Study: South Carolina in 2020
The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence

Dedicated to stopping intimate partner violence and abuse before it starts
Commissioned by:

JAMIE KIMBLE FOUNDATION FOR COURAGE

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Domtar Corporation

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The Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage is proud to sponsor this report detailing the cost of domestic violence in the State of South Carolina in 2020 – nearly $358.4 million. A grant from the Robert S. Handler Fund of the American Endowment Foundation, the Springsteen Foundation and Domtar Corporation helped make it possible.

The study was conducted by Dr. Joseph C. Von Nessen, a Research Economist at the Darla Moore School of Business at the University of South Carolina. The 2020 study in South Carolina is the first study for the state of South Carolina. Two such studies have been conducted for the State of North Carolina (2014 and 2018).

You will find the complete report inside, with the cost of domestic violence broken down by county. Also inside: Ron and Jan Kimble introduce us to the inspiration behind the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage, Dr. Von Nessen explains the methodology used to compile these numbers, and the Foundation shares upcoming opportunities to join the movement.

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month, offering a powerful opportunity to raise awareness. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, one in four women and one in seven men will experience severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. This is a crisis that affects 32 million Americans. Most of us have a loved one or friend who has fallen victim to an intimate partner.

**May this study move us to act.**
A Message From The Kimbles

In 2020, domestic violence cost the State of South Carolina more than $358.4 million in physical and mental health care, court costs, policing and prisons, lost productivity at work and more. Each reported incident of domestic violence cost the state an average $4,350. These numbers surely stun you as they do us. But more than that, we hope they stir you to join the movement to prevent domestic violence before it occurs, for there is a heartbreaking story behind each number.

Our family knows this only too well. Our daughter, Jamie, a beautiful young woman inside and out, was murdered by an ex-boyfriend in 2012. She was 31 years old. We started the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage to honor her memory and keep others from falling victim to an intimate partner. The Foundation’s focus is on prevention, education, awareness and research. That is why we sponsored this study, along with much appreciated grant support from the Robert S. Handler Fund of the American Endowment Foundation, the Springsteen Foundation, and Domtar Corporation - to help business, government and other institutions understand the impact of domestic violence, and to inspire them to do more to stop it.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of gender, age, ethnicity or socioeconomic status. It can happen in any business or organization, from the CEO to the newest employee. Often, a company is ill-prepared to deal with it: 65% percent of businesses lack HR policies to support employees victimized by domestic violence. We hope these findings inspire the state to continue funding programs to address this crisis. More educational and prevention programs are needed in schools, workplaces, houses of worship and other institutions. We must share the warning signs of domestic violence and abuse so all of us know what to look for. And we must put in place plans to help victims when domestic violence strikes. Our thanks go to Dr. Joseph C. Von Nessen for conducting this study, and to you for reading it. Inside you will find the report, and more about the work of the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage. We include contact information for agencies that can help you in a domestic violence crisis.

When Jamie was taken from us, we asked ourselves, “How could this happen to her?” But it did. Now, together, let us keep from happening to others.

- Ron and Jan Kimble, October 2021
A Message From
Dr. Von Nessen

About This Study: Measuring the precise economic impact of domestic violence for the State of South Carolina in 2020 entails estimating total costs in eight categories: loss of life; physical health care; mental health care; lost work productivity; policing costs; incarceration costs; volunteer hours; domestic violence programs and shelters. In each category, we estimated the dollar costs using state- and county-level data from South Carolina, and estimates (for example, loss of workdays per domestic violence incident) from peer-reviewed academic literature. I was honored to prepare this report.

The methodology can be replicated. We encourage other states to conduct similar studies as part of a growing focus on domestic violence. It is a privilege to partner with the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage. I hope these findings inform elected officials, businesses, schools, activists, the medical and mental health communities – the entire community – about the far-reaching cost of domestic violence. With such vital information in hand, together we can do something about it.

