



# Domestic Violence Counts 2015

A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services



**NATIONAL NETWORK TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**



To the staff at the 1,752 local domestic violence programs who participated in the 2015 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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# '15 Domestic Violence Counts National Summary

On September 16, 2015, 1,752 out of 1,894 (93%) identified domestic violence programs in the United States participated in the 2015 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by 1,752 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

## 71,828 Victims Served in One Day

40,302 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

31,526 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. 16
Individual Support or Advocacy	97%
Children's Support or Advocacy	84%
Emergency Shelter	77%
Transportation	52%
Court Advocacy/Legal Accompaniment	51%
Group Support or Advocacy	49%

## 21,332 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources. In the 24-hour survey period, local and state hotline staff answered 20,379 calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline staff answered 953 calls, averaging more than 14 hotline calls every minute.

## 27,708 Attended Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 27,708 individuals in communities across the United States and Territories attended 1,398 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much-needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

## 12,197 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of Which 63% (7,728) Were for Housing

Victims made more than 12,000 requests for services—including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, legal representation, and more—that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to provide these services. In addition to housing and emergency shelter, programs reported that the service requests they could not meet were housing advocacy, legal representation, and financial assistance.

### Cause of Unmet Requests for Help

- 24% reported reduced government funding.
- 14% reported cuts from private funding sources.
- 12% reported staffing cuts or reductions.

Across the United States, 1,235 staff positions were eliminated in the past year. Most of these positions (79%) were direct service providers, such as shelter staff or legal advocates. This means that there were fewer advocates to answer calls for help or provide needed services.

"A woman called requesting emergency shelter for herself and her newborn baby. Her husband had been severely abusive since she gave birth. We helped her flee when he was not home, and provided her with formula, diapers, and baby clothes, all of which she had left behind. She said she felt safe and like she had her independence back."

—Arizona Advocate





On September 16, 2015...

*In Arizona...*

A pregnant woman was left homeless when she fled her home after her husband viciously assaulted her.

*In California...*

A woman was brutally assaulted by her abuser, who then beat her young daughter who was trying to defend her mother.

*In Georgia...*

A woman called a local program while hiding with her children behind her house after her husband broke her jaw.

*In Illinois...*

A woman's husband chased her around their apartment building with a knife, threatening to kill her.

*In Missouri...*

A woman's husband stomped on her legs to prevent her from walking and escaping him.

## ...In Just One Day



n September 16, 2015, across the United States and U.S. Territories, **71,828 adults and children received vital services from 1,752 domestic violence programs.** On the same day, **12,197 requests for services were unmet due to a lack of resources.** For the tenth 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.

Of the 1,894 domestic violence programs and shelters identified nationwide, 1,752 programs (93%) participated in the 2015 Census. During the 24-hour Census period, **21,758 children and 18,544 adults found safety in emergency shelters and transitional and other housing,** and another **6,063 children and 25,463 adults received advocacy and support through non-residential services,** which ranged from counseling to courtroom advocacy. In addition to providing face-to-face services to victims and their children, **local domestic violence advocates answered 20,379 hotline calls on that day, and provided 1,398 trainings on domestic violence to more than 27,708 people.**

For the past decade, the Census has documented the incredible and life-saving work of domestic violence shelters and the persistent, unacceptably high number of unmet requests for services. Through the recession and recovery, domestic violence programs have faced reduced and unsteady funding on the federal, state and local levels, which forced many programs to reduce services and caused some to permanently close their doors. While recently some funding streams have been increased or restored at the federal level, many programs are only beginning to rebuild after repeated cuts.

Domestic violence programs provide refuge and support to victims who are scared, unsure, and in need. 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 compassionate advocacy and a safe place to go.

\* The National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 953 calls on the survey day.



# Victims Served

"A mother and her children were referred to us by the police after her abuser assaulted her. We took her into our emergency shelter, which gave her immediate safety, and the next day, we provided supportive services for her and her children."

—California Advocate

"On Census day we had exciting news: we hired a new staff member to help manage the shelter operations and we are now able to provide vital transportation for survivors!"

