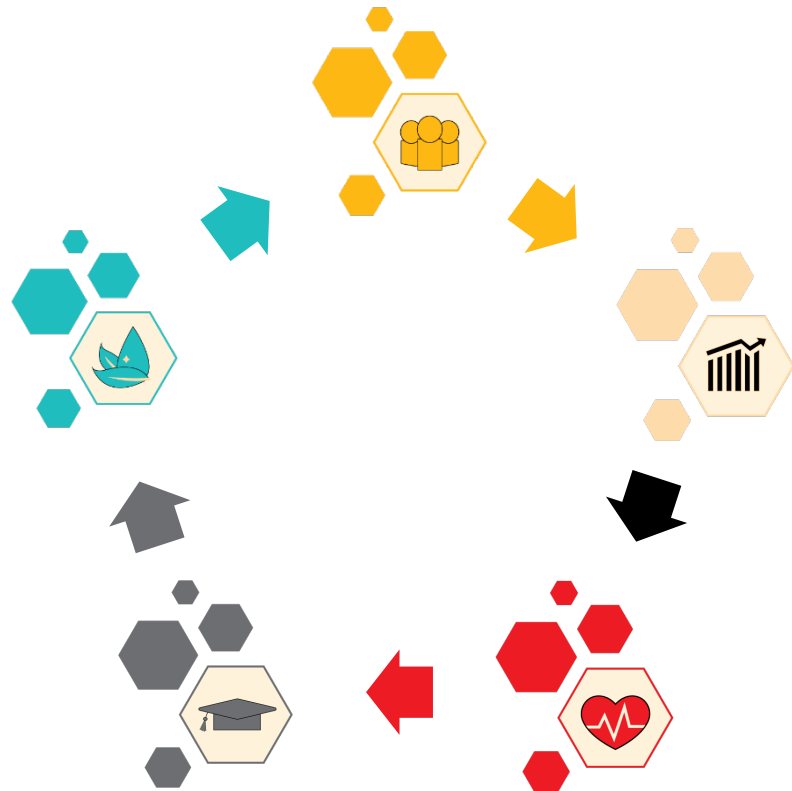




Together *for* Beaufort County
Indicator Report 2018
South Carolina and Beaufort County



Why is this data important?

To improve the Quality of Life in Beaufort County the Together *for* Beaufort County initiative is assisting several agencies, coalitions and faith groups in their attempts to achieve their individual goals. In 2012 a first indicator measurement was presented by USCB to provide a set of baseline data. This 2018 report is comparing – to the best of its abilities – the same data points from 2012 to identify areas with improvement as well as those areas that, continue to have challenges.

The same key topics will be illustrated Economics, Social Wellbeing, Health, Education and Environment for Beaufort County and South Carolina. By sharing this information we try to continue to provide a common ground for public, private, and nonprofit leaders to engage the public in a dialogue about how we can work together to address these quality of life issues in our community.

Beaufort County

By the numbers



Social Wellbeing	2012	2017	
Population Beaufort County	162,000	179,000	Increase
Percent of children in poverty	22.1%	18.3%	Better
Population in percent in Poverty	11.6%	11.9%	Worse
Percent of people paying more than 30% for rent	52.4%	51.5%	Better
Children living in single family households	31.8%	35.8%	Worse



Education	2012	2018	
Number of Students	19,995	22,142	Increase
Number of Teachers	1,430	1,650	Increase
District dollar spent per pupil	\$10,918	\$11,146	Better
Teacher-student ratio	1:21.7	1:22.6	Better
On-time graduation	75.1%	86.6%	Better



Economy	2012	2018	
Unemployment rate	7.60%	3.40%	Better
Per Capita Income	\$32,725	\$33,877	Better
Median Income	\$26,133	\$27,708	Better
Labor Force	65,920	74,792	Increase
Building permit single family structure	391	1,779	Better



Environment	2012	2018	

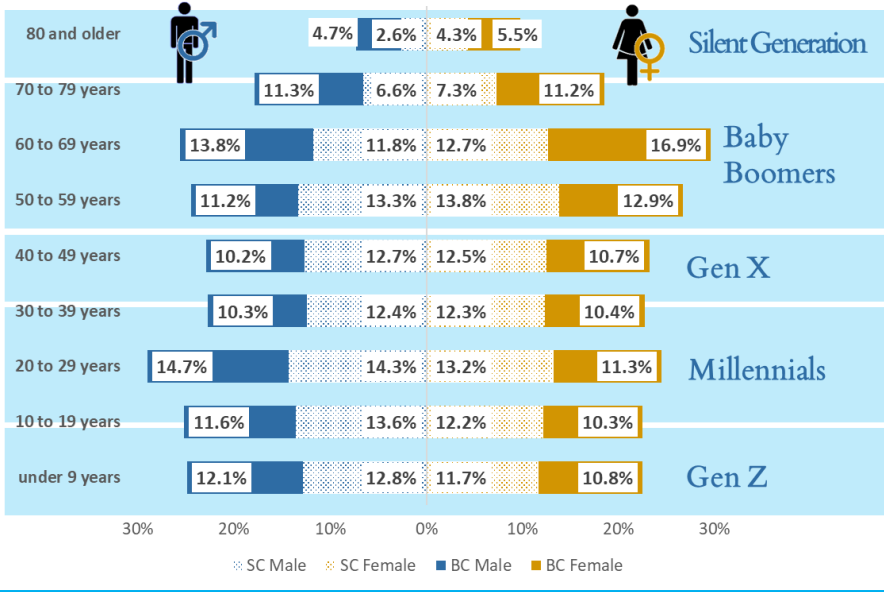


Health	2012	2018	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	4.9	4.3	Better
Inadequate Prenatal Care	30.5%	36.5%	Worse
People over 65 Without Health Insurance	25.0%	22.0%	Better
Adult obesity rate	21.0%	22.80%	Worse
Number of death due to opioid abuse (2014 and 2017)	9	18	Worse

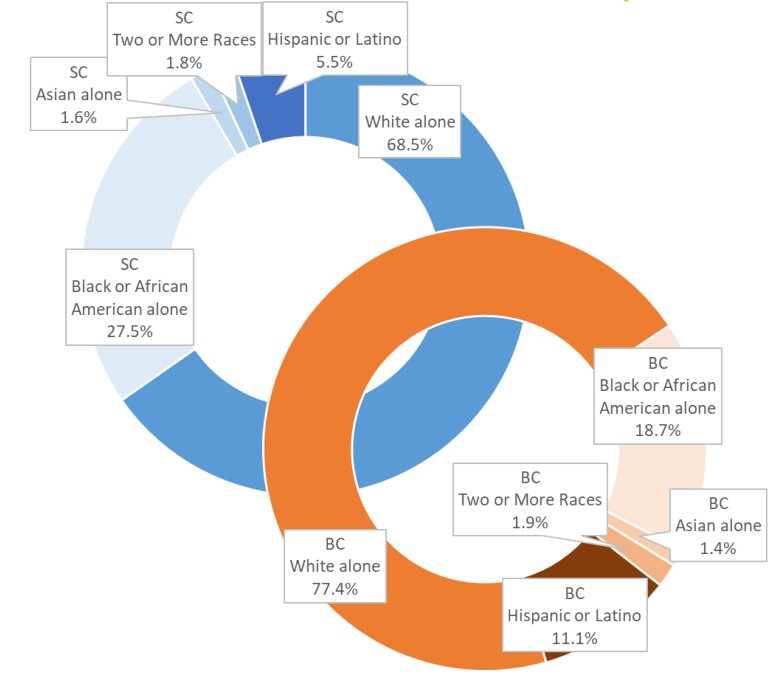
Beaufort County

By the numbers (2017)

2017 Population pyramid by age and sex SC/BC



2017 Population profile by race/ethnicity South Carolina and Beaufort County



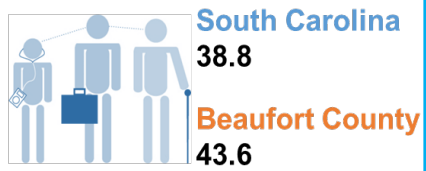
Median income



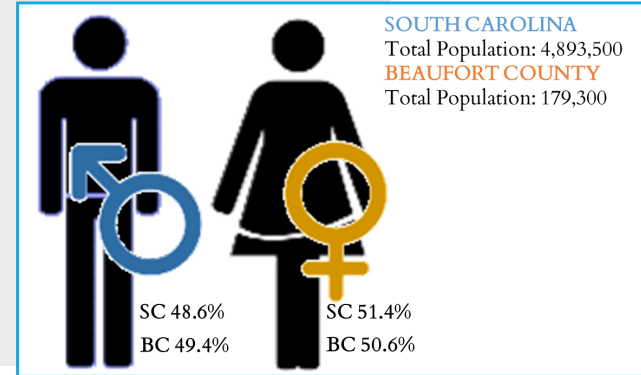
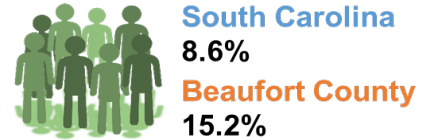
People living in poverty

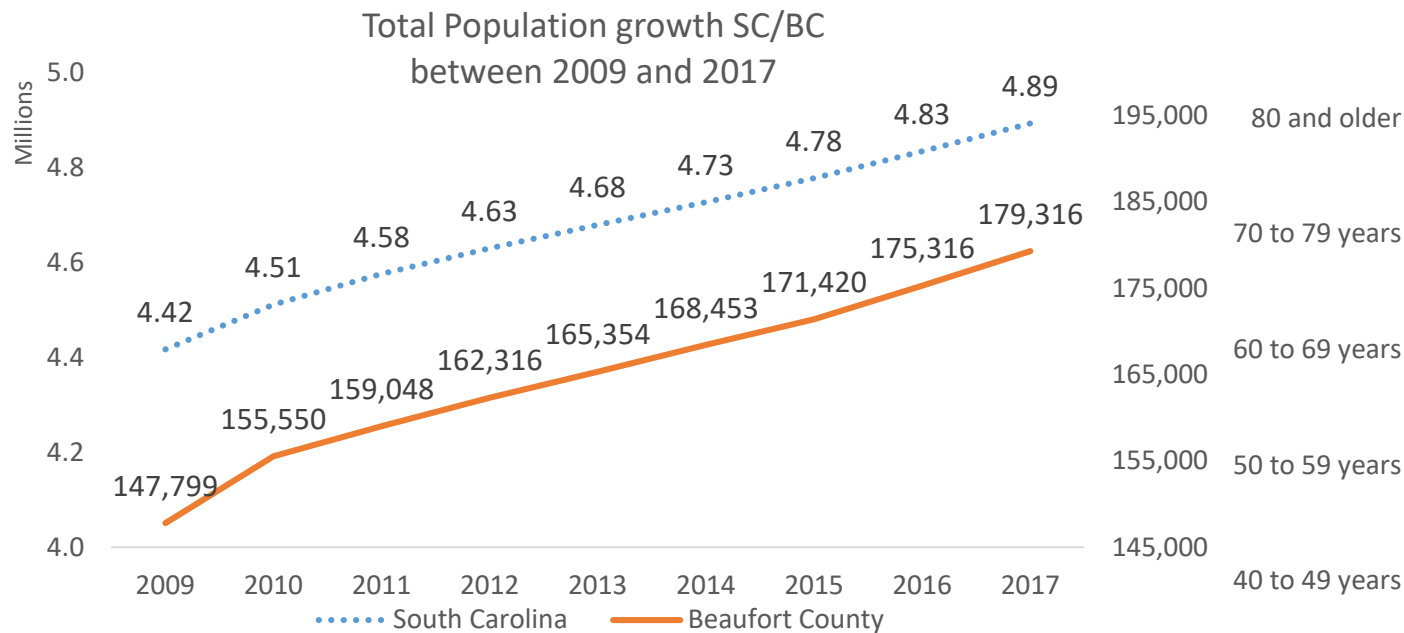


Median age



Population growth (between 2010 – 2017)





Source: Table S0101 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates

Why is this important?

Population is the number of people in a geographical area and usually determined by a process called census (a process of collecting, analyzing, compiling and publishing data).

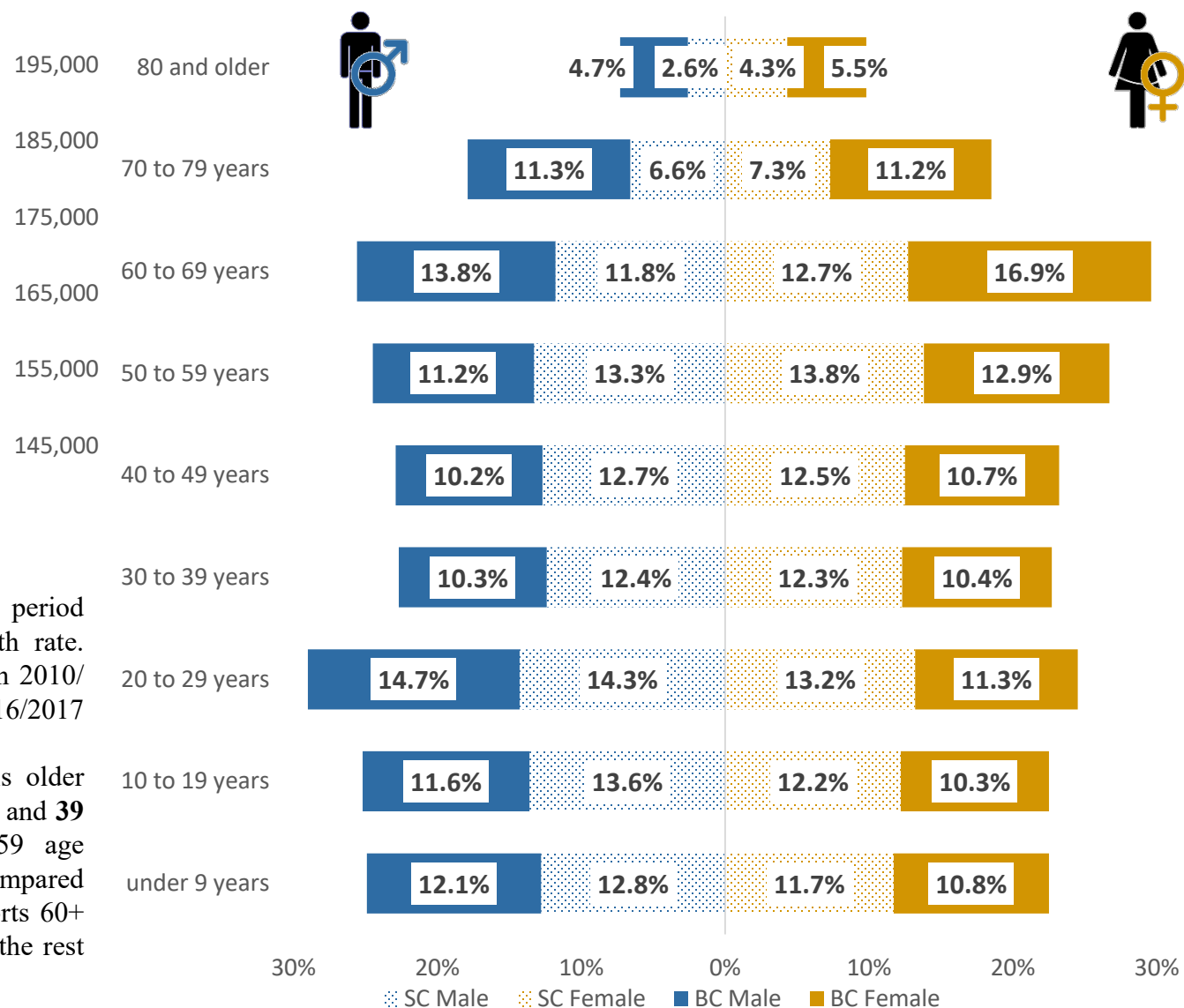
What does the data show?

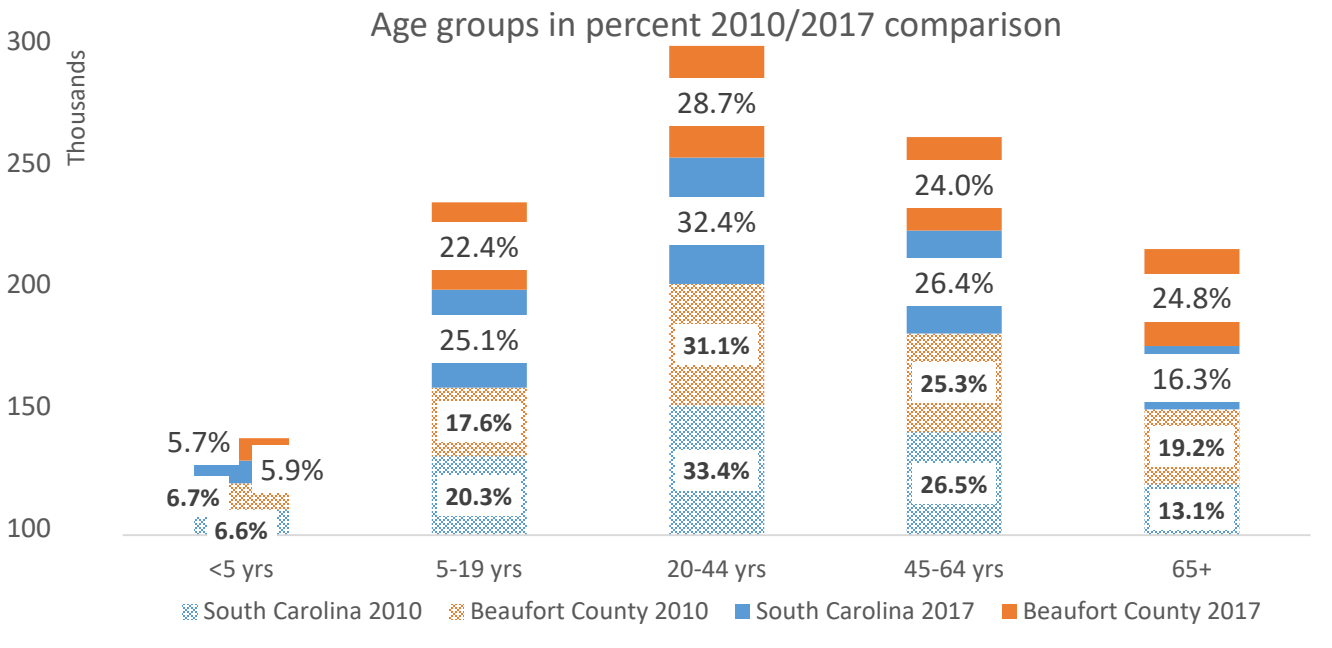
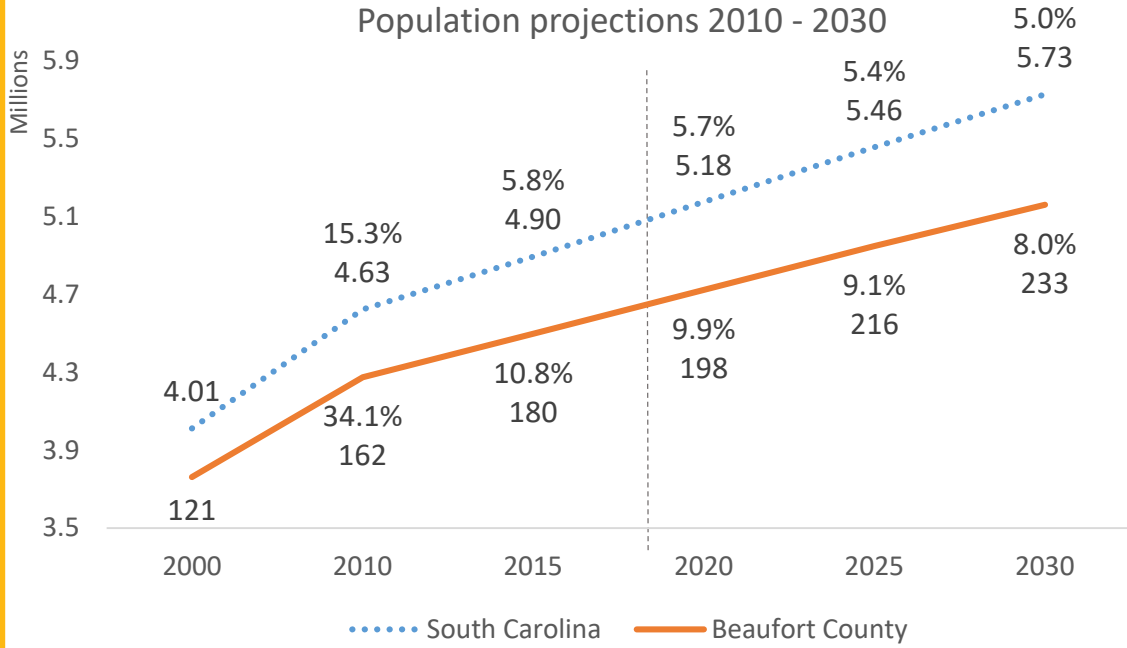
The total population of the State is increasing as well as the total population of Beaufort County, however the rate differs and is higher for the county. Since 2010 an annual average growth rate of 1.3% can be

reported, whereas for the same time period Beaufort County has a 2.5% growth rate. The highest growth rate was between 2010/2011 with 5.2% and between 2016/2017 with 2.3%.

Overall, in 2017 Beaufort County is older than South Carolina (median age: 44 and 39 respectively). The 10-19 and 30-59 age cohorts are on average 2% *less* (-) compared to the rest of the state; the age cohorts 60+ average 3% *higher* (+) compared to the rest of the state.

2017 Population pyramid by age and sex SC/BC





Source: SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office – Population Projections Based on the 2010 Census Data
http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/census/proj_c2010.html

Source: Table S0101 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates

What does the data show?

The US is estimated to grow over the next decade by 0.63% a year South Carolina outpaces this by 7.5% according to Census estimates. Beaufort County is estimated to grow over the next decade by 14.4%. Between 2020 and 2025 the State will grow its population by nearly 6% in the same timespan Beaufort County will grow by 10%. A jump in BC like between 2000 and 2010 is not likely to reoccur.

