

Domestic Violence Taskforce: The Community Division’s goal is to provide recommendations to improve community awareness, education and outreach regarding domestic violence.

Phase I Goal: The Community Division’s Phase I goal was to survey South Carolina’s counties and regions to determine what education and training is provided for non-victims of domestic violence.

Overview: The following is a brief overview of what the Community Division learned in reviewing community data on awareness, education and outreach of domestic violence.

- The Community Division surveyed schools, counties, and professionals. 50% of counties, 35% of K-12 schools, 87% of institutions of higher learning, and 2.54% of 9 professions polled responded. Notably institutions of higher learning are responsible for implementing education for students under federal law by July 1, 2015, and 87% responded.
- Counties, schools, and professions do not have one solution or theme for combating and preventing domestic violence. Counties do not offer the same resources. Schools vary, even within the same district. Professions do not have a standard course or required learning for how to handle encounters with suspected domestic violence.
- While there are many resources available in the state, no method currently exists to connect “best practices” or resources to persons interested in helping a friend, family member, or person they encounter through their profession.
- Domestic violence can be defined in many ways. Likewise, training and education can be preventative or combative. It is important to define domestic violence and the people involved –victims, abusers, friends, and professionals in the discussion, as well as the type of training or education required to ensure the target audience is reached.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE – PHASE I
COMMUNITY AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

I. INTRODUCTION

On January 29, 2015, Governor Haley issued Executive Order 2015-04 establishing a Task Force with the objective to address combating and preventing domestic violence in South Carolina. The Task Force, chaired by Governor Haley, is charged with the mission to “comprehensively address the cultural issues surrounding domestic violence in the State of South Carolina, including but not limited to social, economic, and geographic issues as well as professional standards and best practices within government and non-government organizations.”

To achieve this, the Executive Order divides the Task Force into three divisions: (1) criminal justice system; (2) services for victims and offenders; and (3) community awareness, education and outreach. The divisions have been assigned deliverables in four separate phases. In Phase I, each division will survey and collect data related to their area of focus. Phase II requires the divisions identify specific problems and propose solutions related to their focus area. In Phase III, the divisions will team with appropriate organizations to begin implementing solutions. Last, in Phase IV, each division will provide an assessment of short and long-term goals for combating and preventing domestic violence in the future. Each division will provide short reports at the end of each phase, and the Task Force will provide a Final Report by December 31, 2015. The Final Report will provide information on what new activities should be undertaken in our State, what current actions are not working, and what actions the Task Force began implementing through this process.

This serves as the Phase I Report for the Division of Community Awareness, Education and Outreach (“Community Division”). Through Phase I, the Community Division has gathered information on existing education and training for non-victim community members, such as family and friends, professionals, school-aged children, and university students, as more thoroughly explained below.

II. OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS

A. Community Division Centered its Research on the Community at-large, the Education System, and Professionals that may Encounter Victims of Domestic Violence:

The Community Division is responsible for providing recommendations to improve community awareness, education and outreach regarding domestic violence. The Community Division’s Phase I goal was to survey South Carolina’s counties and regions to determine what education and training is provided for non-victims of domestic violence. Proper resources for non-victims can improve community conversations, train others how best to assist a victim, and provide resources for those seeking to help others. The Community Division split into three Working Groups to gather data during Phase I. The Working Groups established were as follows:

1. Community Working Group: The Community Working Group gathered information on whether community events raising awareness on domestic violence occur, whether training is provided for community members seeking to help victims of domestic violence, and whether organized efforts by counties and municipalities, organizations, clubs, religious entities, fraternal organizations, military bases, or other non-profit groups exist. Also, the Community Working Group reviewed if groups or organizations provide assistance for alleged batterers to help stop the cycle of abuse.
2. Education Working Group: The Education Working Group gathered information regarding the type of education and training, if any, students receive on this topic of preventing and combating domestic violence. The term “students” included elementary through college-aged students. The Group also reviewed whether schools provide professional education on domestic violence for teachers.
3. Professionals Working Group: The Professionals Working Group determined what types of professionals may come into contact with suspected abuse, such as doctors, nurses, and counselors. The Professionals Working Group also reviewed whether these Professionals received education or training on how to handle a suspected victim of domestic violence.

B. Leaders of Community Division:

1. Chair of Community Division: Richele K. Taylor, Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, serves as the Chair for the Community Division.
2. Chairs of the Working Groups:
 - i. Chair of Community Working Group: Councilwoman Julie-Ann Dixon, Richland County Council and Association of Counties Designee.
 - ii. Chair of Education Working Group: Rebecca Williams-Agee, Director of Prevention & Education, South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA).
 - iii. Chair of Professional Working Group: Alex Imgrund, Advice Counsel Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

C. Participating Members of the Community Division:

The following is a list of persons who have worked with the Community Division in order to gather the information provided in this Report.

Dr. Bev Baliko	Board of Nursing Designee
Judy Barnes	Area 2 Director, Zonta Club
Dr. Connie Best	Professor at MUSC; CHE Designee
Kaitlyn Blanco-Silva	Project Manager, Office of the Director, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service
Amanda Callahan	Prevention Coordinator & Oconee REP Educator
Kelly E. Callahan	Vice President & COO, United Way Association of SC
Joy Campbell	Executive Director of SC Victims Assistance Network
Dr. Ed Carney	Pastor, Riverland Hills Baptist Church
Julie Cole	SBIRT/BOI (Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to

	Treatment/Birth Outcomes Initiative) Project Coordinator, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service
Aveene Coleman	SC Department of Education
Stephanie Collier	SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Executive Assistant
Chief Howard Cook	Chief of Police of Columbia College; CHE Designee
Dr. Julia Dempsey	Professor, Georgia Southern University, School of Nursing
Councilwoman Julie-Ann Dixon	Richland County Council; Association of Counties Designee
Jessica Freed	SC Crime Victims Assistance Network
Dr. Steve Gardner	Designee, Board of Medical Examiners
Rozalynn Goodwin	Hospital Association Designee
Elizabeth Gray	Advocate; Domestic Violence Survivor
Dr. Gariane Gunter	Psychiatrist, Lexington Community Mental Health Center, DMH Designee
Marilyn Hatley	Mayor, North Myrtle Beach
Alex Imgrund	Advice Attorney to Professional Boards, SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Carol Johnson	CEO/President, Savannah River Nuclear Solutions
Daniel Krawchuck	Pastor, Tabernacle of Meetings
Director John Magill	Director, Department of Mental Health
Laverne Martin	Military/Fort Jackson
Dr. Shelley McGeorge	SC Department of Education
Sam McNutt	Designee, Board of Nursing
Dr. Sabrina B. Moore	Director, Office of Student Intervention Services, SC Department of Education
Dr. Meera Narasimhan	Associate Provost Health Sciences, University of South Carolina & Professor and Chair, Department of Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Science, University of South Carolina School of Medicine
Harry Prim	Management/Prevention Consultant, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service
Christan Rainey	Executive Director of Real MAD; Family Member of Victims
Tricia Ravenhorst	South Carolina Victim Assistance Network
Alice Renfrow	Designee, Board of Nursing
Josh Rhodes	Association of Counties
Dr. Dan Saad	Designee, Board of Medical Examiners
Shenitha Shiver	Military/Fort Jackson
Superintendent Molly Spearman	Superintendent of Education
Richele Taylor	Director, SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Melanie Thompson	Designee, Board of Cosmetology
Rebecca Williams-Agee	Director of Prevention & Education, SCCADVASA
Dr. Karen Woodfaulk	Director of Student Services, SC Commission on Higher Education.

D. Community Division Meetings:

The Community Division met twice as a full committee during Phase I. Copies of Minutes from the Community Division meetings are attached at Tab A. The Working Groups comprised of Community Division members, met in-between the Community Division meetings. Copies of Minutes from the Working Groups' meetings are attached at Tab B. The dates and times of all meetings are listed below:

1. Full Community Division meetings occurred as followed:
 - i. Meeting February 27, 2015; 9:30 – 12:30: The Community Division split into the three Working Groups and discussed the types of questions it needed to answer in order to move to Phase II. The Community Division determined that each Working Group would draft questions and survey appropriate parties. The surveys are discussed later in this Report.
 - ii. Meeting April 28, 2015; 1:00-3:30: The Division reviewed the survey responses received from the Working Groups and determined what information should be included in the Phase I Report.
2. Working Groups meetings occurred as follows:
 - i. The Community Working Group met three times to determine potential groups that would serve as the target audience and developed survey questions. Additionally the group began reaching out to community supporters for assistance in polling additional, relevant organizations for information.
 - a. March 20, 2015; 10:00-12:00
 - b. April 16, 2015; 2:00-2:30
 - c. April 26, 2015; 2:00-4:00
 - ii. The Education Working Group met twice to determine how to best reach educators and draft survey questions.
 - a. March 19, 2015; 10:00-12:00
 - b. April 8, 2015; 9:30-11:00
 - iii. The Professional Working Group met one time to determine the professional groups to be surveyed, how to best target professionals, and to draft survey questions. The Working Group included many professional groups, such as designees from the Board of Medicine, Board of Nursing, and Board of Social Workers, who provided a way for the working group to contact members of professions for purposes of conducting a survey. For those professional groups not represented, the Chair contacted the various professional entities' State Boards and gained permission to survey the membership via email.
 - a. March 17, 2015; 9:00

E. Public Hearings and Related Events:

The Community Division will schedule a Public Hearing in late May/early June. The Community Division will request testimony on the following subjects:

1. Testimony identifying why professionals do not report suspected domestic violence:
 - i. Doctors and nurses
 - ii. Religious leaders
 - iii. Social workers
 - iv. Cosmetologists
2. Testimony on initiatives that have worked in South Carolina and/or other communities to raise awareness about domestic violence.
 - i. Testimony regarding programs that have worked.

- ii. Information on public service announcements and whether they are helpful.
 - iii. Use of training through businesses, non-profits, and communities – employers, churches, community groups, residents and leaders
3. Testimony on the dearth of information for non-victims seeking to help stop domestic violence.
- i. Testimony addressing the gap between service providers and the communities, and whether information is getting out to the communities.
 - ii. Testimony from employer on what resources exist for finding help if a domestic violence issue follows an employee to work.
 - iii. Testimony from friends/family of victims of domestic violence and whether they received information on how to help.
 - iv. Testimony on services in the community for alleged abusers.

Two Community Division members hosted domestic violence related conferences through their organizations, which many of our division members attended. Although these conferences were separate from the Community Division, they stood as examples for what is currently occurring in our South Carolina community, and also highlighted many of the issues the Community Division is discussing.

Community Division member Rebecca Williams-Agee, Director of Prevention and Education of the South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA), was integral in hosting a conference April 27-28, 2015, titled *Together We Can End Sexual Violence*. SCCADVASA is a coalition of 23 domestic violence and sexual assault advocacy organizations in South Carolina, representing the critical needs of survivors and their families. Many members of the Community Division participated in the conference. SCCADVASA will host a conference specifically on domestic violence in October, that many members again plan to participate in and attend.

Community Division member Joy Campbell, CEO of the South Carolina Victim Assistance Network (SCVAN), and Patricia Ravenhorst, Program Director for SCVAN, were part of the Victims Rights Week Annual Conference held April 20-22, and sponsored by SCVAN and the State Office of Victim Assistance (SOVA). Again, many of our members participated in this event.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

A. Goals and Objectives of Community Division:

The Community Division’s Phase I goal was to determine what counties and regions of South Carolina are doing to prevent and combat domestic violence. To do this, the Community Division looked at issues such as whether communities hold events to discuss or combat domestic violence, whether schools and universities are educating students on domestic violence, and whether non-victims know what to do when an acquaintance may be subject to domestic violence.

B. Description of Data Collection Methodology:

Each of the three Working Groups determined who best to reach out to for surveying and drafted survey questions for gathering relevant information.

1. *Community Working Group*: The Community Group surveyed utilized the South Carolina Association of Counties (SCAN) to survey all 46 counties in South Carolina. Each county is a member of SCAN, and two separate surveys were sent to all members. The first survey allowed counties to provide information on domestic violence services in their county. However, only 19 counties responded. A second survey was prepared

utilizing a yes/no format and a place for county name. The survey asked counties to identify whether the county, other organizations, or non-profits provided services for non-victims. In-between the first and second survey, phone calls were made to encourage SCAN members to participate. This time, 23 out of 46 counties responded (with an additional response providing information on behalf of two counties that had already responded). Other attempts were made to gather information from organizations, community leaders, and non-profits. However, other than SCAN, there were no central groups from which to pull community information on combating domestic violence. For example, there is no one organization that reaches religious leaders across the state.

