

# The Status of the Social Environment in Spartanburg County

Spartanburg Community Indicators Project, 2010

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# The Status of Social Environment in Spartanburg County, South Carolina 2010 Update

## FAMILY INDICATORS

### *County Demographics*

In keeping with the general aging trends of the population, children represent a shrinking portion of the county's population and seniors represent an increasing portion of the county's population. Residents under 18 constituted 24.1% of the population in 2007, down from 28.6% in 1980, 34.2% in 1970, and 37.8% in 1960.

<b>Table 1. Age Distribution of People, Spartanburg County, 2006-2008</b>		
Median age (years)	37.7	
	Percent of Population	Number
Under age 5 years	6.7%	18,437
5 to 14 years	13.1%	36,049
15 to 19 years	7.0%	19,263
18 years and over	76.0%	209,144
65 years and over	13.2%	36,325

*US Census*

By race, 71.0% of Spartanburg County residents are white, 20.4% are black, and 5.1% are Hispanic or Latino. These data, disaggregated and compared to 2000 demographics, are reported in Table 2. The data demonstrate a 98.7% increase in Hispanic residents, an 8.9% increase in black residents and a 6.6% increase in white residents. Further, the proportion of non-Hispanic whites has declined, while the proportion of Hispanic residents has grown.

<b>Table 2. Spartanburg County Population by Race, 2000 and 2008</b>				
	<b>2000</b>		<b>2008</b>	
	Number	% of County Population	Number	% of County Population
Non-Hispanic White	188,384	74.1%	200,801	71.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	52,843	20.8%	57,570	20.5%

Non-Hispanic American Indian	517	0.2%	625	0.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	3,854	1.5%	5,010	1.8%
Hispanic	7,146	2.8%	14,201	5.1%

US Census Bureau

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**Leading Indicator: Income and Poverty**

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<b>Table 3. Family Income Estimates 2006-2008</b>						
	Spartanburg County	Greenville County	Richland County	Charleston County	S.C.	U.S.
Per Capita Income*	\$22,797	\$26,133	\$26,355	\$30,457	\$23,668	\$27,466
Median Household Income*	\$43,207	\$47,408	\$49,047	\$49,118	\$44,326	\$52,175
Median Family Income*	\$54,384	\$59,290	\$62,428	\$62,433	\$54,710	\$63,211
Families with children under 18 below poverty level	16.3%	15.3%	13.6%	18.3%	18.3%	14.9%
<i>Married-couple household</i>	6.0%	5.8%	3.2%	4.9%	6.4%	6.4%
<i>Female householder, no husband present</i>	40.0%	36.3%	31.8%	39.9%	41.1%	36.5%
Households below Poverty Level	14.0%	12.5%	13.4%	14.6%	15.1%	12.5%
Households blow poverty level that receive food stamps	59.7%	55.6%	57.3%	64.2%	60.0%	56.7%

\*in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars  
American Community Survey

When poverty is examined at the neighborhood level by Census tract, there are 11 tracts in Spartanburg County where median household income (2010) is between \$9,999 and \$30,198. Ten of these cluster in, or contiguous to, the City of Spartanburg; the other tract includes the Spartanburg County portion of the City of Greer. Median household income is higher in all other county census tracts.

As of April 30, 2009, South Carolina was among the states with the highest proportion of the population receiving supplemental nutrition assistance (formerly known as food stamps). One in seven of the state's residents received assistance. During the 2006-2008 period, the average percentage of Spartanburg County households that received food stamps was 8.2%. Geographical comparisons are provided in Table 4.

	# households receiving food Stamps	% of Total Households	% Households receiving food stamps with children under 18 years
Spartanburg	8,661	8.2	57.4
Greenville	13,110	7.8	55.4
Richland	12,548	9.1	57.5
Charleston	10,631	7.7	60.8
SC	171,202	10.2	58.8
US	9,139,593	8.1	58.6

*US Census Bureau*

According to the USDA (2007), 4.0% of the households in the south had low food security in the 30 days prior to a 2007 study; further, 2.4% had very low food security for the same period. For the period 2006-2008 the average prevalence rate of food insecurity for SC was 13.1%. Reliable data at the county level is not available; however, the nationwide prevalence ranges from 6.9% to 17.4%, placing South Carolina, and Spartanburg County by extrapolation, among the more highly food insecure states.

Free and reduced cost meal eligibility is a key indicator of student poverty status. Table 5 reports this eligibility by district for all Spartanburg County Schools, with findings ranging from 43% in District 5 to 65% in District 7.

	Total Enrollment	% Free and Reduced Lunch
District 1	5,151	50.53%
District 2	9,817	44.36%
District 3	3,169	51.28%
District 4	3,000	53.33%
District 5	7,251	42.99%
District 6	11,149	53.10%
District 7	7,877	65.18%

*SC Department Of Education*

**Leading Indicator: 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.

National data indicate that teen pregnancy rates have decreased substantially over the last decade in South Carolina and across the country. In SC, rates decreased by 14% between 1997 and 2007 overall; however, while rates between 1997 and 2003 decreased 22%, rates actually increased 10% between 2004 and 2007. Table 6 demonstrates that in Spartanburg County, the 2007 pregnancy rate among 15 to 17 year olds was the lowest it had been in ten years; however, the pregnancy rate for 18 and 19 year olds was almost the highest it had been in the same time period. Rates of teen Pregnancy continue to be significantly higher among African Americans than among whites.

Total Number	1997	2004	2007	% change 2004-2007
Ages 10-19	756	624	690	+11%
Incidence Rate per 1,000	1997	2004	2007	% change 2004-2007
Ages 10-19	46.4	34.8	37.7	+8%
<i>Black 10-19</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>+22%</i>
<i>White 10-19</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>+0%</i>
Ages 15-17	60.9	40.9	38.7	-5%
Ages 18-19	125.4	114.9	122	+6%

SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

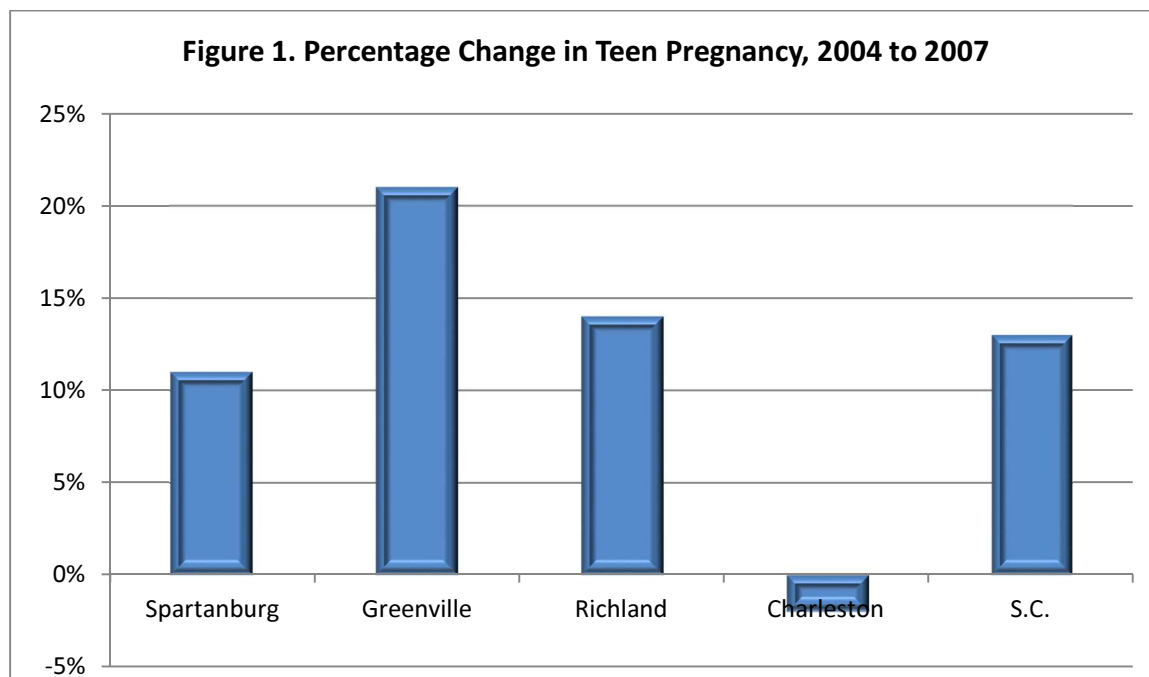
When considered by peer county, the teen birth rate for Spartanburg County in 2005-2007 was 59.3 (per 100,000). This exceeded the state teen birth rate of 52.5, Charleston County's rate of 44.1, Greenville County's rate of 48.4, and Richland County's rate of 34.3. Taken alone, the 2007 data, disaggregated by age, indicates that Spartanburg County has a higher teen pregnancy rate than peer counties and the state average by age group for all three age groups (Table 7).

	Rank*	Ages 10-19		Ages 15-17		Ages 18-19	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Spartanburg	26	690	37.7	219	38.7	460	122.0
Greenville	33	977	34.7	331	38.2	621	107.6
Richland	40	805	30.1	274	29.3	511	82.0
Charleston	35	750	33.7	246	32.9	492	98.8
SC		10,754	36.5	3,401	36.5	7,154	115.1

\*SC county rank by rate of 10-19 year old pregnancies (1 = worst)

SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The rate of teen pregnancy increased in Spartanburg County by 11% between 2004 and 2007. Greenville County, Richland County and the state had higher rates of increase for the same time period, while the rate in Charleston County actually decreased (Figure 1).



SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The negative consequences of teen childbearing are magnified with repeat pregnancies. Based on 2004 data, Spartanburg County ranks 8<sup>th</sup> among the 44 South Carolina counties measured for repeat teen pregnancies. Peer counties fare better with Richland ranking 14<sup>th</sup>, Greenville ranking 15<sup>th</sup> and Charleston ranking 19<sup>th</sup>. Statewide, the rate of repeat teen pregnancies has remained stable over the past decade as 27% of teen pregnancies in the state are to parenting teens. Further, 20% of teen mothers will have a second baby within three years after the birth of their first.

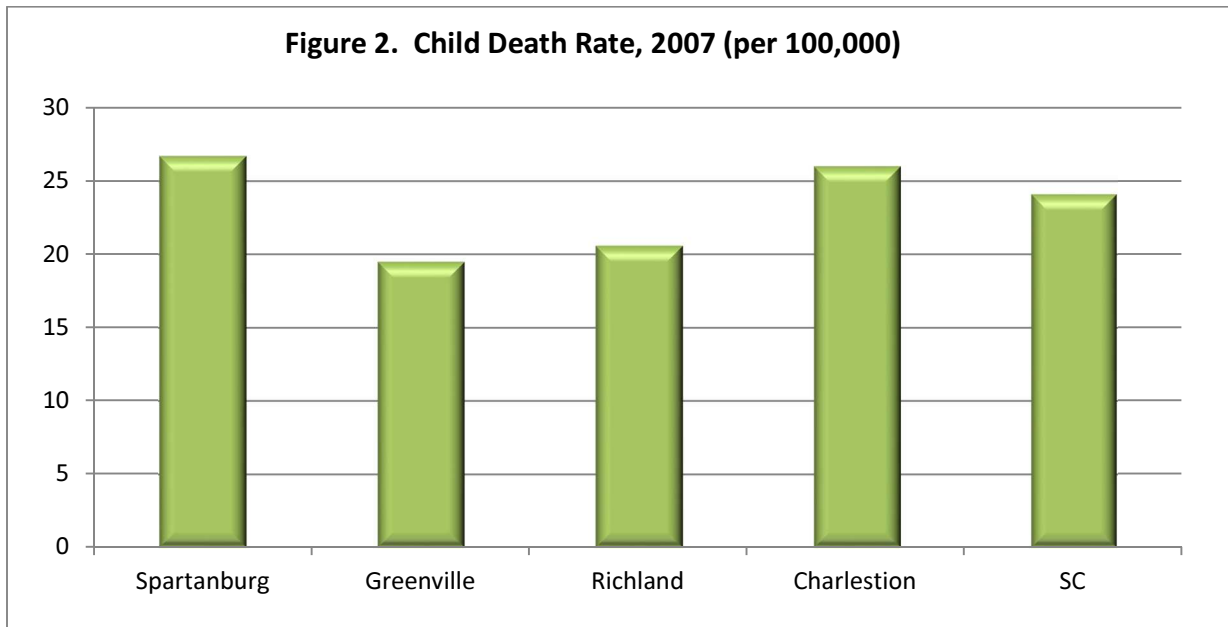
**Secondary Indicator: Infant Mortality and Child Deaths**

The latest data indicates that infant mortality rates in Spartanburg exceed the state average as total rate and for whites alone and African-American / Others alone. Spartanburg has the 22<sup>nd</sup> highest infant mortality rate of the 46 state counties. Of peer counties, only Charleston had higher infant mortality.

County Rank	County	All	White	AA & Other
24	Spartanburg	9.7	8.1	14.4
15	Greenville	6.8	4.4	14.8
19	Richland	8.5	6.1	10.4
32	Charleston	11.7	8.4	16.7
	S.C.	9.0	6.4	13.9

SC Kids Count

According to the 2009 Kids Count Databook, 2007 county rankings for childhood deaths indicate that Spartanburg had a child death rate of 26.7 (per 100,000). This exceeded the state rate of 24.1, Richland County’s rate of 20.6, Greenville’s rate of 19.5, and Charleston’s rate of 26.0 (see Figure 2).



