

SOUTH CAROLINA LOWCOUNTRY PROMISE ZONE

# Baseline Evaluation Report

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**December 2016**

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# 1: Introduction

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## *Baseline data from 2014 will be used to allow future comparisons to illustrate progress in the S.C. Lowcountry Promise Zone*

This data in this *Baseline Evaluation Report* is intended to be used as a tool to measure progress in the South Carolina Lowcountry Promise Zone, a federal designation awarded in April 2015 to six counties in the southern tip of South Carolina.

The Promise Zone includes all or parts of Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper counties. The region, generally located west of Interstate 95, had an estimated poverty rate of 28.12 percent, an unemployment rate of just under 15 percent and a median income that was 25 percent less than the state's average in 2014.

In November 2014, Southern Carolina Regional Development alliance served as lead organization of more than 30 partners and supporters to apply for the federal Promise Zone designation to tap into grant monies and other resources to create jobs, increase economic activity, improve educational opportunities and reduce violent crime; and more. Six months later, the region became what has become one of only four rural areas in the country to receive the designation.



In the months that have followed, Southern Carolina Alliance, its partners and supporters have met with more than 1,000 people to develop a broad, long-term strategic plan to collaborate of big and small projects to improve the lives of people in the Promise Zone.

In an effort to determine success and progress in the Promise Zone, it's important to have a series of metrics that can be used for baseline comparisons in the future. The intent of this report is to establish baseline measures for various demographic indicators to allow Promise Zone leaders to document community changes during the 10-year designation period of the Zone.

This report provides 47 different metrics in several content areas, including employment, economic activity, housing, education, poverty, broadband access, crime and health care.

The Baseline Evaluation Report contains the following eight categories which align with the overall strategic goals of the South Carolina Lowcountry Promise Zone:

- Job creation
- Improving economic activity

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- More affordable housing
- Improving educational opportunities
- Reducing poverty
- Expanding broadband access
- Reducing criminal activity, and
- Improving health.

The information used for this report is based on the availability of publicly-accessible annual data on the county level, but does not represent all available data.

For the purposes of this report, the baseline year is considered to be the 2014 calendar year. Data from 2013 is generally used as comparative and for reference. If 2014 data were not available, the most recent available data is provided and will serve as the baseline for that metric.

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## 2: Indicators for employment

A primary focus of the S.C. Lowcountry Promise Zone is to boost economic activity by creating long-lasting, sustainable jobs. In this section are data related to demographics and employment in each of the six Promise Zone counties and for the state, including:

- Population and households;
- Employment by county;
- Unemployment rates;
- The labor force numbers; and
- Wages.

Over time, more jobs and better wages as well as lower unemployment numbers should indicate improved economic conditions in the Promise Zone.

### Population and households

Data on population and households may reflect employment conditions in the Promise Zone counties. For example, if population and households are on the increase, then it's more likely that employment conditions are improving and local economies are improving.

**Population is dropping in some Promise Zone counties.** Four of the six Promise Zone counties experienced a decrease in population from 2013 to 2014. Numbers improved slightly in Hampton County and significantly in Jasper County, as outlined on the chart on the next page.

#### Population and households

|                | 2013       |            | 2014             |                  | Change     | Change     |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
|                | Population | Households | Population       | Households       | Population | Households |
| Allendale      | 9,818      | 3,442      | <b>9,693</b>     | <b>3,424</b>     | -125       | -18        |
| Bamberg        | 15,430     | 5,760      | <b>15,191</b>    | <b>5,883</b>     | -239       | 123        |
| Barnwell       | 22,139     | 8,203      | <b>21,935</b>    | <b>8,416</b>     | -204       | 213        |
| Colleton       | 37,802     | 15,119     | <b>37,776</b>    | <b>14,905</b>    | -26        | -214       |
| Hampton        | 20,389     | 7,288      | <b>20,422</b>    | <b>7,470</b>     | 33         | 182        |
| Jasper         | 26,580     | 8,079      | <b>27,019</b>    | <b>8,563</b>     | 439        | 484        |
| PZ Counties    | 132,158    | 47,891     | <b>132,036</b>   | <b>48,661</b>    | -122       | 770        |
| South Carolina | 4,679,602  | 2,143,464  | <b>4,727,273</b> | <b>2,160,383</b> | 47,671     | 16,919     |

Source: US Census Bureau, American FactFinder, American Community Survey, Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2013 and 2014.

## Employment

The following chart offers employment numbers for each county. Employment includes nonfarm and farm self-employment, as well as wage and salary employment.

In 2014, the Promise Zone counties had a combined total employment of 48,955 jobs, which was an increase of 1,144 jobs from 2013.

Allendale County was the only county in the Promise Zone where the number of people who were employed decreased from the previous year.

### Employment by County

|                | 2013       | 2014             |        |
|----------------|------------|------------------|--------|
|                | Employment | Employment       | Change |
| Allendale      | 2,657      | <b>2,513</b>     | -144   |
| Bamberg        | 4,825      | <b>4,908</b>     | 83     |
| Barnwell       | 7,656      | <b>7,790</b>     | 134    |
| Colleton       | 14,708     | <b>15,337</b>    | 629    |
| Hampton        | 7,566      | <b>7,654</b>     | 88     |
| Jasper         | 10,399     | <b>10,753</b>    | 354    |
| PZ Counties    | 47,811     | <b>48,955</b>    | 1,144  |
| South Carolina | 2,022,444  | <b>2,074,277</b> | 51,833 |

Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works, Labor Force Employment and Unemployment, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, 2013 and 2014.

## Unemployment rate

Across the United States, unemployment rates have dropped dramatically in recent years after the Great Recession. Unemployment rates, however, are helpful indicators for measuring economic activity, but have imperfections, as outlined in a 2016 story: “It doesn’t take into account those

who have dropped out of the labor force or those who are working part-time but need to work full-time.” (*“State’s low jobless rate offers incomplete economic outlook,” Lindsay Street, Statehouse Report, Dec. 2, 2016.*)

**Unemployment generally is higher in Promise Zone counties.**

In two of six Promise Zone counties when the designation was announced in 2014, rates were almost twice the state average. Only in one county – Jasper County – was the unemployment rate lower than the state average.

Between 2013 and 2014, the unemployment rate in the Promise Zone Counties decreased in each county.

### Unemployment Rates

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 14.0% | <b>12.1%</b> | -1.9%  |
| Bamberg        | 13.5% | <b>11.5%</b> | -2.0%  |
| Barnwell       | 12.1% | <b>9.6%</b>  | -2.5%  |
| Colleton       | 9.9%  | <b>7.6%</b>  | -2.3%  |
| Hampton        | 9.3%  | <b>7.7%</b>  | -1.6%  |
| Jasper         | 6.9%  | <b>5.7%</b>  | -1.2%  |
| PZ Counties    | 10.9% | <b>9.0%</b>  | -1.9%  |
| South Carolina | 7.6%  | <b>6.4%</b>  | -1.2%  |

Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works, Labor Force Employment and Unemployment, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, 2013 and 2014.

### Labor force

The chart below shows that the number of people participating in the labor force decreased in each Promise Zone County between 2013 and 2014, except in Colleton and Jasper counties. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed people decreased in each county. Combining these indicators illustrates relative economic activity.

On the state level, the number of people participating in the labor force increased and the number of people unemployed decreased during the same period. The statewide labor force increased by 27,414 people, 110 of whom were from the Promise Zone counties. The number of people unemployed increased by 24,419 people statewide, 1,034 of which were from the Promise Zone counties.

