

Basic Facts And Figures

- One in every four women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime. One in 33 men have experienced an attempted or completed rape.
- More than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in this country everyday.
- An estimated 1.3 million women are victims of physical assault by an intimate partner each year.
- Forty percent of girls aged 14 to 17 report knowing someone their age who has been hit or beaten by a boyfriend.
- In a national survey of more than 6,000 American families, 50 percent of the men who frequently assaulted their wives also frequently abused their children.
- Eighty percent of women who are stalked by former husbands are physically assaulted and 30 percent are sexually assaulted by that partner.
- A child's exposure to the father abusing the mother is the strongest risk factor for transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next.
- Health care cost of domestic violence are in the hundreds of millions of dollars each year, most of which is paid by the employer.
- 37% of women in domestic violence situations report that it had an impact on their work performance in the form of lateness, missed work, and keeping a job.



For Help. Call Today.

Campus
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Facts about Domestic Violence



Prepared by The LSUHSC
Campus Assistance Program.
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<http://www.lsubsc.edu/no/organizations/campushealth/>

Ending the Silence



Women were attacked about six times more often by offenders with whom they had an intimate relationship with.

Silence is the ally of the batterer. It is the responsibility of the community to speak out. To end this silence. Neighbors must contact the police when they hear violent fights in their neighborhoods. Teachers should be more alert to signs that students have witnessed violence in the home. Employers should be more alert to frequent, unexplained injuries and absences. Medical professionals who see the victims of domestic abuse need to ask them about these crimes.

Domestic violence and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault, sexual abuse, and stalking. These actions take many forms and can happen all the time or once in a while. If you are being abused, it is important to remember...

- **Your are not alone**
- **It is not your fault**
- **Help is available**

Being Safe and Your Personalized Safety Plan

Being Safe

If you feel you are in danger from your abuser at any time, you should call 911. After the police arrive consider the following

- Tell them everything the abuser did that made you call.
- If you have been hit, tell the police where. Tell them how many times, and show them any marks left on your body. If you see a mark after the police leave, call the police to take pictures of the marks. They may be used in court.
- Show the police any property that the abuser has destroyed.
- Get the officers' names, badge numbers, and the report number in case you need a copy of the report.

Personalized Safety Plan

If you are in an abusive relationship

- Have important phone numbers nearby for you and your children.
- When you expect an argument, try to move to a space that is lowest risk. (Try to avoid arguments in the bathroom, garage, kitchens, near weapons or in rooms without access to an outside door.)
- Ask friends or neighbors to call the police if they hear angry or violent noises.
- Practice ways to get out of your home safely
- Think of where you might go, of how you might leave, things that get you out of the house, such as taking out the trash, walking a pet or going to the store. Put together and hide a bag of things you use everyday somewhere easy for you to get.

Getting Out



Just over half of female victims of intimate violence have children under 12.

Getting Out

If you can do it safely you should take your children with you. If you do not have your children with you, it may be difficult filing for temporary custody of them. Furthermore by not having your children they may be used as leverage against you to get you to come back.

You should stay with a friend or relatives. If you are a woman you shouldn't stay with a man unless he is

a relative. If you can't go to a friends or relatives you should go to a women's shelter with your children. The staff can help you get legal and financial help. They can also help you by giving you and your children emotional support and counseling. It is important to remember that your life and safety and that of your children are most important. Everything else is secondary.

For free confidential information and referral contact:

- **The LSUHSC Campus Assistance Program**568-8888
- **Louisiana Domestic Violence Hotline**.....888-411-1333
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline**.....800-799-SAFE
- **Crescent House**.....(504) 866-9554 For On-Site Security Call
- **LSUHSC Campus Police**.....568-8999
- **Metropolitan Battered Women's Program**.....837-5400
- **Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence** www.lcadv.org
- **Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault** www.lafasa.org