



THE SPARTANBURG COUNTY FOUNDATION
Your Community Foundation

MDC SOUTHERN ECONOMIC MOBILITY PROJECT

Spartanburg County Data

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Introduction

MDC Southern Economic Mobility project: Spartanburg County Data

In 2017, The Spartanburg County Foundation was selected to participate in a two-year cohort through MDC's Network for Southern Economic Mobility to address economic mobility barriers and build pathways to economic prosperity for youth and young adults, ages 14-24 years, in the lowest income bracket. Spartanburg is one of three cities across the southeast region participating in the Network's second cohort, and is joined by Little Rock, Ark., and Savannah, GA. Core support for the Network is provided by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Kresge Foundation, and other philanthropic investors. Spartanburg has formed a Leadership Team comprised of leaders that are representative of the public, private and nonprofit sectors. Based in Durham, N.C., MDC has been working with communities and institutions in the South for 50 years to create equitable policies and programs.

The following data have been provided for the intent of informing the work of the MDC Southern Economic Mobility Project in Spartanburg County. The primary factors that influence economic mobility in Spartanburg County have been included insofar as quantitative data exist for them. Project partners are especially interested in data relative to residents age 14-24, so those data are provided where possible.

The data contained in this report are comprehensive and contextual, although there is much more that can be discovered to measure community conditions and wellbeing, especially in qualitative terms. It is simply insufficient to provide one or two data points when describing indicators of wellbeing. Therefore, multiple measures are reported, and context is provided through longitudinal (trend) measures and city, county, state, and national comparisons for many measures where helpful and possible. Data are taken from the U.S. Census¹ and from other sources as identified. Some data reported for very granular information or smaller geographies, such as the City of Spartanburg, may require care in interpretation due to small sample sizes and resulting wider margins of error. Most data are reported in average 5-year estimates for greater accuracy.

Any questions may be addressed to the author of this study.

This report was made possible with funding from



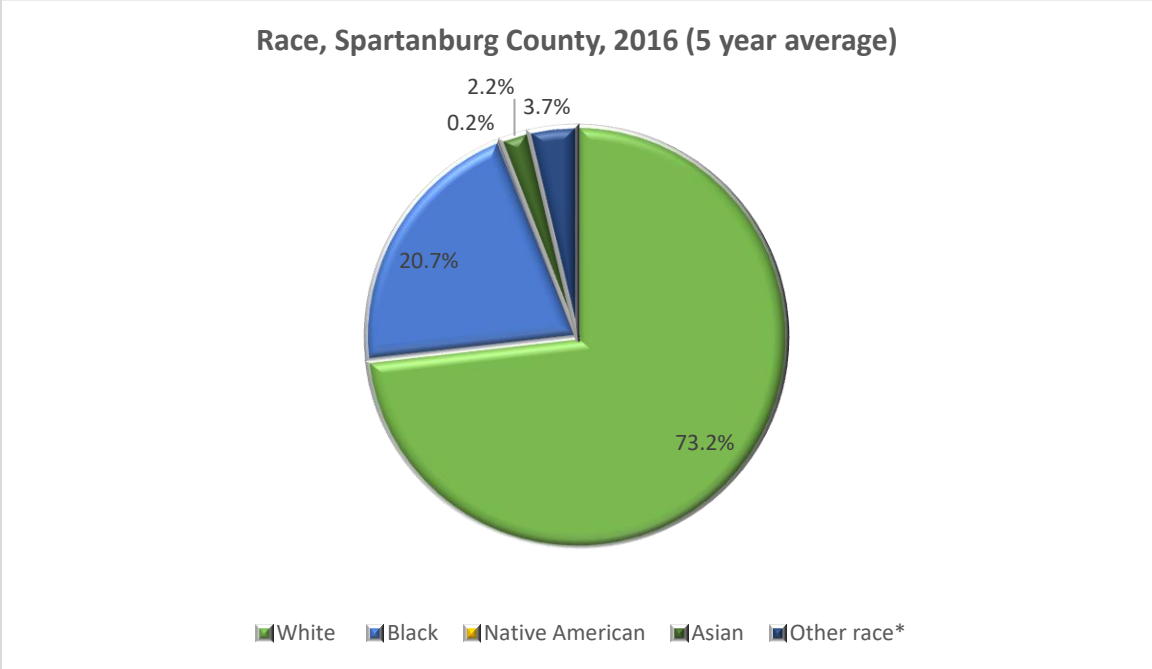
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Population Demographics

The population of Spartanburg County, SC is 294,229 (2016 five year average). Of those residents 37,570 live in the City of Spartanburg.

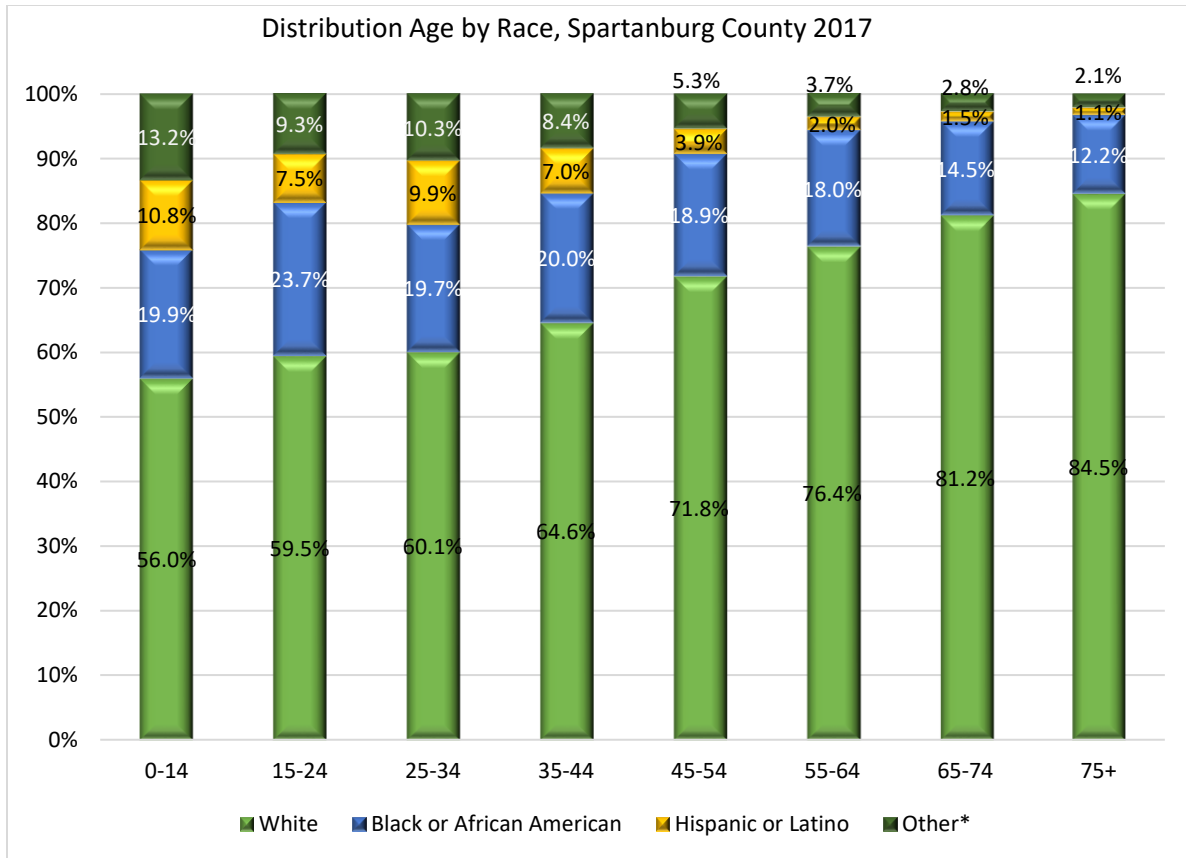
98.2% of county residents are described as being of one race. 6.3% are Hispanic / Latino, regardless of race. The distribution of race for the total county population is illustrated in the graph below.



Source: U.S. Census DP05

*Other includes Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Multiple Races

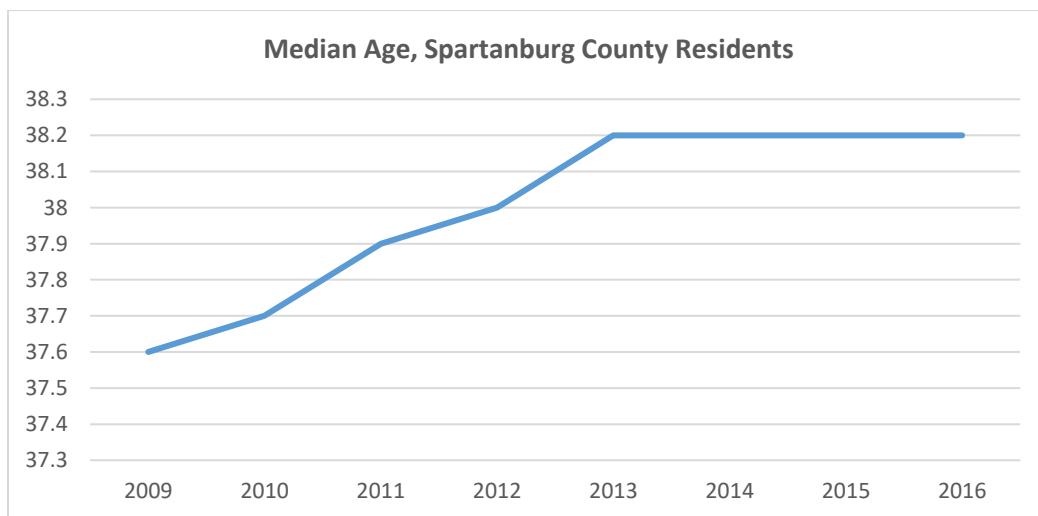
However, the graph below illustrates that racial demographics in Spartanburg County are shifting. Whereas approximately 85% of the county population age 75 and older is white, only 56% of the population age 0-14 is white. The Hispanic / Latino population and the population comprising other races are the most rapidly growing demographics in Spartanburg County.



Source: Business Analyst, 2017 US Census Data

*Other includes Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Multiple Races

The median age for county residents is currently 38.2 years (2016 5-year average) and has been the same for the last four years. Although there have been no significant population shifts in age category from 2009 to 2016, there is some indication that the aggregate population has been aging as indicated in the graph below.



Source: US Census S0101

Economic Wellbeing

Income

There are multiple measures of income for a population, and all must be considered to obtain the most informative picture of wellbeing. When comparing city, county, state and nation, the City of Spartanburg, on all but one primary measure (non-family income) below, fares worse than the county, the state, and the national averages. Likewise, Spartanburg County fares worse than the state and national averages on all primary measures. By race and ethnicity, blacks fare the worst. Note that households comprise all individuals living together; families comprise all related individuals living together.

Income in the last 12 months, 2016 (5 year estimates)				
	Spartanburg City	Spartanburg County	SC	US
Median Household Income	\$35,637	\$45,219	\$46,898	\$55,322
• White (one race)	• \$48,289	• \$49,982	• \$54,000	• \$59,083
• Black (one race)	• \$24,336	• \$31,159	• \$31,030	• \$36,651
• Hispanic (any race)	• \$48,003	• \$40,246	• \$38,057	• \$44,254
Median Family Income	\$39,944	\$55,773	\$58,158	\$67,871
Married Couple Family Income	\$65,684	\$68,605	\$72,386	\$81,917
Non-family household Income	\$26,937	\$25,833	\$27,613	\$33,158
Median Earnings*	\$27,915	\$31,933	\$32,159	\$36,810
Per capita income**	\$21,930	\$23,277	\$25,521	\$29,829

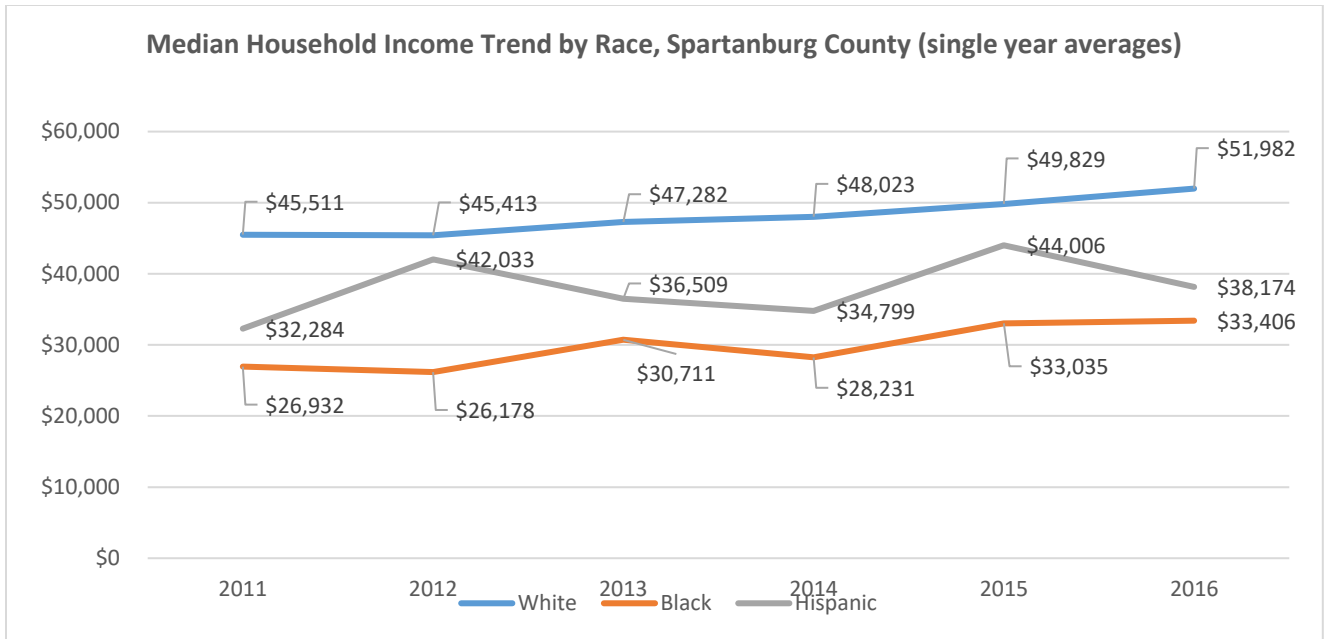
*for adults age 25+ with earnings

**for every man, woman, and child

Source: U.S. Census

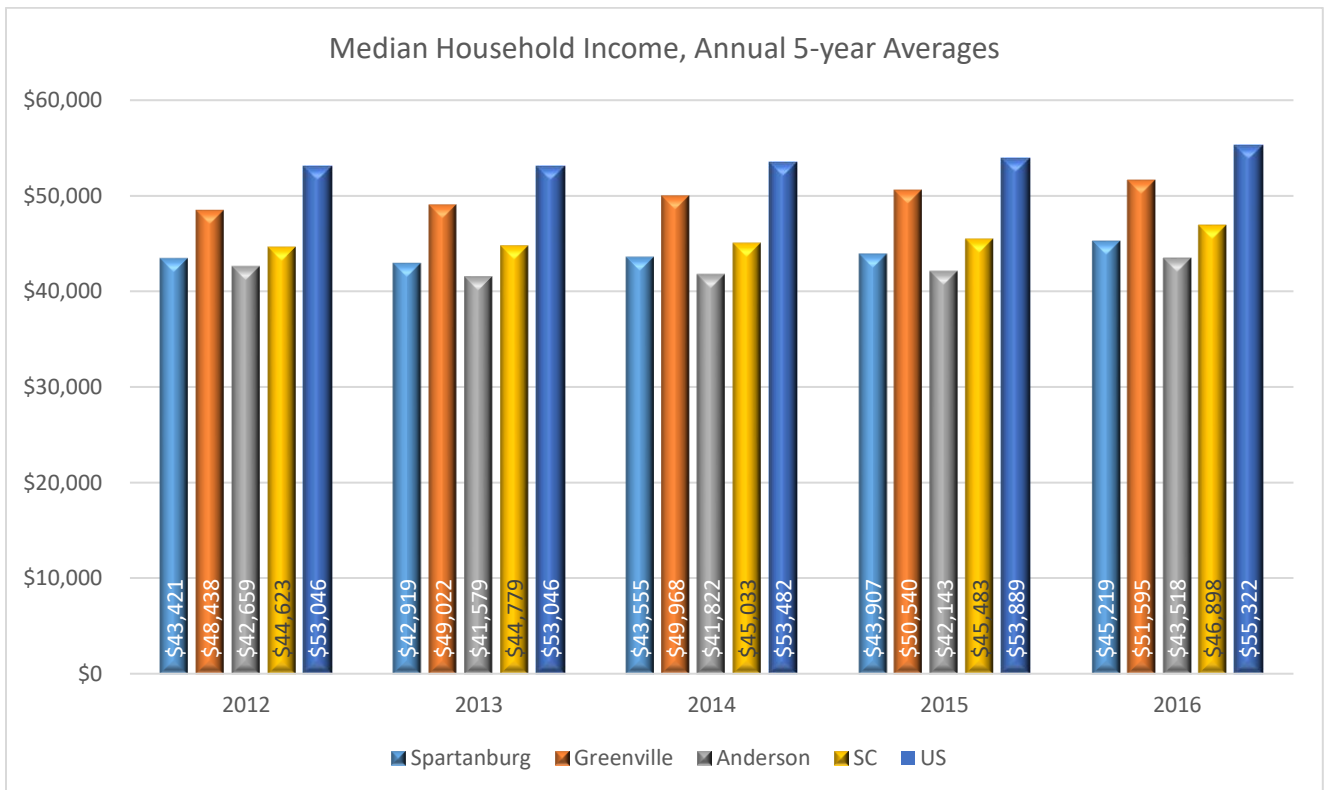
The trend in household income by race and ethnicity for Spartanburg County, demonstrated in the graph below, shows that household income has been consistently lower and more variable for Hispanic and black households. In terms of income increase from 2011 to 2016:

