

West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Public Deliberation Project  
Final Report  
2004



*"For a Safer State of Family"*

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## Introduction

The West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WVCADV) is a grass-roots, non-profit organization committed to the elimination of personal and institutional violence against women, children, and men. By developing a strong network of shared resources and support, WVCADV provides safe space and quality service for victims of domestic violence, and works for systemic change to assure families' options for building lives free from violence. The coalition is comprised of 14 licensed domestic violence programs that serve each of West Virginia's 55 counties, and a statewide coalition office. The coalition office focuses on the prevention of domestic violence through community education,



public policy development, agency networking, and training for professionals dedicated to reducing violence. The statewide coalition office was established to support and provide resources to direct service domestic violence programs while at a broader level effecting changes in those structures and systems whose purpose is to protect and be a resource for those in a violent family situation.



In 2002-2003, the fourteen licensed domestic violence member programs of the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence directly served more than 17,000 people. These included 3,260 children, more than 360 persons who were 60 years of age or older, and more than fifty people who identified as being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. Domestic violence affects those of all ages and those from all walks of life.

In working to provide safety to victims of violence in West Virginia's families, staff of licensed domestic violence programs

also work to inform the public about the magnitude of the problem and the help that is available.

This report concerns one project which endeavored to raise awareness and understanding about the thoughts and concerns of West Virginians regarding the problem of domestic violence.

The “Public Deliberation Project” began in the fall of 2001 as a collaboration among the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence statewide office, the licensed domestic violence programs in the state, and the West Virginia Center For Civic Life. The main purposes of the project were:



- To assess the public’s current understanding, attitudes, and level of awareness regarding domestic violence.
- To increase the level of awareness about the issue through a series of public deliberation forums to be held across the state.



More than two hundred people participated in one or more of 23 forums held across the state. Men, women, and children of all ages, from all walks of life, with differing professional and educational backgrounds participated. Most of those attending were over the age of 18.

Stereotypes exist in many people’s ideas about the identification of victims of domestic violence. Some people think that domestic violence only happens to poor, uneducated, or unemployed people “who don’t know any better.” The truth is, victims and perpetrators come from every educational and income level, every profession, every race, creed, and nationality, and every religion.

## The Project Process

The Public Deliberation Project consisted of the following two phases:

Phase One			
Research & Preparation		Training	Planning
<b>Purpose</b>	To gather WV specific information about domestic violence and the public's current understanding and concerns about the issue.	To educate participants in the National Issues Forum model of deliberative forums.	To achieve a cohesive project with forums across the state.
<b>Process</b>	To conduct more than 250 personal interviews with people across the state.	To host four moderator trainings and one internal meeting for the project.	To schedule two forums per licensed program geographic area.
<b>Result</b>	To develop the "issue guide" and "starter video" for the forums.	To assure availability of skilled forum moderators across the state.	To facilitate a series of forums from September 26, 2002 through July 1, 2003.

Phase Two	
Implementation	
<p><b>Purpose(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~To assess the public's current understanding, attitudes, and level of awareness regarding domestic violence and use that information to inform the work of WVCADV and licensed domestic violence programs.</li> <li>~To increase the level of awareness regarding the issue through a series of public deliberation forums to be held across the state.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Process:</b></p> <p>To host a series of 23 forums across the state.</p>	
<p><b>Results:</b></p> <p>To produce and distribute the following report to WVCADV, licensed domestic violence programs and practitioners, and the public.</p>	

**Phase I.** The West Virginia Center for Civic Life trained project participants in the National Issues Forum model of public deliberations. Used successfully across the country, this model invites public deliberation on issues ranging from health care to terrorism. The National Issues Forum structured approach to discussion involves

the development of a framework for the deliberations, referred to as "issue framing." A discussion guide and video were developed to provide an overview of the issues and a framework for the discussions.

**"I didn't know society views domestic violence differently than it does other crimes."**

-Male forum participant,  
*Kanawha County*

Two staff persons from each of the licensed domestic violence programs were selected to participate in the project and were trained to moderate community forums on domestic violence. Project participants and WVCADV staff worked together to develop the discussion guide, starter video, and questionnaires used in the forums.

More than 250 interviews with West Virginians about the issue were undertaken by project participants for use in the development of the video and discussion guide. The three areas of potential emphasis in addressing the problem of domestic violence developed for the issue guide are listed on page 7.

