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The Status of the Social Environment Spartanburg County, South Carolina *2014 Update*

PREPARED FOR THE SPARTANBURG COMMUNITY INDICATORS PROJECT BY

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Leading Indicators.....	2
Income and Poverty	2
Income.....	2
Poverty	4
Households	8
Household Types	8
Child Welfare	10
Income, Housing, and Poverty.....	10
Births to Single Mothers and Mothers with Less Than a High School Education	10
Child Abuse and Neglect.....	12
Foster Care	14
Crime.....	16
Violent Crime.....	16
Property Crime	17
Juvenile Crime	19
Criminal Domestic Violence.....	19
Gang Crime	20
Secondary Indicators	21
Population Demographics.....	21
Seniors	23
Elder Abuse.....	24
Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren.....	25
Institutionalized Individuals	26
Vehicle Availability.....	28
Crosscutting Indicators	29
Educational Attainment	29
Teen Pregnancy.....	31
Infant Mortality.....	33
Substance Abuse	34
Sources	36

Introduction

Community indicators are measurements of social, environmental, economic, educational, civic, and health status that provide information about past and current trends and inform the decisions that affect the community's well-being. Communities do well to employ data-driven decision-making strategies as they plan programs and allocate limited resources. Likewise, it is advisable to periodically monitor and update these data to determine if conditions have changed and to gauge the return on the community's investments.

Because no one metric is an adequate reflection of the social well-being of the community, multiple measures are considered. Many of the indicators correlate or may be causal of one another. The data provided in this report include leading, secondary and crosscutting indicators, disaggregated variously to provide a comprehensive picture of the social health of Spartanburg County.

The leading indicators chosen for this report are the most robust measures of the status of social environment in Spartanburg County. Secondary indicators are other measures of social environment, variables that have a direct impact on social environment, are tangentially reflective of the state of social environment, or derive from the leading indicators. Crosscutting indicators, those from other community indicator areas that have tangential or predictive impact on social environment, are also provided. All data are from sources recognized by subject matter experts as being valid and reliable. In order to provide context, most data are reported with appropriate comparison data or trend data. Original sources are provided so that the reader can delve further into the data. Where valid and reliable data sources are limited, the data are likewise limited. Any questions may be addressed to the authors of this study through the Metropolitan Studies Institute at USC Upstate.

Zaneta Summers

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Leading Indicators

Leading indicators are the key variables that are most reflective of, or predict trends in, the social environment. They are Income and Poverty, Households, Child Welfare, and Crime.

Income and Poverty

Income

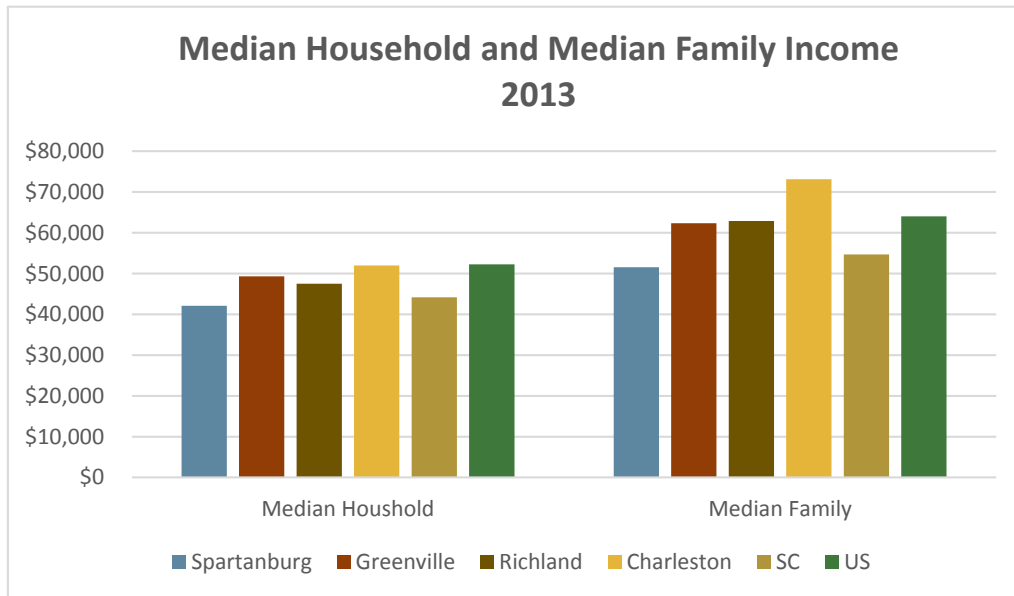
Below are the latest income estimates for Spartanburg County, peer counties, the state and the US. As with the last reporting period, Spartanburg falls below peers, the state and the US on almost all of these measures. Spartanburg is slightly above Richland for median worker earnings and median worker earnings for females working full time.

Income* Estimates, Peer Counties, SC and US, 2013						
	Spartanburg	Greenville	Richland	Charleston	SC	US
Per Capita Income	\$21,664	\$25,436	\$24,832	\$31,056	\$23,687	\$28,184
Median Household Income	\$42,103	\$49,330	\$47,491	\$51,694	\$44,163	\$52,250
Median Family Income	\$51,569	\$62,355	\$62,904	\$73,112	\$54,686	\$64,030
Median Worker Earnings (FT or PT)	\$26,547	\$28,885	\$26,121	\$29,946	\$26,559	\$30,454
Median worker earnings – Male, full time	\$40,616	\$47,924	\$42,422	\$47,970	\$41,559	\$48,099
Median worker earnings – Female, full time	\$36,214	34,954	\$35,311	\$37,553	\$32,385	\$38,097

Source: US Census Bureau

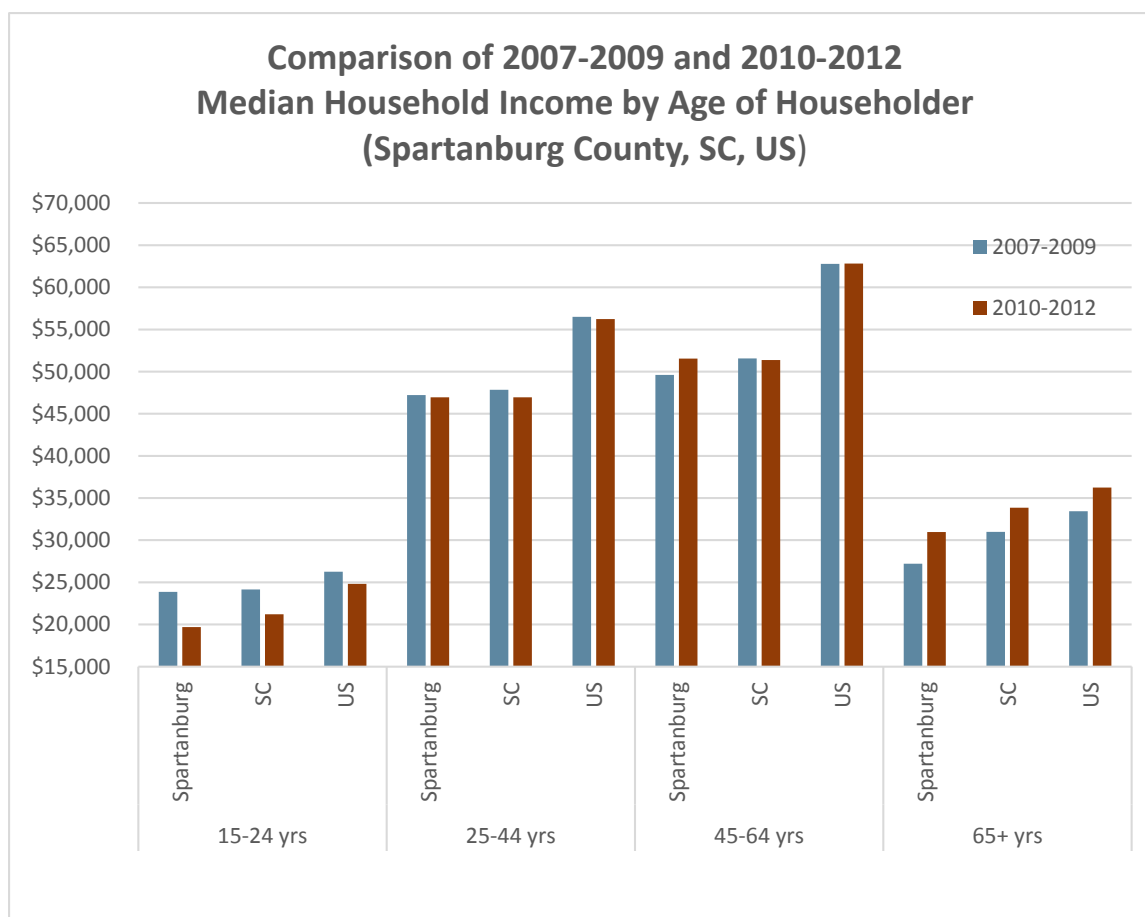
*Inflation-adjusted 2013 dollars

The same data are illustrated for median household income and median family income:



Source: US Census Bureau

The next graph shows the change in median household income for a three-year average from 2007-2009 to 2009-2012. Generally, income has decreased for younger householders while it has increased for senior householders. There is less variation for middle-aged householders. Income for younger householders in Spartanburg County is lower than the state average. However, income for middle-aged householders is nearly equal to the state average. In Spartanburg County from 2009 to 2012, median household income for 15-24 year olds has decreased by 17.5%; 25-44 year-olds' income has decreased by almost 1%; 45-64 year-olds' has increased by nearly 4%; and for people age 65 and over income has increased by 13.8%.



Source: US Census Bureau

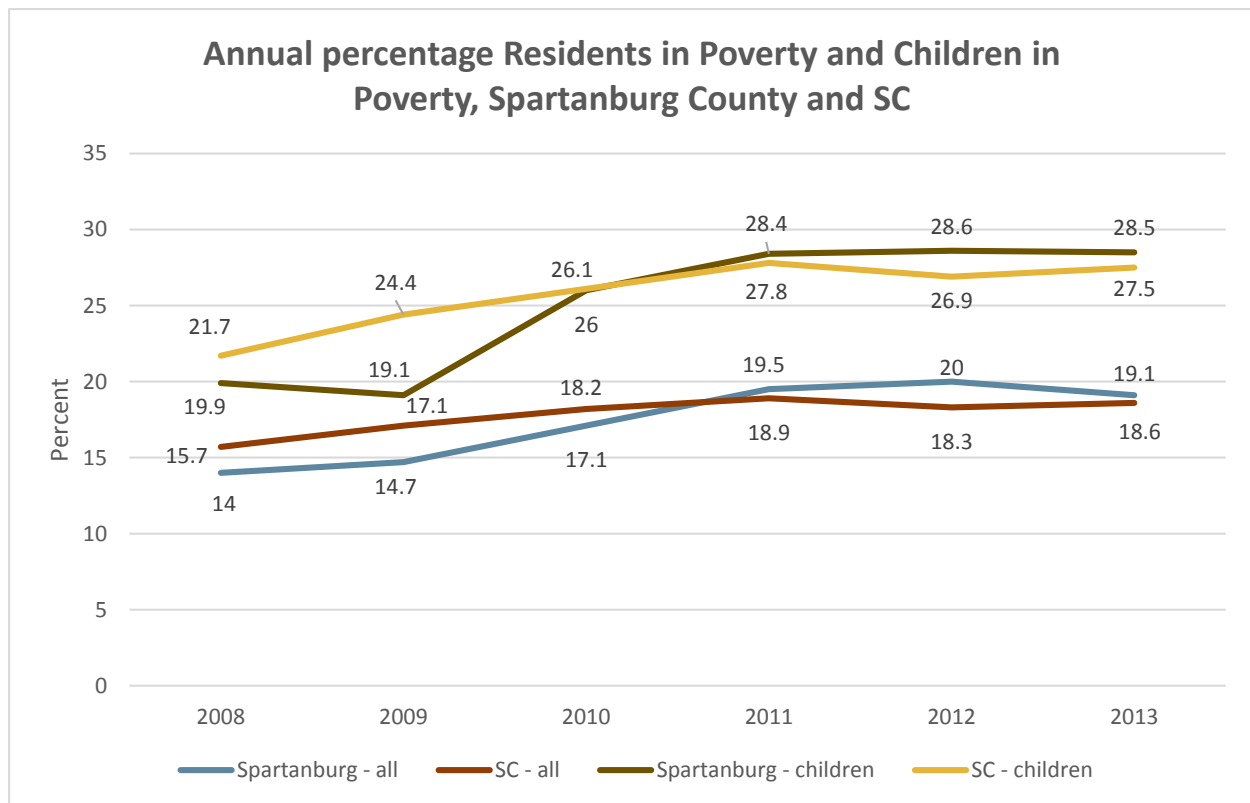
Poverty

As compared to peer counties, the state average and the US average, Spartanburg County has the highest poverty rate for all residents, for children, and for families (during the last reporting period, Charleston County had the highest poverty rate for children). Various poverty measures are reported in the table below. Note that poverty is significantly higher for blacks and Hispanics and for females. Married couple families are significantly less likely to live in poverty than families headed by females with no husband present.