- white household income increased by 14.2%
- black household income increased by 24.0%
- Hispanic household income increased by 18.2%



Source: U.S. Census

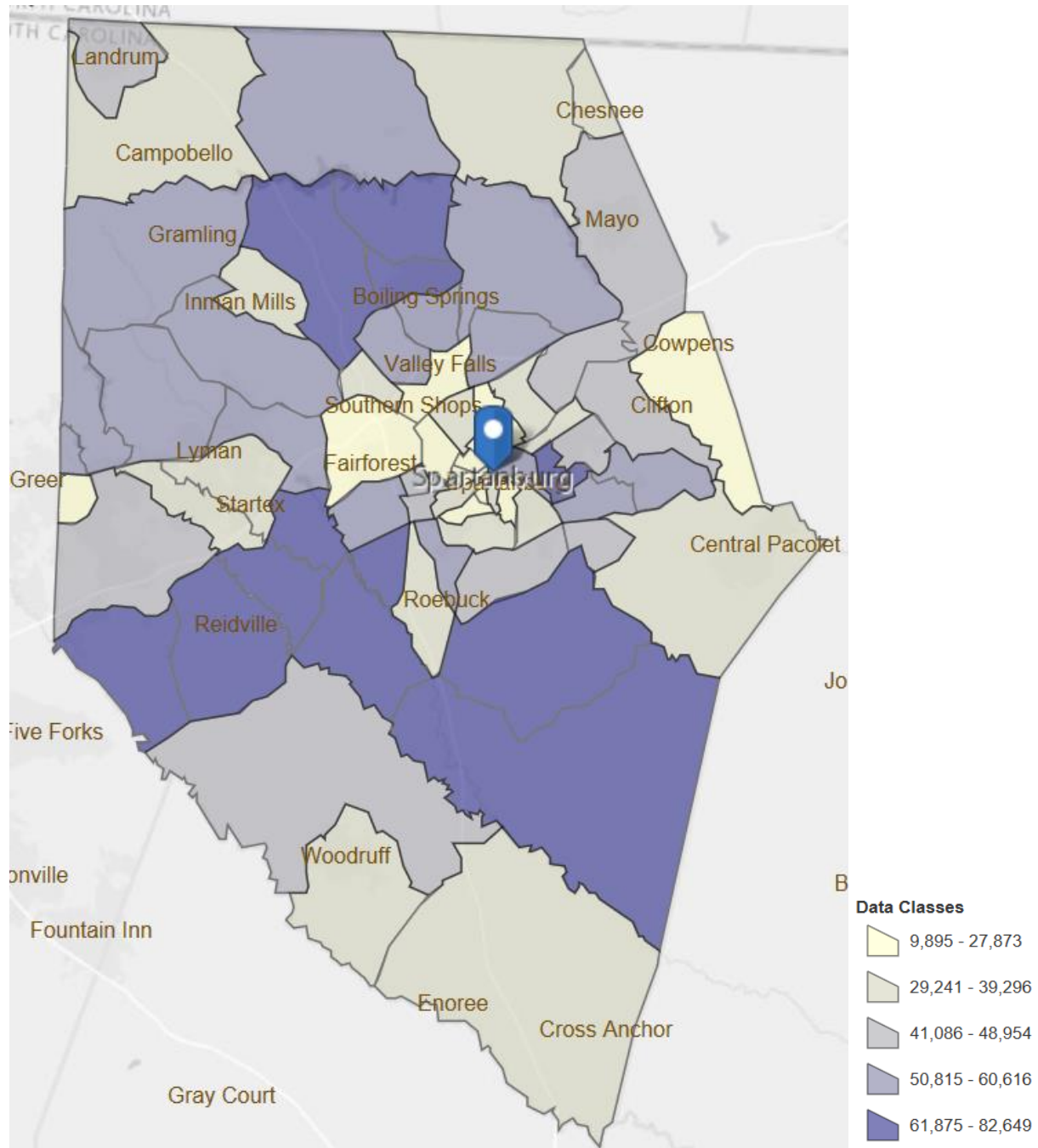
By county, household income in Greenville is consistently higher than in Spartanburg and Anderson, as well as higher than the state average. Income is higher in Spartanburg than in Anderson, but both are lower than the state average.



Source: U.S. Census

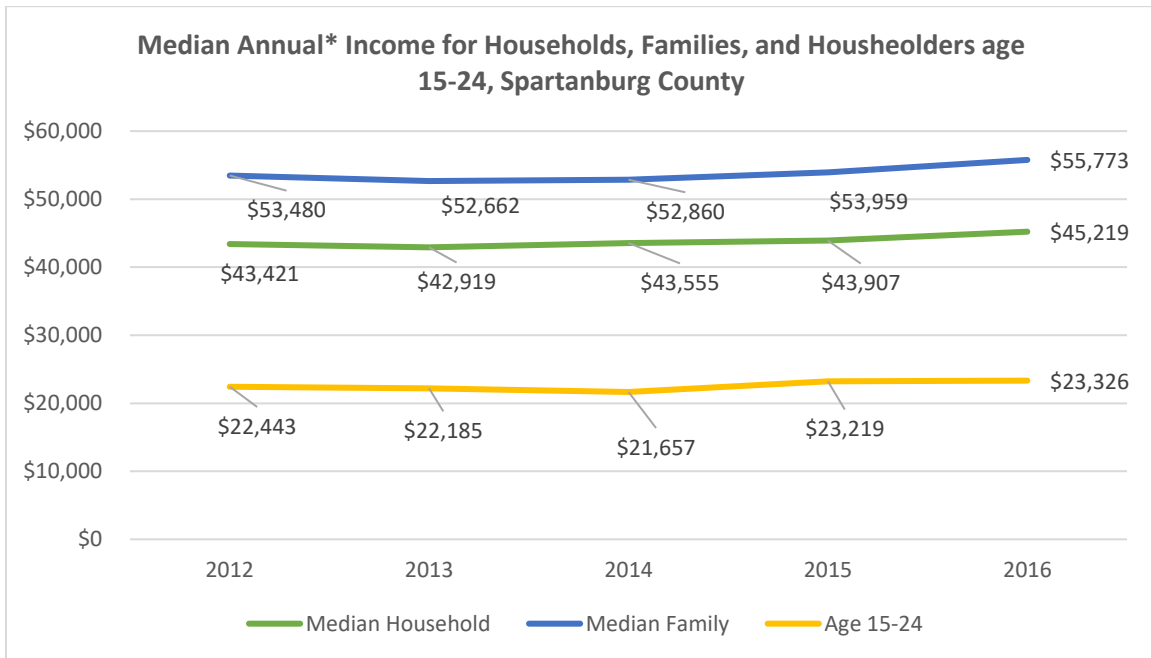
Within Spartanburg County, there is wide variation in household income by census tract.

Median Household Income Range by Census Tract, Spartanburg County, 2016 (5-year estimate)



Source: U.S. Census

Household income and family income (a subset of household income) have been fairly flat in Spartanburg County over the last five years, increasing by 4.1% and 4.3%, respectively. Household income for householders age 15-24 is substantially lower than for aggregate household income in Spartanburg County, and increased by less at 3.9% over the last five years.



*using 5-year combined averages

Source: U.S. Census

Poverty

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a measure of income issued every year by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services² used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits. The 2018 poverty guidelines are reported in the table below.

2018 Federal Poverty Level for the Continental* U.S.	
Number in Family	Income Limit
Individuals	\$12,140
2 people	\$16,460
3 people	\$20,780
4 people	\$25,100
5 people	\$29,420
6 people	\$33,740
7 people	\$38,060
8 people	\$42,380

*Federal Poverty Level amounts are higher in Alaska and Hawaii.

Add \$4,320 for each person over 8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Depending on the particular program, individuals may qualify for assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), public housing, food stamps, and Medicaid, at multiples of poverty such as 140%, 150% or 200%. In fact, under the Affordable Care Act, families with incomes up to 400% of FPL qualify for tax credits that lower monthly premiums in Marketplace health insurance plans.

A greater percentage of Spartanburg city residents live below FPL, compared to Spartanburg County, the state, and the nation. The same holds true for all of the measures reported in the table below, except for white residents (slightly lower than the county rate). Greenville and Anderson Counties have lower all-resident and child poverty rates, compared to Spartanburg County. Spartanburg County is slightly lower than the state average for all residents in poverty, but slightly above the state average for child poverty.

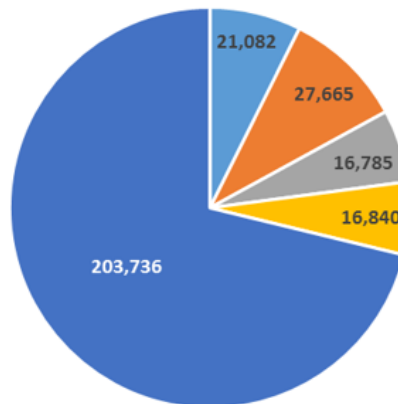
Percentage Residents Living Below Federal Poverty Level, 2016 (5-year averages)						
Residents below Federal Poverty Level	City of Spartanburg	Spartanburg County	Greenville County	Anderson County	SC	US
All Residents	26.6%	17.0%	14.3%	16.3%	17.2%	15.1%
Children under 18	45.7%	25.5%	20.6%	23.0%	25.3%	21.2%
Age 65+	14.2%	11.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.5%	9.3%
Black alone	38.7%	26.6%	25.1%	26.8%	27.6%	26.2%
White alone	12.6%	13.7%	11.0%	13.5%	12.4%	12.4%
Hispanic any race	27.1%	31.0%	31.7%	22.7%	29.0%	23.4%
Males	24.3%	15.3%	12.8%	14.4%	15.5%	13.8%
Females	28.6%	18.7%	15.7%	18.0%	18.8%	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census

In Spartanburg County:

- 48,747 individuals live below FPL – 9,377 of those live in the City of Spartanburg
- 17,418 children live below FPL – 3,742 of those live in the City of Spartanburg
- 21,082 individuals live below 50% of the FPL – 3,731 of those live in the City of Spartanburg
- 65,532 individuals live below 125% of the FPL – 11,203 of those live in the City of Spartanburg
- 82,372 individuals live below 150% of the FPL – 13,570 of those live in the City of Spartanburg
- 113,405 individuals live below 200% of the FPL – 17,805 of those live in the City of Spartanburg

Individuals by Poverty Level*, Spartanburg County, 2016 (5-year estimates)



*for whom poverty status is determined N=286,108

Source: U.S. Census

A significantly higher percentage of families in the City of Spartanburg live in poverty compared to the county, the state, and the nation. For all geographies, married couple families have a much lower risk of poverty compared to single householder families, and especially single female householder families. Over half of single mother households with young children are in poverty in Spartanburg County, and almost three-quarters in the City of Spartanburg.

Percentage Families Living Below Federal Poverty Level, 2016 (5-year averages)				
Families below Federal Poverty Level	City of Spartanburg	Spartanburg County	SC	US
All Families	24.0%	12.8%	12.8%	11.0%
• With related children under 18	39.5%	20.4%	21.1%	17.4%
• With related children under 5	46.5%	19.7%	22.8%	17.2%
Married Couple Families	6.2%	6.1%	5.6%	5.5%
• With related children under 18	8.4%	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%
• With related children under 5	2.5%	7.5%	6.5%	6.3%
Female householder, no husband present	46.1%	32.2%	33.9%	29.9%
• With related children under 18	61.2%	42.5%	44.6%	39.7%
• With related children under 5	73.7%	52.8%	53.8%	45.0%

Source: U.S. Census

The number of residents, 12-24 by age category, with income below FPL in Spartanburg and peer counties is reported in the table below. The data are disaggregated by sex since intervention programs for low income adolescents are often designed specifically for males or females. Since these the categories reported below constitute relatively small samples, the margins of error are fairly wide, so these data should be interpreted with caution. There are 10,772 residents in Spartanburg County, age 12-24, who are living below FPL.

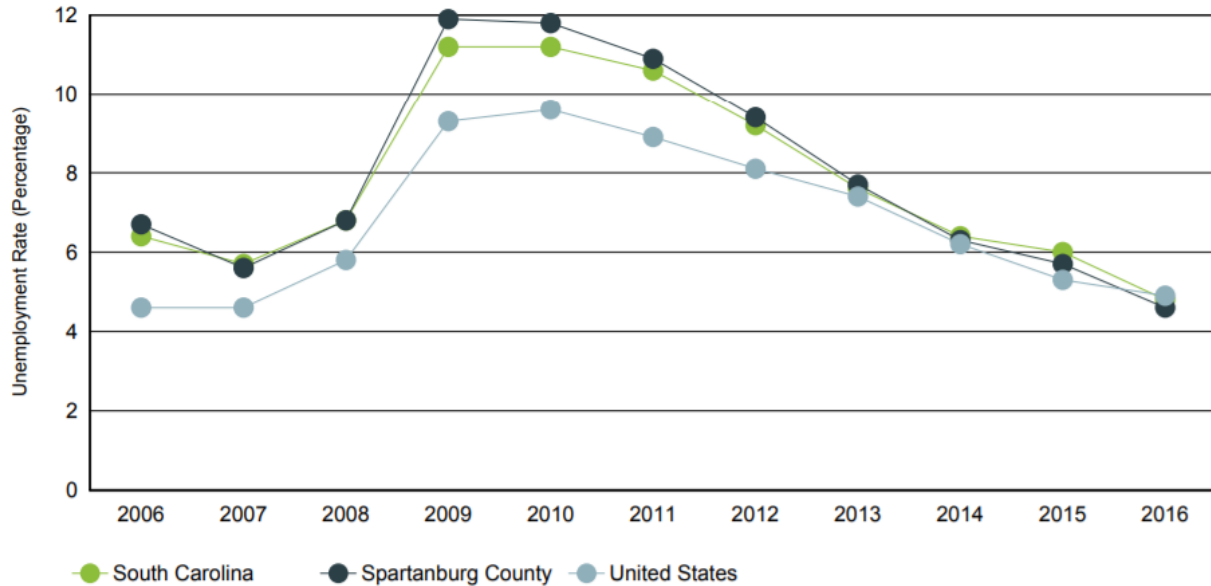
Number of Residents by Age with Income Below Federal Poverty Level, 2016 (5-year averages)									
	Age 12-14		Age 15		Age 16 & 17		Age 18-24		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Spartanburg	1,484	1,177	382	460	671	859	2,441	3,298	
total	2,661		842		1,530		5,739		10,772
Greenville	1,526	1,793	494	486	924	902	3,020	4,449	
total	3,319		980		1,826		7,469		13,594
Anderson	716	850	311	257	427	542	1,527	1,922	
total	1,566		568		969		3,449		6,552

Source: U.S. Census

Employment

Unemployment rates have been trending well overall for Spartanburg County in the last several years³. By 2016, overall unemployment in Spartanburg County was as low as, or slightly lower than, the state and national unemployment rates.

Annual Unemployment Rates, Spartanburg County, SC and US



Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce³

The table below provides employment and unemployment data for Spartanburg County residents eligible by age to work (age 16 and over), residents between expected age of college graduation and retirement (age 25-64), and by age category for younger populations. Labor force participation rate is the percentage of residents, age 16 and over, working or seeking work. Employment Population Ratio is that portion of the population, age 16-64, that is employed. Labor force unemployment is the best measure of true unemployment, although all three measures must be considered to obtain a comprehensive picture.

Low labor force participation is a function of a number of variables, although the primary variables are low educational attainment and lack of living wage jobs. The unemployment rate for those in the labor force is a clear indication of job availability, but higher unemployment rates might also signal lower job preparedness, lower educational attainment, criminal records, or a host of other variables that impact employability. For young residents (e.g. 16-19) low labor force participation may be a function of participation in school and other activities instead of work. Unemployment is lower in Spartanburg County than the state average, overall and for all subgroups. Labor force participation is higher than the state average overall and for younger cohorts. Anderson County does not fare as well on measures of employment compared to Spartanburg and Greenville Counties.

Employment Status for Spartanburg County Residents by Age Cohort, 2016 (5-year estimate)			
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment / Population Ratio	Labor Force Unemployment
Age 16 and over	61.1%	56.4%	7.6%
Age 25 to 64	74.2%	69.6%	6.2%
Age 16-19	43.0%	33.6%	21.8%
Age 20-24	75.2%	65.1%	13.5%
Employment Status for Greenville County Residents by Age Cohort, 2016 (5-year estimate)			
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment / Population Ratio	Labor Force Unemployment
Age 16 and over	63.5%	59.4%	6.4%
Age 25 to 64	77.2%	73.0%	5.3%
Age 16-19	37.6%	29.5%	21.5%
Age 20-24	75.6%	67.5%	10.3%
Employment Status for Anderson County Residents by Age Cohort, 2016 (5-year estimate)			
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment / Population Ratio	Labor Force Unemployment
Age 16 and over	59.3%	54.5%	8.1%
Age 25 to 64	73.7%	69.1%	6.2%
Age 16-19	43.6%	29.9%	26.2%
Age 20-24	77.7%	65.1%	16.0%
Employment Status for South Carolina Residents by Age Cohort, 2016 (5-year estimate)			
	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment / Population Ratio	Labor Force Unemployment
Age 16 and over	60.8%	55.0%	8.4%
Age 25 to 64	74.8%	69.2%	6.8%
Age 16-19	39.1%	27.0%	26.1%
Age 20-24	74.3%	60.5%	15.8%

Source: U.S. Census

Better than SC average

Youth Employment

In terms of younger workers (age 16-19), a higher percentage of Spartanburg residents are in the labor force compared to Greenville and Anderson Counties and the state and national averages. There is a fairly even distribution by race and for Hispanics for younger workers in Spartanburg County.