#### Labor Force

| Allendale County | 2013  | 2014         | Change | % Change |
|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force      | 3,090 | <b>2,860</b> | -230   | -7.4%    |
| Employed         | 2,657 | <b>2,513</b> | -144   | -5.4%    |
| Unemployed       | 433   | <b>347</b>   | -86    | -19.9%   |

| Bamberg County | 2013  | 2014         | Change | % Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force    | 5,576 | <b>5,548</b> | -28    | -0.5%    |
| Employed       | 4,825 | <b>4,908</b> | 83     | 1.7%     |
| Unemployed     | 751   | <b>640</b>   | -111   | -14.8%   |

| Barnwell County | 2013  | 2014         | Change | % Change |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force     | 8,710 | <b>8,622</b> | -88    | -1.0%    |
| Employed        | 7,656 | <b>7,790</b> | 134    | 1.7%     |
| Unemployed      | 1,054 | <b>832</b>   | -222   | -21.0%   |



| <b>Colleton County</b> | 2013   | <b>2014</b>   | Change | % Change |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force            | 16,327 | <b>16,600</b> | 273    | 1.7%     |
| Employed               | 14,708 | <b>15,337</b> | 629    | 4.2%     |
| Unemployed             | 1,619  | <b>1,263</b>  | -356   | -21.9%   |

| <b>Hampton County</b> | 2013  | <b>2014</b>  | Change | % Change |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force           | 8,339 | <b>8,291</b> | -48    | -0.5%    |
| Employed              | 7,566 | <b>7,654</b> | 88     | 1.2%     |
| Unemployed            | 773   | <b>637</b>   | -136   | -17.6%   |

| <b>Jasper County</b> | 2013   | <b>2014</b>   | Change | % Change |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force          | 11,169 | <b>11,400</b> | 231    | 2.0%     |
| Employed             | 10,399 | <b>10,753</b> | 354    | 3.4%     |
| Unemployed           | 770    | <b>647</b>    | -123   | -15.9%   |

| <b>PZ Counties Total</b> | 2013   | <b>2014</b>   | Change | % Change |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|
| Labor Force              | 53,211 | <b>53,321</b> | 110    | 0.2%     |
| Employed                 | 47,811 | <b>48,955</b> | 1,144  | 2.4%     |
| Unemployed               | 5,400  | <b>4,366</b>  | -1,034 | -19.1%   |

| <b>South Carolina</b> | 2013      | <b>2014</b>      | Change  | % Change |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|----------|
| Labor Force           | 2,189,368 | <b>2,216,782</b> | 27,414  | 1.3%     |
| Employed              | 2,022,444 | <b>2,074,277</b> | 51,833  | 2.6%     |
| Unemployed            | 166,024   | <b>142,505</b>   | -24,419 | -14.6%   |

Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works, Labor Force Employment and Unemployment, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, 2013 and 2014.

## **Annual weekly wages and annual wages per employee**

The chart shows that the annual weekly wage and annual wage per employee for each county in the Promise Zone increased from 2013 to 2014. Bamberg County had the largest increase with \$63 per week and \$2,688 per year, respectively.

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**Annual Weekly Wage and Annual Wage Per Employee**

|                | <b>2013</b>        |                          | <b>2014</b>        |                          | <b>Change</b>      | <b>Change</b>            |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                | Annual Weekly Wage | Annual Wage Per Employee | Annual Weekly Wage | Annual Wage Per Employee | Annual Weekly Wage | Annual Wage Per Employee |
| Allendale      | \$765              | \$39,797                 | <b>\$775</b>       | <b>\$40,308</b>          | \$10               | \$511                    |
| Bamberg        | 587                | 30,519                   | <b>639</b>         | <b>33,207</b>            | 63                 | 2,688                    |
| Barnwell       | 576                | 29,953                   | <b>585</b>         | <b>30,416</b>            | 9                  | 463                      |
| Colleton       | 569                | 29,599                   | <b>589</b>         | <b>30,616</b>            | 20                 | 1,017                    |
| Hampton        | 706                | 36,726                   | <b>733</b>         | <b>38,096</b>            | 27                 | 1,370                    |
| Jasper         | 659                | 34,268                   | <b>684</b>         | <b>35,546</b>            | 25                 | 1,278                    |
| PZ Counties    | 644                | 33,477                   | <b>668</b>         | <b>34,698</b>            | 24                 | 1,221                    |
| South Carolina | 765                | 39,792                   | <b>785</b>         | <b>40,797</b>            | 20                 | 1,005                    |

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, All Industries, All Establishment Sizes, 2013 and 2014.

### 3: Indicators for economic activity

#### Business and nonemployer establishments

The chart in this section shows the total number of business and nonemployer establishments along with the annual payroll. In the Promise Zone counties, approximately 78 percent of establishments are nonemployers without paid employees, slightly higher than the state’s 75 percent share of nonemployers.

The chart is based on 2014 Census data on business and nonemployer establishments. The Census defines nonemployers as firms with no paid employees and firms that have annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more (or \$1 for the construction sector) and are subject to federal income tax. Nonemployers may be an incorporated business, a partnership or a sole proprietorship, and are typically considered representative of entrepreneurs.

In contrast, business establishments have at least one paid employee at some time during the year and include corporations, S-corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships, nonprofit organizations and government.

**Business and Non-employer Establishments, and Paid Employees, 2014**

|                | # of Establishments |           |         | # Paid Employees |                |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|----------------|
|                | Non-employers       | Employers | Total   | Total            | Annual Payroll |
| Allendale      | 515                 | 125       | 640     | 1,646            | 68,434         |
| Bamberg        | 803                 | 264       | 1,067   | 3,077            | 93,733         |
| Barnwell       | 1,345               | 359       | 1,704   | 4,739            | 152,672        |
| Colleton       | 2,835               | 713       | 3,548   | 7,220            | 226,540        |
| Hampton        | 1,174               | 325       | 1,499   | 3,253            | 117,390        |
| Jasper         | 1,575               | 576       | 2,151   | 6,642            | 230,746        |
| PZ Counties    | 8,247               | 2,362     | 10,609  | 26,577           | 889,515        |
| South Carolina | 319,046             | 102,297   | 421,343 | 1,617,249        | 62,406,424     |

Source: US Census Bureau, Quick Facts Data, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, 2014

#### Earnings by place of work

Earnings by place of work is a metric for the sum of wages and salaries (for full-time and part-time employment), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors’ income, and indicates the economic activity of businesses. The chart below presents data from 2013 and 2014.

The data below show that earnings from five of the six Promise Zone counties' workplaces showed positive growth between 2013 and 2014. Allendale County, however, experienced a decrease in earnings of \$7.9 million countywide during that same period.

**Earnings by Place of Work (in thousands of dollars)**

|                | 2013          | 2014                 | Change      | % Change |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|----------|
| Allendale      | \$171,424     | <b>\$163,488</b>     | \$ (7,936)  | -4.6%    |
| Bamberg        | \$202,354     | <b>\$217,878</b>     | \$15,524    | 7.7%     |
| Barnwell       | \$267,606     | <b>\$272,208</b>     | \$4,602     | 1.7%     |
| Colleton       | \$502,126     | <b>\$525,271</b>     | \$23,145    | 4.6%     |
| Hampton        | \$270,734     | <b>\$276,247</b>     | \$5,513     | 2.0%     |
| Jasper         | \$392,764     | <b>\$438,802</b>     | \$46,038    | 11.7%    |
| PZ Counties    | \$1,807,008   | <b>\$1,893,894</b>   | \$86,886    | 4.8%     |
| South Carolina | \$112,497,161 | <b>\$118,614,881</b> | \$6,117,720 | 5.4%     |

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, Interactive Tables, Economic Profiles, 2013 and 2014.

**Income: Median and per capita**

Median household income and per capital income are reflections of wealth. All of the Promise Zone counties have income levels that are significantly below statewide levels, which are among the lowest in the country.

The chart below highlights how median household income in the Promise Zone counties ranges from a low of \$25,252 in Allendale County to a high of \$36,413 in Jasper County. The Promise Zone average was 73 percent of the state average median household income (\$45,033).

Results are similar for per capita income. In the Promise Zone counties in 2014, per capital income dropped slightly compared to the previous year. As with median household income, per capita income for the Promise Zone counties is 73 percent of what it is for the state as a whole.

