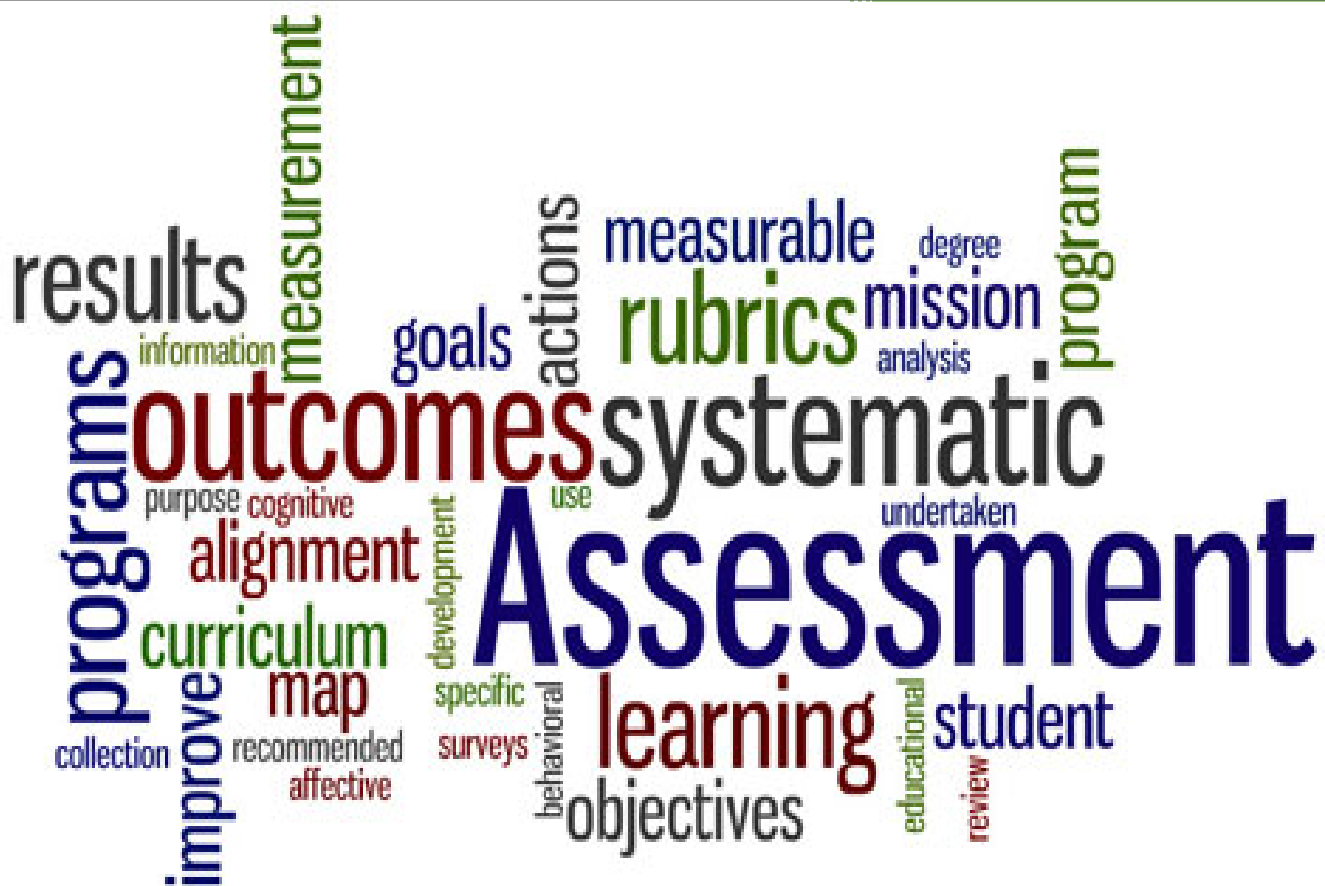


2023

# Community Assessment



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## Mission

Wateree Community Actions, Inc. empowers families and communities with low incomes to increase economic stability through partnerships and anti-poverty services.

## Description of Agency

WCAI was officially formed in July 1970 when the community actions agencies of Sumter County and Kershaw County merged. Subsequently the newly formed agency grew with the merging of three other existing community actions agencies: Lee County (Williamsburg-Lee), Clarendon County (Clarendon County Commission) and Richland County (Midlands Human Resource Commission). The merging process spanned from July 1970 until April 1988. The largest of five, Sumter County Economic Opportunity Corporation, which was formed in 1967, was the lead corporation.

Thus, the agency is now a private, nonprofit agency serving the counties of Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Richland and Sumter. The Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) Act provides the agency its designation as a Community Action Agency. This Act, as amended, outlines the requirements of the agency's governing structure as a tripartite board of directors. WCAI has a 15- member governing board that includes three seats for each county to include a representative of the public, private, and poor sectors in each county.

## Description of the Service Area

The agency primarily provides services throughout a five-county area including Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Richland, and Sumter counties. The agency's Weatherization Assistance Program provides services in the additional counties of Florence and Marion. Four counties—Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter—are part of what is known as the Santee-Lynches Council of Government.

The agency's Head Start needs assessment provides the following description of the Santee-Lynches area:

According to the Santee Lynches Council of Governments (SLOG)'s Comprehensive Economic Development Plan, at 2,400 square miles, Santee-Lynches is slightly larger than the state of Delaware. The region's four counties, Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter have long been known for agricultural productivity, with some lands under cultivation since the early 1700s. The region's prime agricultural land was a major factor in initial development and through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area remained primarily agricultural. While agriculture remains an important segment of the economy, manufacturing and retail have become dominant employment sectors. Much of the anticipated growth in the region is tied to the establishment of manufacturing facilities in each county and to the advancing urbanization from the Columbia, SC metropolitan area. The principal urbanized centers in the region are the Cities of Sumter, Camden, Bishopville, and Manning. The City of Sumter is the region's largest city, serves as a focal point for economic and social activities. Camden serves as a secondary regional center, while Bishopville and Manning serve as trade centers within their respective primarily agriculture dominated counties.

The largest industry sectors by employment in the region are currently health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and professional services. It is essential that local governments in the region continue to collaborate on essential services to build upon and reinforce the built and natural environments, as well as the human potential of the region's residents.

The table below illustrates that the Santee Lynches region is one of the most agriculturally prosperous regions in the state with the individual counties ranking 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> in the State of South Carolina for value of agricultural products sold. With over \$500 million in market value of products sold and over 1,800 farms totaling 575,000 areas of farmland, the agricultural second is a steady and growing part of the regional economy.

However, according to the CED, the region's economy is currently in a state of evolution. What was once a primarily agrarian economy is now expanding to include manufacturing, logistics and distribution. Traditional textile mills have yielded to advanced technologies that develop plastics, ceramics and advanced textiles which leads to evolving manufacturing facilities that demand a high-wage, highly skilled workforce.

As the economy in the region grows, so does the demand for individuals with strong skills sets in communications, engineering, and advanced manufacturing processes. The manufacturing industry has changed and is not the industry of generations past. Many systems are highly mechanized, necessitating a workforce with advanced degrees in engineering, coding technologies and computer sciences. Other systems may not require individuals with advanced degrees, but do need uniquely skilled workers with specific training, certificates, and apprenticeship.

The Santee Lynches region is home to six school districts with a 2016 enrollment of nearly 35,000 students. Sixty-three schools are spread across these districts, staffed by more than 5,300 faculty and staff helping students develop the world-class skills to become career and college ready.

There are three major higher education institutions in the region. Central Carolina Technical College (CCTC) a public, two-year institution that is part of the SC Technical Education System offers over 50 programs of study. CCTC is dedicated to fostering a positive teach and learning environment for students in Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter Counties. It offers associated degrees, diplomas and certificates and uses both traditional and online courses and has cooperative agreements for an easy transfer to other four-year institutions. The University of South Carolina-Sumter awards Associate in Arts and Associates in Science degrees and provides for the completion of selected bachelor's degrees through cooperative agreements and delivery structures with other USC System institutions. USC Sumter also provides general education and upper division coursework applicable to baccalaureate degree programs through the Palmetto College. Morris College is a historically black (HBCU) co-educational, liberal arts college, operated by the Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina. The College offers the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, and Bachelor of Science with majors in Biology, Business Administration, Health Science, Mathematics, Organizational Management, Recreation Administration, and teacher preparation for certification in Biology and Mathematics in addition to Bachelor of Science in Education with majors in Early Childhood Education and Elementary Education.

The region also has a strong military presence, is one of the largest in South Carolina, and has an annual economic impact in excess of \$2.5 Billion while also supporting over 17,000 jobs. This military presence includes Shaw Air Force Base, the US Army's Central Command, contractors, military retirees, portions of the South Carolina National Guard and the US Army Reserve. While not physically located in the Santee Lynches region, the U.S. Army's Fort Jackson also has a significant impact, particularly in Kershaw County, which is located immediately to the northeast of the installation. Shaw Air Force Base was built in 1941 in Sumter and is one of the oldest regional Unified Combatant Commands in the U.S. Air Force. Approximately 7,000 active duty and reserve personnel are assigned to the base, with the majority of personnel living off base. More than 1,000 civilians also work on base. Shaw's host unit is the 20<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing, the largest F-16 combat wing in the Air Force. Shaw Air Force Base is also home to the Headquarters of Ninth Air Force, U.S. Air Forces Central (AFCENT). Additionally, the headquarters for US Army Central (ARCENT) transferred to Shaw Air Force Base in 2011. Shaw AFB also hosts elements of the 372<sup>nd</sup> Training Squadron, 337<sup>th</sup> Recruiting Squadron; Air Force Audit Agency; Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Air Combat Command's F-16 Aerial Demonstration Team.

