



NNEDV

Domestic Violence Counts 2010

A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services



NATIONAL NETWORK TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



To the staff at the 1,746 programs that participated
in the 2010 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.



National Network to End Domestic Violence
201 S Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009
202-543-5566
www.nnedv.org
census@nnedv.org

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Domestic Violence Counts National Summary

On September 15, 2010, 1,746 out of 1,920, or 91%, of identified local domestic violence programs in the United States and territories participated in the 2010 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by 1,746 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

70,648 Victims Served in One Day

37,519 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

33,129 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including individual 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. 15
Emergency Shelter	75%
Children's Support or Advocacy	56%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	54%
Transitional Housing	35%
Bilingual Advocacy (by a bilingual advocate)	33%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%

23,522 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 domestic violence programs answered 22,292 calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered 1,230 calls, resulting in more than 16 hotline calls every minute.

30,134 Educated in Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 30,134 individuals in communities across the United States and territories attended 1,240 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

9,541 Unmet Requests for Services

Many programs reported a critical shortage of funds and staff to assist victims in need of services, such as emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and legal representation. Of these unmet requests, 5,686 (60%) were from victims seeking emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 38% reported not enough funding for needed programs and services.
- 29% reported not enough staff.
- 24% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.
- 21% reported not enough specialized services.
- 10% reported limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment.

2,007 Jobs Lost

Without adequate staffing, programs struggle to provide help and advocacy for survivors. In 2010, programs reported letting go or not replacing 2,007 staff positions because of a lack of funding. Fortunately, for 854 local programs, stimulus funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act enabled them to keep or create 1,384 victim advocacy jobs.

82% of Programs Reported Increases in Demand for Services

As communities continue to experience job loss and decreased community resources, 1,441 (82%) programs reported a rise in demand for services, while at the same time, 1,351 (77%) of programs reported a decrease in funding.

"We provided legal advocacy and emergency shelter to a victim who had attempted to commit suicide because she believed that suicide was the only way she could end the abuse."

—Arkansas Advocate





On September 15, 2010...

3 men *committed suicide*, one after murdering his wife, another after a failed attempt to kill his girlfriend, and the third during a police standoff while holding his partner hostage.

3 women were *murdered by their intimate partners*.

36 *babies were born* to mothers living in shelters.

391 survivors working with local domestic violence programs *started new jobs*.

This information was reported by domestic violence programs in the 2010 Domestic Violence Counts. With 91 percent participation, more women and men may have died as a result of domestic violence on September 15, 2010, than reported here.

...In Just One Day



In September 15, 2010, 70,648 adults and children in the United States, including the U.S. territories, found safety and support from local domestic violence programs and shelters. For the fifth 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 services requested and provided on that day, as well as a count of requests for services that were unmet. Out of the 1,920 domestic violence programs and shelters identified nationwide, 1,746 (91%) programs participated in the 2010 Census.

In one 24-hour period, programs provided advocacy, support, and shelter for 43,650 adults and 26,998 children across the United States. In addition to providing in-person assistance, victim advocates at domestic violence programs answered 22,292 hotline calls* and provided 1,240 community education sessions and trainings for more than 30,000 individuals.

Unfortunately, despite helping more than 70,000 people, domestic violence programs were unable to meet 9,541 requests for services, largely due to a lack of resources. The economic recession has forced many domestic violence programs to scale back to providing only basic rather than comprehensive services. “Reduced funding directly relates to domestic violence deaths,” reported an Illinois advocate. “If we cannot provide a safe place for victims to go, they have no choice but to become homeless or stay in a dangerous situation.”

Now more than ever, victims of domestic violence are in need of support and help; indeed, programs reported that survivors who entered shelters or called their hotlines were experiencing an increase in the severity of violence and lethality. In Georgia, an advocate reported, “The anxiety and fear among victims and their children have increased, and the abuse seems to be getting worse.” In Iowa, another advocate concurs. “We’ve seen an escalation of severe physical violence.” In Kansas, an advocate reported, “We live in a town where you didn’t hear about domestic violence homicides. But in the past nine months, we’ve had seven domestic violence-related homicides.”