**Median household income (in dollars)**

|                | 2013             | 2014             | Change   |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
|                | Median Household | Median Household |          |
| Allendale      | \$25,252         | <b>\$25,495</b>  | \$243    |
| Bamberg        | \$31,483         | <b>\$32,738</b>  | \$1,255  |
| Barnwell       | \$35,231         | <b>\$33,639</b>  | -\$1,592 |
| Colleton       | \$33,233         | <b>\$32,224</b>  | -\$1,009 |
| Hampton        | \$34,233         | <b>\$34,494</b>  | \$261    |
| Jasper         | \$36,413         | <b>\$37,801</b>  | \$1,388  |
| PZ Counties    | \$32,641         | <b>\$32,732</b>  | \$91     |
| South Carolina | \$44,779         | <b>\$45,033</b>  | \$254    |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014

**Per capita income (in dollars)**

|                | 2013       | 2014            | Change   |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
|                | Per Capita | Per Capita      |          |
| Allendale      | \$13,334   | <b>\$12,277</b> | -\$1,057 |
| Bamberg        | \$18,902   | <b>\$19,136</b> | \$234    |
| Barnwell       | \$18,862   | <b>\$18,695</b> | -\$167   |
| Colleton       | \$18,769   | <b>\$18,517</b> | -\$252   |
| Hampton        | \$19,332   | <b>\$19,849</b> | \$517    |
| Jasper         | \$17,350   | <b>\$17,606</b> | \$256    |
| PZ Counties    | \$17,758   | <b>\$17,680</b> | -\$78    |
| South Carolina | \$23,943   | <b>\$24,222</b> | \$279    |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014

**Tourism revenue**

As shown below, direct expenditures by tourists and other visitors increased in four of the Promise Zone counties between 2013 and 2014. Expenditures in Promise Zone counties combined increased from more than \$186.98 million to more than \$194.9 million, or by 4.24 percent.

Direct tourism expenditures are comprised of expenditures on goods and services while traveling in the Promise Zone counties, including attractions, lodging, restaurants, automobile service stations, shopping centers and other retail outlets. Please see the chart on the following page.

**Direct tourism expenditures**

|                | 2013          | 2014            | % Change |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|
|                | (\$ millions) | (\$ millions)   |          |
| Allendale      | 4.5           | <b>4.15</b>     | 0.11%    |
| Bamberg        | 6.27          | <b>6.43</b>     | 2.52%    |
| Barnwell       | 9.55          | <b>9.38</b>     | -1.77%   |
| Colleton       | 100.25        | <b>104.9</b>    | 4.64%    |
| Hampton        | 12.42         | <b>12.15</b>    | -2.16%   |
| Jasper         | 54.34         | <b>57.89</b>    | 6.53%    |
| PZ Counties    | 186.98        | <b>194.9</b>    | 4.24%    |
| South Carolina | 12,253.0      | <b>12,892.4</b> | 5.22%    |

Source: SC Parks Recreation and Tourism, US Travel Association, 2013 and 2014.

## 4: Indicators for housing

### Homeownership and median home value –

The number of owner-occupied homes in a region may reflect economic activity as an increase in the number of homes suggests more housing construction or renovation.

**Median home values in the Promise Zone are significantly lower than the statewide average.**

In 2014, the Promise Zone region as a whole saw slightly more homes – about a 1 percent positive change. But the number of homes declined in Barnwell and Colleton counties.

While the numbers of homes were about the same, the value of homes dropped by more than 10 percent across the region, perhaps reflecting lingering economic impacts from the Great Recession. Home values, however, are significantly lower than in the rest of the state, which indicates the region’s lack of wealth.

#### Owner Occupied and Median Home Value

|                | 2013             |                   | 2014             |                   | Change           | Change            |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                | # Owner Occupied | Median Home Value | # Owner Occupied | Median Home Value | # Owner Occupied | Median Home Value |
| Allendale      | 2,173            | \$65,400          | <b>2,241</b>     | <b>\$55,800</b>   | 68               | -\$9,600          |
| Bamberg        | 4,464            | \$74,700          | <b>4,567</b>     | <b>\$67,300</b>   | 103              | -\$7,400          |
| Barnwell       | 6,281            | \$72,400          | <b>6,257</b>     | <b>\$72,200</b>   | -24              | -\$200            |
| Colleton       | 11,085           | \$89,900          | <b>10,790</b>    | <b>\$85,200</b>   | -295             | -\$4,700          |
| Hampton        | 5,670            | \$79,400          | <b>5,721</b>     | <b>\$78,800</b>   | 51               | -\$600            |
| Jasper         | 6,081            | \$90,200          | <b>6,214</b>     | <b>\$94,400</b>   | 133              | \$4,200           |
| PZ Counties    | 35,754           | \$78,667          | <b>35,790</b>    | <b>\$75,617</b>   | 36               | -\$3,050          |
| South Carolina | 1,230,181        | \$137,400         | <b>1,232,154</b> | <b>\$137,600</b>  | 1,973            | \$200             |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

### Housing occupancy and vacancy

The chart below shows the level of occupied and vacant housing units from 2013 to 2014. Vacant units include those that are “for rent” or “for sale,” units that are rented or sold but not yet occupied, vacant units that are for seasonal/occasional use, vacant units intended for migrant workers employed in seasonal farm work and other vacant units.

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The chart shows in 2013 and 2014 the Promise Zone Counties have a higher rate of vacant housing units (21.2% and 21.7% combined rate respectively) than the state (16.9%).

**Occupied and Vacant Housing Units**

|                | 2013          |                |              |          |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
|                | Housing Units | Occupied Units | Vacant Units | % Vacant |
| Allendale      | 4,458         | 3,424          | 1,034        | 23.2%    |
| Bamberg        | 7,659         | 5,883          | 1,776        | 23.2%    |
| Barnwell       | 10,415        | 8,416          | 1,999        | 19.2%    |
| Colleton       | 19,760        | 14,905         | 4,855        | 24.6%    |
| Hampton        | 9,066         | 7,470          | 1,596        | 17.6%    |
| Jasper         | 10,408        | 8,563          | 1,845        | 17.7%    |
| PZ Counties    | 61,766        | 110,427        | 13,105       | 21.2%    |
| South Carolina | 2,143,464     | 1,780,251      | 363,213      | 16.9%    |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

|                | 2014          |                |              |          |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
|                | Housing Units | Occupied Units | Vacant Units | % Vacant |
| Allendale      | 4,454         | 3,456          | 998          | 22.4%    |
| Bamberg        | 7,659         | 5,777          | 1,882        | 24.6%    |
| Barnwell       | 10,431        | 8,434          | 1,997        | 19.1%    |
| Colleton       | 19,782        | 14,678         | 5,104        | 25.8%    |
| Hampton        | 9,079         | 7,463          | 1,616        | 17.8%    |
| Jasper         | 10,580        | 8,749          | 1,831        | 17.3%    |
| PZ Counties    | 61,985        | 48,557         | 13,427       | 21.7%    |
| South Carolina | 2,160,383     | 1,795,715      | 364,668      | 16.9%    |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

## 5: Indicators for education

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### High school graduation rates

The S.C. Lowcountry Promise Zone has 10 school districts within the six counties. The baseline data for this indicator uses data from the 2013-2014 school year, with comparison data provided for the previous school year.

**Half of the Zone’s school districts increased high school graduation rates in 2014.**

During the 2013-14 academic year, five school districts increased high school graduation rates, including Barnwell County District 29 with a 17.2 percent increase. Four districts graduated fewer students. Jasper County’s rate remained the same as the year before.

Six of 10 Promise Zone school districts had graduation rates higher than the state’s 80.3 percent average.

High school graduation rates are currently measured using an “adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR),” which follows actual students in grades 9 to 12 and adjusts each cohort by adding students that transfer in from another state and subtracting those that transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die. The ACGR only includes regular high school diplomas, not high school equivalency diplomas or other alternative credentials.