Population by Race, Age 16-19 in the Labor Force				
	Total	White– Not Hispanic / Latino	Black – Not Hispanic / Latino	Hispanic / Latino– Any Race
Spartanburg County	43.0%	42.0%	43.7%	45.5%
Greenville County	37.6%	36.3%	40.0%	42.6%
Anderson County	40.6%	37.0%	53.6%	38.5%
S.C.	39.1%	39.1%	37.5%	47.0%
U.S.	37.6%	41.1%	33.5%	34.9%

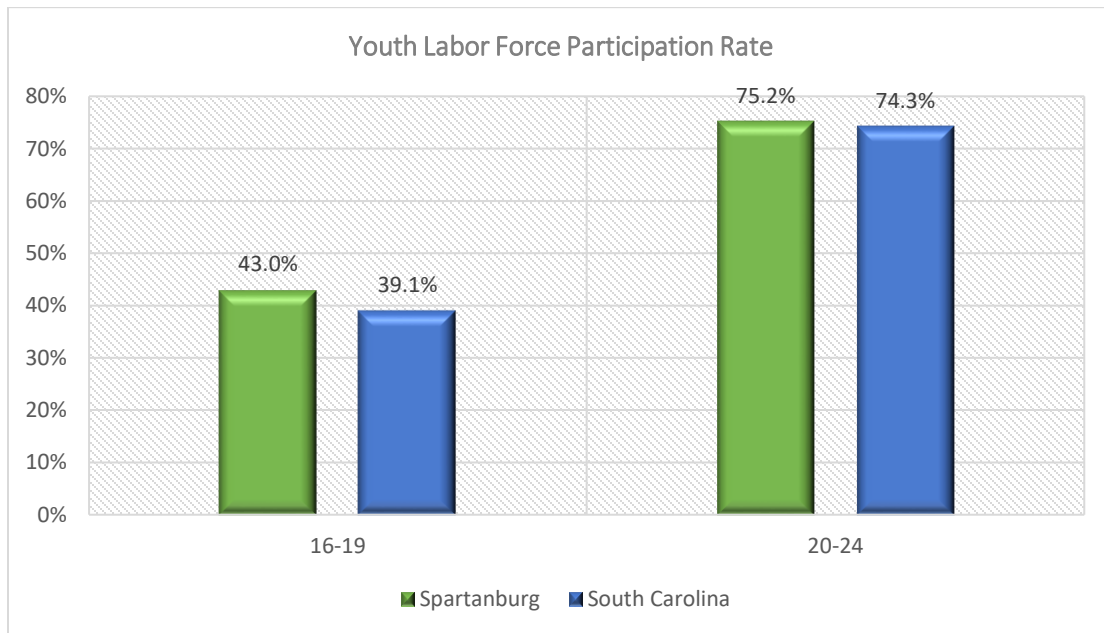
Source: U.S. Census

The U.S. Census measures “idleness” for teenagers – by definition, residents age 16-19 who are not in school and not in the labor force. The table below demonstrates that of the 15,862 residents age 16-19 in Spartanburg County, 3.8% are not in school and do not work. White, non-Hispanic teens have the highest rate of idleness, and Hispanics have the lowest rate in Spartanburg County. Spartanburg and Greenville Counties have the lowest total rate of idleness compared to Anderson County and the state and national averages.

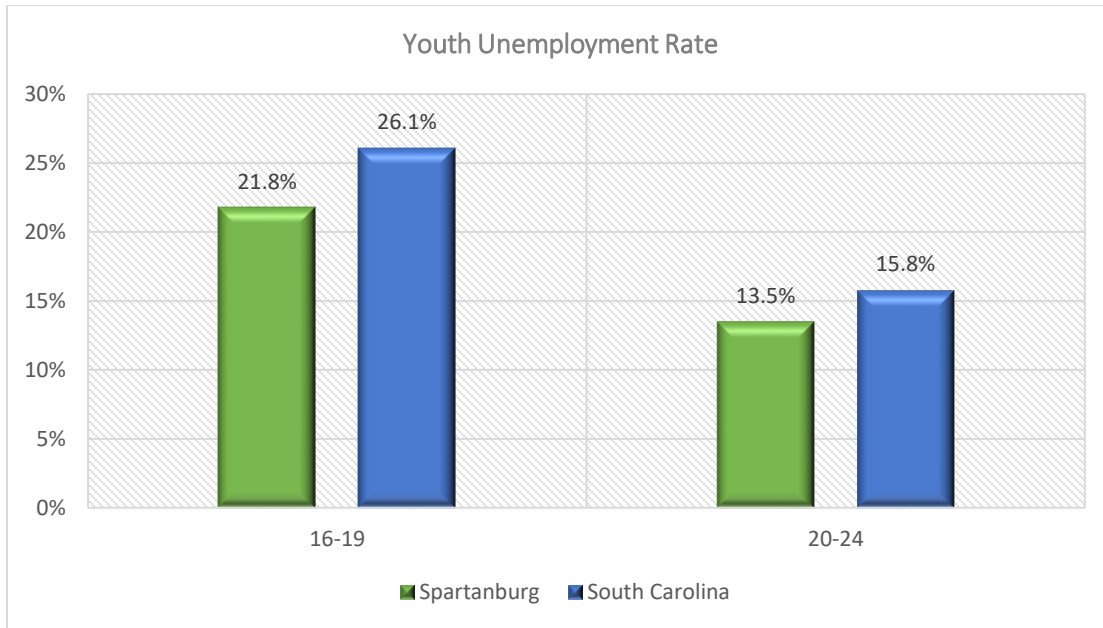
Population Age 16-19 Not Enrolled in School and Not in the Labor Force				
	Total	White– Not Hispanic / Latino	Black – Not Hispanic / Latino	Hispanic / Latino– Any Race
Spartanburg County	3.8%	4.1%	3.5%	1.7%
Greenville County	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	3.8%
Anderson County	6.7%	7.5%	4.2%	9.2%
S.C.	4.7%	4.3%	5.9%	4.2%
U.S.	4.9%	3.9%	7.0%	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census

A higher percentage of youth in Spartanburg County are in the labor force, compared to the state average. Further, unemployment is lower for youth in the labor force in Spartanburg County.



Source: U.S. Census



Source: U.S. Census

Job Growth

The following occupations are growing in the Spartanburg Workforce Investment Area (WIA), ordered by percent change in jobs. In terms of numbers of jobs, industrial machinery mechanics and home health aides employ the greatest number of people. Nurse practitioners and occupational therapists have the highest average salaries.

Labor Market Projections: Growing Occupations 2014-2024, Spartanburg Workforce Investment Area				
Occupation	2014 Estimated Employment	2024 Projected Employment	Percent Change	Average Salary
Occupational therapy assistants	81	126	56%	\$63,892
Sales engineers	37	55	49%	\$85,097
Electrical powerline installers and repairers	699	997	43%	\$49,142
Physical therapist assistants	158	224	42%	\$50,253
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	339	475	40%	\$36,945
Veterinary technologists and technicians	111	152	37%	\$26,872
Home health aides	778	1,059	36%	\$20,928
Healthcare social workers	88	119	35%	\$47,266
Personal care aides	664	892	34%	\$18,845
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical	370	495	34%	\$59,908
Occupational therapists	118	157	33%	\$91,864
Computer systems analysts	243	323	33%	\$74,694
Helpers – brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons	52	69	33%	\$26,628

Mental health counselors	39	51	31%	\$38,651
Millwrights	181	235	30%	\$47,843
Industrial machinery mechanics	1,428	1,854	30%	\$48,971
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	37	48	30%	\$45,912
Nurse practitioners	135	174	29%	\$99,281
Self-enrichment education teachers	237	304	28%	\$45,508
Web developers	46	59	28%	\$38,206

Source: S.C. Department of Employment & Workforce

The following occupations are declining in the Spartanburg Workforce Investment Area (WIA), ordered by percent change in jobs. In terms of numbers of jobs, various textile occupations by far employ the greatest number of people, followed by farm workers and fast food cooks. Postal supervisors and workers have the highest average salaries.

Labor Market Projections: Declining Occupations 2014-2024, Spartanburg Workforce Investment Area				
Occupation	2014 Estimated Employment	2024 Projected Employment	Percent Change	Average Salary
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery and greenhouse	974	719	-26%	\$22,009
Prepress technicians and workers	25	19	-24%	\$30,290
Postal services mail carriers	340	287	-16%	\$50,836
Postal services clerks	67	57	-15%	\$47,914
Meter readers, utilities	27	23	-15%	\$40,845
Postmasters and mail superintendents	24	21	-13%	\$71,262
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	16	14	-13%	\$39,391
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters and operators	257	226	-12%	\$36,449
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters and operators	50	44	-12%	\$37,993
Cooks, fast food	762	672	-12%	\$16,942
Computer operators	20	18	-10%	\$33,046
Extruding and drawing machine setter, operators, and tenders	248	222	-10%	\$35,708
Medical transcriptionists	64	58	-9%	\$37,885
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters and operators	156	143	-8%	\$34,170
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders	106	98	-8%	\$38,552
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	466	435	-7%	\$25,457
Textile and knitting and weaving machine setters and operators	910	857	-6%	\$28,720
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters	621	588	-5%	\$26,935

Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal services	42	40	-5%	\$27,330
Printing and press operations	426	406	-5%	\$35,440

Source: S.C. Department of Employment & Workforce

Generally, the jobs projected to grow are better paying, compared to the jobs projected to decrease.

The table below provides the latest employment numbers, wage data, and employment saturation data for the major occupational categories in Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Area. For more detailed jobs information for each of these occupational categories, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics⁴.

Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates by Major Occupational Category, Spartanburg MSA*, May 2017					
Occupations	Employment	Employment per 1,000 jobs	Location quotient ^x	Median hourly wage	Annual mean wage
All occupations	149,130	1000	1.00	\$16.46	\$42,580
Management Occupations	6,470	43.409	0.85	\$42.48	\$104,760
Business & Financial	4,510	30.250	0.58	\$25.60	\$61,150
Computer & Mathematical Operations	2,090	14.019	0.47	\$26.88	\$63,000
Architecture & Engineering	3,440	23.061	1.31	\$37.68	\$80,420
Life, Physical & Social Science	550	3.673	0.46	\$29.76	\$71,160
Community & Social service	1,500	10.052	0.68	\$19.66	\$42,910
Legal	600	4.003	0.52	\$28.78	\$81,390
Education, Training & Library	8,350	56.001	0.91	\$20.41	\$43,810
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	1,000	6.687	0.50	\$19.13	\$47,720
Healthcare Practitioners & technicians	8,000	53.669	0.90	\$26.31	\$74,800
Healthcare Support	3,910	26.223	0.91	\$12.18	\$27,810
Protective Service	2,740	18.353	0.77	\$17.31	\$37,490
Food Preparation & serving	11,160	74.804	0.81	\$9.23	\$21,420
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3,660	24.564	0.79	\$11.05	\$24,070
Personal Care & Service	2,800	18.806	0.52	\$9.23	\$21,450
Sales and Related	15,110	101.301	0.99	\$11.34	\$33,650
Office and Administrative support	21,390	143.442	0.93	\$14.48	\$32,870
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	130	0.845	0.26	\$18.18	\$39,830
Construction & Extraction	4,880	32.753	0.82	\$16.86	\$37,970
Installation, maintenance, & repair	8,620	57.802	1.49	\$20.62	\$45,490
Production	23,630	158.458	2.50	\$17.83	\$39,870
Transportation & Material Moving	14,590	97.825	1.40	\$15.69	\$33,850

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Spartanburg and Union Counties

^XLocation Quotients (LQs) are computed as an industry’s share of the regional total for employment in a given occupation divided by the industry’s share of the national total. For example, an LQ of 1.0 in mining means that the region and the nation are equally specialized in mining; while an LQ of 1.8 means that the region has a higher concentration in mining than the nation.

Wages

Low labor force participation, especially in distressed communities, may be related to a low financial return from work – lack of a living wage. In many American communities, individuals working in low-wage jobs make insufficient income to live locally or to support their families in a reasonable manner, given the local cost of living. Recently, a number of communities have successfully argued that the prevailing wage offered by the public sector and key businesses should align with minimum standards of living within those communities.

The Living Wage Calculation, created by Amy K. Glasmeier and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology⁵ is a model for calculating the living wage in communities across the country. It is a market-based approach that draws upon geographically specific expenditure data related to a family’s likely minimum costs for food, child care, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities (e.g. clothing, personal care items, etc.). The following tables were generated by this tool and show the current calculated living wages for Spartanburg County residents. They were copied directly from the on-line living wage calculator. The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to obtain minimum income necessary for basic needs. This is not the same as subsistence wage which refers to a biological minimum to sustain life. Living wage assumes the individual is working full-time (2080 hours per year). The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. It is converted here to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

Following the living wage table is a table of typical expenses for residents of Spartanburg County. These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size and composition.

The calculations show the living wage in Spartanburg County to be \$10.08 per hour for an adult supporting only himself or herself. Living wage for a single parent with one child is \$21.58 per hour in Spartanburg County.

Living Wage Calculation for Spartanburg County:

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$10.08	\$21.58	\$24.40	\$30.40	\$17.57	\$20.66	\$23.68	\$26.01	\$15.26	\$8.79	\$11.66	\$13.77	\$15.52
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00		\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25		\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25

Typical Expenses included in the living wage estimate for Spartanburg County:

Annual Expenses	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Food	\$2,986	\$4,394	\$6,613	\$8,777	\$5,474	\$6,807	\$8,786	\$10,702		\$5,474	\$6,807	\$8,786	\$10,702
Child Care	\$0	\$4,593	\$6,619	\$8,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$4,593	\$6,619	\$8,645
Medical	\$2,371	\$7,010	\$6,729	\$6,787	\$5,112	\$6,729	\$6,787	\$6,456		\$5,112	\$6,729	\$6,787	\$6,456
Housing	\$5,388	\$8,364	\$8,364	\$11,244	\$6,900	\$8,364	\$8,364	\$11,244		\$6,900	\$8,364	\$8,364	\$11,244
Transportation	\$4,236	\$8,754	\$9,189	\$11,032	\$8,754	\$9,189	\$11,032	\$10,989		\$8,754	\$9,189	\$11,032	\$10,989
Other	\$2,656	\$4,294	\$4,736	\$6,059	\$4,294	\$4,736	\$6,059	\$5,620		\$4,294	\$4,736	\$6,059	\$5,620
Required annual income after taxes	\$17,637	\$37,409	\$42,251	\$52,543	\$30,533	\$35,826	\$41,027	\$45,011		\$30,533	\$40,419	\$47,646	\$53,656
Annual taxes	\$3,338	\$7,476	\$8,494	\$10,682	\$6,015	\$7,139	\$8,233	\$9,092		\$6,015	\$8,107	\$9,628	\$10,914
Required annual income before taxes	\$20,974	\$44,885	\$50,745	\$63,225	\$36,549	\$42,964	\$49,260	\$54,103	\$47,625	\$36,549	\$48,526	\$57,275	\$64,571

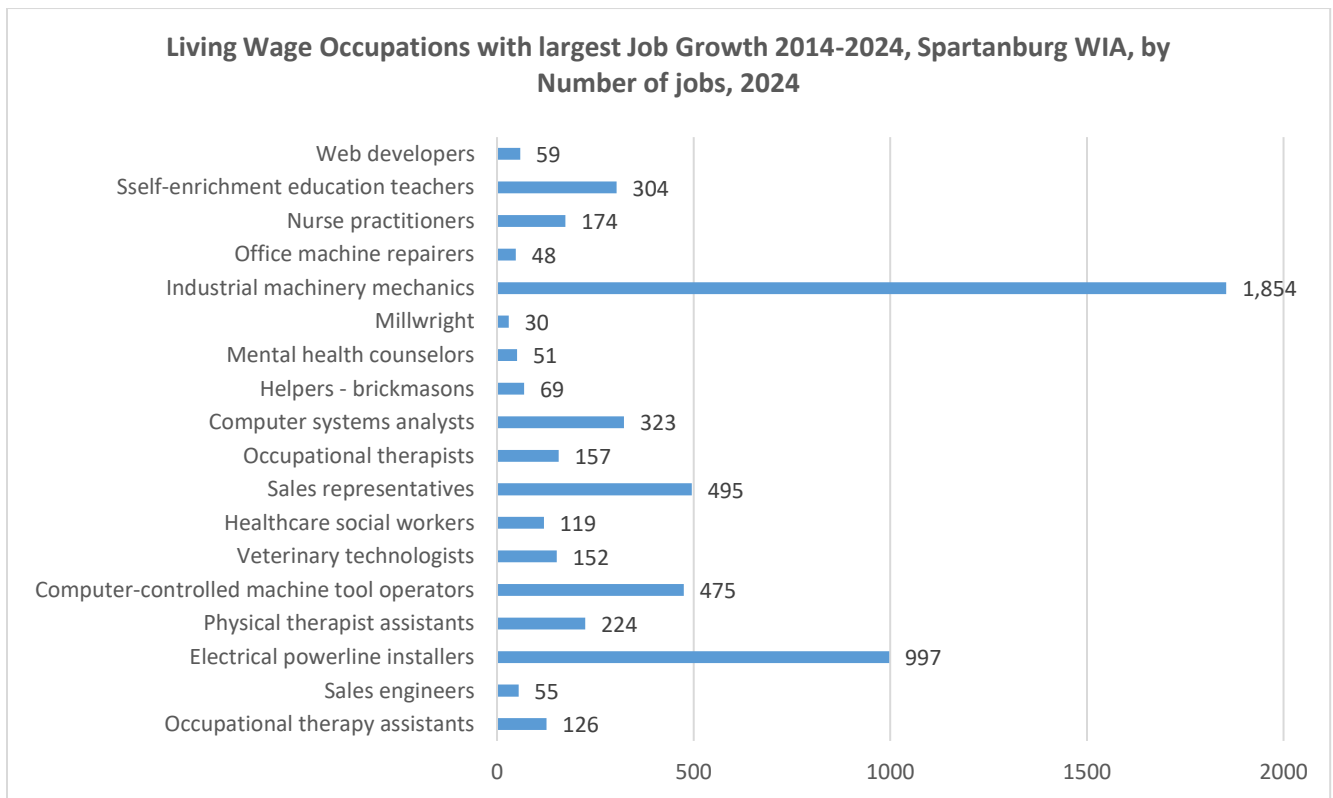
The following table shows average salaries in Spartanburg County by occupational area. Note that two are not even sufficient for the worker himself / herself. Many are sufficient to support only the worker.