—Texas Advocate

## A Lifeline

In just one day, 71,828 adults and children found safety and help at 1,752 domestic violence programs across the United States and U.S. Territories. Victims often reach out for assistance after a particularly violent or threatening act of abuse or when the 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, and it is vitally important that domestic violence service providers be there to provide help and safety. An advocate from Mississippi shared, "A pregnant mother of two, who endured years of abuse, left her abuser. Despite her fear, she knew she made the best decision for her and her children. When she arrived, she was filled with relief that she finally was able to escape."

### On September 16

Local and state domestic violence hotlines answered 20,379 hotline calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 953 calls. On this one day, hotlines answered an average of 889 calls per hour or 14 calls per minute.

## Seeking Safety and Refuge

Survivors who are trying to escape from abuse and begin new lives have many basic needs: shelter, food, money, transportation, childcare, and legal assistance. One of the most immediate needs is a safe place to stay. When victims leave, they should not have to worry about where they and their children will sleep that night.

## Life-saving Emergency Shelters

On September 16, 2015, nearly 26,000 adults and children (36 percent of the total victims served on Census day) found refuge in an emergency shelter. Shelters provide safety and community. A California advocate shared the experience of a mother and her sons after their first night: "The mother thanked us for saving her family's life, and her son added that it was the first night he slept without nightmares."

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional or Other Housing	Non-Residential Services	Total
Children	13,167	8,591	6,063	27,851
Adults	12,568	5,976	25,463	44,007
Total	25,735	14,567	31,526	71,828

## Critical Housing Resources

Emergency shelter is meant to give survivors a safe and secure place to stay immediately after they flee an abusive partner. Following emergency shelter, many survivors have little money and no credit, and need help transitioning to and accessing permanent housing. Some domestic violence programs provide transitional housing, which is a temporary accommodation designed as a stepping-stone between crisis and long-term safety and self-sufficiency. Other programs provide short-term rental assistance, permanent supportive housing or other housing options. On the survey day, 14,567 victims and their children were safely sheltered in transitional or other housing.

### On September 16

77% of programs provided emergency shelter for survivors and their children.

39% of programs provided transitional housing or other housing for survivors and their children.

For many survivors, the common length of stay in an emergency shelter is 30 to 60 days; however, it can take 6 to 10 months or more for a family to secure stable, permanent housing due to the shortage of affordable housing options. Transitional housing or other housing services provide an opportunity for survivors to secure longer-term housing. While in transitional or other housing, many survivors benefit from additional services as they work to rebuild their lives. Without available transitional or other housing, many victims face the untenable choice between homelessness and returning to further violence.

## Comprehensive 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 are vital, as they assist with a variety of issues, including legal advocacy, counseling, employment, transportation, and childcare.

An advocate in Wyoming recounted: “We are helping a survivor whose abuser recently left. Because he provided all the income, when she reached out to us, she was destitute. She hadn’t worked in years and didn’t know how to find a daycare provider. We helped her pay rent and find daycare. She is now working full-time, saving money, and is participating in financial empowerment classes. We also safety planned with her and went to court with her to explain how to fill out a protection order. She is getting on her feet and feeling much better about her ability to take care of herself and her child. She is thriving.”

On the Census survey day, 31,526 individuals received non-residential services. The chart below shows the percentage of programs that provided the following requested services on the survey day.

On September 16	
Individual Support/Advocacy	97%
Children’s Support/Advocacy	84%
Transportation	52%
Court Accompaniment/Advocacy	51%
Group Support/Advocacy	49%
Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare Advocacy	42%

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

Advocates strive to empower survivors by going above and beyond to help survivors feel supported and connected. On Census day, an advocate in Arizona shared, “We worked with

a Deaf survivor who needed to relocate to another city. We called programs and shelters in that area but no space was available. Finally, after 3 weeks of calling and checking every day, a space finally opened up, and she was able to move to a place where she feels safer.”

## Prevention and Education: A Path to Ending Domestic Violence

In addition to providing crisis intervention services, community-wide education and prevention initiatives are crucial to ending the cycle of domestic violence. Educating children and young adults about building healthy relationships and recognizing the signs of dangerous and controlling behavior is a vital step towards preventing abuse. During these trainings, students will sometimes reveal that they are being victimized and ask for help.

### On September 16

Advocates provided 1,398 trainings to 27,708 community members and other victim service professionals.