- Dr. Von Nessen, October 2021

Dr. Von Nessen
South Carolina **Domestic Violence** Highlights:

- **82,379** Annual Victims
- **Over $358 MILLION** in Annual Economic Losses
- **South Carolina Among TOP 10 States for Rate of Female Homicides**
- **42%** of SC Females will Experience Domestic Violence during their Lifetime
Executive Summary

Domestic violence represents a significant and ongoing challenge for South Carolina. Although the incidence of domestic violence varies widely across the United States, unfortunately it is relatively more prevalent in the Palmetto State. For example, South Carolina has been consistently ranked as one of the top ten states for the rate of female homicide in each of the past 17 years. In addition, it is estimated that approximately 42 percent of females and 29 percent of males in South Carolina will experience intimate partner violence at least once during their lifetimes.

This incidence of domestic violence also poses significant economic costs for South Carolina – both for the individual victims and their families along with the surrounding communities. To date, however, there has been limited research documenting the full range of these costs at the state level. As such, the purpose of this study is to specifically quantify the economic impact of domestic violence on South Carolina. This includes documenting both the explicit and the hidden costs of domestic violence. Hidden costs refer to the harm imposed on the general well-being of domestic violence victims that arise from their not being able to return to their normal lives either temporarily or permanently. The hidden costs of domestic violence are generally those that are documented least often.

The key findings of this study are as follows:

- **The total annual number of domestic violence victims in South Carolina is estimated to be 82,379. This study, in turn, estimates the total annual economic losses associated with this level of domestic violence to be $358,374,858.** The costs included in this estimate are loss of life and worker productivity, physical and mental health care, loss of property, police and court costs, incarceration costs, and the costs associated with the dollars spent on various domestic violence programs, shelters, and centers along with associated volunteer hours.

- **The largest measured economic losses are those resulting from lost worker productivity ($96.6 million, 27.0%), physical health care ($72.0 million, 20.1%), and loss of life ($56.1 million, 15.6%).** Economic impacts associated with lost worker productivity and loss of life are measured through a loss of labor income to victims due to a temporary or permanent inability to work. As such, these estimates represent a conservative measure of the hidden costs of domestic violence because they partially capture the extent to which domestic violence victims are forced to temporarily or permanently adjust their lifestyles.

- **The largest economic impacts of domestic violence in South Carolina occur in the major metropolitan regions of the state – including Charleston, Columbia, and the Upstate.** This is primarily due to the fact that these are the regions of the state with the highest populations.

- **Although this study generally follows the methodology of existing published work by the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage on the economic impacts of domestic violence, it captures two additional elements not documented in previous research.** First, this study incorporates all of the secondary economic impacts (or economic multiplier effects) associated with the losses in spending activity that accompany losses in labor income. Second, this study uses total police expenditures to incorporate all policing costs associated with domestic violence – including both direct emergency responses and all ongoing initiatives associated with prevention and support.
Section I
Introduction and Background

The incidence of domestic violence represents a significant and ongoing challenge facing the United States today. Although violence of any kind is tragic, domestic violence is somewhat unique in that it involves abusive behavior against someone with which the abuser has (or has previously had) a close relationship. Because of such a relationship, it can often be more challenging for potential victims to recognize the warning signs of imminent domestic violence – especially when the warning signs may appear to be what they consider to be normal behaviors from the individual with whom they have the relationship. Familiarity with individuals and their behaviors can sometimes mask the danger of those behaviors.

The frequency and severity of domestic violence varies significantly across the United States. Unfortunately, it is more common in the Palmetto State relative to many other areas of the U.S. For example, South Carolina has consistently ranked as one of the top ten states for the rate of female homicide in each of the past 17 years.¹ As Figure 1 denotes, South Carolina currently ranks 7th among all states with respect to the percentage of females who experience intimate partner violence at some point during their lifetimes. Yet while females are more often victims of domestic violence, domestic violence victims are by no means exclusively female. Approximately 42 percent of females and 29 percent of males in South Carolina are estimated to experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime at least once. And it is estimated that there are over 82,000 victims of domestic violence in South Carolina each year.