Average Salaries and Sufficiencies for Select Professions in Spartanburg County				
	Average Annual Salary	Sufficient for 1 adult	Sufficient for 1 adult & 1 child	Sufficient for 2 adults (1 working) with 2 children
Management	\$85,178	√	√	√
Business & Financial Operations	\$56,119	√	√	√
Computer & Mathematical	\$67,927	√	√	√
Architecture & Engineering	\$73,154	√	√	√
Life, Physical & Social Science	\$58,989	√	√	√
Community & Social Science	\$38,366	√		
Legal	\$56,662	√	√	√
Education, Training & Library	\$46,576	√	√	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	\$37,238	√		
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	\$58,292	√	√	√
Healthcare Support	\$25,113	√		
Protective Service	\$35,127	√		
Food Preparation & Serving	\$19,250			
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	\$21,751	√		
Personal Care & Service	\$20,090			
Sales & Related	\$23,842	√		
Office & Administrative Support	\$31,488	√		
Faring, Fishing & Forestry	\$32,503	√		
Construction & Extraction	\$36,654	√		

Installation, Maintenance & Repair	\$40,549	√		
Production	\$34,666	√		
Transportation & Material Moving	\$28,977	√		

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator

The following graph demonstrates the numbers of living wage jobs by 2024 in occupations projected to grow in the Spartanburg area.



Source: S.C. Department of Employment & Workforce

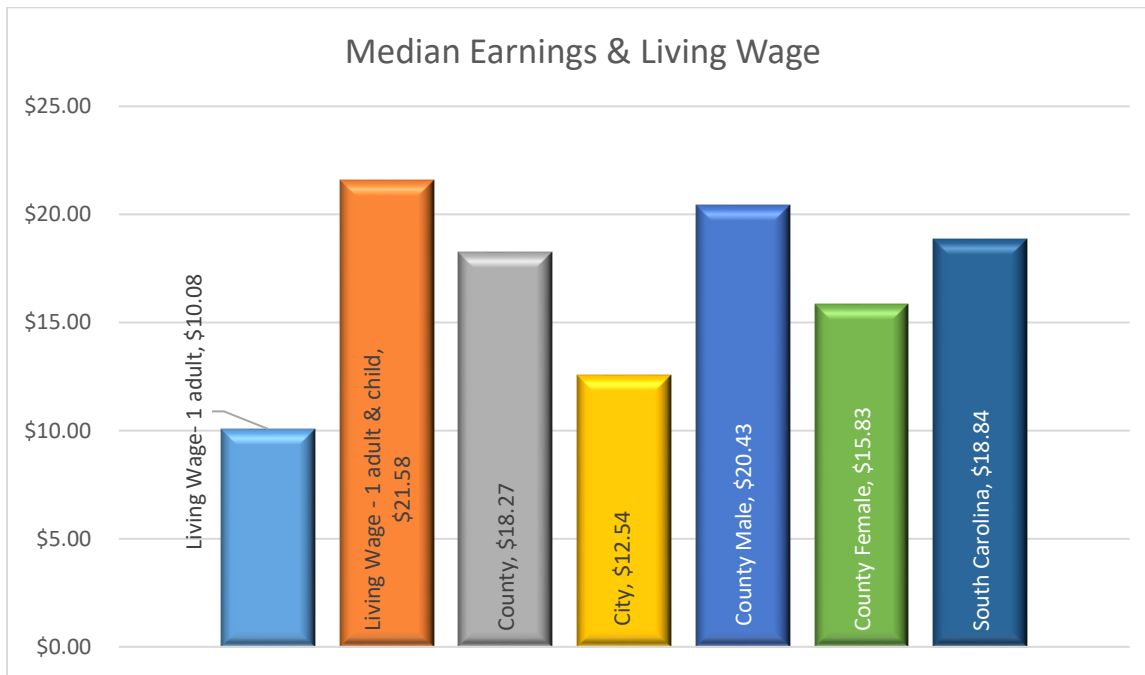
When median earnings, as reported in the table below, are calculated at the hourly rate, the outcome shows that half of all workers in Spartanburg County make more than \$18.27 per hour and half make less (this figure is \$15.83 for women and \$20.43 for men). Median earnings are, therefore, above the living wage for Spartanburg County to support workers themselves but insufficient to support the worker and one child where the living wage for Spartanburg County is \$21.58 per hour. This has significant implications for single parent families.

Median earnings in Spartanburg County are lower than in Greenville and Anderson Counties and lower than the state average.

Median Earnings for Year-Round Workers Age 16+ , 2016 (5 year average)				
	Spartanburg County	Greenville County	Anderson County	S.C.
Total Annual	\$38,010	\$41,949	\$39,385	\$39,207
{total hourly}	\$18.27	\$20.66	\$18.93	\$18.84
• Male	\$42,495	\$48,701	\$43,224	\$43,328
• {hourly}	\$20.43	\$23.41	\$20.78	\$20.83
• Female	\$32,922	\$36,843	\$34,148	\$34,465
• {hourly}	\$15.83	\$17.71	\$16.42	\$16.57

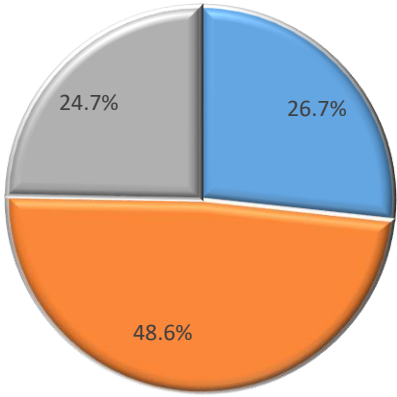
Source: U.S. Census S2419

The graph below demonstrates a comparison between average earnings and the living wage for Spartanburg County.



In Spartanburg County, 73.3% of the households that receive SNAP (food stamp) benefits have at least 1 worker in the past 12 months - 24.7% have at least two workers.

Percent of Households Receiving Snap by Number of Workers, Spartanburg County, 2016 (5-year average)



■ No workers ■ 1 worker ■ 2 or more workers

Economic Mobility

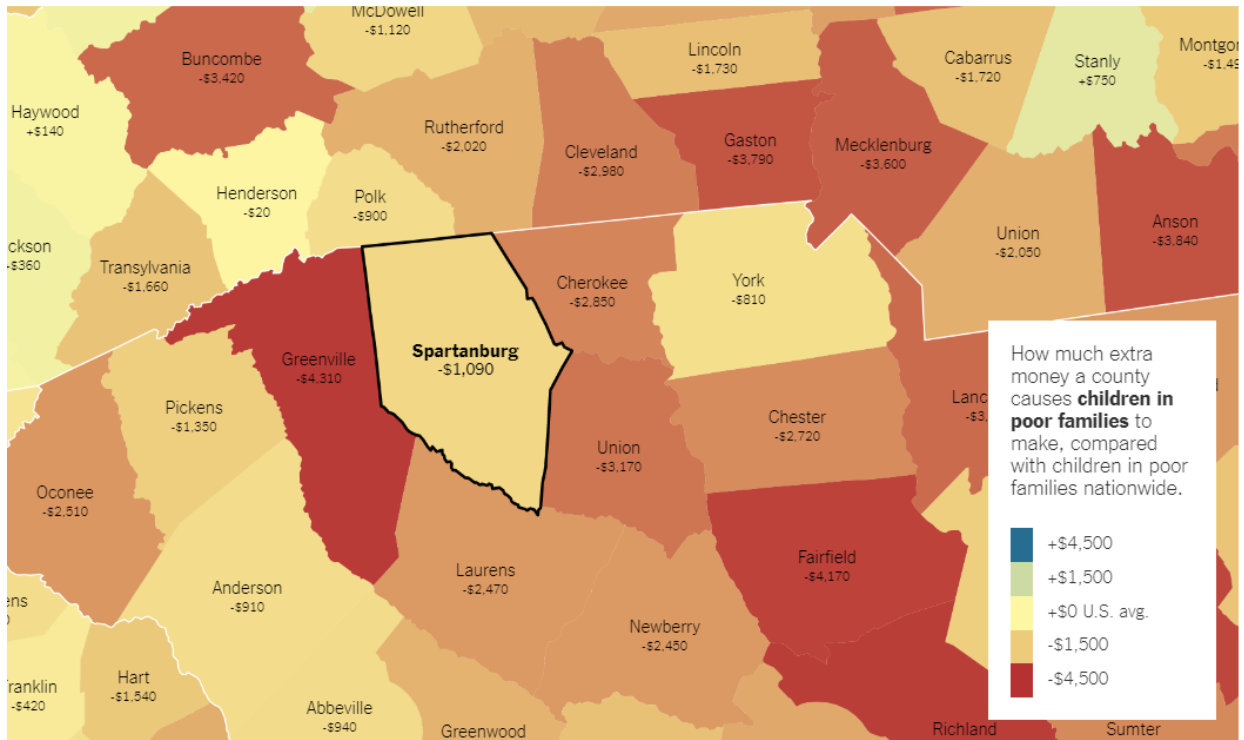
In their recent Equality of Opportunity Project⁶, three Harvard economists used “big data”, specifically the earnings records of millions of families with children who moved from one place to another, to determine how upward mobility varies across the country. The results showed wide variation among the nation's cities and counties in intergenerational mobility, leading the researchers to conclude that some areas provide significantly more opportunity for children to move out of poverty, and other areas offer children few opportunities for escape. Where children are raised has a significant impact on their chances of moving up economically.

In their subsequent research, the economists are beginning to draw causal conclusions regarding the variables that affect economic mobility; however, until these become clear and tested, correlative data must suffice. Their major finding is that cities with high levels of upward mobility tend to have five characteristics:

- lower levels of residential segregation by race
- a larger middle class (lower levels of income inequality)
- stronger families and more two-parent households
- greater social capital
- higher quality public schools

According to David Grusky, Director of the Center on Poverty and Inequality at Stanford University, who was not involved in the Equality of Opportunity project, “this delivers the most compelling evidence yet that neighborhoods matter in a really big way⁷.”

The latest calculations and comparisons of the 2,478 counties in the U.S. show that South Carolina counties rank among the lowest in the country for chances of upward mobility for poor children. Spartanburg County is considered to be “pretty bad” in helping poor children up the income ladder. It ranks 547th worst out of 2,478 counties, better than about 22 percent of counties. Neighboring Greenville County is among the worst counties in the U.S. in helping poor children up the income ladder. It ranks 24th worst out of 2,478 counties, better than only 23 counties in the nation, and 94th out of the 100 largest metro areas in the country.



Source: *The Upshot*⁶

If a child from a poor family were to grow up in Spartanburg County, instead of an average place, he or she would make $-\$1,090$, or 4% less at age 26. The graphic below provides estimates for how much 20 years of childhood spent in Spartanburg County adds or takes away from a child’s income (compared with an average county), along with the national percentile ranking for each. Spartanburg County is relatively worse for poor girls than it is for poor boys. Boys’ outcomes vary more across areas than girls’ outcomes, and boys have especially negative outcomes in highly segregated areas. Although bad for poor children, Spartanburg County is above average for higher-income children.

What a Childhood in Spartanburg County Does to Future Income

For poor kids			For average-income kids			For rich kids			For kids in the top 1%		
GROUP	INCOME CHG.	NAT. PCT.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	NAT. PCT.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	NAT. PCT.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	NAT. PCT.
All kids	-\$1,090	22%	All kids	+\$70	34%	All kids	+\$1,250	57%	All kids	+\$2,130	77%
Boys	+\$230	38%	Boys	+\$820	50%	Boys	+\$1,360	64%	Boys	+\$1,700	76%
Girls	-\$2,690	10%	Girls	-\$870	21%	Girls	+\$1,130	49%	Girls	+\$2,810	72%

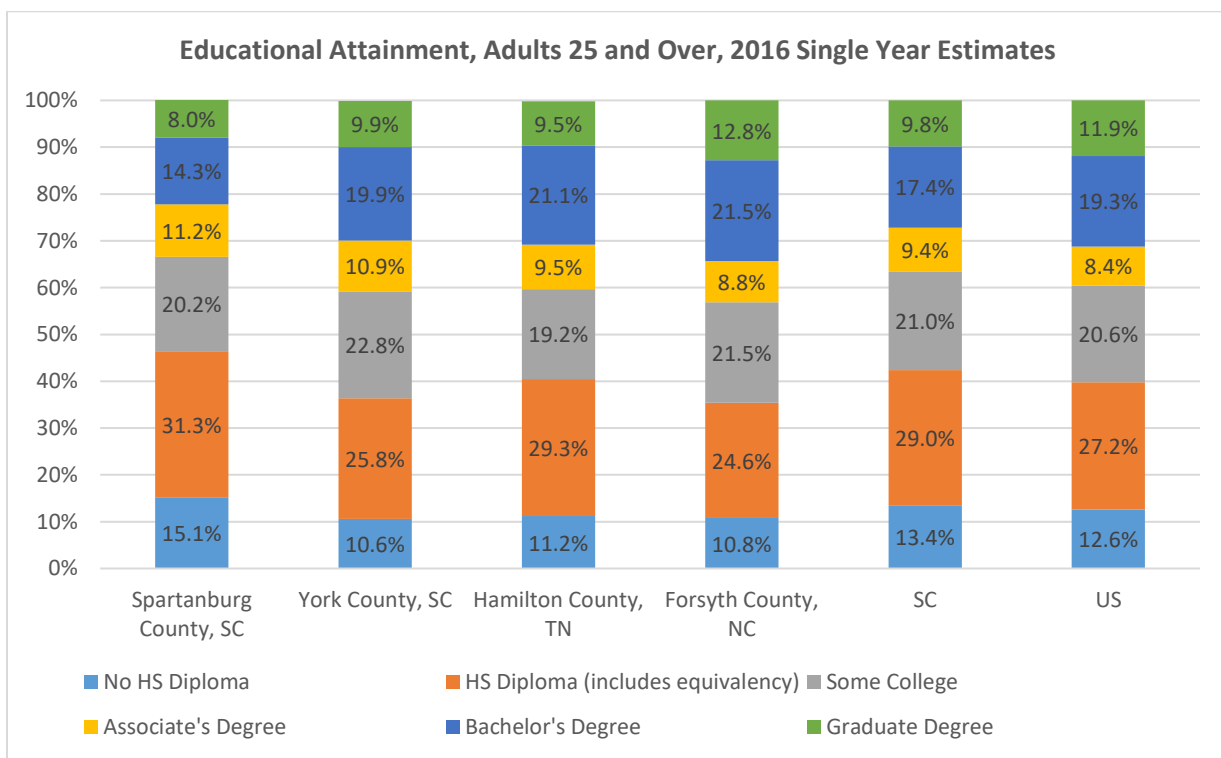
Source: *The Upshot*

Education

Educational Attainment

22.3% of Spartanburg County residents over age 25 have bachelor’s degrees or higher. 11.2% have associate’s degrees.

One of the 8 stories that emerged from the Market Street Report, Commissioned by the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce⁸ in 2016, was that low educational attainment is holding back Spartanburg’s prosperity. The following graph compares educational attainment for adults in Spartanburg County, the state, the nation, and the three peer counties chosen by the Chamber. Note that Spartanburg has the lowest post-secondary educational attainment rate of all geographies.



Source: U.S. Census

Data from the Alliance for Excellent Education⁹ show that increasing high school graduation rates is a key to job creation and economic growth. In communities where high school graduation rates are increasing, there are attendant increases in new job creation, consumer spending, tax revenues, and gross domestic product. This “Graduation Effect” has been measured for states and for the 100 largest metro areas across the U.S., in including Greenville County. Data are not available for Spartanburg County, as it is not among the largest metro areas in the U.S. The graphic below illustrates the expected impact from increasing high school graduation rates from 84% to 90% in Greenville County.