Programs also train non-domestic violence professionals (law enforcement officers, child protective services employees, attorneys, and other professionals) on the dynamics of domestic violence, a critical component in improving system-wide responses to domestic violence. These trainings have an impact on the way domestic violence victims are treated and how perpetrators are held accountable.

For example, programs in Alabama provide lethality assessment trainings for local law enforcement, leading to better coordinated community-response efforts. In North Carolina, programs participate in multi-disciplinary domestic violence fatality review teams to analyze homicide data and make recommendations to improve intervention and prevention strategies as well as suggestions for policy changes.

“We helped a woman obtain an order of protection so she could stay safe from her abuser. She returned home with her children and felt safer in her home and community, knowing that she had the protection and support she needed.”

—Wyoming Advocate

“A survivor was harassed by her abuser so much that she had to change jobs three times. After coming into our shelter, with the help of her advocate, she got a new job and is moving into transitional housing with her children.”

—Florida Advocate



# Devastating Unmet Needs

“A survivor reached out to us asking for assistance with first month’s rent and security deposit on a new apartment. Although she had an apartment for herself and her children, she needed to leave immediately because her abuser found them.”

—Florida Advocate

“We found emergency shelter for a survivor and her children. Unfortunately, the shelter is hours away from her family, so she’s alone.”

—Georgia Advocate

Although more than 71,000 adults and children found refuge and help on the Census survey day, an additional 12,197 requests for services were unmet because of a lack of resources.

Domestic violence programs and shelters across the country are operating with less funding, fewer resources, and even fewer staff. The economic environment of the last few years has resulted in a combination of fewer grants, fewer donations from the community, and reduced government funds at every level. While some funding streams have been increased at the federal level, distribution of those funds had not yet reached programs by the Census survey day.

This long-term shortage of resources within domestic violence programs has been compounded by a reduction in funding for other social services upon which victims often rely, such as low-income housing, mental health services, and more.

## On September 16

12,197 requests for services were unmet because of limited resources.

- 41% of unmet requests were for emergency shelter.
- 22% of unmet requests were for transitional or other housing services.
- 36% of unmet requests were for non-residential services.

The chart below shows the number of unmet requests, broken down by requests from adults and children and by types of services.

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional or Other Housing	Non-Residential Services	Total
Children	2,107	1,302	1,151	4,560
Adults	2,901	1,418	3,318	7,637
Total	5,008	2,720	4,469	12,197

## Nowhere to Go: Lack of Housing

The largest unmet need was for shelter and housing. Emergency shelter, transitional housing and long-term housing are critical in helping survivors permanently escape violence. However, in most communities, the demand for emergency shelter far outpaces availability. Despite serving more than 25,735 people in emergency shelter on the Census day, 5,008 requests for emergency shelter went unmet.

Many abusers are incredibly dangerous right after a survivor leaves; they often stalk the survivor and pose a deadly threat. Safe shelter is crucial for survivors who are facing life-threatening violence.

### Advocate in Louisiana

“We helped a survivor whose abuser stalked her after she left him. We paid for her bus ticket and got her to another safe shelter.”

When shelters are at capacity or when additional security is needed, some programs may use alternative safe locations, such as hotels or motels in the community. However, in the past year, due to funding cuts, 157 programs reported that they had to eliminate these services. Programs often rely on individual donations to pay for hotel/motel stays, which can be expensive. When these services are not available, many victims and their children are left without many choices.

Transitional housing is another option for survivors and is particularly critical for victims’ safety and self-sufficiency after they leave emergency shelter and are working towards finding permanent housing. Domestic violence programs often provide other housing options, including short-term rental assistance paired with services and permanent supportive housing. Where they exist, these additional housing



resources allow programs to meet survivors' diverse housing needs.

#### Transitional or Other Housing Services

- 45% of domestic violence programs provide transitional or other housing services.
- 72 programs reduced or eliminated their transitional or other housing services in the past year.

Despite the success of transitional housing programs in helping survivors find stability for themselves and their children, the shortage of these services means that far too many victims leave shelter without a stable place to live.

### Legal Services Are Desperately Needed

Legal cases involving domestic violence are often difficult and complex and can include filing for an order of protection, requesting child support, or testifying against the abuser in criminal proceedings. Survivors who don't have legal representation are frequently further victimized by unfavorable outcomes. Seeing an abuser in court can be financially and emotionally difficult for many survivors, and it can be helpful to have someone accompany them who is supportive and knowledgeable about the court system.