It is significant to note that natural disasters have taken center-stage in affecting the local economy of Santee Lynches from 2014-2016. In 2015, both Clarendon and Sumter Counties experienced a severe winter storm that was declared a major federal disaster. In October 2015 all four counties in the region endured severe flooding, which was declared a major disaster and again, in October 2016, the region again faced a major disaster as Hurricane Matthew created additional damage to infrastructure and property.



The Kids Count index uses four domains to capture what children need most to thrive: 1) Economic Well Being, 2) Education, 3) Health and 4) Family and Community. Each domain includes four indicators for a total of 16. These indicators represent the best available data to measure the status of child well-being. The first step in the process of determining where a county ranks is to look at the demographics for a particular area or region.

The most populous county in the service area is Richland County. Wikipedia provides that, "As of the 2020 census estimate, the population was 416,147, making it the second-most populous county in South Carolina, behind only Greenville County. The county seat and largest city is Columbia, the state capital. The county was founded in 1785. Richland County is part of the Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 2010, the center of population of South Carolina was located in Richland County, in the city of Columbia. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 772 square miles (2,000 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 757 square miles (1,960 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 15 square miles (39 km<sup>2</sup>) (1.9%) is water. Richland County is situated in the center of South Carolina.

The SC Department of Employment and Workforce's (DEW) listing of the top 20 employers in Richland County consist of primarily Federal and State government agencies, health care organizations, insurance organizations and educational entities. Not surprisingly therefore, the largest industries in Richland County are health care and social services, public administration, retail trade, and educational services.

As the state capital, it is the seat of state government Richland County is the home of the US Army Training Center and Fort Jackson Army Base. Fort Jackson is the U.S. Army's main production center for Basic Combat Training. The installation trains 50 percent of the Army's Basic Combat Training load and more than 60 percent of all women entering the Army each year. Training in excess of 48,000 basic training and 12,000 additional advanced training Soldiers every year. A 2017 article in the Columbia Business Report indicated that a Darla Moore School of Business study found that Fort Jackson military base had an "economic impact of \$2.2 billion. It had a workforce of 7,500 in military and civilian jobs, and that the combination of payroll, goods and services provided by local suppliers, translate to a total of 19,848 jobs in the Midlands and approximately \$1 billion in income."

Richland County is also home to the University of South Carolina's main campus. The university's website indicates:

The University of South Carolina (also referred to as USC, UofSC, or simply Carolina) is a public research university in Columbia, South Carolina. It has seven satellite campuses throughout the state and its main campus covers over 359 acres (145 ha) in downtown Columbia not far from the South Carolina State House. The Carnegie Foundation categorizes the university for the Advancement of Teaching as having "highest research activity." U.S. News & World Report has ranked it as an "up-and-coming" university, and its undergraduate and graduate International Business programs have ranked among the top three programs in the nation for over a decade. It also houses the largest collection of Robert Burns and Scottish literature materials outside Scotland, and the world's largest Ernest Hemingway collection. Founded in 1801 as South Carolina College, USC is the flagship institution of the University of South Carolina System and offers more than 350 programs of study, leading to bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees from fourteen degree-granting colleges and schools. The University of South Carolina has a total enrollment of approximately 50,000 students, with over 34,000 on the main Columbia campus as of fall 2017 – making it the largest university in the Carolinas. USC also has several thousand future students in feeder programs at surrounding technical colleges. Professional schools on the Columbia campus include business, engineering, law, medicine, pharmacy, and social work.

## Overview of Assessment Process

According to the CSBG Act, the agency is required to conduct an agency-wide needs assessment every three years. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, the State pass-through and administrator of CSBG, LIHEAP, and Weatherization funds, requires all community action agencies in South Carolina to update the needs assessment on an annual basis.

The conduction of the community-wide needs assessment for the 2020 program year represents a new 3-year cycle and component of the planning process. Thus, this needs assessment will determine needs and priorities for the

agency to address throughout the next 3 years from 2020 until the conclusion of program year 2022. The needs assessment will be updated annually throughout this period to reflect and develop mechanisms to address environmental and economic changes that impact the agency's ability to achieve mission driven outcomes. The conduction of this needs assessment involved the following:

1. A full analysis of the service area to include its demographic composition, income levels, prevalence of poverty, educational outcomes, employment related concerns, housing related concerns, healthcare related concerns, prevalence of crime, and levels of civic engagement and involvement.
2. Analysis of the prior year's program operations, results, and demographic data.
3. Collection and analysis of customer, board, staff and other stakeholder surveys to include both quantitative and qualitative data.
4. Collection and analysis of agency customers' satisfaction data.

## Method of Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative data from partners and other community stakeholders is gathered through Advisory Committee meetings and other community partner meetings that are held regularly in Sumter, Lee, Kershaw and Richland counties. In one such meeting held in Richland County committee members discussed at length their thoughts on the causes and conditions of poverty as developed through interaction with their various customer base. Qualitative data is also gathered formally through the deployment of surveys that can be completed either online with the assistance of Survey Monkey or in person to a paper form. Board members and customers staff participated in completing surveys. Data is also gathered through various interactions with partners, community stakeholders, and customers.

## Method of Quantitative Data Collection

Quantitative data was gathered utilizing a customer needs assessment survey instrument. It was also gathered through the operation of the prior year's services in the count of customers and outcome achieved. Qualitative data was also gathered from various sources and online tools that assisted in gathered Census data from the American Community Survey. Quantitative data is also gathered in the collection of the customer satisfaction surveys.

As Survey Monkey was utilized, all questions asked are presented in the body of data accompanying this summary.

## Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis utilized to come to the determination of priorities presented in this needs assessment is the Five Whys.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Why Question:      *Why do individuals and households need our services?***

Answer: Customers primarily come to us when they find themselves in crises situations facing utility disconnection or eviction because they do not have the funds to pay.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Why Question:      *Why can they not pay these bills?***

Answer:

1. Because they have limited or no financial resources.
2. Already limited financial means are being further eroded due to inflation that is affecting the pricing of food, housing, and everything. The costs of goods and services is drastically outpacing their limited income.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Why Question:      *Why do they have limited financial resources?***

Answer:

- a. Because 58.12% of all income sources are of a fixed nature such as supplemental security income, disability, social security and some retirement and pension payments.

- b. 74.9% of families served have income below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) while another 14.10% of families have incomes at or between 101-125% of the FPL.
- c. Only 20.71% of customers over the age of 18 have full-time employment while another 10.04% have part-time employment. This employment does not provide a living wage. Another 45.33% of customers are unemployed where 20.93% of customers are not included in the labor force (meaning that they are not seeking employment of any kind).

**4<sup>th</sup> Why Question:     *Why are their benefit levels and earnings so low as to not provide a living wage?***

Answer: Because customers have lacked the skills or knowledge to be paid higher wages (resulting in higher benefits at retirement).

**5<sup>th</sup> Why Question:     *Why do customers lack the skills or knowledge to be paid higher wages?***

Answer: Because some do not have even a high school (29.17%), diploma and some have only a high school diploma or GED (40.33%). 30.50% of customers age 25 and over have some amount of post-secondary.

## Summary and Analysis of the Causes and Conditions of Poverty

There are many lessons to learn and opportunities for service delivery evidenced throughout the various data sources used to compile this community needs assessment. For example, there exists a great correlation between the customer surveys and the online tool compilation of census data between issues such as the lack of insurance and cost burden of healthcare-related concerns and the disproportionate number of African Americans within South Carolina and the agency's service area that are affected by issues stemming from a low socio-economic status such as decreased literacy rates. It is notable that within Wateree's service area there is a 16.89% (down from 17.59%) poverty rate exceeds both the national poverty rate of 11.9% (down from 13.40%) and the state poverty rate of 13.8% (down from 15.4%). Even with these reductions in poverty rates, the agency has seen unwavering demand for our services, especially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, such that we have made continuous modifications to our service delivery model in attempts to satisfy demand at least partially. This summary will seek to identify why this is by analyzing census information, customer and board needs assessment response, the previous year's demographics of the customer served within WCAI's Community Services Department, as well as qualitative information given through interaction with customers and community partners such as other service providers.