2. *Education:* The Department of Education distributed the Education Working Group's survey to all registered schools. The survey was distributed electronically and required schools to answer yes/no questions. Additionally the survey gave the responder the ability to provide additional information related to school name, district, and appropriate contact. 578 out of 1,666 K-12 public and private schools responded (35%). This sampling was representative of 77 out of 108 total school districts, and each county had at least one school submit a survey. Also, institutions of higher learning were polled, and 46 of 53, or 87%, returned surveys.
3. *Professional Group:* The Professional Group surveyed licensees of the Boards of Cosmetology, Counselors, Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, and Social Work. Over 170,000 persons were reached by an electronic survey with six simple questions, requiring a yes/no answer or a county name. 2.54% of those polled chose to answer the questions. While persons responded from every county, not every profession was represented in each county.
 - The Professional Group also reached out to fire fighters and lawyers in South Carolina to gather additional information regarding training/education of these persons.

C. Credibility of Findings and Problems with Incomplete Data:

The most responsive professionals to survey were the educators. The majority of educators responded and provided the requested information, and reached out to our Community Division for clarity when needed. The Education Working Group provided definitions for terms utilized in the survey to ensure we captured enough information on education in the schools. For example, domestic violence training can include the topics of bullying or teen dating. The difficulty in compiling the survey responses from the education surveys was comparing the different types of training (types, length of class, etc.) and trying to quantify the answers.

For the Community and Professional Working Group, the data elicited is incomplete due to a lack of response. While theoretical reasons exist for the lack of response, such as apathy, not wanting to admit to a lack of training or awareness, or simply not opening the email, the end results are difficult to interpret due to the small sample size.

Also, the Community Working Group learned that no central depository for domestic violence events, training/education, or explanations exist for individuals or groups who would like to reach out and assist victims. The Working Group is still gathering information on events as it identifies new organizations that provide information in this area. For example, United Way is collecting data and SCADVASA has put together additional information on types of courses taught. All of this data will be useful when working to enhance and improve what currently exists.

D. Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead:

The Community Division learned that when soliciting information, victims of domestic violence that may be part of a survey may believe they were intentionally polled. The Community Division received questions in the Professionals Working Group from possible victims who were concerned that they were being specifically targeted with such questions. While an explanation for the survey was provided, in the future, such data collections should provide a statement that the survey is not intended to collect data about the recipient and that the survey pool is large.

Also, the Community Division was surprised when an overwhelming number of the professionals polled contacted our Professional Working Group chair to ask how they could help with the issue of domestic violence, or if they could join the Task Force. Another surprise came in reviewing online data. While there are many organizations that assist victims, there is little information easily available for family and friends of victims, or community members who want to learn what they can do to help.

The largest challenge for the Community Division is simply connecting to all the organizations and individuals versed in this area. While many resources may exist, there is not one website, one organization, or one person to contact for available resources. Attempting to locate resources becomes difficult as many websites and groups focus their messages on victims, and they may offer training and services for non-victims that is not highlighted.

E. Surveys

Attached surveys utilized by each group can be found at Tab C. The responses and analysis of each are provided below.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

COMMUNITY

A. Responses Received Overall:

The Community Working Group surveyed the South Carolina Association of Counties (SCAC) as the quickest way to gather county-wide statistics about education, training, and resources for non-victims of domestic violence. The SCAC membership includes all 46 counties and is a non-partisan, nonprofit organization. However, as explained further below in C., many counties did not respond to the surveys.

As mentioned earlier, the Community Working Group also reached out to organizations and persons of interest and received anecdotal information. While this information is not easily charted or graphed, it is helpful in identifying organizations that may expand what they currently offer or do to offer more services or reach a larger portion of the state. This information will be useful in Phase II as the Community Division looks at how to bridge the gap in communication. Thus, the below data analysis focuses on the data received from SCAC.

B. Lack of Website Resources:

In gathering data, the Community Working Group found that if a community member wanted information on how to help an acquaintance who they believed to be subject to domestic violence, no information is readily available. As an example, one member spent a few hours trying to locate resources

through the internet. No South Carolina websites were found that were geared to assist a family or friend that needed information. Websites are geared to assist victims find resources. If a person wanted personal assistance or wanted to locate a training group for a community organization, they would not find it by searching the web.

C. Analysis of Data from the Association of Counties:

The Community Division sent two surveys to members of SCAC. The first survey concentrated on questions regarding services provided to domestic violence victims and to abusers in the county. The survey was sent to all municipalities and asked each county to list county and non-profit resources for criminal domestic violence victims and those accused of criminal domestic violence. Only 19 counties out of 46 responded, and all 19 listed resources for victims. However, not all 19 counties could provide information on resources for those accused of criminal domestic violence. Of those who provided services for those accused, the majority consisted of either counseling programs offered by non-profits or a county sponsored 26 week program offered through the courts.

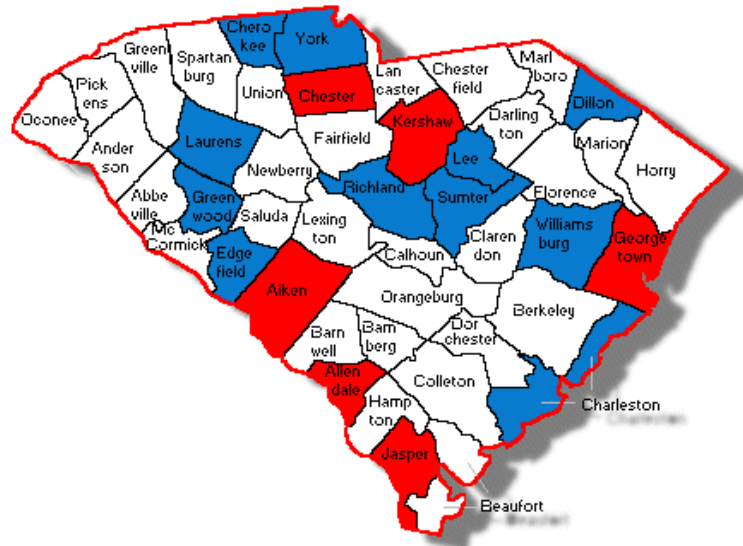
The second survey was provided to the same members of SCAC, but asked yes/no questions in an attempt to simplify the surveys to elicit a better response rate. The survey also repeated the prior question about resources for those accused of domestic violence, but this time asked whether counties provided resources other than attorneys and court resources. 23 counties responded to the second survey. Of the 23 responding counties, six counties did not provide the county for which they were answering. These are referred to as "unnamed" counties in this report. Also, while Richland County and Kershaw County provided separate answers, another survey respondent provided an answer as "Richland/Kershaw" for the name of the county. For purposes of this report, the Richland/Kershaw response, which would have counted as a 24th county, were not included so that these counties are not counted twice.

D. Survey Association Questions:

The questions and responses to the Second Survey are provided below in paragraph form and illustrated on a state map. The relevant responses from the First Survey are incorporated into the response to Question 4. Counties in "blue" answered yes to the question. Counties in "red" answered no to the question. Survey respondents that did not provide the county with which they are associated are treated as a non-responsive county. All non-responsive counties are white.

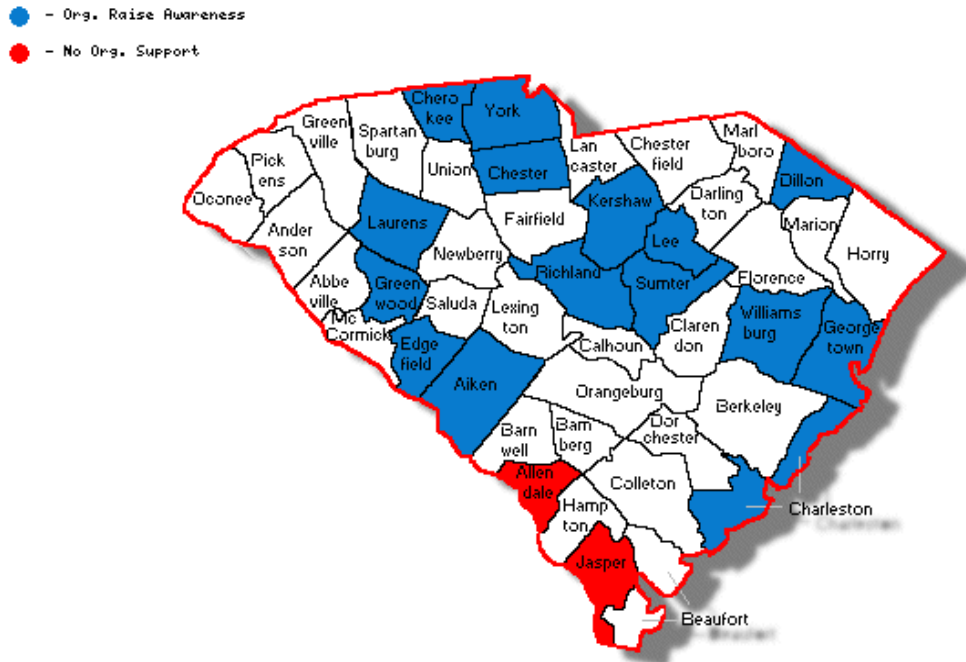
- Second Survey Question 2: “Does the county itself provide resources to non-victims, such as friends and family, on what to do to help a victim of domestic violence?” 11 counties stated **yes, noted in blue**, they provide such resources: Charleston, Cherokee, Dillon, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, Lee, Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg, and York. 7 counties stated **no, noted in red**, they did not provide such resources, of which one was an unnamed county. The remaining five unnamed counties abstained from answering the question.

- - Resources Non-Victim
- - No Resources



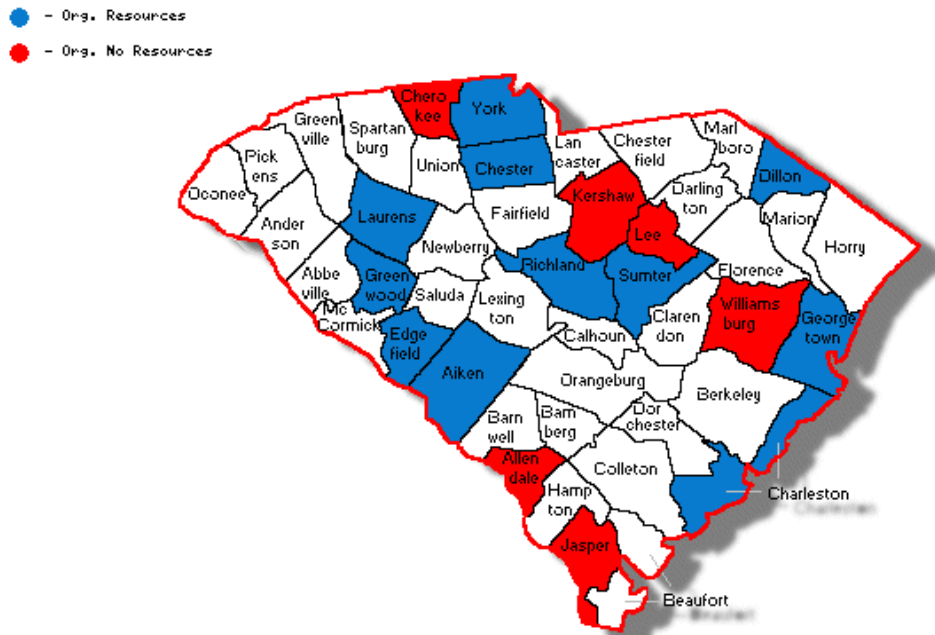
Source: diymaps.net (c)

- Second Survey Question 3: "Are there organizations, churches or other groups in your county that sponsor events to raise awareness of domestic violence?" 15 counties stated **yes, noted in blue**: Aiken, Charleston, Chester, Dillon, Edgefield, Georgetown, Greenwood, Kershaw, Laurens Lee, Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg and York. 3 counties stated **no, noted in red**, there were no such groups sponsoring events, one of which was unnamed. 5 unnamed counties abstained from answering.



Source: diymaps.net (c)

- Second Survey Question 5: "Are there organizations, churches, or other groups in your county that provide training or resources for family and friends on what to say and do should someone they know be a victim of domestic violence?" 11 counties stated yes: Aiken, Charleston, Chester, Dillon, Edgefield, Georgetown, Greenwood, Laurens, Richland, Sumter and York. 7 stated no, including one unnamed county. 5 unnamed counties abstained from the question.



Source: diymaps.net (c)

E. County Association Assessments:

The data for counties is inconclusive as not all counties participated. The potential lack of interest in the subject matter, as demonstrated by the lack of response, highlights the need for further community engagement to combat and prevent domestic violence. A few takeaways the data did provide:

- The only county answering “yes” to all of the questions was Richland County.
- For each county that responded, excluding the survey respondents that did not provide a county name, each county participating had at least one “yes” answer.
- Based on the responses received, each county does not have resources for interested parties to learn how to help victims of domestic violence.
- Not enough assistance is provided to those accused of domestic violence. Per the information provided, the majority of assistance consists of either counseling offered, or a treatment program that lasts 26 weeks. Many of these programs must be paid for by the accused.