As the country weathers the economic downturn, victims of domestic violence face increasing barriers and difficulties in accessing safety. Despite the challenges, domestic violence programs continue to be places where survivors can turn for help. “One of our former shelter residents called us today,” reported a Washington advocate. “She wanted to let us know that she was doing well and to thank us because we were the first people to believe in her. She says that we are the reason that she is where she is today.”

* The National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 1,230 calls on the Census Day.

Victims Served

In just one day, across the United States and its territories, 70,648 victims of domestic violence sought services from 1,746 domestic violence programs and shelters. When victims seek help from domestic violence programs, advocates provide safety, support, and answers, whether it is helping them find refuge in an emergency shelter, connecting them with an attorney, or providing emotional support.

Reaching Out

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 for domestic violence service providers to intervene to provide help and safety. "During a crisis call, one of our volunteers was able to help a survivor by listening to her, letting her know that the abuse wasn't her fault, helping her to create a plan for safety. Perhaps most importantly, the volunteer gave her hope," reported a California advocate.

On September 15

Local and state hotlines answered 22,292 hotline calls, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered 1,230 calls.

Safety and Refuge

Survivors who are trying to escape from abuse and begin new lives have many basic needs: shelter, money, transportation, childcare, legal assistance, and more. One of the most immediate needs is a safe place to stay. "A survivor and her two small children were living in her car because the nearest shelter was full," reported a Maryland advocate. "We were able to take them in and provide them with shelter."

Emergency Shelters

On September 15, 2010, more than 37,000 adults and children found refuge in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. Of the more than 70,500 victims served on the survey day, 34 percent found safety in emergency shelters and 19 percent were living in transitional housing. "We were able to provide shelter for a woman with four children today," said a Missouri advocate. "The abuser had tied her to a chair and threatened to kill her while hitting her repeatedly in front of her children."

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Non-Residential Services	Total
Children	11,905	8,501	6,592	26,998
Adults	11,838	5,275	26,537	43,650
Total	23,743	13,776	33,129	70,648

Transitional Housing

In addition to emergency shelter, survivors often need long-term housing. Some domestic violence programs are able to provide transitional housing—temporary accommodation designed as a stepping stone between crisis and stability. Programs generally offer transitional housing for a period of six months to two years. Without transitional housing, survivors have to find safe, affordable housing for themselves and their children immediately after leaving emergency shelters. Finding permanent housing can be difficult in the aftermath of abuse because affordable housing is limited and survivors often lack the financial resources to secure independent housing.

On September 15

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

35% of programs provided transitional housing for survivors and their children.

"During support group, a survivor said to me, 'I often forget that I am part of many communities, and that they will hold me up when I am not strong enough to hold myself up. Together we are much more powerful than we are alone.'"

—New Hampshire Advocate

Advocacy and Support

Victims of domestic violence often feel isolated and alone and have a number of pressing and long-term needs. After facing abuse and violence, survivors need compassion and support to heal from the emotional wounds and rebuild their lives. Domestic violence advocates provide this support and advocacy on a variety of matters, such as legal issues, transportation, and childcare. “I talked to a woman today who has experienced extreme abuse. Her story of survival is just incredible. Because of her worry for her child, however, she wasn’t able to leave her abuser. So we sat down and planned for her safety,” said a Massachusetts advocate.

On the survey day, more than 33,000 individuals received non-residential services, which includes support, advocacy, and counseling. The chart below shows the percentage of programs that provided the following services on the survey day.

On September 15	
Children’s Support or Advocacy	56%
Court Accompaniment/Advocacy	54%
Transportation	52%
Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	40%
Financial Skills/Budgeting	24%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%

For a complete list of services programs provided on the Census Day and throughout the year, see page 11.