Why is this important?

Population estimates are extremely important for governmental and non-governmental planning purposes (education enrollment, housing, transportation, food, power, water, health care, social security etc.). Zoning and regulations of today, are determined by the estimated population in the future.

What does the data show?

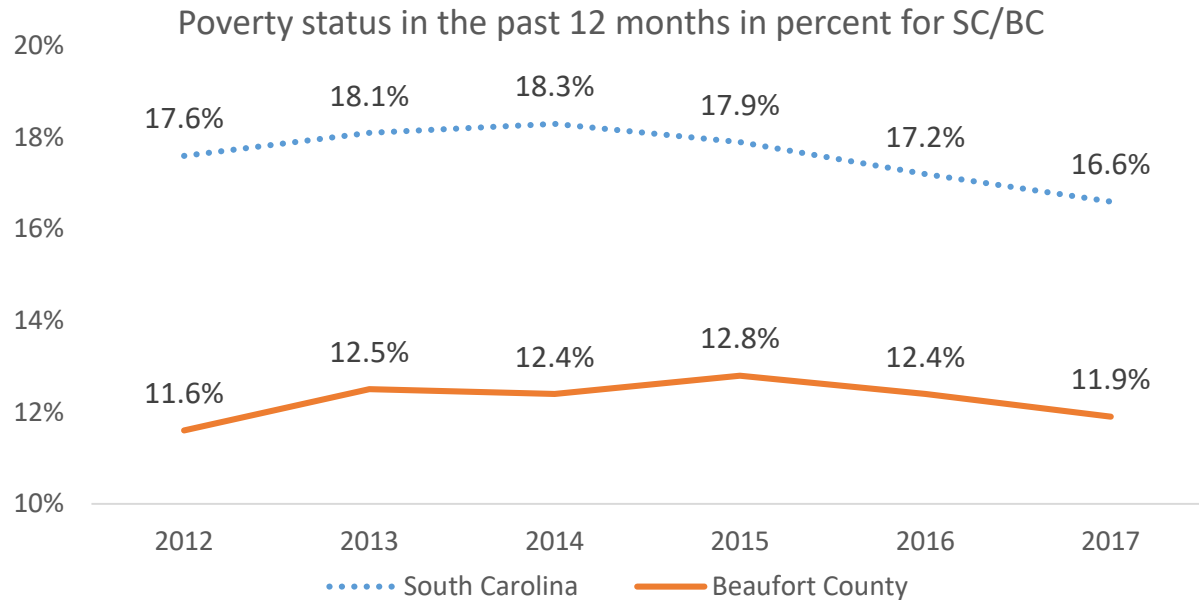
The data shows, that the percent of children under 5 years old – as a share of the total population – decreased by one percent for Beaufort County compared to -0.7% for South Carolina. A similar trend can be reported for the age group of 20-44 and 45-64 years old, with a reduced percent share of 31.1%/25.3% in 2010 to 28.7%/24% for Beaufort County in 2017. An increase can be reported for the age group of 5-19 years,

from 17.6% in 2010 to 22.4% in 2017 for Beaufort County.

Also, the Baby Boomers bubble continues to moves through the total population and has reached the 65+ age group and has an increase of percent share visible on the county and state level. With a major increase of 5.6% in Beaufort County alone in the years between 2010 and 2017.

Why is this important?

Please see the importance of ‘projections’.



Source: Table S1701 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates

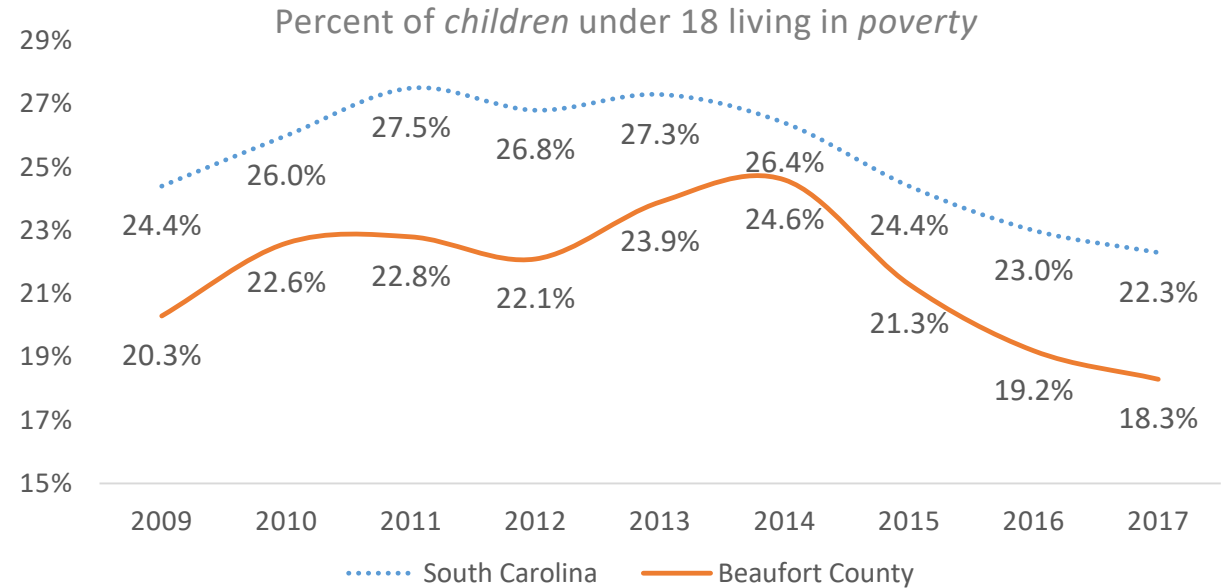
Why is this important?

Percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.

The poverty threshold in the US is published annually by the Census Bureau and takes inflation, household income, employment statistics, etc. into account. To be considered living in poverty the annual household income for a family with two parents and two children is \$24,340; for a single parent with two children it is \$19,340 or less.

What does the data show?

Overall in the US between 2015 and 2016 the real median income for families increased by 3.2% the number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.2 million in 2016 and the official poverty rate in percent, decreased by 0.805% (2.5 million people). This means less people were effected by poverty as defined by the census bureau. However, if households live slightly above the poverty level they do not appear in the statistic anymore, but life is still considerably hard.



Source: Kids Count Data Center (2018)

Why is this important?

Poverty is an essential factor in the quality of life. Children in poverty are more likely to die at infancy, have low birthweight, lack healthcare, and proper nutrition. This puts these children at a disadvantage for future opportunities and education.

What does the data show?

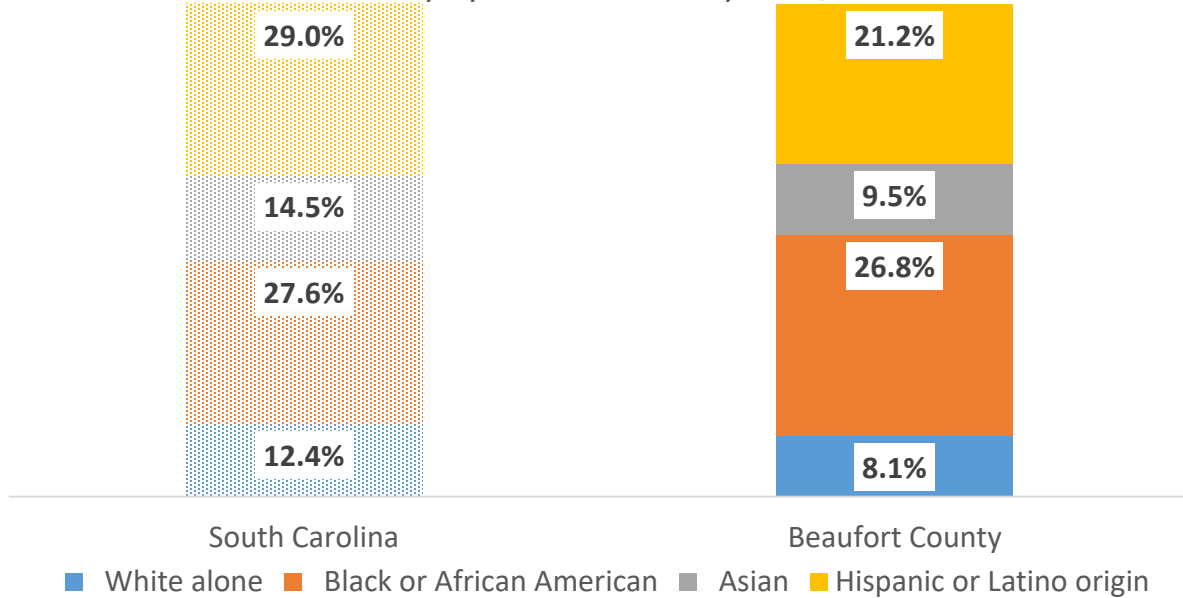
Overall Beaufort County has lower poverty rates than South Carolina but follows the same trend as the state.

Both charts depicted show an increase of the poverty level during the recession with a

peak in 2014-2015 and a steady decrease since. Families effected first by recessions are those who have family members (parents) in low-income positions, like in the service industry. With low paying jobs, financial resources are scares and cannot be accumulated and a financial crisis of any kind is typically harder for this population bracket. However, Beaufort County’s rate is constantly below the state average, even during the Great Recession.



Poverty by Race & Ethnicity in SC/BC



Source: Table DP03 American Community Survey – 5 year estimates

Why is this important?

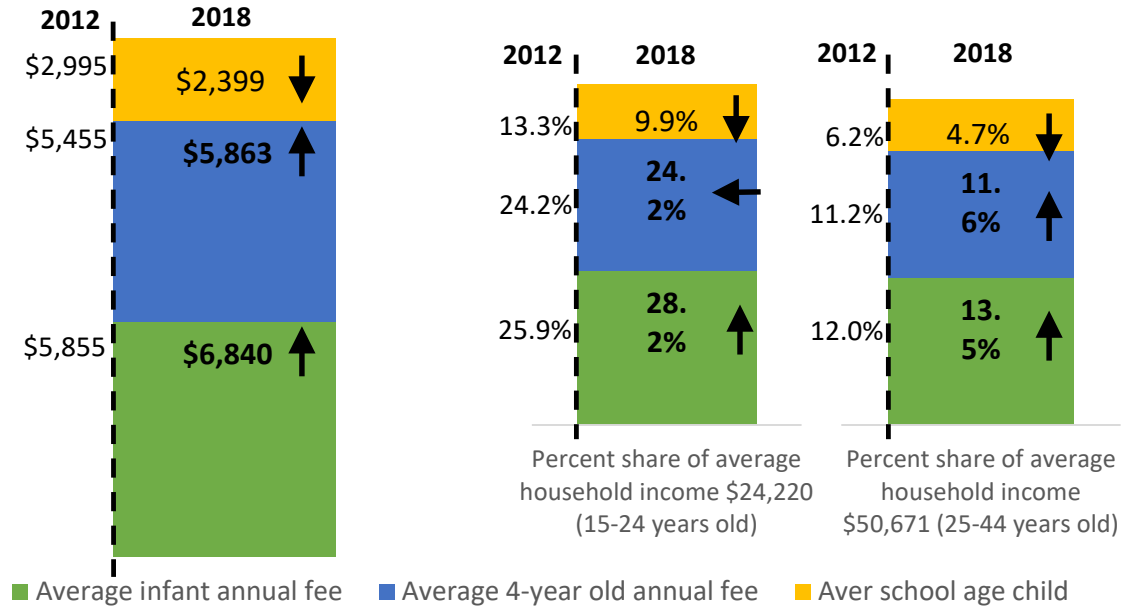
Poverty is an essential factor in the quality of life and different social groups (e.g. gender, race, and ethnicity) are unequally effected by poverty. This puts specific groups in a disadvantage to overcome the cycle of poverty.

What does the data show?

Generally the effects of poverty on specific racial groups in 2016 is less in Beaufort County compared to the rest of the state. About 8% of the population classified as

Caucasian are living in poverty in Beaufort County. The minority effected the most by poverty is with nearly 27% the African American community, followed by the Hispanic or Latino population in Beaufort County with 21%. The “working poor” phenomena effects races and ethnicities, as well as women and other minorities. Homeownership is assumed to be a way out of poverty, however for African Americans is the rate of homeownership at a 30 year low. (JCHS 2018, p. 3)

Annual (2018) cost of child care in SC by level of care



Source: South Carolina Child Care Resource & Referral Network; www.childcareaware.org (2018)

Why is this important?

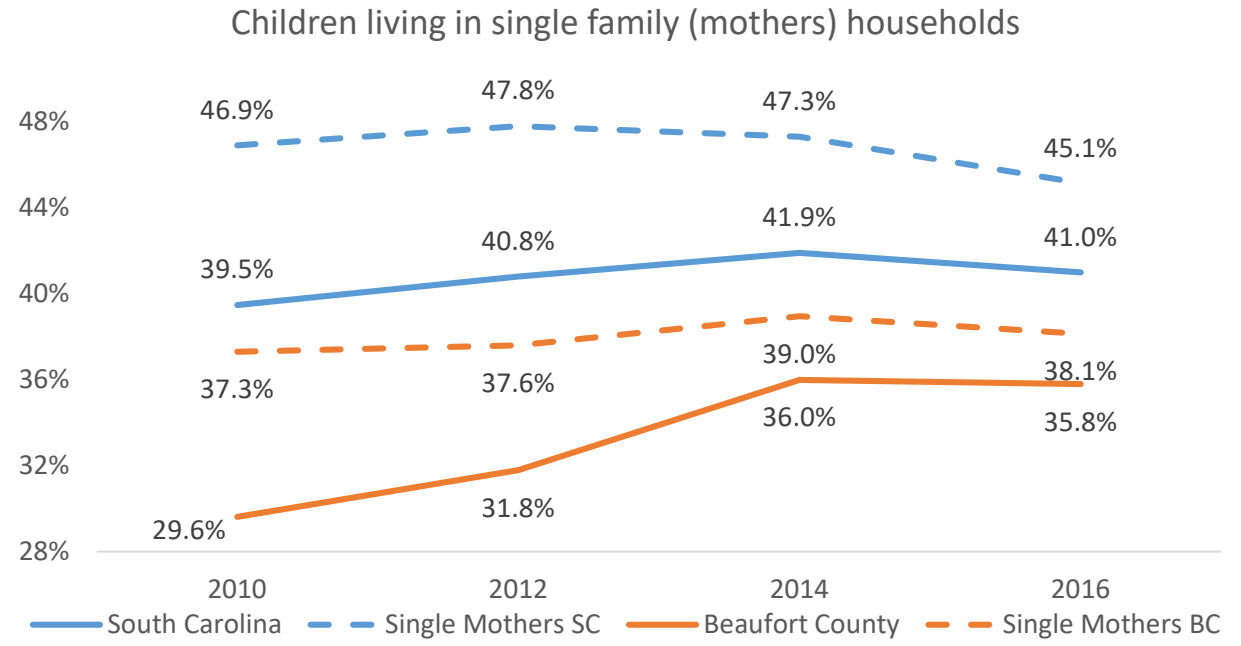
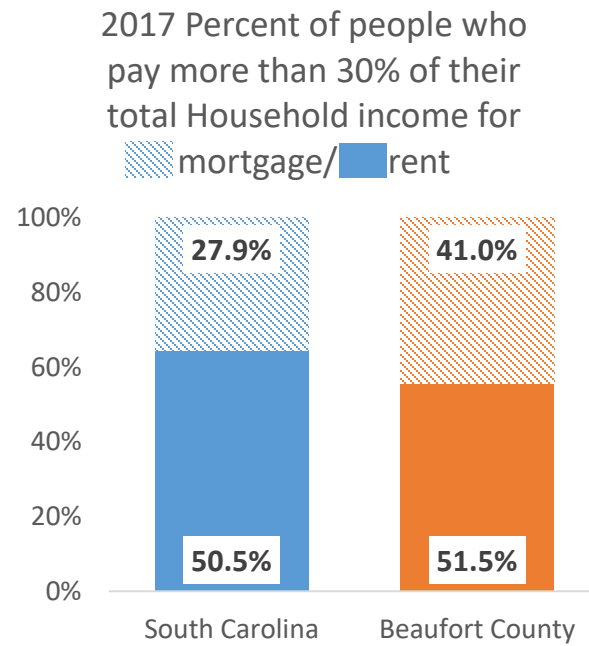
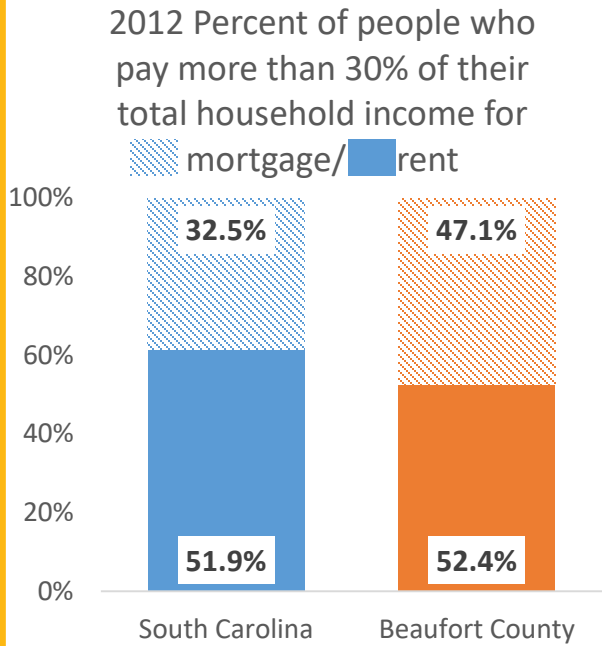
Between 2012 and 2018 the costs for child care dropped only for those who have children in school age, for everyone else the costs of child care services increased. Depending on you household income (mean income of BC for 15-24 years old is \$24,220 and for those between 25-44 years old is \$50,671) is the burden of child care unequally distributed low-income families are more effected by those costs, with infant care costs for of 28.2% of the total annual

household income. The lowest quartile (bottom 25%, mean annual household income of \$13,000) would have to spend 53% on child care.

A minimum-wage worker in South Carolina would need to work full time for 22 weeks, or from *January to May*, just to pay for child care for *one* infant.

What does the data show?

Average infant care and 4-year old care costs have increased in the county since 2012 and effects the underprivileged disproportionately.



Source: Table DP04 selected housing characteristics – 5 year estimates

Why is this important?

US Census: “The conventional 30 percent of household income that a household can devote to housing costs before the household is said to be ‘burdened’ evolved from the United States National Housing Act of 1937.”

What does the data show?

Overall, Beaufort County and South Carolina show a steady decline in the percent of households who have to spend more than 30% of their total household income on mortgage or rent.

However, the rate is still high and just decreased by about 1% for Beaufort County. Homeownership in the U.S. still varies greatly between the races. Compared with 1994, black homeownership rates have increased just 0.3% while white rates have risen 2.2%, widening the black-white gap to 29.2%. Although rates for both Hispanics and Asians have risen somewhat since 1994, the disparities with white rates are still substantial at 26.1 percentage points and 16.5 percent-age points, respectively. (JCHS 2018, p. 3)

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/> (2018)

Why is this important?

Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or social resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Children raised in single-parent households are more likely to drop out of school, to have or cause a teen pregnancy, and to experience a divorce in adulthood.

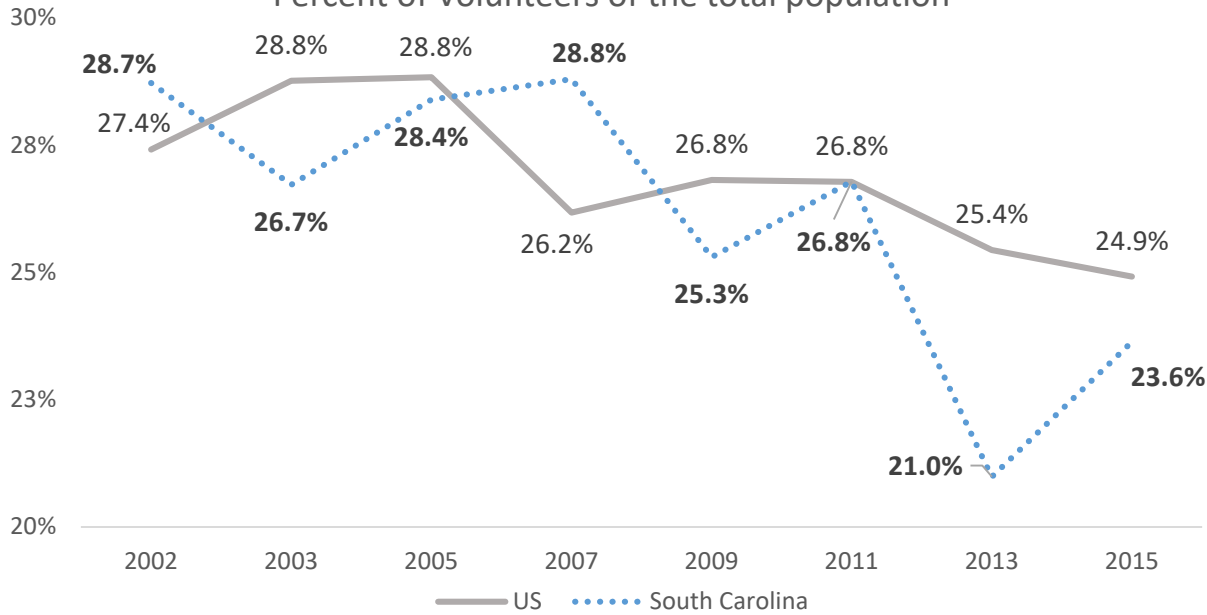
What does the data show?

Between 2010 and 2016 the rate of children growing up in single family households increased in South Carolina from 39.5% to

41%, at the same time in Beaufort County from 29.6% to 35.8%. South Carolina seems to level out around 41%, whereas Beaufort County is lower with around 36%. *Single mothers* are still the biggest group effected by single parenthood. The dotted line above shows *live births* to single mothers and is below the solid line, since it does not account for children given up for adoption or else.



Percent of Volunteers of the total population



Source: Cooperation for National and Community Service (<https://www.nationalservice.gov> – 2018)

Why is this important?