**Phase II.** Each of the community based programs agreed to hold at least two public forums about domestic violence prior to June 30, 2003. Forum moderators were provided with a pre-and post-forum questionnaire that could be used to gauge the attitudes of attendees either before the forum, after it, or both. Findings from those questionnaires are included in this report. See Appendix A on page 19 for a copy of the questionnaires used at the forums.



**"Domestic violence is often covered up and people think only low-income families suffer from it."**

-Female survey respondent,  
*Ritchie County*

The Issue Guide provided the following framework for the forums discussions:

Approach 1:

**The community must support victims of domestic violence.** Stronger support in the community (housing, services, etc.) to both victims and abusers may lessen the incidence of domestic violence.

Approach 2:

**Domestic violence must be treated like the crime that it is.** Some people feel that penalties for domestic violence should be stiffer, and that in order to lessen the problem, we need to be sure that domestic violence is treated in every instance like the crime that it is. In order to reduce domestic violence, it is important to be sure that prosecutors are prosecuting as they should and judges are sentencing appropriately.

Approach 3:

**Public attitudes about domestic violence must be changed.** Some people feel that existing beliefs and attitudes do not clearly send the message that violence in family life is unacceptable to the community. Perhaps by increasing public awareness through education, safer and healthier families will result, and the problem of domestic violence eliminated.

## Forum Themes and Questions

Nearly every person who attended a forum agreed that domestic violence was a serious problem in their community. However, more than half expressed a degree of surprise at the extent of the problem in West Virginia.

In all areas of the state, discussions touched on the following common themes:

**Responsibility/Community:** *Whose responsibility is it to end domestic violence? How can any individual make a difference?*

**Law:** *Are the current laws stringent enough? Are they being enforced as they are supposed to be? Are perpetrators being held accountable?*

**Awareness:** *Are people as aware of the problem of domestic violence as they need to be? How can we educate ourselves? What is the role of education/awareness in ending the violence?*

**Next Steps:** *What can we do to make a difference?*

## **Common Concerns:**

At the beginning of forums, participants were asked to share their concerns are about domestic violence. Responses varied but the following reflect some frequently made comments.

- *"It's hard to know what to do in response to domestic violence or what to do later when you find out it used to happen to someone."*
- *"How can we protect the children involved and help mothers who are in abusive relationships?"*
- *"If we don't teach peace at home, how can we expect peace in the world?"*
- *"Violent images in cartoons and toys contribute to the problem."*
- *"Are our courts and court personnel educated well enough? They sometimes re-victimize or don't help."*
- *"Victims feel like 'it is all their fault' and that they are the only one going through this."*



After identifying some of the personal concerns of those in the room, forums moved through the three approaches to domestic violence as outlined in the issue guide.



## **I. Approach One: The community must support victims of domestic violence.**

*“In some areas, victims of domestic violence are given precedence for community housing just as they would be if they were victims of a flood or fire. Why can’t we do that everywhere?”*

*~Male forum participant, Raleigh County*

Approach One describes the need for the community to be supportive to both victims and the perpetrators of domestic violence and addresses the need for perpetrators of domestic violence to be held accountable for their actions.

Battered women in West Virginia are often in need of legal representation, transportation, housing, and childcare. Many participants were surprised by the lack of resources to help battered women and the absence of legal protections available to employees who are victims of domestic violence. Surprise was also expressed at the lack of support that victims sometimes find from the systems they interact with.

Across the state, survivors gave examples of being re-victimized by systems that in some instances:

- did not believe them.
- did not want to confront their abusers; or
- did not assist the victims in securing support and protection.

For some participants, the forums increased awareness that resolution emerges from within the community and that simply coming together for discussions about the problem could lead to concrete solutions and/or more support for victims of domestic violence.

Other people attending forums were concerned to find that there is not a licensed domestic violence shelter or batterer’s intervention prevention program in every county. Many people were concerned because some victims of domestic violence have to travel through several counties to receive domestic violence services.

West Virginia has strong faith-based communities. Concerns were voiced about barriers to safety that can be created by communities of faith in some parts of the state.

***"People in faith communities could do so much to help victims and to educate the people in their congregations. And I think there's a growing movement to do so."***

-Female Forum Participant, Kanawha County

In some areas, churches collect personal items to give to victims of domestic violence and/or provide them with food, clothing, and support. Forum participants pointed out that faith-based communities and churches could play a vital role by assisting local licensed domestic violence programs in educating the public about domestic violence. "Churches could distribute educational materials from the domestic violence programs and help the congregation know what indicators to look for in dangerous relationships," one woman said.