Despite limited resources, domestic violence agencies and their staff strive to help survivors. Whether they are providing safety planning, connecting survivors with resources or advocating on survivors’ behalf, advocates are there to strengthen survivors’ voices. “Our staff does whatever it takes to help victims live a life free from fear of violence,” said a Georgia advocate. “They work on weekends to take survivors to their jobs and pick up donated meals so the residents have warm food on the

table. They continue working after hours so they can have time to meet with survivors to help them find stability as quickly as possible.”

Prevention and Education: Ending Domestic Violence

In addition to providing support for survivors, domestic violence advocates know that education and prevention are crucial to ending domestic violence.

On September 15
Domestic violence advocates provided 1,240 trainings and educational sessions for 30,134 individuals.

Educating children and young adults on healthy relationships versus unhealthy relationships is a vital step toward preventing abuse. On the survey day, programs provided educational sessions on understanding and identifying dating violence, bullying, sexual harassment, and domestic violence for students from grade school through college, as well as educators and parents. “We just began a 10-week teen girls’ empowerment group, facilitated by our counselors. Although this is not a service we normally provide, we believe this opportunity will allow us to address many topics young girls face today, such as self-esteem and dating violence,” reported a Pennsylvania advocate.

Many domestic violence trainings provided on the survey day were specifically for community members, such as faith-based groups, civic organizations, local businesses, chambers of commerce, and neighborhood associations, to help them understand how to recognize and respond to domestic violence in their communities. Other trainings were designed for and delivered to service providers, such as law enforcement officers, attorneys, and child protective services employees.

“A survivor sent us a letter to thank us for saving her life. She said that if it wasn’t for us, she, and possibly her children, would be dead now.”

—Colorado Advocate

Unmet Needs

Despite helping over 70,500 people on September 15, 2010, domestic violence programs were unable to meet 9,541 requests for services because of a lack of funding, staffing and resources. Although programs have historically struggled to find resources to provide comprehensive services, funding cuts, reduced donations, and dwindling community resources are severely straining programs' ability to help survivors get back on their feet.

On September 15

9,541 requests for services were unmet because of limited resources.

5,686 (60%) unmet requests were for emergency shelter or transitional housing.

3,855 (40%) unmet requests for non-residential services.

Of the unmet requests on the survey day, at least 38 percent were because of a lack of funding for programs and services. Twenty-nine percent of programs reported not enough staff, 24 percent reported no available beds in shelter or money for a hotel stay, and 21 percent reported no funding for specialized services, such as a drug and alcohol counseling.

Struggling To Do More With Less

It is difficult for domestic violence programs to provide the same level of services with fewer staff members and less funding. At least 77 percent of programs reported funding cuts in 2010, although 82 percent of programs reported an increase in demand for services. "We've always been busy, but now our days are non-stop. We've had to cut each of our staff's hours by 24 hours a month, so it is more challenging to provide the help survivors need. Sadly, we have fewer and fewer services to offer," reported a California advocate.

In an effort to remain open, shelters are eliminating services such as individual

counseling or childcare. "We simply don't have the budget to do more," said another California advocate. "If we shut down certain programs we can save our core service, which is emergency shelter. This means we'll probably lose our Outreach Center, which provides services to hundreds of survivors who don't live in shelter."

Transportation

Without adequate funding, programs struggle to provide transportation for clients. "Many victims cannot access emergency shelter and services because there is no public transportation in the counties we serve, and we don't have the funding to provide transportation for survivors. Sometimes law enforcement officers or social service agencies provide transportation for a survivor to come to a shelter, but once they are here they have no way of getting anywhere else," said a Texas advocate.

Without transportation options, survivors struggle to meet their needs beyond shelter, such as seeing a doctor to address medical issues, finding and retaining employment, and attending court hearings. This often leads to unaddressed medical issues turning into chronic medical problems, lack of financial resources, and the chance that legal cases against abusers are dropped. "Many survivors lose their jobs or can't get jobs because we have no public transportation between the suburbs or rural areas and the city," reported a Minnesota advocate.

