Help is available!

Whether you need emergency shelter, information on obtaining a restraining order, planning for your safety, or information about community resources, we can help.

Emergency Shelter Hotline

Leaving home is a difficult decision, but if you can no longer live safely because of your abuser, our shelter provides a confidential haven where you can begin to heal. Call 856-227-1234.

Supportive Case Management

Meet one-on-one with a trained case manager in a supportive, non-judgmental atmosphere. Plan for your safety, learn about domestic violence, get information and referrals, and be empowered to move forward. Call 856-963-5668.

Support Groups

Make friends, share stories, build your support network! For schedule & locations call 963-5668.

Court Advocacy

Our Court Advocate supports you through the confusing, often overwhelming legal system. Be informed of your rights as a survivor of domestic violence; get assistance applying for a TRO/FRO; request court accompaniment. Call 963-5668.

PALS (Peace a Learned Solution) Children's Services

PALS is an intensive 6 month program utilizing creative arts therapies for children between the ages of 3-12 and their non-abusive caregiver affected by domestic violence, helping the child create emotional distance from the trauma and fostering better parent-child relationships. Call 856-963-5668.

Community Education

We provide presentations about domestic violence and healthy relationships to schools, community organizations, churches, businesses, and civic organizations. Call 856-963-5668

Se Habla Espanol



The Camden County Women's Center is the state designated agency providing assistance, leadership, support, education, and advocacy for victims and survivors of domestic violence in Camden County.

All of our services are free and confidential.

It's not your fault. You're not alone. Help is available.

Visit us online at: camdencountywomenscenter.org



The Camden County Women's Center

is a program of the

New Jersey Association on Correction

Camden County Women's Center



Domestic Violence Assistance Services

Emergency Shelter

Supportive Services

Community Education

Camden County
Domestic Violence Hotline:

856-227-1234 24 hour assistance

You're Not Alone

One in four women experiences domestic violence in her lifetime. They are our friends, our family, our co-workers.

"I had been lying and covering up the abuse for so long, I felt trapped. Over the years I stopped talking to friends, my cousin, even my mother, to avoid arguments with him. My co-workers thought we were the perfect family. I didn't think anyone would believe me. But you know what? When I finally told them, most of them knew, or suspected. My co-workers started walking me to my car. He had made me feel so isolated and ashamed, but I was never really alone. My family, my friends, they were there all the time."

- Survivor's Story

Did you know...

- One in three adolescent girls report being a victim of dating violence; one in five "tweens" age 11-14.
- One in ten women over the age of fifty report being a victim of domestic abuse.
- One in seven men report being a victim of domestic violence.
- Domestic violence happens at the same rate in the gay community as in the straight community.
- Domestic violence is present in at all socioeconomic levels.
- Domestic violence is found in people of all different religious and ethnic backgrounds.
- 85% of parents say their children never saw or didn't know about the abuse. 90% of children can give specific examples about it.

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence, also called imitate partner violence, is a pattern of abusive behaviors used by one partner to control the thoughts, feelings, or behavior of the other partner. Some examples of different types of abusive behavior are shown below:

VIOLENCE PHYSICAL **USING COERCION** USING **AND THREATS** INTIMIDATION Making and/or carrying out threats Making her afraid by using to do something to hurt her looks, actions, gestures . threatening to leave her, to smashing things • destroying commit suicide, to report her property • abusing USING her to welfare • making pets . displaying her drop charges . making weapons. USING **ECONOMIC** her do illegal things. **EMOTIONAL ABUSE** ABUSE Preventing her from getting or keeping a job . making her Putting her down • making her feel bad about herself . calling her ask for money • giving her an names • making her think she's crazy allowance • taking her money • not playing mind games • humiliating her letting her know about or have access · making her feel guilty. to family income. **POWER AND CONTROL USING ISOLATION USING MALE PRIVILEGE** Treating her like a servant • making all the Controlling what she does, who she sees big decisions • acting like the "master of and talks to, what she reads, where she goes • limiting her outside the castle" . being the one to define men's and women's roles involvement • using jealousy to justify actions. USING MINIMIZING. CHILDREN DENYING Making her feel guilty AND BLAMING about the children • using Making light of the abuse the children to relay messages and not taking her concerns · using visitation to harass her about it seriously . saying the · threatening to take the abuse didn't happen • shifting responchildren away. sibility for abusive behavior • saving she caused it. VIOLENCE SEXUAL PHYSICAL

DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT

202 East Superior Street Duluth, Minnesota 55802 218-722-2781 www.duluth-model.org

It's Not Your Fault

• Abusive behavior is the choice of the abuser, not the fault of the victim.

"My partner just has a bad temper."

Having a "bad temper" or a "short fuse" is not an excuse or justification for abuse. Adults are expected to control their behavior in many different social situations. The threat that you will "set him off" is a tactic to control a partner's behavior. If you're afraid, it's working.

"My partner was drunk or using drugs."

Being drunk or high is not an excuse for abusive behavior. Alcohol or drug use does not cause domestic violence, although it may make abuser feel more powerful. The distorted perceptions created by the "high" also put the victim at greater risk for injury.

Blaming the victim by saying she "drove him to drink" is an example of shifting responsibility.

"I caused the abuse when I tried to talk to my partner about unpaid bills."

Intimate partners need to talk about difficult things, like bills, family problems, etc. In a healthy relationship, difficult subjects are resolved without blame or abuse. Avoiding topics to avoid abuse is a red flag.

"I was walking on eggshells all the time.

I never knew what would set him off. I
thought if I could just be perfect, make his
life stress free, everything would be fine. But I
could never do enough, and what he liked one
day, the next day he would scream at me for. Then
he would apologize, and he would cry and beg me
to stick with him, that he would "change" with my
help. As soon as I came back he would scream he
was messed up because of me... I was caught in the
cycle of violence, and let me tell you, it's a trap."

- Survivor's Story