Increasing your graduation rate to

90%
could mean

- ↑ 20 new jobs >
- ↑ \$11.6 million in home sales >
- ↑ \$1 million in auto sales >
- ↑ \$1 million in Federal tax revenue >
- ↑ \$6.7 million in earnings >
- ↑ \$490,000 in state and local tax revenue
- ↑ \$5.1 million in spending
- ↑ \$10.8 million savings on healthcare
- ↑ \$9.4 million in GDP

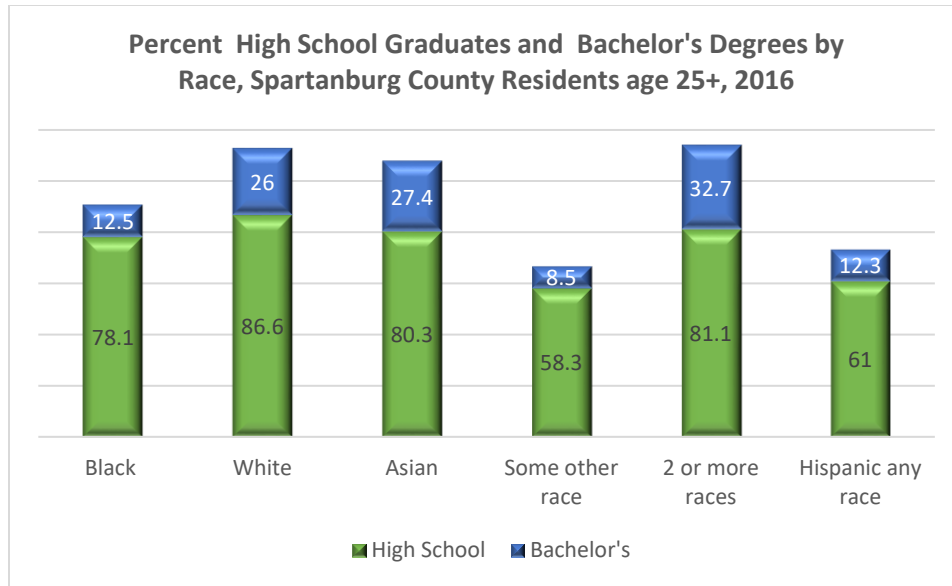
Source: Alliance for Excellent Education

The trend in “on-time” high school graduation is positive in Spartanburg County with improvements in graduation rate almost annually. In 2012, 18.7% of Spartanburg residents, age 18-24, had not graduated from high school. By 2016, the percentage had improved to 14.5%. For the same time frame, Anderson County improved at about the same rate, but remains almost 6 percentage points higher on this measure. Spartanburg County fares worse than Greenville County and the state average for on-time graduation.

County Residents, Age 18-24 Who Have Not Completed High School					
	2008-2012	2009-2013	2010-2014	2011-2015	2012-2016
Spartanburg	18.7%	16.3%	15.3%	14.5%	14.5%
Greenville	18.9%	17.4%	16.3%	15.0%	13.8%
Anderson	25.0%	23.9%	22.8%	20.9%	20.1%
S.C.	17.8%	17.3%	16.5%	15.3%	14.3%

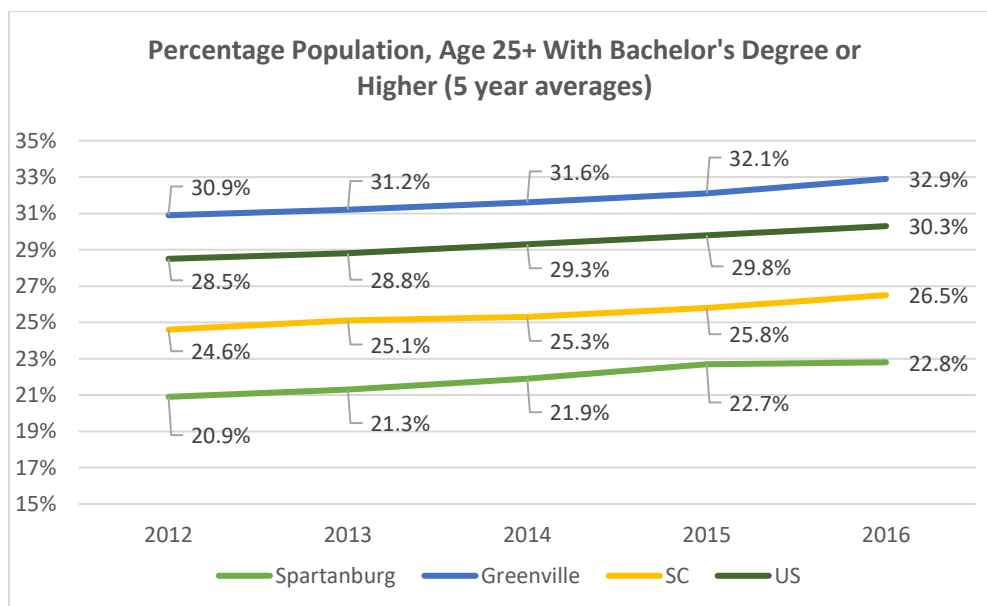
Source: Kids Count Data Center

By race, there are marked differences in educational attainment. The graph below demonstrates that whites graduate from high school at the highest rates, and residents who are 2 or more races graduate from college at the highest rates. “Other race” residents have extremely low educational attainment, and blacks and Hispanics graduate from college at less than half the rate of whites, Asians, and residents of 2 or more races.



Source: U.S. Census

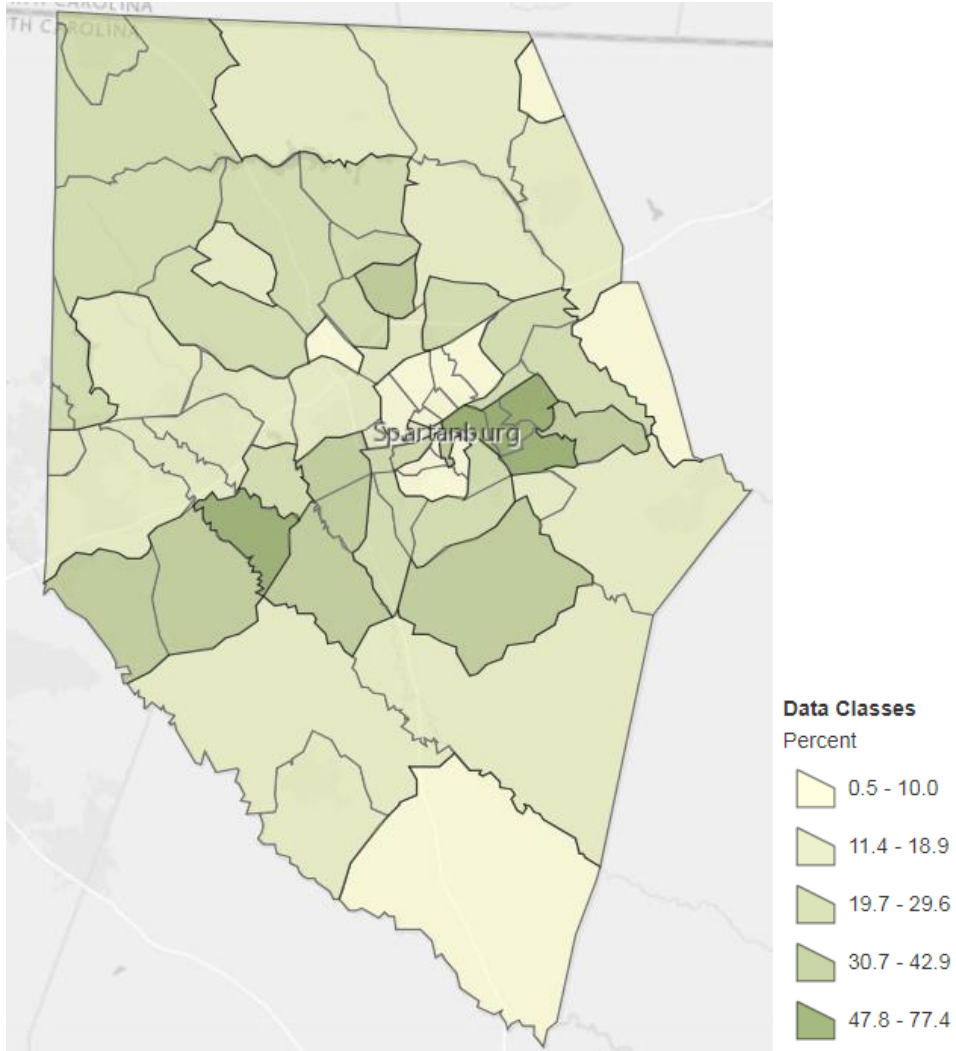
Compared to high school dropouts, high school graduates are more likely to have numerous positive life outcomes, including better employment and wages, less involvement with the criminal justice system, better health, and more family stability. High school graduates also have longer life spans than non-graduates. However, high school graduation should be viewed as a beginning or a launch pad for further education, since college graduation is associated with even greater stability, social mobility, health, and economic benefit. Trends in educational attainment at the baccalaureate level and above demonstrate slow but steady gains, although Spartanburg County educational attainment remains consistently below neighboring Greenville County, the state average, and the U.S. average.



Source: U.S. Census

By census tract, there is significant disparity in educational attainment at the bachelor's or higher level across Spartanburg County, ranging from less than 1% to over 77%.

Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Census Tract, Spartanburg County, 2016 (5-year average)



Source: U.S. Census

College-going

The percentage of students going straight from high school to college ranges by school district / high school in Spartanburg County from 55.6% in Landrum to 84.7% in Boiling Springs. The table below demonstrates the wide variation in enrollment data across the county. High schools that are above the state average for college freshman enrollment and 4-year enrollment are highlighted in green¹⁰.

2015-2016 High School Completers Enrolled in 2016-2017 College Freshman Classes					
	S.C.	Spartanburg District 1		Spartanburg District 2	
		Chapman	Landrum	Boiling Springs	Chesnee
Total High School Completers	46,691	221	135	515	143
• Entering Freshman Class	70.8%	64.7%	55.6%	84.7%	62.2%
* 4-Year college	39.7%	30.3%	29.6%	44.7%	37.8%
* 2-Year college	5.6%	6.8%	22.2%	7.6%	7.7%
* Technical degree program	23.3%	26.2%	1.5%	32.0%	15.4%
* In-State college	89.7%	96.5%	97.3%	91.3%	95.5%
* Out-of-state college	10.3%	3.5%	2.7%	8.7%	4.5%
* Technical college certificate	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	0.4%	1.4%
• Other Schools	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%
• Gainful Employment	14.5%	5.4%	40.7%	11.3%	32.2%
• Armed Forces	4.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.4%
• Other Activities	9.7%	27.6%	0.0%	1.4%	4.2%

2015-2016 High School Completers Enrolled in 2016-2017 College Freshman Classes					
	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
	Broome	Woodruff	Byrnes	Dorman	Spartanburg
Total High School Completers	208	191	501	729	422
• Entering Freshman Class	63.5%	60.7%	78.6%	84.4%	78.9%
* 4-Year college	27.9%	36.6%	38.5%	43.3%	55.2%
* 2-Year college	5.3%	3.1%	5.4%	11.8%	9.5%
* Technical degree program	26.9%	16.2%	32.7%	27.0%	14.2%
* In-State college	93.2%	92.2%	93.9%	81.5%	84.1%
* Out-of-state college	6.8%	7.8%	6.1%	18.5%	15.9%
* Technical college certificate	3.4%	4.7%	2.0%	2.2%	0.0%
• Other Schools	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%
• Gainful Employment	16.8%	19.9%	12.6%	10.2%	11.8%
• Armed Forces	3.4%	7.9%	4.6%	2.7%	4.0%
• Other Activities	16.8%	11.5%	3.0%	2.1%	5.2%

Source: SC Department of Education

Social mobility

The 2017 Social Mobility Index (SMI) produced by CollegeNET¹¹ measures the extent to which a college or university educates more economically disadvantaged students (with family incomes below the national median) at lower tuition, so they can graduate and obtain well-paying jobs. CollegeNET predicates the SMI on the belief that a primary driver of high college costs, and thereby restricts access, is pursuit of traditional institutional rankings and that “one way to stimulate change in higher education is to recast the competition for “prestige” around factors that improve access, affordability, and graduation, and that advance economic mobility for students”.

The SMI is computed from five variables: published tuition, percent of student body whose families are below the US median income, graduation rate, reported median salary 0-5 years after graduation, and endowment. Further, there are a number of traditional ranking variables that are excluded – Pell grant participation, net tuition, qualitative opinion data, SAT/ACT scores, faculty salary, class size, retention rates (other than graduation rates), and others.

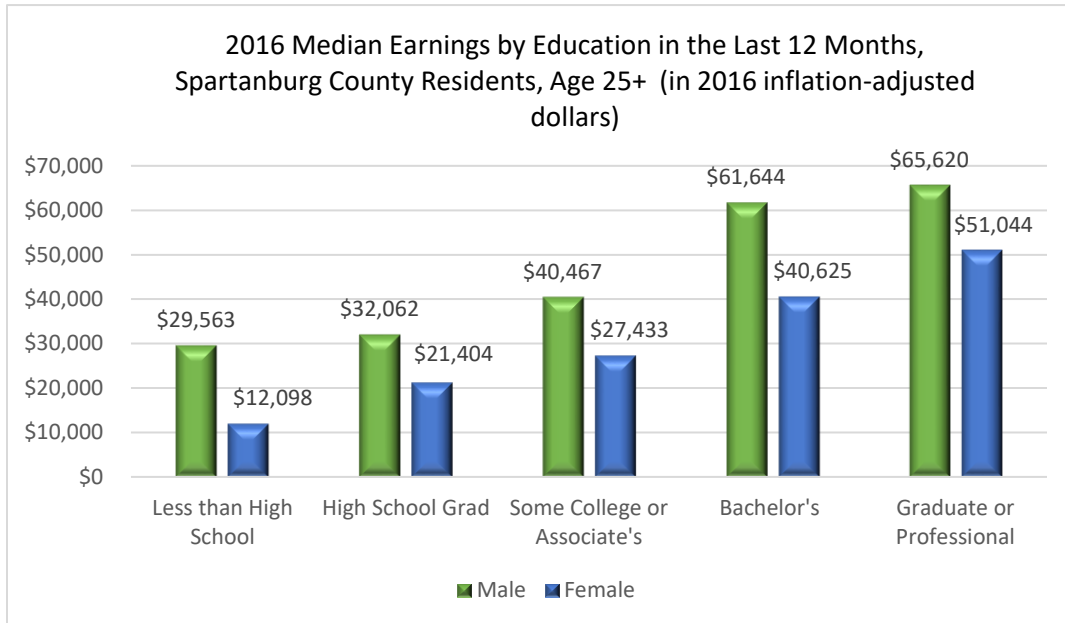
In 2017, the 1,363 4-year higher education institutions were ranked for social and economic mobility. In South Carolina, 4 institutions rank in the highest quartile for social mobility for their graduates. One, USC Upstate, is located in Spartanburg.

2017 Social Mobility Index Rankings for SC Four Year Colleges and Universities (of 1,363 US Institutions)						
Rank	University / College	City	Tuition	% Low Income	% Grad Rate	Median early career salary
189	Francis Marion	Florence	\$10,100	57.5	41.9	\$40,500
239	SC State	Orangeburg	\$10,088	56.9	36	\$42,000
304	USC Upstate	Spartanburg	\$10,818	43.2	40	\$43,500
313	Newberry College	Newberry	\$25,000	87	39.1	\$40,600
361	Lander	Greenwood	\$10,752	38.3	45.7	\$40,900
366	Winthrop	Rock Hill	\$14,456	34	55.1	\$41,600
427	Voorhees	Denmark	\$12,630	79.4	33.6	\$36,400
449	Erskine	Due West	\$33,315	40.1	62	\$43,300
474	Morris	Sumter	\$12,649	88.3	33.6	\$34,100
533	Citadel	Charleston	\$11,364	9.8	67.4	\$56,100
559	Wesleyan	Central	\$23,620	42.1	50	\$41,600
607	Limestone	Gaffney	\$23,900	51.5	39	\$42,700
646	USC Aiken	Aiken	\$6,878	31.5	43.2	\$39,100
660	Converse	Spartanburg	\$16,500	36.2	53.5	\$37,200
675	College of Charleston	Charleston	\$11,322	13.4	68	\$44,100
723	Presbyterian	Clinton	\$36,130	23.2	69.5	\$46,000
763	USC	Columbia	\$11,482	13.3	72.4	\$46,900
790	Clemson	Clemson	\$14,272	9.8	80.9	\$54,300
907	Wofford	Spartanburg	\$38,705	16	80.8	\$47,200
929	Coastal Carolina	Conway	\$10,530	21.7	42.6	\$41,900
965	Benedict College	Columbia	\$18,288	82.6	26.7	\$35,700
1015	Columbia International	Columbia	\$20,430	33.6	54.1	\$35,200
1077	Charleston Southern	Charleston	\$23,440	35.1	39.1	\$41,300
1088	Coker College	Hartsville	\$26,568	36.2	51.7	\$36,100
1137	Columbia College	Columbia	\$28,100	30.8	50	\$38,700
1297	Furman	Greenville	\$46,012	12.3	82.9	\$48,100
1305	Clafin	Orangeburg	\$15,520	89.7	15.6	\$35,100
1321	Anderson	Anderson	\$24,860	19.3	48.8	\$38,100

Source: CollegeNET

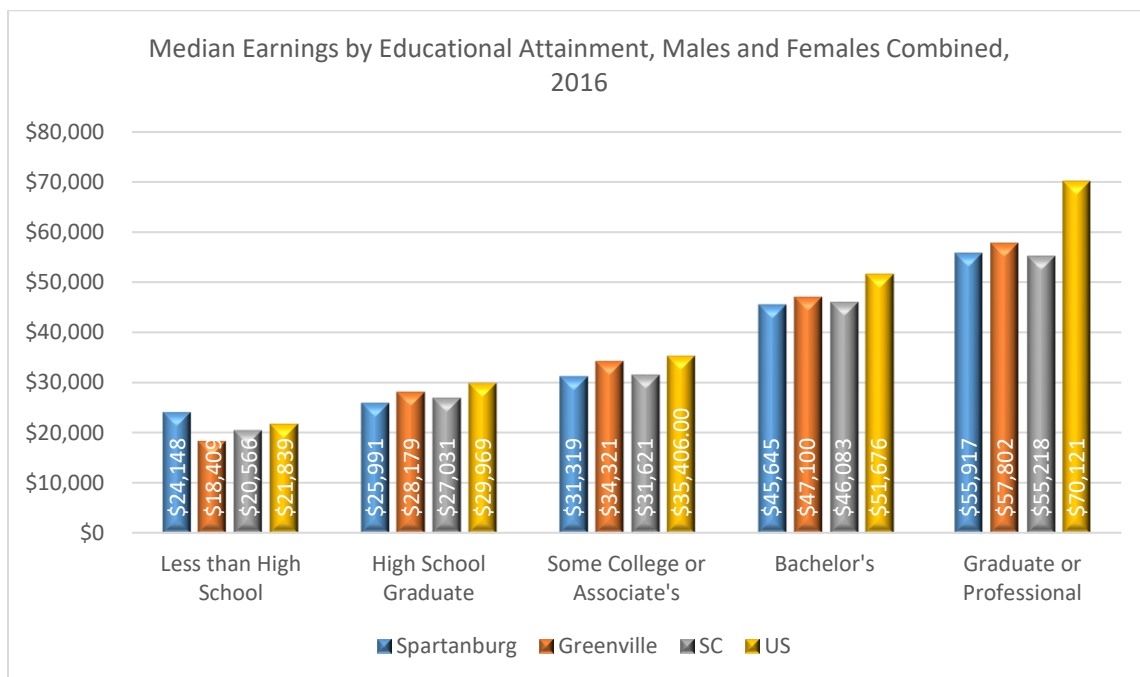
Earnings by Education

There is a direct positive correlation, regardless of geography, between earnings and education. That is, the higher the educational attainment, the higher the earnings. The graphic below demonstrates this fact for Spartanburg County residents, disaggregated by sex.