On September 15

52% of programs provided transportation for survivors.

Financial Independence

Financial independence is one of the most critical elements in survivors' safety. Without money, survivors are not able to escape their

abusers, find housing, pay their bills, and provide for their children. For many survivors, the lack of economic stability is the reason they remain with their abusers. Advocates across the nation reported that survivors are struggling to find or keep their jobs while living with their abusers.

Ohio Advocate

“Many survivors in our program depend on abusers for child care, transportation, and financial support. Many have been isolated from friends and family or have been ostracized by them because of the abuse. They fear losing their incomes or their homes, so they ask to have the protection orders lifted and return home to their abusers, and the cycle of violence continues. When survivors do not find the help they need, they feel that they have no choice but to return to the violence of their homes.”

Across the United States, unemployment rates remain at historically high levels. Lack of employment is an enormous stumbling block for survivors struggling to be free from their abusers. “We’re seeing an increase in survivors seeking safety in our shelters. But the possibility of obtaining employment and a life free from the abuser is even more difficult because of the poor economy and unemployment rate,” said an Alabama advocate.

Financial abuse is one of the ways abusers control and isolate victims to prevent them from leaving. Abusers often ruin victims’ credit scores, acquire astronomical debt in victims’ names, and even place victims in a situation where they have to file for bankruptcy. Some abusers sabotage victims’ work efforts to force them into financial dependency. “We’re working with a woman who lost her job because he kept calling her at work to harass her,” said a Tennessee advocate. The program helped her get a protection order to prevent her abuser from harassing her and helped her pay for half of her rent until she could get her job back.

Domestic violence programs are responding to this need by providing financial literacy education, job training, and budgeting workshops. “We’ve been working with a survivor who just found a full-time job and is in training for a management position,” reported a Kansas advocate. “She’s attending our program’s financial literacy and small business development classes because she feels safe and is no longer in fear of her abuser. She said, ‘He no longer has the power to control my life or limit my dreams.’”

Financial Literacy Curriculum Programs Use

Moving Ahead through Financial Management (NNEDV & The Allstate Foundation)	44%
Other curriculum	22%
A combination of curricula	11%
Program’s own curriculum or materials	10%
ROW’s Economic Action Program (REAP)	9%
Training by a community partner	9%
Hope & Power for Your Personal Finances (NCADV, NEFE & Intuit)	6%

Without financial assistance, whether it is rent money, utilities payments, or gas money, many survivors struggle to make it on their own, and programs cannot help with financial assistance because they simply do not have the means. “Many times our staff give their own money to help survivors out with school pictures, field trips, groceries, pet food, diapers, birthday gifts, and gas vouchers. We don’t make much more than minimum wage ourselves, but we do it to help survivors,” reported a Wisconsin advocate.

On September 15

Nearly one in four programs provided education in financial skills or budgeting, and one in five programs provided job training or employment assistance for survivors.

“We responded to a domestic violence victim who was at a local hospital. She was so horribly beaten and her face was so bruised, she couldn’t look at herself in the mirror.”

—Washington Advocate

“A woman was beaten and held hostage by her husband in her home. To escape, she took an overdose of sleeping pills in an attempt to commit suicide. She was taken to the hospital, and we met her there to provide help.”

—Missouri Advocate

“We need more funding. When a survivor reaches out for help and help is not available, there is a greater chance that the survivor will NOT seek help again.”

—Michigan Advocate



Not Enough Staff

The crisis is further compounded by programs' loss of staff and reduced services. In 2010, domestic violence programs laid off or did not replace 2,007 employees. Positions not filled included adult and child victim advocates and counselors, emergency shelter staff, and legal advocates.