#### Advocate in West Virginia

"We worked with a survivor who was facing her abuser in court for the protection order hearing and the hearing for the abuser's criminal charges. In tears, she said, 'I don't know if I can do this; if I can face him.' Our advocate sat with her, explained the process, and supported her. After the hearing, she received her protection order, and she told the advocate, 'I could never have gone in there alone. You helped me so much.'"

Because access to legal services can significantly increase a survivor's safety and long-term stability, some domestic violence programs

have been able to address this critical need by providing either legal advocacy or representation by a lawyer.

#### Legal Advocacy/Legal Representation Services

- 51% of programs have advocates accompany victims to court.
- 83 programs reduced or eliminated their legal advocacy program in the past year.
- 11% of programs assist victims with legal representation.
- 78 programs reduced or eliminated legal representation services in the past year.

Out of all of the different types of unmet requests faced by local domestic violence programs nationally, legal representation through an attorney was the second most sought-after service, after housing/shelter. Without proper legal representation or advocacy, survivors and their families continue to struggle with safety issues.

#### Advocate in Washington

"We worked with a survivor who didn't have the income for legal representation and our community didn't have legal resources to help her. Because she had to represent herself, she was unsuccessful in responding to the abuser's attorney's legal tactics. The result was an order that required her to see her abuser weekly when exchanging the children for visitation. This is causing her great anxiety and fear."

### Fewer Staff to Assist Survivors

Despite an increase in demand for services, there are fewer staff to answer the phone, provide comprehensive services, search for help for victims, and even fewer staff to document the unmet needs and requests for help. Most programs operate with small staffs, and layoffs mean that fewer people are available to provide

"Our shelter has been at capacity since April. On Census day, we received calls requesting emergency shelter, but we have no space. The shelters near us also don't have any space available. It's a terrible situation because many of these callers were assessed as extremely high lethality cases."

—Michigan Advocate

“We got a call from a survivor from another state. She was desperate and begging for help, but we had no way of getting her transportation from where she is to us. We called every organization we could think of who could help, but none of us had the resources.”

—Arizona Advocate

the critical services that victims need. In Nevada, an advocate recounted the effects of cutting staff: “We’ve had to let go of our legal advocacy staff. Now when victims call, we can’t help answer their questions, and they have to fend for themselves.”

In 2015, programs laid off 1,235 staff, an average of 1.4 people per program. In 2014, 1,392 staff were laid off because of funding cuts, an average of 1.3 people per program. These staffing cuts are significant, since half of local domestic violence programs have fewer than 20 staff.

Of the staff who were laid off in 2015, 79 percent were direct service positions, such as case managers, advocates, shelter staff, and child advocates. This type of staffing reduction has a significant impact on what programs can do to help survivors.

#### Positions that have been laid off in the past year:

Direct Services — 79%  
Operations/Administration — 16%  
Prevention Staff — 5%

### Lack of Transportation Impacts Safety

The ability to provide transportation for survivors can make a significant impact on their safety. Unfortunately, many victims who want to leave their abusers do not have the transportation needed to get to shelter and are left stranded in an unsafe place. Being “stranded” is especially true for survivors living in rural, isolated, or geographically-scattered communities. Physical distance, coupled with a lack of public transportation, can make it difficult to reach a crisis center that could be more than 100 miles away. Even for survivors in urban areas, the lack of transportation can make it difficult for them to leave a violent partner or even to get to counseling, court dates, job interviews, or work.

#### Advocate in Ohio

“On the Census day, as well as almost every day, the most requests we get are for transportation. Unfortunately, there is no public transportation in our area: no subway, buses, taxis. There is basically nothing.”

While some domestic violence programs are able to offer transportation services to survivors (such as bus vouchers, gas money, or transportation in a program vehicle), many are not. In this past year, 128 programs reduced or eliminated transportation-related services because of budget cuts, leaving many victims without the means to access safety.

#### Advocate in Texas

“Transportation is one of the top barriers our clients have; we are only able to provide a limited number of bus passes for our clients. Client needs far exceed the number of passes our agency is able to provide.”