¹ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2019)
South Carolina provides resources for domestic violence victims that extend statewide. The South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS) specifically provides funding to thirteen domestic violence organizations to provide holistic services to victims, survivors, and their children. Public financial support is supplemented through private donations and grants from foundations and community fundraising. The National Network to End Domestic Violence regularly conducts a nationwide census to determine how many individuals seek these types of services in an average 24-hour period. A summary of recent results from South Carolina reveals the following:

- **555 domestic violence victims assisted**
  - 68 percent found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs
  - 32 percent received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children’s support groups

- **Domestic violence hotlines answered 109 calls – averaging 5 per hour**

- **18 individuals attended 5 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs**

- **27 requests for services, or 4.6 percent of all requests, went unmet.** This can be compared to 13.6 percent of all national requests that went unmet over the same time period. 15 of these 27 unmet requests, or 56 percent, were for housing. By contrast, 65 percent of national unmet requests nationally were for housing.
In the 2022 fiscal year (FY22), the South Carolina state budget includes nearly $6 million in funding for services related to criminal domestic violence that will be facilitated through both DSS and the South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Some of the organizations supporting victims of domestic violence are shown in Figure 2 along with the counties that they serve.

The purpose of this study is to complete a detailed analysis documenting the economic impact of domestic violence on South Carolina at both the state and county levels. More specifically, this study focuses on quantifying both the direct and indirect costs that domestic violence imposes in South Carolina to individual victims and to the broader community. These costs include loss of life and work productivity, physical and mental health care, loss of property, police and court costs, incarceration costs, and the costs associated with the dollars spent on various programs/shelters/centers along with the opportunity costs for volunteer hours.

Except where otherwise noted, this study generally follows the methodology of the previously published study by the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage titled North Carolina in 2018: The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence.
Section II
Economic Impact Methodology

As previously noted, there are many costs that domestic violence imposes – both on the individual victims and on their surrounding communities. Quantifying these direct costs, however, does not generate estimates that are representative of the totality of the economic impacts and losses associated with domestic violence. These direct costs, in many cases, also lead to a series of economic ripple effects (or multiplier effects). The economic ripple effects are specifically comprised of indirect effects and induced effects and can perhaps be most easily observed when considering the short- and long-run impacts of losses to worker productivity.

The indirect effect represents additional economic losses arising from inter-industry linkages between firms. For example, to the extent that domestic violence victims are injured and require time away from the workplace, this reduces their total number of productive hours. This loss in worker productivity, in turn, reduces the total level of output that can be generated by employers. When these employers experience a decrease in output, they will subsequently decrease the total volume of purchases made with their vendors. This decrease in vendor demand then leads to a decrease in purchasing activity among the vendors themselves with their own suppliers. This iterative process creates losses that extend to many sectors of the local economy, each of which can be specifically quantified.

The induced effect represents additional economic losses resulting from a reduction in the local spending of household income. For example, if one of the vendors cited above experiences a decrease in demand and reduces worker hours as a result, these workers will have less income to spend in the local economy on, for example, food and housing. Food and housing-related businesses will then see decreases in demand for their goods, and so on.

In order to estimate the total impact (direct, indirect, and induced) from the initial, direct costs associated with domestic violence, economic input-output models are used. In each region being analyzed, an input-output model is tailored with specific parameters that represent the region, which is based on the estimated dynamic relationships of over 500 industry categories. Since these relationships vary by region, in this study a separate input-output model is utilized for each of South Carolina’s 46 counties – as well as for South Carolina as a whole. The input-output modeling software IMPLAN is used to derive and quantify all economic estimates in this report.
Section III
Primary Results

This study estimates that there are approximately **82,379 victims of domestic violence each year in South Carolina**, with the total associated annual cost of domestic violence estimated to be **$358,374,858**. It is important to note that this cost figure includes both the explicit as well as the hidden costs of domestic violence. Explicit costs typically include the many local program initiatives, shelters, and other support mechanisms that work to improve the population’s general awareness of domestic violence along with the warning signs of potential violence that they may face in the future. Explicit costs also refer to health care and other support services that help victims and their families following specific domestic violence incidents as well as policing and court costs.

In addition to these explicit costs, however, are the hidden costs of domestic violence. Hidden costs refer to the harm imposed on the general well-being of domestic violence victims that arises from not being able to return to their normal lives either temporarily or permanently. This can include everything from the inability to return to their previous day-to-day activities to the loss of life itself. And while it is impossible to capture all of these hidden costs, this study specifically examines the losses to worker productivity associated with domestic violence incidents as a means to quantify the extent to which domestic violence victims are forced to temporarily or permanently adjust their working lifestyles. This estimate can therefore serve as a conservative measure of the hidden costs of domestic violence.