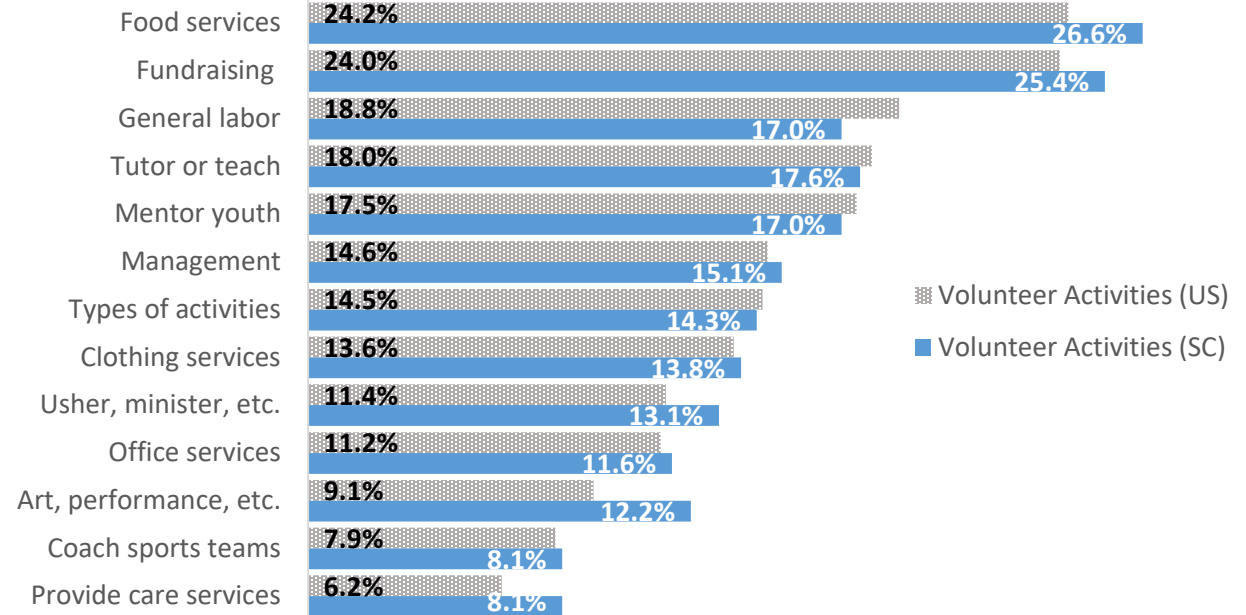
Volunteer organizations provide vital community services; advance, educate, and advocate for solutions, and contribute to a vibrant community. Volunteerism in a community demonstrates how much members are involved and contribute to overall wellbeing of the society.

Overall, SC has about 22,000 nonprofit organizations (2016), about 78% of which are public charities (incl. some religious organizations), 3% are private/public

Foundations, and 19% are non-profit organizations.

Around 76,400 people are employed in SC by the non-profit sector (5.4% of the total workforce). The non-profit sector generates around \$17.5 billion in annual revenue (with holding around \$36.8 billion in assets) and gives away around \$157.7 million every year. South Carolinians give over \$2.7 billion to charity each year, representing 4.2% of the total household income in 2016.

Volunteer activities 2015



Source: Cooperation for National and Community Service (<https://www.nationalservice.gov> – 2018)

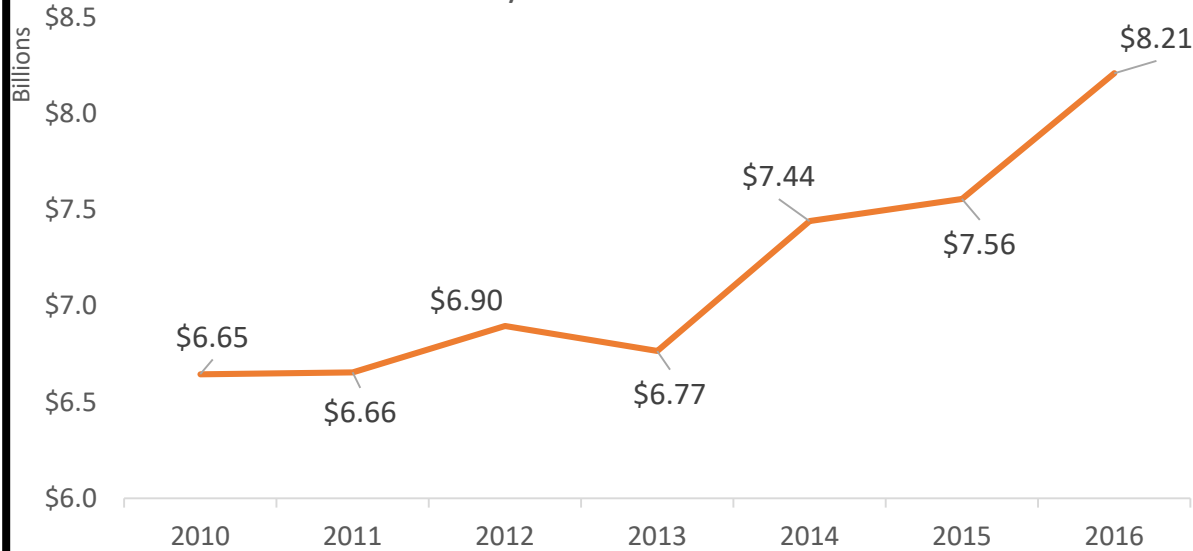
What does the data show?

Even though volunteerism is such a vital part of the economy and society as a whole, the percent of people volunteering in the community seems to drop consistently. However, the big drop in between 2012 and 2013 is most likely caused by the recession and picked up directly following it. In times of recession people are typically in higher need of specific volunteer services and less time to dedicate themselves to volunteering.

Comparing to the U.S. as a whole, South Carolinians are on average more involved in providing food services as well as Fundraising efforts. The latter is typically used to provide the non-profit organization with an annual budget.



Beaufort County GDP between 2010 and 2016



Source: Implan, Inc.

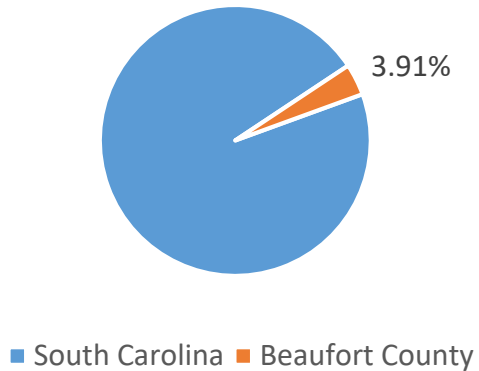
Why is this important?

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of *all* goods and services produced in a period of time. GDP estimates are commonly used to determine the economic performance of a region to make comparisons.

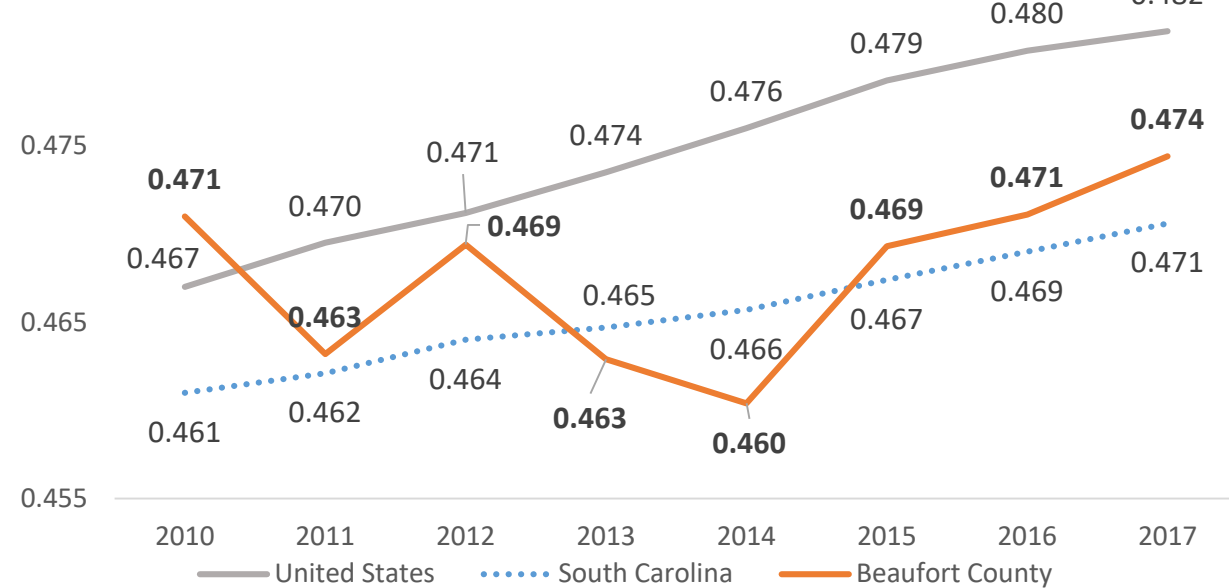
What does the data show?

Overall BC has shown a steady increase over time. Beaufort County has contributed to South Carolina's 2016 total of \$209 billion with 3.9%.

2016 GDP Beaufort County share from South Carolina



Gini index of income inequality between 2010 and 2017



Source: Gini Index of income inequality (2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

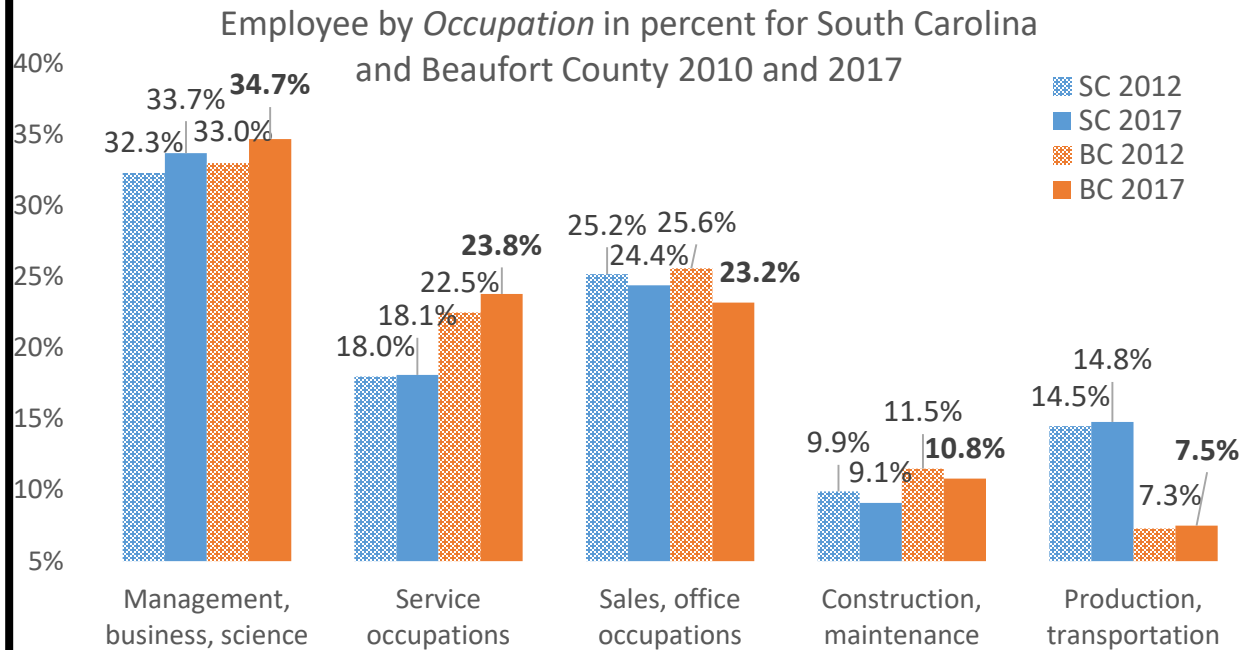
Why is this important?

In economics, the Gini index (Gini coefficient), is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income or wealth distribution of residents, and is the most commonly used measurement of inequality. The range of the Gini coefficient is from zero to 1, with zero being the perfect equality (i.e. everyone is having the same income) and 1 which represents maximal inequality among values (i.e. one person holds all the income or consumption, and all others have none). The extremes of 0 and 1

are highly theoretical for a society, but the data in between can present a valuable picture of how good and fair wealth is spread in a community.

What does the data show?

Alongside the national and state trend, is the income inequality increasing in Beaufort County, with a drastic increase in 2015, depicting a less equal income distribution compared to South Carolina since. Except for 2010, has the Gini index for Beaufort County always been below the national average.



Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

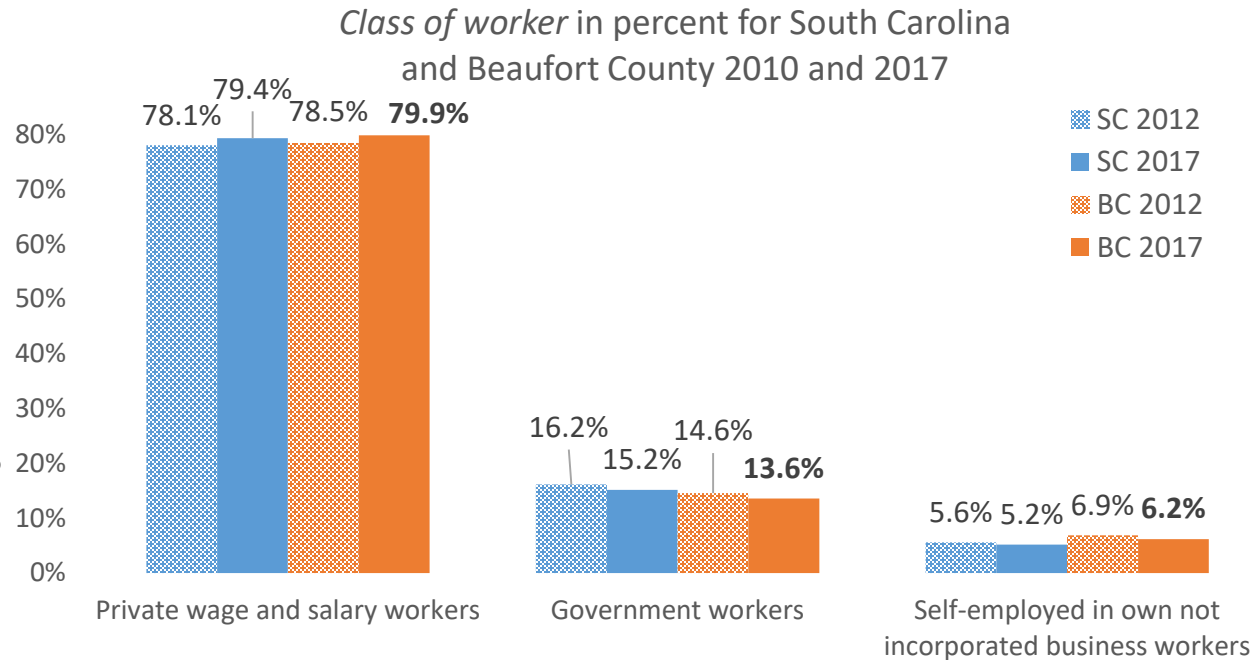
Why is this important?

Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. The civilian employed population (16 years and older) is divided into the following occupations: management, business, science, and arts; service; sales and office; natural resources, construction, and maintenance; production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

What does the data show?

Beaufort County overall performs with

similar growth rates compared to South Carolina, however the Service Occupations as well as Construction and maintenance occupations outperform the state (tourism and a growing population might be a reason for this). Production and transportation – even though registering an increase – are just about half of the state average. A diversified economy would increase this sector.



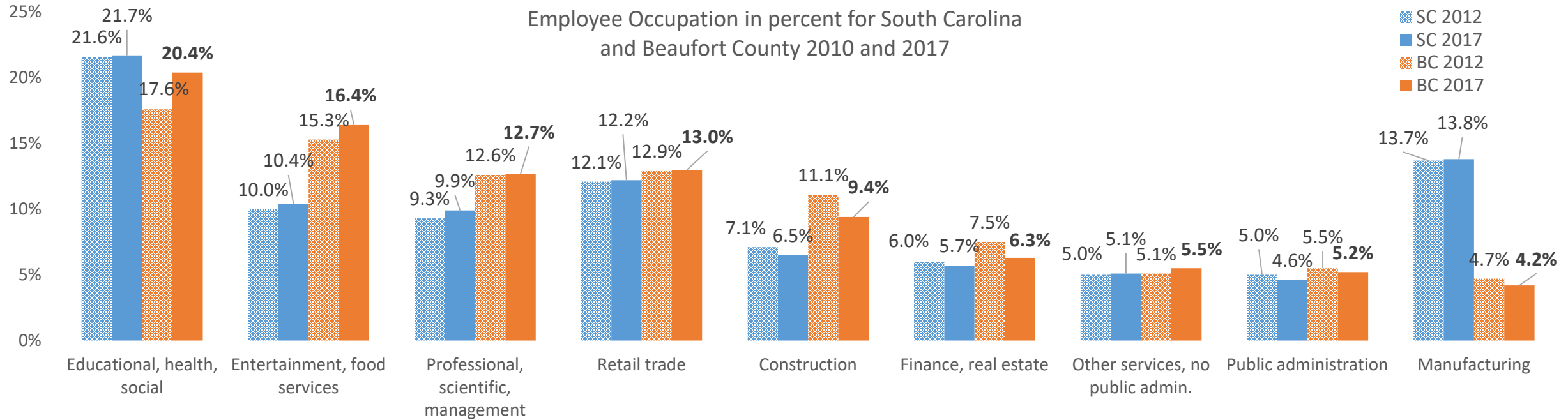
Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. This variable identifies whether the respondent is salaried or self-employed, whether the person works in the private sector or in government. Assigning class of worker categories is independent of industry and occupation. This question describes the work activity of the American labor force.

What we know

The Class of Worker data shows a continued State and County trend. The County data reflects the States increase for private wage and salary workers, as well as a decrease in government workers and self-employed workers.



Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

Industry data describes the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. Industry data describes the work activity and occupational experience of the labor force.

Information about industry is also important for creating jobs as companies could use this data to decide where to locate new plants, stores, or offices. Agencies could use this

data to plan job training programs. Locally, data are used to estimate the demand for staff in industry occupations and their geographic distribution based on this data. The following industries are presented: 1. Educational services, health care and social assistance; 2. Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services; 3. Professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services; 4. Retail trade; 5. Construction; 6. Finance and insurance, real estate, rental,

and leasing; 7. other services, except public administration; 8. Public administration; 9. Manufacturing.

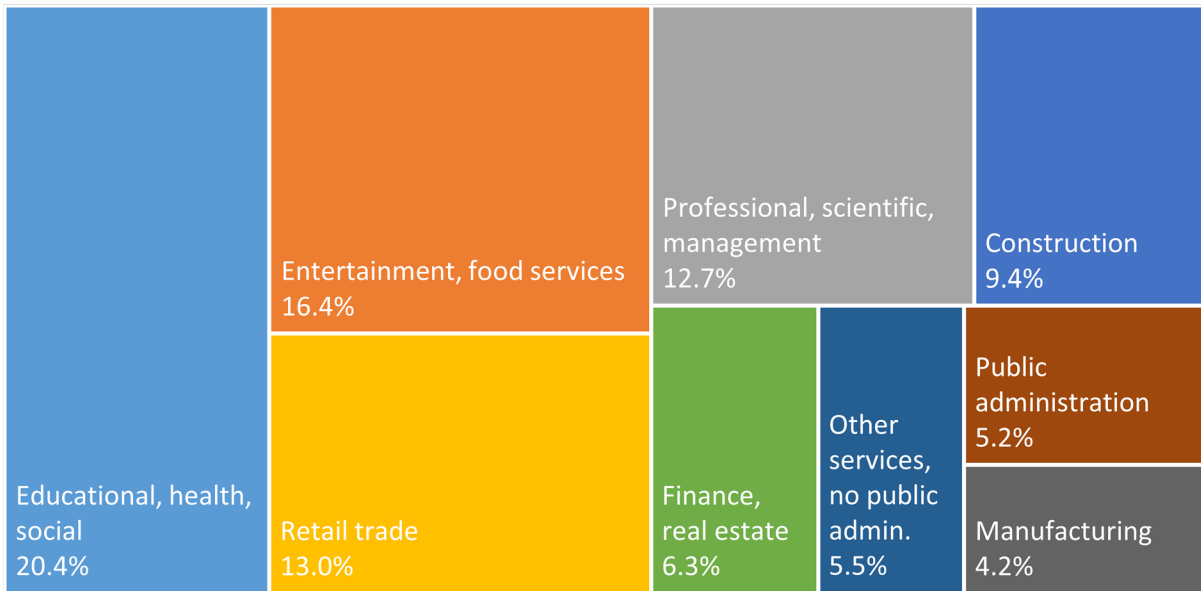
What does the data show?

The biggest increase of Industry occupation in Beaufort County is the Educational services, health care, and social assistance industry. Especially the health care and social assistance industry registers growth due to the change of the population and the associated needs.

Employment in construction decreased significantly since 2012, but is still higher than the state average. The biggest gap however, is in the manufacturing industry. Heavy reliance on the service sector contributes to the gap between South Carolina and Beaufort County manufacturing.



Employee *industry* in percent Beaufort County 2017



Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

Industry data describes the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. It also describes the work activity and occupational experience of the labor force.