#### 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR)

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 76.5% | <b>76.0%</b> | -0.5   |
| Bamberg 1      | 74.4% | <b>80.4%</b> | 6.0    |
| Bamberg 2      | 74.6% | <b>80.3%</b> | 5.7    |
| Barnwell 19    | 88.2% | <b>82.8%</b> | -5.4   |
| Barnwell 29    | 74.7% | <b>91.9%</b> | 17.2   |
| Barnwell 45    | 73.5% | <b>83.1%</b> | 9.6    |
| Colleton       | 74.4% | <b>76.1%</b> | 1.7    |
| Hampton 1      | 85.1% | <b>80.2%</b> | -4.9   |
| Hampton 2      | 77.9% | <b>70.6%</b> | -7.3   |
| Jasper         | 68.5% | <b>68.5%</b> | 0.0    |
| South Carolina | 77.6% | <b>80.3%</b> | 2.7    |

Source: SC Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 and 2014.



## College and career readiness

The ACT, a college readiness assessment, is given to every South Carolina 11th grader with the exception of those eligible for alternate assessments.

Without exception, all Promise Zone school districts have college readiness scores below the state’s 20.2 average -- from a low of 14.4 for Allendale students to a high of 20.1 in Barnwell School District 45.

**Fewer Promise Zone students are ready for college than in the state as a whole.**

The ACT scores range from 0 to 36. The district and state averages are included for comparison. State averages for ACT data are based on regular public schools and do not include private schools in the state. ACT benchmarks (English, Math, Reading and Science) are scores on the ACT subject-area tests that represent the level of achievement required for students to have a 50 percent chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75 percent chance of obtaining a C or higher in corresponding credit-bearing first-year college courses. The chart shows each school district’s combined score for all four subjects. The ACT is a registered trademark of ACT, Inc.

### College and Career Readiness – ACT Readiness Assessment

|                | 2013 | 2014        | Change |
|----------------|------|-------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 14.7 | <b>14.4</b> | -0.3   |
| Bamberg 1      | 18.6 | <b>19.3</b> | 0.7    |
| Bamberg 2      | 15.6 | <b>14.4</b> | -1.2   |
| Barnwell 19    | 15.2 | <b>16.5</b> | 1.3    |
| Barnwell 29    | 17.7 | <b>19.4</b> | 1.7    |
| Barnwell 45    | 18.9 | <b>20.1</b> | 1.2    |
| Colleton       | 16.7 | <b>17.9</b> | 1.2    |
| Hampton 1      | 17.4 | <b>17.1</b> | -0.3   |
| Hampton 2      | 15.3 | <b>14.8</b> | -0.5   |
| Jasper         | 15.1 | <b>14.5</b> | -0.6   |
| South Carolina | 20.1 | <b>20.2</b> | 0.1    |

Source: SC Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 and 2014

## Percentage of students enrolled in post-secondary education

The chart below shows the percentage of students from the 2014 graduating class enrolled in a two- or four-year college or technical college pursuing an associate’s degree, certificate or diploma in Fall 2014.

As the chart below shows, the college-going rates nine of the Promise Zone school districts fell below the statewide college-going rate of 70.3 percent with half or fewer students enrolled from

Barnwell 29, Hampton 2 and Jasper school districts. Bamberg School District 2 had the highest college-going rate (81.5 percent) among the Promise Zone counties.

**Percentage of Students Enrolled in Post-Secondary Education**

|                | <b>2013-2014</b> |
|----------------|------------------|
| Allendale      | <b>54.2%</b>     |
| Bamberg 1      | <b>67.0%</b>     |
| Bamberg 2      | <b>81.5%</b>     |
| Barnwell 19    | <b>58.0%</b>     |
| Barnwell 29    | <b>50.0%</b>     |
| Barnwell 45    | <b>71.1%</b>     |
| Colleton       | <b>53.8%</b>     |
| Hampton 1      | <b>56.9%</b>     |
| Hampton 2      | <b>45.0%</b>     |
| Jasper         | <b>41.5%</b>     |
| South Carolina | <b>70.3%</b>     |

Source: SC Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 -2014

**Educational attainment**

This section utilizes U.S. Census data to illustrate the levels of education for people who live in the six Promise Zone counties. Of note:

- **Total education:** The data below shows 68.3 percent of the combined population in the Promise Zone counties ages 25 years and over have attained a high school graduation degree or higher, compared to the national rate of 85.7 percent and the statewide rate of 82.4 percent.
- **High school grads.** Four of the six counties had more graduates of high school than the state average. Only Allendale and Bamberg counties had fewer high school graduates than the state average.
- **Associate’s degrees.** Four of the six counties had more people with associate’s degrees than the state average.
- **Bachelor’s degrees.** But all six counties had markedly fewer four-year college graduates (11 percent to 17 percent) than the state’s 25.1 percent average.

**The region has a higher percentage of high school graduates but about half the percentage of college graduates.**

**Percent of Population 25 Years and Over That Are High School Graduates or Higher, Attained an Associate’s Degree or Higher, and Attained a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher**

|                | 2013                     |                      |                               |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                | % HS Graduates or Higher | % Associate’s Degree | % Bachelor’s Degree or Higher |
| Allendale      | 49.3%                    | 7.6%                 | 15.0%                         |
| Bamberg        | 46.1%                    | 11.9%                | 17.5%                         |
| Barnwell       | 59.3%                    | 9.2%                 | 11.3%                         |
| Colleton       | 56.1%                    | 8.0%                 | 14.7%                         |
| Hampton        | 57.4%                    | 7.0%                 | 11.4%                         |
| Jasper         | 59.9%                    | 6.3%                 | 12.5%                         |
| PZ Counties    | 54.7%                    | 8.3%                 | 13.7%                         |
| South Carolina | 50.8%                    | 8.7%                 | 25.1%                         |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

|                | 2014                     |                      |                               |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                | % HS Graduates or Higher | % Associate’s Degree | % Bachelor’s Degree or Higher |
| Allendale      | <b>50.7%</b>             | <b>7.8%</b>          | <b>12.7%</b>                  |
| Bamberg        | <b>45.9%</b>             | <b>11.8%</b>         | <b>18.3%</b>                  |
| Barnwell       | <b>59.3%</b>             | <b>9.5%</b>          | <b>11.7%</b>                  |
| Colleton       | <b>57.1%</b>             | <b>8.6%</b>          | <b>14.1%</b>                  |
| Hampton        | <b>59.1%</b>             | <b>6.6%</b>          | <b>11.1%</b>                  |
| Jasper         | <b>59.4%</b>             | <b>6.0%</b>          | <b>13.0%</b>                  |
| PZ Counties    | <b>55.3%</b>             | <b>8.4%</b>          | <b>13.5%</b>                  |
| South Carolina | <b>51.0%</b>             | <b>8.7%</b>          | <b>25.3%</b>                  |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

**Per pupil expenditures**

The chart below shows the amount of dollars spent per pupil.

**School expenditures in seven Promise Zone districts exceeded the state average in 2014.**

In seven of the Promise Zone’s 10 school districts, per pupil expenditures exceeded the average pupil expenditures across the state

Some may argue that the extra spending reflects poorer, more rural economies that don’t have the tax bases to support as much local spending on schools, which requires higher investments by the state to provide K-12 education.

**Per Pupil Expenditures by School District (in dollars)**

|                | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014       | Change  |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Allendale      | \$16,444  | <b>\$16,427</b> | -\$17   |
| Bamberg 1      | \$12,275  | <b>\$12,420</b> | \$145   |
| Bamberg 2      | \$14,313  | <b>\$15,407</b> | \$1,094 |
| Barnwell 19    | \$11,726  | <b>\$12,716</b> | \$990   |
| Barnwell 29    | \$10,289  | <b>\$10,414</b> | \$125   |
| Barnwell 45    | \$9,601   | <b>\$9,824</b>  | \$223   |
| Colleton       | \$10,780  | <b>\$10,835</b> | \$55    |
| Hampton 1      | \$10,884  | <b>\$11,052</b> | \$163   |
| Hampton 2      | \$14,103  | <b>\$15,524</b> | \$1,421 |
| Jasper         | \$13,483  | <b>\$13,471</b> | -\$12   |
| South Carolina | \$11,429  | <b>\$11,634</b> | \$205   |

Source: SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office.

## School quality

Each school district in South Carolina receives an annual rating ranging from excellent to at-risk. Ratings highlight absolute scores as well as a growth score to rate how districts are improving.