Concerns were also expressed about the tendency in many places to blame battered women—rather than the perpetrators—for the violence that takes place. "Blaming the victim still happens all the time," said a Summers County woman. "People support the batterers instead of the victims," she continued.

Concerns were frequently voiced regarding the economic reality that a battered woman in West Virginia may face. Employers were seen as being a critical part of potential community support systems.

***"It would be good if employers would allow a victim of domestic violence to continue to get her paycheck if she is in the hospital because of injuries from being abused."***

-Female forum participant, Morgan County

## **II. Approach Two: Domestic violence must be treated like the crime it is.**

Across the state, there was a consistent level of frustration expressed regarding the perceived limitations in the law enforcement and criminal legal system's response to domestic violence.



*"Most of the participants agreed that domestic violence is a very big problem in our area. They felt that the community response to domestic violence has improved over the years. However, they felt that the police and criminal justice system do not properly enforce the laws or punish the offenders."*

~Berkeley County forum moderator

Forum participants were aware, however, that the changes in the law and improved training for law enforcement has begun to make a positive difference in the way that victims are treated by the police.

**"Police are much more helpful now, too. A long time ago it used to be that the police had to witness the person beating you to do anything about it."**

~Female forum participant, Berkeley County

The adherence to the existing state laws regarding a strong pro-arrest policy was an area of agreed-upon action for some of the participants. Several forum attendees made comments to the effect that domestic violence tends to get ignored or minimized until someone is seriously hurt or killed.

Forum participants in many different areas also noted that domestic violence is sometimes perpetrated by people in power, such as police, judges, lawyers, or doctors. Participants agreed that these perpetrators, no matter what their status in the community, be treated the same under the law as would any other perpetrator.



### **III. Approach Three: Public attitudes about violence must be changed.**



*"It's a relief to see the addressing of needed social change as a core approach to ending domestic violence. It's not just some individual's attitude that's the problem: it's the attitude of society as a whole."—Woman, Kanawha County*

*"The group was very concerned that there seemed to be little public interest in the subject of domestic violence."—Wyoming County forum moderator*

Some forum participants stated that they sensed a direct correlation between the violence in television and movies and the acceptance of violence in families. "This stuff models what life is supposed to be like for our children," one woman said. "Children learn from watching television."

Many forum participants expressed concern that there aren't enough public awareness activities being undertaken regarding domestic violence. Reactions ranging from distress to disbelief were given in response to the statistics regarding domestic violence put forth in the forum issue guide and starter video. "The statistics were really an eye-opener," one Kanawha County woman said.

Forum participants also frequently talked about the need for education for batterers—in that they may not even be aware that what they are doing is wrong, due to society's acceptance of violence in general. "Half of them probably don't even realize that what they are doing is abusive," one woman said.

Other participants stated that although some people think that domestic violence only happens in families living in poverty, there needs to be widespread education in all areas of the community, including training for professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and court personnel. Most forum participants were already aware that domestic violence can happen to anyone and that it cuts across all boundaries of age, race, religion, or socioeconomic background.

*"To commit domestic violence is a choice."*

*~Female Forum Participant,  
Upshur County*

## IV. Responsibility: How can any community or individual make a difference?

*"The problem is much larger and more complex than I'd realized."*

*~ Kanawha County Resident*

Understandably, not a single person at any of the forums felt that domestic violence was acceptable. There was a shared feeling of frustration with the extremely complicated nature of domestic violence. As deliberations continued, however, often concrete realizations and steps that could be taken to make a difference came to light.



For example, 74 % of respondents to pre/post forum questionnaires shown on page 19 of this report stated that they "agreed strongly" that members of the community could and should be asked to become more involved in reporting domestic violence crimes. Additionally, 82 % of questionnaire respondents also said that they agreed or strongly

agreed that "since law enforcement is overburdened, we need to explore other avenues that address domestic violence."

Participants in one rural forum felt that batterer's intervention/prevention programs should be held in every county in West Virginia. They felt they could work together as a community to bring this about. (There are currently eleven licensed batterer intervention programs in the state.)

Some people involved with the project made note of the generational impact of domestic violence in their lives, and many shared intensely personal stories. "I grew up watching domestic violence," one man who responded to a pre-project survey said. "I swore I would never do that...but now I've become my father."

*"Employers could make such a huge difference in the lives of battered women if they were supportive. And think of the loyalty they'd receive from that employee..."*

*~Summers County Woman*

Other forum participants across the state acknowledged that every member of the community has a responsibility to help victims of domestic violence and at a minimum that they could help victims feel more comfortable in coming forward regarding the violence in their homes.

