shelters

On September 12, 2012, more than 22,000 adults and children—or 35 percent of the total victims served on the survey day—found refuge

in an emergency shelter. Shelters provide critical safety and comfort, as captured by one advocate from Guam who said that “victims tell us that they are able to find peace at the shelter and reassurance that help is available.”

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Services	Total
Children	11,300	7,668	5,815	24,783
Adults	11,151	5,204	23,186	39,541
Total	22,451	12,872	29,001	64,324

## Transitional Housing

Following emergency shelter, many survivors need help in the transition to permanent housing. Some domestic violence programs are able to provide transitional housing—temporary accommodation designed as a stepping stone between crisis and long-term safety and self-sufficiency. On the survey day, 12,872 victims and children were living in transitional housing.

Although the common length of stay in an emergency shelter is 30 to 60 days, it can take 6-10 months or more for a family to secure stable, permanent housing due to a lack of affordable housing options. Without transitional housing available, many victims face the untenable choice between homelessness and returning to further violence. As one advocate in Alabama said, “Transitional housing is a vital resource for victims. It is an opportunity for them to rebuild their lives and start again.”

### On September 12

75% of programs provided emergency shelter for survivors and their children.

34% of programs provided transitional housing for survivors and their children.

## Advocacy and Support

In the aftermath of abuse, survivors benefit from compassion and support as they heal and rebuild their lives. During this time, domestic violence advocates provide vital support and services on a variety of matters, including legal issues, counseling, employment, transportation, and childcare. For example, an advocate in California met a victim in the hospital emergency room and provided support and resources to both the victim and her child. “Our support did not stop when the hospital discharged the victim,” said the advocate. “She took comfort in the presence of our certified peer counselor who was able to help her process the situation. We also helped her move to a safe and secure location.”

On the survey day, more than 29,000 individuals received non-residential services, which included support, advocacy, and counseling. The chart below shows the percentage of programs that provided the following requested services on the survey day.

On September 12	
Individual Support/Advocacy	93%
Children’s Support/Advocacy	80%
Court Accompaniment/Advocacy	53%
Transportation	50%
Group Support/Advocacy	45%
Public Benefits Advocacy	44%

For a complete list of services programs provided on the Census Day and throughout the year, see page 7.

Whether they are providing safety planning, connecting survivors with resources or advocating on survivors’ behalf, advocates strive to empower survivors and strengthen their voices. Advocates often go above and beyond, dedicating as much as they can to support survivors. As one North Carolina

advocate shared, “A victim said that the extra 15 minutes I took to talk about her son’s needs made her feel more hopeful. Sometimes small investments of time have big impacts.”

## Prevention and Education: Ending Domestic Violence

Community-wide education and prevention initiatives are crucial to ending domestic violence. Educating children and young adults on healthy relationships and the red flags of dangerous and controlling behavior is a vital step toward preventing abuse. On the survey day, programs provided education on understanding and identifying dating violence, bullying, sexual harassment, and domestic violence for students from grade school through college, as well as for educators and parents. “Requests for information and education on teen victims and dating violence are increasing,” said an Alabama advocate, “however, our prevention education services are severely hampered because of limited staff and lack of funds for these services.”

On September 12
Advocates provided 1,162 trainings to 25,182 students, parents, teachers, law enforcement officers, mental health professionals, attorneys, child protective services employees, and other professionals.

A Pennsylvania advocate noted that there are ongoing training needs for judges, mental health professionals, and others. “Many professionals do not fully understand the dynamics of domestic violence, and often blame the victim,” said the advocate. “Our agency is developing a program to train people in the community so that they understand how to respond to domestic violence and support victims.”

“Nothing is more devastating than telling a terrified victim that you can’t help her and her child because your program has no available beds. We work to identify available beds in surrounding counties but it isn’t ideal because the victim will have to abandon any local support systems and relocate to an unknown area.”

—New York Advocate

“We must be able to provide comprehensive victim services with ongoing education and prevention efforts in order to eliminate domestic violence. Until everyone is safe, no one is safe.”