Fewer staff means that programs are not able to provide comprehensive services for victims. Losing staff also forces programs to rely on volunteers or new staff who may not have the necessary experience. "We're constantly stuck in training mode," said a Connecticut advocate. A Utah advocate adds, "Funding cuts make it extremely hard to help victims. Moreover, it is a huge challenge to keep well-trained and passionate, long-term employees with what we pay them. We lose quality staff because we can't afford to pay them a competitive wage."

On September 15

6,092 people volunteered at domestic violence programs.

Some programs have responded to funding cuts by reducing staff hours and closing on certain days of the week. "Our staff has been cut to the bone," reported a Massachusetts advocate. "We have an all-volunteer hotline and we've worked without a pay raise for four years. Yet we put in more hours and manage with fewer resources and less funding. We are more strained as well because survivors have increased needs, experience increased violence and have increasingly complex cases."

In 2010

854 local domestic violence programs received stimulus funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which allowed them to maintain or create 1,384 jobs.

Additional Barriers

Many victims face additional barriers because they live in isolated and rural areas or because they are members of communities for which resources are limited. This is especially true for victims from culturally or linguistically specific communities and those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer (LGBTQ). "Our program has a hard time providing services for these groups," said a Massachusetts advocate. "They face discrimination or the available resources aren't culturally competent."

For survivors from immigrant populations, fear of not being understood or fear of discrimination can be an enormous deterrent for victims to seek help. "Many survivors don't seek services because of fear of deportation or language barriers," said a California advocate.

In Massachusetts, a survivor gratefully told an advocate: "Finally, I can tell my story in my own language to someone who understands my culture." The need for culturally competent and bilingual advocates is desperately needed in other areas of the country. "A survivor had an appointment with her lawyer, and she understood more of what the lawyer was saying than the interpreter! Unfortunately, this happens too often in court," said a Minnesota advocate.

On September 15

33% of programs provided bilingual advocacy, in which survivors were able to work with someone who spoke their native language.

Only five percent of the programs that participated in the Census provide services specifically designed for victims who belong to culturally specific, linguistically specific, or tribal populations. Without an advocate who can understand their language or cultural issues, victims from marginalized communities are often less likely to seek help.

Victims who have mental health or substance abuse issues need additional resources beyond the services that domestic violence programs are able to provide and are particularly affected by diminishing resources. Without adequate services, “they get bounced from shelter to shelter or hospital to hospital,” said a Minnesota advocate.

It Takes A Community

During difficult times, community resources are crucial for domestic violence programs and the survivors they serve.

Massachusetts Advocate

“Domestic violence programs are critical but survivors also need affordable housing, jobs that pay a living wage, quality and safe childcare, and coordinated community responses that hold perpetrators accountable. For victims to truly survive and be safe, all the pieces have to be in place and supported.”

Yet across the country, community resources are dwindling. Programs report that homeless shelters are shutting down and legal services are limiting their pro bono assistance because they too are feeling the economic impact. Sixty-four percent of programs reported decreases in community resources. Without this support, domestic violence programs’ already limited resources become further strained as they work to meet a larger demand for services.

“In our community, resources from churches and other organizations have gone down,” reported an Alabama advocate. “The local Salvation Army shelter closed so other shelters are more crowded. The local mental health agency has a backlog of patients, and we’ve started providing sexual assault counseling because the agency that used to provide this service can’t anymore.”

Domestic Violence Programs Save Lives

Despite funding cuts and reduced staffing, domestic violence programs continue to provide life-saving services, which are in greater demand than ever. Moreover, programs are working with victims experiencing violence that are more severe than ever.

Michigan Advocate

“In our rural area, between the 2009 Census and this year’s Census, we’ve experienced five domestic violence homicides. The families and the community have turned to us for support and information. Funding the work that we do makes a difference. It’s often the difference between life and death.”

In a community in Oregon, 42 women and children have died as a result of domestic violence in the last 18 months. “As these deaths raise more awareness of domestic violence, we’re seeing an increase in the need for our services and a record number of calls on our crisis line,” said an Oregon advocate.