## Key Observances from the Data

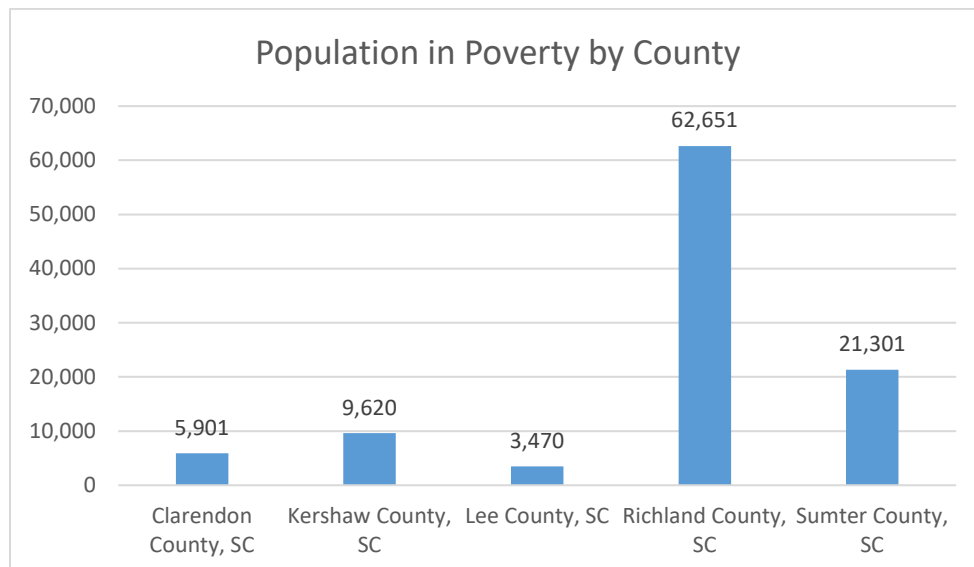
### Population Change

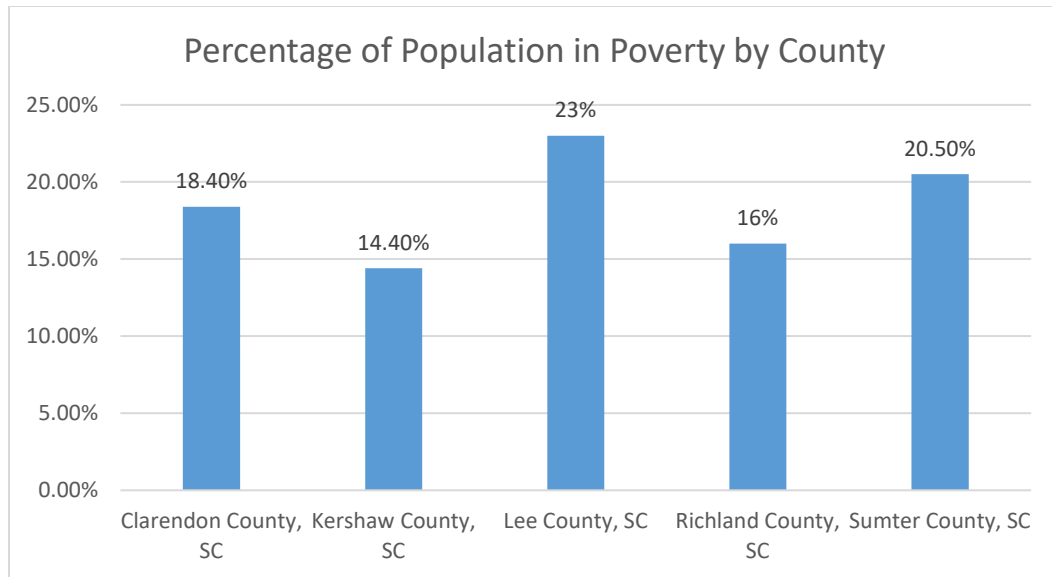
There continues to be a trend of population shift from the most rural counties of Lee and Clarendon. Census data reports a -13.99%, a -10.94%, and a modest -1.77% change of population in Lee, Clarendon, and Sumter counties, respectively. However, due to increases of 6.01% and 8.27% in Kershaw and Richland, respectively, the service area as a whole has a documented 4.46% in population growth. This is critical information to consider as the decennial census is used to recalculate the funding formulas for distribution from federal and state governing bodies.

## Poverty

While the highest percentages of persons in poverty within the service area exist within the more rural counties of Lee and Clarendon of 23%, (3,470), down from 25.8% (4,075) and 23.2% (7,526) [now 18.4% and 5,901] respectively, the largest quantity of persons(64,234) [now 62,651 and 16%] living in poverty is in the more urban county of Richland with the second highest quantity (19,818) [now 21,301] living in Sumter. Overall, the service area has a decreased poverty rate of 16.89% from 17.59% that remains higher than the national average of 11.9% down from 13.4% and the state poverty rate of 13.80% down from 15.4%.

Report Area	All Ages No of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate
Report Location	102,943	<b>16.89%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	5,901	18.40%
Kershaw County, SC	9,620	14.40%
Lee County, SC	3,470	23%
Richland County, SC	62,651	16%
Sumter County, SC	21,301	20.50%
South Carolina	703,004	13.80%
United States	38,371,394	11.90%





The data evidence a distinctly disproportionate number of African Americans living in poverty throughout the service area. For example, in Kershaw County where 71% of the total population White and only 25% is African American, 52% of the persons living in poverty are White while 41% are African American. Therefore, while only 25% of the population is African American, African Americans comprise 41% of persons living in poverty. In another example of Richland where 47% of the population is White and 45% is African American, the number of African Americans living in poverty is more than double that of Whites living in poverty. 62% of persons living in poverty are African American while 28% are White.

### Population by Race by County

Race	Clarendon	%	Kershaw	%	Lee	%	Richland	%	Sumter	%
White	16,430	47.40%	44,174	71.30%	6,248	33.10%	184,034	47.20%	52,520	48.80%
Black	17,114	49.40%	15,514	25.10%	11,892	63.00%	178,828	45.90%	49,945	46.40%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	68	0.20%	241	0.40%	58	0.30%	609	0.20%	273	0.30%
Asian	50	0.10%	340	0.60%	24	0.10%	9563	2.50%	1343	1.30%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	290	0.10%	0	0.00%
or more races	884	2.60%	1522	2.50%	870	4.60%	17710	4.50%	4680	4.40%
Other	548	1.60%	888	1.40%	233	1.20%	7529	1.90%	1224	1.10%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey										

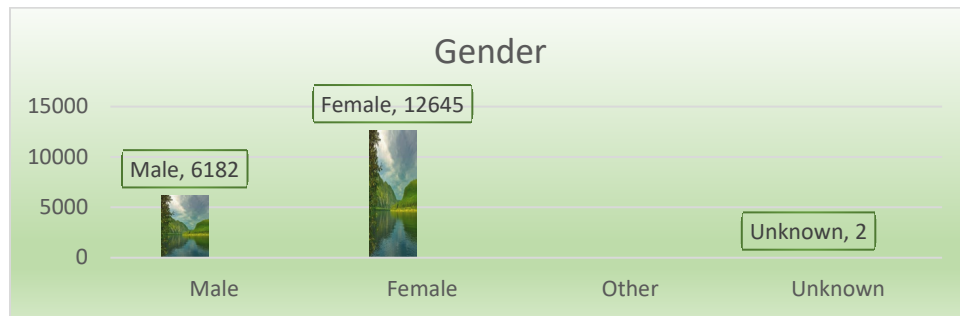
### Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	31,814	66,624	332	2,277	27	2,298	3,726
Clarendon	2,059	5,178	0	37	0	154	123
Kershaw	5,399	4,284	78	108	0	151	346
Lee	761	3,359	0	0	0	6	184
Richland	17,727	38,763	204	1,926	20	1,919	2,112
Sumter	5,868	15,040	50	206	7	68	961

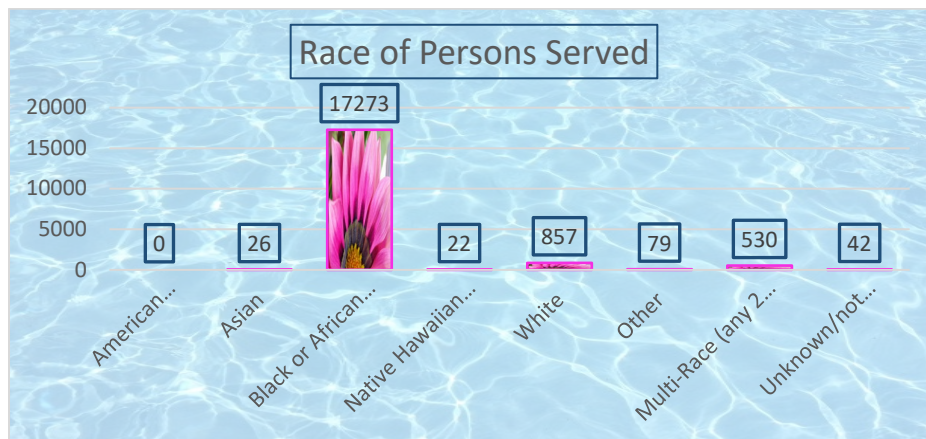
# Key Observances of 2021 Community Services Program

## Demographics

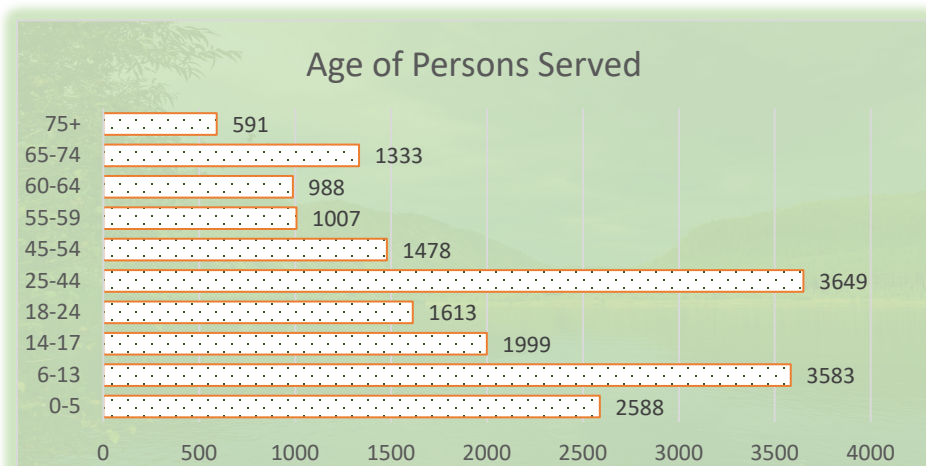
- More than twice as many females (67.16%) than males (32.83%) were served (no remarkable change from prior year)