SC Kids Count

**Leading Indicator: Family Structure**

According to American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates between 2006 and 2008, 22,310 residents of Spartanburg County were classified as divorced during this time frame. This figure is higher for females than for males in Spartanburg County (12,479 versus 9,831, respectively). Divorced residents represent 10.1% of the total Spartanburg County population.

However, Spartanburg County has a slightly higher percentage of family households headed by married-couples (51.2%) than peer counties, the state and the nation (Table 9).

	Married-Couple	Female Householder, no Husband Present
Spartanburg	51.2%	13.7%
Greenville	49.1%	12.4%
Richland	41.4%	16.5%
Charleston	40.8%	15.5%
SC	48.3%	14.9%
US	49.6%	12.5%

U.S. Census

For young children during the 2006-2008 period, 32.7% of South Carolina children under age 6 lived in female-headed households with no husband present. This was somewhat higher than the US average of 31.4%. These measures cannot be disaggregated by SC county for children under age 6 because of the potential for sampling error; however the state rates are likely generally reflective of individual county rates.

Another indicator of family composition is births to single mothers. In 2006, 37.2% of Spartanburg County babies were born to single mothers. This is the lowest rate among peer counties, the state and the nation. However, there is a significant disparity by race for babies born to single mothers with 71% of Spartanburg County’s African American and other non-white babies born to single mothers and 26% of white babies born to single mothers (Table 10).

<b>Table 10. Births to Single Mothers (including paternity-acknowledged), 2006</b>			
	% Babies born to Single Mothers	% White Babies born to Single Mothers	% AA or Other Babies born to Single Mothers
Spartanburg	37.2	24.5	71.1
Greenville	38.5	29.3	68.8
Richland	46.6	21.2	65.3
Charleston	43.4	21.7	77.4
SC	45.4	30.6	72.0

*SC Kids Count*

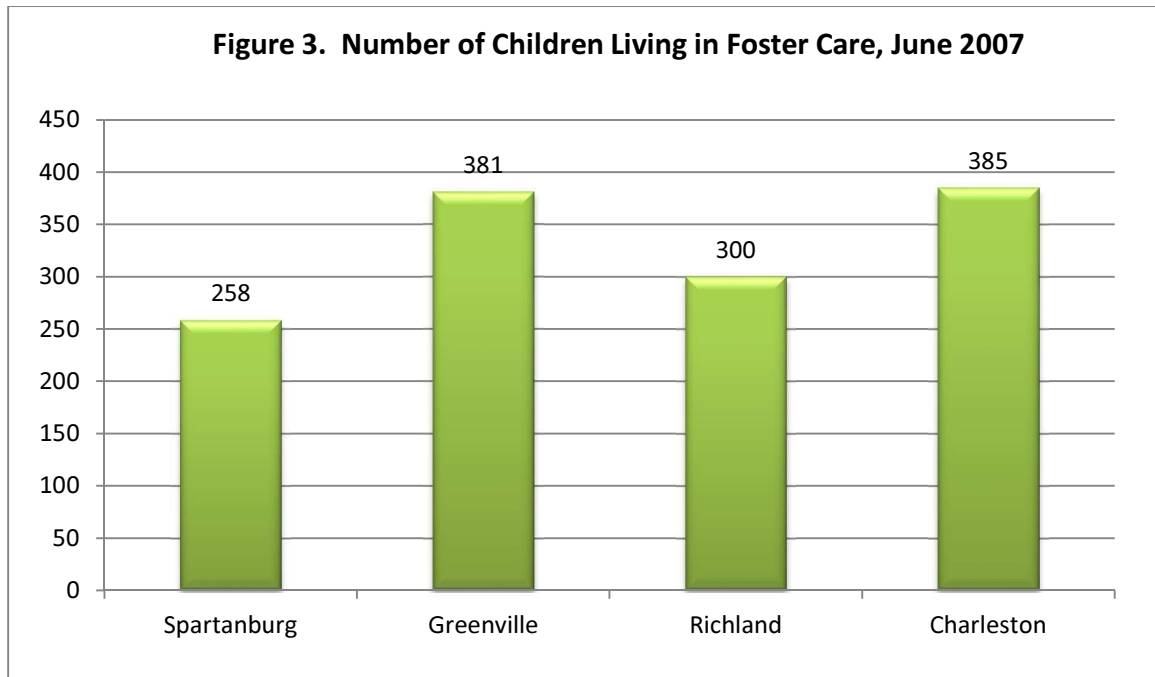
Significant numbers of Grandparents in Spartanburg County are responsible for the welfare of their grandchildren. The same social phenomenon holds true for peer counties, the state and the nation. Grandparents who are raising grandchildren experience poverty at a higher rate than their contemporaries who are not raising grandchildren. In fact, 29.6% of Spartanburg County grandparents who are raising grandchildren have below-poverty level incomes. Poverty rates are higher for younger grandparents (35.9% for grandparents age 30-59) than older grandparents (16.7% for grandparents over age 60).

<b>Table 11. Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren, 2006-2008</b>			
	Total	White	Black
Spartanburg	3,307	64.6%	33.8%
Greenville	3,708	65.0%	31.7%
Richland	3,984	15.1%	79.0%
Charleston	4,047	35.7%	62.0%
SC	52,474	50.6%	46.8%
US	2,526,195	61.7%	24.1%

*U.S. Census*



In Spartanburg County approximately 6% of children live in foster care. As of June 2007, 258 Spartanburg County Children were living in Foster Care (Figure 3). By age, children under the age of five years represent the largest group currently in foster care in the service area.



SC Kids Count

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**Leading Indicator: Family Violence**

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**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 indicates that there were 392 substantiated investigations for child abuse and neglect, involving 663 children (1% of the county’s children), in Spartanburg County in FY 2006-2007 (Table 12).

	Number of Investigations	Number of Child Victims	Percentage of Children in County	Percentage Age 0 to 5
Spartanburg	392	663	1.0	61.8
Greenville	656	1,060	1.0	66.6
Richland	442	562	0.7	46.9
Charleston	593	1,073	1.3	60.2
SC	7,061	11,604	1.1	61.8

SC Kids count

## **Elder Abuse**

Elder abuse data is not kept as a category of the Uniform Crime Report. 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 more than three times more likely to die within the next decade than other seniors of the same age.

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

- 4.6% for emotional abuse
- 1.6% for physical abuse
- 0/6% for sexual abuse
- 5.1% for potential neglect
- 5.2% for financial abuse by family members

## **Criminal Domestic Violence**

Currently, SC ranks eighth in the nation for the number of homicides caused by criminal domestic violence. More than 36,000 victims annually report a domestic violence incident to law enforcement agencies around the state. Over the past 12 years, an average of 33 women have been killed each year by their intimate partner. Attorney General Henry McMaster has named domestic violence as the number one crime problem in SC.