Poverty Measures: Peer Counties, SC and US, 2013						
	Spartanburg	Greenville	Richland	Charleston	SC	US
Residents below poverty	19.1%	16.6%	18.6%	17.4%	18.6%	15.8%
White	15.5%	13.0%	11.0%	12.6%	13.5%	13.0%
Black	27.1%	28.3%	25.1%	28.6%	29.9%	27.6%
Hispanic (any race)	31.4%	38.3%	19.8%	42.2%	29.8%	24.8%
Male	14.9%	14.3%	17.3%	15.6%	16.8%	14.5%
Female	22.9%	18.8%	19.7%	19.1%	20.2%	17.1%
Children Below Poverty	28.5%	26.8%	24.3%	25.3%	27.5%	22.2%
Families Below Poverty	14.8%	12.9%	13.8%	12.8%	14.1%	11.6%
<i>with children under 18</i>	24.3%	21.2%	21.2%	21.0%	22.9%	18.5%
<i>married couple families</i>	9.5%	8.3%	6.2%	8.1%	9.8%	8.5%
<i>female householder</i>	46.3%	53.6%	46.0%	24.4%	46.8%	41.0%

In Spartanburg County, the percentage of families at poverty level with children under age 18 increased by nearly 4% and total households below poverty level increased by 2.3% for the 2009-2012 reporting period as compared to the 2006-2008 reporting period.

Illustrated below is the trend in poverty rates for Spartanburg County and for the state average. Note that in 2011, the poverty rate in Spartanburg began to exceed the state average for both all residents and for children.



Source: US Census Bureau

As of December 1, 2013, South Carolina was among the states with the highest proportion of the population receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (formerly known as Food Stamps), ranked at 15th highest of the 50 states. In 2010, 82% of the eligible population participated. One in six of the state's residents received assistance. During the 2010-2012 period, the average percentage of Spartanburg County households receiving food stamps was 14.0%, an increase of 5.8% from the number of households receiving food stamps in the 2006-2008 period. This was a higher increase than peer counties experienced.

Food Stamp Recipients, 2010-2012			
	# Households Receiving Food Stamps	% of Total Households	% Households Receiving Food Stamps with Children under 18 years
Spartanburg	14,898	14.0%	58.4%
Greenville	20,880	11.9%	56.3%
Richland	19,182	13.4%	56.3%
Charleston	16,517	11.6%	51.4%
SC	273,427	15.4%	55.4%
US	14,777,276	12.8%	55.3%

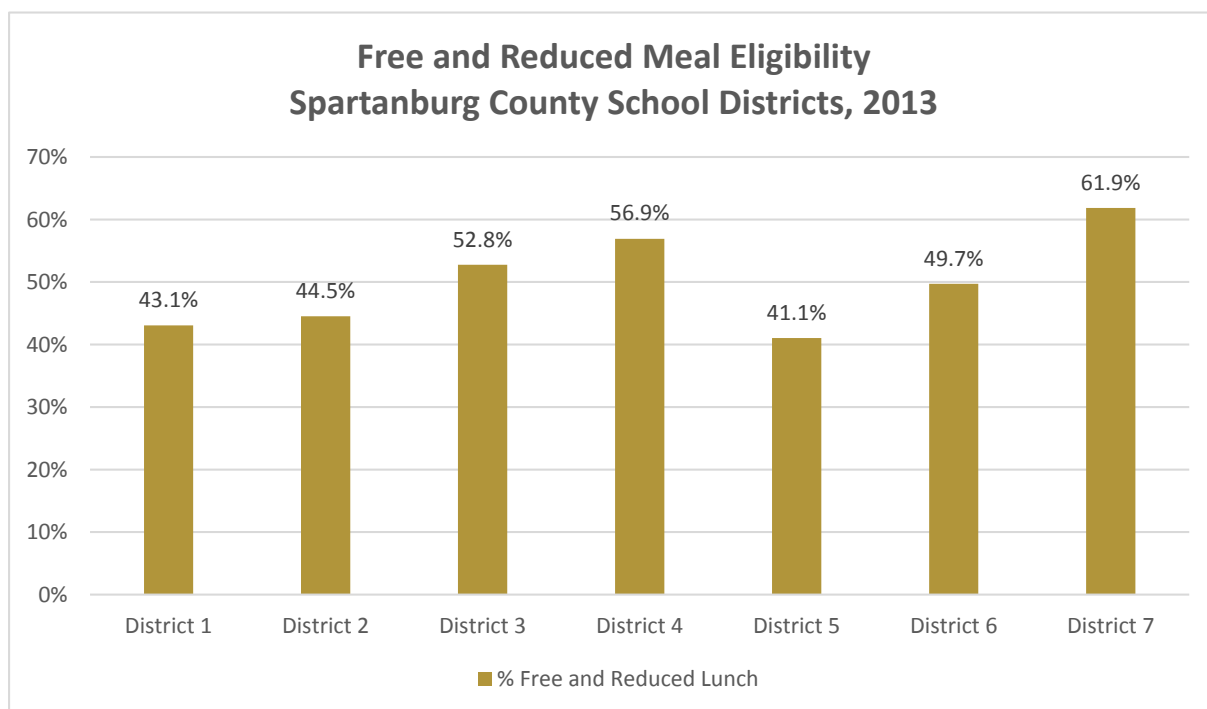
Source: US Census Bureau

According to the USDA, 9.6% of the households in the South had low food security in the 30 days prior to a 2013 study. This was an increase from 4.0% in 2007. For the period 2011-2013, the average prevalence rate of food insecurity for South Carolina was 14.1%, an increase of 1% from the 2006-2008 reporting period. Reliable data at the county level is not available. However, the nationwide prevalence of food insecurity in 2011-2013 ranges from 8.7% to 21.2% (an increase of nearly 4% from the prior period). This places South Carolina 2% above the mid-level range in food insecure states, although the growth in food insecurity in South Carolina over the two reporting periods has been minimal compared to other states.

Free and reduced cost meal eligibility is a key indicator of student poverty status. The table below reports eligibility by district for Spartanburg County Schools with findings ranging from 43% in District 5 to 62% in District 7. District 7 free and reduced meal eligibility has decreased by over 3% from 2008 to 2013. However, District 1 has decreased by nearly 7%.

Free and Reduced Meal Eligibility, Spartanburg County School Districts, 2013		
	Total Enrollment	% Free and Reduced Lunch
District 1	4,841	43.07%
District 2	9,775	44.53%
District 3	2,764	52.75%
District 4	2,634	56.91%
District 5	7,691	41.05%
District 6	10,833	49.71%
District 7	6,927	61.86%

Source: SC Department of Education



Source: SC Department of Education

Households

Household Types

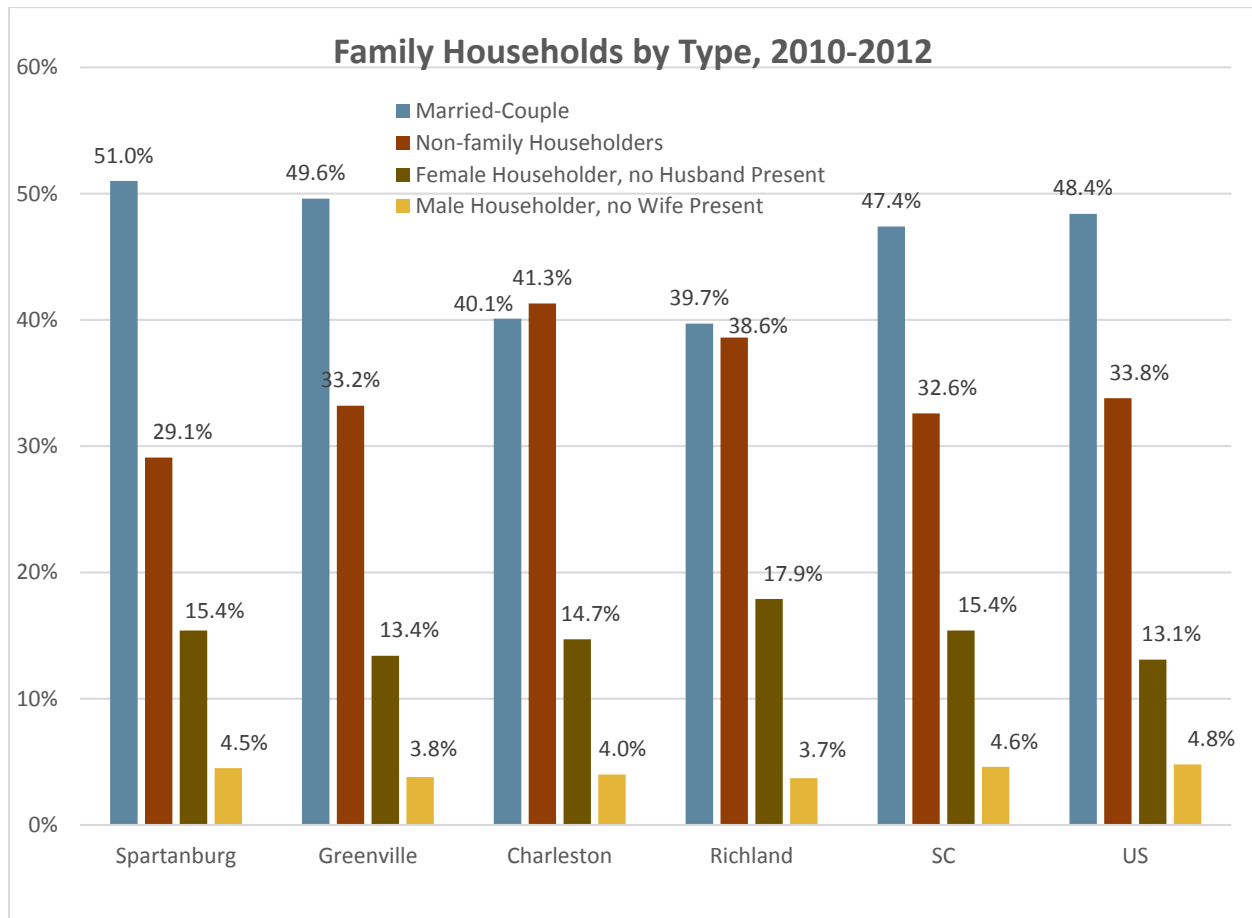
The composition of households and families is an indicator of family stability and is correlated with a number of social and economic factors. For example, children who grow up in two-parent households are less likely to live in poverty and are more likely to graduate from high school. Non-family households are classified as groups of people who live together but are not related. Family households are classified as people who are related and live together.

According to US Census data, combined-year estimates 2010-2012 show that 22,722 residents of Spartanburg County were classified as divorced. This figure is higher for females than for males in Spartanburg County (12,265 versus 10,457, respectively). Divorced residents represent 10.1% of the total Spartanburg County population.

Spartanburg County has a slightly higher percentage of family households headed by married couples (51.0%) than peer counties, the state and the nation. However, compared to the US, all peer counties and the state have higher rates of female householders with no husband present and lower rates for male householders with no wife present. Spartanburg County is lowest in the percentage of non-family households as compared to peer counties, the state and the nation.

Family Households by Type, 2010-2012				
	Married Couple	Female Householder, No Husband Present	Male Householder, No Wife Present	Non-family Householders
Spartanburg	51.0%	15.4%	4.5%	29.1%
Greenville	49.6%	13.4%	3.8%	33.2%
Richland	39.7%	17.9%	3.7%	38.6%
Charleston	40.1%	14.7%	4.0%	41.3%
SC	47.4%	15.4%	4.6%	32.6%
US	48.4%	13.1%	4.8%	33.8%

Source: US Census Bureau



Source: US Census Bureau

Child Welfare

Child welfare is a reflection of the overall quality of life in a community. Children do well when they have healthy, supportive, economically secure families.

Income, Housing, and Poverty

Spartanburg County does not fare well on several child welfare indicators. Compared to peer counties and the state average, families with children in Spartanburg County have the lowest median income. Moreover, Spartanburg has the highest child poverty rate. Spartanburg fares relatively better for the percentage of children who live in single parent families and the percentage of children living in areas of concentrated poverty.