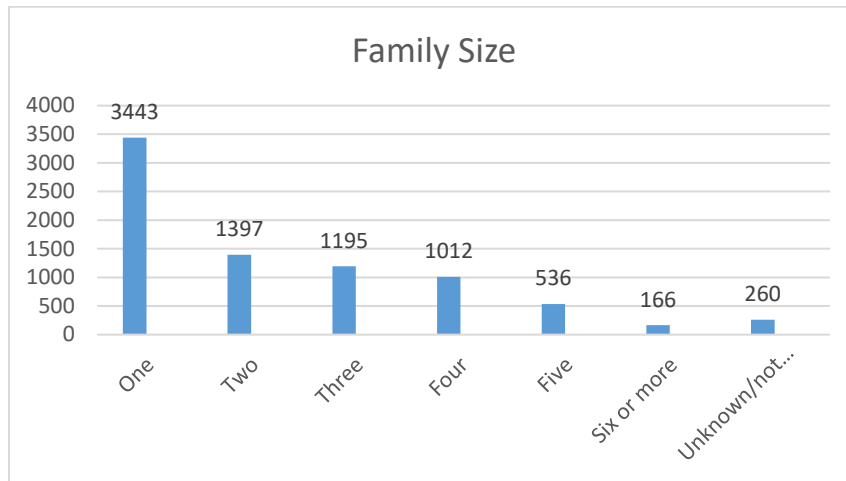
- 91.74% of the individuals that were served were African American



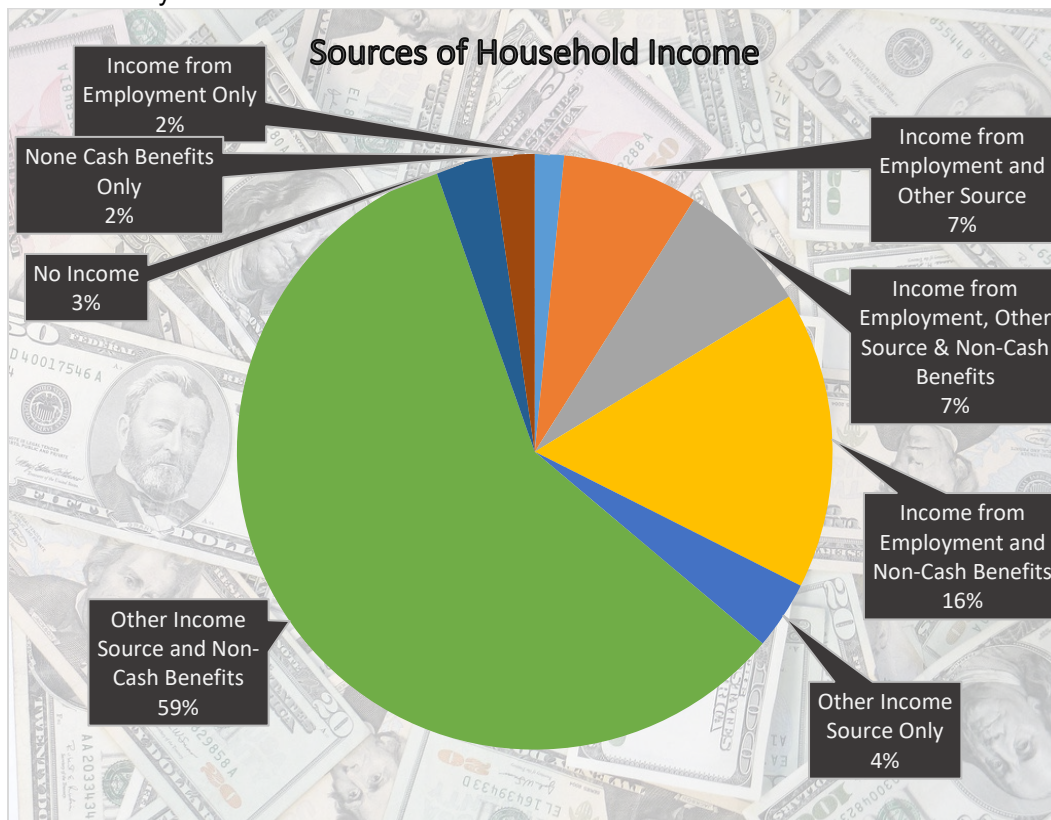
- 7747 up from the previous report 6103 of individuals were between the ages of 18 and 59. However, this is only 41.14% of the persons receiving services. This represents a decrease of 31.86% of people served that are of prime working age
- 43.39% (8170) of individuals served are 17 years of age or younger meaning that almost half of the persons that we serve are not of age to earn a living wage
- 13.74% of individuals served are children 5 years of age or younger



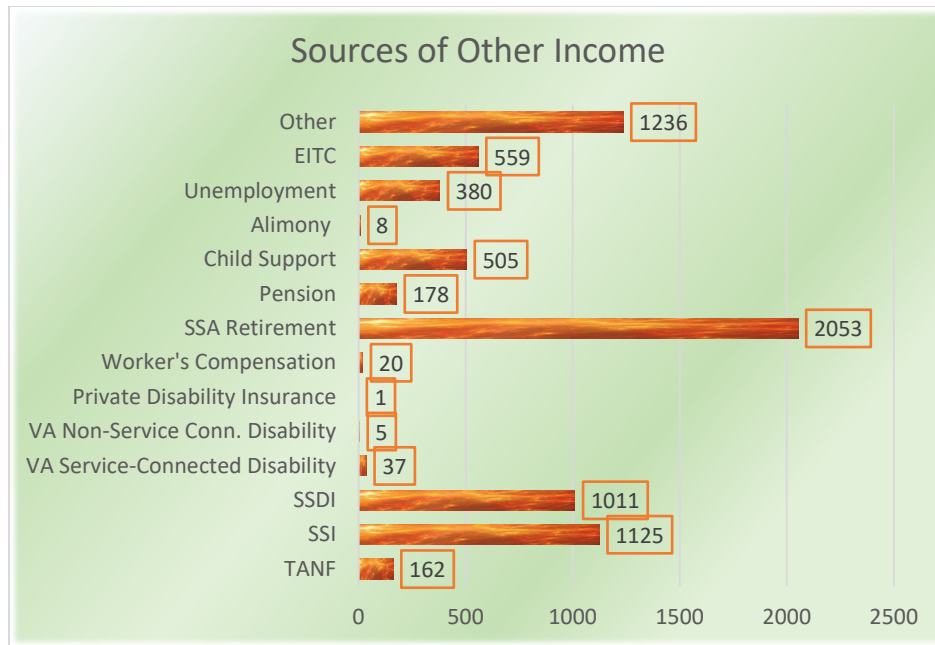




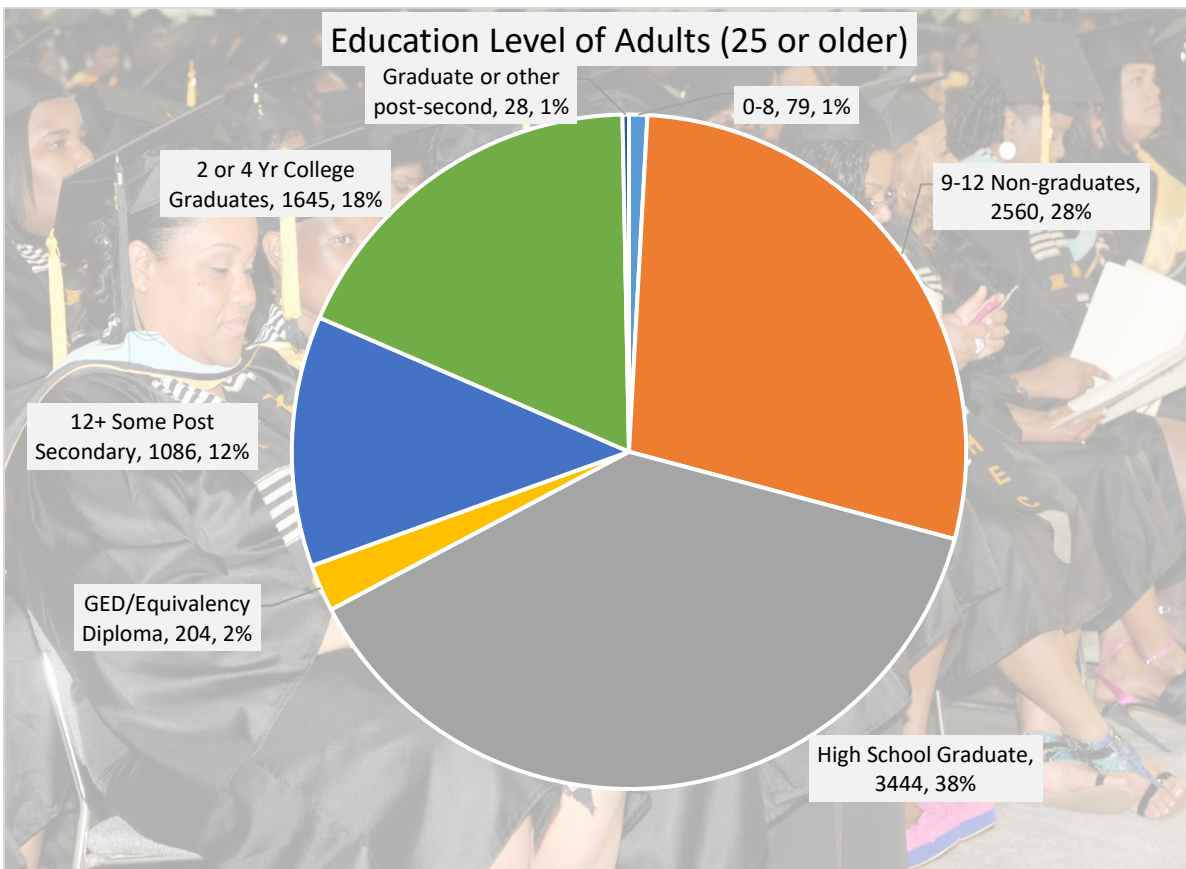
- 32% of the income sources reported included income from employment
- **60.85% of income from sources besides employment included social security retirement or disability, supplemental security income, pension, workmen's compensation, and disability sources. Yet only 10.22% of customers served are of retirement age (65+)**
- 30.95% of income sources reported were from public and other assistance. Other assistance includes income from family and friends.



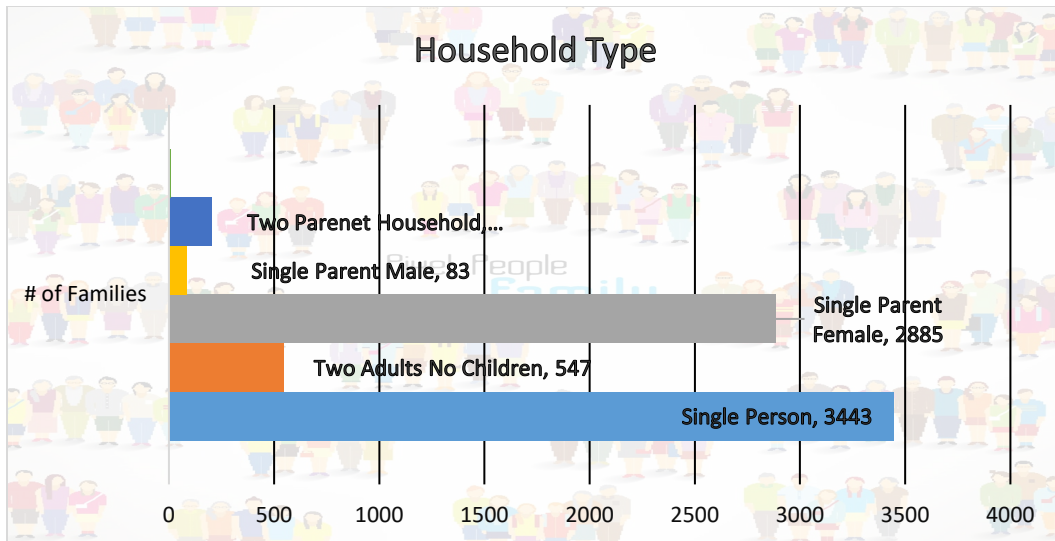




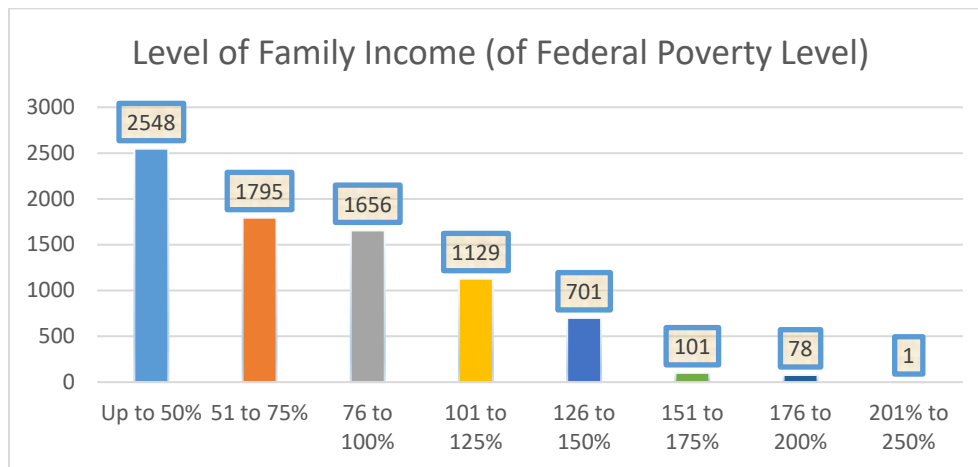
- 29% of persons served age of 25 did not have a high school diploma or GED
- 38% of persons served age of 25 had only a high school diploma or GED
- 33% of persons served age of 25 had education beyond high school



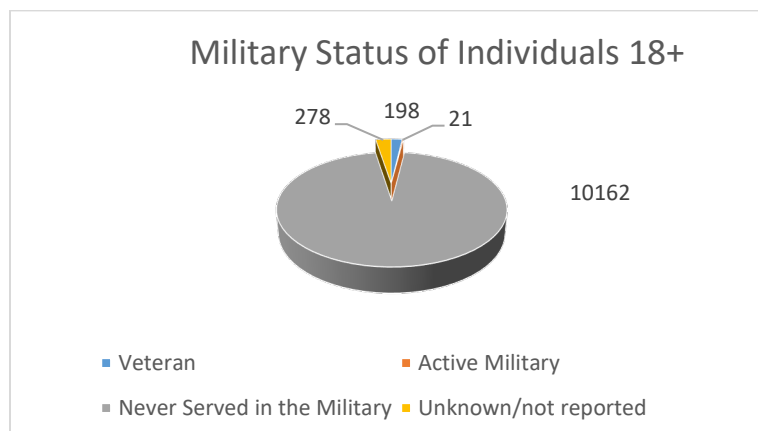
- This means 67% of adults served have no educational attainment beyond high school.
- 40% of families served are headed by single females while 48% families are a single person



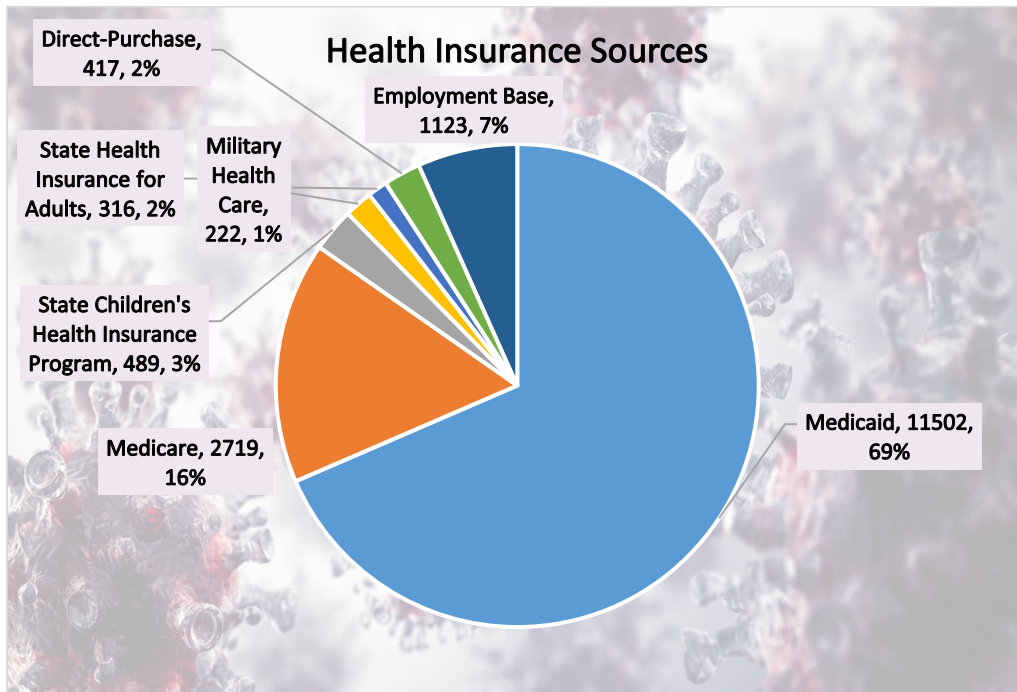
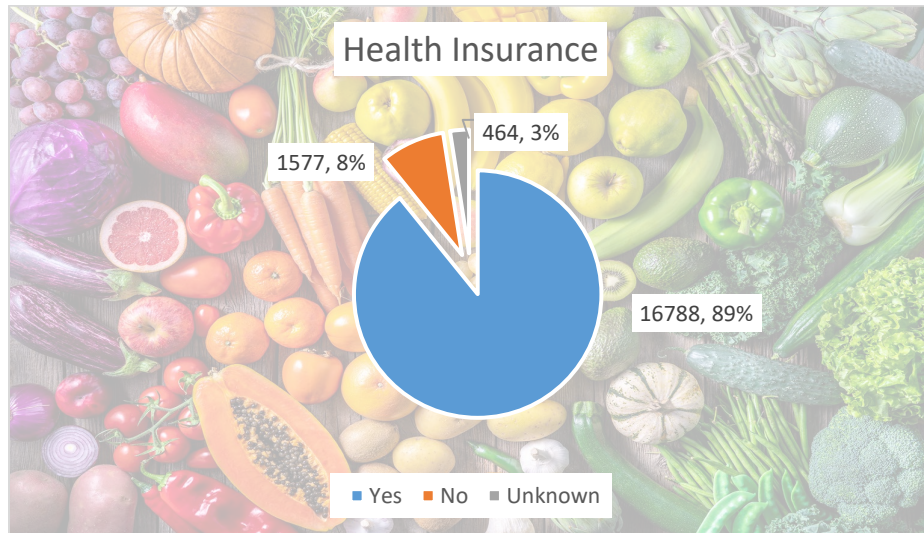
- 31.81% of families have incomes at or below 50% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines
- 22.41% of families have incomes at 51-75% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines
- 20.68% of families have incomes at 76-100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines
- This means that 74.90% of families served had incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.



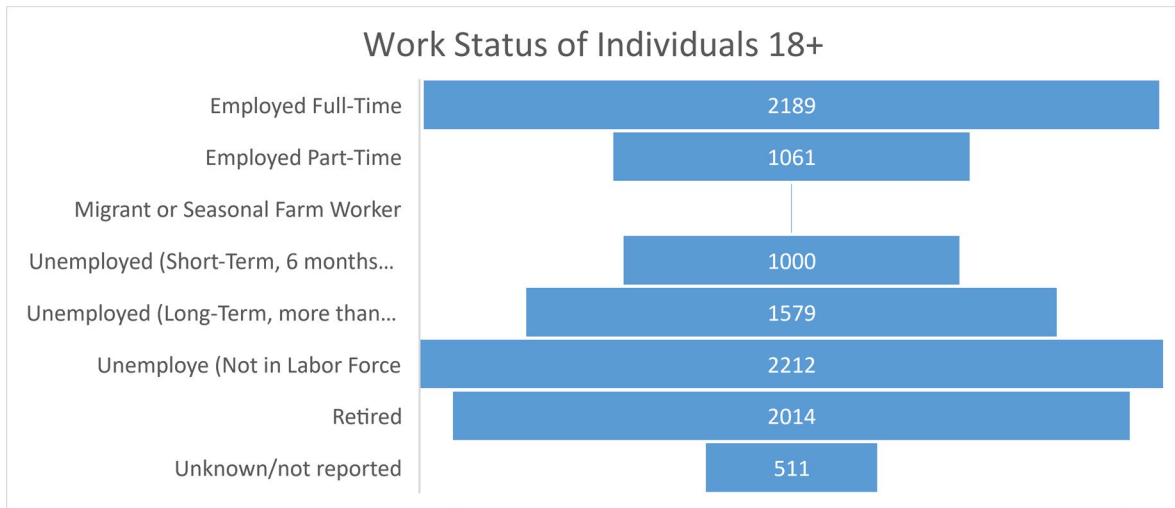
- Only 2.05% of customers could verify any affiliation with military service



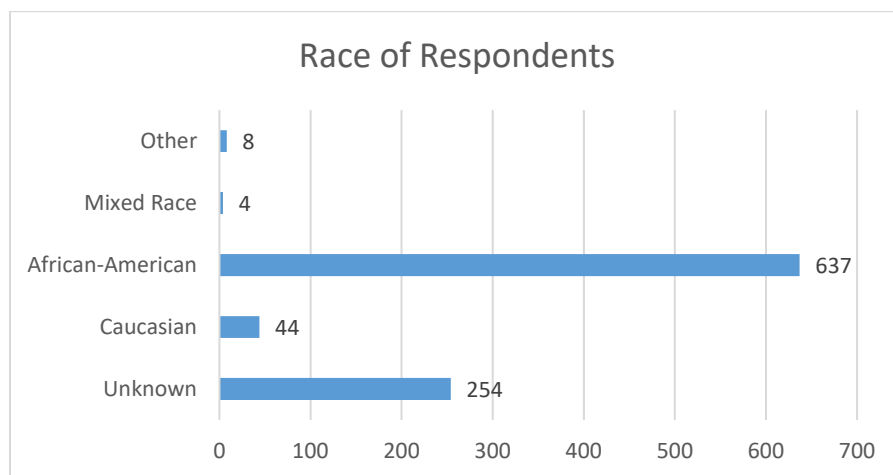
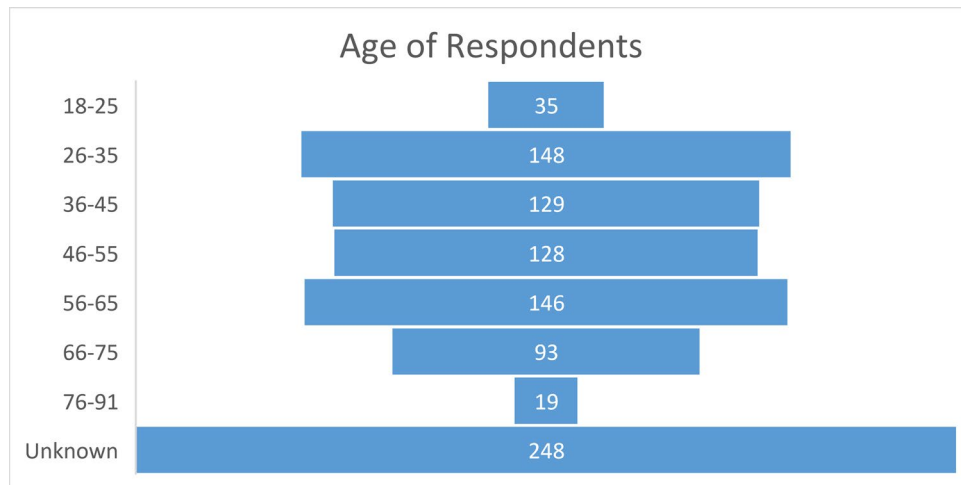
- 89% of customers served report having some kind of health insurance. Some of this will only be the ‘family planning’ option that South Carolina Medicaid plans allow but this percentage is unknown. 90% of individuals served have health insurance; 69% is under Medicaid and another 16% is under Medicare

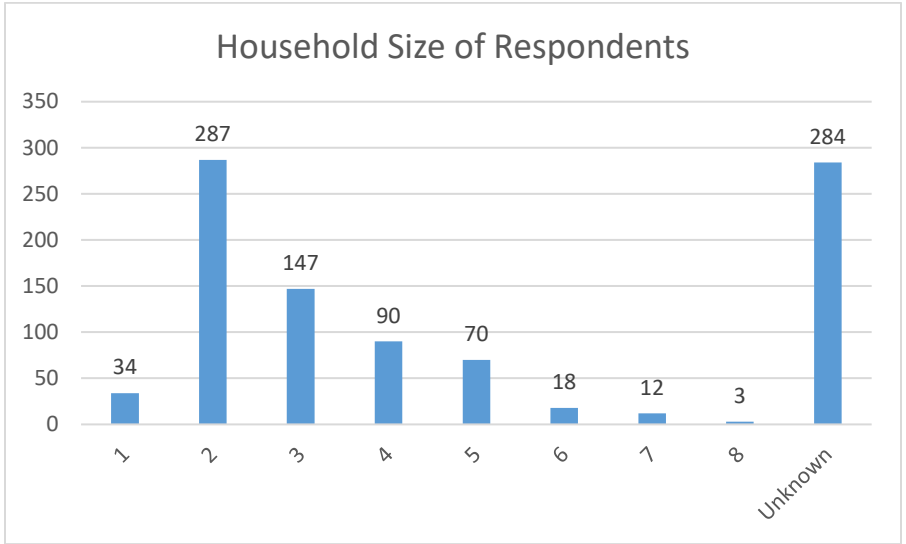
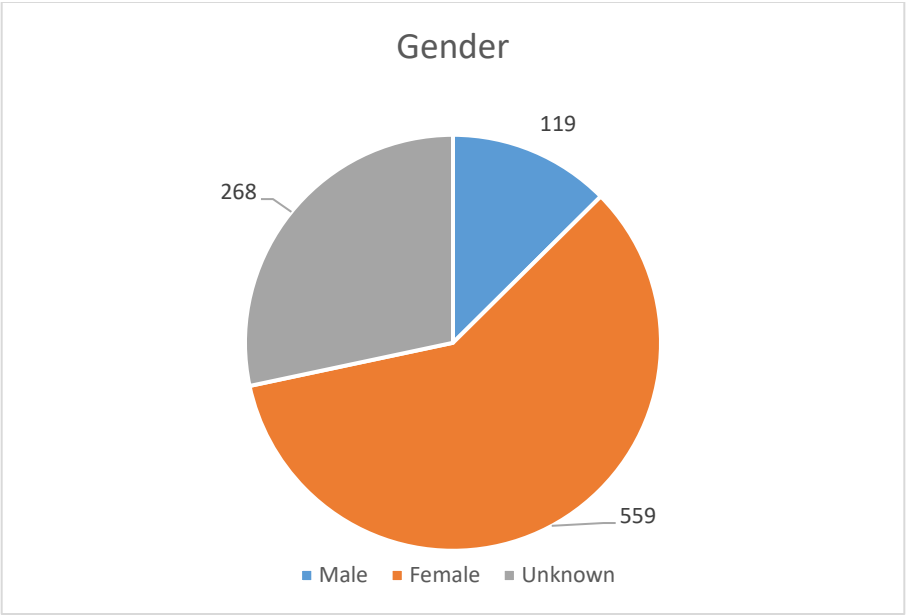


- 11% of individuals served reported having a disabling condition. In order to be counted as disabled an individual must receive a federal disability benefit; consequently, this number excludes a number of individuals that would be recognized as disabled by the Americans with Disabilities Act. An enumerable amount of customers that report no income tell us that they are in the process of fighting for disability benefits. We have no way of tracking the exact number due to how the database is designed to adhere to grant guidelines.
- 20% of individuals served over the age of 18 worked full-time employment while another 12% worked part-time; 47% were either long-term unemployed, not in the labor force, or were retired



## Key Customer Needs Assessment Survey Results





# EDUCATION IS A PROBLEM BECAUSE...

---

301



No high school diploma

31.82%

193



Lack of GED

127



Lack of access to programs for obtaining a GED

268



Cost of child care

28.33%

251



Lack of computer skills

26.53%

205



Lack of programs for gaining computer skills

283



Cost of transportation

29.92%

307



Lack of tuition money

32.45%

159



Lack of vocational skills

165



Lack of access to programs teaching vocational skills

150



Lack of higher education options

152



Threats of violence in schools

207



Lack of dropout prevention programs

103

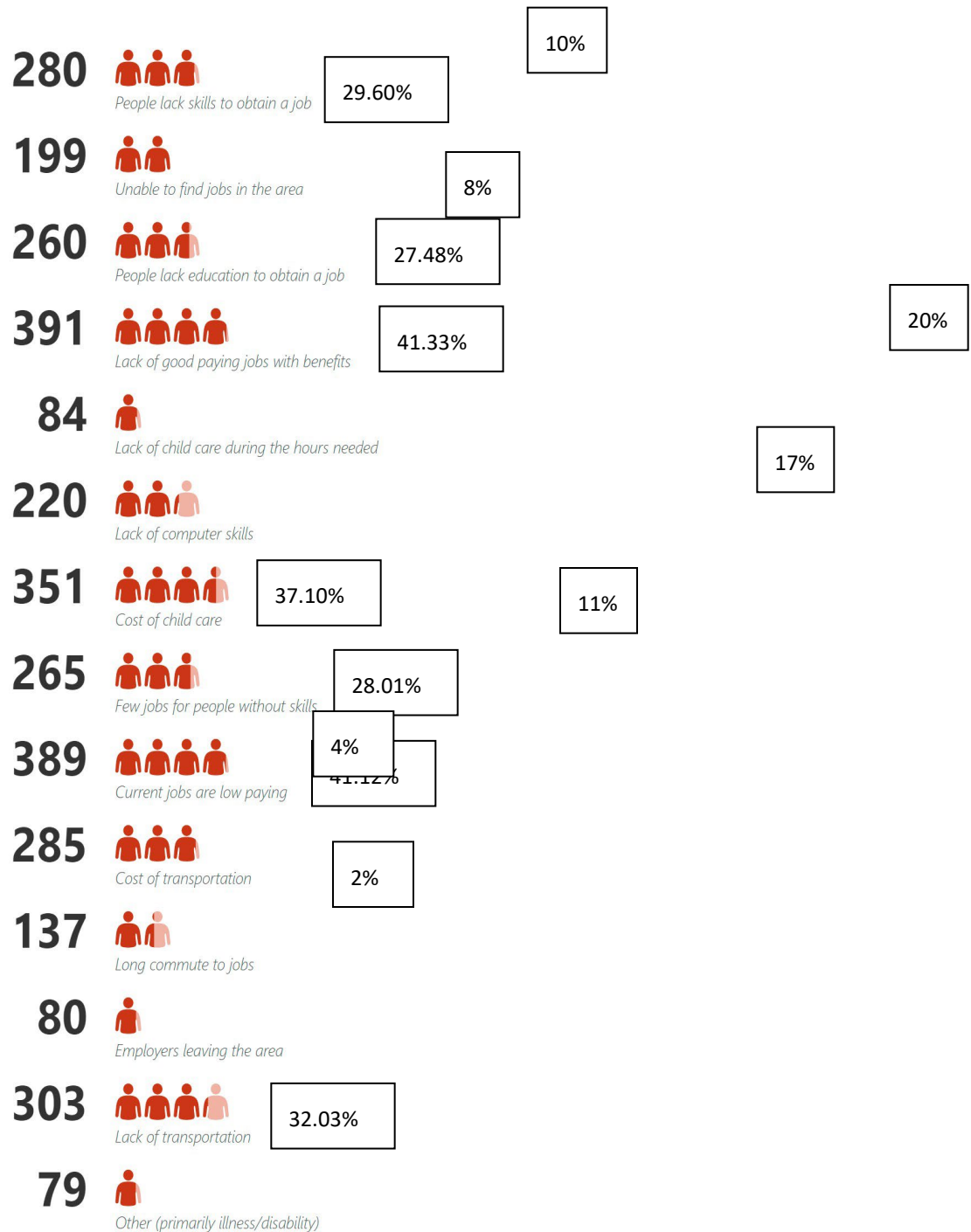


Lack of preschool programs

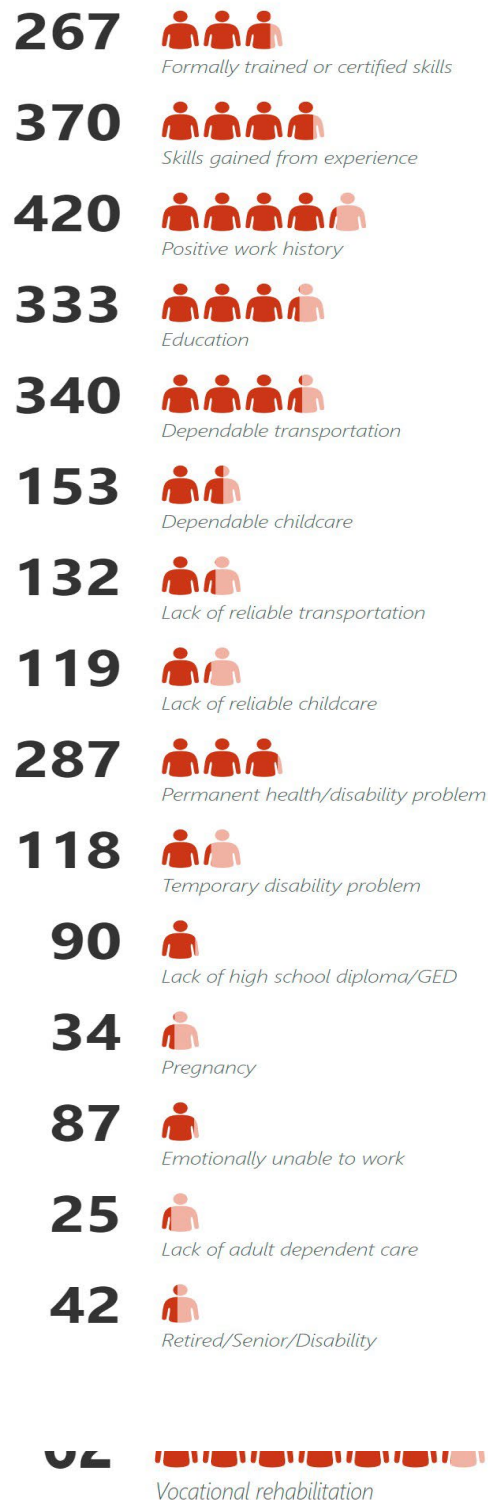


# EDUCATION SERVICES REQUESTED:

## WHY IS EMPLOYMENT A PROBLEM?



# STRENGTHS & BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

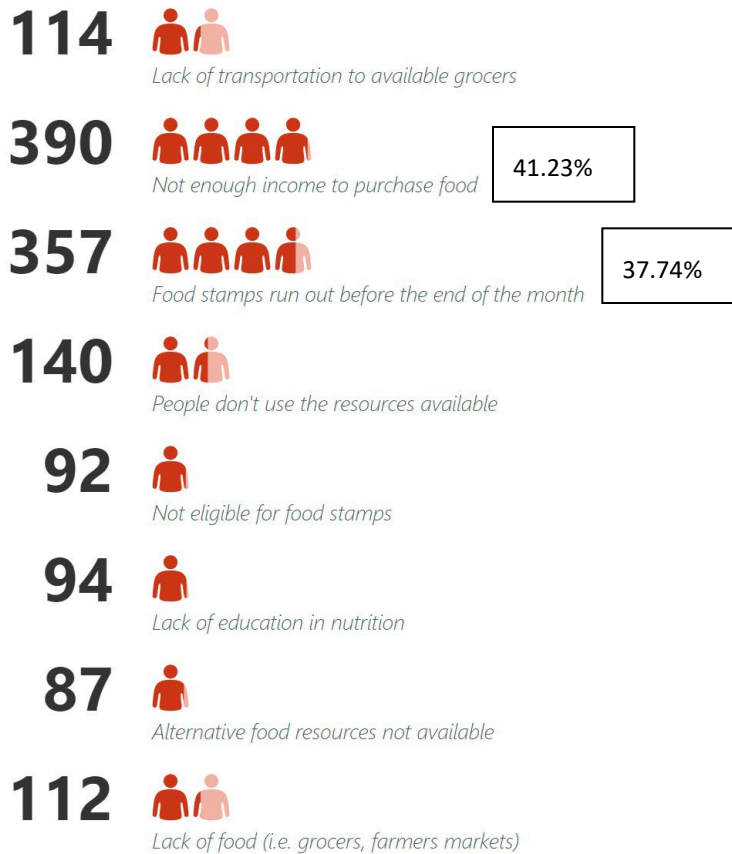


42.81% of respondents indicate some sort of disability as a barrier to employment.