Transportation can be a lifeline for survivors in need. In Missouri, an advocate recounted: “We had a survivor come to us from a local emergency room. She was very scared that she would have to go home with her abuser because she had nowhere else to go. After speaking to hospital staff, we were able to arrange transportation for her pick up, and brought her to the shelter. She said she got the best night’s sleep since she left home.”

### Lack of Childcare

Most survivors with children often face an insurmountable hurdle when it comes to finding affordable childcare for their children. Survivors often need childcare as they rebuild their lives after the abuse while meeting with lawyers, looking for jobs, going to work, and connecting with community resources.



In Texas, an advocate recounted working with a survivor facing this issue, “A client of ours works evenings and doesn’t have the resources to pay for childcare. She doesn’t have family or friends to watch the children, and our agency does not have the financial means or staff to help. As a result, she has had to miss work.”

Programs Reduced or Eliminated the Following Services in 2015	
157	Hotel/Motel Stays or Safe Houses
132	Group Support or Advocacy
128	Transportation
78	Legal Representation by an Attorney
72	Transitional Housing
66	Childcare
59	Therapy/Counseling for Adults
53	Therapy/Counseling for Children
50	Emergency Shelter

## Underserved Victims

With resources and services already strained, victims from isolated or marginalized communities have an even harder time seeking help and finding pathways out of abuse. Immigrant survivors often face isolation, fear, restrictive immigration laws, and language barriers, any of which may prevent them from reaching out for help.

Advocate in Minnesota

“A woman had been terrorized by her partner for years. When the police were called, they relied on her young son to interpret, which resulted in a misunderstanding and nothing being done. She came to our office feeling hopeless. We found an interpreter, explained her rights, and helped her file a protection order, which was granted. She told us that for the first time, she felt someone heard and understood her.”

Abusers of immigrant victims often control victims by deliberately misrepresenting the law, confiscating immigration documents, and threatening deportation or taking the children away if victims report the violence. A New York advocate reported, “We had a survivor whose husband was extremely abusive. He took the victim’s and children’s passports and threatened her with deportation. He used threats and her immigration status to control her and make her fearful.”

Survivors who are elderly or dependent upon someone else because of a disability may face additional barriers. An advocate in Vermont shared, “We worked with a survivor whose husband was extremely controlling as her caretaker. He would take all of her disability payments, and his violence was escalating. We were able to house her in emergency shelter.”

Programs Provide the Following Services:

Advocacy Related to Immigration:

- 18% on the Census day
- 76% throughout the year

Bilingual Advocacy:

- 32% on the Census day
- 65% throughout the year

Advocacy Related to Disability Issues:

- 16% on the Census day
- 72% throughout the year

Victims who identify as members of the LGBTQ community also face unique barriers in accessing safety and justice. Some victims worry that services aren’t available to them. A Minnesota advocate shared, “After years of being told by her abuser that no shelter or service could help her, a transwoman finally sought our services. We affirmed and validated the domestic violence she suffered, and helped her access the services she needed, including shelter referrals, counseling appointments, and safety planning.”

“Every day we tell survivors that we can’t help with their legal matters. We don’t have any lawyers who can take pro bono cases, and Legal Aid only has the capacity to handle emergency matters.”

—Georgia Advocate

“A survivor and her three children called us looking for emergency shelter. Unfortunately, we were full and none of the other domestic violence shelters near us had any space.”

—Kentucky Advocate



# Unconscionable Consequences

“On Census day, we helped a survivor regain custody of her son. We helped her understand her legal options and which appropriate paperwork to file.”

—Arizona Advocate

The abuse that many survivors suffer is multi-faceted and can include emotional, physical, sexual, financial, and mental abuse. Despite their efforts to leave the abuse, the barriers they face often seem insurmountable. When victims make the difficult decision to reach out for help, they must be able to find safety and support, and advocates try to go above and beyond to help survivors feel safe. An advocate in Pennsylvania shared, “Not only do we provide potentially life-saving services, we also improve the quality of life for survivors and families.”

Lack of adequate funding and resources translates directly to fewer survivors being served. “Only a third of the families living in our transitional housing program have cars,” shared an advocate from California. “In order to go to court, the doctor, or anywhere else, they have to take public transportation, which can take up to four hours to arrive at their destination. Some of our mothers have to leave at 4:30 a.m. to make court appointments. Because of the abuse and trauma, some of them are afraid and feel vulnerable traveling such long distances alone, especially so early in the morning when it’s still dark. Lack of transportation is not only an inconvenience, but also a matter of safety and emotional trauma as well.”