In the Promise Zone counties, two districts received “excellent” absolute ratings (Bamberg 1, Barnwell 29), five were average, two were below average (Allendale and Hampton 2) and one was “at-risk” (Jasper).

**Bamberg 1 and Barnwell 29 school districts received “excellent” ratings from the state in 2014.**

According to the S.C. Department of Education’s S.C. Performance Vision:

“By 2020 all students will graduate with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete successfully in the global economy, participate in a democratic society and contribute positively as members of families and communities. School districts are rated an Absolute Rate and a Growth Rate. The ratings are excellent, good, average, below average and at-risk and they are based on progress toward meeting the standards of the 2020 South Carolina Performance Vision.”

Please see the chart on the following page:

**BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT**

**Overall Quality Rating**

|             | 2013            |               | 2014                 |                      |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|             | Absolute Rating | Growth Rating | Absolute Rating      | Growth Rating        |
| Allendale   | Below Average   | Good          | <b>Below Average</b> | <b>Average</b>       |
| Bamberg 1   | Good            | Good          | <b>Excellent</b>     | <b>Average</b>       |
| Bamberg 2   | Average         | Good          | <b>Average</b>       | <b>Average</b>       |
| Barnwell 19 | Average         | Good          | <b>Average</b>       | <b>Average</b>       |
| Barnwell 29 | Good            | Below Average | <b>Excellent</b>     | <b>Excellent</b>     |
| Barnwell 45 | Average         | Excellent     | <b>Average</b>       | <b>Good</b>          |
| Colleton    | Average         | Average       | <b>Average</b>       | <b>Below Average</b> |
| Hampton 1   | Good            | Good          | <b>Average</b>       | <b>At-Risk</b>       |
| Hampton 2   | Below Average   | Good          | <b>Below Average</b> | <b>At-Risk</b>       |
| Jasper      | At-Risk         | At-Risk       | <b>At-Risk</b>       | <b>Good</b>          |

Source: SC Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 -2014

## 6: Indicators related to poverty

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### Overall poverty rate

According to the application submitted for the Promise Zone designation in 2014, the 90,004 people who live inside the Promise Zone, which is comprised of all or parts of six counties, lived in an area in which 28.12 percent of residents lived at or below the federal poverty level.

For purposes of this report, the data below reflect overall county poverty ratings. (All of Allendale County, for example, is in the Promise Zone, but only the western half of Colleton County is in the zone.) However for the future, success in the Promise Zone should positively impact the total county poverty rate, which is why these numbers are offered as indicators in this report.

**Every Promise Zone county has a higher poverty rate than the state average.**

In 2014, each of the Promise Zone counties has a higher rate of poverty than the state’s 18.3 percent rate – from a high of 32.5 percent in Allendale County to the lowest rate of 21.7 percent in Colleton County.

Four of the Promise Zone counties had a decrease in the poverty rate during the period from 2013 to 2014. The Promise Zone counties have a combined poverty rate of 26.3 percent in 2014, which was significantly higher than the state rate.

Please see the chart on the following page:

#### Poverty Rate

|                | 2013  | 2014  | Change |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Allendale      | 36.0% | 32.5% | -3.5%  |
| Bamberg        | 27.6% | 28.0% | 0.4%   |
| Barnwell       | 29.1% | 28.7% | -0.4%  |
| Colleton       | 20.6% | 21.7% | 1.1%   |
| Hampton        | 25.2% | 23.1% | -2.1%  |
| Jasper         | 23.7% | 23.5% | -0.2%  |
| PZ Counties    | 27.0% | 26.3% | -0.7%  |
| South Carolina | 18.1% | 18.3% | 0.2%   |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

## Child poverty rate

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals include a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to 8 or more children present). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual.

**Four in 10 children in the Promise Zone live in poverty.**

In the Promise Zone, four in 10 children grow up in homes that are at or below the federal poverty level. The high is in Allendale County (48.7 percent) to the low of 34.8 percent in Hampton County.

### Percentage of Children in Poverty

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 56.1% | <b>48.7%</b> | -7.4%  |
| Bamberg        | 43.0% | <b>41.0%</b> | -2%    |
| Barnwell       | 38.6% | <b>42.3%</b> | 3.7%   |
| Colleton       | 39.3% | <b>35.1%</b> | -4.2%  |
| Hampton        | 36.9% | <b>34.8%</b> | -2.1%  |
| Jasper         | 40.3% | <b>41.2%</b> | 0.9%   |
| PZ Counties    | 42.4% | <b>40.5%</b> | -1.9%  |
| South Carolina | 27.0% | <b>27.0%</b> | 0.0%   |

Source: Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP (formerly known as the “food stamps” program) is a public program designed to help people living in poverty with buying healthy foods.

Each of the Promise Zone counties have a higher number of SNAP recipients than the 15.2 percent state average with an average of 29.6 percent of the population in Allendale County receiving assistance to 19.6 percent in Barnwell County.

As shown below, between 2013 and 2014 SNAP usage increased in Colleton County (0.9 percent increase), and decreased in Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Hampton and Jasper Counties (between 2.5 to 0.2 percent decrease), compared to the state, which saw a 0.4 percent increase in SNAP usage.

Percentage of Population in Receipt of SNAP

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 32.0% | <b>29.6%</b> | -2.5%  |
| Bamberg        | 24.1% | <b>23.4%</b> | -0.7%  |
| Barnwell       | 19.9% | <b>19.6%</b> | -0.3%  |
| Colleton       | 21.3% | <b>22.2%</b> | 0.9%   |
| Hampton        | 22.4% | <b>20.5%</b> | -1.9%  |
| Jasper         | 22.8% | <b>22.6%</b> | -0.2%  |
| PZ Counties    | 23.8% | <b>23.0%</b> | -0.8%  |
| South Carolina | 14.8% | <b>15.2%</b> | 0.4%   |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.

**Food insecurity**

While the number of SNAP recipients reflects people receiving assistance almost in real time, there’s a deeper measure of hunger called “food insecurity,” which takes into account a community’s overall wealth.

**Food insecurity increased in Allendale and Bamberg counties in 2014, but dropped in other areas in the Promise Zone.** Food insecurity refers to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for people to have active, healthy lives. The metric also includes consideration of the availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all of the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household’s need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods. During the period of 2013 to 2014, two of the Promise Zone counties (Allendale and Bamberg) increased in food insecurity while the other four counties (Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper) saw a decreased in food insecurity.

**Food Insecurity by County**

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 27.7% | <b>27.9%</b> | 0.2%   |
| Bamberg        | 23.5% | <b>23.9%</b> | 0.4%   |
| Barnwell       | 22.0% | <b>21.2%</b> | -0.8%  |
| Colleton       | 18.5% | <b>18.2%</b> | -0.3%  |
| Hampton        | 20.5% | <b>19.8%</b> | -0.7%  |
| Jasper         | 16.8% | <b>16.7%</b> | -0.1%  |
| PZ Counties    | 21.5% | <b>21.3%</b> | -0.2%  |
| South Carolina | 17.1% | <b>16.4%</b> | -0.7%  |

Sources: Feeding America, 2013 and 2014.



## **Rating for well-being of children**

KIDS COUNT, a program by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, measures overall child well-being in four domains: economic well-being, education, health, family and community.

In South Carolina, the Promise Zone counties generally rank in the bottom quartile for the well-being of children. Allendale County ranks the worst place for kids to grow up in. Also at the bottom: Bamberg, Jasper and Barnwell counties, as highlighted in the cart below.

NOTE: These South Carolina rankings are comparative to other South Carolina counties, with a rank of one being the best and 46 the worst. There isn't an absolute overall numeric score for any of the counties.