—Kansas Advocate

# Unmet Needs

“We need continued, long-term, reliable funding. The uncertainty of grant funding creates a lot of stress on our programs as well as our clients, especially when it seems like one minute we’re able to offer certain services but suddenly cannot because of financial short falls. So much of a survivor’s life is uncertain, and our hope is to be able to provide stable, long-term services that a survivor can count on.”

—Nebraska Advocate

Although 64,324 adults and children found refuge on the survey day, an additional 10,471 requests for services were unmet because of a lack of resources. Now more than ever, domestic violence programs and shelters across the country are operating with less funding and fewer resources and staff. The economic struggles during the past several years have resulted in reduced government funds (federal, state and local) and fewer donations from the community, along with a reduction in other social services upon which victims often rely, such as low-income housing, mental health services and more.

## On September 12

10,471 requests for services were unmet because of limited resources.

6,818 (65%) unmet requests were for emergency shelter or transitional housing.

3,653 (35%) unmet requests were for non-residential services.

Across the country, shelters are being closed and non-residential programs are reducing their services and hours. Victims suffer the consequences of these cuts and are often left with no alternative other than returning to their abusers or becoming homeless. “Each time a cut is made to victim service funding, we are forced to make cutbacks in our services. We already work on a shoestring budget and scrape for resources, so even a small reduction in funding can be a devastating blow to programs. The devastating result is that the counties we serve have had an increase in domestic homicides,” reported an Arkansas advocate.

## Of the unmet requests,

42% were due to a lack of funding.

30% were due to a lack of staffing.

26% were due to a lack of beds in shelter.

In Pennsylvania, an emergency shelter closed at the end of June because cuts in funding made it impossible for the shelter to continue operating. At another Pennsylvania program, funding cuts forced the program to close two of its six offices, and the remaining four offices are only open four days a week. “We often have victims show up at our door on days that our offices are closed.”

“When there are financial cutbacks, victims suffer,” wrote an Iowa advocate. “We will continue to provide services for as long as we can, but we can only do so until we have no more funds. At that point, victims in this area will have no domestic violence program to turn to for help.”

## Nowhere To Go

Emergency shelter, transitional housing and low-income housing are key to helping survivors permanently escape violence. However, more than half of the total unmet needs throughout the year are for housing: 39 percent of unmet requests are for emergency shelter and another 13 percent are for transitional housing. One of the first steps for survivors escaping violence is finding a safe place to go. Domestic violence shelters offer safe spaces for victims to figure out their next steps. However, in most places the demand for emergency shelter is outpacing the availability. Across the country, advocates reported over and over that they were not able to house victims seeking shelter because of a lack of shelter beds.

## California Advocate

“Our county does not have enough beds for the number of victims in need. The homeless shelter has a 4-month waiting list and cannot act as an emergency shelter. Sometimes we are able to provide assistance for victims in immediate danger by renting a room at a motel, but a short stay in a motel isn’t enough.”



Transitional housing can be another option, but currently only 41 percent of programs have funding to provide transitional housing as part of their services throughout the year. “Without our transitional housing grant, it has been very difficult to help survivors secure their own homes. Rental assistance isn’t available and the waiting lists for housing are a year or more long,” reported a Wyoming advocate.

### Barriers to Safety

Survivors are often dealing with severe and complex abuse, including violence, stalking, and manipulation by their abusers. “Women end up homeless and impoverished,” noted a Maryland advocate. In Pennsylvania, an advocate reported, “We worked with a woman who walked 15 miles at 4:30 in the morning to our shelter because that was the only way she could escape. She applied for and was granted a protection order while living in shelter. After a while, she asked for her order to be dropped and said that the abuse was her fault because she provoked him. When we spoke with her, she told us that he made threats on her life if she didn’t rescind the order.”

#### On September 12

53 percent of programs were able to provide an advocate to accompany a victim to court, but only 11 percent of programs were able to assist victims with legal representation.