More specifically, this study estimates that these hidden costs – or the economic losses that arise directly from injury and loss of life resulting from domestic violence – **total $152.7 million annually**. This is reported in Table 1 in the first two listed categories as the impacts associated with loss of life and lost worker productivity. The remaining eight categories reflect the various explicit costs associated with domestic violence in South Carolina.

*The hidden costs of domestic violence refer to the harm to the general well-being of victims that arises from not being able to return to their normal lives either temporarily or permanently. A conservative estimate of these hidden costs totals $152.7 million annually, which represents nearly 43 percent of the total cost of domestic violence in South Carolina.*
The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence in South Carolina, 2020

Dedicated to stopping intimate partner violence and abuse before it starts

As shown in Table 1, the total economic impacts of domestic violence in South Carolina resulting from loss of life and loss of worker productivity are $56.1 million and $96.6 million, respectively. The former represents the estimated loss in lifetime earnings due to a loss in life while the latter represents the loss in wages due to a victim’s temporary absence from the workplace for the purposes of recovery and rehabilitation. Estimates for both the loss of life and loss of worker productivity also include the economic multiplier effects as outlined in Section II. As such, these two sets of economic losses are shown to be relatively larger when compared to previous research on domestic violence as published by the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage. The single largest economic loss reported in Table 1 is the loss due to worker productivity, which represents approximately 27.0 percent of the total economic loss resulting from domestic violence in South Carolina.

This analysis also deviates from the aforementioned previous research on domestic violence through the way in which it estimates all policing costs. Data on total policing expenditures were used to incorporate all policing costs associated with domestic violence – including both direct emergency responses and all ongoing initiatives associated with prevention and support. Previous research had estimated policing costs that were primarily based off of the prevalence of 911 calls related to domestic violence. Such a methodology likely underreports policing costs associated with domestic violence because it only accounts for costs associated with direct emergency responses rather than also incorporating all ongoing initiatives associated with prevention and support.

The results shown in Table 1 can also be broken down at the county level into high-, medium-, and low-impact categories, as illustrated in Figure 3. Notice that the counties with the highest costs of domestic violence in South Carolina are those with the highest populations – including South Carolina’s major metropolitan regions of the Upstate, Columbia, and Charleston.

### Table 1 – The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence in South Carolina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Annual Impact</th>
<th>Pct. of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Life</td>
<td>$56,068,519</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Work Productivity</td>
<td>$96,639,370</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health Care</td>
<td>$71,999,617</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>$33,281,287</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Property</td>
<td>$4,118,558</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policing Costs</td>
<td>$15,108,557</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Costs</td>
<td>$23,829,319</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>$37,950,861</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs, Shelters, and Centers</td>
<td>$12,555,000</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Opportunity Costs</td>
<td>$6,823,768</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Impact</strong></td>
<td><strong>$358,374,858</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section III: Primary Results
As this study has shown, the economic impact of domestic violence on South Carolina is significant, totaling approximately $358.4 million annually. The work of the many domestic violence prevention programs in South Carolina as well as the Jamie Kimble Foundation for Courage is critical for minimizing the number of domestic violence victims as well as the economic costs that such violence incurs.
The Many Costs of Domestic Violence in South Carolina

- Loss of Life: $56.1 million
- Physical Health Care Costs: $72.0 million
- Loss of Property: $4.1 million
- Court Costs: $23.8 million
- Costs of Domestic Violence Programs, Centers, and Shelters: $12.6 million
- Loss of Worker Productivity: $96.6 million
- Mental Health Care Costs: $33.3 million
- Policing Cost: $15.1 million
- Incarceration Costs: $38.0 million
- Estimated Costs of Volunteer Time: $6.8 million
## Appendix I