While domestic violence programs must face the untenable reality of being unable to help everyone who comes to their door, survivors face the ultimate consequences. They are often left with few options for safety. Victims who are turned away face a multitude of consequences: remaining unsafe from the abuser; becoming homeless or moving in with family or friends, which can be unsafe and certainly unstable; or leaving town, which could mean giving up a job, children’s schools, family, friends, and other support systems.

Given the dangerous and potentially lethal nature of domestic violence, our communities and our country cannot afford to ignore victims’ needs. The long-standing status quo of unmet needs and “turn-aways” must be disrupted by an increased investment in domestic violence programs. Addressing domestic violence requires everyone—funders, policy makers, victim advocates, social service providers, law enforcement, courts, and communities—to work together to respond to and prevent further violence. As a North Carolina advocate said, “Protecting domestic violence funding is essential. We must continue to be able to provide services. A community free of violence is a healthier community.”

“We worked with a survivor who came to us after leaving the hospital emergency room. We had no shelter space, and the other three organizations we work with didn’t either. We found funds to pay for a few hotel nights, but after that, she had nowhere to go. She told us she’s thinking of going back to her abuser.”

—Minnesota Advocate

# Services Provided on Census Day

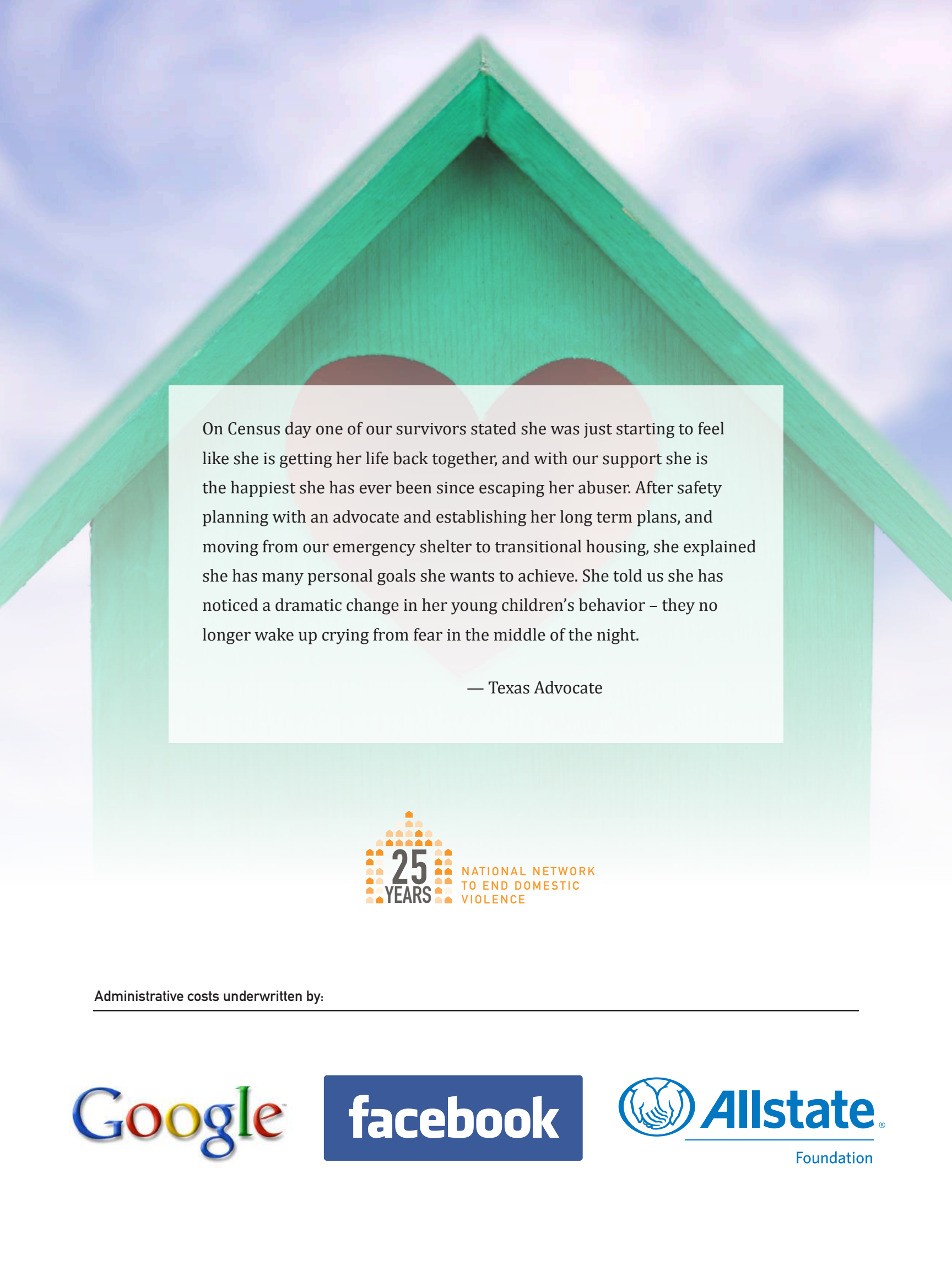
Services Provided	On Sept. 16, 2015	Throughout the Year
Individual Support or Advocacy	97%	100%
Children's Support or Advocacy	84%	92%
Emergency Shelter	77%	85%
Transportation	52%	86%