Other findings are mixed. Spartanburg County has the lowest percentage of householders who spend 30% or more of their income on housing, although this does not include renter data. Perhaps the best measure of high school dropout is provided by the US Census and shows that in Spartanburg, the percentage of teens age 16-19 who are not enrolled in school and not working is lower than the state average but higher than two peer counties. Spartanburg's percentage of children living in families where no parent is in the labor force is lower than the state average but higher than all three peer counties.

Child Welfare Indicators by County 2008-2012 (unless otherwise noted)					
	Charleston	Greenville	Richland	Spartanburg	SC
Median income of families with children under 18	\$56,663	\$59,634	\$57,051	\$51,593	\$51,363
Percent of owner-occupied housing units in which householders spend at least 30% of their income on housing	34.4%	22.9%	26.1%	22.0%	25.1%
Percent of children below poverty level (2013)	25.3%	26.8%	24.3%	28.5%	27.5%
Percent of children living in single parent families	42.9%	34.0%	45.2%	35.5%	40.8%
Percent of children living in families where no parent is in labor force	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%	8.4%	9.2%
Percent of teens age 16-19 not enrolled in school and not working	8.2%	7.1%	6.3%	8.1%	9.1%
Percent of children living in high-poverty area	18.1%	14.8%	11.0%	11.3%	13.6%

Sources: Kids Count; US Census Bureau

Births to Single Mothers and Mothers with Less Than a High School Education

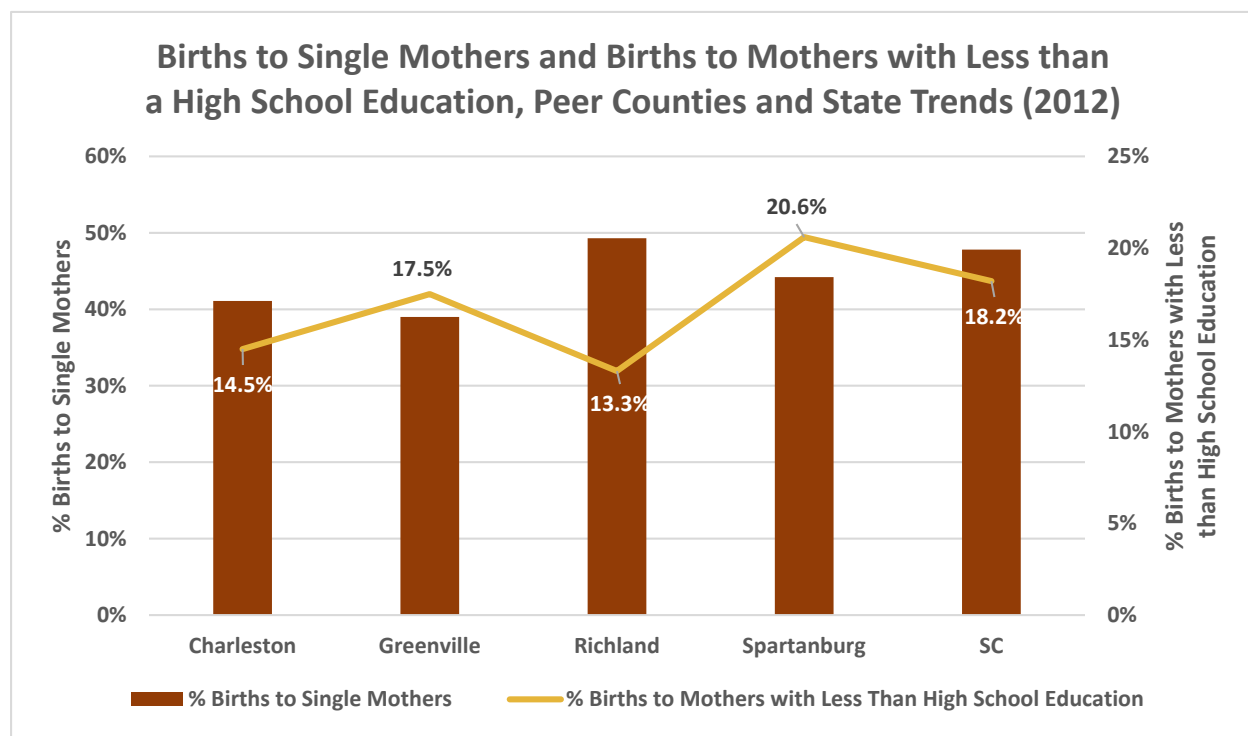
Two very strong indicators of child welfare are births to single mothers and births to mothers with less than a high school education. In 2012, 44.2% of Spartanburg County's babies were born to single mothers. This is a 7% increase since 2006. In 2006, Spartanburg County had the lowest rate of babies born to single mothers among peer counties and the state. However, the latest

data show that Charleston and Greenville Counties have lower rates. Richland County and the state average remain higher than Spartanburg County.

Since 2008, Spartanburg County has had the highest percentage of live births to single mothers with less than a high school education compared to peer counties and the state average. However, the rate for Spartanburg County has decreased by over 5% since 2008. Charleston County has decreased by nearly 8% since 2008.

Births to Single Mothers and Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Education, Peer Counties and State Trends						
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% of Births to Single Mothers	Charleston	46.2%	45.2%	42.7%	41.5%	41.1%
	Greenville	40.2%	37.8%	39.4%	38.2%	39.0%
	Richland	48.3%	48.0%	48.1%	47.4%	49.3%
	Spartanburg	40.0%	38.8%	40.2%	42.6%	44.2%
	SC	47.2%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	47.8%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% of Births to Mothers with Less Than High School Education	Charleston	22.1%	20.7%	18.6%	16.3%	14.5%
	Greenville	24.5%	22.3%	21.6%	19.3%	17.5%
	Richland	15.6%	15.0%	15.1%	13.8%	13.3%
	Spartanburg	25.9%	25.8%	22.5%	23.5%	20.6%
	SC	23.0%	21.8%	20.7%	19.5%	18.2%

Sources: SC Kids Count; US Census Bureau



Sources: SC Kids Count; US Census Bureau

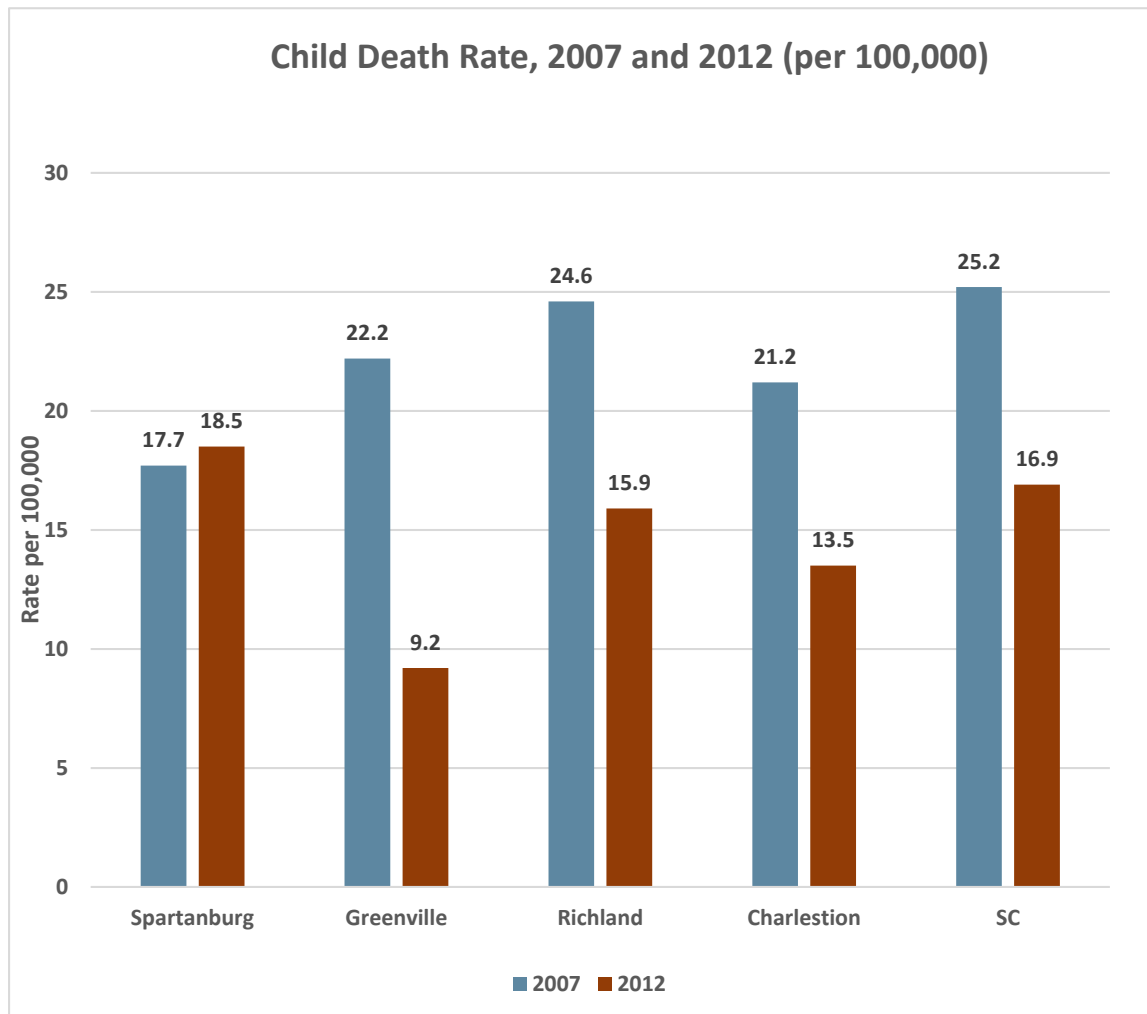
Child Abuse and Neglect

Given the various legal and social issues surrounding child maltreatment, comprehensive data are difficult to obtain and, therefore, a completely accurate picture of the issue is almost impossible to construct. However, Kids Count data indicate that there were 424 substantiated investigations for child abuse in Spartanburg County in 2012. This rate has increased by 20.8% since 2008. The number of cases substantiated makes up about 58% of those investigated and 21% of those referred in 2012.

Cases of Child Abuse by County, Trend (2008-2012)						
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Child Abuse Referrals (Reports)	Charleston	1,454	1,368	1,740	1,700	1,594
	Greenville	3,237	3,419	3,792	3,337	2,820
	Richland	1,685	1,502	1,453	1,512	1,716
	Spartanburg	1,107	1,718	1,730	1,826	1,988
	SC	25,095	27,542	28,092	27,445	27,295
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Referrals Accepted for Investigation	Charleston	1,238	1,070	1,349	1,318	754
	Greenville	1,444	1,845	1,896	1,495	1,055
	Richland	1,389	1,315	1,300	1,041	596
	Spartanburg	609	741	686	695	738
	SC	14,699	18,246	17,763	15,798	11,921
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Referrals Investigated and Substantiated	Charleston	680	549	630	663	440
	Greenville	690	782	792	752	617
	Richland	479	390	441	417	350
	Spartanburg	351	384	347	401	424
	SC	5,918	6,649	6,686	6,837	5,794

Source: SC Kids Count

The child death rate is the number of children, age 1-14, who die from all causes (child deaths from birth to age 1 are classified as infant mortality). From 2007 to 2012, the child death rates decreased for all peer counties and for the state, although it increased slightly in Spartanburg County where the 2012 child death rate was 18.5 per 100,000.



Source: SC Kids Count

Foster Care

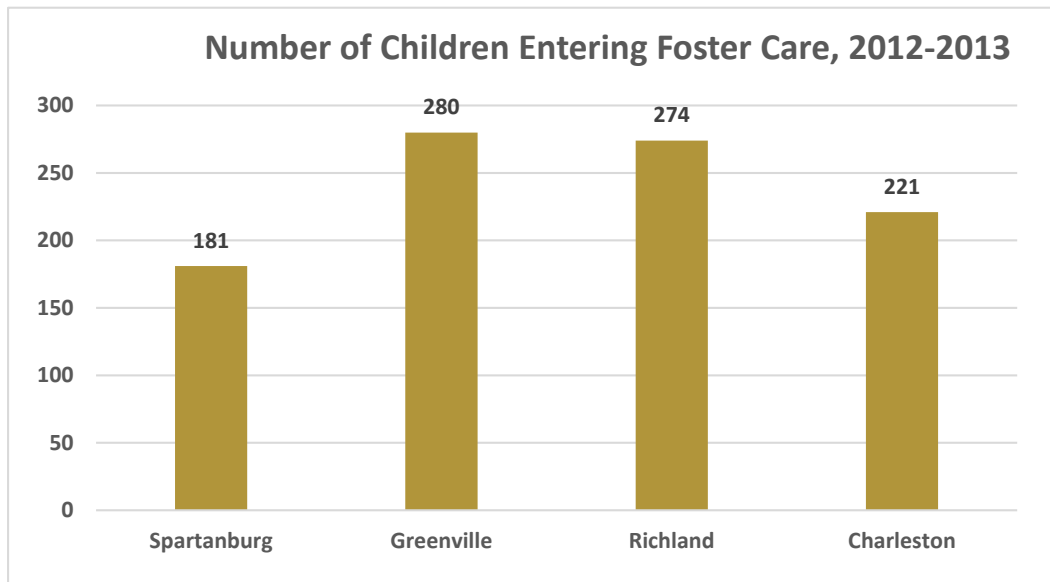
National data show that more children in foster care are being returned to their families or to adoptive families at a quicker rate. In 2013, there were about 104,000 children waiting for adoptive families in the nation's foster care system.