More funding is needed to support the vital work that domestic violence programs do. “Survivors who seek our services undergo a danger assessment,” reported a Michigan advocate. “In the past year, we have seen the highest danger scores ever. Victims are in serious danger, and the danger continues to escalate. We need more money to do this work.”

Oregon Advocate

“Survivors work to keep themselves and their children safe from abuse every single day. Our community must stand behind survivors by holding abusers accountable for their violence and destructive actions. We need to let survivors know that they are believed, that they are not alone, and that they do not have to tolerate violence.”

“A woman was denied a permanent protection order by the courts. Afterward, the abuser sent her a letter, telling her how he was going to kill her and her children and recounted all of the abuse he had perpetrated upon her and the children. She continues to live in fear that he’ll murder her, the children, and then himself.”

—South Dakota Advocate

“We love our work because we see incredible, strong women overcome so much every day. When we talk about how hard we work, it is not too complain but to show that we need to find more people to support us through more funding and improving salaries and benefits so we can keep doing this life-saving work.”

—Virginia Advocate

Conclusion

In just one day, more than 70,500 survivors found safety and help at domestic violence programs. Without compassionate advocates answering crisis calls or programs opening their doors, survivors would have nowhere to go. As the economic downturn continues and options for finding safety are fewer, domestic violence programs continue to be a lifeline for survivors.

In Maryland..

A woman came in so badly beaten by her boyfriend that both of her eyes were swollen shut and she was covered with bruises. We helped her get emergency medical treatment, assisted her in filing for a Temporary Protective Order, which was granted, and referred her to an attorney to represent her at the final hearing with no cost to her.

In Mississippi...

We helped two survivors move into transitional housing. They were so overwhelmed, and, laughing and crying in joy, told us how happy and grateful they were.

In West Virginia...

Through donations, we were able to help a survivor rent a moving truck and pay for gas so she could move herself and her belongings back home safely.

In Michigan..

After working with a program and receiving financial literacy education, one shelter resident said, "I've never been able to have money—it feels pretty good! I've saved enough for a down payment. By myself!!"

In Kansas...

A survivor's abuser had broken in and held her hostage with a gun. I went with her to her home where a local police officer gave her safety tips on how to make her home more secure.

Services Provided on the Census Day

Services Provided	On Sept. 15, 2010	Throughout the Year
Individual Support or Advocacy	95%	100%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	54%	92%
Group Support or Advocacy	48%	91%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels or safe houses)	75%	89%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	43%	85%
Children's Support or Advocacy	56%	84%
Transportation	52%	84%
Advocacy Related to Child Welfare/Protective Services	28%	82%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	40%	81%
Advocacy/Support to Teen Victims of Dating Violence	16%	79%
Advocacy Related to Mental Health	33%	79%
Advocacy Related to Immigration	22%	75%
Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	18%	73%
Advocacy Related to Substance Abuse	21%	72%
Financial Skills/Budgeting	24%	72%
Medical Services/Accompaniment	14%	66%
Media/Press Response or Outreach	12%	66%
Translation/Interpretation Services (3rd party translator with advocate)	15%	62%
Bilingual Advocacy (services provided by a bilingual advocate)	33%	61%
Rural Outreach	26%	61%
Advocacy Related to Technology Use (e.g., cyberstalking)	7%	60%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	20%	50%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	24%	44%
Childcare/Daycare	23%	42%
Transitional Housing	35%	41%
Therapy/Counseling for Children (by a licensed practitioner)	14%	35%
Advocacy Related to the Military	3%	28%
Legal Representation by an Attorney	11%	23%
HIV/AIDS Counseling and/or Support	3%	18%