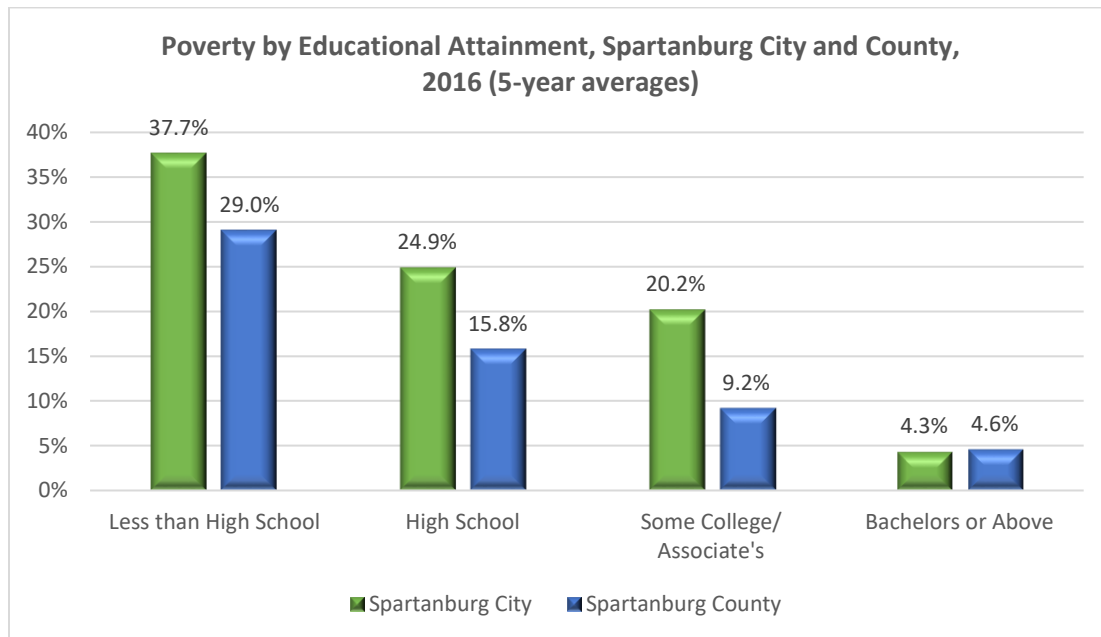
Source: U.S. Census

The graphic below demonstrates higher earnings by educational attainment for Spartanburg County, Greenville County, the state and the US. The dose/response relationship is clear across all geographies.



Poverty Status by Education

Likewise, there is a strong negative correlation between educational attainment and poverty. That is, the higher the educational attainment, the lower the poverty rate. The graphic below demonstrates poverty by education for adult residents (age 25+) in Spartanburg City and County. In both the city and the county, less than 5% of residents who have a bachelor’s degree live in poverty. This is in stark contrast with residents who did not graduate from high school – 38% in the city and 29% in the county live in poverty.



Source: U.S. Census S1701

Employment by Education

The primary measures of employment and unemployment are also strongly predicted by educational attainment. The table below demonstrates this point clearly. Participation in the labor force is correlated with educational attainment – approximately 53% of adults in Spartanburg County with less than high school education are not in the labor force (either employed or looking for employment), while 84% of adults with a Bachelor’s degree or above are in the labor force. Likewise, the higher the educational attainment, the higher the employment rate and the lower the unemployment rate.

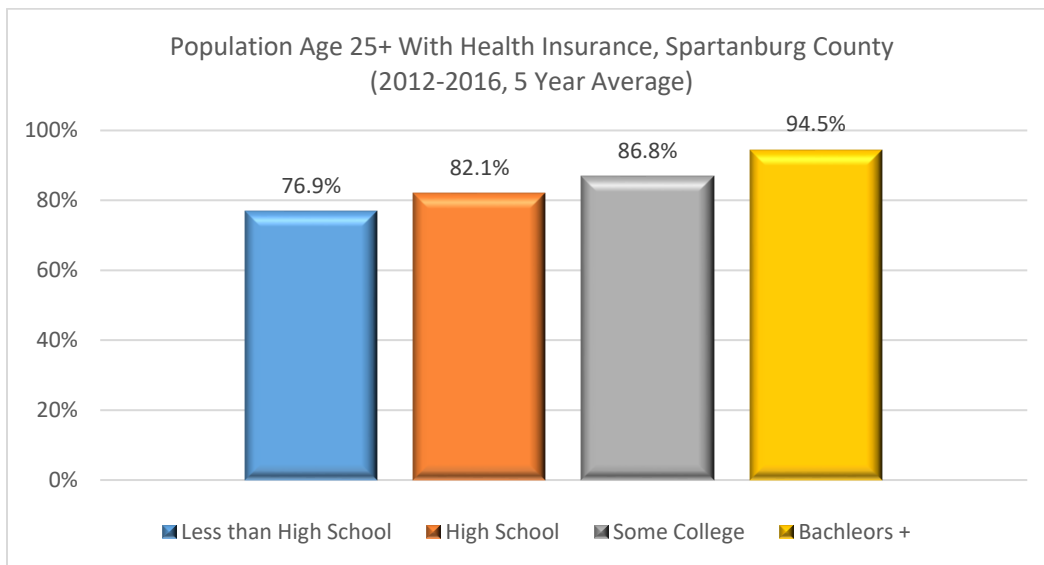
Educational Attainment by Employment Status for Spartanburg City and Spartanburg County Residents, Age 25-64, 2016 (5 year average)						
	Labor Force Participation Rate		Employment / Population Ratio		Unemployment Rate	
	City	County	City	County	City	County
Less Than High School	49.2%	52.5%	35.4%	46.0%	28.0%	12.3%
High School Graduate	73.2%	71.3%	65.5%	65.4%	10.5%	8.1%
Some College / Associate's	73.3%	78.9%	66.5%	74.1%	9.0%	5.9%
Bachelor's or Higher	82.3%	84.0%	81.2%	82.1%	1.2%	2.2%

Source: US Census

Note that city residents, compared with county residents, are generally less likely to participate in the labor force, have lower employment rates by population, and have higher unemployment rates. Lack of an educated and skilled workforce had serious implications for economic development. All of these data, taken together, demonstrate that higher education provides access to better jobs and higher income.

Health Insurance by Education

Educational attainment is also positively correlated with health insurance coverage. The graphic below demonstrates, for Spartanburg County adults, that the more education residents have, the more likely they are to have health insurance coverage.



Source: U.S. Census

It is instructive, however, to look further at insured rates in Spartanburg County, disaggregating them by source, public vs. private, for working age residents (25-64):

- Of insured residents who have less than a high school education, 55.8% have private insurance, and 51.1% have public insurance
- Of insured residents who are high school graduates, 80% have private insurance, and 26.3% have public insurance.
- Of insured residents who have some college or associate's degrees, 87.5% have private insurance, and 17.5% have public insurance.
- Of insured residents who have Bachelor's degrees or higher, 97.1% have private insurance, and 5.9% have public insurance.

Thus, among residents who have health insurance, the lower the educational attainment, the more likely that insurance is provided by public sources (e.g. Medicaid). The converse is also true – the higher the educational attainment, the more likely that the insurance source is private (e.g. employer based).

Housing

Housing has been shown to be as important as education and labor force readiness to economic mobility, especially as housing addresses issues of concentrated poverty. Housing conditions impact the wellbeing of the homes' occupants as well as the wellbeing of the surrounding neighborhood. Housing stock, affordability, and quality seem to be equally important considerations to the wellbeing of a community.

Residential Segregation by Race

The racial composition of cities is highly predictive of the ability of residents to break the cycle of poverty. Specifically, where there is less racial segregation, poor residents have a greater chance of moving up the economic ladder without affecting the economic potential of wealthy residents. That is, communities that are better for the poor are not worse for the rich.

Chetty and his colleagues⁶ mapped rates of upward mobility for children born in the 1980s for 741 metro and rural areas ("commuting zones") in the U.S., measured by the fraction of children who reach the top fifth of the national income distribution, conditional on having parents in the bottom fifth. Atlanta and Charlotte had upward mobility rates lower than all developed countries in the world. One reason is the distinct residential segregation in each city, as demonstrated for Atlanta in the map below.

Racial Segregation in Atlanta
Whites = Blue, Blacks = Green, Asians = Red, Hispanics = Orange



Source: Equality of Opportunity Project (based on 2010 Census data)

In Spartanburg, the city is much more racially diverse than the county, in terms of white and black / African American residents, although the county has a higher percentage of Hispanic / Latino residents. However, as the map below demonstrates, there is still significant residential segregation in Spartanburg by race.

Racial Segregation in Spartanburg
Whites = Blue, Blacks = Green, Asians = Red, Hispanics = Orange



Source: Racial Dot Map, University of Virginia¹² (based on 2010 Census data)

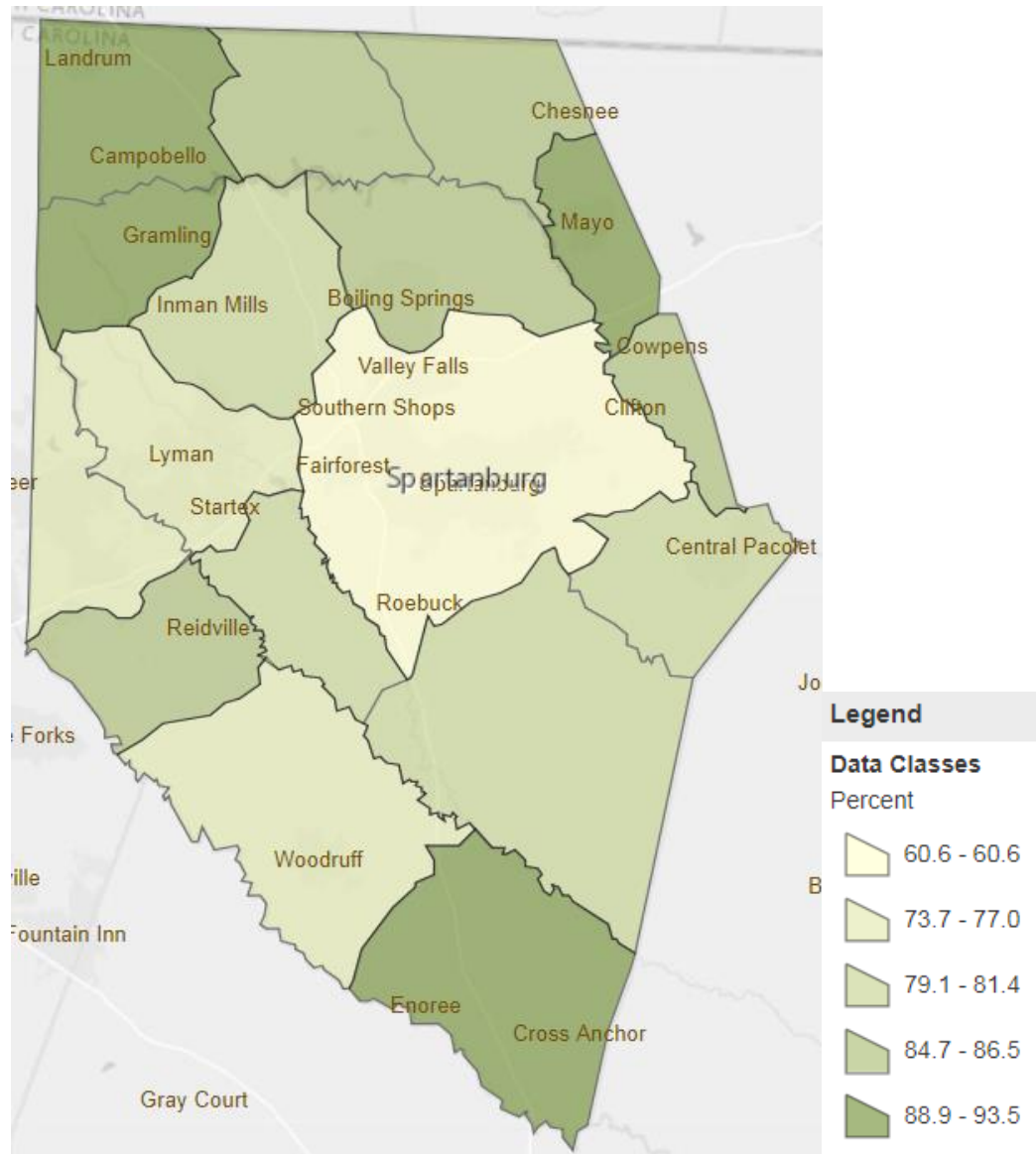
Spartanburg, Greenville, and Anderson Counties are fairly comparable in terms of racial and Hispanic diversity. The City of Spartanburg, however, is much more racially diverse than the three counties. The counties are less racially diverse than the state and less diverse, in terms of Hispanic residents, than the nation.

Racial Composition, One Race or Combined Races, 2016 (5 year average)						
	White	Black	American Indian*	Asian	Other	Hispanic of any Race
Spartanburg County	74.8%	21.7%	0.7%	2.5%	2.3%	6.3%
Spartanburg City	48.7%	49.1%	0.8%	1.8%	1.2%	3.7%
Greenville County	77.5%	19.3%	0.8%	2.6%	1.8%	8.7%
Anderson County	81.5%	17.4%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	3.4%
SC	69.0%	28.5%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	5.3%
US	76.0%	13.8%	1.7%	6.2%	5.7%	17.3%

Source: U.S. Census

A significant concern is that, when racial composition data are disaggregated into smaller areas of the county, it is clear that a number of areas are highly segregated by race. For example, within the City of Spartanburg, census tract 213.02 is 96.5% white, and census tracts 208 and 205 are 93.6% black and 93.1% black, respectively. The map below shows Spartanburg County subdivisions for percentage of residents who identify as “white alone”, single race, non-Hispanic. The areas of least residential racial diversity are Landrum/Campobello/Gramling, Mayo, and Enoree/ Cross Anchor.

Percentage of White Alone Residents by Spartanburg County Subdivision, 2016 (5-year average)

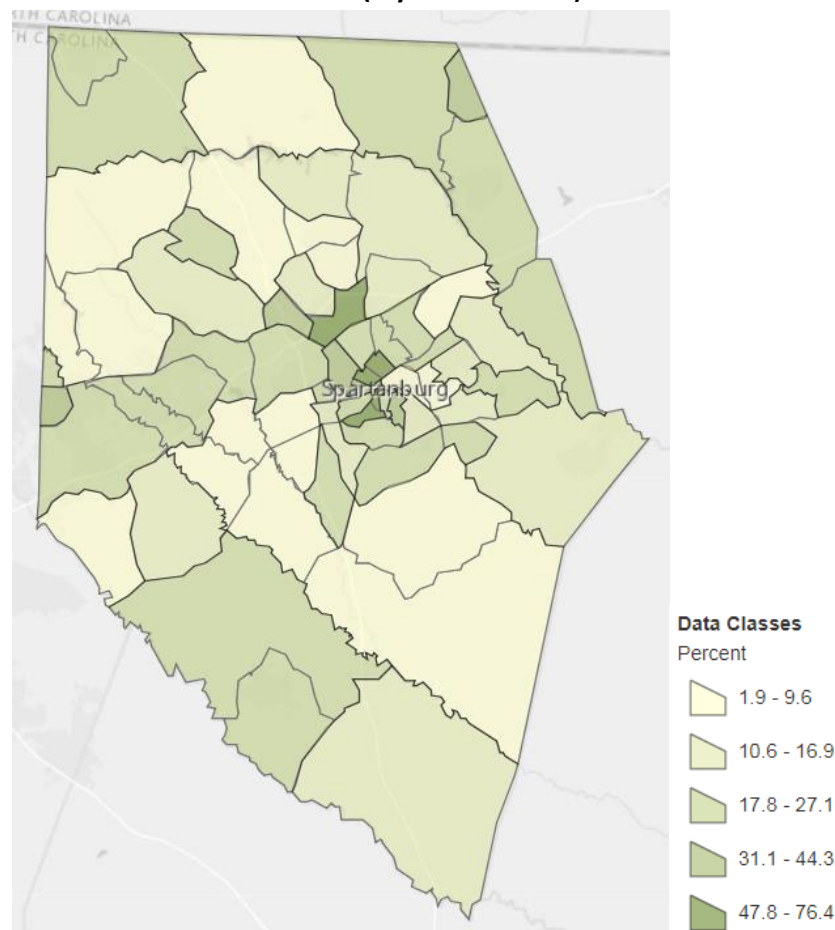


Source: U.S. Census

Concentrated Poverty / Income Inequality

In the report *The Enduring Challenge of Concentrated Poverty in America*¹³, the Federal Reserve and the Brookings Institution studied communities where poverty is geographically concentrated at rates of 40 percent and above, finding that concentrated poverty is nuanced from place to place, and that place matters. Common themes across all communities struggling with concentrated poverty are classic: lack of human capital development, high rates of unemployment, and inadequate housing. The map of Spartanburg County by census tract shows that percentage of poverty ranges from less than 2% in some areas of the county to over 76% in other areas of the county.