In South Carolina in 2012, there were 2,744 children who entered foster care. During calendar year 2012, local foster care review boards held 405 local review board meetings, completing 5,794 case reviews for 3,716 children in foster care. In Spartanburg County in 2012-2013, 181 children entered foster care and 186 left foster care. Most were returned to the custody of relatives. Compared to 2007, there was a 42.5% decrease in the number of children in foster care in Spartanburg County. Most were returned to the custody of relatives.

Foster Care Statistics by County, 2012-2013					
	Spartanburg	Greenville	Richland	Charleston	SC
# Children Entered Foster Care	181	280	274	221	2,748
# Children Left Foster Care	186	299	279	261	3,073
% Returned to Parent	5% (65)	1% (183)	6% (127)	1% (108)	40% (1,356)
% Adopted	3% (42)	20% (60)	11% (32)	18% (48)	20% (597)
% Relative Custody	31% (57)	10% (30)	30% (85)	29% (75)	26% (801)
% Other	12% (22)	9% (26)	13% (35)	12% (30)	10% (319)

Source: SC Foster Care Review Board

According to an October 2012 story posted on the *Greenville Online* website, South Carolina's Department of Social Services (DSS) is making significant progress toward moving children out of long-term foster care and into permanent homes in compliance with state and federal mandates. The rate of long-term foster children being adopted or returned to their birth families rose by 50% over the last few years by 2012. However, some experts are concerned that this increased pace is endangering children. The graph below shows numbers of children who entered foster care by peer county in 2012-2013. Note that these numbers are not rates, so they do not reflect differences in numbers of residents by county.



Source: SC Kids Count

Crime

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are official data on crimes in the United States published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the UCR, crimes are classified by index offenses. There are seven Index I offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft. These are categorized as violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft) to provide basic measures of crime.

Index II offenses are simple assault, curfew offenses and loitering, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drug offenses, fraud, gambling, liquor offenses, offenses against the family, prostitution, public drunkenness, runaways, sex offenses, stolen property, vandalism, vagrancy and weapons offenses.

In South Carolina, the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) tracks and reports crime statistics. Crimes are reported by frequency (number) and rate per 10,000 residents.

Violent Crime

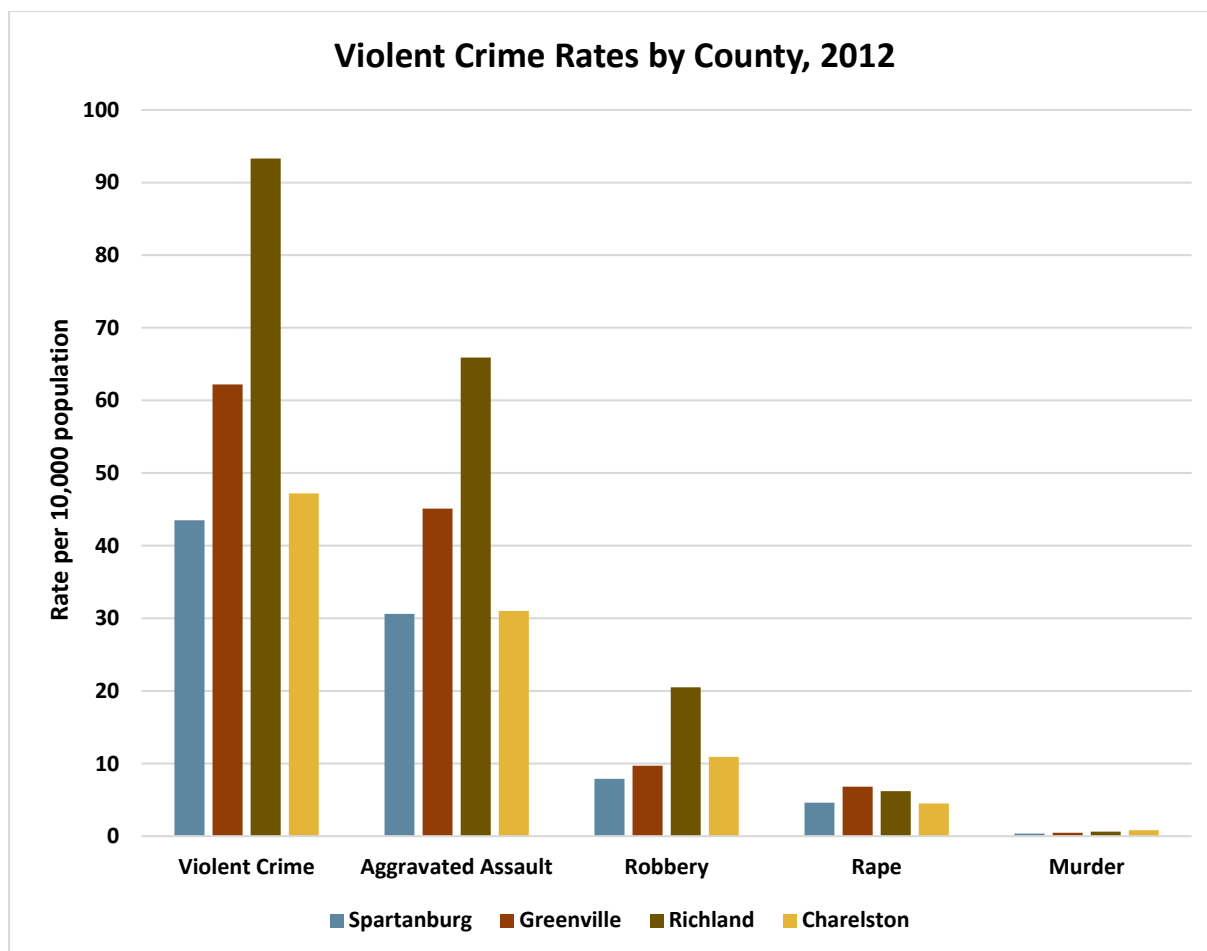
Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender. South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 2.2% from 2010 to 2011. However, in 2011 the definition of rape was expanded with the removal of the term "forcible" from all sex offenses. South Carolina had 27,072 violent crimes reported in 2012 using the revised definition of rape, constituting a violent crime rate of 57.31 per 10,000. This represents an increase of 2.6% over the number of violent crimes and the violent crime rate for the same period of time based on the historical definition of rape. Using the historical definition of rape, however, South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 6.3% from 2011 to 2012. Since 1975, the violent crime rate has increased 9.5% and has exceeded the national violent crime rate every year. The rape data reported in the table below are based on the historical definition of rape.

Of all 46 South Carolina counties, Spartanburg ranked 34th for rate of violent crimes in 2012 (33 of the state's 46 counties had higher violent crime rates than Spartanburg County). This is an improvement from 2008 when Spartanburg County ranked 29th. All three peer counties had higher rates of all violent crimes in 2012 than Spartanburg County, except for a slightly lower rate for rape in Charleston County.

Violent Crimes by County, 2012										
	Violent Crime		Aggravated Assault		Robbery		Rape		Murder	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate
Spartanburg	1,257	43.5	229	30.6	229	7.9	134	4.6	10	0.35
Greenville	2,907	62.2	455	45.1	455	9.7	320	6.8	22	0.47
Richland	3,675	93.3	808	65.9	808	20.5	246	6.2	24	0.61
Charleston	1,724	47.2	397	31.0	397	10.9	165	4.5	30	0.82

Source: SC SLED

*per 10,000 population



Source: SC SLED

In Spartanburg County since 2008, there have been the following changes in crime rates:

- Overall Violent Crime Rate 33.2% decrease
- Aggravated Assault Rate 32.3% decrease
- Robbery Rate 47.0% decrease
- Rate of Rape 4.5% increase
- Murder Rate 48.5% decrease

Property Crime

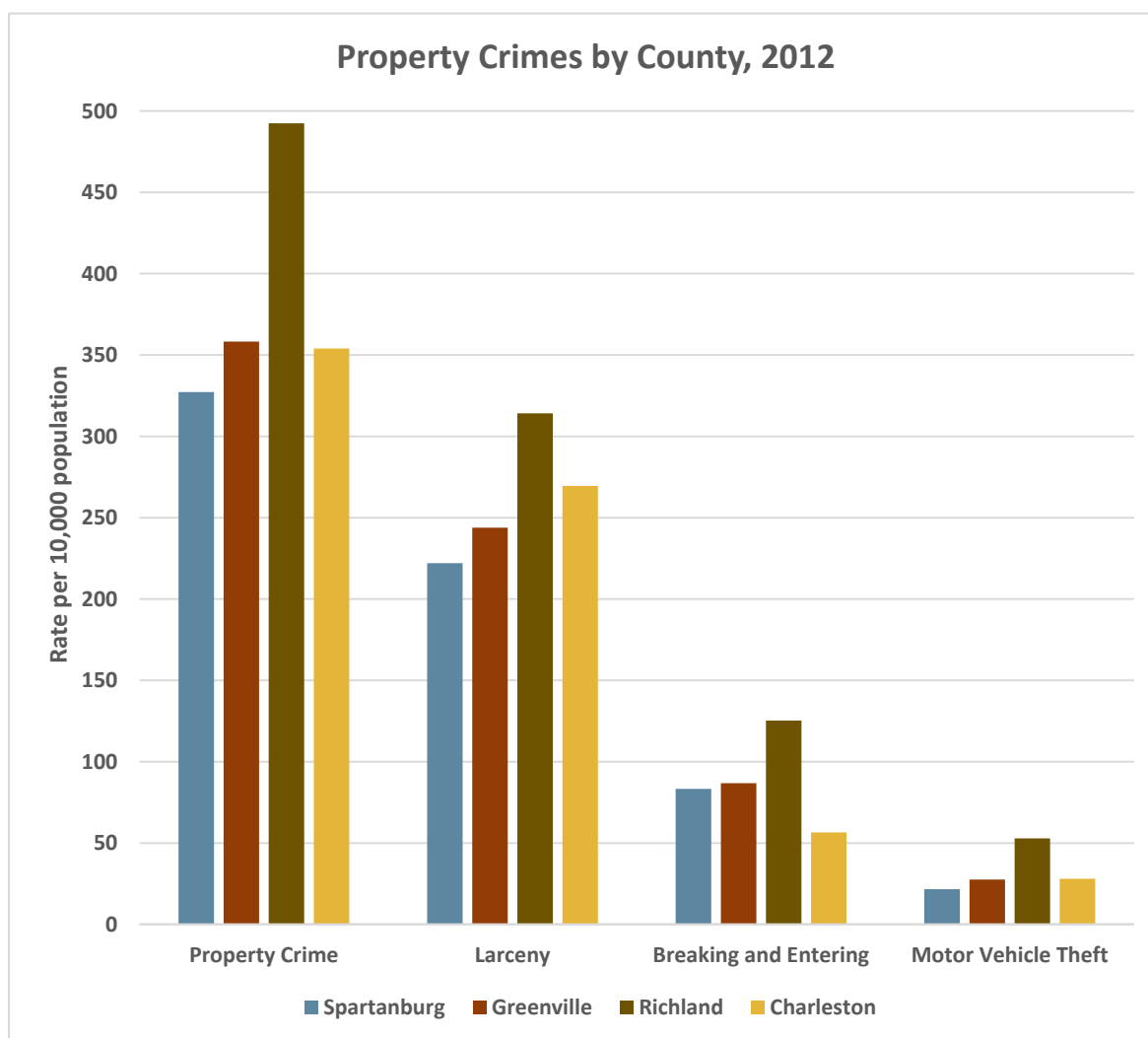
Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft. South Carolina's property crime rate decreased 2.2% from 2011 to 2012. From 1975 to 2012, the property crime rate decreased 3.8%; however, South Carolina's property crime rate has exceeded the national property crime rate since 1991.

Of all 46 South Carolina counties, Spartanburg ranked 32nd for rate of property crimes in 2012 (31 of the state's 46 counties had higher property crime rates than Spartanburg County). This is an improvement from 2008 when Spartanburg County ranked 19th. All three peer counties had higher rates for all property crime in 2012 than Spartanburg County, except for a lower rate for breaking and entering in Charleston County.