### **Child Well-Being Rating**

|           | 2013 | <b>2014</b> |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| Allendale | 46   | <b>46</b>   |
| Bamberg   | 35   | <b>39</b>   |
| Barnwell  | 42   | <b>41</b>   |
| Colleton  | 32   | <b>33</b>   |
| Hampton   | 38   | <b>37</b>   |
| Jasper    | 40   | <b>40</b>   |

Source: Children's Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

## 7: Indicators related to broadband access

### Broadband availability by speed

The data presented in the charts below is based on fixed/wireline and wireless internet access, as reported on the National Broadband Map, which is a joint project of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

As the charts show, the percent of the population in the Promise Zone counties that have fixed/wireline and wireless internet access is lower than state rates. Application uses, such as distance learning and telecommuting activities require download speeds of at least 25 Mbps for an individual user to have an “OK” experience, and 50 Mbps for a “Good” experience.

#### Broadband Availability by Download Speed (Wire line) - 2014

|                | Download >3 Mbps | Download >6 Mbps | Download >10 Mbps | Download >25 Mbps | Download >50 Mbps | Download >100 Mbps |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Allendale      | 77.0%            | 76.5%            | 52.8%             | 17.7%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Bamberg        | 76.7%            | 75.3%            | 44.5%             | 6.4%              | 1.0%              | 1.0%               |
| Barnwell       | 83.0%            | 81.3%            | 41.8%             | 16.0%             | 0.2%              | 0.2%               |
| Colleton       | 99.9%            | 99.9%            | 99.9%             | 46.8%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Hampton        | 79.8%            | 75.6%            | 70.1%             | 52.4%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Jasper         | 89.7%            | 88.6%            | 85.6%             | 73.3%             | 64.3%             | 0.25               |
| South Carolina | 95.2%            | 94.9%            | 92.2%             | 84.9%             | 82.5%             | 42.0%              |

Source: NTIA, FCC, National Broadband Map

#### Broadband Availability by Download Speed (Wireless) - 2014

|                | Download >3 Mbps | Download >6 Mbps | Download >10 Mbps | Download >25 Mbps | Download >50 Mbps | Download >100 Mbps |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Allendale      | 96.0%            | 95.6%            | 95.9%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Bamberg        | 99.9%            | 99.7%            | 99.7%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Barnwell       | 100.0%           | 99.8%            | 99.8%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Colleton       | 100.0%           | 99.9%            | 99.9%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Hampton        | 99.8%            | 98.9%            | 98.9%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| Jasper         | 99.5%            | 99.5%            | 98.9%             | 0.0%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |
| South Carolina | 99.6%            | 98.7%            | 98.7%             | 0.1%              | 0.0%              | 0.0%               |

Source: NTIA, FCC, National Broadband Map.

**Broadband Availability by Upload Speed (Wire line)-2014**

|                | Upload >768 kbps | Upload >1.5 Mbps | Upload >3 Mbps | Upload >6 Mbps | Upload >10 Mbps | Upload >25 Mbps | Upload >50 Mbps | Upload >100 Mbps |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Allendale      | 76.5%            | 22.4%            | 17.7%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Bamberg        | 75.3%            | 8.7%             | 8.3%           | 1.0%           | 1.0%            | 1.0%            | 1.0%            | 1.0%             |
| Barnwell       | 81.3%            | 16.0%            | 0.2%           | 0.2%           | 0.2%            | 0.2%            | 0.2%            | 0.2%             |
| Colleton       | 99.9%            | 99.8%            | 99.4%          | 0.1%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Hampton        | 83.0%            | 54.4%            | 37.7%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Jasper         | 91.1%            | 74.9%            | 65.0%          | 0.2%           | 0.2%            | 0.2%            | 0.2%            | 0.2%             |
| South Carolina | 95.2%            | 89.9%            | 87.0%          | 31.8%          | 30.3%           | 8.3%            | 6.6%            | 6.6%             |

Source: NTIA, FCC, National Broadband Map.

**Broadband Availability by Upload Speed (Wireless)-2014**

|                | Upload >768 kbps | Upload >1.5 Mbps | Upload >3 Mbps | Upload >6 Mbps | Upload >10 Mbps | Upload >25 Mbps | Upload >50 Mbps | Upload >100 Mbps |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Allendale      | 96.0%            | 96.0%            | 95.9%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Bamberg        | 99.9%            | 99.9%            | 99.7%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Barnwell       | 100.0%           | 100.0%           | 99.8%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Colleton       | 100.0%           | 100.0%           | 99.9%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Hampton        | 99.8%            | 99.8%            | 98.9%          | 0.0%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| Jasper         | 99.5%            | 99.5%            | 98.9%          | 2.6%           | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |
| South Carolina | 99.7%            | 99.6%            | 98.7%          | 56.9%          | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%            | 0.0%             |

Source: NTIA, FCC, National Broadband Map.

**County broadband ranking by technology and speed**

The chart below highlights how several Promise Zone counties rank among the bottom in the state in terms of technology and speed of Internet connections in the state’s 46 counties with a 46 considered the bottom ranking.

**Broadband Ranking by Technology and by Speed (2014)**

|           | Technology | Speed |
|-----------|------------|-------|
| Allendale | 46         | 46    |
| Bamberg   | 40         | 38    |
| Barnwell  | 19         | 26    |
| Colleton  | 12         | 12    |
| Hampton   | 35         | 30    |
| Jasper    | 17         | 39    |

Source: NTIA, FCC, National Broadband Map.

## 8: Indicators related to crime

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### Violent and property crimes –

Law enforcement officials typically categorize crimes as violent (murder, sexual battery, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property-related (breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft).

**Data reflect that it's more violent in Promise Zone counties, but they tend to experience fewer property crimes.**

In the data below, crimes are presented either as the number of reported offenses or as the rate of offenses per 10,000 unit of population.

In general, Promise Zone counties appear to have more incidents of violent crime than the state average, with the exception of Jasper County. With the exception of Bamberg County, Promise Zone counties tend to have a lower rate of property crimes than other counties in South Carolina.

Analysts suggest that the data below reflects reporting of police agencies and if data reporting is poor, as it can be in some rural areas without as much staff and technology, data may be misleading.

#### Violent Crime Rate per 10,000

|                | 2013          |      | 2014          |      |
|----------------|---------------|------|---------------|------|
|                | # of Offenses | Rate | # of Offenses | Rate |
| Allendale      | 38            | 38.0 | 61            | 62.1 |
| Bamberg        | 107           | 67.9 | 92            | 59.6 |
| Barnwell       | 213           | 95.9 | 146           | 65.9 |
| Colleton       | 295           | 77.3 | 253           | 66.9 |
| Hampton        | 131           | 63.2 | 115           | 56.4 |
| Jasper         | 81            | 31.4 | 65            | 24.3 |
| PZ Counties    | 144           | 50.6 | 122           | 55.9 |
| South Carolina | 27,284        | 57.8 | 24,195        | 50.7 |

Source: SC Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Book, 2013 and 2014.

**Property Crime Rate per 10,000**

|                | 2013          |       | 2014           |              |
|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
|                | # of offenses | Rate  | # of Offenses  | Rate         |
| Allendale      | 341           | 341.4 | <b>229</b>     | <b>233.2</b> |
| Bamberg        | 688           | 436.5 | <b>607</b>     | <b>939.1</b> |
| Barnwell       | 1,114         | 501.5 | <b>953</b>     | <b>430.0</b> |
| Colleton       | 1,765         | 462.6 | <b>1,655</b>   | <b>425.3</b> |
| Hampton        | 559           | 269.7 | <b>645</b>     | <b>316.3</b> |
| Jasper         | 810           | 313.6 | <b>733</b>     | <b>274.4</b> |
| PZ Counties    | 880           | 387.6 | <b>804</b>     | <b>436.4</b> |
| South Carolina | 185,709       | 393.2 | <b>176,923</b> | <b>370.8</b> |

Source: SC Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Book, 2013 and 2014.

**Drug-related crimes, deaths-**

The charts below reflect the number of drug arrests per 10,000 people and the number of deaths due to drug poisoning per 100,000 people.