Of the unmet requests throughout the year, the second highest request is for legal representation. “Almost 99 percent of the survivors we work with need some form of legal assistance, but we have very few attorneys who will take pro bono cases. Child protective court proceedings are heart wrenching because the victims don’t understand the court process or what’s happening. Many are unaware that they are at risk of losing their children,” reported a New Hampshire advocate.

Across the country, advocates report that legal aid resources are limited and overburdened with long waiting lists. After leaving an abuser, survivors may lose all financial resources and frequently do not have the funds to support themselves, much less hire an attorney in cases of divorce, custody or evicting the abuser from the home. In some places, attorneys require full payment before they will take a case. “Obtaining legal services in rural North Dakota is almost impossible,” reported an advocate. “There are few attorneys in our area who practice family law and those who do require a retainer that victims cannot afford.”

#### Maryland Advocate

“One of the women we helped spent more than \$60,000 in legal fees over custody when her abusive husband took their child while she was at the emergency room receiving treatment for injuries he caused.”

Without legal representation, survivors struggle to establish independent, safe homes for themselves and their children. In Kansas, an advocate reported, “A woman was served with divorce papers including custody orders granting the abuser sole custody without visitation rights for her. We were unable to secure representation for her; so in the end, she returned to her abuser so she could protect her children.”

An Oregon advocate added, “For many victims everything the abuser said would happen is happening if they leave him: homelessness, poverty, and the loss of her children.”

#### Survivors seek legal assistance for:

- 80% Custody
- 78% Protection orders
- 75% Divorce
- 64% Child support
- 52% Child protection
- 50% Housing
- 46% Immigration

“We need more emergency shelter. With the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s move to provide less funding for shelter and more funding for rapid re-housing, domestic violence victims are suffering. There is not enough funding to rapidly re-house all victims of domestic violence, which is leaving victims with nowhere safe to go.”

—Virginia Advocate

“We lost our sheriff’s office because of funding. Even though the state police will drive up to 60 miles to reach victims, we have very few resources. We worked with a 17-year-old girl who was repeatedly beaten and raped during the three days it took the police to respond to her call.”

—Oregon Advocate



## Marginalized Victims

There is an unfortunate lack of understanding about marginalized communities and the barriers they face. “For victims with disabilities, the path to self-sufficiency is much more difficult. They face more roadblocks than non-disabled victims,” reported a Colorado advocate.

### On September 12

20% of programs provided advocacy related to immigration. 76% of programs provide advocacy related to immigration throughout the year.

### On September 12

16% of programs provided advocacy related to disability issues. 74% of programs provide this advocacy throughout the year.

With resources and services already strained, the reality is that victims from isolated or marginalized communities have an even harder time seeking help and finding pathways out of abuse. In Washington, an advocate reported, “The criminal justice system doesn’t understand the dynamics of domestic violence in the LGBTQ community. They don’t know how to assess who is the aggressor and who is the victim.”

## Holding Abusers Accountable

Addressing domestic violence requires communities to work together to respond to and prevent further violence. However, domestic violence is a complex and often misunderstood issue, and collaborating with community partners requires time and education. “It is a challenge to work with those who don’t understand domestic violence and either take it lightly or hold the victim responsible,” a Hawaii advocate wrote.

While domestic violence advocates are helping survivors move toward safety and healing, their abusers must be held accountable for their actions. “When law enforcement is called and doesn’t follow through with procedure, such as enforcing protection orders or making arrests when there is probable cause, survivors don’t feel safe reporting those crimes,” wrote a Colorado advocate.

Law enforcement and the courts play important roles in holding abusers accountable. Yet, in some communities police officers do not always know how to appropriately respond.

For Deaf victims, knowing about and reaching out to resources is one of the first barriers. “The Deaf community experiences a high degree of isolation and lack of reporting,” a Wisconsin advocate reported. Language barriers can also make it more difficult to find help and safety.

### On September 12

14% of programs used 3rd party translation/interpretation services. 67% of programs use these services throughout the year.

31% of programs provided bilingual advocacy. 62% of programs provide bilingual advocacy throughout the year.