## V. Law: How are perpetrators being held accountable?

A concern that perpetrators are not being held as accountable as they could or should be by the courts and by law enforcement was expressed several times at forums across the state. Prevailing opinion was that the courts and law enforcement systems may not be familiar with the less obvious and more complex aspects of domestic violence.

*"Throwing people in jail for domestic violence is not a solution without rehabilitative services." ~Female forum participant, Webster County*

For example, a victim of domestic violence may have serious reason to fear an abuser, yet have no visible marks. Many forum participants expressed the opinion that police and law enforcement are instructed to look primarily for physical injuries and minimize or do not investigate the other tactics of control that batterers use to harm and coerce victims of domestic violence.

*"You have to be bruised and bleeding to get a protection order here."*  
*~Female Forum Participant, Webster County*

Across the state, people noted that there is a certain amount of reluctance among the public to take a case to court. "Some people think 'why bother going to court,'" one woman said. "All you have to do is look at the way the O.J. Simpson case turned out to know that there's not much hope," she continued.



People expressed feelings that the laws that are already in existence aren't adequately or consistently enforced. There were concerns expressed that under the current system, judges don't have access to the history of an abuser in court before them. People also said that many times even dangerous abusers are allowed to plead down to lesser charges or non-domestic-

violence related charges in an attempt to avoid gun sanctions that come with conviction of a domestic violence crime or the felony charge that a third-time conviction of domestic violence carries.

*"I know of one guy myself that's been in front of the same judge at least four times on domestic violence charges and they either get dismissed or changed to simple assault. If it happened for him, how many other people has it happened for?"*  
*~Man, Kanawha County*

Other repeated concerns across the state in regard to the court system and law enforcement included a practice by several magistrates of crossing out the firearms prohibition language on protective orders and/or writing on the orders "except during hunting season." Provisions which prohibit those subject to a protection order or convicted of domestic violence from having a firearm or ammunition is a federal law which cannot be superseded by a state magistrate. The issue came up repeatedly that very often convicted batterers are required to go to perpetrator intervention classes by the courts--but the consequences for not attending are few and non-compliant batterers are almost never put in jail or held in contempt of court.

*"I'm not in favor of threatening stiffer punishments, we should carry stiffer punishments out for people who are convicted of domestic violence, and not just talk about stiffer penalties."*

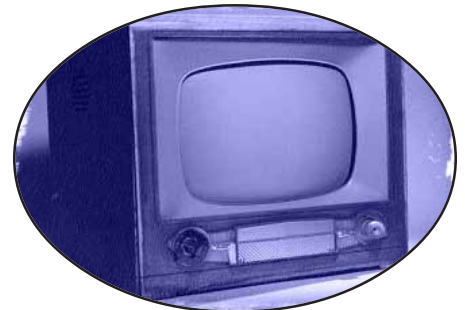
*~Female forum participant, Mineral County*

## **VI. Awareness: How well is the public informed about domestic violence?**

*"There is much more that I need to learn about this issue and how it is currently being addressed."~Female forum participant, Kanawha County*

*"Back then, when I was younger, nothing was ever said about it publicly. You used to whisper with people over the back yard fence and ask them, 'Could you hear the neighbor getting beaten last night?' It's good that things have changed."*

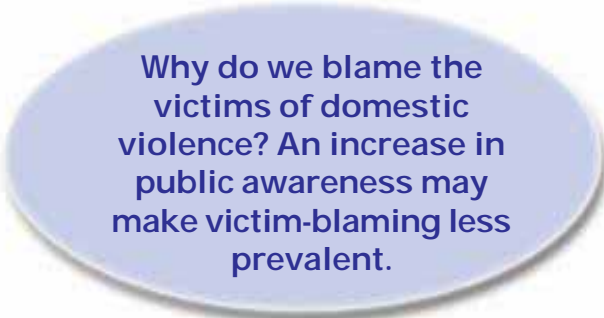
*~Female forum participant, Berkeley County*



Forum participants across the state talked about the need to increase public awareness efforts in order to adequately confront the problem in West Virginia.

There was a certain amount of interplay between discussions of the various approaches as laid out in the issue guide. Often during discussion of the Criminal Justice Approach, for example, it became clear that a large amount of "blaming the victim" still takes place in our communities. If people were more educated about the dynamics of

dynamics of domestic violence and the amount of control that is exerted by most perpetrators, forum participants said they believed that the responsibility for the problem would be more often placed by society where it belongs: with the perpetrator of the violence. Participants felt that an enormous educational effort would have to be undertaken by several segments of society--not just domestic violence programs--in order for this to happen effectively.