In South Carolina in 2008 there were 32 people murdered by a household member. Of those:

- 26 (81%) were women and 6 (19%) were men
- 53% were black and 47% were white
- The average age of the victim was 45 years old
- Gunshot wound was the primary cause of death in 56% of cases

By county, one criminal domestic violence homicide occurred in Spartanburg County during 2008. Three occurred in Greenville County, three in Richland County, and two in Charleston County.

In 2008, the SAFE Homes – Rape Crisis Coalition, an agency that serves Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union Counties, sheltered 343 victims of domestic violence and provided other services to 5,650 victims. As a group, local domestic violence programs in S.C. sheltered 4,382 victims in 2008 (up from 3,960 in 2007) and provided other services to 28,507 victims (up from 20,273 in 2007).

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### **Leading Indicator: Youth Risk Behavior**

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The South Carolina Department of Education dropout data for school year 2006-2007 range from 0.2% of total enrollment for grades 9-12 in District 4 to 7.5% in District 7. SC Kids Count data place Spartanburg County at 24<sup>th</sup> of 46 counties for dropout. That is, Spartanburg has a higher dropout rate than 22 counties, including Greenville and Richland Counties.

S.C. County Rank (of 46)	County	All	White Male	White Female	African-American and Other Male	African-American and Other Female
24	Spartanburg	26.9	27.1	24.2	35.5	22.7
3	Greenville	17.5	17.0	14.5	28.4	12.5
10	Richland	22.5	19.0	15.9	30.9	18.3
26	Charleston	27.4	13.1	11.4	46.4	26.3
	S.C.	24.5	24.4	19.2	34.7	20.4

SC Kids Count

Dropout data are controversial as calculations include or exclude a number of factors variously. A number of highly regarded sources report very high dropout rates for school districts throughout South Carolina and graduation rates that are much lower than reported by the SCDOE.

#### Secondary Indicator: Child Care

The 2006 SC Kids Count reports that approximately 40% of children in Spartanburg County require childcare. In 2008, 3,467 Spartanburg County children, age three and over were enrolled in nursery school or preschool. This constituted 4.9% of all county children age three and over, compared to 6.4% nationally (American Community Survey). However, there are only three child care centers in Spartanburg County that are accredited by The National Accreditation for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC):

- USC Upstate: primarily for faculty and students
- Spartanburg Regional Hospital: for hospital staff
- Middle Tyger Community Center: for adolescent mothers in School District 5.

There are no child care centers open to the general public in Spartanburg that are NAEYC- accredited.

SC regulations require child care staff to have a high school degree or equivalent and to receive 12 hours of training each year; however, national standards require at least one teacher to have a four-year degree in early childhood development. A 2000 Clemson University survey of SC child care directors revealed that 52% of child care providers have no early childhood credential of any kind.

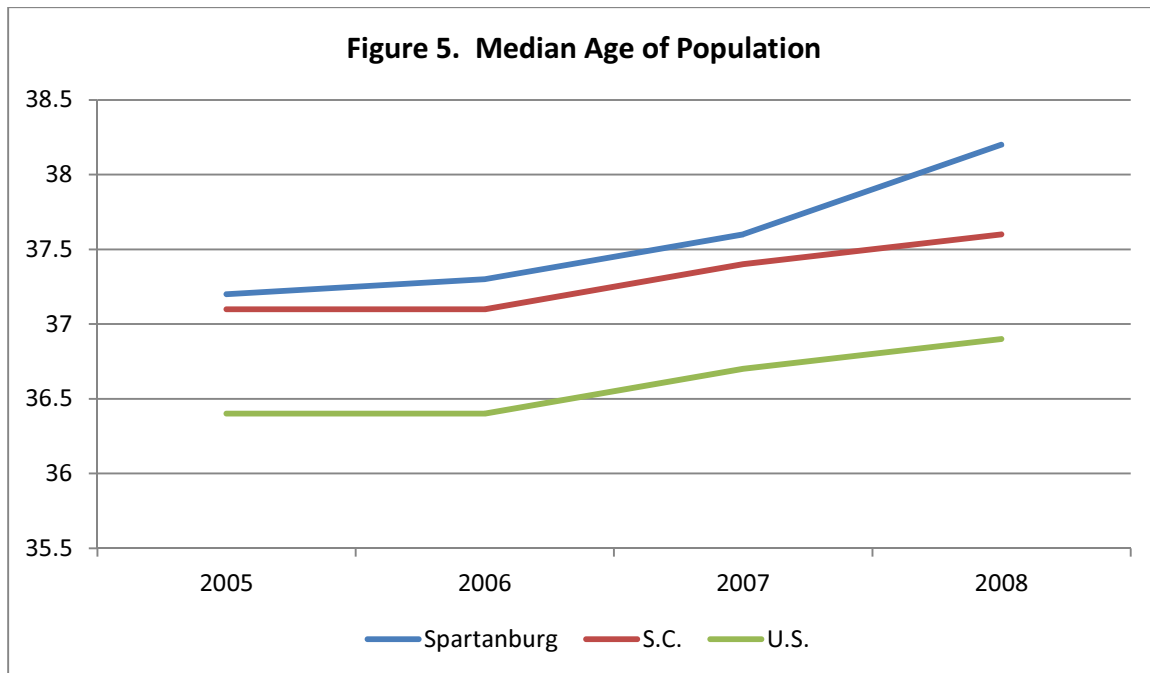
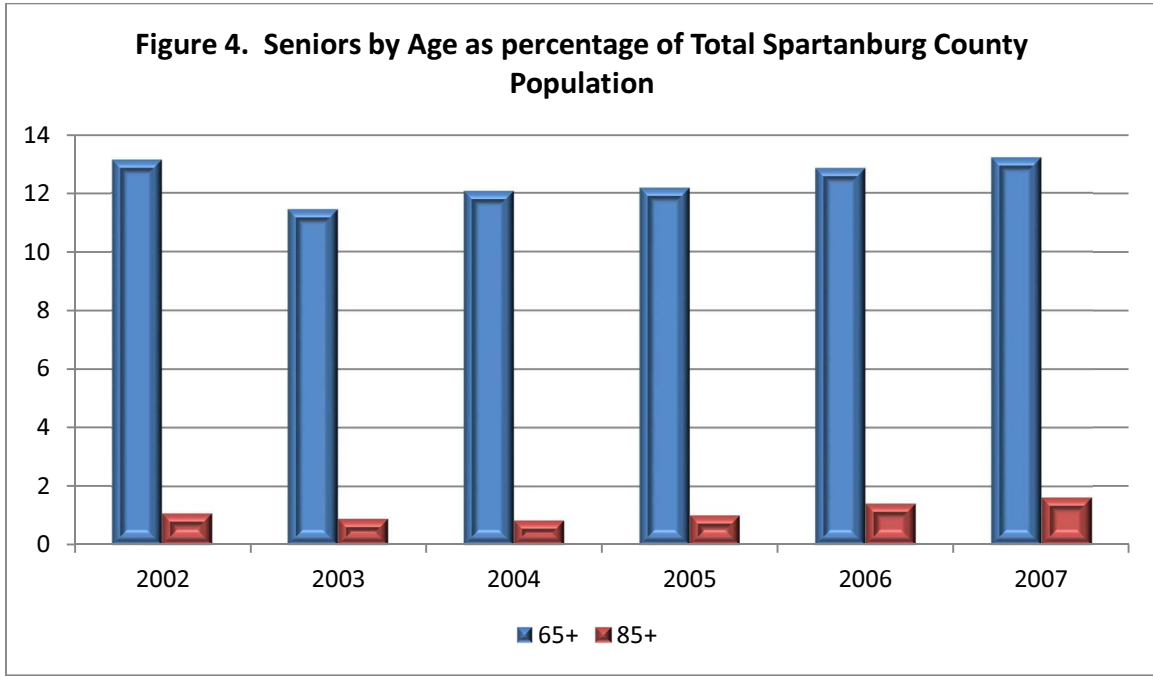
#### Secondary Indicator: Seniors by Age and Income