Additionally, a review of population size and per capita income in comparison with the answers yielded no correlations between population size or per capita income. This could be due to the small sample size overall. As examples:

- Allendale, the county with the smallest population at number 46, answered no to all 6 questions in the second survey, stating that neither the county nor other organizations provided resources for non-victim friends/family members or accused abusers. However, Lee County, which is 42nd in population size, answered yes, that it had the resources asked about to all of the questions except Question 5, whether non-county organizations providing training to family and friends.
- Richland, Charleston and York Counties, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th in size, answered yes to the majority of questions, that there were both county and non-county organizations providing help for non-victims and accused abusers. However, Aiken County, which is 11th in size, answered that the county did not offer assistance, and that these resources were only provided by other organizations within the county.

EDUCATION

A. Responses Received Overall:

The Department of Education assisted by distributing the Education Working Group’s survey to all registered schools. 578 public and private schools, K-12, responded. The Department of Education lists 1252 public schools and 414 private schools, for a total of 1,666 in all of South Carolina. See, <http://ed.sc.gov/schools/> Thus, 35% of the schools registered with the Department of Education responded. Another way to review the data is by district. There are 108 School Districts in South Carolina. Schools from 77 of the districts responded to the survey. Thus, about 71% of the districts had at least one school respond. From the county perspective, we did have schools in every county report data. Thus, the information received is more comprehensive than in other surveys.

Many of the K-12 schools and universities receive their training through the South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA). SCCADVASA provided a list of over three hundred classes that it offered in the 2013-2014 school year throughout the state, including the length of classes, the type of domestic violence covered (bullying, information for professional group, teen dating, etc.) and other relevant information. This information, while not provided in the statistics, will be useful in Phase II and Phase III as the Community Division improves upon what already exists.

B. Domestic Violence Education in Schools K-12:

In order to gather the best possible information, the Education Working Group defined the term domestic violence and asked generally whether training occurred on domestic violence. The survey also asked if other types of interpersonal violence were included in the training, and provided the additional selections of dating violence, sexual violence, bullying/cyber bullying, stalking, and n/a. The following chart shows a break-down of domestic violence training by grade-level:

Grade-levels	No DV Training	Yes – DV Training	Grand Total
Adult		1	1
All Grades	7	12	19
Elementary	161	138	299
Elementary/ Intermediary	11	7	18
Intermediary	48	60	108
Intermediary/ High School	5	12	17
High School	44	72	116
Grand Total	276	302	578

In addition to domestic violence, the polling determined that many schools train on multiple related issues during the course. For elementary students, schools reported incorporating the following topics into the domestic violence training:

- dating violence - 4
- sexual violence - 30
- bullying/cyber bullying - 141
- stalking - 9
- n/a – 1

Intermediary school students:

- dating violence - 33
- sexual violence - 28
- bullying/cyber bullying – 90
- stalking - 18
- n/a – 34

High School students:

- dating violence - 62
- sexual violence - 39
- bullying/cyber bullying - 87
- stalking - 27
- n/a - 1

Additionally, the Education Working Group determined that schools’ training differed. . Some schools report using a multi-session curriculum, while others use a one-time education session. Others did not explain the curriculum type.

Type of Curriculum	
Multi-session Curriculum	137
Not applicable	256
One-time Education Session	107
Other	77
Grand Total	577

As for Districts, the following chart shows the reporting districts, and the variety within districts. Not all schools within a district are required to have domestic violence training.

DISTRICTS	No Training	Domestic Violence Training	Total Reporting Schools
ABBEVILLE	1		1
AIKEN	21	8	29
ALLENDALE	2	2	4
ANDERSON 1	1	2	3
ANDERSON 2	5	2	7
ANDERSON 3		1	1
ANDERSON 4	1	4	5

ANDERSON 5	2	5	7
BAMBERG 1	1	1	2
BAMBERG 2		1	1
BARNWELL 19		1	1
BARNWELL 29	1	2	3
BARNWELL 45	2	1	3
BEAUFORT	3	3	6
BERKELEY	11	9	20
CALHOUN		2	2
CHARLESTON	23	15	38
CHEROKEE	4		4
CHESTER	2	1	3
CHESTERFIELD	4	3	7
CLARENDON 1		4	4
CLARENDON 2	2		2
CLARENDON 3		1	1
COLLETON	2	1	3
DARLINGTON	3	6	9
DILLON 4	3	3	6
DORCHESTER 2	4	1	5
DORCHESTER 4	1	1	2
EDGEFIELD	1	1	2
FAIRFIELD		3	3
FLORENCE 1	5	6	11
FLORENCE 3		1	1
FLORENCE 5	1		1
GEORGETOWN	9	8	17
GREENVILLE	28	32	60
GREENWOOD 50	4	4	8
GREENWOOD 51	1	1	2
GREENWOOD 52	2	1	3
HAMPTON 1	1	3	4
HORRY	9	4	13
JASPER		1	1
KERSHAW	3	6	9
LANCASTER	9	10	19
LAURENS 55	2	1	3
LAURENS 56	1	1	2
LEE	2		2
LEXINGTON 1	9	9	18
LEXINGTON 2	3	10	13

LEXINGTON 3		1	1
LEXINGTON 4	5	2	7
LEXINGTON 5	6	11	17
MARION	2	1	3
MARLBORO	3	3	6
MCCORMICK		2	2
NEWBERRY	1	1	2
OCONEE	6	17	23
ORANGEBURG 3	2	1	3
ORANGEBURG 4	3	3	6
ORANGEBURG 5	2		2
Other	1	1	2
PICKENS	2	21	23
RICHLAND 1	6	3	9
RICHLAND 2	9	2	11
SALUDA	1		1
SC PUBLIC CHARTER	5	8	13
SPARTANBURG 1	4	4	8
SPARTANBURG 2	4	7	11
SPARTANBURG 4		1	1
SPARTANBURG 5	1		1
SPARTANBURG 7	2		2
SUMTER	3	2	5
UNION	3		3
WILLIAMSBURG		2	2
YORK 1	2	2	4
YORK 2	6	16	22
YORK 3	3	5	8
YORK 4	5	4	9
Totals	276	302	578

For purposes of Phase I, the report focuses on whether any type of domestic violence education is provided to students. However, the Education Working group also had educators identify whether the training included other types of interpersonal violence – dating violence, sexual violence, bullying, or other. This information may be useful in future phases.

C. Teacher Professional Development

Besides school children, teachers also need training on dealing with students who express witnessing or being subject to domestic violence. Teachers may recognize potential domestic violence through their students' words and actions in school or interactions with students' parents. The following chart shows the reporting districts that provide teachers with professional development on domestic violence. From the reporting districts, the data shows that schools are more likely to provide education for students on domestic violence than provide teachers with professional development

training in this subject. Schools reported providing training for students at 302 schools, compared to training for teachers at 208 schools.

DISTRICTS	No DV Professional Development	DV Professional Development	Total Reporting Schools
ABBEVILLE	1		1
AIKEN	20	9	29
ALLENDALE	2	2	4
ANDERSON 1	1	2	3
ANDERSON 2	7		7
ANDERSON 3	1		1
ANDERSON 4	3	2	5
ANDERSON 5	5	2	7
BAMBERG 1	1	1	2
BAMBERG 2	1		1
BARNWELL 19	1		1
BARNWELL 29	3		3
BARNWELL 45	3		3
BEAUFORT	5	1	6
BERKELEY	14	6	20
CALHOUN	1	1	2
CHARLESTON	20	18	38
CHEROKEE	4		4
CHESTER	3		3
CHESTERFIELD	5	2	7
CLARENDON 1		4	4
CLARENDON 2	2		2
CLARENDON 3		1	1
COLLETON	3		3
DARLINGTON	5	4	9
DILLON 4	4	2	6
DORCHESTER 2	4	1	5
DORCHESTER 4	1	1	2
EDGEFIELD	1	1	2
FAIRFIELD	1	2	3
FLORENCE 1	5	6	11
FLORENCE 3		1	1
FLORENCE 5		1	1
GEORGETOWN	10	7	17
GREENVILLE	38	22	60
GREENWOOD 50	5	3	8
GREENWOOD 51	1	1	2
GREENWOOD 52	3		3

HAMPTON 1	3	1	4
HORRY	10	3	13
JASPER	1		1
KERSHAW	7	2	9
LANCASTER	12	7	19
LAURENS 55	2	1	3
LAURENS 56	2		2
LEE	1	1	2
LEXINGTON 1	16	2	18
LEXINGTON 2	11	2	13
LEXINGTON 3	1		1
LEXINGTON 4	6	1	7
LEXINGTON 5	8	9	17
MARION	3		3
MARLBORO	4	2	6
MCCORMICK		2	2
NEWBERRY	1	1	2
OCONEE	6	17	23
ORANGEBURG 3	2	1	3
ORANGEBURG 4	4	2	6
ORANGEBURG 5	2		2
Other	2		2
PICKENS	9	14	23
RICHLAND 1	6	3	9
RICHLAND 2	9	2	11
SALUDA	1		1
SC PUBLIC CHARTER	8	5	13
SPARTANBURG 1	4	4	8
SPARTANBURG 2	7	4	11
SPARTANBURG 4	1		1
SPARTANBURG 5	1		1
SPARTANBURG 7		2	2
SUMTER	3	2	5
UNION	3		3
WILLIAMSBURG	2		2
YORK 1	3	1	4
YORK 2	10	12	22
YORK 3	6	2	8
YORK 4	9		9
Grand Total	370	208	578

D. Domestic Violence Education in Institutions of Higher Learning:

The Education Working Group polled institutions of higher learning in the state regarding their training for students on the topic of domestic violence. The Education Working Group reached out to 53 institutions through the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education. 46 institutions returned responses. Those institutions with more than one campus sometimes provided multiple response sheets because different campuses had different programs. Of these responses, only 3 higher learning institutions did not have a current program or have a program upcoming before July 1, 2015.

The July 1, 2015, date is significant because the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act requires higher learning institutions to make changes in how sexual crimes are reported, how they treat victims, and how they address sexual violence issues on campus will take effect.. The VAWA amendments also require higher learning institutions to make additions to their current policy statements to address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Further, higher learning institutions must implement programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees. Several institutions mentioned that their programs would be on July 1, 2015, or stated that their program met the Clery Act requirements. More information on these requirements can be found at: <http://clerycenter.org/article/vawa-amendments-clery>

The survey also gave higher learning institutions the opportunity to identify and describe their programs. While the majority of responses identified a program for incoming freshman and faculty that met the basic requirements of the VAWA, several institutions offered examples of multiple programs on their campus. For example, Lander University provides the following training: Online training, Interactive training (Theater Delta), Informational training- Pamphlets, Brochures, Syllabi Statement, Campus-Wide Programming (Home Runs for Health and Relationships, Safe Spring Break, Healing Hearts Walk, These Hands Won't Hurt, WellU, A Future Without Violence, Self-Defense training, Healthy Relationships), Student Staff training (RA training, Student Conduct Board training, EXPO Leader training, Academic Success Tutor training).

Also, when asked if the institution provides professional education to faculty/staff campus wide about domestic violence, 13 institutions stated they did not. Such professional development is not a mandate of the Clery Act.

PROFESSIONALS

A. Overall Responses Received:

The Professional Working Group focused on specific professional jobs for which to gather information on current domestic violence training. Data was gathered from the nine professional groups listed below. The survey opened April 24th and was closed May 7, 2015. Although there was an initial rush of participants, the results tapered off with 139 responses received Monday, May 4, 2015, and 0 responses between May 4th and the 7th. Only 2.54% of the total professionals surveyed answered. As the chart below shows, the largest percent of a professional group who chose to respond were Social Workers at 8.4%. Section F, below, provides additional information on professions that were surveyed through associations or organizations, and not through licensees or members of the profession. Some professions “skipped” questions after reviewing the survey. From feedback we received, some professions were polled under license titles that did not quite fit, and they were unsure whether they should respond. An example would be a Physician Associate who does not fit in the categories of “doctor” or “nurse.”