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	100%	287	180	467	41	80	353	229	78	160
AL	100%	495	345	840	97	285	746	240	95	505
AR	94%	286	168	454	100	183	799	265	45	144
AZ	90%	814	808	1,622	131	336	294	884	296	442
CA	92%	3,033	2,228	5,261	614	1,357	894	1,392	1,497	2,372
CO	98%	763	435	1,198	210	540	260	367	243	588
CT	94%	954	171	1,125	47	203	219	192	102	831
DC	100%	232	175	407	37	42	10	42	215	150
DE	100%	134	89	223	10	7	7	53	55	115
FL	100%	2,057	1,296	3,353	182	719	995	1,444	613	1,296
GA	88%	1,029	1,056	2,085	432	472	485	564	548	973
GU	100%	4	24	28	1	3	0	14	14	0
HI	100%	317	208	525	95	65	120	218	35	272
IA	100%	673	329	1,002	119	382	698	321	203	478
ID	100%	340	177	517	67	152	158	108	67	342
IL	98%	1,425	586	2,011	398	1,031	1,258	520	294	1,197
IN	92%	1,110	891	2,001	100	446	2,568	672	370	959
KS	96%	782	273	1,055	191	436	285	296	62	697
KY	100%	699	415	1,114	94	248	348	440	249	425
LA	100%	655	462	1,117	60	377	897	403	143	571
MA	100%	1,331	467	1,798	766	717	534	355	395	1,048
MD	100%	821	814	1,635	188	454	172	277	689	669
ME	100%	316	195	511	16	120	117	86	196	229
MI	87%	1,488	1,249	2,737	286	763	881	913	921	903
MN	59%	1,026	789	1,815	373	582	512	741	249	825

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
MO	100%	1,219	895	2,114	286	630	1,101	1,086	288	740
MS	79%	117	137	254	84	80	336	113	47	94
MT	82%	213	131	344	37	150	85	75	109	160
NC	72%	935	393	1,328	69	579	1,128	556	42	730
ND	100%	262	208	470	172	76	210	125	135	210
NE	100%	369	246	615	79	321	931	154	43	418
NH	100%	217	67	284	11	78	17	93	3	188
NJ	100%	819	395	1,214	262	499	575	317	195	702
NM	81%	686	566	1,252	61	143	325	530	270	452
NV	73%	333	115	448	12	120	40	98	54	296
NY	88%	3,132	1,577	4,709	621	1,489	887	1,983	500	2,226
OH	100%	1,337	670	2,007	244	769	935	710	360	937
OK	91%	620	327	947	97	430	161	367	87	493
OR	96%	1,246	747	1,993	298	652	934	389	572	1,032
PA	100%	1,677	644	2,321	254	959	2,189	623	411	1,287
PR	100%	229	74	303	11	46	105	86	28	189
RI	100%	234	39	273	60	109	128	38	29	206
SC	100%	432	153	585	41	95	121	353	50	182
SD	57%	238	239	477	106	155	79	175	37	265
TN	100%	542	460	1,002	68	367	378	299	134	569
TX	83%	3,434	2,627	6,061	523	1,987	2,389	2,433	1,325	2,303
UT	100%	376	429	805	78	217	444	278	284	243
VA	100%	769	558	1,327	359	606	848	530	193	604
VI	67%	25	47	72	0	2	20	4	49	19
VT	100%	183	99	282	19	153	162	62	70	150
WA	98%	1,297	599	1,896	862	760	721	525	425	946
WI	81%	977	522	1,499	146	511	556	493	294	712
WV	100%	467	112	579	2	207	307	145	23	411
WY	100%	194	92	286	24	102	412	67	45	174
Total	91%	43,650	26,998	1,252	9,541	22,292	30,134	23,743	13,776	33,129



Domestic violence doesn't stop because times are tough. It doesn't matter to victims if the government is broke because they live with "broke" every day—broken lives, broken hearts, and broken dreams. Survivors who knock on our door or ring our hotline don't ask for much. They come to us, stripped of everything, and all they ask for is safety, hope, and understanding. We can't ignore domestic violence any more. We must take a stand against domestic violence and make it a priority in our nation.

—Missouri Advocate



Administrative costs underwritten by:

