

Facts and Statistics

Every 9 seconds in the US a woman is assaulted or beaten.

Around the world, at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused during her lifetime. Most often, the abuser is a member of her own family.

Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women—more than car accidents, muggings, and rapes combined.

Studies suggest that up to 10 million children witness some form of domestic violence annually.

Nearly 1 in 5 teenage girls who have been in a relationship said a boyfriend threatened violence or self-harm if presented with a breakup.

Every day in the US, more than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends.

Ninety-two percent of women surveyed listed reducing domestic violence and sexual assault as their top concern.

Domestic violence victims lose nearly 8 million days of paid work per year in the US alone—the equivalent of 32,000 full-time jobs.

Based on reports from 10 countries, between 55 percent and 95 percent of women who had been physically abused by their partners had never contacted non-governmental organizations, shelters, or the police for help.

The costs of intimate partner violence in the US alone exceed \$5.8 billion per year: \$4.1 billion are for direct medical and health care services, while productivity losses account for nearly \$1.8 billion.

Men who as children witnessed their parents' domestic violence were twice as likely to abuse their own wives than sons of nonviolent parents.



Who to call

To report domestic violence abuse you can call local authorities:

For emergencies dial 911

Rockford City Police Department:
Non-Emergency Line (815) 966-2900

Winnebago County Sheriff Department:
Non-Emergency Line (815) 282-2600

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
(ICADV) (217) 789-2830

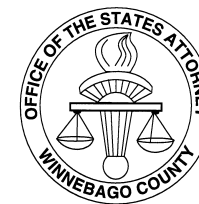


Information Provided by:

Illinois Governor's Commission
Attorney General Kwame Raoul's Office
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
American Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis
Center

Domestic Violence

Orders of Protection



*Winnebago
County State's Attorney's Office*



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Domestic Violence It is a Crime!

Any person who hits, chokes, kicks, threatens, harasses, or interferes with the personal liberty of another family or household member has broken Illinois domestic violence law.

Under Illinois law, family or household members are defined as:

- Family members related by blood or marriage;
- People who are married or used to be married
- People who share or used to share a home, apartment, or other dwelling;
- People who have or say they have a child in common or say they have a blood relation through a child;
- People who are dating or used to date, including same sex couples;
- People with disabilities and their personal assistants

Orders of Protection

An order of protection is a court order that restricts someone who has abused a family or household member. An order of protection may:

- Prohibit the abuse from continuing threats and abuse;
- Order the abuser out of a shared home or residence;
- Order the abuser out of a shared home while they are using drugs or alcohol;
- Order the abuser to stay away from you and others protected by the order and keep the abuser from your work, school. Or other specific locations;

- Require the abuser to attend counseling;
- Prohibit the abuser from taking or hiding children, give you temporary custody, or require the abuser to bring the children to court.
- Require the abuser to turn weapons over to local law enforcement; and/or
- Prohibit the abuser from other actions.

To Obtain an Order of Protection

Criminal Prosecutions

If you wish to seek criminal charges against your abuser, contact local law enforcement or bring all relevant information including the police report number to the State's Attorney's Office to obtain an Order of Protection, report to:

**Winnebago County Courthouse
Domestic Violence Assistance Center
400 W. State Street, 3rd floor**

Report between 8:00-5:00 Monday-Friday

If unable to attend please call
815-319-4700
Ask for Domestic Violence Unit



The duty of the prosecutor is to seek justice, not merely to convict.



Law Enforcement Response

Law enforcement should try to prevent further abuse by:

- Arresting the abuser when appropriate and completing a police report;
- Driving you to a medical facility, shelter, or safe place, or arranging for transportation to a safe place;
- Accompanying you back to your home to get your belongs, and
- Telling you about the importance of saving evidence, such as damaged clothing or property, and

If the Abuser Contacts You After an Arrest

If the abuser was charged with a crime and you or another victim is a family or household member, that abuser probably was ordered not to contact you for at least 72 hours. If the abuser does contact you soon after an arrest, you should call the police because the abuser can be charged with an additional crime.

You should also call the police if the abuser disregards a part of the order of protection, because that is another crime; violation of an order of protection.