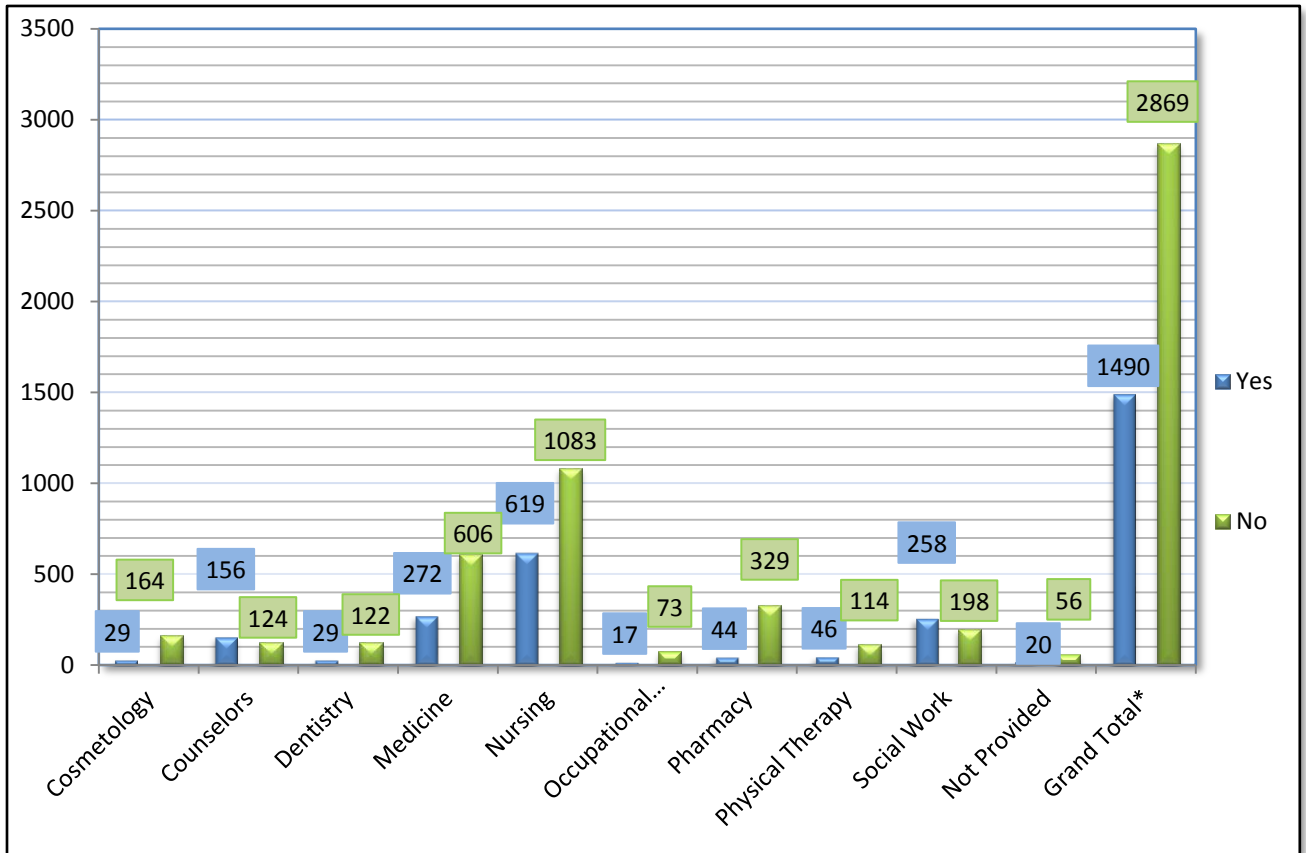
For what profession do you hold a license?				
Professional Group	Percent of Total Responses	Response Count	Approximate Number of Licensees	Percent of Licensees Responding
Cosmetology	4.5%	195	29172	0.6%
Counselors	6.6%	283	4667	6.0%
Dentistry	3.5%	151	8364	1.8%
Medicine	20.5%	881	23900	3.7%
Nursing	39.7%	1709	67883	2.5%
Occupational Therapy	2.1%	92	2973	3.1%
Pharmacy	8.7%	374	24104	1.6%
Physical Therapy	3.7%	160	6002	2.7%
Social Work	10.6%	458	5455	8.4%
TOTAL		4380	172572	2.54%
<i>answered question</i>		4303		
<i>skipped question</i>		77		
<i>did not answer</i>			168182	

B. 29.4% of Survey Respondents Received Training in the Last Five Years, But 66% of Survey Respondents Treated Someone They Believed To Be a Victim of Domestic Violence:

Question 1 asked each profession member “[w]hether they had domestic violence training in the last five years.” The question did not distinguish between new licensees or more established practitioners. The purpose of the question was to simply elicit whether current professionals receive training. Overall, **29.4%** of Survey Respondents stated they had received training on domestic violence in the last five years. (See Chart A, next page)

Despite this small percentage of training, 2855 out of the 4341 Survey Respondents who answered Question 6, “whether they encountered someone they believed to be a victim of domestic violence” in his or her professional job responded “YES.” Thus, **66%** of the Survey Respondents had treated someone they believed was a victim of domestic violence. (See Chart B, below, next page)

CHART A. PROFESSIONALS WHO RECEIVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING



*4380 Professionals took the Survey, but not all responded to this question.

CHART B. PROFESSIONALS WHO TREATED PATIENTS THEY SUSPECTED WERE SUBJECT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Professional Group	Suspected Client Subject to Domestic Violence	Received Training
Cosmetology	100	29
Counselor	263	156
Dentistry	74	29
Medicine	591	272
Nursing	1109	619
Occupational Therapy	55	17

Professional Group	Suspected Client Subject to Domestic Violence	Received Training
Pharmacy	183	44
Physical Therapy	76	46
Social Worker	404	258
Profession Not Provided		20
Total	2855	1490

C. Training on Domestic Violence Provided to Professionals Through Various Mediums

The Professionals stating they did have domestic violence training received it through various mediums, with the majority of training provided through a Continuing Education Provider or Employer. (See Chart C. below) Each profession was different as to which type of training was most pervasive. (See Chart D. below)

CHART C. TYPES OF TRAINING PROVIDED

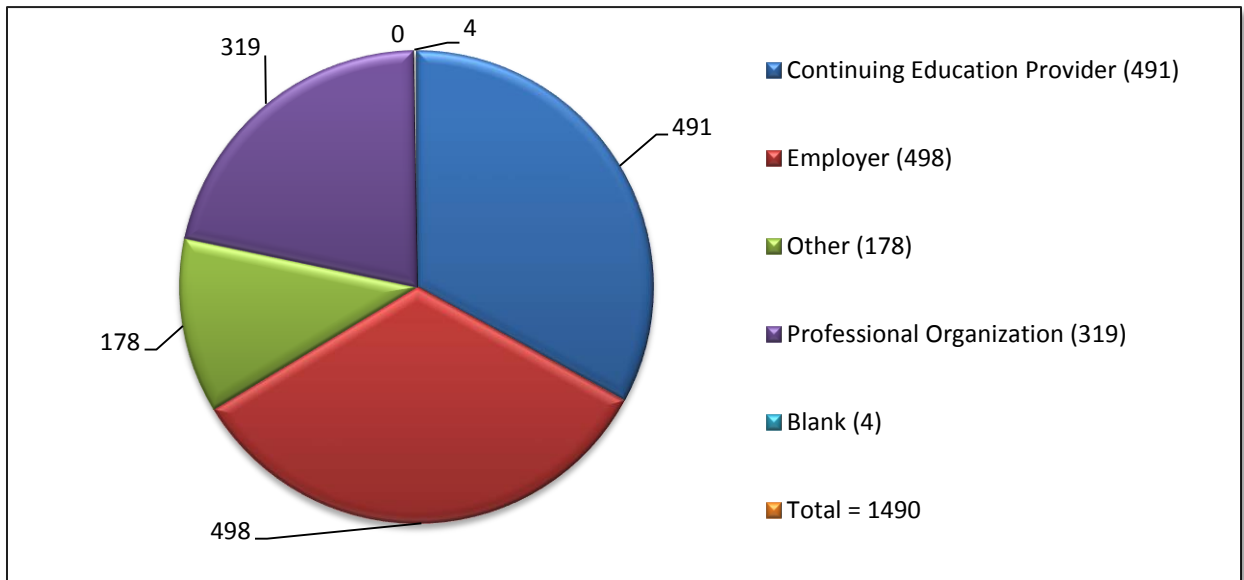
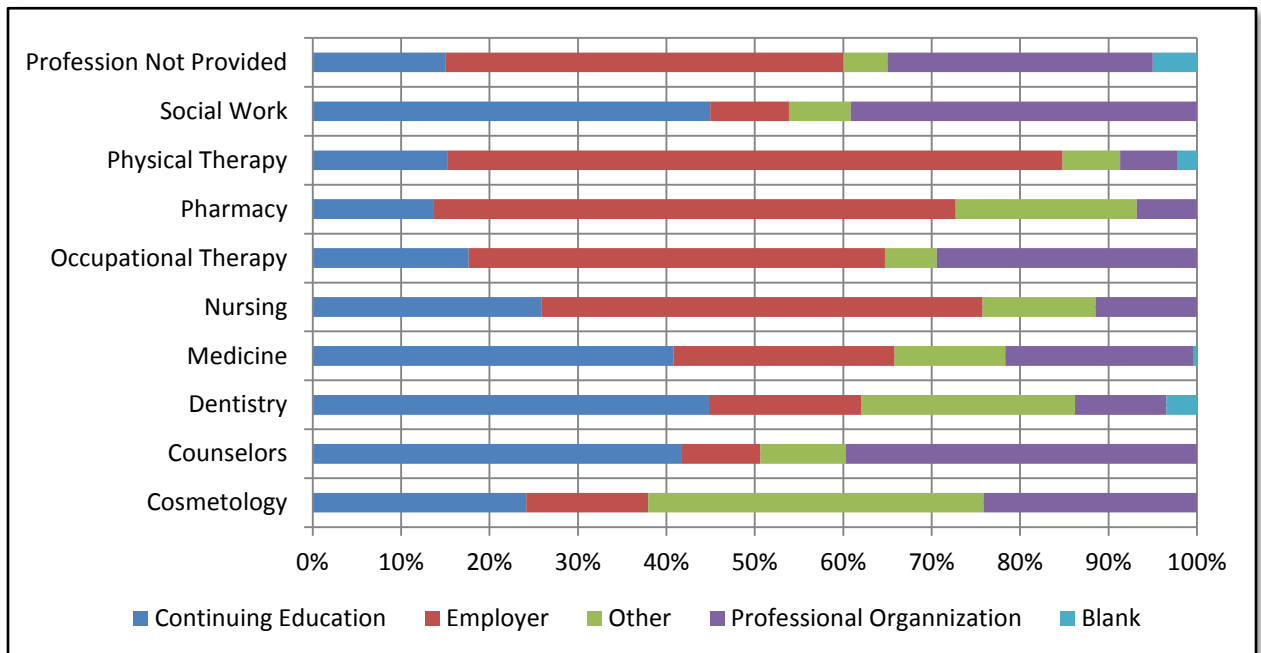


CHART D. TYPES OF TRAINING BY PROFESSION



D. County By County Depiction of Licensed Professionals Trained on Domestic Violence Practice

Question 5 asked Survey Respondents “In what county do you practice?” These responses, when combined with those who have received training on domestic violence, provide a beginning snapshot of which counties have practicing licensees with domestic violence training. Unfortunately, the sample set is small set as only 2.54% of professionals polled responded. Thus, there are no major trends that emerge.

Below, Chart E, provides a list by profession showing the counties survey respondents who received domestic violence training live in. The percentage of counties represented by those trained is listed at the end of each chart. Then, Chart F, provides the same information by county.

CHART E. BY PROFESSION: COUNTIES WHERE LICENSEES WHO RECEIVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING PRACTICE

Cosmetology Licensees	County	No. of Licensees Trained
1	Anderson	2
2	Beaufort	1
3	Charleston	2
4	Chester	1
5	Dorchester	1
6	Florence	2
7	Georgetown	1
8	Greenville	4
9	Horry	1
10	Oconee	3
11	Richland	6
12	York	4
Cosmetology Licensees in 28% of counties received training .		

Counselors Licensees	County	No. of Licensees Trained
1	Abbeville	2
2	Aiken	5
3	Anderson	2
4	Beaufort	7
5	Berkeley	5
6	Charleston	16
7	Clarendon	1
8	Dorchester	4
9	Florence	6
10	Georgetown	4
11	Greenville	20
12	Greenwood	3
13	Horry	6
14	Kershaw	4
15	Laurens	1
16	Lexington	6
17	Newberry	1
18	Oconee	2
19	Out of State	6
20	Pickens	7
21	Richland	16
22	Spartanburg	17
23	Sumter	3
24	Union	3
25	Williamsburg	2
26	York	4
Counselors Licensees in 57% of counties received training.		

Dentistry Licensees	County	No. of Licensees Trained
1	Beaufort	3
2	Berkeley	2
3	Charleston	5
4	Colleton	1
5	Fairfield	1
6	Greenville	4
7	Greenwood	1
8	Horry	2
9	Lexington	4
10	Newberry	1
11	Oconee	1
12	Out of State	2
13	Richland	1
14	Spartanburg	1
	Total:	29
Dental Board Licensees from 30% of counties received training.		