**Drug/Narcotic Offenses per 10,000**

|                | 2012   | 2013   | Change |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allendale      | 31     | 28     | -3.0   |
| Bamberg        | 134    | 127    | -7.0   |
| Barnwell       | 125    | 121    | -4.0   |
| Colleton       | 298    | 539    | 241.0  |
| Hampton        | 53     | 82     | 29.0   |
| Jasper         | 96     | 121    | 25.0   |
| PZ Counties    | 737    | 1,018  | 281.0  |
| South Carolina | 34,408 | 34,308 | -100.0 |

Source: SC Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Book, 2013 and 2014.

**Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000**

|                | 2014       |
|----------------|------------|
| Allendale      | <b>N/R</b> |
| Bamberg        | <b>11</b>  |
| Barnwell       | <b>11</b>  |
| Colleton       | <b>14</b>  |
| Hampton        | <b>8</b>   |
| Jasper         | <b>12</b>  |
| PZ Counties    | <b>56</b>  |
| South Carolina | <b>12</b>  |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2014

## Domestic violence

South Carolina made news this year from dropping from the top national spot in the number of women killed by men, typically considered an indicator of “domestic violence.” In 2016, the Palmetto State had the fifth highest rate of women killed by men, according to the Violence Policy Center.

**Domestic violence remains a statewide problem.**

Below are the most recent data (2012) by county on domestic violence in South Carolina. In the Promise Zone, three counties had a higher rate of domestic violence than the state rate; three counties were lower.

An incident is defined as domestic if one of four victim/offender relationships was present: marital (including spouses and common-law spouses), family (involving family relations by blood or marriage, other than spouses or common-law spouses), romantic (boyfriend and girlfriend, both heterosexual and homosexual...including ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends) and ex-spouse (previously married). Violent offenses are defined and categorized as the following: homicide (murder and voluntary manslaughter), sexual violence (rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling), robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation. The presence of one or more of these offenses defined an incident as violent. Domestic violence is operationally defined as a situation in which the victimization met both conditions: the existence of a domestic relationship and the presence of a violent offense. Victimization rates were calculated per 10,000 population.

**Domestic Violence per 10,000**

|                | 2012  |
|----------------|-------|
| Allendale      | 87.1  |
| Bamberg        | 114.2 |
| Barnwell       | 197.2 |
| Colleton       | 138.7 |
| Hampton        | 96.0  |
| Jasper         | 66.2  |
| PZ Counties    | 116.6 |
| South Carolina | 104.2 |

Source: SC Department of Public Safety, 2012.

## 9: Indicators related to health

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### County health rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute developed two kinds of general county health rankings:

- County health outcomes are weighted measures of outcomes such as the length and quality of life, which represent how healthy a county is.
- County health factors are also weighted but focus on data that includes health behaviors, clinical care, socio-economic factors, and physical environment, which represent what influences the health of the county.

**County health rankings reflect the health challenges in Promise Zone counties.**

These charts highlight both types of county rankings with 1 being the highest and 46 being the lowest in the Palmetto State. The scores are only comparative inside South Carolina as the rankings don't provide absolute scores.

#### County Health Ranking – Health Outcomes

|           | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Allendale | 27   | 32   |
| Bamberg   | 43   | 44   |
| Barnwell  | 36   | 36   |
| Colleton  | 37   | 37   |
| Hampton   | 28   | 29   |
| Jasper    | 24   | 22   |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.

#### County Health Ranking – Health Factors

|           | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Allendale | 45   | 46   |
| Bamberg   | 30   | 29   |
| Barnwell  | 31   | 34   |
| Colleton  | 39   | 40   |
| Hampton   | 34   | 36   |
| Jasper    | 42   | 44   |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014

## Quality of health

The County Health Rankings also measures data from a self-reported survey question that asks: “In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”

As shown on the chart below, the percent of adult respondents who rated their health “fair” or “poor” in the Promise Zone generally exceeds the state average, with the exception of Jasper County.

**Percentage of Adult Respondents Who Rate Their Health “Poor” or “Fair”**

|                | 2013  | 2014         |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| Allendale      | 21.0% | <b>25.0%</b> |
| Bamberg        | 24.0% | <b>22.0%</b> |
| Barnwell       | 22.0% | <b>22.0%</b> |
| Colleton       | 20.0% | <b>20.0%</b> |
| Hampton        | 22.0% | <b>23.0%</b> |
| Jasper         | 18.0% | <b>16.0%</b> |
| South Carolina | 16.0% | <b>16.0%</b> |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014

## Health conditions

With part of the mission of the Promise Zone project to work to improve the health of people who live in the region, it is helpful to get a baseline of how people in the region fare in terms of various health conditions.

The data below generally show that people who live in the Promise Zone have a tendency to have higher levels of challenging health conditions such as diabetes, obesity and hypertension. A higher prevalence of these diseases can mean higher health costs, which strap people from building wealth and building a healthier economy. In particular:

**People living in the Promise Zone have higher rates of diabetes, obesity and hypertension.**

- **Diabetes:** People in Promise Zone counties had higher rates of diabetes than in the state as a whole. High blood sugar levels can lead to heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney failure, and amputation of toes, feet or legs.
- **Obesity:** Adult obesity is 5 to 10 percentage points higher in the Promise Zone counties than in the rest of the state, based on 2013 data.
- **Hypertension:** Hypertension, or high blood pressure, can cause serious health conditions, such as heart disease and stroke, if untreated. In the Promise Zone counties, there’s a higher rate of hospitalization for hypertension per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries than in the rest of the state.



**Percentage of Population with Diabetes**

|                | 2012  | 2013  |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| Allendale      | 15.6% | 17.4% |
| Bamberg        | 15.3% | 14.4% |
| Barnwell       | 13.5% | 15.0% |
| Colleton       | 15.3% | 13.9% |
| Hampton        | 15.4% | 13.4% |
| Jasper         | 13.5% | 13.8% |
| South Carolina | 10.5% | 11.2% |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 and 2013.

**Percentage of Adult Population Classified as Obesity**

|                | 2013  | <b>2014</b>  |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| Allendale      | 35.0% | <b>37.0%</b> |
| Bamberg        | 41.0% | <b>42.0%</b> |
| Barnwell       | 37.0% | <b>37.0%</b> |
| Colleton       | 34.0% | <b>37.0%</b> |
| Hampton        | 41.0% | <b>42.0%</b> |
| Jasper         | 40.0% | <b>42.0%</b> |
| South Carolina | 31.0% | <b>32.0%</b> |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.

**Hospitalization for Hypertension per 1,000, 2011-2013**

|                | 2011-2013 |
|----------------|-----------|
| Allendale      | 3.5       |
| Bamberg        | 4.0       |
| Barnwell       | 4.0       |
| Colleton       | 4.4       |
| Hampton        | 2.6       |
| Jasper         | 4.5       |
| South Carolina | 2.0       |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011-2013.

**Births and pregnancies**

Compared to the rest of the state, the Promise Zone counties tend to have a higher percentage of premature births and teen pregnancies as well as a higher infant mortality rate.

**Percentage of Premature Births** *(before 37 weeks of gestation)*

|                | <b>2011-2014</b> |
|----------------|------------------|
| Allendale      | <b>14.0%</b>     |
| Bamberg        | <b>10.2%</b>     |
| Barnwell       | <b>9.9%</b>      |
| Colleton       | <b>11.9%</b>     |
| Hampton        | <b>13.4%</b>     |
| Jasper         | <b>11.5%</b>     |
| South Carolina | <b>10.8%</b>     |

Source: March of Dimes, 2011-2014.