Isolation, fear and punitive anti-immigrant laws prevents immigrant victims from reaching out for help. “It’s challenging for victims with immigration cases because they are often scared of Immigration and Customs Enforcement,” reported a Massachusetts advocate.

A Georgia advocate reported, “An anti-immigrant bill has created a lot of fear and confusion for survivors, and abusers use this fear as a method of power and control. We’ve even heard of incidences where police officers refuse to take rape statements from victims because of their immigration status.”

“The process of helping a victim move beyond violence is complex and requires accessible services. Affordable housing is almost non-existent, and public transportation is unreliable. Childcare is expensive and most places have substantial waiting lists. Community resources necessary for independence and stability are extremely limited in today’s harsh economy.”

—Massachusetts Advocate

Moreover, “offenders are given minimal sentences and...can reoffend numerous times without serious consequences,” explained a Virginia advocate. Advocates from across the country said that training for judges, district attorneys and law enforcement is vital, so that they fully understand the dynamics and consequences of domestic violence. In Wyoming, for example, an advocate reported that a judge had recently returned an abuser’s guns to him “because he is an avid hunter,” despite the fact that he had beaten her very badly and she was given a protection order.

The lack of understanding of what victims experience coupled with the failure to hold abusers accountable results in serious consequences for victims. “We struggle to educate other systems about the needs and challenges of domestic violence victims,” reported a California advocate. “A woman living in our shelter had her children taken away by Child Protective Services because they blamed her for the abuser’s violent actions. Another shelter resident was arrested and charged with domestic violence when she tried to defend herself against her abuser. The abuser was neither arrested nor charged.”

### Against All Odds

Despite the seemingly insurmountable odds facing victims, every day, domestic violence advocates across the United States help families find refuge, comfort, and safety.

In Arizona, an advocate drove 200 miles to pick up a victim who was abandoned at a consulate. In Florida, although the shelter had no more space, an advocate created a safety plan with the victim, referred her to a court advocacy program, and contacted three other shelters on her behalf. When none had any space, the advocate called the victim back and they continued to explore other options.

Although the challenges seem overwhelming at times—for survivors as well as advocates—the work that advocates do is so important. In Kansas, an advocate reported, “We bought an air mattress to make room for a woman and her child who were fleeing a very abusive man. We were concerned because we didn’t think this was the best that we could do. But the woman told us that the house she came from had no furniture or even utilities. She said that the mattress was the greatest gift we could have given her.”

In one Michigan program, advocates were giving out school supplies and noticed that the children from one family had no shoes. They gave the mother some donated gift cards to buy shoes for her children. The youngest child, who was going into 2nd grade, quietly thanked them, saying, “Thank you for the shoes. I was going to have to wear Mom’s sandals to school and then she would have to be without shoes all day.”

Every day, victim advocates empower victims, help them figure out the next steps in their lives, and assist them in navigating complex and intimidating systems so they can obtain the justice they deserve. In essence, advocates save lives. Even more than that, however, a Florida advocate noted, “It’s not just about hotlines, shelters or counseling. Many of our small, grassroots organizations meet not just housing, education, employment, medical, financial transportation, but also the emotional and spiritual needs of the victims and their children. The work that we do is an investment in societal change and true homicide prevention.”

#### Kentucky Advocate

“The work that we do can’t be measured in data and statistics. It’s when a family that has struggled and was beaten down finally realizes that someone cares about them and they are worth it. You can’t put a dollar value on that.”

“A woman called requesting shelter for herself and her daughter because her husband was firing a gun inside their house. Although she had called the police, they never came. Our shelter was full, so we helped her create a safety plan, and she’s going to stay with friends. However, she is afraid that her husband will be able to find her so she’ll be moving from friend to friend until we can get them into our shelter or she can find another safe option.”

—Michigan Advocate

“A woman called the police after her husband strangled her. Despite the hand marks on her neck, her husband wasn’t arrested. The officer stated that he didn’t arrest the abuser because the abuser was intoxicated and that would have escalated the situation.”