Medical Examiners Licensees	County	No. of Licensees Trained
1	Aiken	4
2	Anderson	5
3	Bamberg	1
4	Barnwell	1
5	Beaufort	5
6	Berkeley	4
7	Charleston	56
8	Cherokee	1
9	Chesterfield	1
10	Dorchester	3
11	Florence	7
12	Georgetown	1
13	Greenville	27
14	Greenwood	5
15	Hampton	2
16	Horry	6
17	Kershaw	3
18	Lancaster	1
19	Laurens	1
20	Lexington	10
21	Newberry	1
22	Oconee	1
23	Orangeburg	1
24	Out of State	52
25	Pickens	3
26	Richland	40
27	Spartanburg	14
28	Sumter	4
29	York	3
	Total:	263
Medicine Board Licensees in 63% of Counties stated they received training		

Nursing Licensees	County	Yes
1	Aiken	17
2	Anderson	18
3	Bamberg	2
4	Barnwell	1
5	Beaufort	28
6	Berkeley	3
7	Charleston	89
8	Cherokee	3
9	Chesterfield	3
10	Clarendon	4
11	Colleton	4
12	Darlington	1
13	Dorchester	4
14	Edgefield	1
15	Florence	23
16	Georgetown	6
17	Greenville	83
18	Greenwood	6
19	Hampton	1
20	Horry	16
21	Jasper	1
22	Kershaw	4
23	Lancaster	4
24	Laurens	4
25	Lexington	18
26	Marion	4
27	McCormick	2
28	Oconee	8
29	Orangeburg	8
30	Out of State	82
31	Pickens	9
32	Richland	64
33	Spartanburg	54
34	Sumter	3
35	Union	2
36	Williamsburg	1
37	York	20
Board of Nursing Licensees from 80 % of counties reported training.		

Pharmacy Licensees	County	Yes
1	Aiken	1
2	Anderson	1
3	Charleston	4
4	Cherokee	1
5	Chesterfield	1
6	Dorchester	2
7	Greenwood	1
8	Horry	2
9	Lancaster	1
10	Lexington	2
11	Orangeburg	1
12	Out of State	6
13	Richland	11
14	Spartanburg	2
Pharmacy Board Licensees from 30% of counties reported training		

Physical Therapy Licensees	County	Yes
1	Aiken	1
2	Anderson	2
3	Beaufort	2
4	Charleston	9
5	Chester	1
6	Florence	2
7	Georgetown	1
8	Greenville	10
9	Greenwood	1
10	Horry	3
11	Kershaw	1
12	Lancaster	1
13	Lexington	3
14	Out of State	1
15	Pickens	2
16	Richland	4
17	Spartanburg	2
Physical Therapy Board Licensees from 37% of counties reported training.		

Social Workers Examiners Licensees	County	Yes
1	Aiken	9
2	Anderson	9
3	Bamberg	1
4	Barnwell	1
5	Beaufort	14
6	Charleston	18
7	Cherokee	4
8	Chester	1
9	Chesterfield	1
10	Darlington	2
11	Dillon	3
12	Dorchester	3
13	Fairfield	2
14	Florence	8
15	Georgetown	6
16	Greenville	25
17	Greenwood	5
18	Horry	4
19	Kershaw	5
20	Lancaster	3
21	Laurens	1
22	Lexington	9
23	Marlboro	1
24	Newberry	3
25	Orangeburg	3
26	Out of State	3
27	Pickens	4
28	Richland	75
29	Spartanburg	15
30	Sumter	5
31	Union	1
32	York	8
Social Work Licensees from 70% of counties reported training.		

CHART F. BY COUNTY, WHICH LICENSEES RECEIVED TRAINING

<i>County Where Practice</i>	<i>Cosmetology Licensees</i>	<i>Counselor Licensees</i>	<i>Dentistry Licensees</i>	<i>Medicine Licensees</i>	<i>Nursing Licensees</i>	<i>Occupational Therapy Licensees</i>	<i>Pharmacy Licensees</i>	<i>Physical Therapy Licensees</i>	<i>Social Work Licensees</i>	<i>Profession Not Provided</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Abbeville		2									2
Aiken		5		4	17	2	1	1	9		39
Anderson	2	2		5	18		1	2	9		39
Bamberg				1	2				1		4
Barnwell				1	1				1		3
Beaufort	1	7	3	5	28			2	14	2	62
Berkeley		5	2	4	3		1				15
Charleston	2	16	5	56	89	3	4	9	18	4	206
Cherokee				1	3		1		4		9
Chester	1							1	1		3
Chesterfield				1	3		1		1		6
Clarendon		1			4						5
Colleton			1		4						5
Darlington					1				2		3
Dillon							1		3		4
Dorchester	1	4		3	4		2		3		17
Edgefield					1						1
Fairfield			1						2		3
Florence	2	6		7	23	1	1	2	8		50
Georgetown	1	4		1	6			1	6		19
Greenville	4	20	4	27	83	3	3	10	25	4	183
Greenwood		3	1	5	6		1	1	5		22
Hampton				2	1						3
Horry	1	6	2	6	16		2	3	4		40
Jasper					1						1
Kershaw		4		3	4	1		1	5		18
Lancaster				1	4		1	1	3		10
Laurens		1		1	4		1		1		8
Lexington		6	4	10	18	1	2	3	9	1	54
Marion					4						4
Marlboro									1		1
McCormick					2						2
Newberry		1	1	1					3		6
Oconee	3	2	1	1	8						15
Orangeburg				1	8		1		3		13

Pickens		7		3	9			2	4		25
Richland	6	16	1	40	64	1	11	4	75	4	222
Spartanburg		17	1	14	54	3	2	2	15		108
Sumter		3		4	3				5		15
Union		3			2				1	1	7
Williamsburg		2			1						3
York	4	4		3	20				8		39
Out of State		6	2	52	82	2	6	1	3	1	155
Total	28	153	29	263	601	17	43	46	252	17	1449

E. Counties Where Training on Domestic Violence Occurred

While Question 5 asked the county the professional practiced in, Question 4 asked “In what county did the training take place?” A smaller subset of survey respondents answered Question 4, and thus the data from Question 5 is more useful. However, from the data received, there is an indication that in many professions, professionals who worked in smaller counties received training in near-by larger counties. Whether their employer offered training at a larger facility, or they sought training out was not part of the survey.

F. Other Professions

There are other professions that may benefit from domestic violence training, such as first responders (EMT, fire fighters, police) lawyers (divorce, custody, guardian *ad litem*s), and employers in general. Additional information has been sought from relevant organizations. Information regarding fire fighters and lawyers is below.

- **Fire Fighters:** All South Carolina paid and volunteer fire fighters receive initial certification training. This training is completed through the State Fire Academy which is housed under the Fire and Life Safety Division of LLR. The State Fire Academy also offers a variety of continuing education courses for fire fighters, fire departments, and other public safety agencies. These courses are taught at the Academy campus in Columbia and five regional locations. The State Fire Academy does not currently provide a segment on domestic violence in its training class, either in reference to fire fighters’ personal situations or as first responders to emergencies. However, the State Fire Academy as a result of the conversation is reviewing whether it should incorporate such training into its courses in some manner. As for individual fire departments, they can choose to offer a class on their own and are not mandated to use the State Fire Academy. While we are unaware of any classes provided by local Fire Departments, the State Fire Academy is the best resource to develop appropriate classes or segments on domestic violence. This will provide the most uniformity among classes and provide resources to all Fire Departments.
- **Lawyers:** The South Carolina Bar does not offer any programs that cover domestic violence issues as it pertains to what lawyers should do when encountered in their practice. However, a South Carolina attorney is currently writing a book on domestic violence issues encountered during practice. When finished, the South Carolina Bar will make the book available. Richland County Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) or the Children’s Law Center could also make domestic violence training available.

V. CONCLUSION:

After surveying the community, the Community Division learned that there is not enough emphasis on preventing and combating domestic violence. Resources are not uniform, nor are they offered in every county.

A first step would be to create a website, organization, or other source where communities and people can learn of existing resources. While there are some resources available, no method currently exists to connect “best practices” or resources to persons interested in helping a friend, family member, or person they encounter through their profession.

Another step would be to encourage and connect counties and organizations to work together to provide services in every county. For example, the survey data highlighted that some counties provide a 26 week course for those accused of domestic abuse, and many contract with an organization for this service. The persons offered the course are identified through the court system. If the counties and organizations worked together, this is a service that could be provided uniformly in all counties.

Also, there is no standard for education or awareness training. Domestic violence can be defined in many ways. Likewise, training and education can be preventative or combative. It is important to define domestic violence and the people involved –victims, abusers, friends, and professionals in the discussion, as well as the type of training or education required to ensure the target audience is reached.

Last, we need communities to provide opportunities for discussions around domestic violence in order to expose this topic. Counties and schools are one place where we can encourage public forums, education, walks, events, and other ways to make domestic violence a topic of discussion. There is not a uniform effort to bring this subject into the light.

TAB A

**MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH DIVISION MEETING**

**9:30 A.M., FEBRUARY 27, 2015
SC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
110 CENTERVIEW DRIVE, CONFERENCE ROOM 108
COLUMBIA, SC**

Meeting Called to Order

Richele Taylor, Director, SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR), called the meeting to order at 9:31 a.m.

Members of the Committee attending the meeting included: Councilwoman Julie Ann Dixon, Dr. Connie Best; Alex Imgrund, Advice Counsel; Dr. Dan Saad; Rozalynn Goodwin; Chief Howard Cook; Elizabeth Gray; Katie Philpott; Christian Rainey; Patricia Ravenhorst; Kaitlyn Silva; Harry Prim; Julie Cole; Dr. Ed Carney; Sam McNutt; Joy Campbell; Bev Baliko; Rebecca Williams-Agee; Dr. Gariane Gunter; Alice Renfrow; and Aveena Coleman. Attending by phone were Dr. Stephen Gardner; Daniel Krawchuck; and Dr. Shelley McGeorge.

Committee members who were absent from the meeting included: Melanie Thompson; Josh Rhodes; Superintendent Molly Spearman.

LLR staff members participating in the meeting included: Stephanie Collier, Lesia Kudelka, and Sandra Dickert.

Public Notice

Mrs. Taylor announced that this meeting is being held in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act by notice emailed to the news media. In addition, it was posted on LLR's website and posted the bulletin boards at the Kingstree Building.

1. Welcome and Introductions
Mrs. Taylor welcomed everyone to the meeting. All committee members introduced themselves.
2. Review Executive Order – SC 2015-04
 - a. Mission
Mrs. Taylor reviewed the mission of the Domestic Violence Task Force.
 - i. For the Community Awareness, Education and Outreach Division, this requires us to gather information on existing resources combating domestic violence and provide ways to expand education, awareness and outreach in SC

Discussion ensued regarding how to reach the community, the military, employers, schools, Native Americans within South Carolina, and professionals on how to recognize signs of domestic abuse.

b. Duties and Responsibilities with Timelines

i. Phase I: Surveying and collecting data and information from counties and regions of the state

The Committee is to submit a report to Governor Haley on May 7, 2015 for presentation to the Task Force at its May 14th meeting.

ii. Phase II: Identifying specific problems and creating proposed solutions

1. Report due August 6th
2. Task Force Meeting on August 13th

iii. Phase III: Implementing or beginning to implement approved proposals (where possible)

1. Report due October 8th
2. Task Force Meeting on Thursday, October 15th

iv. Phase IV: Assessing short- and long-term goals for combating and preventing domestic violence in the future

1. Report due December 3
2. Task Force Meeting on Thursday, December 10th

3. Next Steps:

i. Information to gather in Phase I:

1. Current training and education available?
Discussion.
2. Current public health initiatives in SC?
Discussion.
3. Information on why professionals and the community do not get involved with domestic violence situations
Discussion.

ii. Sections to gather

1. County by county
2. Profession by profession
3. Sub-divisions for Community Task Force Division

Committee divided into sub-divisions for purposes of gathering information.

- Education (schools, colleges): Rebecca Williams-Agree agreed to chair

- Professionals (doctors, nurses, lawyers, police/fire, etc. training):
Alex Imgrund agreed to chair
 - Community Outreach (what information is out there and where is it located): Councilwoman Julie Ann Dixon agreed to chair
4. Next Meeting: The full Committee will meet approximately two weeks prior to May 7, 2015 report deadline to share information gathered.
 5. Testimony relevant to these issues
Mrs. Taylor asked the committee members to think of individuals who could offer testimony on why the community, professionals, and educators have not gotten involved in domestic violence issues.
 6. Adjourn
The meeting adjourned at 11:32 a.m.

**MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH DIVISION MEETING**

**APRIL 28, 2015, 1:00 P.M.
SC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
110 CENTERVIEW DRIVE, CONFERENCE ROOM 108
COLUMBIA, SC**

Meeting Called to Order

Richele Taylor, Director, SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR), called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

Members of the Committee attending the meeting included: Alex Imgrund, Advice Counsel; Dr. Connie Best; Katie Philpott, Governor's Office; Julie Cole; Bev Baliko; Aveene Coleman, and Dr. Sabrina Moore.

Committee members attending by phone were Dr. Dan Saad; Sam McNutt; and Rozalynn Goodwin.

The meeting was also attended by Megan Harmon, survivor.

LLR staff members participating in the meeting included: Stephanie Collier and Lesia Kudelka.

1. Welcome and Introductions
Ms. Taylor welcomed everyone to the meeting. All committee members introduced themselves.
2. Discussion of data collected from each group and status of collection.

Dr. Best reported on results from K-12 / colleges. She reviewed introduction letter and explained why terms were defined. Also discussion of why domestic violence expanded for interpersonal violence.

Alex Imgrund reported on professional results. Gap of psychiatrists discussed.

Director Taylor reported on data collected from community groups. Group discussed in the future adding chamber and councils of government to discussion.

3. Discussion of areas committee was unable to survey/reach.

4. Discussion of Report Format.

Dr. Best suggested writing executive summary to be placed in front of survey results of report. Takeaways or best practices.

5. Discussion on presentation of data.

Look at whether any data is relevant to all three groups in all counties.

Gaps exist – training can be prevention or changing/combating.

Look at trends in urban/rural.

6. Discussion of public testimony in May.

It was suggested that testimony should be limited to brief statement - not victim's story.

7. Adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

TAB B

SC Domestic Violence Task Force- Community, Education and Outreach Division
Education Subcommittee
April 8, 2015
Minutes

In attendance: Rebecca Williams-Agee, Howard Cook, Sabrina Moore, Connie Best, Richele Taylor, Katie Philpott, Elizabeth Gray, Aveene Coleman, Karen Woodfaulk, Kaitlin Blanco-Silva, Amanda Callahan

The committee began the meeting with introductions from attendees.

Update on Survey and Committee Progress Richele provided a quick update of the full Division schedule for the next month, and announced the dates for public hearing as April 21st and 28th from 1-4. There was a discussion about conflicts with statewide conferences that may interfere with possible testimony from multiple parties that would be involved in both. Richele will check on the possibility of combining the hearing on the 21st with the VRW conference, and the necessity around the 28th date will be determined based on how much we get through on the 21st. Richele also asked for input about possible testimony from representatives of 2 areas: persons in professions and other community entities that face challenges to obtaining DV education, and persons from the perspective of those providing DV education that face challenges in accessing groups and systems in which to provide that education.

K-12 Survey Discussion Rebecca sent the survey link in the format by which it will be sent that Sabrina from the DOE provided. There was some discussion around a number of questions that are included in the survey, including:

- Changing question from the type of school to the grades taught within a school
- Discussion about whether or not the survey will get to the right person in the school to provide answers
 - o This included some discussion from Amanda Callahan with Safe Harbor about their education programs, and who usually contacts them to come and provide those services
 - o This also included some discussion about the SCCADVASA network of programs across SC and the types of community work they provide
 - o Rebecca informed the committee that she will be providing a separate survey to member SA and DV programs to obtain some of the data that may be left out by schools that are simply not aware they are coming into individual classrooms and groups.
- Replacing "bullying" with "bullying/cyberbullying" and including "stalking" (same for College survey)
- Including a place for contact information so if there is a need for further information gathering, we can follow-up with the same person (same for college survey)
- Timeline for open survey determined as April 13th -24th (same for college survey)

College/University Survey Discussion in addition to the changes that were agreed upon for both surveys, the committee discussed a few other things:

- Keeping the "other" category in the position description (but really all questions) in mind as a part of a narrative piece in the report since there may be a variety of individual positions lumped into that.
- Use faculty/staff as the appropriate language as a part of questions in this survey
- Take out community college as an option and replace with "Technical/community college"
- There was also discussion here about who the best person to receive the survey is, and it was decided that we would like to get one response per school, and the decision about who would be providing this response
- It was also decided that the survey will not be sent to for-profit institutions at this time for a number of reasons that will make the survey less likely to gain helpful data from them

Other business discussed included the introduction and instructions that will go with the surveys to provide some background for respondents and hopefully increase participation. Karen provided a sample of language, and that will be adjusted to fit the needs of the K-12 survey as well. The instructions for each will also include some description about who within each institution would be best suited to complete the survey. Additionally, this will include information about the amount of time the survey will take to complete (about 5 minutes).

Next Steps

1. Rebecca will finalize language in the introduction and send that to Karen and Sabrina.
2. Sabrina and Karen will finalize the surveys through their systems, and will open them April 13th. The survey will close April 28th.
3. The subcommittee will not meet again until the public hearing on April 21st unless there seems to be a need around the responses to the survey being received. This may entail a conference call.

**MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY WORKGROUP MEETING**

**MARCH 20, 2015, 10:00 A.M.
RICHLAND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
2020 HAMPTON STREET, 4th FLOOR
COLUMBIA, SC 29201**

1. Call to order

Councilwoman Julie-Ann Dixon called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

Members of the Committee attending by telephone were: Harry Prim (Management/Prevention Consultant, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service), Marilyn Hatley (Mayor of Myrtle Beach).

In person: Julie-Ann Dixon; Stephanie Collier (LLR)

2. Welcome

3. Develop project list

4. Discuss survey questions

5. Develop action item timeline

6. Next meeting/location decided for following week. Conflicts for this meeting.

7. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

**MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY WORKGROUP MEETING**

**MARCH 26, 2015, 2:00 P.M.
RICHLAND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
2020 HAMPTON STREET, 4th FLOOR
COLUMBIA, SC 29201**

Meeting Called to Order

1. Welcome and roll call

Councilwoman Julie-Ann Dixon called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

Members of the Committee attending by telephone were: Carol Johnson (CEO/President, Savannah River Nuclear Solutions); Harry Prim (Management/Prevention Consultant, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service); Richele Taylor (Director LLR); Stephanie Collier (LLR); Marilyn Hatley (Mayor of Myrtle Beach)

Members in person: Shenitha Shiver (military/Fort Jackson), Laverne Martin (military/Fort Jackson), Dr. Anderson-Brown, Amanda Callahan (Safe Harbor), Julie-Ann Dixon

2. Define the purpose of the group

Discussion around community issues in order to find community groups.

- Agencies/Workforce – no one has a brochure to provide on what to do if you know or suspect a friend is a victim of domestic violence
- Community Forums occur, but do not occur regularly (Townhalls, walks)
- Encourage communities to celebrate awareness all year long. Back-to-school bashes, fairs, parks, sports (team sponsor), banners on CDV
 - Richland County mayor had CDV walk every October
 - SCADVASA and AG office does Remember My Name
 - Sexual Trauma Center of the Midlands does "A Mile in Her Shoes" which is somewhat related
- Reach out through Women's Club Organizations – Sororities, Fraternities, YMCA, Clubs for Men, State Federation of Women, Jr. League, Red Hat Club

3. Survey

Chair sent preliminary survey to Associations of Counties to gain feedback and information that we can use. Waiting on additional responses.

4. Set deadline for completion of survey

5. Next meeting/location

6. Adjourn

**MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY WORKGROUP MEETING**

**April 16, 2015, 2:00 P.M.
RICHLAND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
2020 HAMPTON STREET, 4th FLOOR
COLUMBIA, SC 29201**

Meeting Called to Order

1. Welcome and roll call

Councilwoman Julie-Ann Dixon called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

Members of the Committee attending by telephone were: Carol Johnson (CEO/President, Savannah River Nuclear Solutions); Harry Prim (Management/Prevention Consultant, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Service), Dr. Anderson-Brown

Members in person: Shenitha Shiver (military/Fort Jackson), Laverne Martin (military/Fort Jackson), Amanda Callahan (Safe Harbor), Julie-Ann Dixon; Richele Taylor (Director LLR); Katie Philpott (Governor's Office)

2. Further discussion around community issues in order to find community groups.

Discussion of branding in community.

3. Discussion of Survey

Group discussed sending a second survey to Association of Counties to elicit further responses. Questions discussed.

Group decided to ask SCADVASA to request information on community events.

4. Discussed testimony and who could speak on these issues.

5. Adjourn

Meeting adjourned after 2 hours.

MINUTES
SOUTH CAROLINA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
COMMUNITY, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH DIVISION
PROFESSIONALS TRAINING SUBCOMMITTEE
MEETING
9:00 A.M., MARCH 17, 2015
SC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
110 CENTERVIEW DRIVE, CONFERENCE ROOM 204
COLUMBIA, SC

Meeting Called to Order

Alex Imgrund, Office of Advice Counsel, SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR), called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

Members of the Committee attending the meeting included: Alex Imgrund, Advice Counsel, Dr. Dan Saad, SC Board of Medical Examiners; Julie Cole, DAODAS; Sam McNutt, SC Board of Nursing; Dr. Gariane Gunter, SC Department of Mental Health; Dr. Beverly Goodwin, Board of Nursing. Melanie Thompson, SC Board of Cosmetology, attended the meeting by telephone.

LLR staff member participating in the meeting included: Sandra Dickert.

Public Notice

Mr. Imgrund announced that this meeting was properly posted at the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Synergy Business Park, Kingstree Building and provided to all requesting persons, organizations and news media in compliance with Section 30-4-80 of the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act.

Review of Material Collected by Work Group Members

Discussion ensued regarding what professionals, such as doctors, nurses, etc., as to whether or not professionals are receiving criminal domestic violence training. Although some hospitals systems require and offer training and some continuing education providers for the cosmetology industry include criminal domestic training, not all professionals are receiving any training in this area.

Discussion of Material Gathering Methods for Professionals

Discussion ensued regarding what areas should be surveyed regarding criminal domestic violence.

The survey will include the following questions and each question will include a box for a yes/no answer or a drop box to include the answer.

1. Have you had specific training or education on criminal domestic violence within the last five years?
2. Who provided the training? (Drop box)
 - Professional Organization
 - Employer
 - Continuing Education Provider
 - Other
3. Location of training?
 - Out of State
 - In State -
 - County (drop box)
4. Where do you practice?
 - Out of State
 - In State -
 - County (drop box)
5. Comfort level with criminal domestic violence training and information available?

Adjourn
The meeting adjourned at 9:50 a.m.

TAB C

COMMUNITY

Resources Provided for Criminal Domestic Violence Victims and Accused

Source: SCAC Survey, March 2015

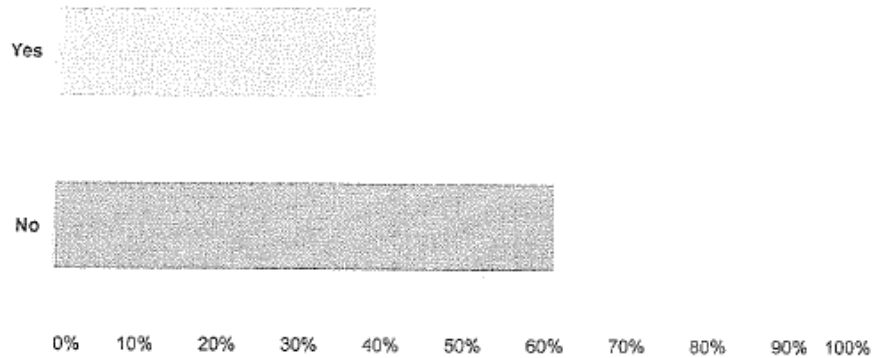
COUNTRY	2010 Census Population	Resources for Criminal Domestic Violence Victims Provided by County	Resources for Accused of Criminal Domestic Violence Provided by County	Provided by Non-Profits

Q1

[Customize](#) [Export](#)

Does your county sponsor domestic violence awareness events?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	39.13%	9
No	60.87%	14
Total		23
Comments (6)		

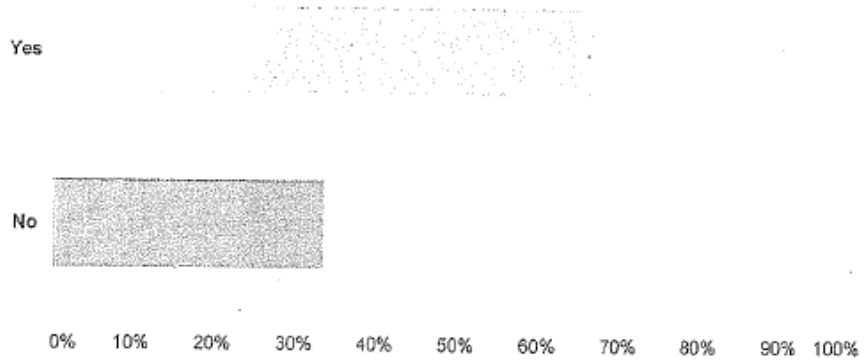
PAGE 2

Q2

[Customize](#) [Export](#)