**Teen pregnancy rate** *(rate per 1,000 teenage girls, ages 15-19)*

|                | 2013 | <b>2014</b> | Change |
|----------------|------|-------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 78.3 | <b>59.1</b> | -19.2  |
| Bamberg        | 37.3 | <b>29.2</b> | -8.1   |
| Barnwell       | 50.7 | <b>53.6</b> | 2.9    |
| Colleton       | 56.1 | <b>38.8</b> | -17.3  |
| Hampton        | 39.7 | <b>37.7</b> | -2     |
| Jasper         | 63.4 | <b>49.3</b> | -14.1  |
| PZ Counties    | 54.3 | <b>44.6</b> | -9.7   |
| South Carolina | 31.6 | <b>31.6</b> | 0.0    |

Source: Births to teens 15-19 years of age by race; Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**Infant Mortality Rate**

*(reported number of infants per 1,000 births who died before first birthday)*

|                | 2013 | <b>2014</b> | Change |
|----------------|------|-------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 0.0  | <b>19.4</b> | 19.4   |
| Bamberg        | 0.0  | <b>13.5</b> | 13.4   |
| Barnwell       | 15.9 | <b>7.5</b>  | -8.4   |
| Colleton       | 2.3  | <b>6.7</b>  | 4.4    |
| Hampton        | 13.3 | <b>13.6</b> | 0.3    |
| Jasper         | 3.2  | <b>2.6</b>  | -0.6   |
| PZ Counties    | 5.8  | <b>10.6</b> | 4.8    |
| South Carolina | 6.9  | <b>6.9</b>  | 0.0    |

Source: Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**Adult smoking rate**

The chart below shows the percentage of adults who were current smokers in 2014. Smoking in Promise Zone counties seemed to reflect state trends.

Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as low birth weight and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.

**Percentage of Adult Smokers**

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 24.0% | <b>22.0%</b> | -2.0%  |
| Bamberg        | 21.0% | <b>17.0%</b> | -4.0%  |
| Barnwell       | 21.0% | <b>21.0%</b> | 0.0%   |
| Colleton       | 25.0% | <b>24.0%</b> | -1.0%  |
| Hampton        | 18.0% | <b>19.0%</b> | 1.0%   |
| Jasper         | 29.0% | <b>26.0%</b> | -3.0%  |
| PZ Counties    | 23.0% | <b>21.5%</b> | -1.5%  |
| South Carolina | 21.0% | <b>20.0%</b> | -1.0%  |

Source: County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.

**Uninsured adults**

The metric of uninsured adults is the percentage of the population over the age of 18 with no health insurance coverage.

Lack of health insurance coverage is considered a significant barrier to accessing needed health care.

**Percentage of Uninsured Adults**

|                | 2013  | 2014         | Change |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Allendale      | 23.9% | <b>23.0%</b> | -0.9%  |
| Bamberg        | 19.4% | <b>17.9%</b> | -1.5%  |
| Barnwell       | 15.4% | <b>15.9%</b> | 0.5%   |
| Colleton       | 19.2% | <b>19.2%</b> | 0.0    |
| Hampton        | 16.8% | <b>15.4%</b> | -1.4%  |
| Jasper         | 25.4% | <b>23.5%</b> | -1.9%  |
| PZ Counties    | 20.0% | <b>19.2%</b> | -0.8%  |
| South Carolina | 16.6% | <b>15.9%</b> | -0.7%  |

Source: US Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014

## APPENDIX 1: Data sources chart

| DATA INDICATORS                                  | SOURCES OF DATA  |
|--|--|
| <b>Indicators of Creating Jobs</b>               |  |
| Employment                                       | S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works, Labor Force Employment and Unemployment, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="https://jobs.scworks.org">https://jobs.scworks.org</a>                                     |
| Unemployment Rates                               | S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce, SC Works, Labor Force Employment and Unemployment, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Not Seasonally Adjusted Data, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="https://jobs.scworks.org">https://jobs.scworks.org</a>                                     |
| Labor Force                                      |  |
| Annual Weekly Wage and Annual Wage Per Employee  | U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, All Industries, All Establishment Sizes, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab=Tables">http://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab=Tables</a> |
| <b>Indicators of Improving Economic Activity</b> |  |
| Population and Households                        | U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, American Community Survey, Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>   |
| Business and Nonemployer Establishments          | U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts Data, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, 2014<br><a href="http://www.census.gov/quickfacts">http://www.census.gov/quickfacts</a>  |
| Earnings by Place of Work                        | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, Interactive Tables, Economic Profiles, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm">http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm</a>   |
| Median Household Income and Per Capita Income    | U.S. Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>   |
| Tourism Revenue                                  | S.C. Parks Recreation and Tourism, US Travel Association, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="https://www.scprt.com/research">https://www.scprt.com/research</a> and<br><a href="http://travelanalytics.ustravel.org">http://travelanalytics.ustravel.org</a>   |

**BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT**

| Indicators of Housing                                       |   |
|---|---|
| Owner Occupied and Vacancy Rate                             | U.S .Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.   |
| Homeownership and Median Home Value                         | <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>   |
| Indicators of Improving Educational Opportunities           |   |
| High School Graduation Rates                                | S.C. Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards">http://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards</a>     |
| College and Career Readiness                                |   |
| Percentage of Students Enrolled in Post-Secondary Education |   |
| Educational Attainment                                      | U.S .Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>   |
| Per Pupil Expenditures                                      | S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office<br><a href="http://rfa.sc.gov/files/Revenue%20Per%20Pupil%20Report%20FY%202016-17.pdf">http://rfa.sc.gov/files/Revenue%20Per%20Pupil%20Report%20FY%202016-17.pdf</a> |
| Overall Quality Rating                                      | S.C. Department of Education, School District Report Cards, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards">http://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards</a>     |
| Indicators of Reducing Poverty                              |   |
| Poverty Rate  | U.S. Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>  |
| Child Poverty Rate  | Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation<br><a href="http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC">http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC</a>                      |
| Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)            | U.S. Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>   |

**BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Food Insecurity  | Feeding America, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america">http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america</a>   |
| Child Well-Being   | Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.<br><a href="http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC">http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC</a>  |
| <b>Indicators of Expanding Broadband Access</b>                        |  |
| Broadband Availability by Download Speed                               | National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and National Broadband Map<br><a href="http://broadbandmap.gov">http://broadbandmap.gov</a>                                   |
| Broadband Availability by Upload Speed                                 |  |
| Broadband Ranking by Technology and Speed                              |  |
| <b>Indicators of Reducing Crimes/Deaths Related to Substance Abuse</b> |  |
| Violent and Property Crime Offense                                     | S.C. Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Book, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.sled.sc.gov/SCCrimeBooks.aspx">http://www.sled.sc.gov/SCCrimeBooks.aspx</a>   |
| Drug/Narcotic Offenses   |  |
| Drug Overdose Deaths   | County Health Ranking, 2014<br><a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2014/overview">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2014/overview</a>   |
| Domestic Violence  | S.C. Department of Public Safety, 2012.<br><a href="http://www.scdps.gov/ohsjp/stats/DomesticViolence/2014%20DV%205%20yr%20Report%20v20.pdf">http://www.scdps.gov/ohsjp/stats/DomesticViolence/2014%20DV%205%20yr%20Report%20v20.pdf</a> |
| <b>Indicators of Improving Health</b>                                  |  |
| County Health Ranking  | County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview</a>   |
| Poor or Fair Health  |  |
| Diabetes   | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 and 2013.<br><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/index.html">http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/index.html</a>  |
| Obesity Rate   | County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview</a>   |

**BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Hypertension Rate     | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011-2013.<br><a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/DHDSPAtlas/Reports.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/DHDSPAtlas/Reports.aspx</a>   |
| Premature Births      | March of Dimes, 2011-2014.<br><a href="http://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/Peristats.aspx">http://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/Peristats.aspx</a>   |
| Teen Pregnancies      | Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.<br><a href="http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5541-births-to-teens-15-to-19-years-of-age-by-race?loc=42&amp;loct=5#detailed/5/6310,6312-6313,6322,6332,6334/false/573,869,36,868,867/13,107,133/12122">http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5541-births-to-teens-15-to-19-years-of-age-by-race?loc=42&amp;loct=5#detailed/5/6310,6312-6313,6322,6332,6334/false/573,869,36,868,867/13,107,133/12122</a> |
| Infant Mortality Rate | Children’s Trust of South Carolina, Kids Count Data Center, Annie E. Casey Foundation.<br><a href="http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC">http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC</a>   |
| Adult Smoking Rate    | County Health Ranking, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2013/overview</a>  |
| Uninsured Adults      | U.S. Census Bureau, America FactFinder, American Community Survey, 2013 and 2014.<br><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>  |

###