—North Carolina Advocate



## Why Do We Stay?

Imagine being with two very different men. One is kind, loving, and adoring. He listens to you, brings you flowers, and makes you breakfast in bed. The other makes you feel as though you're the reason he doesn't smile. He reminds you of your faults, belittles you, pushes you, hits you, and tells you that you are not loving enough. For a battered woman, these are both the same man.

I lived in constant fear of letting him down. If only I could stop being a failure and a disappointment to him. My life stopped being my own and became a constant battle of what he wanted and needed. It's hard for someone who doesn't know to understand.

Why did I stay? Because I was in love with my husband. It takes education and support to realize that this isn't the way love goes. The hardest thing in your mind is to realize your abuser is not capable of healthy and true love. It's harder to realize that you are not to blame and it's not your fault. We're not stupid. We're simply in love with the wrong man. We need support, but most of all, we need understanding.

—Yvonne

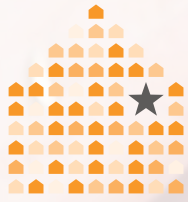
# Services Provided on the Census Day

Services Provided	On Sept. 12, 2012	Throughout the Year
Individual Support or Advocacy	93%	100%
Children's Support or Advocacy	80%	92%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels or safe houses)	75%	90%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	53%	93%
Transportation	50%	85%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	44%	87%
Group Support or Advocacy	45%	92%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	37%	82%
Advocacy Related to Mental Health	35%	83%
Transitional Housing	34%	41%
Bilingual Advocacy (services by someone who is bilingual)	31%	62%
Advocacy Related to Child Welfare/Protective Services	29%	85%
Financial Skills/Budgeting	25%	76%
Rural Outreach	24%	64%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	24%	47%
Advocacy Related to Immigration	20%	76%
Advocacy Related to Substance Abuse	23%	76%
Childcare/Daycare	22%	45%
Advocacy Related to Healthcare	23%	76%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%	56%
Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	16%	74%
Support/Advocacy to Elder Victims of Abuse	16%	84%
Advocacy/Support to Teen Victims of Dating Violence	14%	83%
Therapy/Counseling for Children (by a licensed practitioner)	15%	39%
Medical Services/Accompaniment	12%	68%
Translation/Interpretation Services (3rd party translator w/ advocate)	14%	67%
Media/Press Response or Outreach	12%	68%
Legal Representation by an Attorney	11%	25%
Advocacy Related to Technology Use (Cyberstalking, etc.)	8%	68%
Support/Advocacy to Victims of Trafficking	7%	63%
Advocacy with the Military	3%	38%
HIV/AIDS Counseling and/or Support	2%	21%

# Summary Data

State or Territory	Response Rate	Adults Served	Children Served	Total People Served	Unmet Requests for Services	Hotline Calls Answered	Total People Trained	Served in Shelter	Served in Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Served
AK	89%	284	180	<b>464</b>	52	114	308	285	59	120
AL	100%	651	336	<b>987</b>	130	135	752	244	119	624
AR	82%	289	174	<b>463</b>	54	165	308	269	58	136
AZ	95%	763	724	<b>1,487</b>	152	252	288	786	318	383
CA	100%	2,993	2,265	<b>5,258</b>	1,170	1,374	1,171	1,525	1,450	2,283
CO	82%	678	377	<b>1,055</b>	187	434	390	433	184	438
CT	100%	749	170	<b>919</b>	69	218	370	207	68	644
DC	100%	241	206	<b>447</b>	69	41	142	54	256	137
DE	100%	83	48	<b>131</b>	9	16	9	39	29	63
FL	100%	1,852	1,238	<b>3,090</b>	111	714	778	1,557	369	1,164
GA	90%	1,081	948	<b>2,029</b>	307	520	654	700	443	886
GU	100%	5	11	<b>16</b>	0	13	0	5	11	0
HI	94%	392	195	<b>587</b>	69	84	150	121	55	411
IA	100%	440	297	<b>737</b>	175	460	378	315	132	290
ID	100%	389	299	<b>688</b>	72	255	420	148	41	499
IL	93%	1,652	772	<b>2,424</b>	780	899	755	708	403	1,313
IN	100%	1,243	795	<b>2,038</b>	298	444	958	744	361	933
KS	100%	587	275	<b>862</b>	147	258	683	298	95	469
KY	100%	706	401	<b>1,107</b>	84	233	619	431	270	406
LA	100%	366	261	<b>627</b>	63	195	117	263	108	256
MA	100%	1,208	544	<b>1,752</b>	443	549	1,020	375	442	935
MD	100%	719	297	<b>1,016</b>	134	417	264	303	137	576
ME	100%	307	156	<b>463</b>	36	119	172	55	167	241
MI	73%	1,326	1,115	<b>2,441</b>	252	479	256	822	855	764
MN	52%	682	590	<b>1,272</b>	447	458	804	496	264	512
MO	100%	1,294	829	<b>2,123</b>	416	494	845	1142	309	672
MP	50%	27	37	<b>64</b>	0	2	0	13	50	1
MP	100%	26	52	<b>78</b>	0	4	0	22	45	11