Does the county itself provide resources to non-victims, such as friends and family, on what to do to help a victim of domestic violence?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	12
No	33.33%	6
Total		18
Comments (6)		

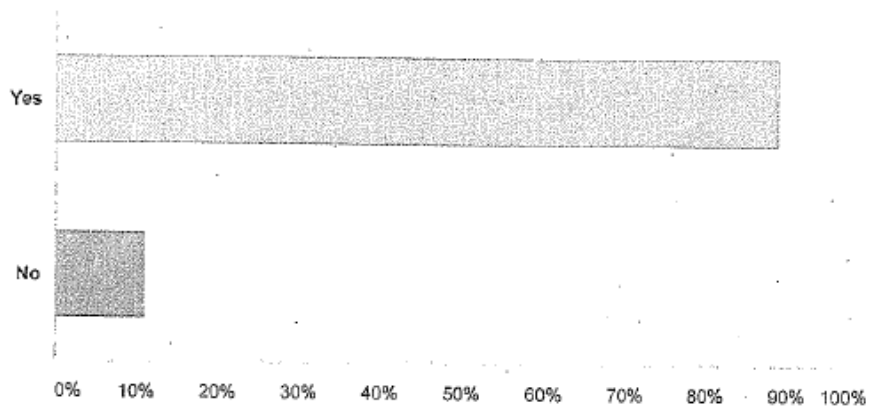
PAGE 3

Q3

[Customize](#) [Export](#)

Are there organizations, churches, or other groups in your county that sponsor events to raise awareness of domestic violence?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	88.89%	16
No	11.11%	2
Total		18

Comments (10)

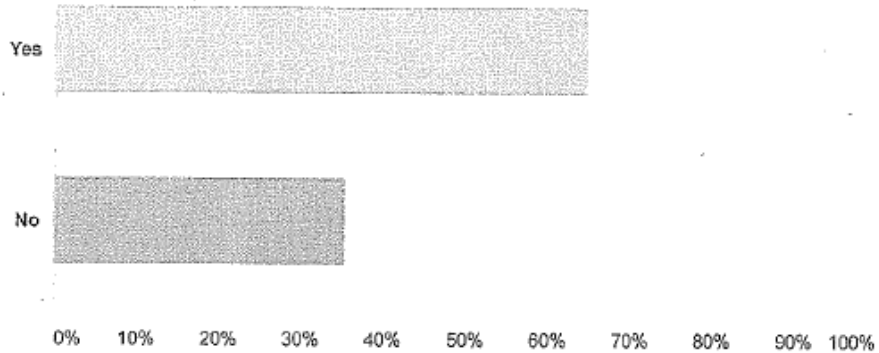
PAGE 4

Q4

[Customize](#) [Export](#)

Does the county or other community groups provide resources or assistance for those accused of domestic violence (other than an attorney or court resources)?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	64.71%	11
No	35.29%	6
Total		17

Comments (6)

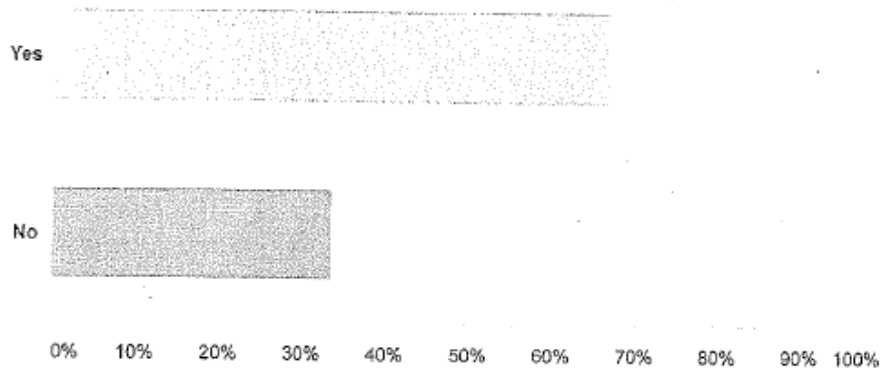
PAGE 5

Q5

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Are there organizations, churches, or other groups in your county that provide training or resources for family and friends on what to say and do should someone they know be a victim of domestic violence?

Answered: 18 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	12
No	33.33%	6
Total		18
Comments (7)		

PAGE 6

Q6

Export

Please provide the county (or counties) you represent.

Answered: 18 Skipped: 6

EDUCATION

K-12 DV/SV/Dating Violence Education Survey

Overview:

1. Please have the most suitable person employed with your school fill this survey out with answers appropriate to the education services provided to your students.
2. Please determine the appropriate staff member to complete this survey concerning education provided on the topics defined below, in addition to the format of the education provided:
 - a. **Domestic Violence-** We define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone (US Department of Justice).
 - b. **Dating Violence-** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship is often determined by the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - c. **Sexual Violence-** Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape (US Department of Justice).
 - d. **Multiple-Session Curriculum-** An education model that is based on the provision of information around a certain topic over numerous sessions or classes with the same group of participants, with a different focus area within that topic provided in each session. For example, a dating violence prevention curriculum with six sessions provided over a semester or year. Topics may include healthy relationships, addressing gender norms, consent, healthy communication, setting boundaries, and other pieces that lay the groundwork for that topic.
 - e. **One-time Education Session-** An education model that includes a one-time information session, or multiple sessions with different groups of participants. For example, a Domestic Violence 101 or Healthy Relationships 101 class provided to incoming freshman would fall in this category.
3. If you have any questions, please contact:

Survey:

1. Name of School
2. County in which school is located
3. District
4. Type of school:
 - a. Primary School
 - b. Elementary School
 - c. Middle School/Junior High School
 - d. 9th grade school only
 - e. High School
5. Job Title:
 - a. School Counselor
 - b. Health Educator
 - c. School Nurse
 - d. School Principal
 - e. Other Administrative personnel
 - i. Please specify title
 - f. Other Position
 - i. Please specify title
6. Does your school provide any type of domestic violence education to students?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. If yes, does it include any of these other types of interpersonal violence:
 - a. Dating Violence
 - b. Sexual Violence
 - c. Bullying/Cyber bullying
 - d. Stalking
 - e. N/A
 - f. Other—
 - i. Please specify
8. Through what type of curriculum is this education provided?
 - a. Multi-session Curriculum
 - b. One-time Education Session
 - c. Other
 - i. Please specify
9. Does your school provide professional education to staff about domestic violence?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
10. If yes, does it include any of these other types of interpersonal violence?
 - a. Dating Violence
 - b. Sexual Violence
 - c. Bullying/Cyber bullying
 - d. Stalking
 - e. N/A
 - f. Other—
 - i. Please specify
11. Through what type of curriculum is this education provided?
 - a. Multi-session Curriculum
 - b. One-time Education Session

c. Other

i. Please specify

12. Comments:

College and University DV/SV/Dating Violence Education Survey

Overview:

1. Please have the most suitable person employed with your school fill this survey out with answers appropriate to the education services provided to your students.
2. Please determine the appropriate staff member to complete this survey concerning education provided on the topics defined below, in addition to the format of the education provided:
 - a. **Domestic Violence-** We define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone (US Department of Justice).
 - b. **Dating Violence-** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship is often determined by the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - c. **Sexual Violence-** Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape (US Department of Justice).
 - d. **Multiple-Session Curriculum-** An education model that is based on the provision of information around a certain topic over numerous sessions or classes with the same group of participants, with a different focus area within that topic provided in each session. For example, a dating violence prevention curriculum with six sessions provided over a semester or year. Topics may include healthy relationships, addressing gender norms, consent, healthy communication, setting boundaries, and other pieces that lay the groundwork for that topic.
 - e. **One-time Education Session-** An education model that includes a one-time information session, or multiple sessions with different groups of participants. For example, a Domestic Violence 101 or Healthy Relationships 101 class provided to incoming freshman would fall in this category.
3. If you have any questions, please contact:

Survey:

1. Name of Institution
2. Type of Institution:
 - a. 4-year
 - b. 2-year
 - c. Community College
 - d. Technical College
 - e. Other
 - i. Please specify
3. Job Title:
 - a. Public Safety/Security
 - b. Title IX/Clergy Official
 - c. Student Health/Counseling
 - d. Student Life
 - e. Dean of Students
 - f. Coach
 - g. Other:
 - i. Please specify
4. Does your institution provide any type of domestic violence education to students?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Through what type of curriculum is this education provided?
 - a. Multi-session Curriculum
 - b. One-time Education Session
 - c. Other
 - i. Please specify
6. If yes, does it include any of these other types of interpersonal violence:
 - a. Dating Violence
 - b. Sexual Violence
 - c. Bullying/Cyber bullying
 - d. Stalking
 - e. N/A
 - f. Other—
 - i. Please specify
7. Does your institution provide professional education to staff campus wide about domestic violence as a part of institutional requirements?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
8. If yes, does it include any of these other types of interpersonal violence?
 - a. Dating Violence
 - b. Sexual Violence
 - c. Bullying/Cyber bullying
 - d. Stalking
 - e. N/A
 - f. Other—
 - i. Please specify
9. Through what type of curriculum is this education provided?
 - a. Multi-session Curriculum
 - b. One-time Education Session
 - c. Other
 - i. Please specify

10. Does your institution have a workgroup on campus tasked with addressing these topics and the provision of education around them?

11. Comments:

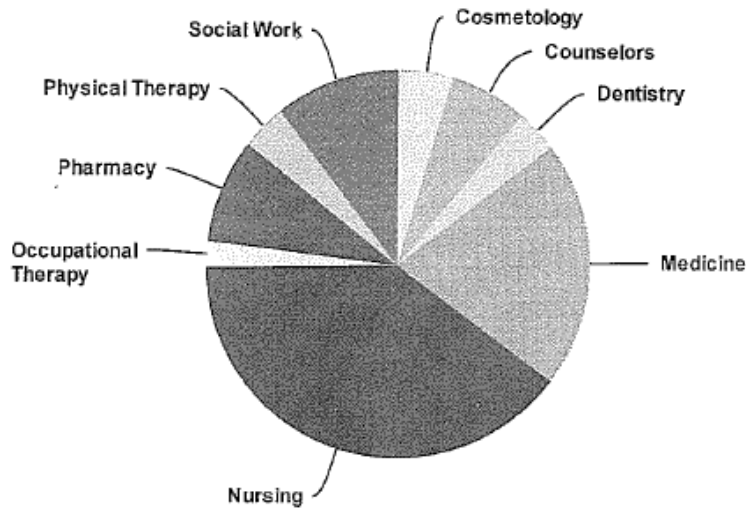
PROFESSIONAL

Q1

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For what profession do you hold a license?

Answered: 4,303 Skipped: 77



Answer Choices	Responses	
– Cosmetology	4.53%	195
– Counselors	6.58%	283
– Dentistry	3.51%	151
– Medicine	20.47%	881
– Nursing	39.72%	1,709
– Occupational Therapy	2.14%	92
– Pharmacy	8.69%	374
– Physical Therapy	3.72%	160
– Social Work	10.64%	458
Total		4,303

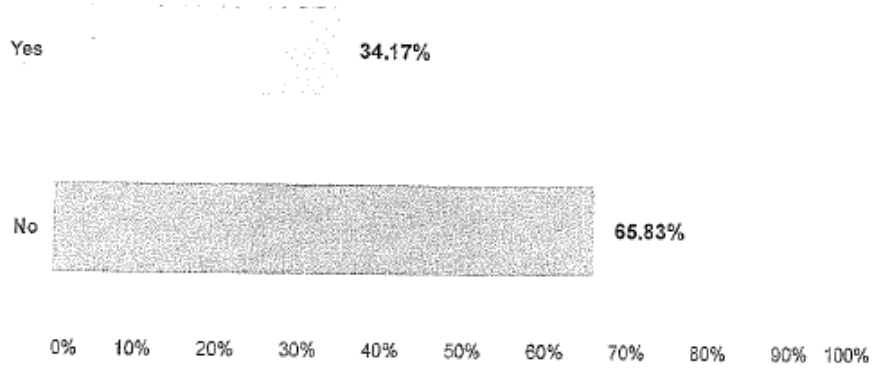
Q2

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Have you had specific training or education on domestic violence within the

last five years?