**Why do we blame the victims of domestic violence? An increase in public awareness may make victim-blaming less prevalent.**

Forum moderators were asked to assess whether or not the attendees at their forums were familiar with the domestic violence program in their area, and whether attendees were aware of the federal Lautenberg act--the law which prohibits those convicted of the crime of domestic violence from possessing firearms or ammunition. Over half of the forum reports indicated that the people in attendance were familiar with the local licensed domestic violence program in their area and none of the forum reports indicated that the attendees were previously familiar with the Lautenberg act.

## **VII. General Observations**

In general, according to comments made at forums and in post-forum questionnaires, participants strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with all three potential approaches to end domestic violence. There did seem to be slightly more approval for the community and cultural change approaches. This is perhaps because forum participants across the state expressed serious concerns about the effectiveness of current law enforcement and legal system responses, which may have made the other approaches seem appealing. There was also a strong belief by participants across the state that the law enforcement and the criminal/legal systems need regular education on domestic violence. Most people said that it is critical for public schools to start educating children regarding domestic violence from the early grades on. However, not everyone was in agreement regarding teaching children about domestic violence.



There were other attitudinal issues and lack of agreement regarding support of victims of domestic violence and the community. "You can't have both total privacy and community support," one person said. Licensed domestic violence programs prioritize privacy, confidentiality, and victim autonomy while engaging with local communities to create safety for families experiencing domestic violence.

## **VIII. Next Steps: What Can We Do to Make a Difference?**

Across the state, many potential courses of action were identified. In addition to those named previously in this report, forum participants mentioned the following and concrete action steps that could be taken to reduce or eliminate domestic violence in our communities.

- Schools could teach at every grade level what domestic violence is and that violence is wrong.
- Teach people constructive ways to handle conflict.
- Develop an education and process for children who have witnessed domestic violence at home.
- Encourage civic and religious groups to work with licensed domestic violence programs and educate their congregation members about domestic violence.
- Call on elected officials to set an example by taking a stronger stand against domestic violence, such as committing themselves to becoming educated about the issue, requiring their staffs to be educated, and fully funding domestic violence programs.
- Implement consistent consequences and punishments for committing domestic violence.

- Enforce laws consistently across the state. Bonds should be higher, particularly for dangerous offenders and victims need to be believed when they are asking for protection orders.
- Encourage coaches and athletes could take a high-profile stand against domestic violence. Coaches have a lot of influence with athletes and can help young people understand that violence against women is wrong.
- Engage the media in the work against domestic violence. Support the media in presenting accurate coverage and the use of appropriate language in identifying domestic violence, and covering domestic violence homicides.
- Create a victims/survivors "speak out" column on a regular basis in the newspapers.
- Continue the deliberative forum process and the forums on a regular basis. As of June, 2004, at least one community-based domestic violence program is still holding forums on occasion.

## **IX. Conclusion**

The Public Deliberations Project was successful in that it brought a large number of people together in small groups across the state to have meaningful discussion on the problem of domestic violence and how it affects all members of our communities. This project brought several potential courses of action to the attention of those working to end domestic violence and also spurred others in various communities to get involved in anti-violence efforts. West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence plans to consider ways to continue the public deliberations process in the future.

For information on the project or the process used, please contact Deborah Hancock, Public Awareness Specialist, at WVCADV by calling (304) 965-3552 or via email to [awareness@wvcadv.org](mailto:awareness@wvcadv.org)

## IX. Appendix A

Forum moderators were provided with the following survey questions to be used by forum participants as a pre- and post-forum questionnaire. Information gathered from these surveys formed part of the basis for this report. Note: Not every respondent answered every question and percentages are rounded.