Percent Residents Below Federal Poverty Level, Spartanburg County Census Tracts, 2016 (5-year estimates)



Source: U.S. Census

A large middle class is one of the five predictors of communities with good social and economic mobility. Large disparities in income, or income inequality, means that there is a small middle class in a given community. When children live to adulthood in communities with income inequality, lifetime earnings potential is low, and the cycle of poverty endures. Conversely, the literature shows that multiple benefits derive from mixed income housing developments and income-diverse neighborhoods¹⁴, including safer environments, access to more and improved services, good quality housing, and neighborhood amenities.

In addition, as low income neighborhoods become more economically diverse, poverty is alleviated, property values increase, and residents demonstrate an increased tolerance for diversity for residents of all incomes.

Aggregated poverty data (see page 8) do not show how poverty is distributed across Spartanburg County and other geographies. The data reported in the table below show that, in Spartanburg County, Hispanic / Latino children are significantly more likely to live in areas of concentrated poverty, compared to white, non-Hispanic children. Hispanic children in Spartanburg County are more likely than children in Anderson County or in South Carolina on average to live in areas of concentrated poverty. Black children and children of other races are also significantly more likely to live in areas of concentrated poverty in Spartanburg, Anderson and across the state.

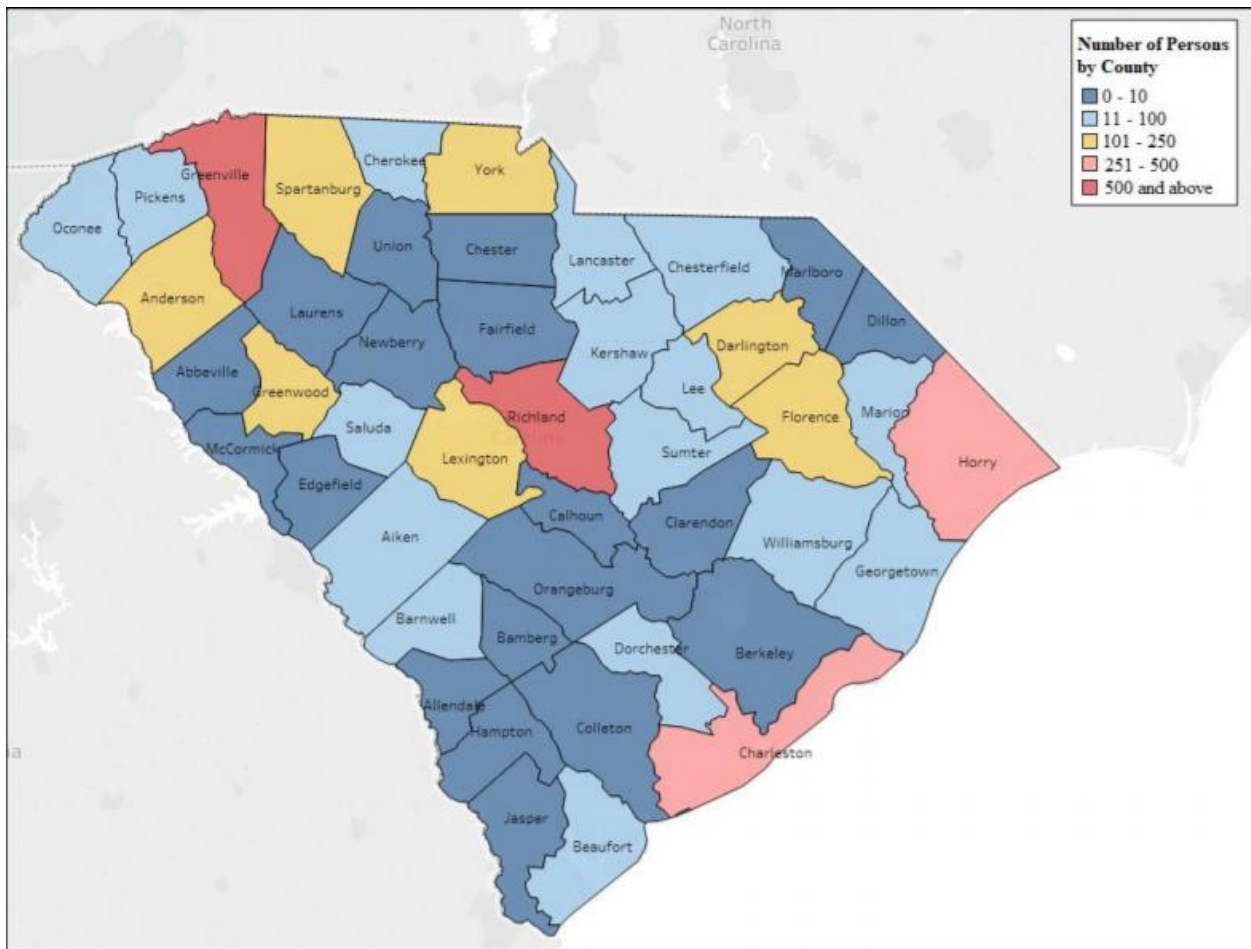
Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty by Race						
	Race	2008-2012	2009-2013	2010-2014	2011-2015	2012-2016
Spartanburg County	White, Non-Hispanic	1,244	2,570	3,032	1,368	1,533
		2.9%	6.0%	7.1%	3.2%	3.6%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	3,716	4,465	4,445	4,686	3,894
		23.9%	29.0%	29.0%	29.7%	24.9%
	Some Other Race	1,554	1,448	1,603	1,250	849
		21.9%	19.7%	21.8%	18.7%	13.4%
Hispanic or Latino	2,442	2,482	3,564	2,457	2,203	
	37.3%	36.6%	51.1%	34.2%	30.0%	
Total population	7,845	9,916	11,414	8,885	7,767	
	11.3%	14.3%	16.5%	12.8%	11.2%	
Anderson County	White, Non-Hispanic	981	1,435	1,165	1,038	703
		3.0%	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%	2.2%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	2,339	2,348	2,521	2,300	1,543
		29.1%	27.6%	30.0%	27.7%	18.8%
	Some Other Race	197	185	128	192	125
		6.6%	6.9%	4.4%	6.4%	4.1%
Hispanic or Latino	160	213	103	181	49	
	8.0%	10.1%	4.6%	7.6%	2.0%	
Total population	3,590	4,093	3,893	3,711	2,420	
	8.0%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	5.4%	
South Carolina	White, Non-Hispanic	35,111	40,879	41,037	37,101	32,650
		5.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.2%	5.5%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	91,511	96,506	100,310	91,786	82,964
		26.3%	28.0%	29.5%	27.1%	24.8%
	Some Other Race	12,950	13,672	13,712	13,023	11,084
		15.2%	15.7%	15.1%	14.0%	11.5%
Hispanic or Latino	15,427	17,748	20,205	17,886	17,316	
	19.1%	21.0%	23.0%	19.8%	18.7%	
Total population	147,667	161,113	167,857	152,665	137,943	
	13.7%	14.9%	15.5%	14.1%	12.7%	

Source: Kids Count Data Center

The Equality of Opportunity Project has demonstrated that the younger a child is when he or she moves to a neighborhood with more opportunity, the greater the boost in their chance of economic success as an adult. This dosage effect means that, with every year of exposure to a better environment, a child’s chances of economic success as an adult improves. Simply put, children who move to better communities at earlier ages are less likely to become single parents, more likely to go to college and more likely to earn more as adults.

Homelessness

The 2017 Point in Time Report¹⁵, produced by the South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness (SCICH) in August 2017, estimates that there were 227 homeless people in Spartanburg County on the count night in January 2017. That number was a decrease from 346 in 2016. The graphic below provides heat mapping of the state with ranges of homelessness for each county. Homeless numbers are greater in metropolitan areas.



Source: SCICH 2017 Point in Time Report

The table below provides data for counties across South Carolina on categories of homelessness. Spartanburg, Greenville, and Anderson County data are highlighted. County to county comparison is not very meaningful since many unique local factors impact homelessness. It is notable that most of

Spartanburg’s homeless population is “sheltered homeless” and that there are relatively few chronic homeless persons. These data must be interpreted with caution, however, since homelessness is very difficult to capture and since numbers of homeless persons can vary widely over time.

Point in Time Homeless Counts by SC County, January 2017						
	Unsheltered Homeless Persons	Sheltered Homeless Persons	Total Homeless Persons		Veterans	Chronic Homeless Persons
Abbeville	0	3	3		0	0
Aiken	10	27	37		0	2
Allendale	6	0	6		0	6
Anderson	70	78	148		8	34
Bamberg	5	0	5		0	1
Barnwell	29	2	31		0	13
Beaufort	9	4	13		1	1
Berkeley	4	3	7		1	0
Calhoun	1	0	1		0	0
Charleston	185	200	385		121	105
Cherokee	9	28	37		2	2
Chester	0	0	0		0	0
Chesterfield	26	8	34		4	14
Clarendon	8	0	8		0	4
Colleton	0	2	2		0	0
Darlington	191	0	191		12	14
Dillon	1	6	7		1	0
Dorchester	6	12	18		4	2
Edgefield	0	0	0		0	0
Fairfield	0	0	0		0	0
Florence	38	146	184		22	12
Georgetown	14	0	14		3	1
Greenville	187	440	627		31	131
Greenwood	19	114	133		10	11
Hampton	0	0	0		0	0
Horry	236	176	412		74	92
Jasper	0	0	0		0	0
Kershaw	16	26	42		6	13
Lancaster	13	7	20		0	2
Laurens	0	7	7		0	0
Lee	21	0	21		2	17
Lexington	0	146	146		80	0
Marion	33	2	35		3	17
Marlboro	0	0	0		0	0
McCormick	0	0	0		0	0
Newberry	1	0	1		0	0
Oconee	22	41	63		3	9
Orangeburg	2	0	1		0	0

Pickens	10	21	31		1	4
Richland	189	590	779		62	228
Saluda	36	0	36		1	20
Spartanburg	32	195	227		17	19
Sumter	25	25	50		6	12
Union	0	5	55		0	0
Williamsburg	12	6	18		0	8
York	35	95	130		5	30

Source: SCICH 2017 Point in Time Report

The above data are widely held to be significant undercounts of the homeless population. It is difficult to obtain a census of homeless since many homeless “double up” with friends or relatives, live in cars, or move from motel to motel. School districts must serve homeless children through the McKinney-Vento Act, ensuring these children transportation to and from school free of charge, allowing children to attend their school of origin (last school enrolled or the school they attended when they first became homeless) regardless of what district the family resides in. The Act further requires schools to register homeless children even if they lack normally required documents, such as immunization records or proof of residence. To implement the Act, local school districts must appoint Local Education Liaisons to ensure that school staff are aware of these rights, to provide public notice to homeless families (at shelters and at school) and to facilitate equal access to the same free, appropriate public education provided to all children.

The South Carolina Department of Education identified 14,360 homeless students during the 2015-16 school year¹⁶.

Family Indicators

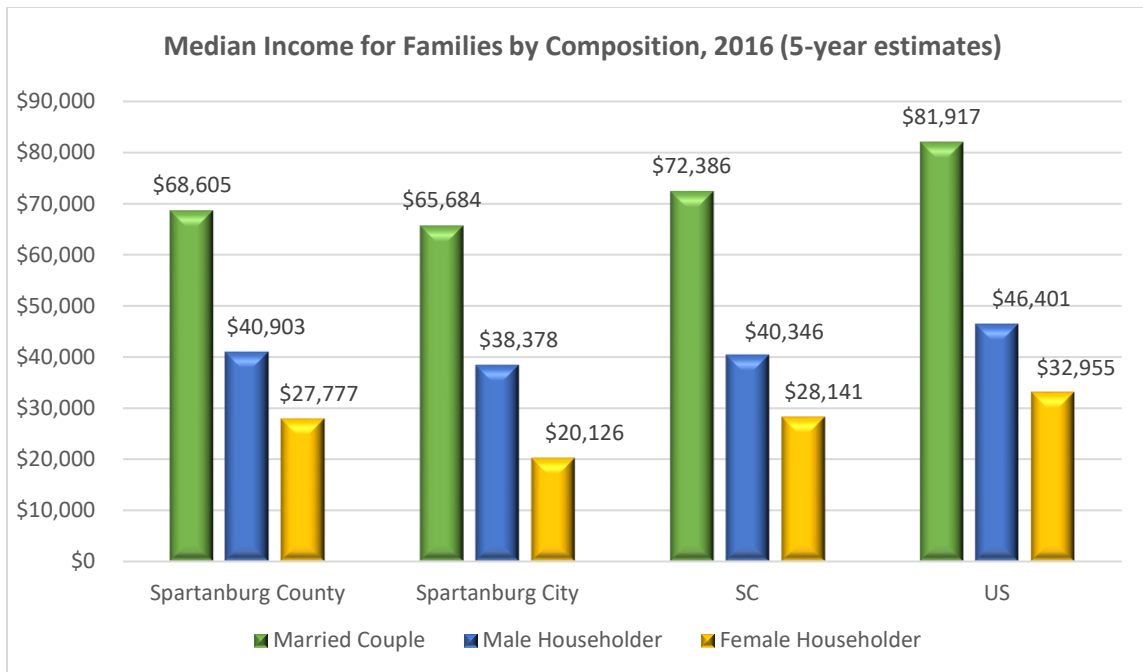
Family Composition

Strong families and two-parent households are a predictor of economic mobility, strong neighborhoods, and strong cities. The table below demonstrates that slightly over half of the families in the City of Spartanburg are married couple, two parent families. This is a significantly lower percentage than the county, the state and the U.S. at 70%, 71%, and 73%, respectively.

Family Composition, City, County, SC and US, 2016 (5 year average)								
	Spartanburg City		Spartanburg County		SC		US	
Total families	8,876		76,248		1,220,791		77,608,829	
Average family size	3.0		3.12		3.13		3.24	
Married-couple families	4,562	51.4%	53,077	69.6%	863,581	70.7%	56,781,405	73.2%
Male householder families, no wife present	736	8.3%	5,963	7.8%	84,067	6.9%	5,681,312	7.3%
Female householder families, no husband present	3,578	40.3%	17,208	22.6%	273,143	22.4%	15,146,112	19.5%

Source: US Census

Income is directly related to family composition, as demonstrated in the graph below. Regardless of geography, married couple families have significantly higher income compared to families headed by single parents. Further, single parent families headed by male householders have significantly higher income compared to single parent families headed by female householders.



Source: U.S. Census S1903

Although federal and state financial assistance is available to low income single parent families, other social supports are critical to building strong families, including coaching and mentoring programs, Head Start, school-based family supports, and other interventions. Place-focused investments improve economic opportunity for families. Investments that address the unique needs of children in single-parent families, can be especially impactful.

In Spartanburg County, 40% of children currently live in single parent families. There has been a steady increase in this percentage over the last five years. This is somewhat higher than peer counties and about the same as the South Carolina average.

Percentage Children Living in Single Parent Families by County					
	2008-2012	2009-2013	2010-2014	2011-2015	2012-2016
Spartanburg	35.5%	37.1%	39.0%	39.3%	40.1%
Greenville	34.0%	35.0%	34.3%	33.7%	32.8%
Anderson	36.8%	38.6%	37.8%	37.3%	36.8%
South Carolina	40.8%	41.4%	41.9%	41.5%	41.0%

Source: Kids Count Data Center

Child Maltreatment

The table below reports numbers of cases of founded, or confirmed, child maltreatment. The value of county-to-county comparison is limited since these data are frequencies, rather than percentages, and

since many other local variables impact this measure. These data, however, do reflect that there are troubling numbers of children in Spartanburg County who are experiencing maltreatment.

Children With Founded Maltreatment by Age, by County						
		2008-2012	2009-2013	2010-2014	2011-2015	2012-2016
Spartanburg County	0-5	426	488	636	858	641
	6-12	262	382	450	699	480
	13-17	96	153	194	296	184
	(0-17)	784	1,023	1,280	1,865	1,310
Greenville County	0-5	609	744	694	868	941
	6-12	368	468	475	585	617
	13-17	200	173	180	219	260
	(0-17)	1,117	1,386	1,350	1,675	1,828
Anderson County	0-5	246	279	404	544	463
	6-12	152	203	307	345	343
	13-17	67	106	131	130	151
	(0-17)	465	588	842	1,019	959

Source: Kids Count Data Center

Some portion of children who are maltreated are subsequently placed in foster care. The table below reports the total number of children in foster care by age group at the end of each state fiscal year as reported by the SC Department of Social Services. Again, since these data are frequencies and are driven in large part by local conditions, they are reported for Spartanburg County only.

Children in Foster Care, Spartanburg County, by Age				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-5	115	149	173	173
6-12	124	141	172	153
13-17	57	73	118	101
(0-17)	305	368	469	434
18 and over	9	5	6	7

Source: Kids Count Data Center

Health

There are thousands of data points relative to population health in Spartanburg County, and there is much work going on to address population health challenges. Reported here are three areas that directly reflect, impact, or predict social and economic mobility and equity in terms of population health.

Infant mortality

Infant mortality is the single best measure of population health, since it reflects the economic and social conditions that impact health in a community. The table below shows that the infant mortality rate in Spartanburg County is lower than peer counties and the state average. However, there is significant disparity in infant mortality by race, with black / other race babies dying at a higher rate across all geographies. Although infant mortality numbers are too small at the county level to accurately identify annual trends, it is concerning that rates are not decreasing in Spartanburg County.