Property Crimes by County, 2012								
	Property Crime		Larceny		Breaking and Entering		Motor Vehicle Theft	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
Spartanburg	9,442	327.2	6,411	222.0	2,406	83.3	625	21.6
Greenville	16,749	358.2	11,401	243.8	4,057	86.8	1,291	27.6
Richland	19,392	492.4	12,371	314.1	4,936	125.3	2,085	52.9
Charleston	12,927	354.0	9,841	269.5	2,064	56.5	1,022	28.0

Source: SC SLED

*per 10,000 population



Source: SC SLED

In Spartanburg County, since 2008 there have been the following changes in property crime rates:

- Overall Property Crime 21.7% decrease
- Larceny Rate 18.7% decrease
- Breaking and Entering Rate 22.7% increase
- Motor Vehicle Theft Rate 41.5% decrease

Juvenile Crime

According to the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice, in FY 2012-2013, 186 juveniles from Spartanburg County were detained in custody. This constituted a 13.4% increase from FY 2011-2012 when 164 juveniles from Spartanburg County were detained. In FY 2012-2013, 470 juvenile cases from Spartanburg County were sent to the solicitor for action. The same year, the Spartanburg County Solicitor took action on 649 juvenile cases. Of these, 343 were prosecuted, 78 were dismissed and 228 were diverted. The table below shows juvenile arrests by peer county.

Juvenile Arrests by County, 2012-2013						
	All Juveniles Age 10-16	Detained	Rate Detained*	Commitments	Rate Committed*	Restitution Ordered
Spartanburg	27,340	186	7	26	1	\$37,909
Greenville	42,120	1,069	25	126	3	\$54,188
Richland	33,714	161	5	321	10	\$20,729
Charleston	25,784	362	14	68	3	\$27,511

Sources: SC Dept of Juvenile Justice; 2010 Population Census - SC Data Center

* Rate per 1,000 Juveniles

During FY 2012-2013, 11% of juvenile cases sent to the Solicitor in Spartanburg County were for violent or serious crimes (state average 8%), while 3% were for status offenses such as truancy (state average 8%).

Criminal Domestic Violence

Currently, South Carolina ranks first in the nation for the number of homicides attributed to criminal domestic violence (CDV). In 2012, there were a total of 48 people murdered by a household member, according to the South Carolina definition. Of those 48 people, 39 were women, constituting 81% of the total, and 9 were men, constituting 19% of the total. Of the homicide victims who knew their offenders, 63% (33 victims) were murdered by a husband, common-law husband, ex-husband, or boyfriend. Of the victims, 54% were white, 44% were African American and 2% were Asian. The average age of these victims was 45 years. Twenty-four counties reported one or more CDV homicides for 2012.

According to the SC Coalition on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA), more than 36,000 victims report a domestic violence incident to law enforcement statewide annually. This is thought to be a fraction of the actual number of domestic violence cases. In 2011, SCCADVASA's domestic violence member programs across the state provided shelter to approximately 1800 adults and 1300 children. They also provided non-shelter services including counseling, court advocacy and support services to about 12,000 women, 6000 children, and 800 men and answered over 28,000 hotline calls.

Over the past 13 years, on average 33 women in South Carolina have been killed each year by their intimate partners. The state's Attorney General characterizes domestic violence as a crisis in the state and has instituted two programs to reduce the incidence of this crime: the S.T.O.P. Violence against Women Program and the Pro Bono Program.

Gang Crime

Data regarding Gang Crime has not been updated since 2007; therefore, it is not included in this reporting period.

Secondary Indicators

Secondary Indicators are variables that have direct impact on, or are reflective of, the state of the social environment. Secondary Indicators for the state of Spartanburg's social environment are Population Demographics, Seniors, Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren, Institutionalized Individuals, and Vehicle Availability.

Population Demographics

Both children and seniors represent growing portions of the county's population. Residents under age 19 constituted 21.1% of the county's population in 2000, 27.7% in 2010, and 26.6% in 2013. The senior population in Spartanburg County increased from 12.5% in 2000 to 13.3% in 2010, and 14.7% in 2013.

Age Distribution of People, Spartanburg County, 2013		
Median age (years)	38.5	
	% of Population	Number
Under 5 years	6.4%	18,622
5 to 14 years	13.4%	38,989
15 to 19 years	6.8%	19,785
20 to 64 years	58.8%	171,089
65 years and over	14.7%	42,772

Source: Appalachian Council of Governments

Based on 2013 estimated population by race:

- 70.6% of Spartanburg County residents are white (a slight decrease from 2008)
- 21.4% are black (a slight increase from 2008)
- 6.45% are Hispanic or Latino (an increase from 2.8% in 2008).

These data, disaggregated and compared to 2008 demographics, are:

Spartanburg County Population by Race Alone or in Combination* 2008 (Recorded) and 2013 (Estimated)				
	2008 (Recorded)		2013 (Estimated)**	
	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
Non-Hispanic White	200,616	75.0%	201,672	73.93%
Non-Hispanic Black	57,301	20.4%	59,773	21.91%
Non-Hispanic American Indian	371	0.1%	576	0.21%
Non-Hispanic Asian/ Pacific Islander	4,761	1.7%	6,575	2.41%
Hispanic***	14,201	5.1%	18,166	6.24%

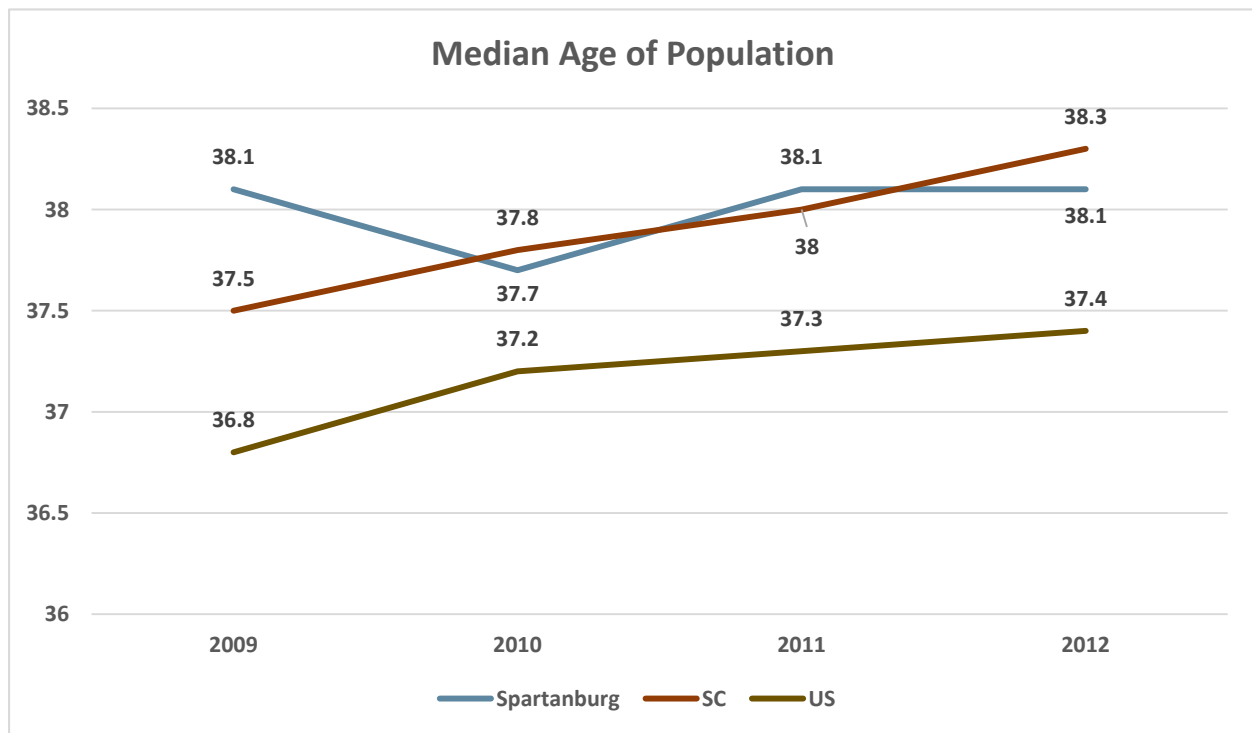
Source: US Census Bureau

*In combination with one or more other races. The sum of the five race groups exceeds the total population because individuals may report more than one race.

**2013 percentages are based on an estimated total population of 290,969 which may reflect dual classification in race and ethnicity.

***Hispanic is an ethnic category and may be of any race.

The median age of the population of the US and of South Carolina has increased steadily with the aging of the “Baby Boomer” cohort. Spartanburg County’s population shows a more variable trend, although it is also generally increasing in age.



Source: US Census Bureau

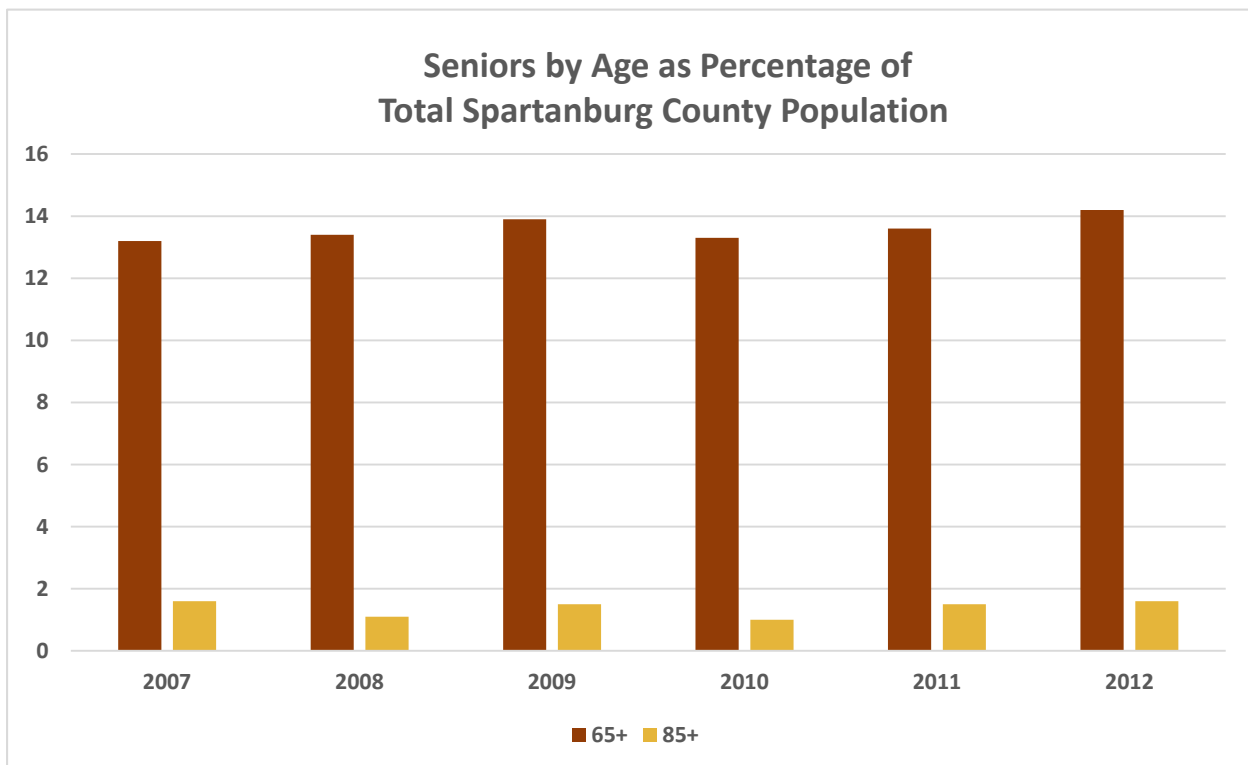
Seniors

Seniors comprise a slightly higher percentage of the population in Spartanburg County as compared with the national average. As with state and national demographics, there are more females age 60 and over than there are males in this age cohort.

Select Senior Age Demographics by Percent of Total Population, 2010-2012						
	Age 60 and Over			Age 75 and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Spartanburg	20.0%	18.0%	21.8%	5.7%	4.4%	7.0%
SC	20.4%	18.7%	21.9%	5.8%	4.6%	6.9%
US	19.0%	17.3%	20.7%	6.1%	4.9%	7.2%

Source: US Census Bureau

Since 2007, the percentage of seniors in the county population has generally increased slightly each year, with the exception of 2010. Congruently, the median age of the county population is increasing and is higher than the national median age. The median age of Spartanburg residents is comparable to the median age of all SC residents.