The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence on South Carolina by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Abbeville</th>
<th>Aiken</th>
<th>Allendale</th>
<th>Anderson</th>
<th>Bamberg</th>
<th>Barnwell</th>
<th>Beaufort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>24,527</td>
<td>170,872</td>
<td>8,688</td>
<td>202,558</td>
<td>14,066</td>
<td>20,866</td>
<td>192,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Victims</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>2,734</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3,241</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>3,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost Per Capita</td>
<td>$67.00</td>
<td>$72.20</td>
<td>$68.79</td>
<td>$68.17</td>
<td>$65.62</td>
<td>$65.36</td>
<td>$68.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>$1,643,332</td>
<td>$12,336,590</td>
<td>$597,630</td>
<td>$13,808,742</td>
<td>$923,077</td>
<td>$1,363,753</td>
<td>$13,140,711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Life</td>
<td>$267,094</td>
<td>$1,860,764</td>
<td>$94,611</td>
<td>$2,205,818</td>
<td>$153,176</td>
<td>$227,227</td>
<td>$2,092,172</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Worker Productivity</td>
<td>$396,499</td>
<td>$3,650,292</td>
<td>$155,975</td>
<td>$3,511,682</td>
<td>$208,030</td>
<td>$303,027</td>
<td>$3,374,167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Health Care Costs</td>
<td>$342,986</td>
<td>$2,389,474</td>
<td>$121,493</td>
<td>$2,832,571</td>
<td>$196,699</td>
<td>$291,790</td>
<td>$2,686,634</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care Costs</td>
<td>$158,543</td>
<td>$1,105,517</td>
<td>$56,159</td>
<td>$1,309,335</td>
<td>$90,923</td>
<td>$134,878</td>
<td>$1,241,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Property</td>
<td>$19,620</td>
<td>$136,684</td>
<td>$6,950</td>
<td>$162,030</td>
<td>$11,252</td>
<td>$16,691</td>
<td>$153,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policing Costs</td>
<td>$71,973</td>
<td>$501,412</td>
<td>$25,494</td>
<td>$594,393</td>
<td>$41,276</td>
<td>$61,230</td>
<td>$563,769</td>
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<td>Court Costs</td>
<td>$113,516</td>
<td>$790,831</td>
<td>$40,210</td>
<td>$937,481</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
<td>$96,572</td>
<td>$889,181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incarceration Costs</td>
<td>$180,787</td>
<td>$1,259,487</td>
<td>$64,039</td>
<td>$1,493,043</td>
<td>$103,680</td>
<td>$153,802</td>
<td>$1,416,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of Domestic Violence Programs, Centers, and Shelters</td>
<td>$59,808</td>
<td>$416,667</td>
<td>$21,185</td>
<td>$493,932</td>
<td>$34,300</td>
<td>$50,881</td>
<td>$468,484</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Volunteer Costs</td>
<td>$32,506</td>
<td>$226,463</td>
<td>$11,515</td>
<td>$268,457</td>
<td>$18,642</td>
<td>$27,654</td>
<td>$254,626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix I: The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence on South Carolina by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Calhoun</th>
<th>Charleston</th>
<th>Cherokee</th>
<th>Chester</th>
<th>Chesterfield</th>
<th>Clarendon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>227,907</td>
<td>14,553</td>
<td>411,406</td>
<td>57,300</td>
<td>32,244</td>
<td>45,650</td>
<td>33,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Victims</td>
<td>3,647</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost Per Capita</td>
<td>$72.75</td>
<td>$69.77</td>
<td>$72.90</td>
<td>$66.16</td>
<td>$68.62</td>
<td>$67.00</td>
<td>$63.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>$16,580,793</td>
<td>$1,015,421</td>
<td>$29,889,951</td>
<td>$3,790,897</td>
<td>$2,212,702</td>
<td>$3,058,593</td>
<td>$2,147,962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Life</td>
<td>$2,481,864</td>
<td>$158,479</td>
<td>$4,480,133</td>
<td>$623,986</td>
<td>$351,131</td>
<td>$295,082</td>
<td>$218,128</td>
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<td>Cost from Loss of Worker Productivity</td>
<td>$4,995,114</td>
<td>$275,617</td>
<td>$9,076,078</td>
<td>$878,045</td>
<td>$573,575</td>
<td>$737,970</td>
<td>$432,531</td>
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<td>Physical Health Care Costs</td>
<td>$3,187,051</td>
<td>$203,509</td>
<td>$5,753,102</td>
<td>$801,283</td>
<td>$450,900</td>
<td>$638,370</td>
<td>$471,890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care Costs</td>
<td>$1,473,191</td>
<td>$94,071</td>
<td>$2,659,328</td>
<td>$370,383</td>
<td>$208,425</td>
<td>$78,626</td>
<td>$82,286</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Property</td>
<td>$182,307</td>
<td>$11,641</td>
<td>$329,092</td>
<td>$25,793</td>
<td>$36,516</td>
<td>$26,993</td>
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<td>Policing Costs</td>
<td>$668,778</td>
<td>$42,705</td>
<td>$1,207,243</td>
<td>$168,143</td>
<td>$94,618</td>