State or Territory	Response Rate	Adults Served	Children Served	Total People Served	Unmet Requests for Services	Hotline Calls Answered	Total People Trained	Served in Shelter	Served in Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Served
MS	69%	138	150	<b>288</b>	6	121	112	158	69	61
MT	71%	179	163	<b>342</b>	85	100	167	136	98	108
NC	55%	1,032	474	<b>1,506</b>	138	494	709	529	64	913
ND	100%	136	95	<b>231</b>	15	89	199	78	34	119
NE	100%	303	238	<b>541</b>	178	311	899	169	75	297
NH	100%	191	70	<b>261</b>	17	43	343	73	62	126
NJ	84%	774	328	<b>1,102</b>	96	431	93	359	131	612
NM	48%	345	273	<b>618</b>	21	176	90	245	133	240
NV	87%	275	199	<b>474</b>	23	204	500	228	65	181
NY	52%	2,576	976	<b>3,552</b>	596	1,078	377	1,033	680	1,839
OH	100%	1,328	820	<b>2,148</b>	102	872	868	697	265	1,186
OK	65%	440	314	<b>754</b>	140	230	257	317	108	329
OR	74%	713	463	<b>1,176</b>	279	491	251	306	299	571
PA	100%	1,617	691	<b>2,308</b>	933	915	1,078	732	425	1,151
PR	95%	196	128	<b>324</b>	50	121	67	74	110	140
RI	100%	184	78	<b>262</b>	58	108	124	55	60	147
SC	75%	264	181	<b>445</b>	30	112	60	206	66	173
SD	38%	265	144	<b>409</b>	15	83	212	184	11	214
TN	100%	494	274	<b>768</b>	101	295	731	313	147	308
TX	91%	3,172	2,685	<b>5,857</b>	998	2,117	2,826	2,088	1,445	2,324
UT	94%	363	416	<b>779</b>	71	206	381	328	269	182
VA	100%	877	497	<b>1,374</b>	146	516	639	525	198	651
VI	100%	60	15	<b>75</b>	12	10	45	9	4	62
VT	100%	172	82	<b>254</b>	24	85	54	53	61	140
WA	86%	1,086	739	<b>1,825</b>	377	561	312	526	617	682
WI	81%	939	567	<b>1,506</b>	155	701	837	511	285	710
WV	100%	243	81	<b>324</b>	12	179	317	125	18	181
WY	100%	172	102	<b>274</b>	67	128	23	56	20	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>39,541</b>	<b>24,783</b>	<b>64,324</b>	<b>10,471</b>	<b>20,119</b>	<b>25,182</b>	<b>22,451</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>29,001</b>



NATIONAL NETWORK  
TO END DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE

It is imperative to remember that domestic violence has no boundaries. It is in every community, in every city, in every state. Until we all stand up against abuse and hold abusers accountable at every level, we will continue to see violence continue in the lives of our children and grandchildren. Please help us in our fight to end domestic violence.

—Georgia Advocate

Administrative costs underwritten by:

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