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 (Table 14).

	Age 60 and Over			Age 75 and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Spartanburg	18.4%	16.3%	20.4%	6.1%	4.5%	7.6%
SC	18.5%	16.6%	20.3%	5.9%	4.5%	7.2%
US	17.4%	15.5%	19.3%	6.1%	4.8%	7.5%

U.S. Census

Annually since 2003, the percentage of seniors in the County population has increased (Figure 4), demonstrating that the median age of the county population is increasing. Further, the population is older in Spartanburg County as compared to the state and national median age, and it is increasing at a steeper rate (Figure 5).



U.S. Census

Income for Seniors in Spartanburg County is lower than for seniors statewide and nationally. Income for other age groups in Spartanburg County, though lower than contemporaries nationally, is higher than the state average for contemporaries.

<b>Table 15. Median Household Income by Age of Householder</b>					
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Spartanburg	2006-2008	25,029	48,681	53,767	24,793
	2005-2007	23,915	47,212	52,260	24,229
S.C.	2006-2008	24,241	49,035	52,597	30,550
	2005-2007	22,735	47,098	50,718	28,606
U.S.	2006-2008	27,235	57,154	64,040	33,055
	2005-2007	26,207	54,830	61,527	31,185

*U.S. Census*

## CRIME AND SAFETY

### Leading Indicator: Violent and Non-Violent Crimes

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 typically 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.

South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 6.7% from 2007 to 2008. Since 1975 the statewide violent crime rate has increased 42.9%. Of all 46 South Carolina Counties, Spartanburg ranked 29<sup>th</sup> for rate of violent crimes in 2008. All three peer counties had higher rates of violent crime (Table 16).

<b>Table 16. Violent Crimes by County, 2008</b>										
	Violent Crime		Rape		Murder		Robbery		Aggravated Assault	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
Spartanburg	1,829	65.1	123	4.4	19	0.68	417	14.9	1,270	45.2
Greenville	3,166	72.3	131	3.0	31	0.71	723	16.5	2,281	52.1
Richland	3,606	99.1	136	3.7	27	0.74	864	23.7	2,579	70.9
Charleston	3,166	91.0	184	5.3	34	0.98	1,018	29.2	1,930	55.5

*\*per 10,000 population  
SC SLED*

South Carolina's property crime rate decreased less than 1% from 2007 to 2008. From 1975 to 2008, the property crime rate increased 6.9%. Of all 46 South Carolina Counties, Spartanburg ranked 19<sup>th</sup> for rate of property crimes in 2008. Of peer counties, only Greenville had a lower rate of property crimes.

<b>Table 17. Property Crimes by County, 2008</b>								
	Property Crime		Breaking or Entering		Larceny		Motor Vehicle Theft	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
Spartanburg	11,726	417.7	3,025	107.8	7,665	273.0	1,036	36.9
Greenville	17,127	390.9	4,018	91.7	11,318	258.3	1,791	40.9
Richland	17,879	491.2	3,928	107.9	11,921	327.5	2,030	55.8
Charleston	16,404	471.3	3,112	89.4	11,544	331.7	1,748	50.2

*\*per 10,000 population  
SC SLED*

- South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate decreased 2.1% from 2007 to 2008. From 1976 through 2008, the violent crime arrest rate has increased 14.1%.

- South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations decreased 6.8% from 2007 to 2008. From 1976 through 2008, the arrest rate decreased 26.4%.
- South Carolina's drug law arrest rate decreased 9.8% from 2007 to 2008. From 1976 through 2008, the arrest rate increased 197.7%.
- South Carolina's DUI arrest rate increased 23.5% from 2007 to 2008. From 1976 through 2008, the DUI arrest rate decreased 48.3%.
- South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate increased 8.4% from 2007 to 2008. From 1976 through 2008, the liquor law arrest rate has increased 83.9%.
- South Carolina's drunkenness arrest rate increased 6.8% from 2007 to 2008. The drunkenness arrest rate has decreased 79.8% since 1976.

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**Leading Indicator: Juvenile Crime**

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South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased 3.2% from 2007 to 2008. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 152.9% since 1976. Of all 46 South Carolina Counties, Spartanburg ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> for rate of juvenile arrests for violent crime in 2008. Of peer counties, only Richland had a lower rate of juvenile arrests for violent crimes.

The juvenile arrest rate for property crimes increased 18.7% from 2007 to 2008, but has decreased 11.6% since 1976. Of all 46 South Carolina Counties, Spartanburg ranked 24<sup>th</sup> for rate of juvenile arrests for property crime in 2008. Of peer counties, only Richland had a lower rate of juvenile arrests for property crimes.

**Table 18. Juvenile Arrests by County for Violent Crimes and Property Crimes, 2008**

	Violent Crime		Property Crimes	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
Spartanburg	37	5.9	197	31.3
Greenville	105	10.4	561	55.5
Richland	35	4.3	111	13.7
Charleston	127	16.8	499	65.8

*\*per 10,000 population*  
 SC SLED

According to the SC Department of Juvenile Justice, while the state as a whole saw a decrease of 4% in juvenile cases between FY 2006/07 and FY 2007/08, Spartanburg County was among 22 of the state's counties that had increases in the numbers of juvenile cases. Cases in Spartanburg County increased from 1,053 to 1,122 or by 7%. The greatest percentage increase (250%) occurred in Fairfield County.

Of the state's juveniles detained pre and post adjudication, 16% were from Spartanburg County. Only Charleston County had a higher percentage at 17%. Spartanburg's delinquency processing rate of 46 per 1,000 of age-eligible juveniles fell below the state average of 59 per 1,000.

