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Domestic Violence Counts Vermont Summary

On September 15, 2010, 13 out of 13, or 100%, of identified local domestic violence programs in Vermont participated in the 2010 National Census of Domestic Violence Services.

282 Victims Served in One Day

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

150 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
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	69%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	62%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels/safe houses)	62%
Transitional Housing	54%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	54%
Children's Support or Advocacy	46%
Advocacy Related to Disability Issues	23%
Advocacy Related to Mental Health	23%

153 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources. In the 24-hour survey period, domestic violence programs answered more than 6 hotline calls every hour.

19 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, 9 (47%) were from victims seeking emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 62% reported not enough funding for needed programs and services.
- 31% reported not enough staff.
- 23% reported not enough specialized services.
- 15% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.
- 8% reported limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment.

85% of Programs Reported Higher Demand for Services

As communities continue to experience job loss and decreased community resources, 85% of programs reported a rise in demand for services, while at the same time 69% of programs reported a decrease in funding.

"A victim with disabilities was able to find temporary housing; meanwhile, we collaborated with local agencies and were able to help her secure permanent housing."