<td>$133,957</td>
<td>$99,022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court Costs</td>
<td>$1,054,801</td>
<td>$67,354</td>
<td>$1,904,073</td>
<td>$265,196</td>
<td>$149,232</td>
<td>$211,278</td>
<td>$156,179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incarceration Costs</td>
<td>$1,679,889</td>
<td>$107,269</td>
<td>$3,032,449</td>
<td>$237,669</td>
<td>$336,483</td>
<td>$248,732</td>
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<td>Cost of Domestic Violence Programs, Centers, and Shelters</td>
<td>$555,745</td>
<td>$35,487</td>
<td>$1,003,202</td>
<td>$139,725</td>
<td>$111,316</td>
<td>$82,286</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Volunteer Costs</td>
<td>$302,053</td>
<td>$19,288</td>
<td>$545,251</td>
<td>$75,942</td>
<td>$60,502</td>
<td>$44,723</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Colleton</th>
<th>Darlington</th>
<th>Dillon</th>
<th>Dorchester</th>
<th>Edgefield</th>
<th>Fairfield</th>
<th>Florence</th>
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<td>436</td>
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<td>$64.62</td>
<td>$67.47</td>
<td>$67.31</td>
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<td>$53,289</td>
<td>$24,381</td>
<td>$130,234</td>
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<td>$17,876</td>
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<td>Policing Costs</td>
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<td>$89,439</td>
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<td>$103,427</td>
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<td>$224,659</td>
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## Appendix I: The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence on South Carolina by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Georgetown</th>
<th>Greenville</th>
<th>Greenwood</th>
<th>Hampton</th>
<th>Horry</th>
<th>Jasper</th>
<th>Kershaw</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
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<td>70,811</td>
<td>19,222</td>
<td>354,081</td>
<td>30,073</td>
<td>66,551</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8,377</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>5,665</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>1,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Cost Per Capita</td>
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<td>$71.56</td>
<td>$68.52</td>
<td>$68.56</td>
<td>$65.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost from Loss of Life</td>
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<td>$209,324</td>
<td>$3,855,875</td>
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<td>$724,728</td>
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<td>Cost from Loss of Worker Productivity</td>
<td>$1,102,113</td>
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<td>$7,321,211</td>
<td>$990,221</td>
<td>$268,800</td>
<td>$4,951,469</td>
<td>$420,541</td>
<td>$930,649</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$3,384,175</td>
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<td>$124,251</td>
<td>$2,288,780</td>
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<td>$283,236</td>
<td>$24,056</td>
<td>$53,235</td>
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<td>$195,289</td>
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<td>$162,283</td>
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<td>$469,276</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Lancaster</th>
<th>Laurens</th>
<th>Lee</th>
<th>Lexington</th>
<th>Marion</th>
<th>Marlboro</th>
<th>McCormick</th>
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<td>Population</td>
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<td>1,080</td>
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<td>151</td>
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<td>$67.90</td>
<td>$66.20</td>
<td>$69.36</td>
<td>$64.72</td>
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<td>$64.62</td>
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## Appendix I: The Economic Impact of Domestic Violence on South Carolina by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Newberry</th>
<th>Oconee</th>
<th>Orangeburg</th>
<th>Pickens</th>
<th>Richland</th>
<th>Saluda</th>
<th>Spartanburg</th>
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<td>5,117</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Sumter</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Williamsburg</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
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<td>Cost of Domestic Violence Programs, Centers, and Shelters</td>
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<td>$66,609</td>
<td>$74,052</td>
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<td>$12,555,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Volunteer Costs</td>
<td>$141,441</td>
<td>$36,203</td>
<td>$40,248</td>
<td>$372,391</td>
<td>$6,823,768</td>
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