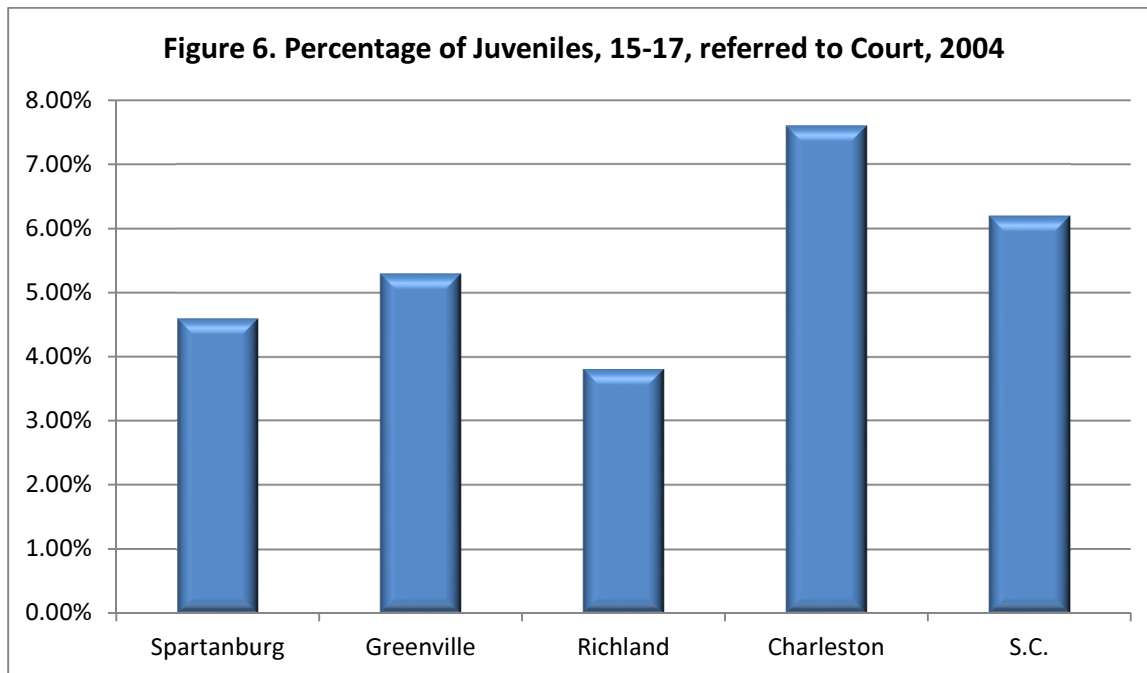
In FY 2007/08, 13% of juvenile cases sent to the solicitor in Spartanburg County were for violent or serious crimes (state average 9%), while 6% were for status offenses such as truancy (state average 9%).

The rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-16 detained by DJJ was higher in Spartanburg County than in peer counties, but the rate committed to DJJ facilities was lower or equal Table 19).

<b>Table 19. Rate per 1,000 Juveniles 10-16 Detained and Committed to DJJ Facilities, FY 2007/08</b>		
	Rate Detained	Rate Committed
Spartanburg	30	3
Greenville	18	5
Richland	7	9
Charleston	28	3

SC DJJ

Kids Count data from 2004 demonstrate that, of peer counties, only Charleston had a higher than state average percentage of juveniles, age 15-17, referred to court (Figure 6).



SC Kids Count / SC Budget and Control Board



**Leading Indicator: Drug Crime**

Although there is no way to accurately estimate the full scope of substance abuse in Cherokee County, numbers of county residents who received services (“admissions”) through the S.C. Department of Drug, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Services are reported in Table 20. Clearly, the preponderance of admissions were for alcohol abuse, followed by cocaine and marijuana.

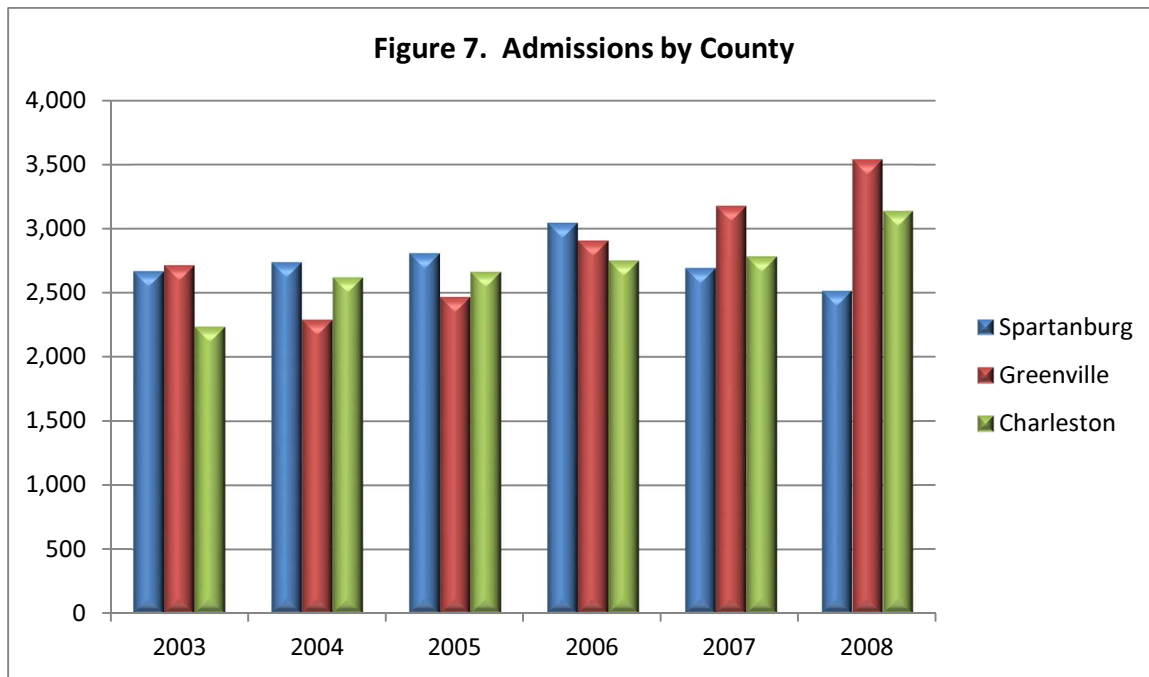
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alcohol	1,127	913	995	965	939	869
Cocaine	598	714	742	842	669	524
Marijuana	239	279	310	461	422	381
Methamphetamine	25	46	88	95	68	53
Opiates	110	123	143	153	156	150
Other Drug**	45	51	54	65	48	43
Other related problem*	521	610	473	462	388	492