Source: US Census Bureau

Income for Seniors in Spartanburg County is lowest compared to peer counties, the state average and the US. In all of these geographies, income for senior householders is higher than for householders under age 25 but lower than householders of higher working ages.

Median Household Income by Age Group, 2013				
	Householder under age 25	Householder age 25 to 44	Householder age 45 to 64	Householder age 65 and older
Spartanburg	\$17,076	\$43,740	\$57,067	\$32,680
Greenville	\$22,436	\$52,749	\$60,979	\$34,478
Richland	\$16,703	\$48,113	\$60,408	\$39,889
Charleston	\$22,428	\$59,009	\$57,824	\$44,780
SC	\$21,161	\$47,246	\$51,935	\$35,042
US	\$25,391	\$56,987	\$63,474	\$37,847

Source: US Census Bureau

In Spartanburg County, 13.9% of seniors (age 65 and over) had incomes below poverty level in 2013. This was lower than the poverty rate for working age (18-64) residents at 16.7%, for children (under 18) at 28.5% and for all residents at 19.1%.

Elder Abuse

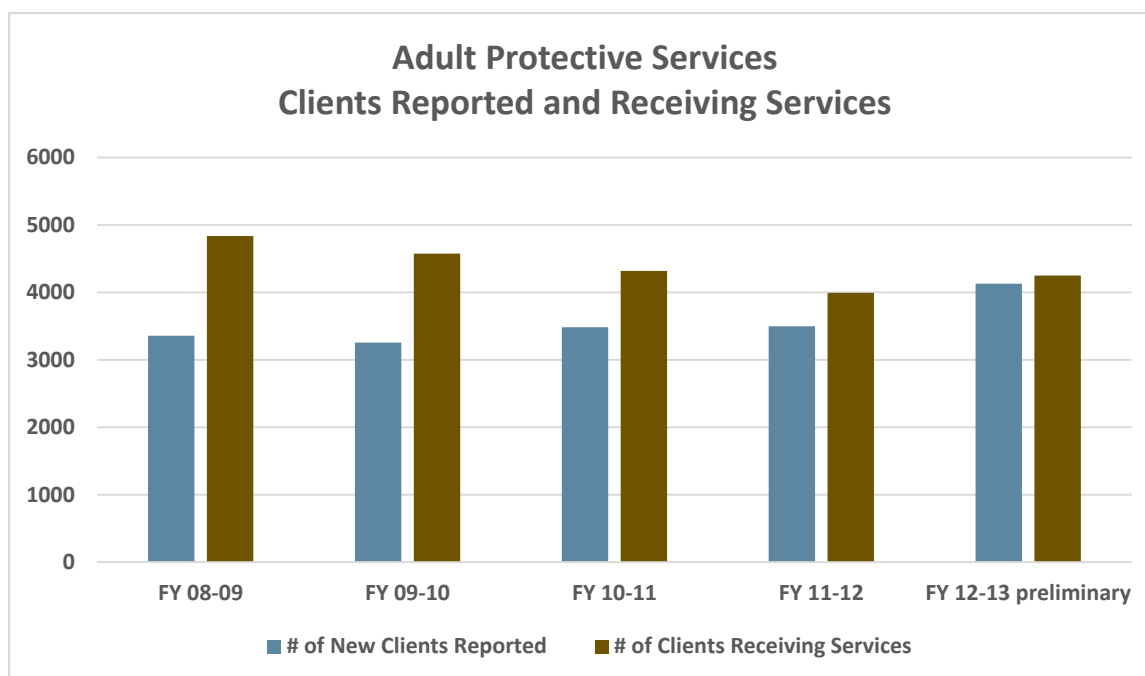
Elder abuse data, like child abuse data, are extremely difficult to quantify accurately. According to the Arizona Foundation for Legal Services and Education (2009), as many as one in seven seniors nationwide experience elder abuse, usually at the hands of a family member. Abused seniors are over three times more likely to die within the next decade than other seniors of the same age.

A 2010 survey of 5,777 cognitively capable individuals over age 60 conducted by the Medical University of South Carolina (Acierno, et. al.) revealed that more than one in ten US seniors experienced elder mistreatment during the previous year. Prevalence rates by category of abuse include:

- Emotional Abuse 4.6%
- Physical Abuse 1.6%
- Sexual Abuse 0.6%
- Potential Neglect 5.1%
- Financial Abuse 5.2%

In South Carolina, Department of Social Services investigates any reports of elder abuse. Elderly and disabled adults who are 18 years of age or older and are victims of actual or potential abuse, neglect, or exploitation are entitled to receive services to ensure that they are safe and that their basic needs are met as authorized by the Omnibus Adult Protection Act of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

The graph below shows the number of vulnerable adults statewide who were reported to the Department of Social Services for each of the last 5 years and how many receive services each fiscal year. There are no data available at the county level.



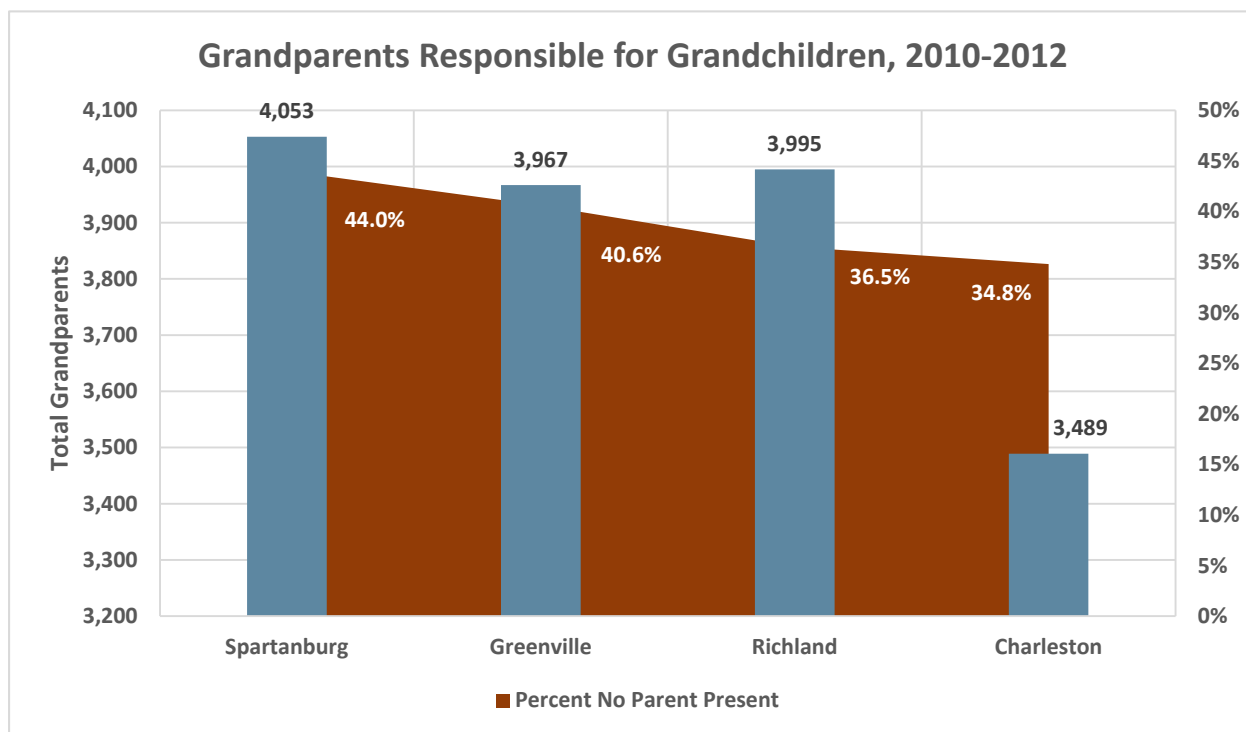
Source: SC Department of Social Services, Adult Protective Services

Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren

Significant numbers of grandparents in Spartanburg County are responsible for the welfare of their grandchildren. The same social phenomenon holds true for peer counties, the state and the nation. There are disparities by race for grandparents who are responsible for grandchildren; however, the disparities in Spartanburg County, Greenville County, the state and the US are reversed for Richland and Charleston Counties.

Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren, 2010-2012				
	Total	White	Black	No Parent Present
Spartanburg	4,053	64.0%	26.8%	44.0%
Greenville	3,967	65.5%	32.2%	40.6%
Richland	3,995	27.7%	66.5%	36.5%
Charleston	3,489	33.6%	64.6%	34.8%
SC	57,744	54.2%	43.1%	38.6%
US	2,742,880	64.5%	22.3%	32.7%

Source: US Census Bureau



Source: US Census Bureau

Grandparents who are raising grandchildren experience poverty at a higher rate than their contemporaries who are not raising grandchildren. In fact, for the years 2010-2012, a total of 20.3% of Spartanburg County grandparents raising grandchildren had incomes below poverty level, compared to 13.9% for all seniors in the county. As compared to 2006-2008, poverty rates are now lower for grandparents raising grandchildren. Younger grandparents (age 30-59) have lower poverty rates than older grandparents (over age 60).

Institutionalized Individuals

A significant number of individuals reside in “group quarters” represented by several types of facilities as indicated in the table below. Institutional Group Quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents. Of these facilities, adult correctional facilities and colleges and universities house the highest percentages across all peer counties, while nursing facilities house the second largest percentage.

Individuals in Group Quarters, 2014							
	(Total)	Spartanburg (4,153)	Greenville (4,047)	Richland (9,551)	Charleston (3,018)	SC (63,765)	US (3,993,659)
Institutional Group Quarters	Adult Correctional Facilities	62.61%	54.29%	75.41%	58.91%	65.32%	56.68%
	Group Homes for Juveniles	1.54%	3.04%	1.66%	1.26%	1.93%	0.94%
	Juvenile Treatment Centers	0.75%	1.24%	0.58%	0.63%	0.96%	1.20%
	Nursing Facilities	31.28%	39.26%	17.80%	37.57%	29.83%	37.62%
	Schools for People with Disabilities	3.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.24%

Source: US Census Bureau

Non-institutional Group Quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able or likely to participate in the labor force while residents. Spartanburg County has nearly twice the national rate of individuals utilizing soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations, natural disaster services, and religious group quarters.

Individuals in Group Quarters, 2014							
	(Total)	Spartanburg (3,833)	Greenville (7,807)	Richland (22,451)	Charleston (7,313)	SC (75,389)	US (3,993,664)
Non-Institutional Group Quarters	College/ Univ. Student Housing	76.18%	86.44%	44.02%	80.34%	61.63%	63.13%
	Emergency and Transitional Shelters	3.70%	4.51%	1.69%	2.38%	2.15%	5.24%
	Group Homes for Adults	1.57%	2.04%	0.88%	2.95%	3.16%	7.63%
	Treatment Centers for Adults	2.61%	0.96%	0.76%	0.94%	2.05%	3.49%
	Workers and Job Corps Centers	1.67%	0.55%	0.14%	0.42%	1.52%	4.22%
	Other Non-Institutional Facilities*	14.27%	5.51%	0.99%	3.10%	3.67%	7.76%

Source: US Census Bureau

*Soup kitchens, regularly-scheduled mobile food vans, targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations, victims of natural disasters, and religious group quarters.

Vehicle Availability

The availability of transportation determines, in part, employment status, health status and economic status. Data reported in the table below reflect the availability of transportation for working individuals. These data do not include measures of transportation availability for persons who are disabled, elderly or unemployed. However, it is some indication of the working poor. Only a small percentage of workers in Spartanburg County have no vehicles available to them.