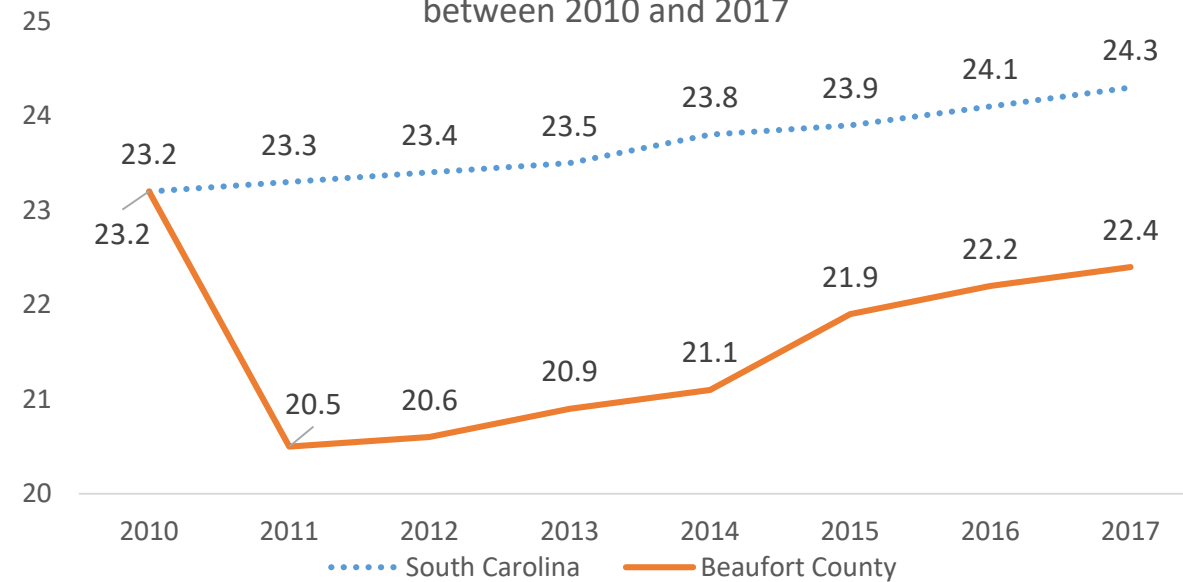
What does the data show?

Educational services, health care, and social assistance services will most likely continue to grow in the future with the aging of the

County.

However, employees in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service; as well as the retail trade industry in Beaufort County face challenges. Even though the jobs are available and not all positions are filled, current wages put restraints on (potential) employees in terms of housing, transportation, and personal development.

Commute time (minutes) South Carolina and Beaufort County between 2010 and 2017



Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

Commuting time (Journey to Work) refers to a worker's time of travel from home to work. The data collected is for transportation planning purposes and to understand the current users of various transportation options, and to create potential forecast for future use.

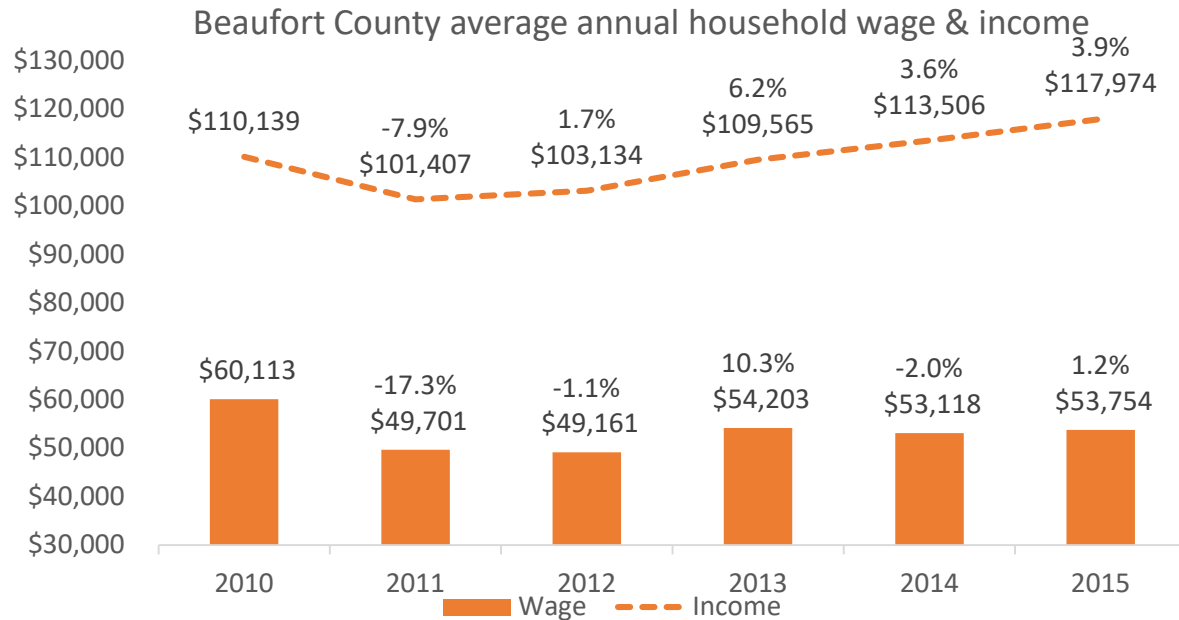
What does the data show?

As an urban metropolitan area, the general commute time is shorter compared to the state average, however between 2011 and 2017 the

commute time for SC increased by 4.3% and for BC by 9.3%. At the same time the population growth for Beaufort County was 15.3% (see page 4); increasing congestion might be one reason for an increase in commute time.

What we know

According to the 2017 Quality of Life Survey 70.8% of the population, believes that reducing traffic congestion should be a high priority for the county.



Source: Implan, Inc.

Why is this important?

Income, as indicated before consists of wages, salaries, profits, interests payments, rents, and other forms of earnings.

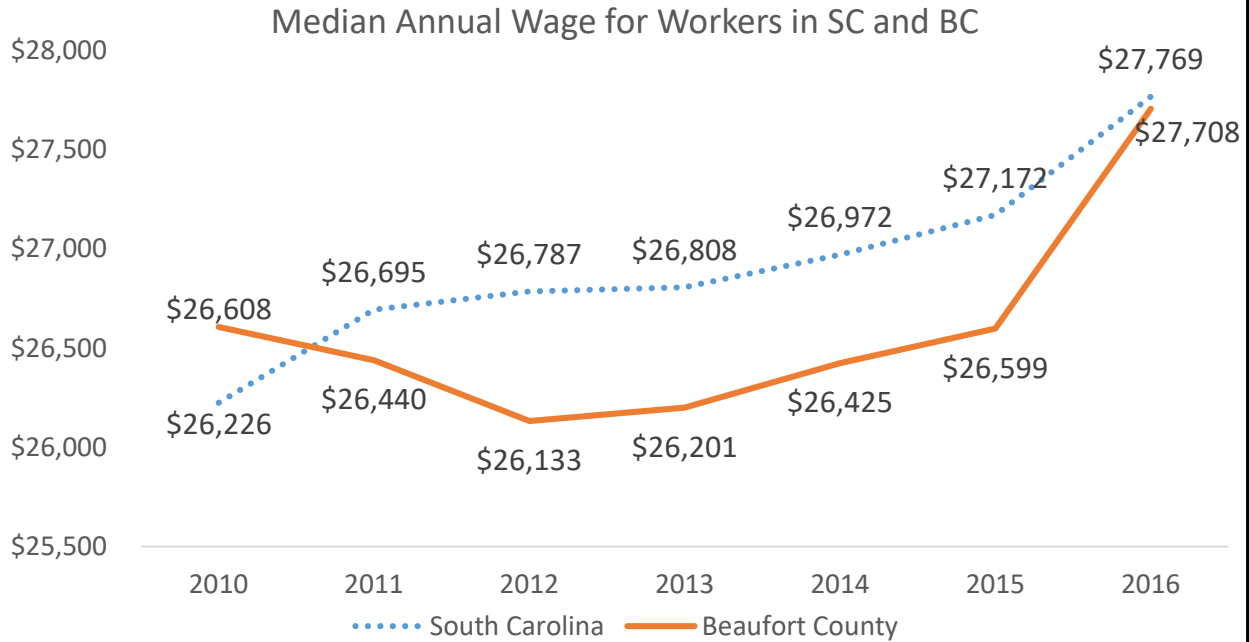
What does the data show?

In popular coastal communities incomes tend to be higher, with the effect of a higher cost of living. Which negatively affects those in low-wage positions.

The effects of the recession were more severe for those depending on wages alone, e.g. the wages dropped between 2010 and

2011 by 17%, whereas, at the same time, the income just dropped by 8%. Investments in at the stock market index or in 401k's were affected by the Great Recession and hurt the most those, who had to sell their assets, the rest profited from the recovery.

Also, the recovery out of the recession is faster and steadier for the household incomes (shares and 401k's), compared to the average household wages, who have not yet fully recovered to pre-recession standards.



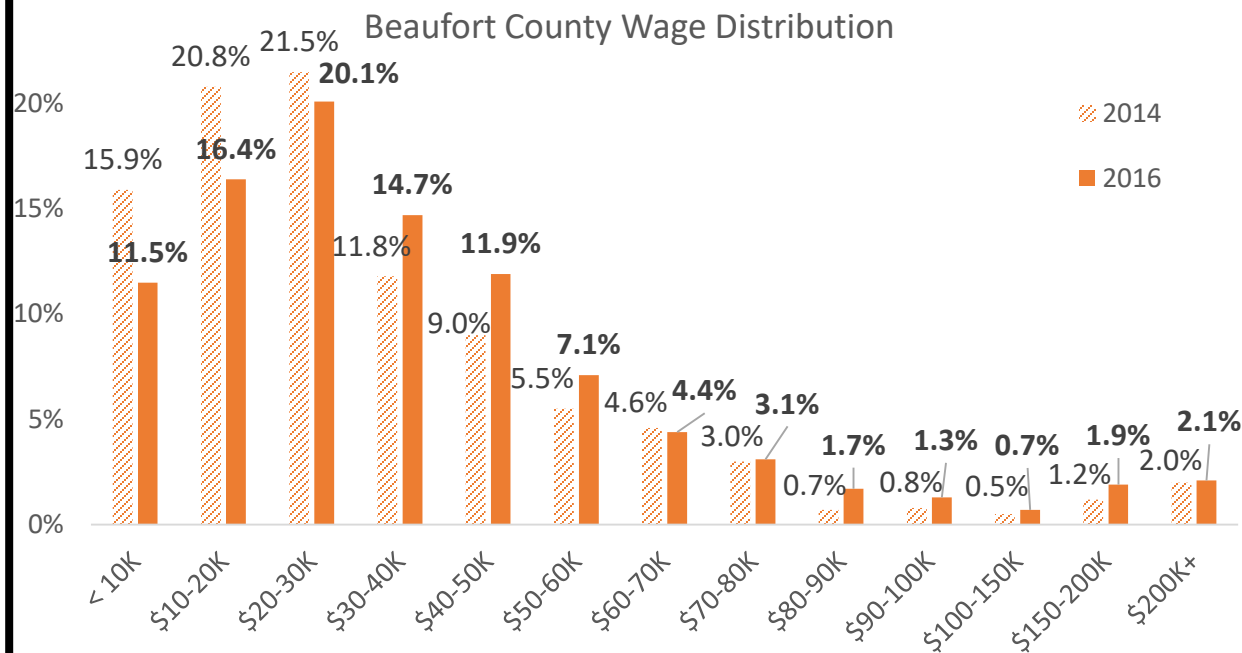
Source: Table DP03 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

Wage is monetary compensation between the employer and the employee in exchange for work done and is not to be mistaken for income (which includes interests, bonuses, dividends, pensions, etc.). Wage can be an indicator of individual economic wellbeing. It is important to look at earnings because it can show how much residents have to spend and the overall economic wellbeing inside of the state and county.

What does the data show?

Overall SC shows an increase of median wage per worker since 2012. Beaufort County shows a similar pattern, but with little industry in the county (usually the higher wage jobs), the job market is more sensitive to economic trends (economic growth and recession), hence, wages changing more drastically than in other areas of South Carolina. In 2016 the pre-recession standard in Beaufort County was surpassed.



Source: Hilton Head Island, Bluffton Towns & Beaufort City* PUMA, SC; (<https://datausa.io/>)

Why is this important?

This chart shows the number of workers in various wage buckets in 2014 and 2016. The percentage is based on the total amount of people currently employed.

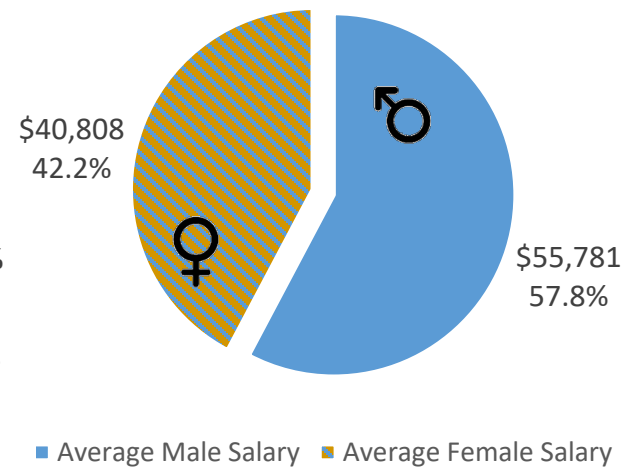
What does the data show?

The amount of people currently receiving wages of \$10,000 and less is reducing from about 16% to 11.5%, a similar trend is noticeable for the two following wage buckets. An assumption can be made that employees move from part-time into full

time employment, hence the distinct increase in the wage categories between \$30K and \$60K. A slower, but still solid increase in the higher wage buckets is also observable between 2014 and 2016. The recovering and diversified economy, as well as professionals residing in the county and working remotely, can be reasons for this change.

*PUMA/PUMS is data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and is based on MSA geographical areas, not on County or State lines. The averages presented do not include rural or unincorporated areas.

Average annual and percentage of total wage by gender for South Carolina



Source: Hilton Head Island, Bluffton Towns & Beaufort City PUMA, SC; (<https://datausa.io/>)

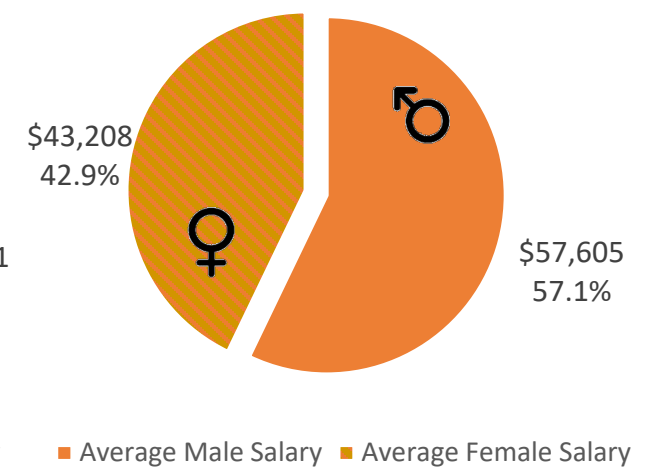
Why is this important?

Wage inequality continues to be factual in South Carolina as well as in the Beaufort County. Women continue to be in the majority in low-paying jobs (hourly positions).

What does the data show?

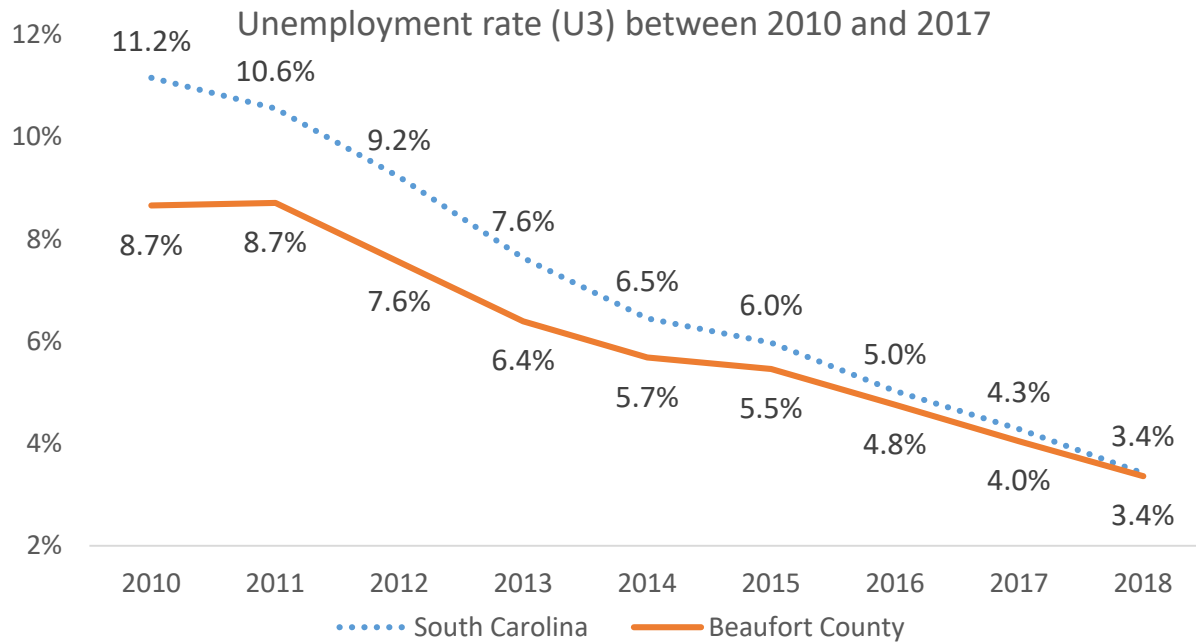
In comparison, the wages for men and women in Beaufort County is higher, and the wage distribution is similar in the state and on the county level. Male employees are typically making 1.33 times more in Beaufort

Average annual and percentage of total wage by gender for Beaufort County



County and 1.37 times more in South Carolina than female employees (but same positions will have to be compared). The average salary for male and female teachers at Elementary or Middle school in Beaufort County is \$48,000 and \$42,700. The gender difference for Retail Salesperson is \$45,700 and \$24,300, for Firstline Supervisors it is \$70,400 and \$31,200 for women.

Women are still more likely to be effected by poverty and continued wage inequalities which perpetuate this cycle.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Economic Research <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/categories/27281> (2018)

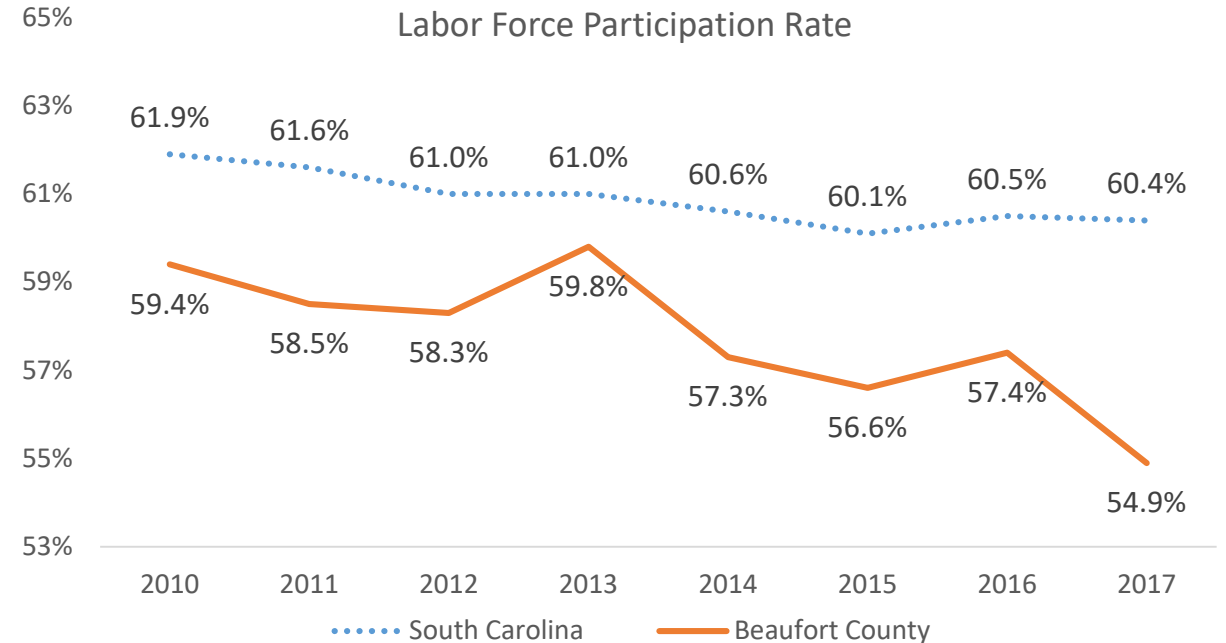
Why is this important?

The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force. During periods of recession, an economy usually experiences a relatively high unemployment rate. Unemployment rate is usually a good health indicator of the overall economy, however not all measures of unemployment are depicted in this rate.

The unemployment rate just considers those who actively searched within the last four weeks, it does not include “discouraged workers”, those who don’t actively look for employment or those who work part-time and want to work full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons (underemployment).

What does the data show?

The State and County unemployment rate steadily decline since 2013 with the lowest unemployment rate for Beaufort County and South Carolina since 2011 (3.4%).



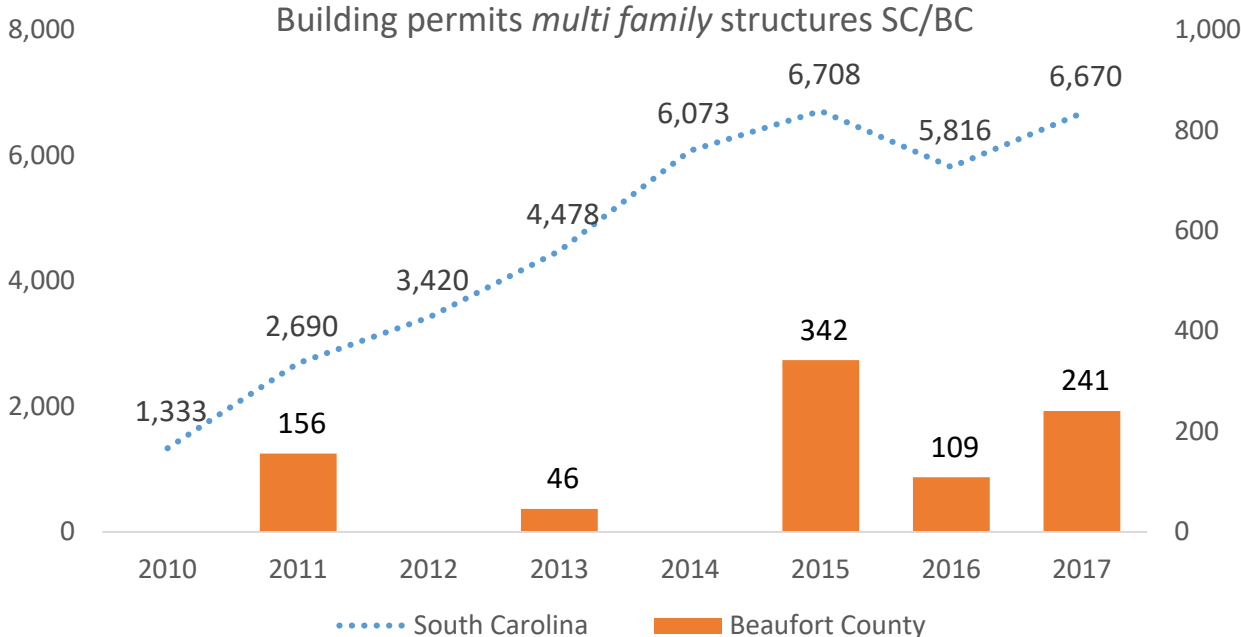
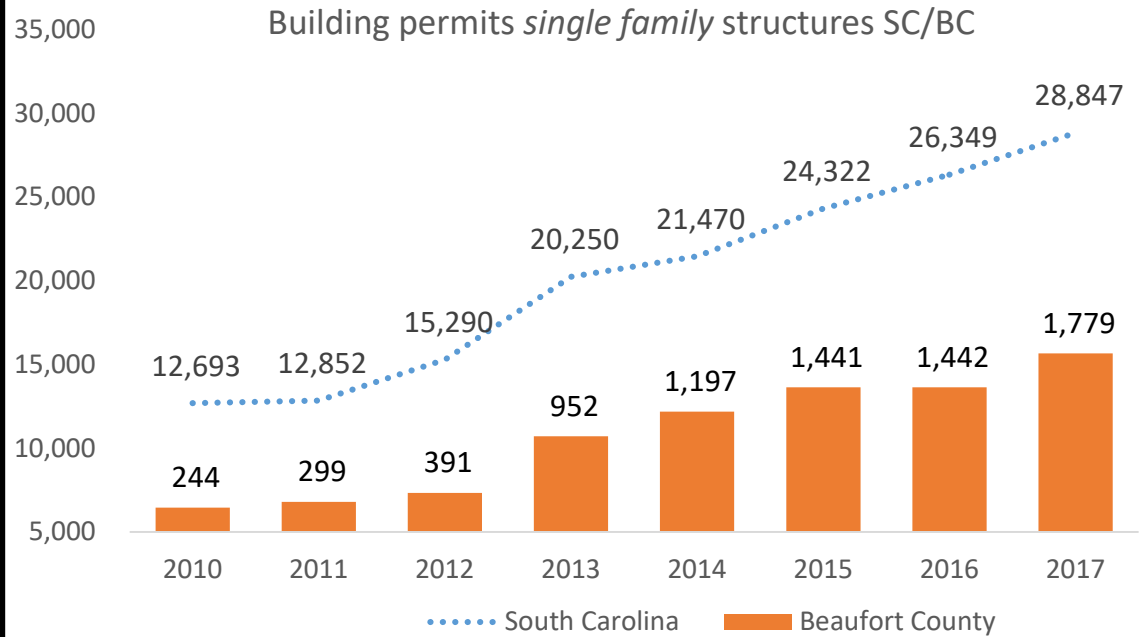
Source: Table S2301 (US Census Bureau/ACS)

Why is this important?

The labor force is the labor pool in employment. It is generally used to describe those working for a single company or industry, but can also apply to a geographic region. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. The labor force participation rate is the ratio between the labor force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range). It refers to all those who are available for work.

What we know

Even though the population is increasing, the labor force percent is decreasing. Age, education, and sex are typical indicators for the labor force participation rate (LFPR). With large cohorts entering the retirement age, the labor force itself shrinks in comparisons to the total population. The (tax) burden is divided onto a smaller “force”.



Source: <https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html> (2018)

Source: <https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html> (2018)

Why is this important?

In order to assess efficiencies and challenges in the housing development sector, recent residential building permit activities have been evaluated. Understanding the number of residential units and the type of housing being considered for development in the market can assist in determining how these projects are expected to meet the county’s housing needs. Increases in the demand for newly-constructed homes can be an indicator

of increased prosperity, as well as a tightening supply of existing homes for resale. This indicator can also be a sign of job growth in the construction industry, including companies that act as suppliers to home builders. An increase in housing can have a ripple effect through the economy. Likewise, a continued downturn can present a contraction in the economy, or at least in the sectors directly and indirectly impacted.

What does the data show?

As the tables above illustrate, while residential activity declined significantly during and shortly after the national recession, residential building permit activity in the county has exceeded 1,000 units between 2014 and 2016, with most of the permitted product involving single-family homes. According to the 2018 Beaufort County Housing Needs Assessment, several housing projects are still under

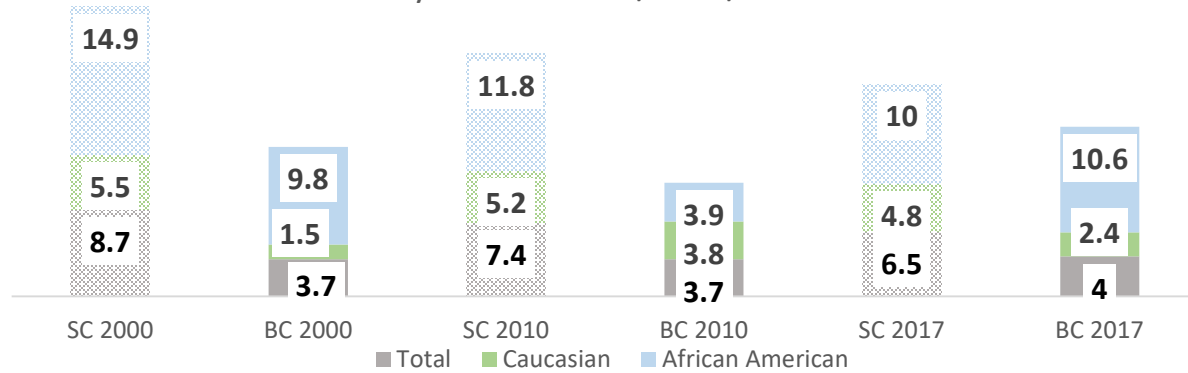
construction or in development. These include (but are not limited to): Apartment/Rental housing, For Sale housing, and Senior Facilities. No records were found for Beaufort County *multi family* permits for 2010, 2012 and 2014.

What we know:

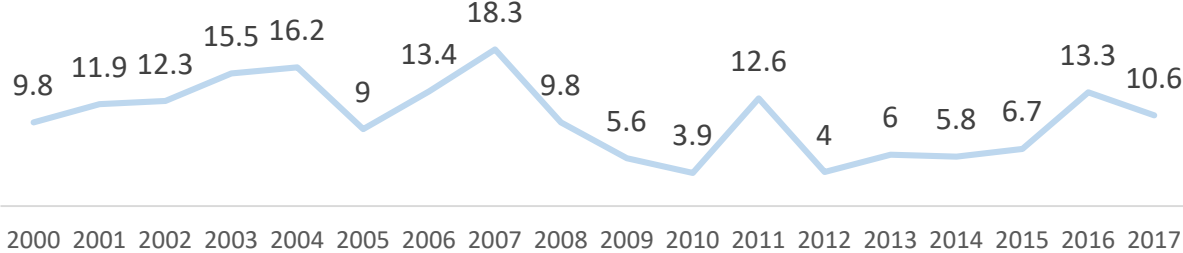
According to the 2017 Quality of Life Survey, 67.2% of the population see it as a priority to provide more affordable housing opportunities.



Infant mortality rate per 1,000 for SC/BC by race for 2000/2010/2016



African American infant mortality rate in BC - Timeline



Source: <http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/mch/infantmortality/input.aspx> (2018)

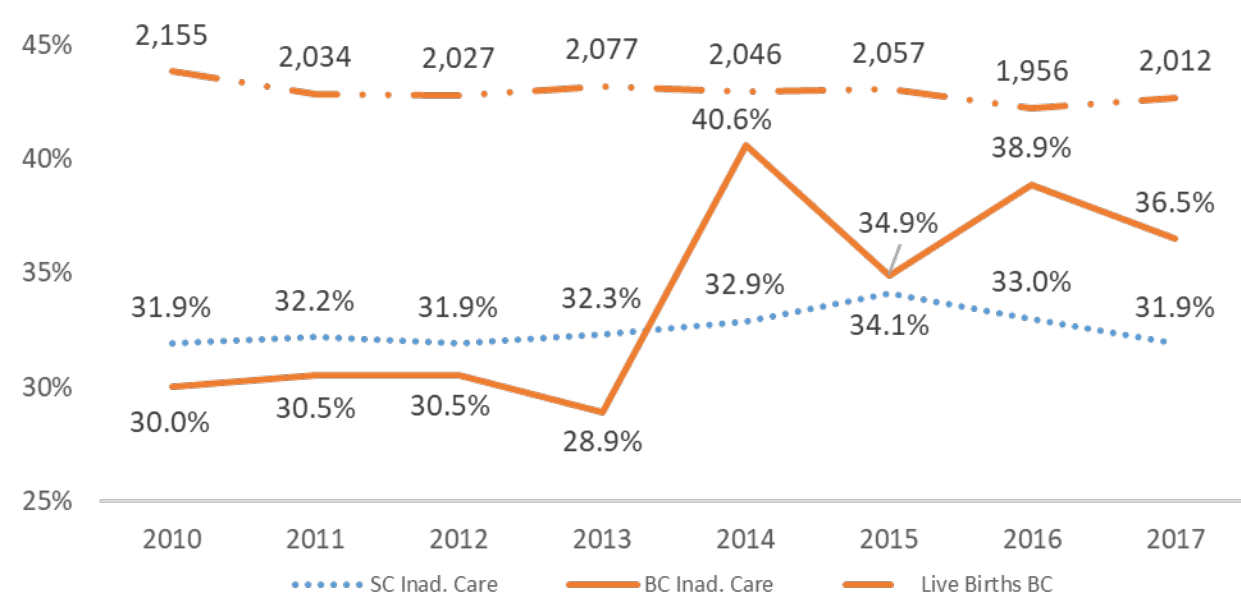
Why is this important?

This table shows the infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 annual live births under one year of age) between 2000, 2010 and 2017. The Black African Community in Beaufort County is effected to higher degree by infant mortality than other races. These differences can be seen in the timeline above.

What does the data show?

The data shows that different races are still differently affected by infant mortality rates. South Carolina reports a higher rate overall, but has a steady decline between 2000 and 2017 (the total drops from 8.7 per 1,000 births in 2000 to 6.5 in 2017). Whereas Beaufort County's rate seems to drastically fluctuate.

Percent of Births Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care



Source: Kids Count Data Center <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC> (2018)

Why is this important?

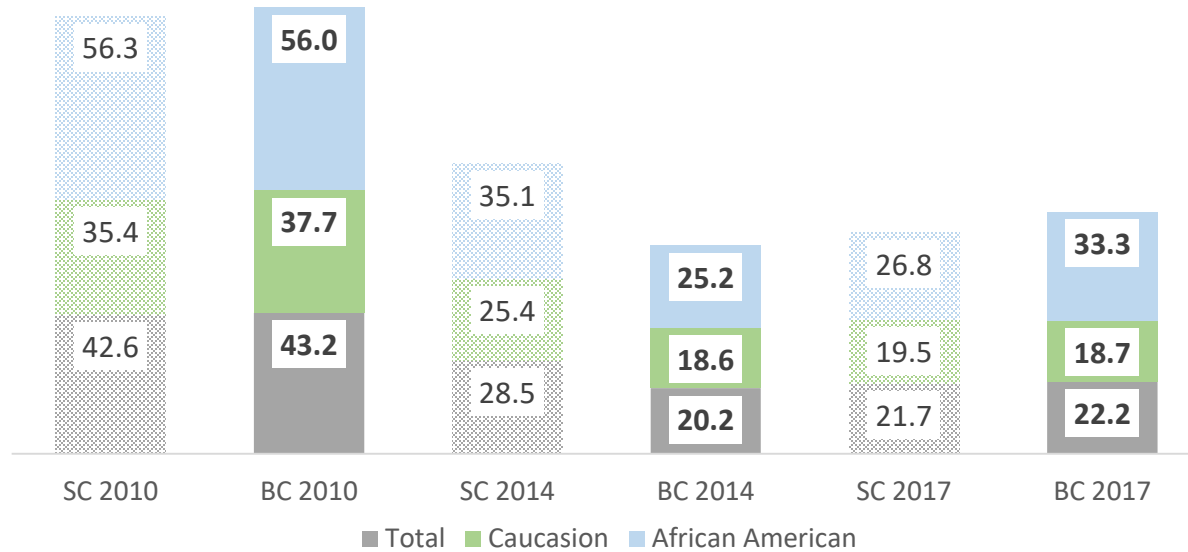
Percent births where birth certificate indicates mother with less than adequate prenatal care as measured by the Kessner Index (the index measures levels of prenatal care as determined by the trimester that prenatal care begins, the number of prenatal care visits, and the period of gestation).

What does the data show?

The State percentage has been steady over the past decade (around 32%). This shows the data for Beaufort County as a more

worrisome trend. After a sharp drop between 2008 from 44.6% to 30% in 2010, has the trend shifted to the worse again. The reason for this drastic increase 2013/14 and 2015/16 is hard to determine with a rather flat birth rate in Beaufort County for the same time period. A high rate of influx or immigration might be one of the reasons, as well as the attempt for young mothers to get back into the workforce quickly (for economic reasons, pressure from employers, etc.).

Births to teens 15 to 19 years of age by race in South Carolina and Beaufort County for 2010, 2014 and 2017



Source: Kids Count Data Center <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SC> (2018)

Why is this important?

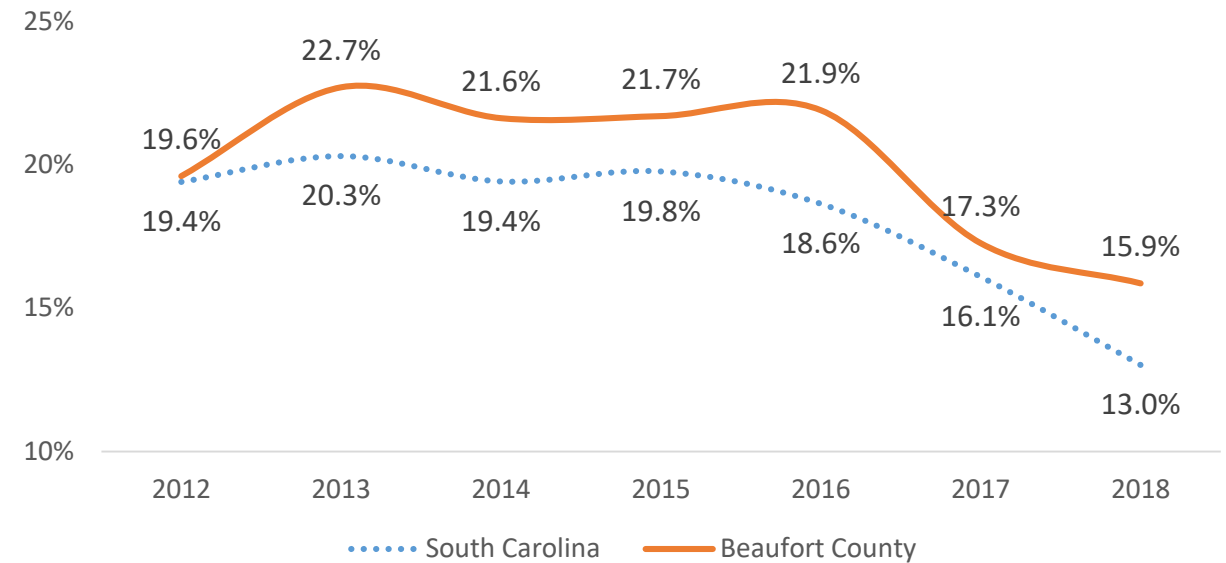
The figure above shows the birth rate (per 1,000) among teens age 15 to 19 by race in South Carolina and Beaufort County. Teen pregnancy has an impact on the educational, social and economic lives of young people. Early parenting reduces the likelihood that a young woman will complete high school and pursue the necessary post-secondary education needed to compete in today's economy.

What does the data show?

The 2010 Beaufort County teen birth rate

Was higher than the state average. However, this seems to be just accurate for the total rate, not for the rate of teenage pregnancy and birth to teens in the African American community. After a steep decline between 2010 to 2014, the birth rate has since increased. If you are a African American female the chance to give birth as a teenager is 1.8 times higher compared to a teenage Caucasian girl in Beaufort County.

Percent of adults under 65 *without* health insurance



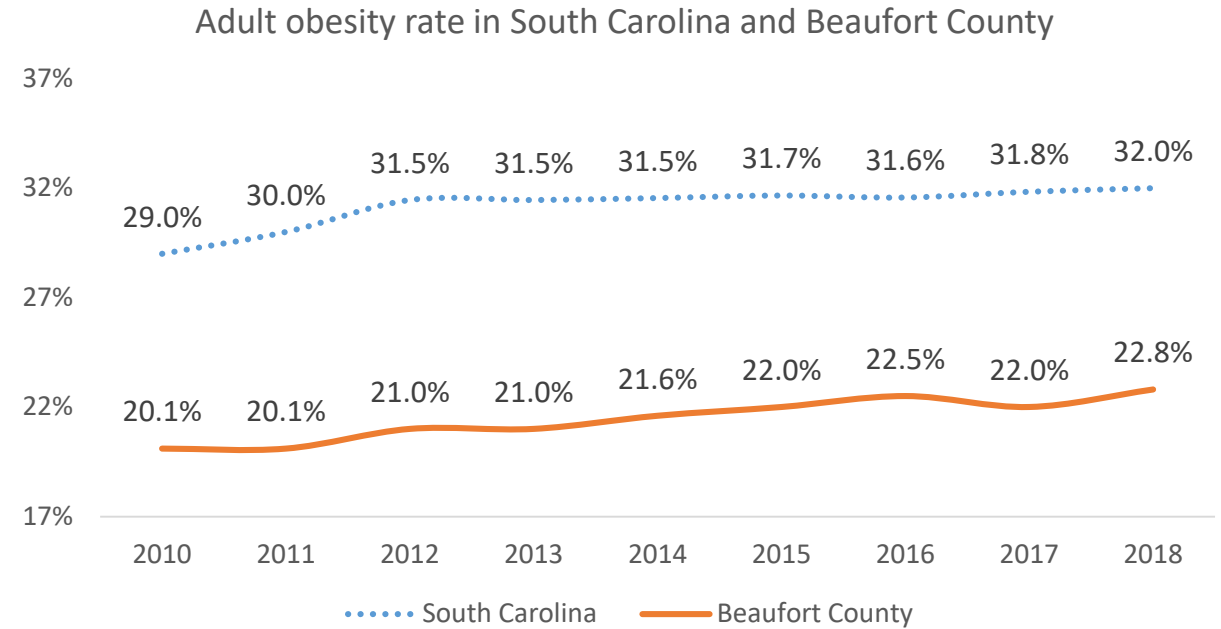
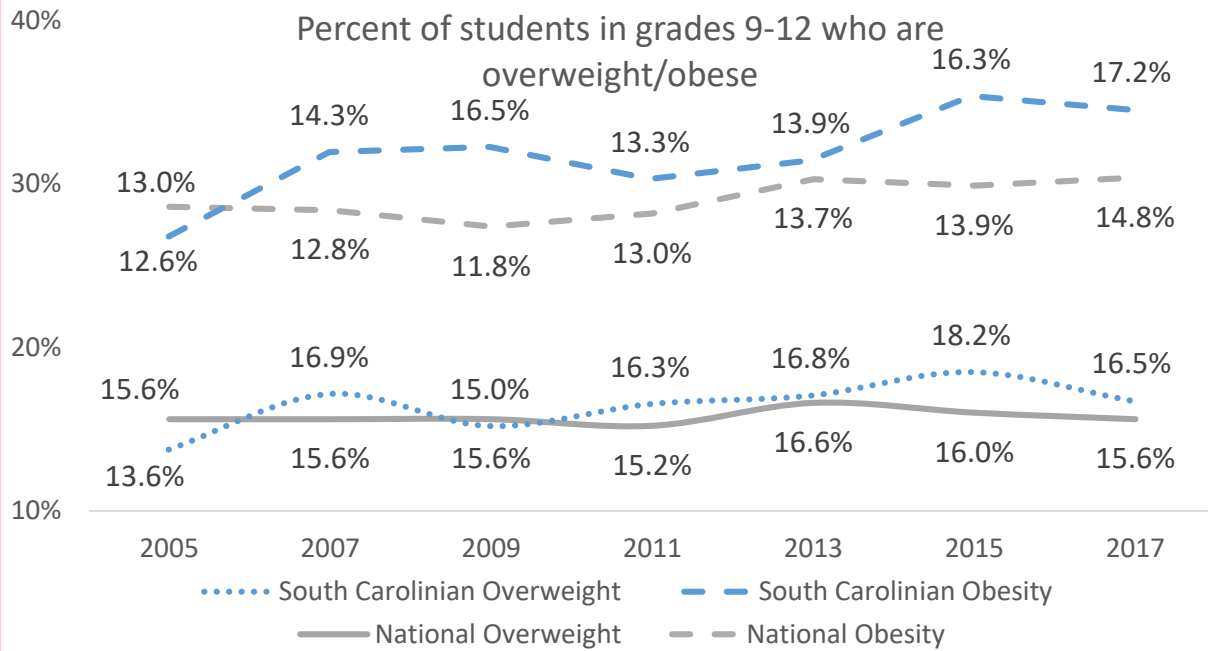
Source: County Health Ranking <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2018/overview> (2018)

Why is this important?

Uninsured, is the percentage of the population under age 65, that has no health insurance coverage. "Going without coverage can have serious health consequences for the uninsured because they receive less preventative care, and delayed care often results in serious illness or other health problems. Being uninsured can also have serious financial consequences, with many unable to pay their medical bills, resulting in medical debt." (Kaiser Family Foundation)

What does the data show?