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

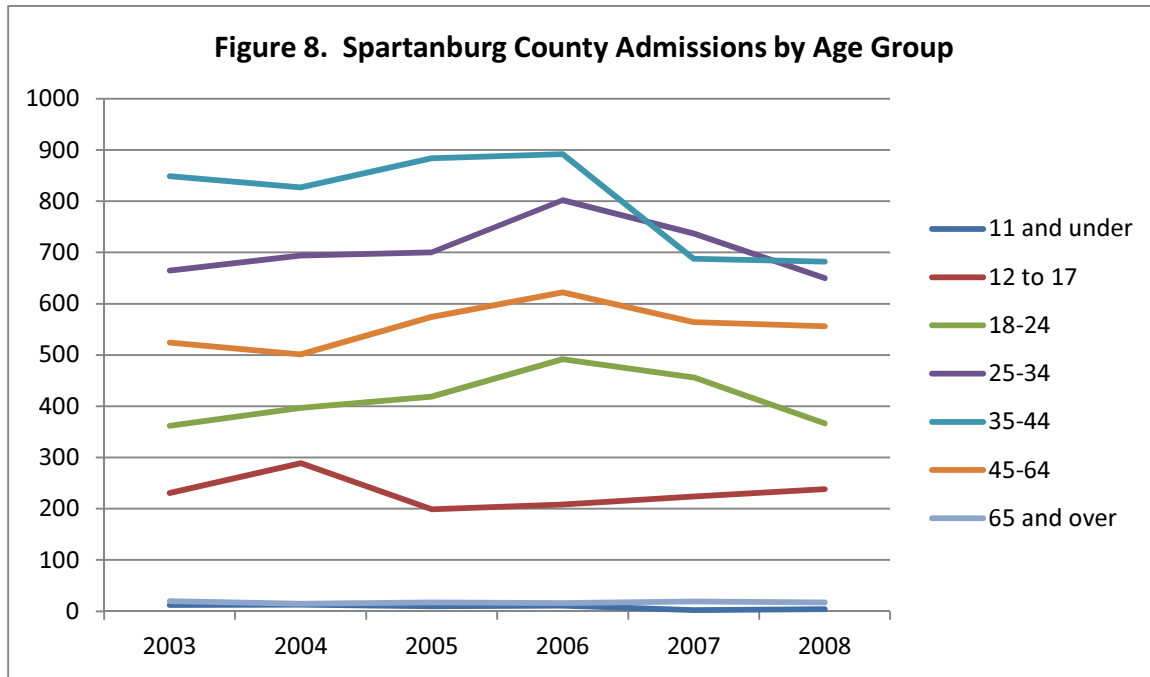
Figure 7 demonstrates a decreasing number of admissions in the last two years in Spartanburg County. By comparison, Greenville and Charleston Counties demonstrated a spike in admissions in 2008. Otherwise, there is a generally increasing trend in admissions.



SC DAODAS

When examined by age group (Figure 8), the data show that drug and alcohol admissions for Spartanburg County:

- increased slightly for the age 12-17 age group
- peaked in 2006 for all other age groups then trended down in 2007 and 2008
- remained flat for age 65 and over since 2003



SC DAODAS

The S.C. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) reports a generally increasing trend in numbers of clients served since 2005. However, these numbers are not keeping pace with the S.C. population growth, as there was an 8% growth in S.C. population between 2005 and 2007, while there was only a 2% growth in DAODAS services

Substance abuse is a contributory to a number of social issues, including crime. In 2006, the S.C. Department of Corrections classified 43% of the state’s inmate population as chemical-dependent based on the Texas Christian University Drug Dependency Screen. This equated to 10,576 inmates.

Maternal substance abuse during pregnancy, including smoking, is linked to cognitive, physical and social development retardation, fetal alcohol syndrome, and low birth weight in children. Childhood exposure to addicted parents in the home is correlated with behavioral and social difficulties.

There are numerous related risk factors associated with substance abuse, including low socio-economic status, lower maternal age, poor maternal nutrition and health, poor prenatal care, disturbed family relationships, and housing uncertainties.

The S.C. Supreme Court holds that a viable fetus is a “person” under the state’s criminal child-endangerment statute and that “maternal acts endangering or likely to endanger the life, comfort, or

health of a viable fetus” constitute child abuse. According to the 2007 Annual Report of the Seventh Circuit Solicitor’s Office, 30 mothers within the circuit completed Spartanburg Area Drug and Alcohol Center’s treatment program for mothers who give birth to babies with illegal drugs in their system. Dozens more are in treatment and others face criminal charges for refusing treatment.

A 1991 study by the SC Council on Maternal Infant, and Child Health found that over 15,000 infants are born each year in South Carolina to mothers who use alcohol, illegal drugs or non-prescription drugs. This represents 1 in 4 infants. Based on meconium testing, 22.4% of delivering women used alcohol or drugs prior to giving birth.

According to the SC DHEC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 7.4% of SC women who gave birth in 2008 used alcohol during pregnancy (9.2% white, 3.8% black, 8.0% other race).

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### Leading Indicator: Gang Crime

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According to the S.C. Department of Public Safety (2009), gang-related crime has increased dramatically in South Carolina in recent years. Some statistics reported include:

- The rate of gang related incidents increased 996% from 1998 to 2007.
- The rate of gang violence increased 920% over the same time period.
- Gang related murders increased from none reported in 1998 to a total of 21 in 2007.
- There was an 184% increase in inmate gang members from FY 00 to FY 08.
- Gang violence constituted one in 1,000 violent crimes in 1998 but almost 1 in 100 by 2007, representing a change from 0.09% in 1998 to 0.99% in 2007.

Although gang violence has increased markedly in South Carolina over the last decade, it remains a fairly minor contributor to overall crime. However, although identified gang members represent a small portion of the corrections and community corrections populations, they cause a disproportionate share of incidents in the inmate population. Inmate gang members committed 3,438 violations in FY 08 of which 442 were violent. Gang members in community corrections were revoked at a rate of 44.1%.

In terms of the demographics of gang violence in South Carolina, the SC Department of Public Safety has found that

- Gang related crime is disproportionately the province of juveniles and young adults, males and minorities.
- The geographic distribution of gang violence is not heavily weighted towards the more populous urban counties. Although Richland County reported more gang violence than any other county in 2007, it was followed by Florence and Darlington counties, two mid-sized counties.
- Proportionate to county population, Richland, Charleston, Greenville and Spartanburg ranked one through four respectively in terms of the number of gang members in the correctional system.

By peer county, the data indicate that

- Richland County reported the most victims of gang violence among the 46 counties in 2007.
- None of the peer counties was among the then highest counties in 2007 for gang violence victimization rates.
- Richland county committed the largest number of identified inmate gang members to the corrections system (June, 2008). Richland was the only peer county in the top 10 counties for the highest rates of gang member inmates.

- Greenville county had the largest number (number = 139, rate = 3.3) of identified gang members under community correctional supervision (September, 2008). By comparison, Spartanburg had 44 identified gang members under community correctional supervision (rate = 1.6).
- Greenville and Richland were among the top 10 counties for rates of gang members under community correctional supervision (September, 2008).