Infant Mortality Numbers and Rates by County, Combined Year Averages					
			2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Spartanburg County	Black or other race	Number	22	24	25
		Rate	7.9	9.4	9.0
	White	Number	22	34	36
		Rate	2.8	4.3	4.5
	Total	Number	44	58	61
		Rate	4.1	5.5	5.6
Greenville County	Black or other race	Number	36	40	39
		Rate	8.1	9.8	8.6
	White	Number	70	68	67
		Rate	5.0	4.8	4.6
	Total	Number	106	108	106
		Rate	5.7	5.7	5.6
Anderson County	Black or other race	Number	18	22	21
		Rate	12.4	16.7	14.8
	White	Number	31	33	31
		Rate	5.9	6.1	5.7
	Total	Number	49	55	52
		Rate	7.3	8.1	7.6

South Carolina	Black or other race	Number	632	614	619
		Rate	10.7	10.9	10.6
	White	Number	564	551	558
		Rate	5.0	4.9	4.9
	Total	Number	1,196	1,166	1,178
		Rate	7.0	6.8	6.8

Source: Kids Count Data Center

Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is a strong indicator of access to health care. Rates of health insurance coverage in a community speak not only to the health status of that community, but also to the economic status of the community. High quality and well-paying jobs typically include health insurance coverage. Where relatively few of those jobs exist, uninsured rates are high. Moreover, it is difficult to recruit high quality employers to a community with high uninsured rates because this implies that the workforce is unskilled and that quality of life in the community is low.

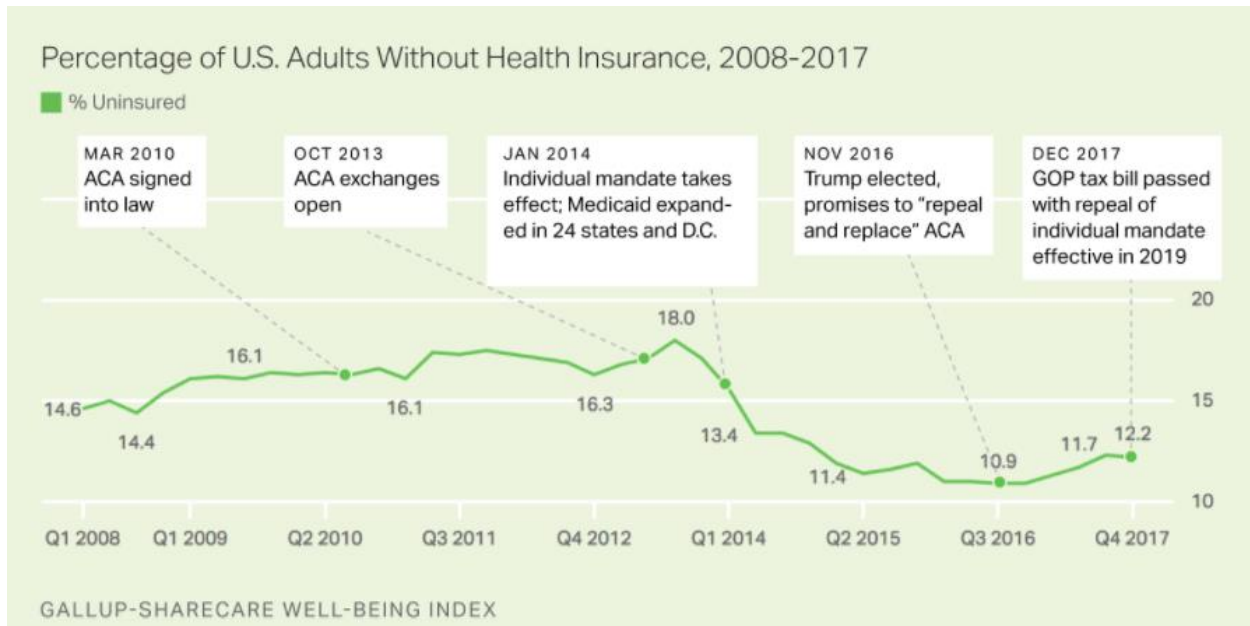
Recently released SC BRFSS data¹⁷ show that in 2016, 16.7% of adults in Spartanburg County delayed or did not access medical care due to cost (Greenville = 15.8%, Anderson = 15.9%). In several demographic categories, Spartanburg County is above the state average for percentage of residents who are uninsured. Blacks are more likely than whites to be uninsured, and Hispanics are much more likely to be uninsured. Of working-age residents, almost 20% are uninsured.

Percentage Uninsured by Select Population Demographics 2016 (5-year averages)				
	Spartanburg County	Greenville County	Anderson County	SC
Total Population uninsured	13.6%	13.5%	12.8%	13.3%
Under Age 18 uninsured	7.0%	6.4%	6.6%	5.7%
Age 18-64 uninsured	19.3%	19.2%	18.7%	19.3%
White alone uninsured	12.3%	12.5%	12.3%	11.9%
Black alone uninsured	15.0%	16.5%	14.3%	15.0%
Hispanic uninsured	30.9%	38.2%	35.3%	34.6%

Source: U.S. Census

Generally, a higher percentage of the U.S. population has obtained health insurance coverage with the advent of the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion, although the data have shifted along with political events, as illustrated in the graphic below. The uninsured rate for adults was at a record low of

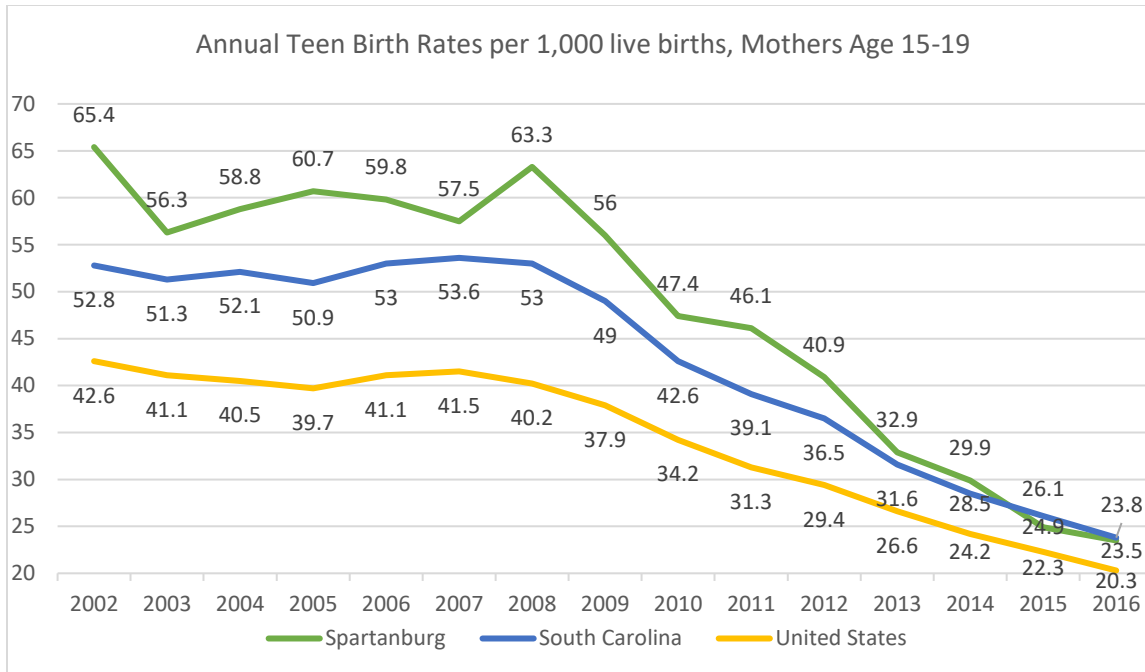
10.9% in last quarter of 2016. Likewise, in 2015, there was a 38% improvement in health insurance coverage for children over 2010. Although 3.5 million children still lacked health insurance, 2.4 million more were covered compared to 2010¹⁸.



Source: Gallup¹⁹

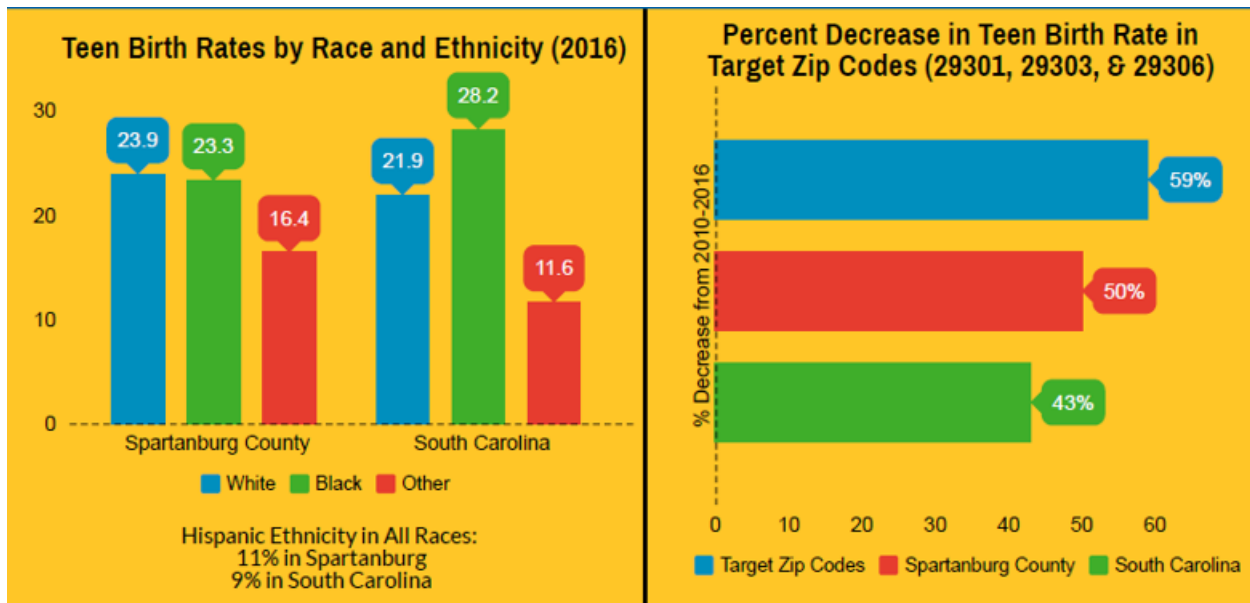
Teen birth

According to the SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy²⁰, more than two decades of investments in prevention programs and services have led to significant declines in unplanned pregnancies and birth rates among teens in South Carolina. After considerable attention and resources have been dedicated to reducing the teen birth rate over the last decade in Spartanburg County, outcomes have been held up as models across the state and the nation. The graph below demonstrates the consistent decrease in teen births in Spartanburg County using single year data. In 2016, the teen birth rate in Spartanburg County (23.5) dropped below the state average (23.8) for the first time since rates have been recorded.



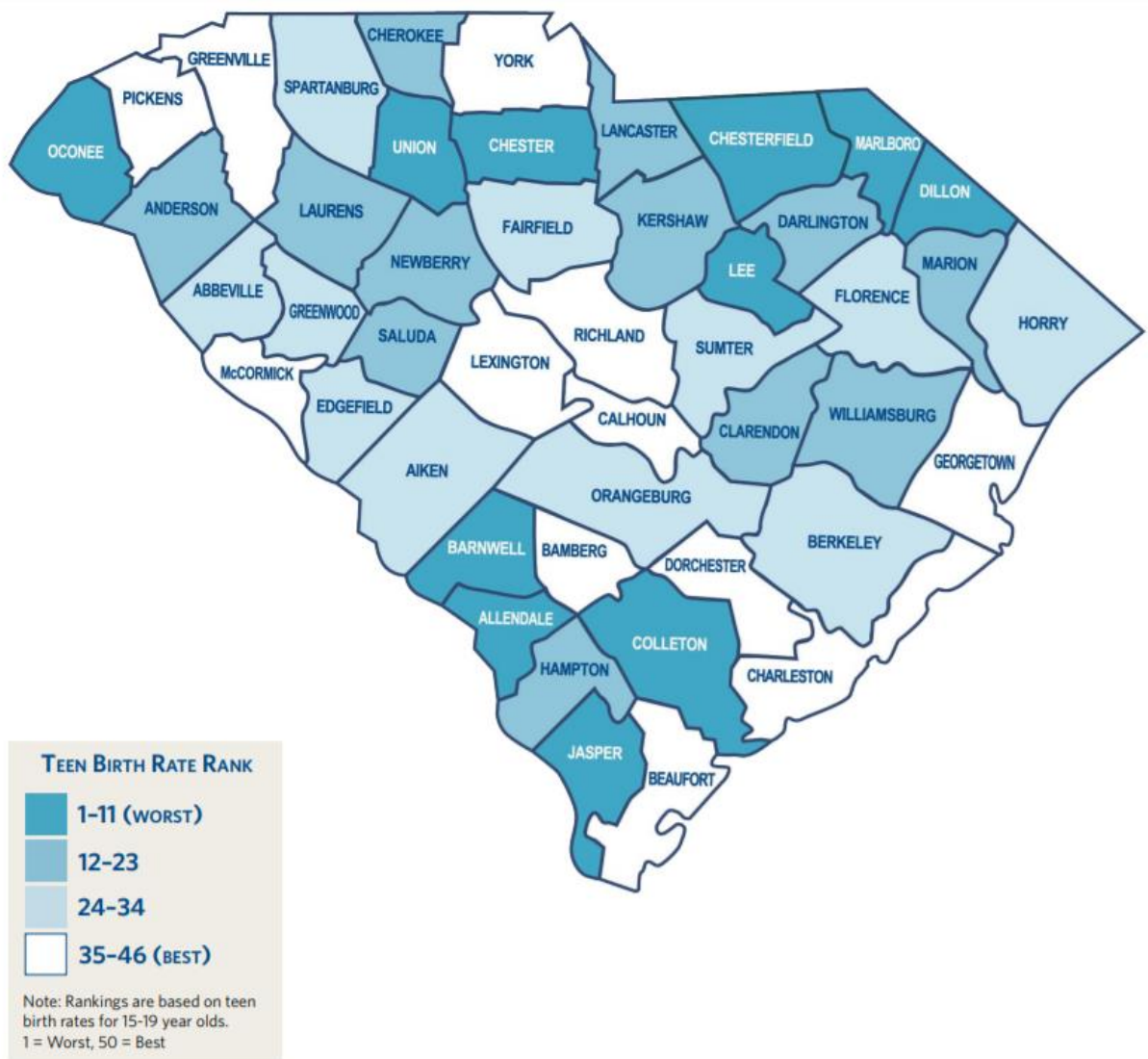
Source: SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Racial disparities in teen births have closed in Spartanburg County, and zip codes that were targeted for their high teen birth rates have shown improvement from 2010-2016.



Source: Mary Black Foundation²¹

Although success is being realized in Spartanburg County, there is more work to be done as illustrated in the map below.



Data Source: Division of Biostatistics, Public Health Statistics and Information Services, SC DHEC, 2016

Published October 2017

Source: SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

End Notes

¹US Census: <https://www.census.gov>

²US Department of Health and Human Services: <https://www.hhs.gov/>

³South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce, Community Profiles: <http://lmi.dew.sc.gov/lmi%20site/CommunityProfiles.html>

⁴U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: <https://www.bls.gov/>

⁵Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator: <http://livingwage.mit.edu/pages/about>

⁶Chetty, R., Hendren, N. and Katz, L. (2015). The Equality of Opportunity Project: <http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/>

⁷New York Times, the Upshot, An atlas of upward mobility shows paths out of poverty (2015, May 4). http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/04/upshot/an-atlas-of-upward-mobility-shows-paths-out-of-poverty.html?_r=0

⁸Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.spartanburgchamber.com/>

⁹Alliance for Excellent Education: <https://all4ed.org/articles/the-graduation-effect-increasing-national-high-school-graduation-rate-key-to-job-creation-and-economic-growth-new-alliance-analysis-finds/>

¹⁰SC Department of Education: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/reports/legislative/legislative-reports/annual-reports/college-freshmen/2016-17-college-freshmen-report/>

¹¹CollegeNET Social Mobility Index: <http://www.socialmobilityindex.org/>

¹²Racial Dot Map, University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service (2013): <https://demographics.coopercenter.org/racial-dot-map-access-and-use-policy>

¹³Federal Reserve and the Brookings Institution. "The Enduring Challenge of Concentrated Poverty in America: Case Studies from Communities Across the U.S.", (2008), <http://www.frbsf.org/cpreport/>

¹⁴Urban Institute, November, 2010. Effects From Living in Mixed Income Communities for Low Income Families; A Review of the Literature. By: Diane K. Levy, Zach McDade, and Kassie Dumlao: <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/27116/412292-Effects-from-Living-in-Mixed-Income-Communities-for-Low-Income-Families.PDF>

¹⁵2017 Point in Time Report produced by the South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness in August 2017 <http://schohomeless.org/media/1119/sc-2017-pit-count-report.pdf>

¹⁶SC Department of Education, ESSA Title IX, Part A McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act: <https://ed.sc.gov/policy/federal-education-programs/essa-title-ix-part-a-mckinney-vento-homeless-assistance-act/>

¹⁷ SC DHEC BRFSS: <https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/chp/>

¹⁸Annie E Casey Foundation <http://www.aecf.org/blog/health-care-for-every-child/>

¹⁹Auter, Zac. (2018, January 16). U.S. Uninsured Rate Steady at 12.2% in Fourth Quarter of 2017 <http://news.gallup.com/poll/225383/uninsured-rate-steady-fourth-quarter-2017.aspx>

²⁰SC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy: <https://www.teenpregnancysc.org/news-categories/teen-pregnancy-data>

²¹Mary Black Foundation: <http://www.maryblackfoundation.org/>