Court or Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	51%	92%
Group Support or Advocacy	49%	89%
Prevention Services and/or Educational Programs	47%	91%
Support/Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	42%	87%
Support/Advocacy Related to Housing/Landlord	41%	84%
Transitional or Other Housing Program (run by DV program)	39%	45%
Support/Advocacy Related to Mental Health	37%	84%
Bilingual Advocacy (services provided by someone who is bilingual)	32%	65%
Support/Advocacy Related to Child Welfare/Protective Services	28%	84%
Support/Advocacy Related to Substance Abuse	25%	79%
Therapy/Counseling for Adults (by a licensed practitioner)	24%	47%
Childcare/Daycare	22%	46%
Rural Outreach	21%	62%
Support/Advocacy to Teen/Young Adult Victims of Dating Abuse	20%	83%
Support/Advocacy Related to Immigration	18%	76%
Support/Advocacy Related to Health Care or Health Care Systems	18%	76%
Financial Literacy/Budgeting	18%	74%
Support/Advocacy to Elder Victims of Abuse	17%	82%
Support/Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	16%	72%
Job Training/Employment Assistance	16%	59%
Therapy/Counseling for Children or Youth (by a licensed practitioner)	16%	39%
Homicide Reduction Initiative/Lethality Assessment	14%	38%
Support/Advocacy for LGBTQ Victims of Abuse	12%	84%
Legal Representation by an Attorney	11%	29%
Support/Advocacy Related to Technology Use (cyberstalking, etc.)	11%	73%
Hotel/Motel Stay	9%	60%
Support/Advocacy to Victims of Trafficking	9%	71%
3rd Party Translation/Interpretation Services	8%	60%
Onsite Medical Services or Accompaniment for Medical Services	7%	46%
Safe Exchange/Visitation	5%	23%
Support/Advocacy Related to Victims Affiliated with the Military	5%	59%
HIV/AIDS Information and/or Support	3%	39%
Matched Savings Programs and/or Microloans	1%	9%