Vehicle Availability for Workers 16 and Over, 2010-2012				
	No Vehicle Available	One Vehicle Available	Two Vehicles Available	Three or More Vehicles Available
Spartanburg	1.9%	18.3%	42.7%	37.1%
Greenville	2.5%	22.4%	43.9%	31.2%
Richland	2.7%	25.8%	42.7%	28.8%
Charleston	4.4%	25.9%	46.2%	23.5%
SC	2.7%	21.7%	43.1%	32.5%
US	4.5%	21.6%	42.2%	31.7%

Source: US Census Bureau

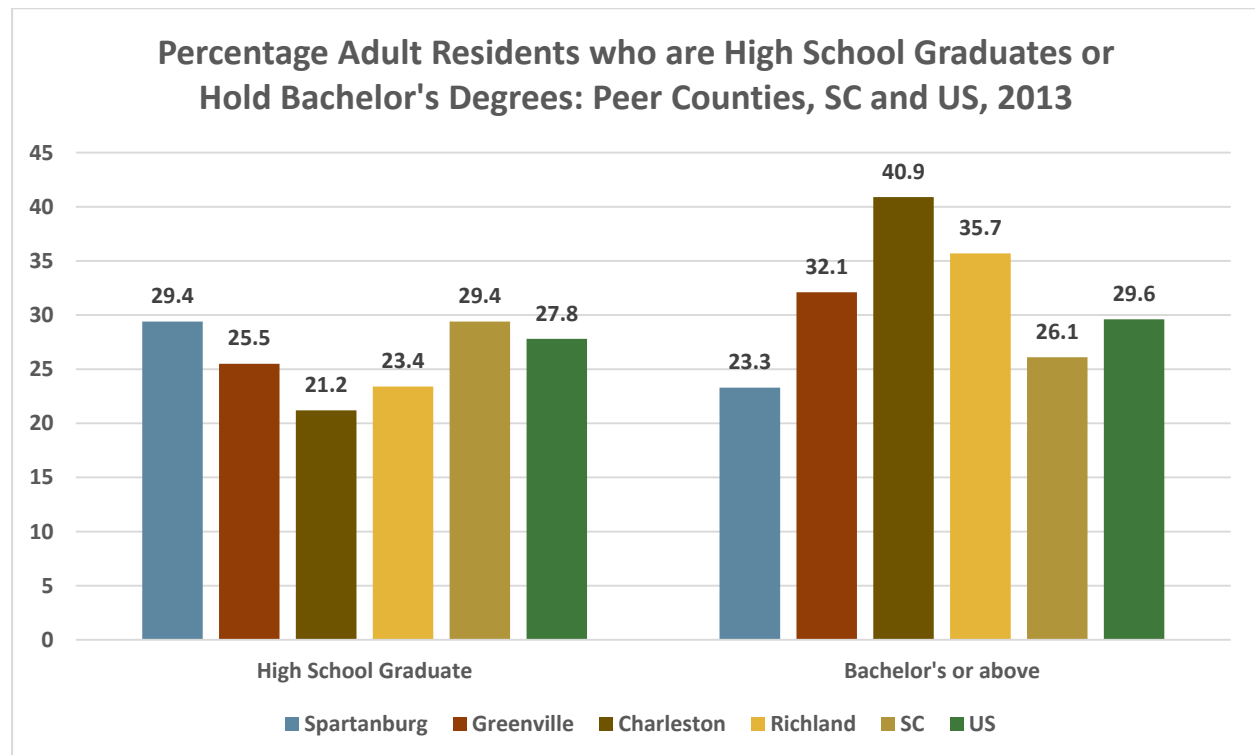
General vehicle availability in Spartanburg County has decreased by nearly 3.5% across all categories since the last reporting period of 2006-2008. These data, however, do not take into account individuals who chose to forgo vehicle ownership in favor of public transportation.

Crosscutting Indicators

Crosscutting Indicators are indicators in more than one indicator area (such as health and economy). Typically, they are leading indicators in one indicator area but have tertiary impact or reflect to a lesser extent on the current indicator area. The crosscutting indicators for Spartanburg's social environment are Educational Attainment, Teen Pregnancy, Infant Mortality and Substance Abuse.

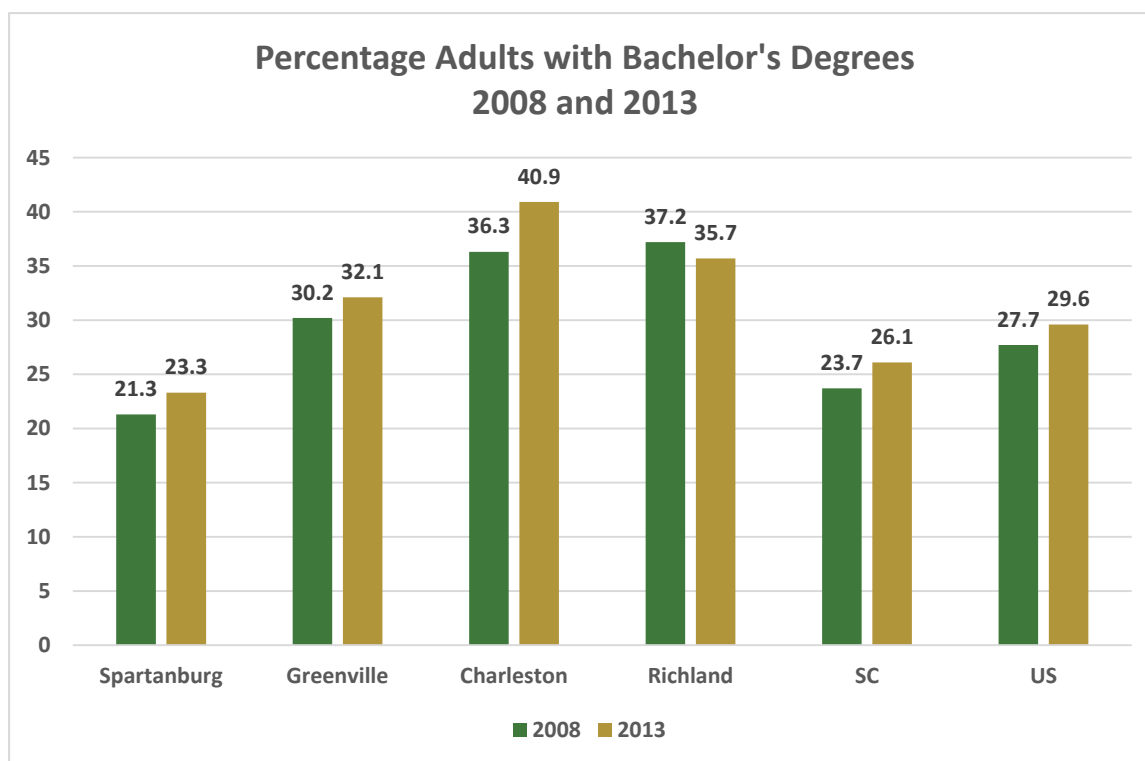
Educational Attainment

The educational status of a community co-varies with and predicts community challenges such as low income, stalled economic development, high reliance on public and nonprofit welfare systems, high crime, and poor public health outcomes. Spartanburg County has a lower educational attainment rate, measured at the Bachelor's or above level, compared to peer counties, the state and the US. This explains, in large part, the disproportionate share of social and economic challenges in Spartanburg County.



Source: US Census Bureau

With the exception of Richland County, the percentage of adult residents with Bachelor's degrees or above has increased in Spartanburg, peer counties, the state and the US from 2008 to 2013.



Source: US Census Bureau

When educational attainment and earnings are examined for the three-year combined average 2010-2012, it is clear that earnings increase as educational attainment increases. This is illustrated in the table below. Compared to the state and national averages, Spartanburg County has a higher percentage of adults who have less than a high school education and a higher percentage of residents who have stopped at high school. Likewise, Spartanburg has a lower percentage of residents who have college degrees.

Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months and Educational Attainment, 2010-2012						
	Median 12-Month Earnings (2012 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			Educational Attainment (Population Age 25 and Over)		
	Spartanburg	SC	US	Spartanburg	SC	US
Less than High School Graduate	\$21,641	\$17,636	\$19,240	18.3%	15.6%	14.1%
High School Graduate or Equivalency	\$31,676	\$25,362	\$27,147	31.0%	30.3%	28.3%
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$38,903	\$30,640	\$32,869	29.9%	29.4%	29.1%
Bachelor's Degree	\$53,417	\$42,239	\$49,570	13.3%	15.8%	18.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$60,969	\$53,784	\$65,528	7.4%	8.8%	10.7%

Source: US Census Bureau

South Carolina Kids Count data place Spartanburg County at 27th of 46 counties for dropout. That is, Spartanburg now has a lower dropout rate than 25 counties, including Greenville and Richland Counties. This is an improvement by 3 places since the 2006-2008 reporting year.

Teen Pregnancy

Teenage childbearing is strongly associated with family poverty and reliance on social welfare systems. Children born of teenage mothers are significantly more likely to experience compromised health and well-being, including low education, low workforce readiness and continued poverty.

South Carolina has documented a 47% decline in teen birth rates since 1992, but has the 11th highest teen birth rate in the US. The table below demonstrates that in Spartanburg County, the teen pregnancy rate among 15-19 year olds, regardless of race, decreased by up to 35% since 2008. Rates of teen pregnancy continue to be significantly higher among African Americans than among whites.

Teen Pregnancy, Spartanburg County: 2008, 2010, 2012				
<i>Rate per 1,000 teen girls</i>	2008	2010	2012	% change 2008-2012
Age 15-19	63.3	47.4	40.9	-35%
Black 15-19	81.0	65.2	47.5	-41%
White 15-19	51.3	39.2	38.1	-26%
Age 15-17	31.5	28.5	20.9	-34%
Age 18-19	111.0	75.1	70.9	-36%

Source: SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

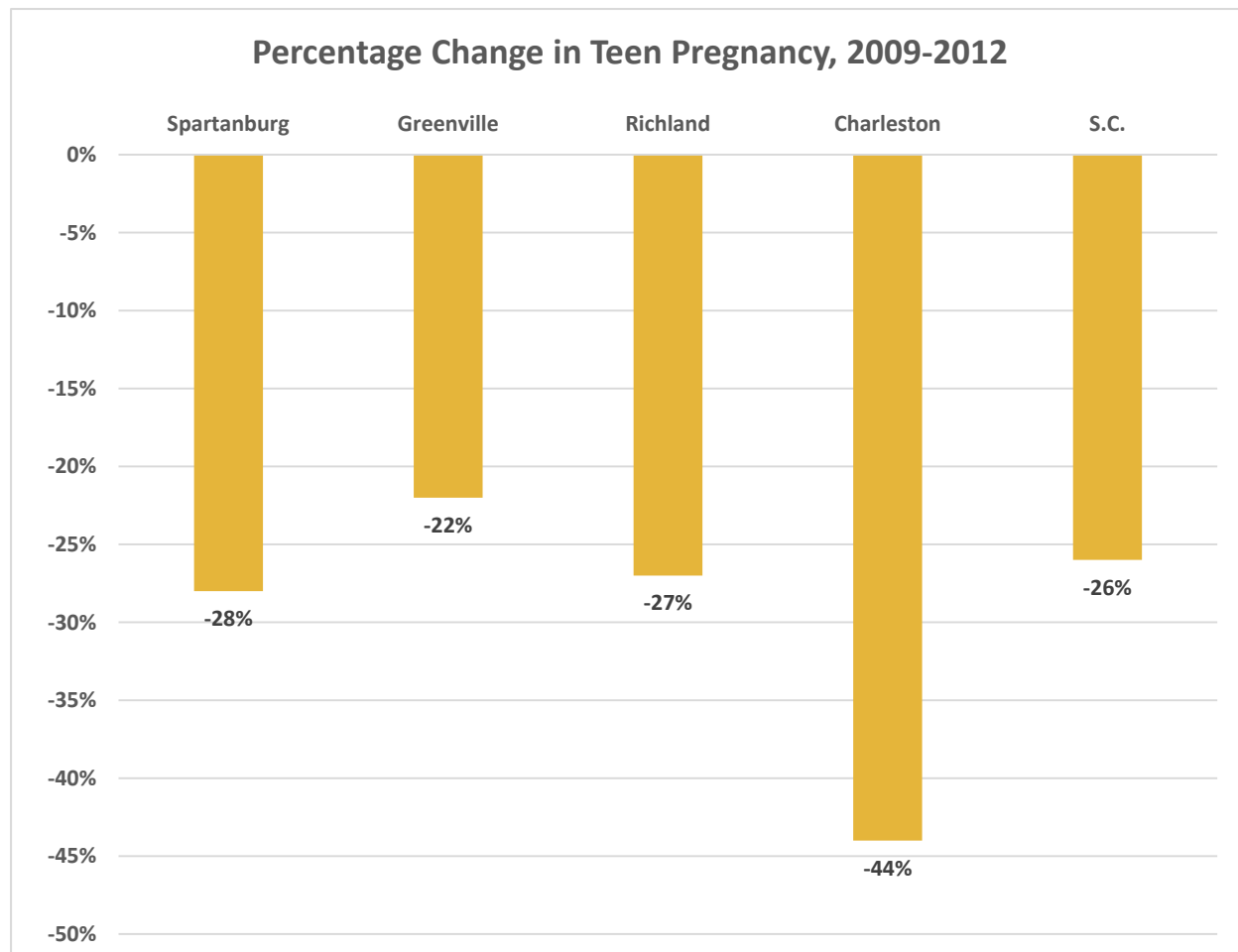
The teen birth rate for Spartanburg County in 2012 for ages 15-17 was 20.9 per 1,000 teen girls. This exceeded the state teen birth rate of 16.4, Charleston County's rate of 9.2, Greenville County's rate of 15.1 and Richland County's rate of 11.7. Older girls have higher pregnancy rates. Taken alone, the 2012 data, disaggregated by age, indicate that Spartanburg County has a higher teen pregnancy rate than peer counties and the state average by age group for both age groups. Spartanburg County has decreased its rate by over 8 points for girls age 15-17 since the 2007 reporting year.