### The Public's Role in Domestic Violence Post-Forum Questionnaire

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Domestic Violence is a crime and should not be tolerated.	68 (94%)	2 (.02%)	1 (.01%)	1 (.01%)	
Law enforcement and the criminal justice system are adequately dealing with domestic violence.	2 (.02%)	20 (27%)	27 (37.5%)	24 (33%)	
Because law enforcement is overburdened, we need to explore other avenues to address domestic violence.	25 (34%)	34 (47%)	3 (.04%)	8 (.11%)	1 (.01%)
Domestic violence is learned behavior.	41 (57%)	28 (38%)	1 (.01%)		1 (.01%)
If victims and perpetrators had stronger support in the community, the problem of domestic violence would be lessened.	28 (38%)	42 (58%)			

(continued on next page)

(Survey continued from previous page)

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Domestic Violence is a personal, institutional, and community problem that is driven by cultural attitudes.	42 (58%)	21 (29%)	6 (.83%)	1 (.01%)	1 (.01%)
If people knew the damage, risks, and consequences caused by domestic violence, the problem would be lessened.	29 (40%)	30 (41%)	8 (.1%)	4 (.55%)	1 (.01%)
<b>What should we do?</b>					
Request that members of the community become more involved in reporting domestic violence crimes.	53 (74%)	17 (23%)	1 (.01%)	1 (.01%)	
Increase prosecution of domestic violence crimes. Increase education and training of members of the judicial system.	59 (82%)	10 (14%)	2 (.02%)		1 (.01%)
Increase education about domestic violence for faith based communities, business, and community service organizations.	58 (80%)	12 (16%)			1 (.01%)
Encourage teen discussion groups, prevention activities, and mentoring activities for our youth about abuse, respect, and healthy relationships.	65 (90%)	2 (.02%)			
Increased funding to domestic violence programs is important, in order to provide more services.	56 (77%)	12 (16%)			1 (.01%)

## **XI. Appendix B**

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### **West Virginia Licensed Domestic Violence Programs Contact Information**

*Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane,  
Tyler, Wirt, and Wood Counties*

#### **Family Crisis Intervention Center**

PO Box 695  
Parkersburg, WV 26102  
(304) 428-2333 or  
1-800-794-2335  
fcic@citynet.net

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*Boone, Clay, and Kanawha Counties*

#### **YWCA Resolve Family Abuse Program**

1114 Quarrier Street  
Charleston, WV 25301  
(304) 340-3554 or 1-800-339-1185

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*Greenbrier, Monroe, and Pocahontas Counties*

#### **Family Refuge Center**

PO Box 249  
Lewisburg, WV 24901  
(304) 645-6334  
www.familyrefugecenter.com

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*Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam, and Wayne Counties*

#### **Branches, Inc.**

PO Box 403  
Huntington, WV 25708  
(304) 529-2382 or 1-888-538-9838

**West Virginia Licensed Domestic Violence Program Contact Information  
(continued)**

*Barbour, Braxton, Tucker, Randolph, Upshur, and Webster Counties*

**Women's Aid in Crisis**

PO Box 2062  
Elkins, WV 26241  
(304) 636-8433 or 1-800-339-1185  
[www.waicwv.com](http://www.waicwv.com)

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*Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties*

**Shenandoah Women's Center**

236 W. Martin Street  
Martinsburg, WV 25401  
(304) 263-8522

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*Fayette, Nicholas, Raleigh, and Summers Counties*

**Women's Resource Center**

PO Box 1476  
Beckley, WV 25802  
(304) 255-2559 or 1-888-825-7836

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*Monongalia, Preston, and Tyler Counties*

**Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center**

PO Box 4228  
Morgantown, WV 26505  
(304) 292-5100  
[www.rdvic.org](http://www.rdvic.org)

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*Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel Counties*

**YWCA Family Violence Prevention Program**

1100 Chapline Street  
Wheeling, WV 26003  
(304) 232-2748 or 1-800-681-8663

## West Virginia Licensed Domestic Violence Program Contact Information (continued)

### *Hancock and Brooke Counties*

#### **Lighthouse**

PO Box 275  
Weirton, WV 26062  
(304) 797-1489

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### *McDowell, Mercer, and Wyoming Counties*

#### **Stop Abusive Family Environments**

PO Box 234  
Welch, WV 24801  
(304)436-8117  
[www.wvsafe.org](http://www.wvsafe.org)

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### *Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, and Pendleton Counties*

#### **Family Crisis Center**

PO Box 207  
Keyser, WV 24901  
(304) 788-6061 or 1-800-698-1240

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### *Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, and Marion Counties*

#### **HOPE, Inc.**

PO Box 626  
Fairmont, WV 26555  
(304) 367-1100

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### *Coalition Statewide Office*

#### **WVCADV**

4710 Chimney Drive, Suite A  
Charleston, WV 25302  
(304) 965-3552  
[www.wvcadv.org](http://www.wvcadv.org)



**WVCADV**

4710 Chimney Drive, Suite A  
Charleston, WV 25302  
(304) 965-3552  
[www.wvcadv.org](http://www.wvcadv.org)