# 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 or Other Housing	Non-Residential Served
AK	94%	383	154	<b>537</b>	13	76	66	268	67	202
AL	100%	441	179	<b>620</b>	50	137	1,303	227	109	284
AR	65%	211	147	<b>358</b>	62	112	329	204	38	116
AZ	93%	878	774	<b>1,652</b>	223	239	450	772	334	546
CA	98%	3,028	2,149	<b>5,177</b>	1,091	1,471	1,009	1,591	1,336	2,250
CO	91%	620	299	<b>919</b>	158	323	407	363	119	437
CT	100%	772	237	<b>1,009</b>	71	229	473	200	132	677
DC	100%	321	190	<b>511</b>	43	121	83	46	256	209
DE	100%	115	88	<b>203</b>	17	9	43	84	45	74
FL	100%	2,010	1,339	<b>3,349</b>	123	806	962	1,951	342	1,056
GA	90%	1,025	1,002	<b>2,027</b>	531	370	210	736	570	721
GU	100%	5	5	<b>10</b>	0	9	0	5	3	2
HI	68%	305	188	<b>493</b>	110	131	8	121	49	323
IA	100%	806	468	<b>1,274</b>	105	336	289	419	469	386
ID	90%	400	193	<b>593</b>	206	141	135	125	90	378
IL	100%	1,491	725	<b>2,216</b>	501	724	912	557	443	1,216
IN	100%	1,116	747	<b>1,863</b>	255	522	1,069	812	419	632
KS	100%	438	235	<b>673</b>	101	264	701	305	68	300
KY	100%	718	286	<b>1,004</b>	129	167	150	406	222	376
LA	100%	364	350	<b>714</b>	126	285	200	265	184	265
MA	100%	1,390	580	<b>1,970</b>	322	474	509	364	378	1,228
MD	100%	865	230	<b>1,095</b>	76	531	51	261	146	688
ME	100%	271	145	<b>416</b>	36	87	485	86	159	171
MI	88%	1,437	1,170	<b>2,607</b>	318	593	515	897	865	845
MN	85%	1,310	1,059	<b>2,369</b>	810	745	674	709	251	1,409
MO	97%	1,289	856	<b>2,145</b>	413	613	1,046	1,090	276	779
MS	100%	167	171	<b>338</b>	30	176	226	178	81	79



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 or Other Housing	Non-Residential Served
MT	81%	243	121	<b>364</b>	92	143	150	107	92	165
NC	70%	963	613	<b>1,576</b>	102	461	913	731	89	756
ND	100%	188	112	<b>300</b>	14	95	291	92	37	171
NE	100%	318	154	<b>472</b>	105	222	1,053	126	27	319
NH	100%	233	80	<b>313</b>	54	74	427	91	32	190
NJ	100%	780	436	<b>1,216</b>	122	607	140	267	276	673
NM	72%	357	286	<b>643</b>	95	166	171	336	124	183
NV	100%	189	145	<b>334</b>	108	105	75	152	30	152
NY	97%	4,516	2,434	<b>6,950</b>	956	1,360	1,619	2,487	1,224	3,239
OH	100%	1,201	846	<b>2,047</b>	146	618	1,361	867	385	795
OK	100%	705	336	<b>1,041</b>	339	332	163	461	111	469
OR	92%	1,132	757	<b>1,889</b>	473	658	458	360	510	1,019
PA	100%	1,722	878	<b>2,600</b>	444	748	2,475	863	469	1,268
PR	86%	317	196	<b>513</b>	20	129	333	125	217	171
RI	100%	215	75	<b>290</b>	187	165	106	62	70	158
SC	92%	274	163	<b>437</b>	40	115	447	209	43	185
SD	43%	153	128	<b>281</b>	16	122	35	147	9	125
TN	100%	556	302	<b>858</b>	60	306	682	316	209	333
TX	100%	3,153	2,654	<b>5,807</b>	1,539	1,898	2,633	2,365	1,436	2,006
UT	100%	394	480	<b>874</b>	113	169	193	353	283	238
VA	100%	1,014	599	<b>1,613</b>	156	565	326	495	298	820
VI	100%	37	39	<b>76</b>	20	23	6	18	13	45
VT	100%	243	127	<b>370</b>	53	109	107	132	62	176
WA	88%	1,423	952	<b>2,375</b>	814	660	323	683	708	984
WI	79%	1,057	708	<b>1,765</b>	176	615	793	673	220	872
WV	100%	258	92	<b>350</b>	16	102	30	116	46	188
WY	100%	190	142	<b>332</b>	17	121	93	59	96	177
Total	93%	44,007	27,821	<b>71,828</b>	12,197	20,379	27,708	25,735	14,567	31,526



On Census day one of our survivors stated she was just starting to feel like she is getting her life back together, and with our support she is the happiest she has ever been since escaping her abuser. After safety planning with an advocate and establishing her long term plans, and moving from our emergency shelter to transitional housing, she explained she has many personal goals she wants to achieve. She told us she has noticed a dramatic change in her young children's behavior – they no longer wake up crying from fear in the middle of the night.

— Texas Advocate



Administrative costs underwritten by:

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