2012 SC Teen Pregnancies by Age Group					
		Ages 15-17		Ages 18-19	
	Rank*	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Spartanburg	28	124	20.9	280	70.9
Greenville	13	137	15.1	363	60.2
Richland	10	108	11.7	268	43.5
Charleston	3	58	9.2	198	47.3
SC		N/A	16.4	N/A	66.6

Sources: US Census; SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

*SC county rank by rate of pregnancies 14-17 (1 = best out of 46 counties)

When comparing the percentage change from 2004-2007 to 2009-2012, all peer counties show a significant decline in teen pregnancies. The rate of teen pregnancy increased in Spartanburg County by 11% between 2004 and 2007, but decreased by 28% from 2009-2012. Charleston County shows the most significant decrease for this reporting period.



Source: SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Based on 2012 data, Spartanburg County ranks 26th among the 44 South Carolina counties measured for teen pregnancies. Peer counties fare better with Richland ranking 44th, Greenville ranking 36th and Charleston ranking 43rd. Statewide, the rate of repeat teen pregnancies has remained stable over the past decade; currently, 27% of teen pregnancies in the state are among already parenting teens. The annual cost to taxpayers for teen pregnancy is \$13,126,080 in Spartanburg County.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate is arguably the single most robust measure of public health in a community as it reflects social and economic factors in the community. Infant mortality is defined as death within the first year of life. In 2012, the Spartanburg County infant mortality rate was 2.0 deaths per 1,000 live births (lower than the state average). Five of the last six years showed a lower infant mortality rate in Spartanburg as compared to the state average. However, South Carolina's infant mortality rate is consistently above the national rate. In 2010, South Carolina ranked 42nd among states for infant mortality (50 is worst).

Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spartanburg	7.9	7.0	9.6	7.1	5.9	2.0
South Carolina	8.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6
United States	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	unavailable	unavailable

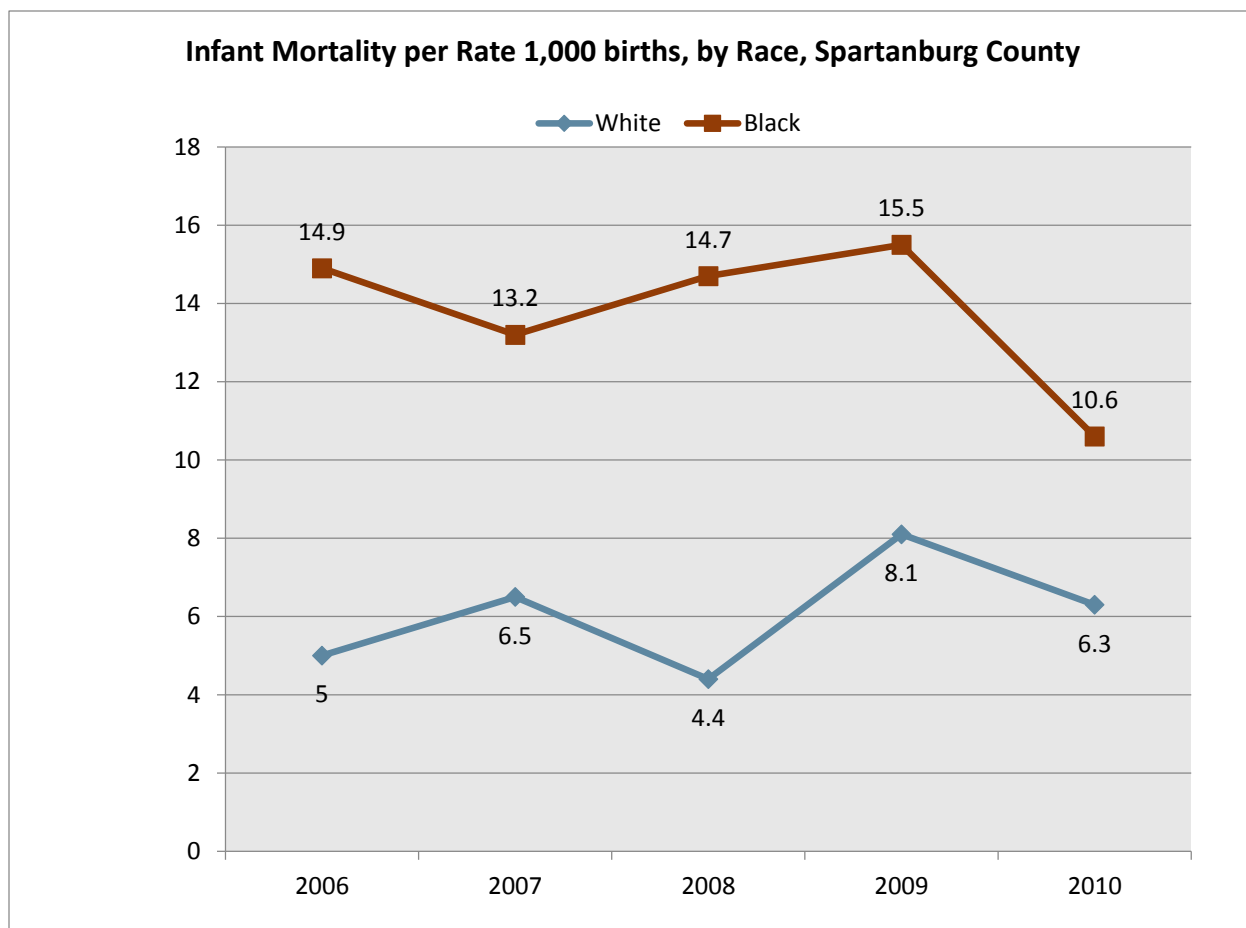
Source: SC DHEC

Spartanburg's infant mortality rate is consistently above those of peer counties (with the exception of Charleston County in 2006-2008). Note that in the table below, combined year counts are used. Because infant mortality by county yields small single year numbers, a combined year count yields more reliable data.

Infant Mortality, Peer Counties, Combined Year Averages				
	2006-2008		2009-2011	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Spartanburg	86	7.4	85	7.6
Charleston	165	10.7	90	6.2
Greenville	129	6.6	123	6.6
Richland	93	6.1	99	6.7
SC	1,562	8.3	1,283	7.3

Source: SC DHEC

By 2012, Spartanburg County had decreased its infant mortality rate by 7.7 per 1,000 since 2006, improving by 22 places in county rank since 2006. However, infant mortality rates differ significantly by race. Nationally, black infants are nearly two and a half times as likely as white infants to die in their first year of life. The South Carolina infant mortality rate for white babies improved from 5.5 in 2010 to 5.0 in 2011; however, black and other minority infants died at 2.4 times the rate as white infants in 2011. The previous year, the rate was two times that of whites. Data from Spartanburg County clearly bear out this racial disparity.



Source: SC DHEC

Substance Abuse

Although there is no way to accurately estimate the full scope of substance abuse in Spartanburg County, numbers of county residents who received services (“admissions”) through the SC Department of Drug, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) are reported in the table below. Clearly, the preponderance of admissions were for alcohol abuse, followed by cocaine and marijuana. From 2007 to 2012, cocaine admissions decreased by 73.5% while Marijuana admissions increased by 9.7%. Alcohol admissions stayed relatively the same.

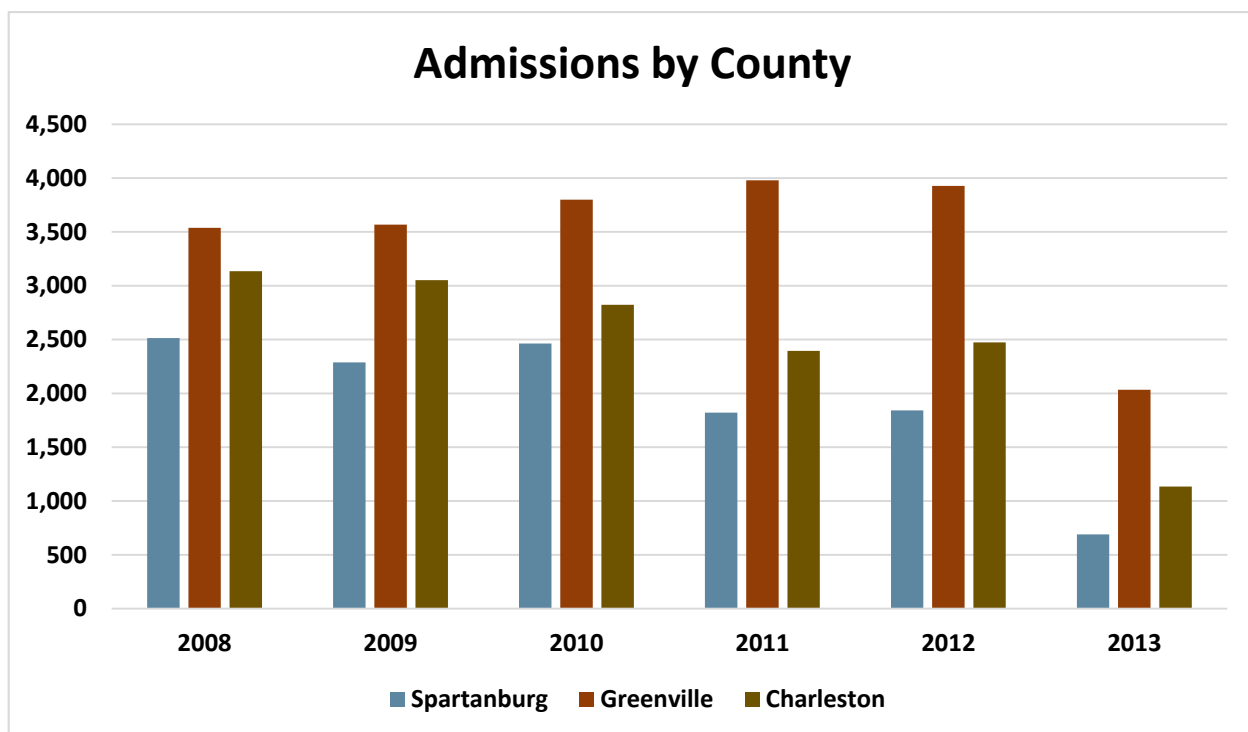
Number of Admissions to DAODAS by Primary Problem, Spartanburg County Trends						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alcohol	1,223	1,062	1,237	1,467	1,409	1,250
Cocaine	810	553	430	329	249	215
Marijuana	736	716	784	765	808	815
Methamphetamine	67	69	78	80	83	135
Opiates	294	310	324	293	297	334
Other Drug*	48	43	37	41	55	52
Other related problem**	388	492	222	69	45	131

Source: SC DAODAS

*includes methadone, barbiturates, sedatives, amphetamines, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, OTC drugs, benzodiazepines, other tranquilizers, PCP and other drugs

**includes marital, family, legal financial, medical, psychological, employment, physical or sexual abuse, behavioral, educational, gambling, nicotine and co-dependency problem types

Both Spartanburg and Charleston Counties have shown a gradual decline in numbers of admissions since 2008. Though Greenville County admissions have dropped significantly from 2012 to 2013, it still exceeds numbers of admissions as compared to other metropolitan counties. Note that these are numbers of admissions, not rates; thus, data are not provided proportionate to county populations.



Source: SC DAODAS

*Richland County data not available

Sources

Acierno, R., Hernandez, M.A., Amstadter, A.B., Resnick, H.S., Steve, K., Muzzy, W., & Kilpatrick, D.G. (2010). Prevalence and correlates of emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse and Potential Neglect in the United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 100(2), 292-297.

Arizona Foundation for Legal Services and Education <http://www.azflse.org/>

Food Research and Action Center <http://frac.org/>

Safe Homes Rape Crisis Coalition <http://shrcc.org/>

South Carolina Attorney General <http://www.scag.gov>

South Carolina Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy <http://www.teenpregnancysc.org/>

South Carolina Children's Foster Care Review Board <http://www.oepp.sc.gov/fcrb/>

South Carolina Coalition against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
<http://www.sccadvasa.org>

South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
<http://www.daodas.state.sc.us/>

South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice <http://www.state.sc.us/djj/>

South Carolina Department of Social Services, Adult Protective Services <https://dss.sc.gov/>

South Carolina Kids Count
http://www.scchildren.org/advocacy_and_media/kids_count_south_carolina/

South Carolina Lieutenant Governor's Office on Aging <http://aging.sc.gov/>

South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division <http://www.sled.sc.gov/>

United States Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>

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