The figure above shows the percentage of uninsured individuals under the age of 65. South Carolina and Beaufort County show a steady and noticeable decline. A tighter labor force market, might be one for the reasons for a decline of the uninsured. Even if an employer just offers part-time, low-wage and temporary positions, the turnover can be reduced, by offering additional perks, like health benefits for the employees.



Source: CDC 2018 <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/data-trends-maps/index.html>

Source: CDC 2018 - <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/data-trends-maps/index.html>

Why is this important?

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI)-for-age and sex ≥95th percentile; overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI)-for-age and ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile based on the 2000 CDC growth chart (see table below). Studies have suggested that childhood obesity prevalence varies by income and education. Data analysis demonstrates that the prevalence of childhood obesity/overweight among persons aged 2-19 does not depend on race/ethnicity – even though Hispanics (25.8%) and Non-Hispanic blacks (22.0%) have higher obesity prevalence than Non-Hispanic whites (14.1%) –

but more so on the socio-economic status and the level of education attained by the parent.

What does the data show?

The overweight and obesity levels in South Carolina are higher compared to the national level. In 2017 every third child in South Carolina was classified, according to the CDC, as overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity in children can cause high blood pressure and cholesterol, diabetes, breathing and joint, as well as psychological problems etc. Future risks include: obese children are more likely to become obese adults.

Why is this important?

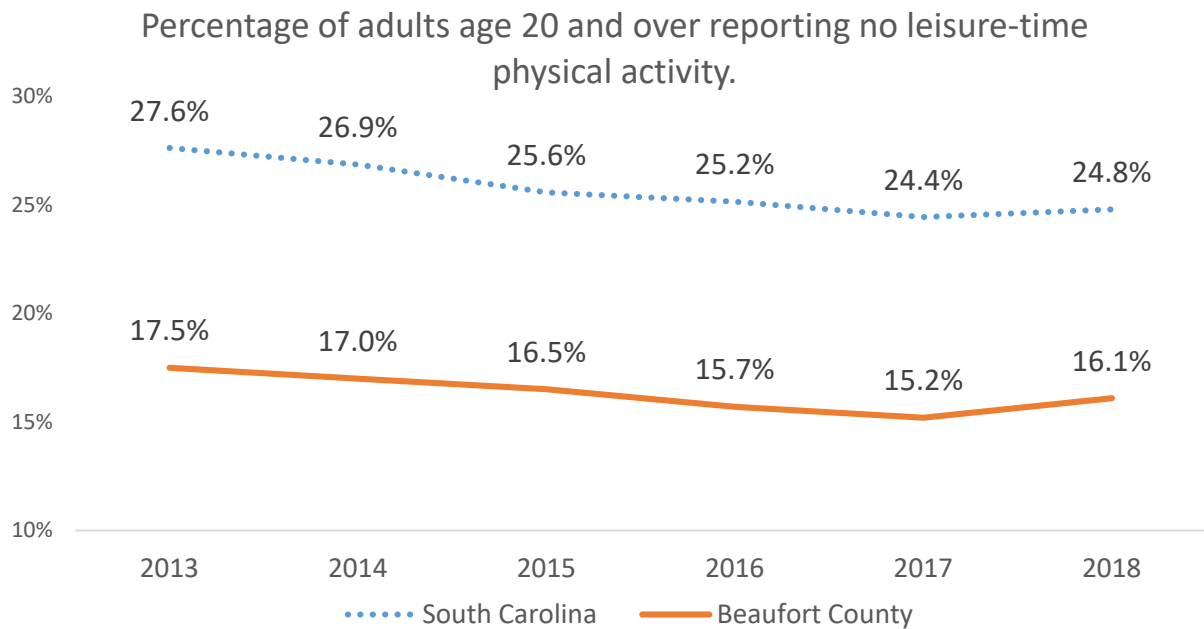
Adult Obesity is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m² (see table below). Obesity, often resulting from poor diet and limited physical activity, increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, as well as others.

What does the data show?

The data show that Beaufort County has been below the state average for the last decade, but with a steady upward trend. This is concerning,

especially because those with an overweight BMI (25-29.9) are not even included in this statistic, but have similar health outcome risk-factors (heart disease, diabetes, etc.). The healthcare system as we know it will most likely collapse, if society as a whole does not react to this epidemic.

Example (5'9") Weight Range	BMI ranges:	
	BMI	Weight Status
124 lbs or less	Below 18.5	Underweight
125 lbs to 168 lbs	18.5 to 24.9	Normal or Healthy Weight
169 lbs to 202 lbs	25.0 to 29.9	Overweight
203 lbs or more	30 or higher	Obese



Source: County Health Ranking <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2018/overview> (2018)

Why is this important?

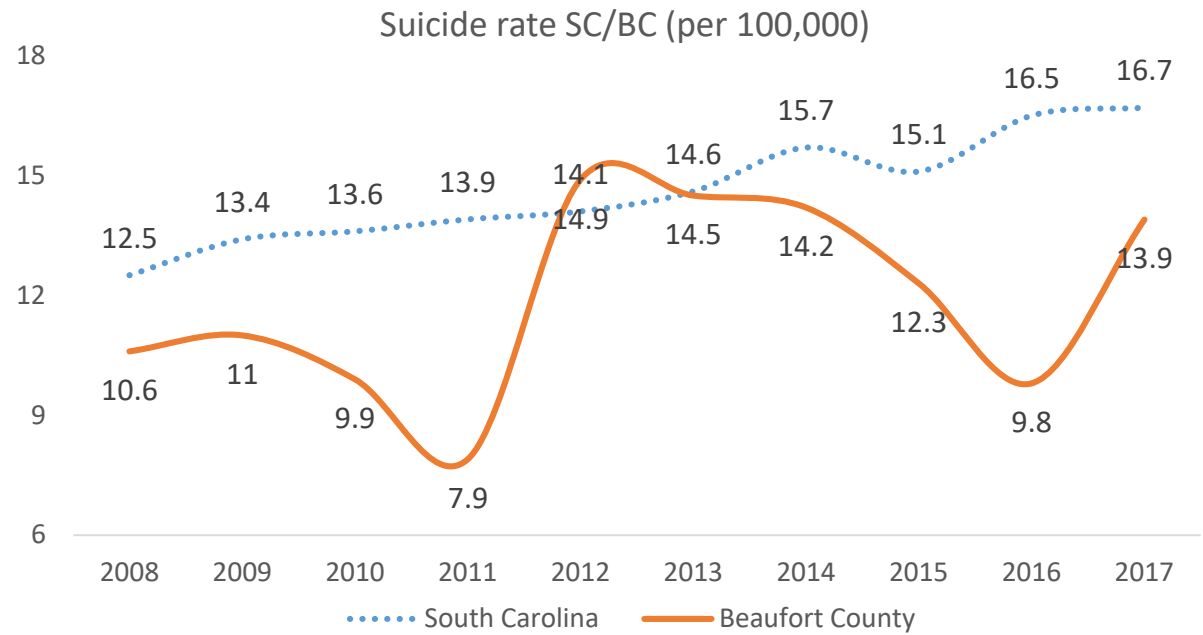
Physical Inactivity is the percentage of adults ages 20+ are reporting no leisure-time physical activity in the past month. Examples of physical activities include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Decreased physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, which is independent of obesity. Inactivity causes 11% of premature mortality in the United States.

What does the data show?

The percentage of physically inactive people in Beaufort County is about 8.5% below the states average. However, it seemed to have slightly increased in 2018.

What we know

According to the 2017 Quality of Life Survey conducted by USCB 25.8% of the population never engages in rigorous exercise and 9.6% never engage in moderate or light exercise.



Source: <https://www.scdhec.gov/opioid-epidemic> (2018)

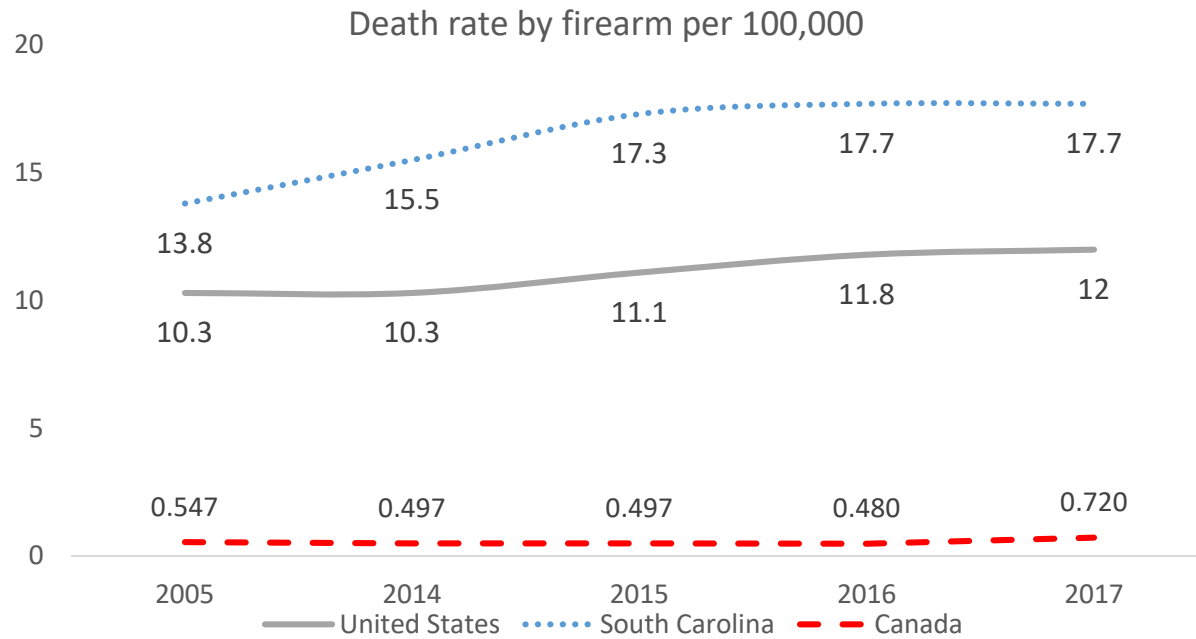
Why is this important?

Suicide is a leading cause of death in the US. Suicide rates increased in nearly every state from 1999 through 2016. Mental health conditions are often seen as the cause of suicide, but suicide is rarely caused by any *single* factor. In fact, many people who die by suicide are not known to have a diagnosed mental health condition at the time of death. Other problems often contribute to suicide, such as those related to relationships (42%), substance use (28%), physical health (22%), job/financial problems (16%), and legal (9%),

or housing stress (4%).

What does the data show?

South Carolina's Suicide rate increased between 1999 and 2016 by 38.3% and continues to increase between 2008 and 2016, from 12.5% to 16.5%. Beaufort County's suicide rate between 2008 and 2016 is below the states average, with a major increase between 2011 and 2012. This was most likely due to the housing crisis and has been decreasing since, with another significant increase between the years of 2016 and 2017, from 9.8 reported suicides per 100,000 to 13.9.



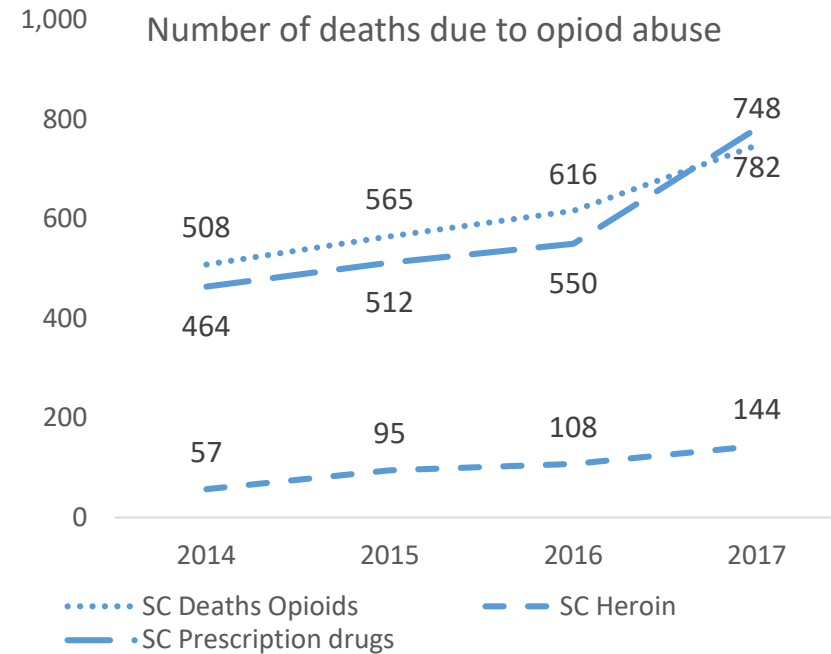
Source: Firearm mortality rate. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/> (2018)

Why is this important?

One fact endangering our day to day life is the access, availability, and presence of guns in our community. In 2017, there was an estimated 14,500 gun-related homicides nationwide and 23,800 gun-related suicides. The age-adjusted suicide rate by firearm was highest among white men in 2017 with 14 per 100,000 people. Homicide deaths by firearm affected black men the most, with an age-adjusted rate at 33 deaths per 100,000 people in 2017.

What does the data show?

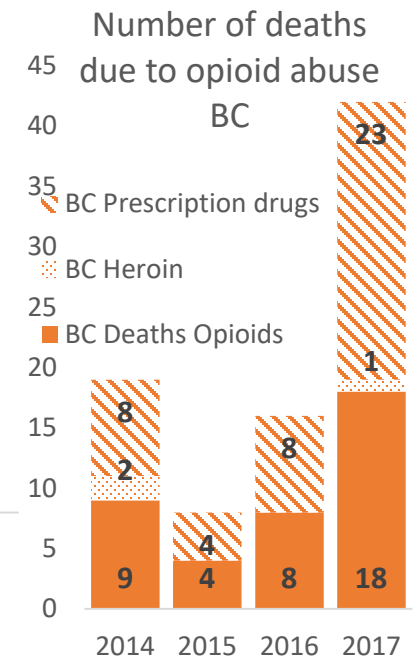
In South Carolina 17.7 people per 100,000 are killed by firearms. This is above the national average of 12 per 100,000; and far above Canada's national average of 1 gun-related death per 200,000 in 2016 (with a slight increase in 2017). Beaufort County had 7 homicide related deaths in 2017 and South Carolina 339; in 2016 it was 11 and 337.



Source: <https://www.scdhec.gov/opioid-epidemic> (2018)

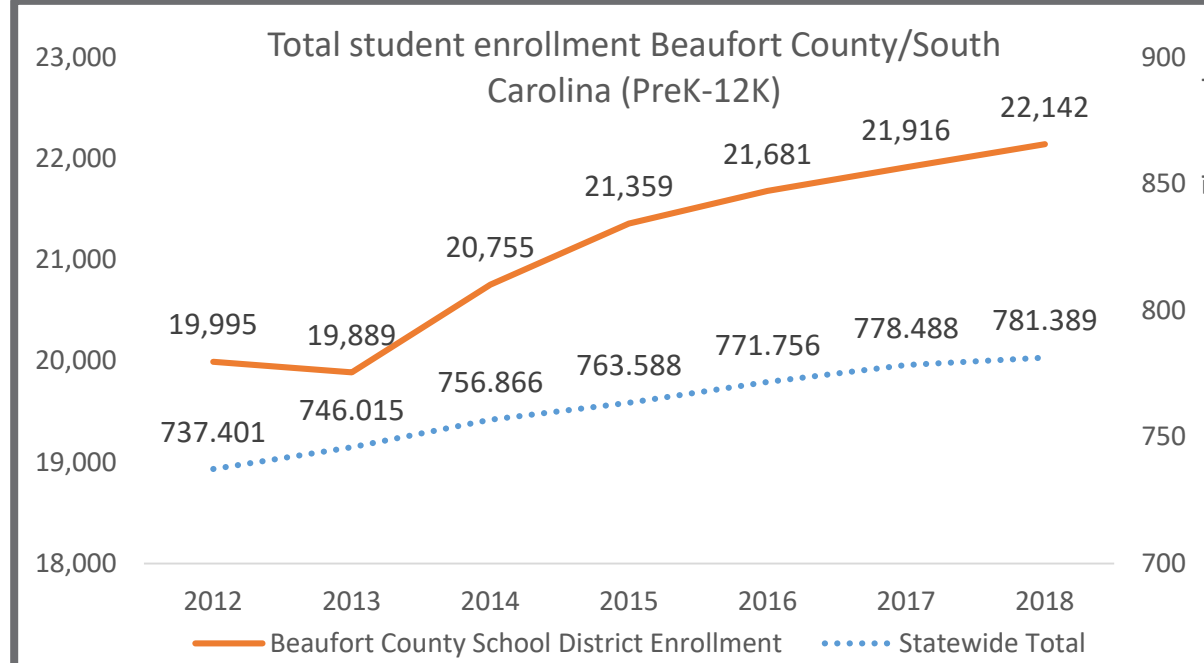
Why is this important?

From 1999 to 2017, more than 700,000 people have died from a drug overdose in the U.S. Around 68% more than 70,200 drug overdose deaths in 2017 involved an opioid. In 2017, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids (including prescription opioids, illegal opioids like heroin, fentanyl, etc.) was 6 times higher than in 1999. On average, 130 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose. South Carolina and Beaufort County are not spared from this national epidemic.



What does the data show?

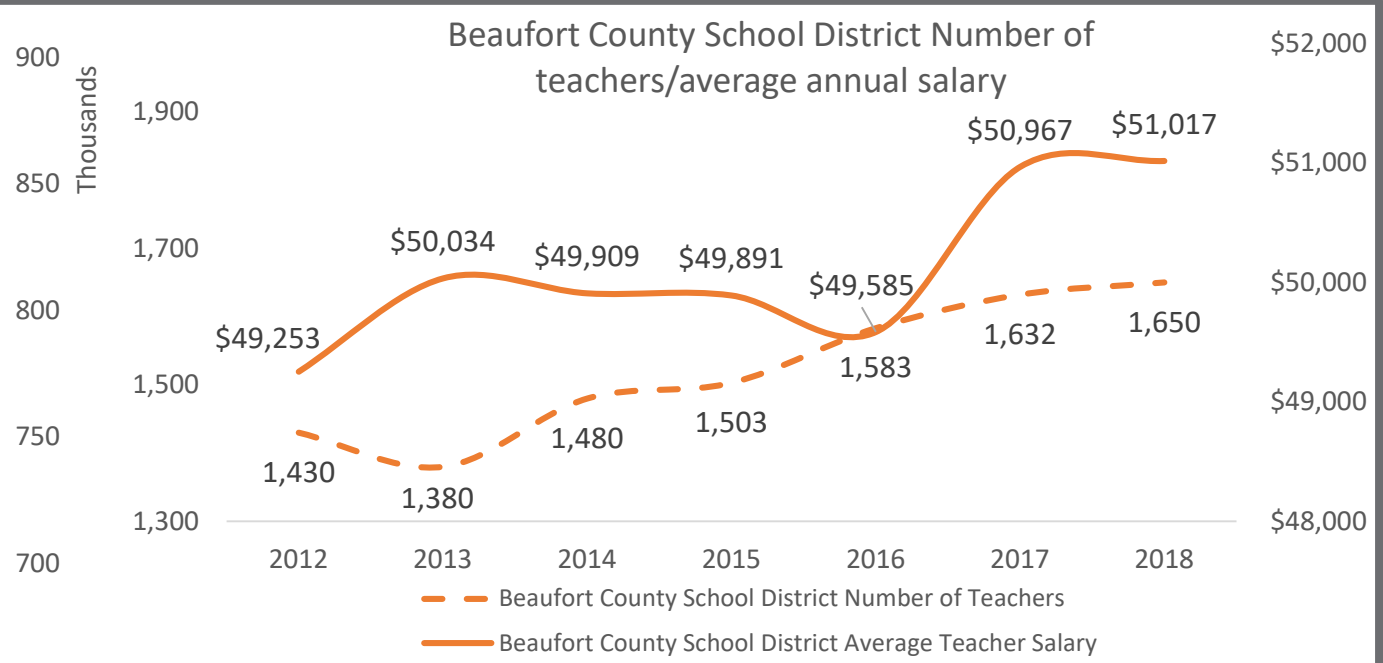
The data shows that South Carolina and Beaufort County are effected by the opioid crisis as well. A steep spike in deaths related to opioids is recorded for 2017 for the county as well as for the state. These numbers are total numbers for the state and the county, no statement can be made about which group (age, sex or race/ethnicity) is effected most. Deaths for Beaufort County involving Fentanyl rose from 4 in 2016 to 12 in 2017, involving Cocaine from 2 in 2016 to 6 in 2017.



Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



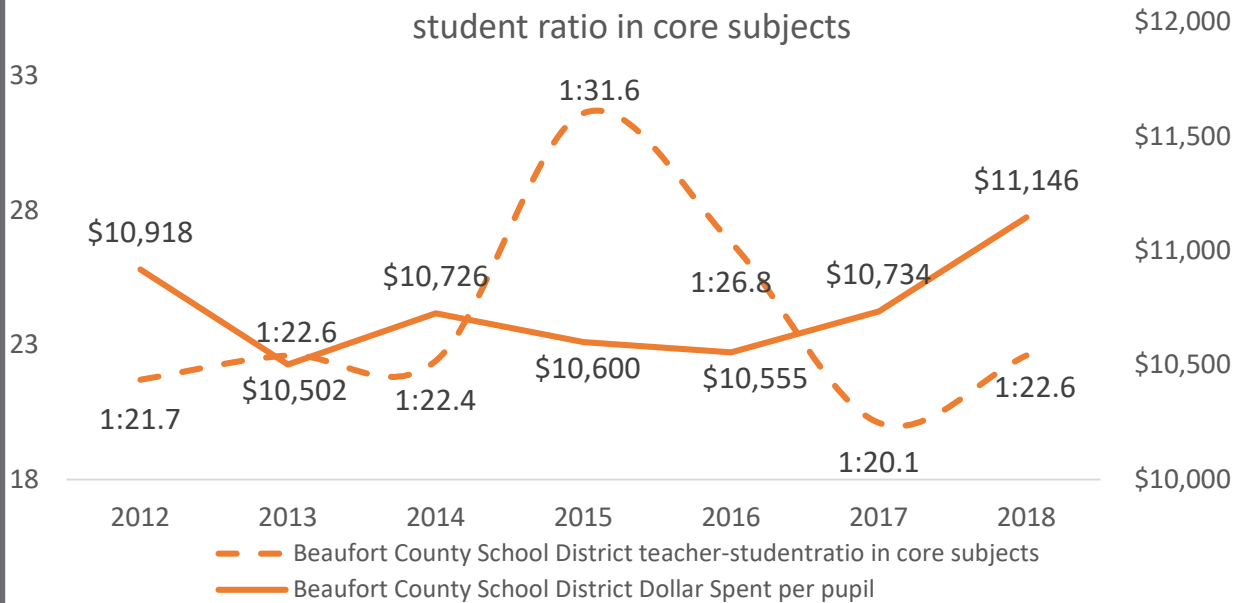
Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



Beaufort County School District dollar spent per pupil/teacher-student ratio in core subjects

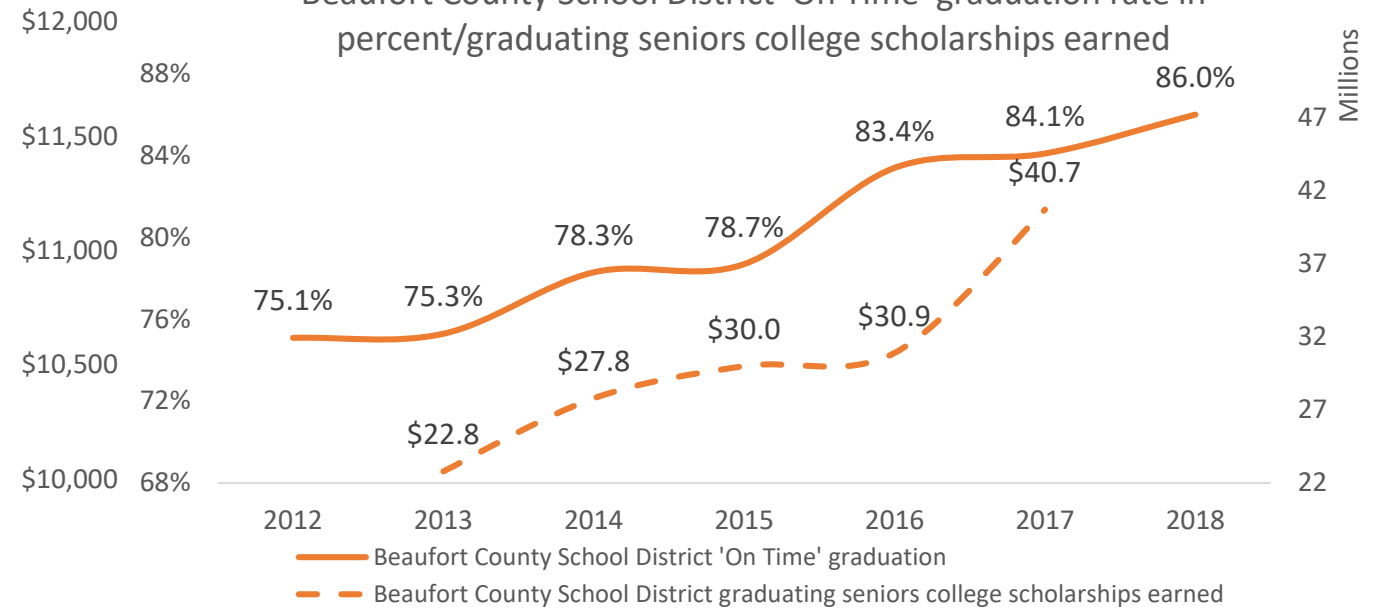


Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

Beaufort County School District 'On Time' graduation rate in percent/graduating seniors college scholarships earned

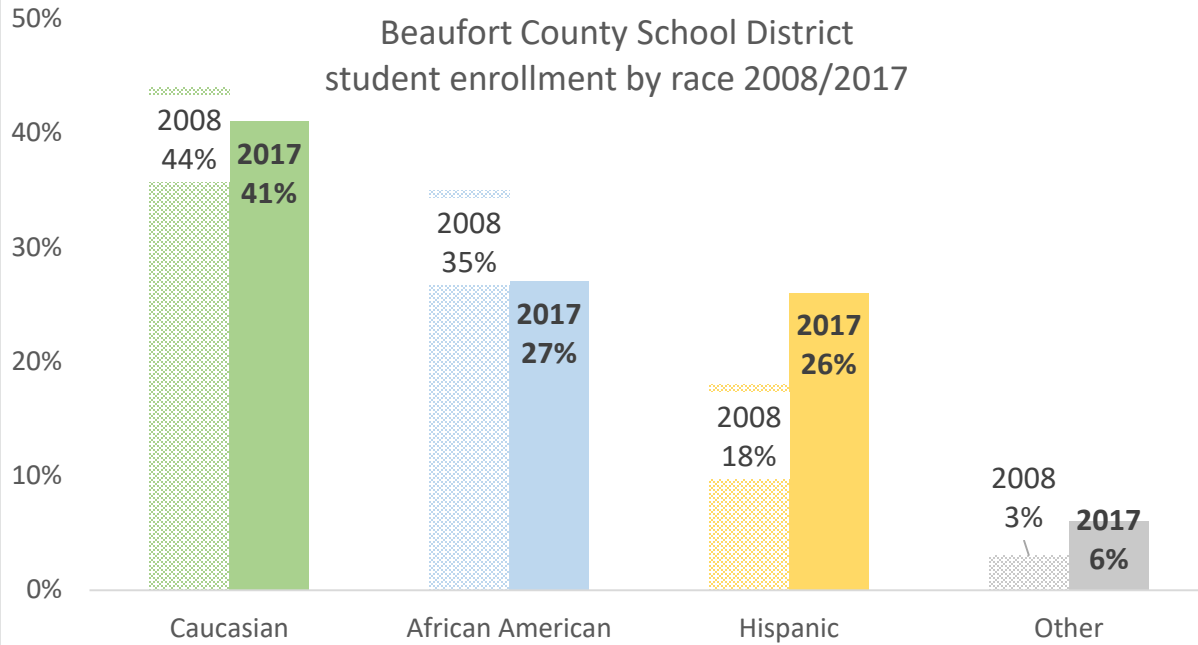


Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

Beaufort County School District
student enrollment by race 2008/2017

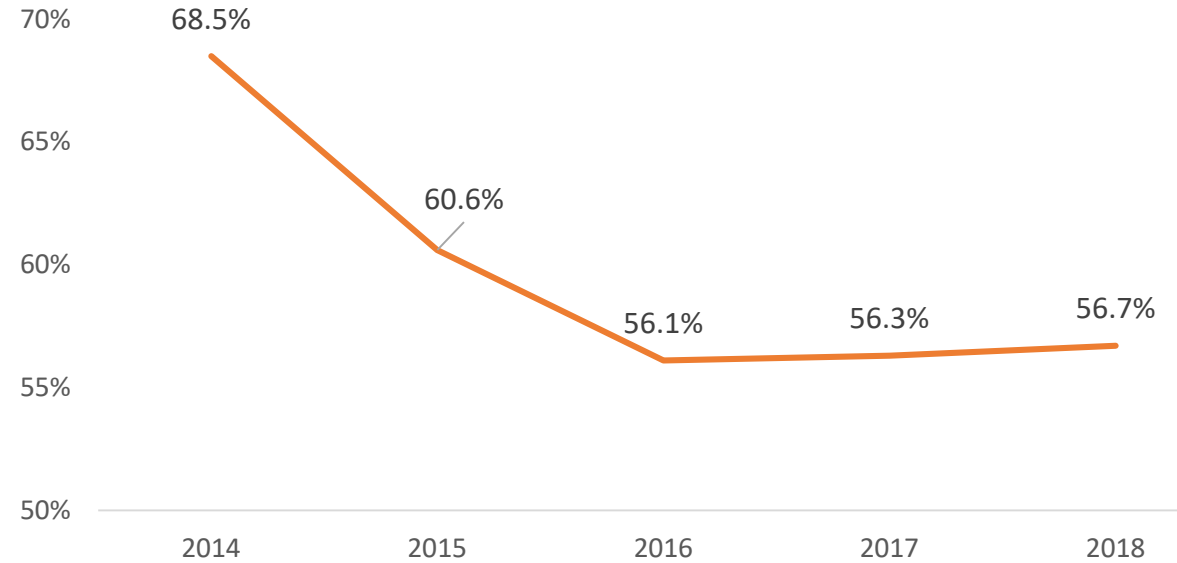


Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

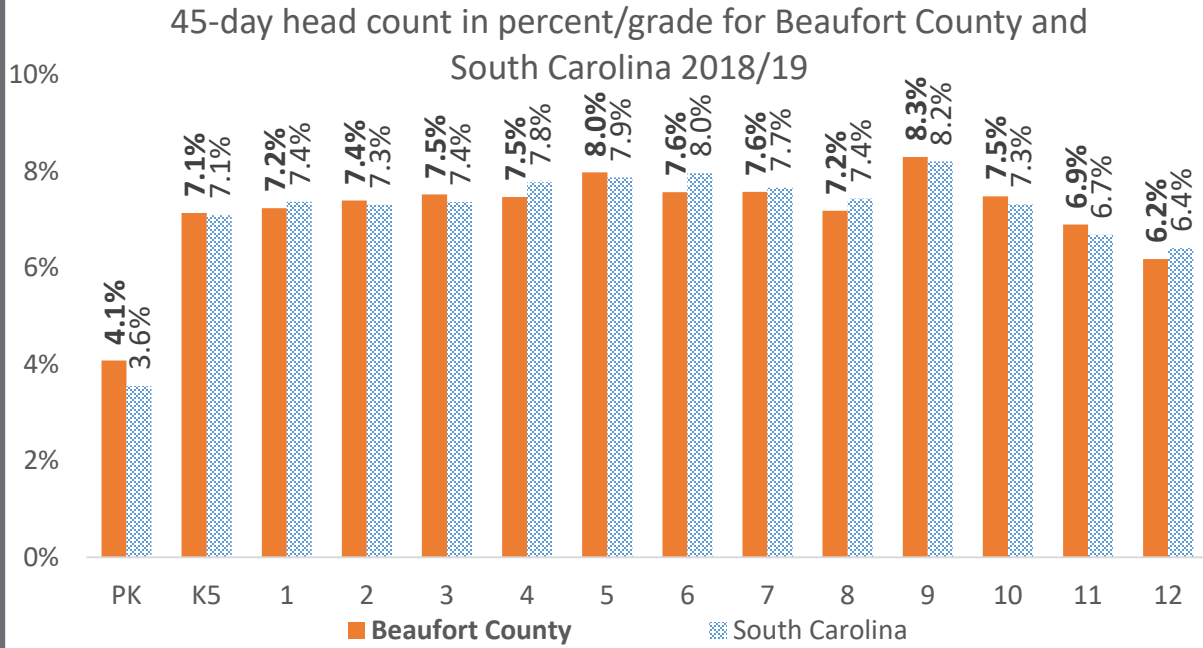
Beaufort County School District Percent of Students in poverty



Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

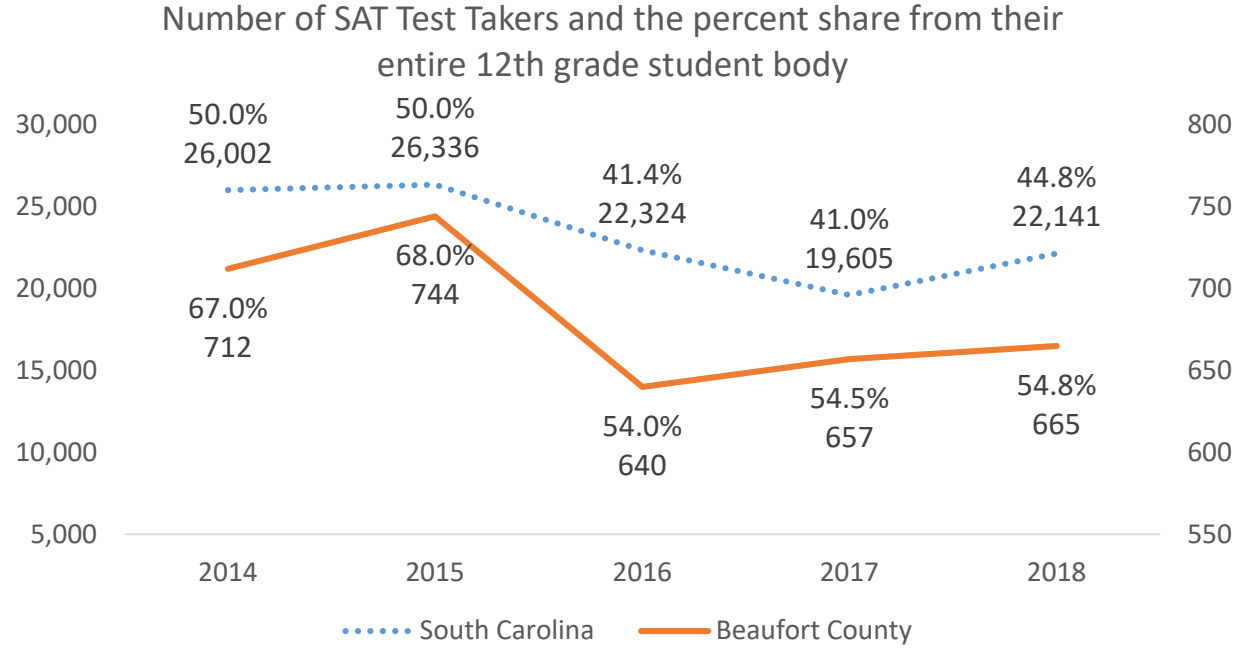
What does the data show?



Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

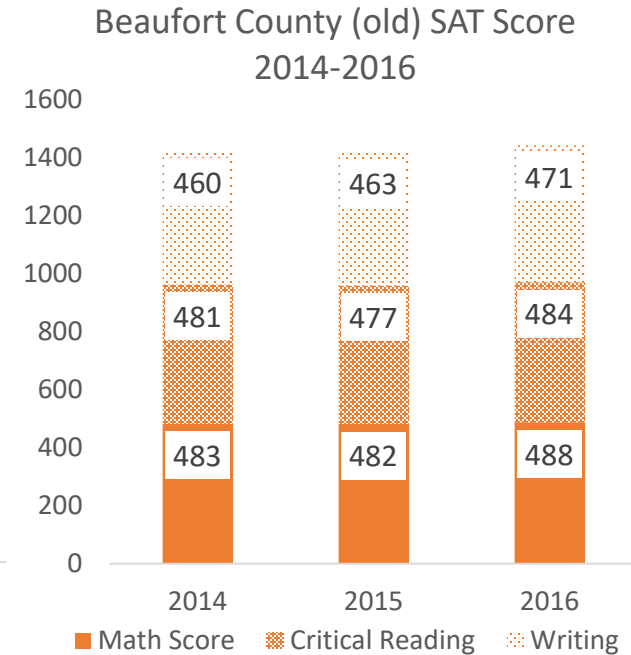
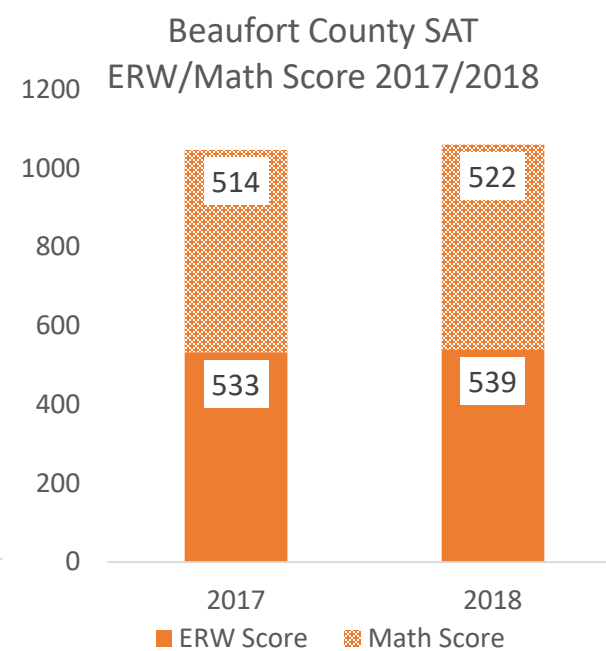
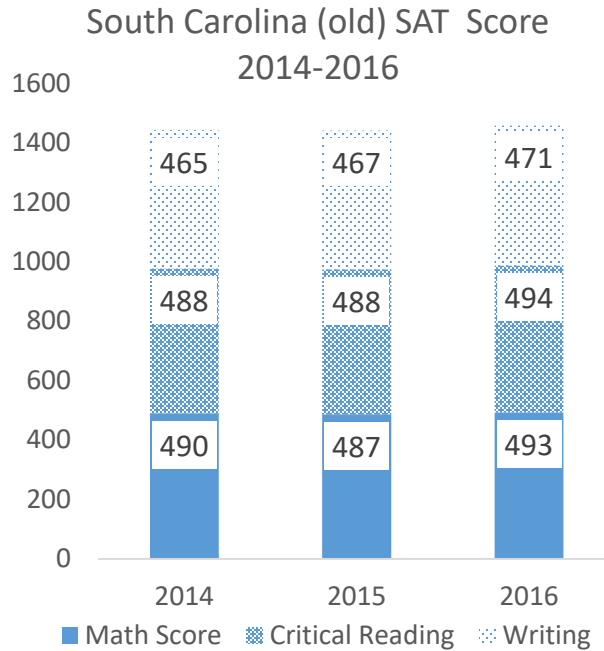
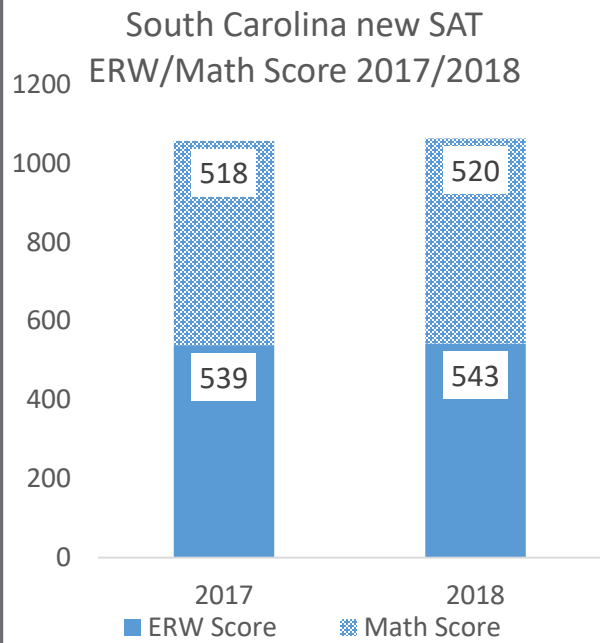
What does the data show?



Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/national-assessments/sat/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/national-assessments/sat/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/national-assessments/sat/> (SC Dept. of Education)

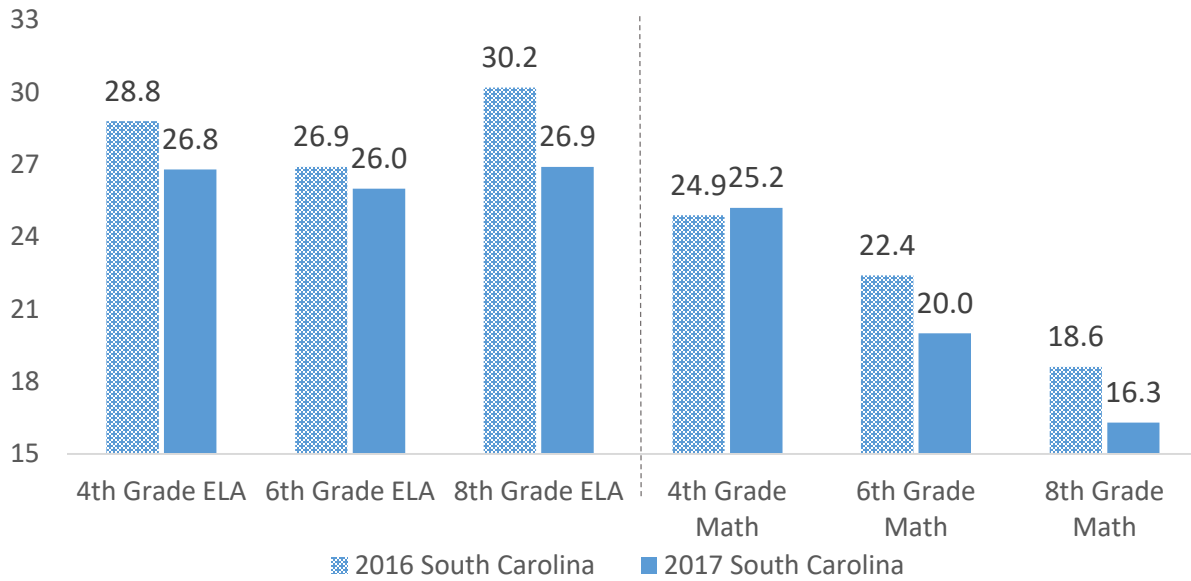
Why is this important?

What does the data show?

Why is this important?