Gang violence by select county is reported for 2007 in Table 21.

<b>Table 21. Gang violence by County, 2007</b>		
	Number	Rate
Spartanburg	31	1.1
Greenville	44	1.0
Richland	129	3.6
Charleston	90	2.6
Colleton (highest rate)	98	25.2
Union (lowest rate)	0	0.0

SC Department of Public Safety

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**Secondary Indicator: Traffic and Highway Safety**

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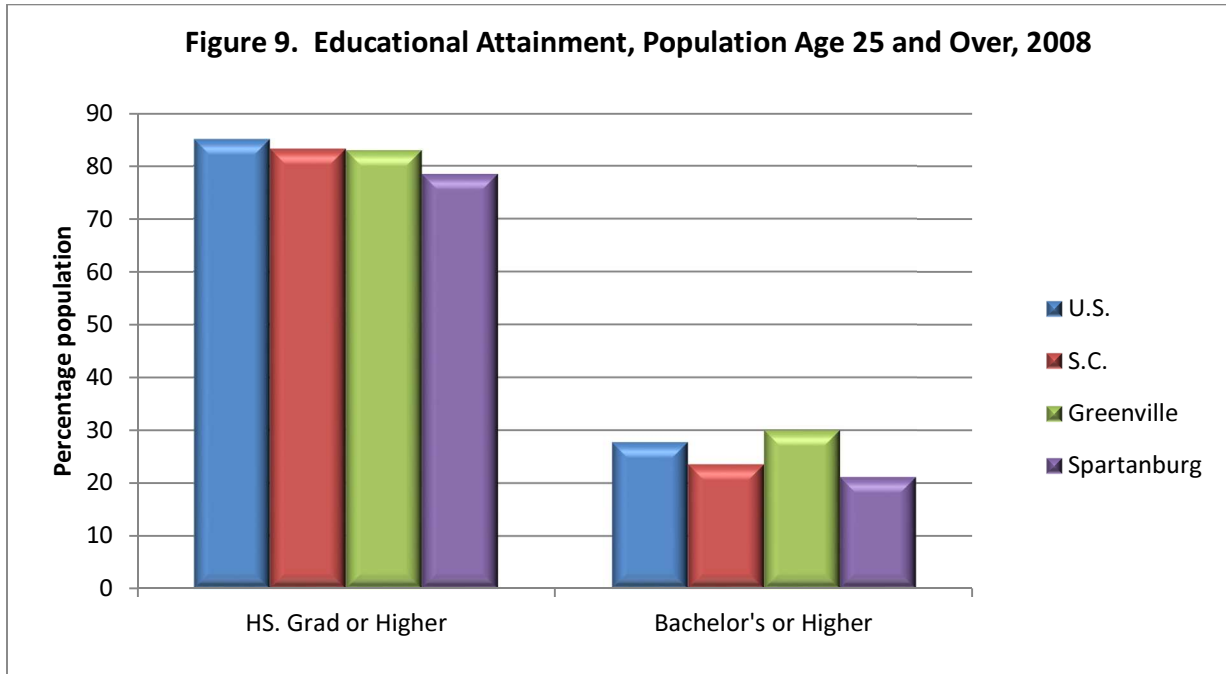
According to the South Carolina 2007 Traffic Collision Fact Book, in 2007, 5.31 drivers aged 20-24 per 1,000 licensed drivers were involved in traffic collisions where DUI was a contributing factor. This constituted the largest age group. The next largest was drivers aged 25-29. The rate decreased by age group for every other age group.

In SC in 2008 there were:

- 403 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities
- 60 of these involved youth under age 21
- There was a 21.2% increase in alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population (85.3% increase for youth under age 21)
- 77% of alcohol-impaired fatalities involved high blood alcohol content (.15+)
- 69% of repeat offenders who had a BAC of .15+ were involved in alcohol-impaired driving fatalities
- 25.3% of 12-20 year-olds reported that they had consumed alcohol in the past month, and 14.9% reported that they had engaged in binge drinking in the past month, 2006-2007
- 94 of the 14,742 persons arrested for DUI in 2008 were under 18 years old
- 16 of the 105 persons arrested for drunkenness were under age 18

**Crosscutting Indicator: Education**

Compared to national, state, and peer data, Spartanburg County has markedly low educational status (Figure 9). Of Spartanburg County adults over age 25, 13.2% have less than a high school education, compared to 8.7% of adults nationwide.



US Census

Educational status is highly correlated with income, as demonstrated in Table 22. In fact, in South Carolina, an increase of 1% in the population with a Bachelor’s degree is associated with an increase in per capita income of \$314.

	Median 12-Month Earnings (2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			Educational Attainment (Population Age 25 and Over)		
	Spartanburg	S.C.	US	Spartanburg	S.C.	US
Less than high school graduate	\$20,785	\$18,837	\$19,989	21.5%	17.8%	15.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$26,547	\$25,815	\$27,448	31.7%	32.1%	29.6%
Some college or associate's degree	\$33,134	\$31,342	\$33,838	27.0%	26.9%	27.5%
Bachelor's degree	\$43,859	\$42,217	\$47,853	12.6%	15.1%	17.3%
Graduate or professional degree	\$52,613	\$52,670	\$63,174	7.2%	8.2%	10.1%
<b>Correlation between Median 12-Month Earnings and Educational Attainment</b>	<b>0.992931</b>	<b>0.990814</b>	<b>0.981773</b>			

US Census

The correlation coefficients above represent an almost perfect positive correlation between educational attainment and income. That is, for every incremental increase in education, there is a corresponding incremental increase in earnings.

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### Transportation

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The availability of transportation determines, in part, employment status, health status and economic status. Data reported in Table 23 reflects the availability of transportation for working individuals. However, these data do not include measures transportation availability for persons who are disabled, elderly or unemployed. However, it is some indication of the working poor.

Table 23. Vehicle Availability for Workers 16 and Over, 2006-2008				
	No vehicles available	One vehicle available	Two vehicles available	Three or more vehicles available
Spartanburg	2.3%	18.6%	40.8%	38.6%
Greenville	2.5%	22.5%	43.7%	31.3%
Richland	3.2%	24.4%	43.7%	28.7%
Charleston	4.9%	24.6%	44.8%	25.6%
SC	2.9	20.7	42.9	33.5
US	4.3%	20.9%	42.4%	32.4%

*U.S. Census*

The data indicate that residents in Spartanburg County fare better than those in peer counties and those across the state and the nation on average. These data, however, do not take into account individuals who chose to forgo vehicle ownership in favor of public transportation. For persons who reported no vehicle availability, 36.4% nationally took public transportation and 40.9% in South Carolina took public transportation. Rates by county indicated:

- 52.1% in Charleston took public transportation
- 61.4% in Greenville took public transportation
- 53.0% in Richland took public transportation
- 35.1% in Spartanburg took public transportation

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