Answered: 4,361 Skipped: 19



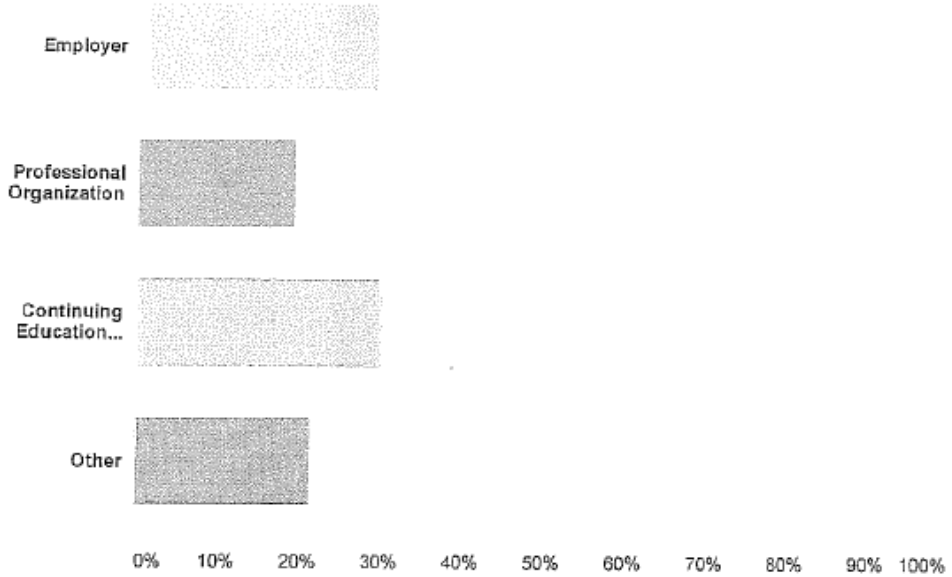
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	34.17%	1,490
No	65.83%	2,871
Total		4,361

Q3

Who provided the training or education?

Answered: 1,779 Skipped: 2,601

[Customize](#)
[Export](#)



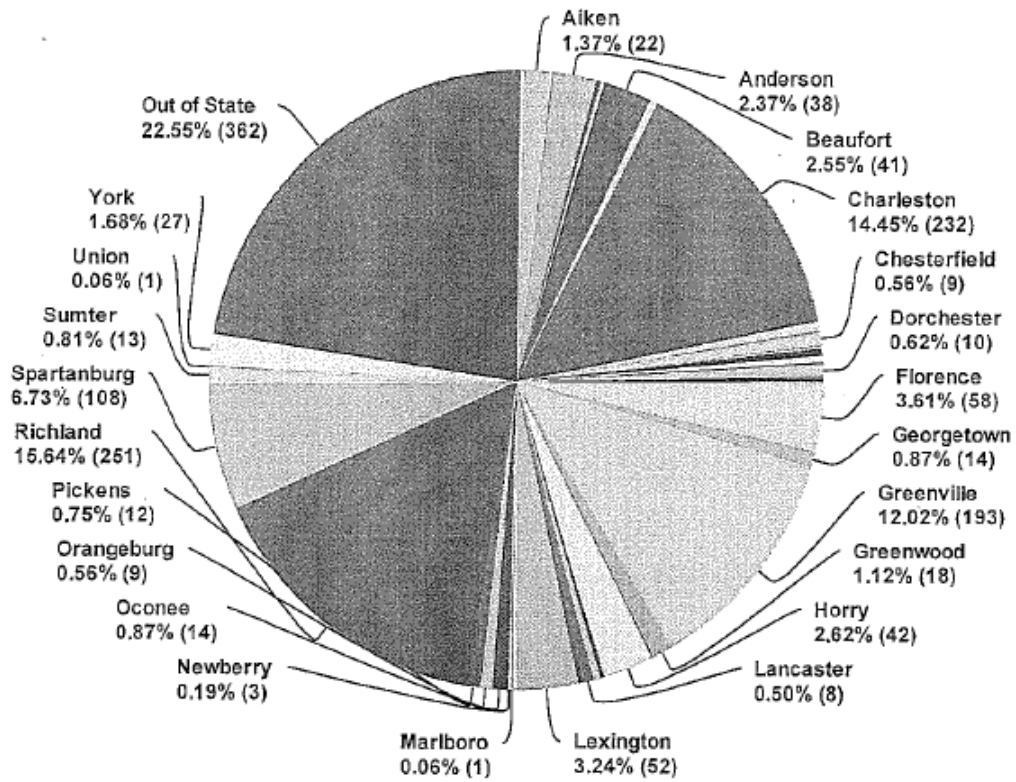
Answer Choices	Responses	
Employer	29.34%	522
Professional Organization	19.28%	343
Continuing Education Provider	30.02%	534
Other	21.36%	380
Total		1,779

Q4

In what county did the training take place?

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Answered: 1,805 Skipped: 2,775



Answer Choices	Responses

- Abbeville	0.19%	3
- Aiken	1.37%	22
- Allendale	0.06%	1
- Anderson	2.37%	38
- Bamberg	0.25%	4
- Barnwell	0.12%	2
- Beaufort	2.55%	41
- Berkeley	0.44%	7
- Calhoun	0.00%	0
- Charleston	14.45%	232
- Cherokee	0.44%	7
- Chester	0.19%	3
- Chesterfield	0.56%	9
- Clarendon	0.25%	4
- Colleton	0.37%	6
- Darlington	0.31%	5
- Dillon	0.12%	2
- Dorchester	0.62%	10
- Edgefield	0.06%	1
- Fairfield	0.25%	4
- Florence	3.61%	58
- Georgetown	0.87%	14
- Greenville	12.02%	193
- Greenwood	1.12%	18
- Hampton	0.06%	1
- Horry	2.62%	42
- Jasper	0.25%	4
- Kershaw	0.31%	5
- Lancaster	0.50%	8
- Laurens	0.31%	5
- Lee	0.00%	0
- Lexington	3.24%	52
- Marion	0.19%	3
- Marlboro	0.06%	1
- McCormick	0.00%	0
- Newberry	0.19%	3
- Oconee	0.87%	14

5/13/2015

SurveyMonkey Analyze - Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence

Orangeburg	0.56%	9
Pickens	0.75%	12
Richland	15.64%	251
Saluda	0.00%	0
Spartanburg	6.73%	108
Sumter	0.81%	13
Union	0.06%	1
Williamsburg	0.00%	0
York	1.68%	27
Out of State	22.55%	362
Total		1,605

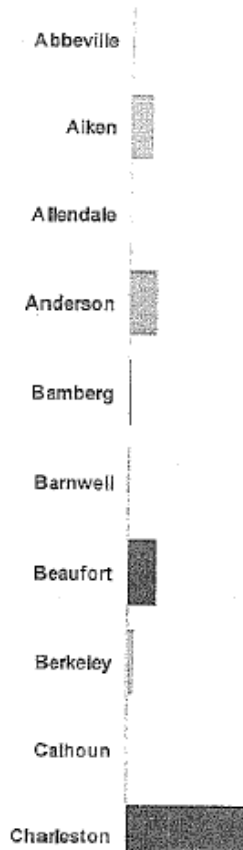
Q5

In what county do you practice?

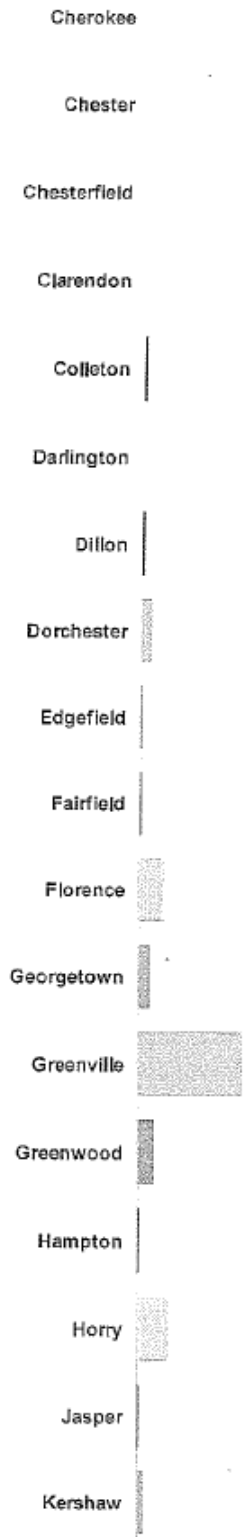
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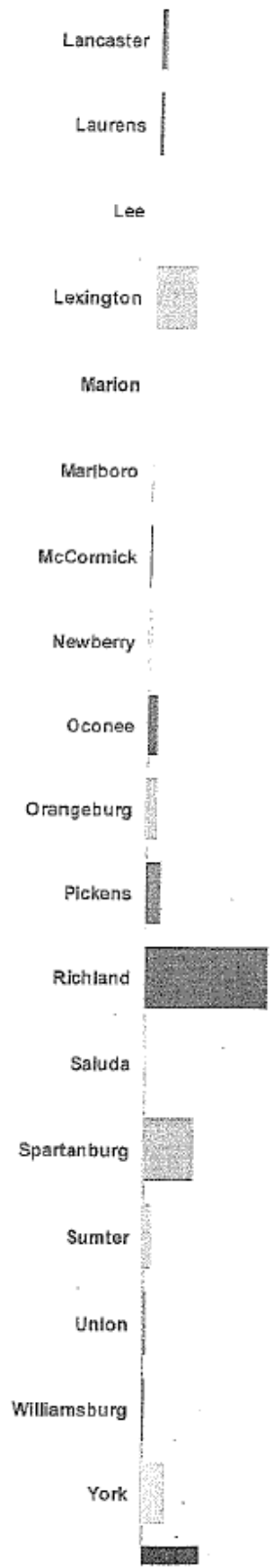
Export


Answered: 3,655 Skipped: 725



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Out of State 

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Answer Choices	Responses
- Abbeville	0.16% 6
- Alken	2.46% 90
- Allendale	0.03% 1
- Anderson	3.42% 125
- Bamberg	0.19% 7
- Barnwell	0.19% 7
- Beaufort	3.47% 127
- Berkeley	0.74% 27
- Calhoun	0.05% 2
- Charleston	14.64% 535
- Cherokee	0.44% 16
- Chester	0.30% 11
- Chesterfield	0.30% 11
- Clarendon	0.27% 10
- Colleton	0.49% 18
- Darlington	0.47% 17
- Dillon	0.33% 12
- Dorchester	1.34% 49
- Edgefield	0.16% 6
- Fairfield	0.19% 7
- Florence	2.98% 109
- Georgetown	1.48% 54
- Greenville	12.56% 459
- Greenwood	1.94% 71
- Hampton	0.22% 8
- Horry	3.67% 134
- Jasper	0.11% 4
- Kershaw	0.93% 34
- Lancaster	0.90% 33
- Laurens	0.66% 24
- Lee	0.11% 4

5/13/2015

SurveyMonkey Analyze - Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence

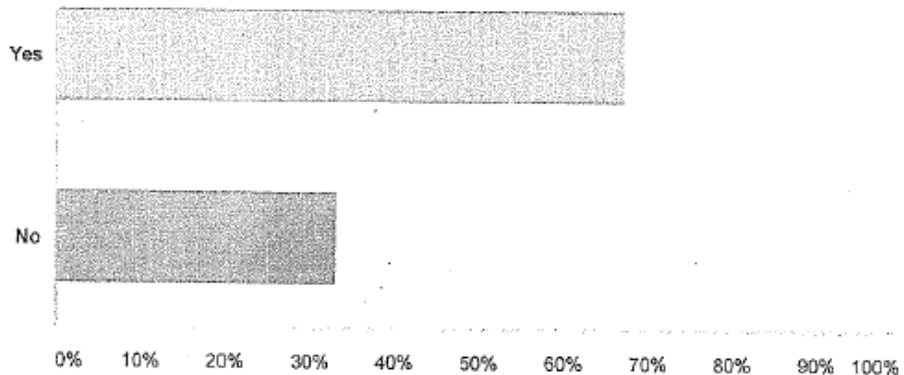
- Lexington	5.28%	193
- Marion	0.27%	10
- Marlboro	0.30%	11
- McCormick	0.19%	7
- Newberry	0.52%	19
- Oconee	1.26%	46
- Orangeburg	1.18%	43
- Pickens	1.92%	70
- Richland	15.49%	566
- Saluda	0.03%	1
- Spartanburg	6.32%	231
- Sumter	1.12%	41
- Union	0.36%	13
- Williamsburg	0.25%	9
- York	2.95%	108
- Out of State	7.36%	269
Total		3,655

Q6

[Customize](#) [Export](#)

Have you encountered someone you believe to be a victim of domestic violence?

Answered: 4,343 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses
- Yes	66.94% 2,907

5/13/2015

SurveyMonkey Analyze - Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence

- No	33.06%	1,436
Total		4,343

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