SC Ready 4th-8th Grade ELA/Math Results 2016/2017

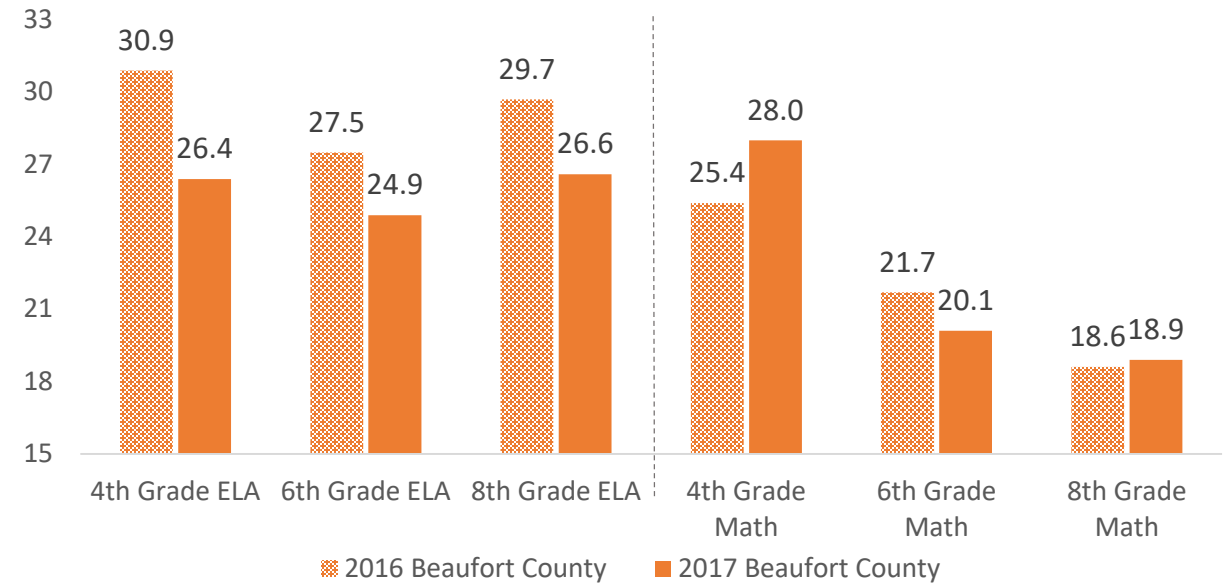


Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/state-assessments/sc-ready/> (SC Dept. of Education)

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

SC Ready 4th-8th Grade ELA/Math Results 2016/2017

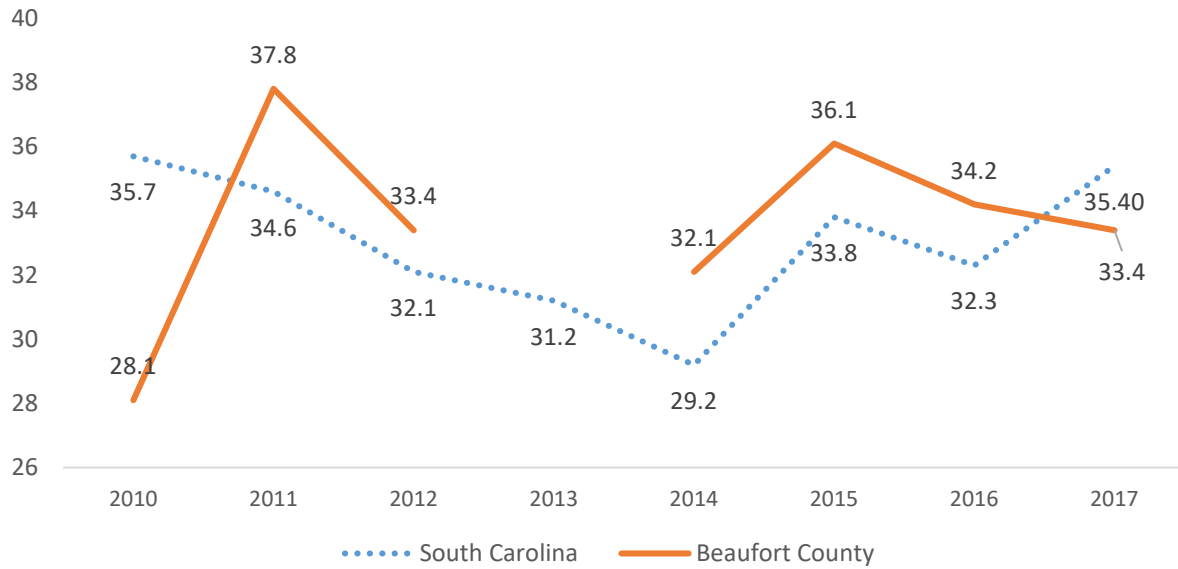


Source: <https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/state-assessments/sc-ready/> (SC Dept. of Education)

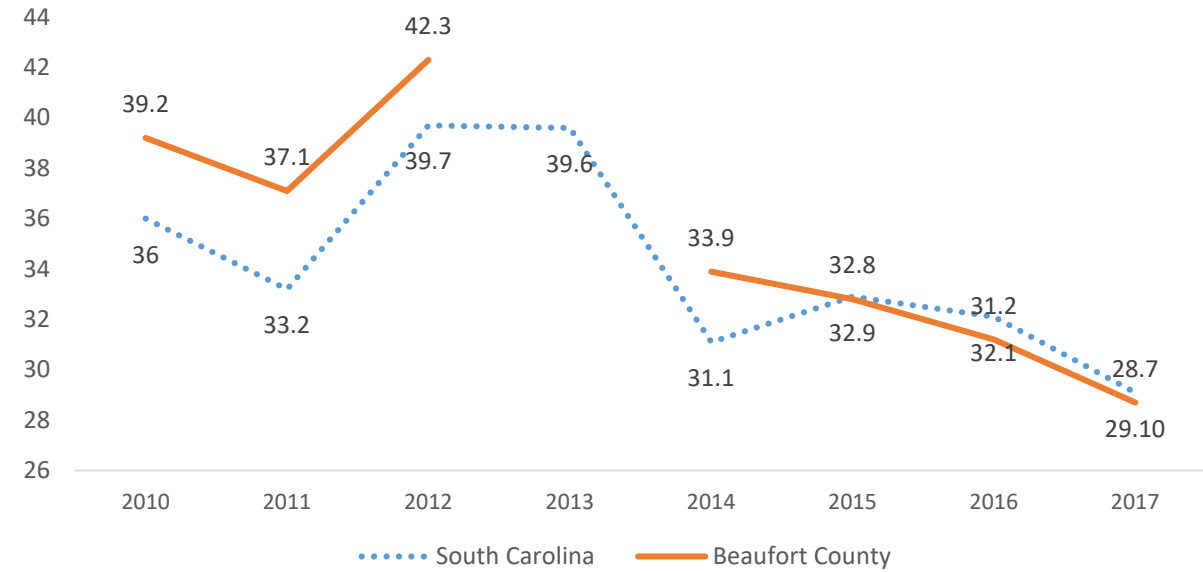
What does the data show?

Why is this important?

8th Grade Social Studies SC PASS Results



8th Grade Science SC PASS Results



Source: South Carolina Department of Education Test Scores

Why is this important?

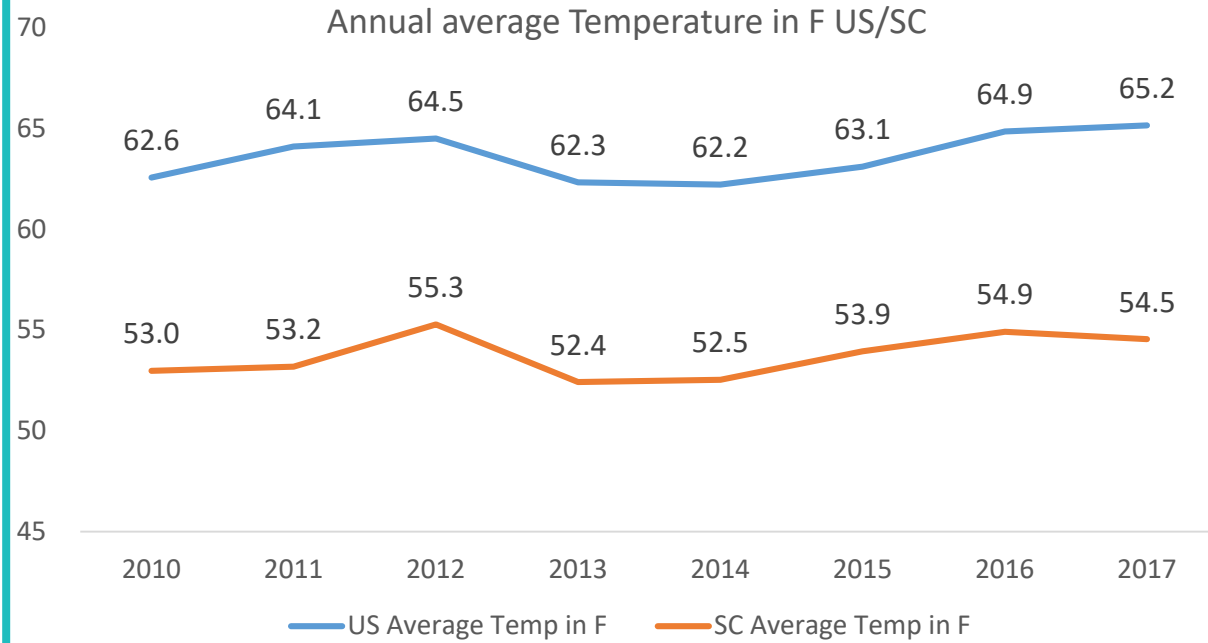
What does the data show?

What does the data show?

Why is this important?

What we know

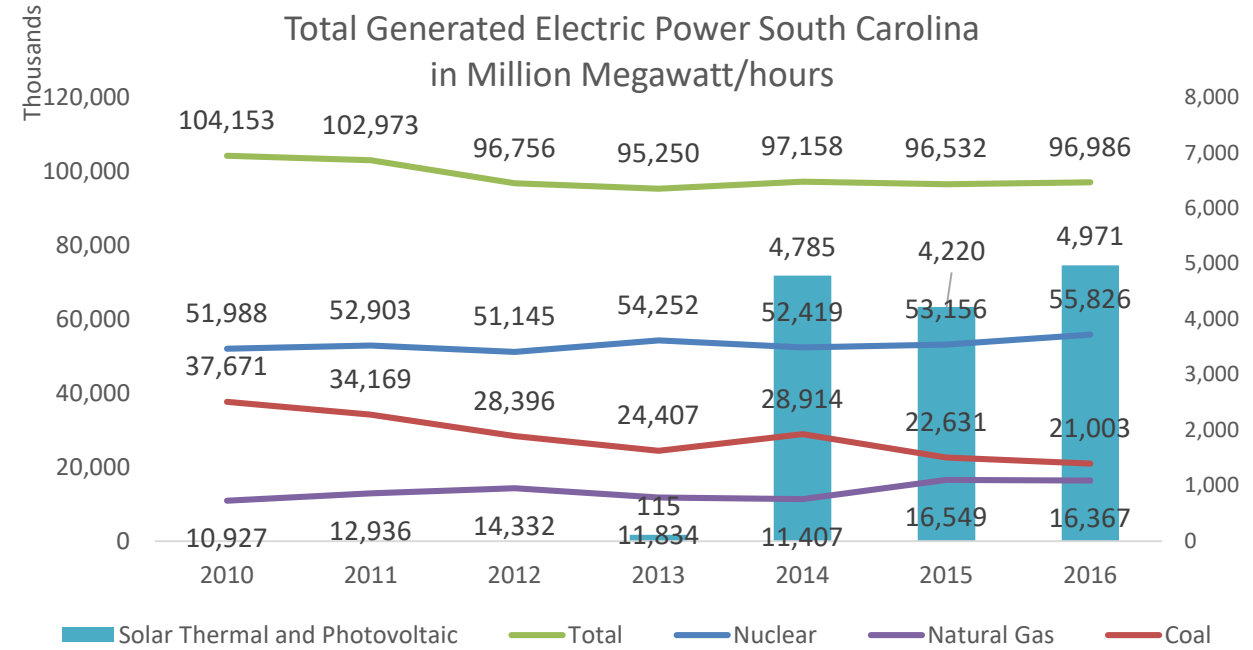
According to the 2017 Quality of Life Survey 84% of the population views improving public education as a high priority.



Source: NOAA.gov - <https://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/CDODivisionalSelect.jsp#>

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



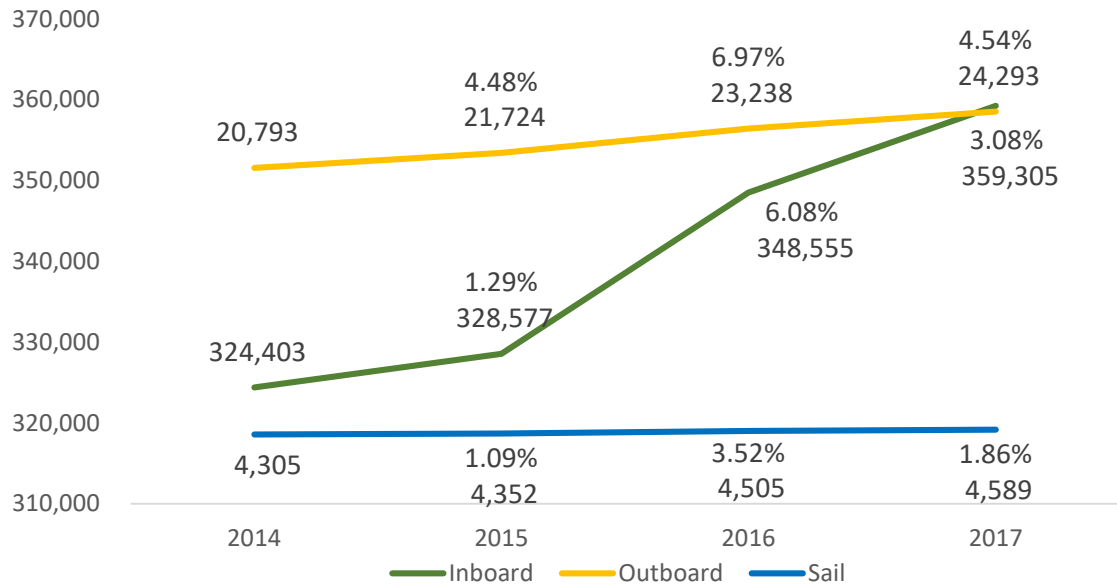
Source: EIA – US Energy Information Administration - <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/>

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



South Carolina Coast Guard - Boating registration

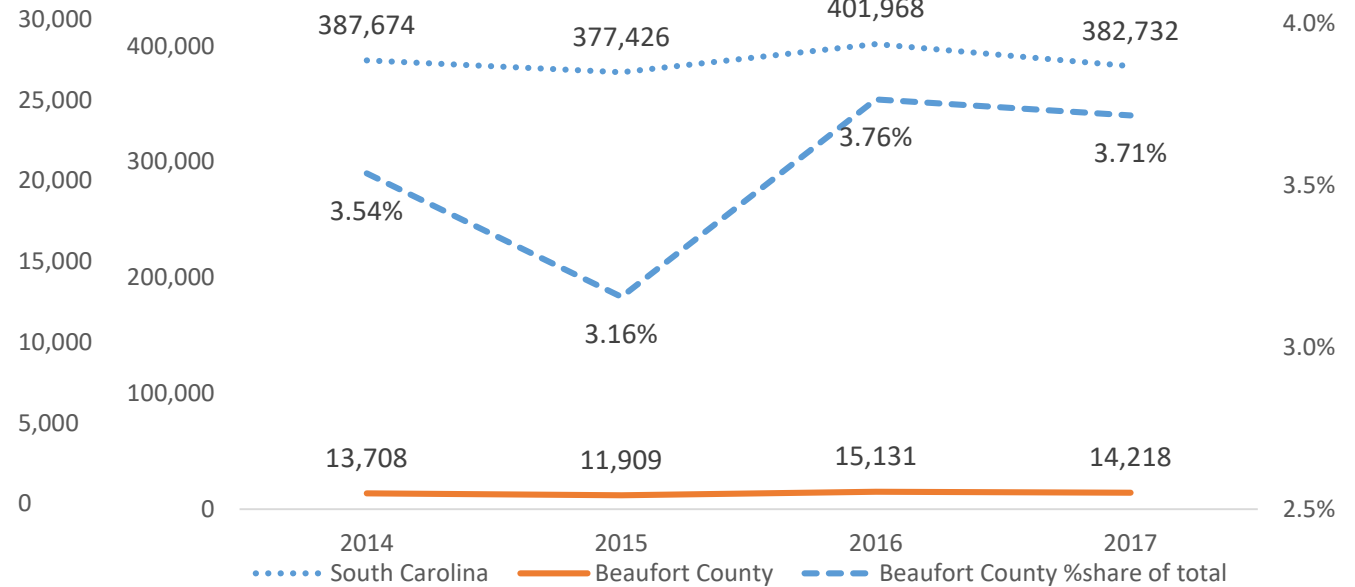


South Carolina – DNR 2017

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

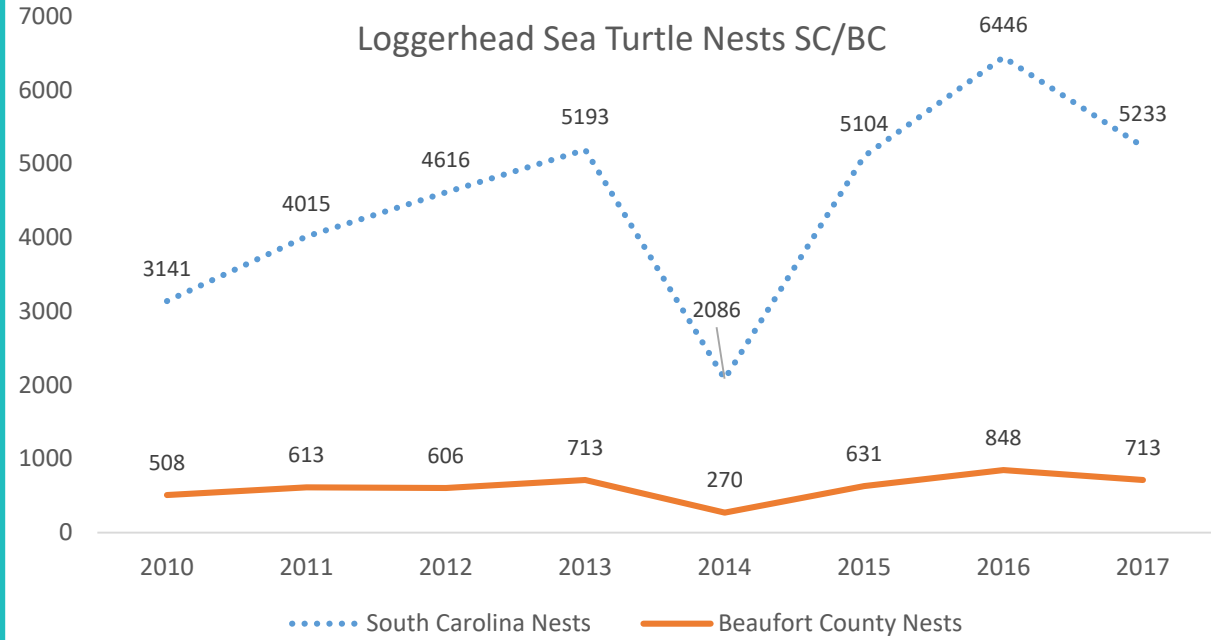
Total motor boat registration SC/BC



South Carolina – DNR 2017

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



Source: Seaturtle.org

Why is this important?

What does the data show?

Why is this important?

What does the data show?



Sources:

Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA), Water Sales and Consumption, FoIA Request, 2018

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
<https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/data-trends-maps/index.html> (2018)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Overweight and obesity: Causes and consequences. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web Site.
<http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/defining.html>. (2018)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Violent Death Reporting System,
<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/suicide/infographic.htm#graphic3> (2018)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER), Firearm Mortality Rate by State,
<https://wonder.cdc.gov/> (2018)

Cooperation for National and Community Service, (<https://www.nationalservice.gov> – 2018)

County Health Rankings,
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2018/overview> (2018)

Economic Policy Institute, www.epi.org (2018)

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/categories/27323> (2018)

IMPLAN Inc. (2018)

Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University (JCHS), The state of the Nation's Housing 2018, <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/research-areas/housing-markets-conditions> (2018)

Kids Count Data Center,
<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/> (2018)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information, Climate Data Online.
<https://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/CDODivisionalSelect.jsp#> (2018)

Ogden CL, Carroll MD, Fakhouri TH, et al. Prevalence of Obesity Among Youths by Household Income and Education Level U.S. 2011–2014.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6706a3> (2018)

PUMA, SC, Hilton Head Island, Bluffton Towns & Beaufort City, <https://datausa.io/> (2018)

SC Child Care Resource & Referral Network, www.childcareaware.org (2018)

SC Department of Education, State Report Cards,
<https://ed.sc.gov/data/report-cards/state-report-cards/> (2018)

SC Department of Education, Test Scores,
<https://ed.sc.gov/data/test-scores/national-assessments/sat/> (2018)

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), SCAN Infant Mortality,
<http://scangis.dhec.sc.gov/scan/mch/infantmortality/imp-ut.aspx> (2018)

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), Opioid Epidemic

<https://www.scdhec.gov/opioid-epidemic> (2018)

SC Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Boat Titling Division, Coast Guard Report, FoIA Request, 2018.

SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office – Population Projections.

http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/census/proj_c2010.html (2018)

SeaTurtle.org Inc., Sea Turtle Nest Monitoring System,
<http://www.seaturtle.org/nestdb/?view=2> (2017)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristic (2018)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04, Selected Housing Characteristic (2018)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Gini Index of Income Inequality (2018)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0101 Age and Sex (2018)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701 Poverty status in the past 12 months (2018)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301 Employment Status (2018)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R). SOCDS Building Permits Database,
<https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html> (2018)

U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electricity, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/>

Compiled by: Dipl.-Soz. Anton Abraham

Edited by: Steve Borgianini (Environment), Serkan Catma, PhD (Economics), Lynne Hutchinson, DNP (Health), PI Bruce Marlowe, PhD (Education), Najmah Thomas, PhD (Social Wellbeing)

Thanks to: John Salazar, PhD, Nancy Hritz, PhD, Elizabeth Fitzgerald

Partners: Human Services Alliance Beaufort County, Together for Beaufort County



LOWCOUNTRY
& RESORT ISLANDS TOURISM INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY of SOUTH CAROLINA BEAUFORT