## NUTRITION IS A PROBLEM BECAUSE:

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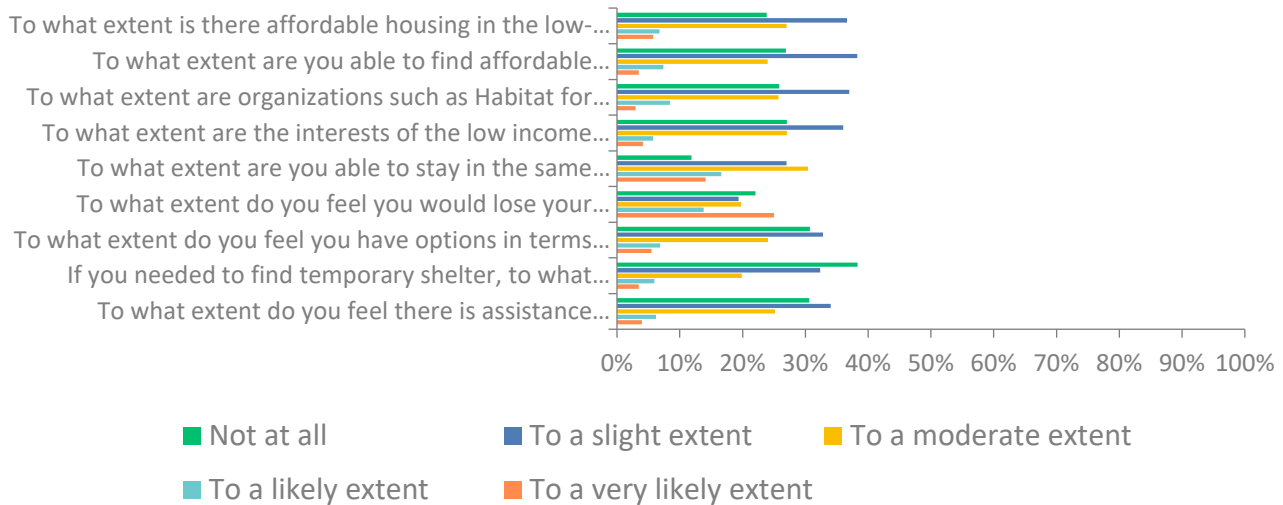
Most significantly in the area of nutrition, of 946 persons taking the survey, 41% indicated that they did not have enough income to purchase food and 37.74% indicated that their food stamps run out before the end of the month.

## HOUSING IS A PROBLEM BECAUSE:

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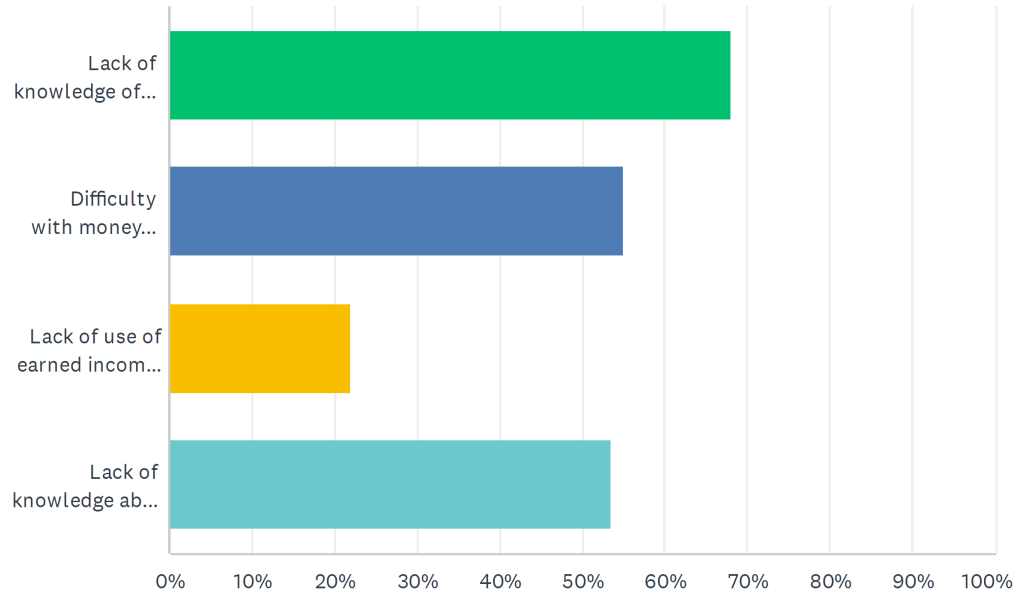
### Other Housing Concerns:



	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL
To what extent is there affordable housing in the low-income community?	23.85% 166	36.64% 255	27.01% 188	6.75% 47	5.75% 40	696
To what extent are you able to find affordable housing suitable for your family size within your community?	26.88% 186	38.29% 265	23.99% 166	7.37% 51	3.47% 24	692
To what extent are organizations such as Habitat for Humanity and other non-profit builders active in the community?	25.85% 174	37.00% 249	25.71% 173	8.47% 57	2.97% 20	673
To what extent are the interests of the low-income community considered during development and planning of economic and community development projects?	27.06% 184	36.03% 245	27.06% 184	5.74% 39	4.12% 28	681
To what extent are you able to stay in the same dwelling from year to year?	11.89% 81	27.02% 184	30.40% 207	16.59% 113	14.10% 96	667
To what extent do you feel you would lose your housing if you were unexpectedly unemployed?	22.04% 147	19.34% 129	19.79% 132	13.79% 92	25.04% 167	670
To what extent do you feel you have options in terms of the price you pay to live within your community?	30.75% 206	32.84% 220	24.03% 161	6.87% 46	5.52% 37	689
If you needed to find temporary shelter, to what extent would you be able to find someplace within your community?	38.32% 264	32.37% 223	19.88% 137	5.95% 41	3.48% 24	676
To what extent do you feel there is assistance available in your community for landlord/tenant disputes?	30.62% 207	34.02% 230	25.15% 170	6.21% 42	3.99% 27	680

### Use of income is a problem because...

Answered: 571 Skipped: 377



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of knowledge of budgeting	67.95%	388
Difficulty with money management	54.99%	314
Lack of use of earned income tax credits	21.89%	125
Lack of knowledge about savings	53.42%	305

### Other Financial Management Concerns:

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent are there opportunities for low-income persons to participate in savings programs in your community?	38.44% 301	34.61% 271	18.90% 148	4.98% 39	3.07% 24	783	2.00
To what extent do you feel you could apply for and obtain a savings account at a bank in your community?	18.47% 145	24.46% 192	27.52% 216	17.83% 140	11.72% 92	785	2.80
To what extent do local banks offer community development loans to members and organizations in the low-income community?	42.23% 329	36.07% 281	16.30% 127	3.34% 26	2.05% 16	779	1.87
To what extent is there financial counseling and budgeting assistance programs available to members of the low-income community?	33.63% 261	38.40% 298	21.13% 164	4.77% 37	2.06% 16	776	2.03

**Healthcare Problems:**

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Doctors will not accept Medicaid	31.17%	207
No clinics or doctor offices in the same town	8.89%	59
There is a waiting list for dental services	26.66%	177
Hospital/emergency room not available in the same town	10.69%	71
Lack of transportation	30.57%	203
Lack of insurance	56.02%	372
Existing health conditions	27.26%	181
Lack of income to pay for prescriptions	55.87%	371
Lack of income for medical emergencies	43.22%	287
Lack of resources for alcohol or drug abuse treatment	17.32%	115
Lack of resources for mental health treatment	22.89%	152
Lack of income for doctor visit copay	47.44%	315
Lack of affordable vision and/or dental service	48.49%	322
Total Respondents: 664		

**Other Healthcare Concerns:**

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent are there multiple providers/companies offering plans for individual and family health insurance coverage within the low income community?	17.23% 133	41.45% 320	30.31% 234	6.61% 51	4.40% 34	772	2.40
To what extent are a variety of health insurance providers present within the low income community?	18.23% 140	40.10% 308	30.21% 232	7.16% 55	4.30% 33	768	2.39
To what extent are primary care providers who participate in health insurance plans offered in the low income community located in areas accessible to the low income community?	15.91% 123	40.75% 315	29.62% 229	8.80% 68	4.92% 38	773	2.46
To what extent is there financial counseling and budgeting assistance programs available to members of the low income community?	28.16% 205	41.21% 300	22.94% 167	5.36% 39	2.34% 17	728	2.13
To what extent are health insurance premiums for basic health insurance plans affordable to the low income community?	21.08% 152	39.53% 285	29.26% 211	6.24% 45	3.88% 28	721	2.32
How long do low income patients typically have to wait to be seen for routine services and procedures at area hospitals?	13.79% 96	31.90% 222	33.48% 233	12.21% 85	8.62% 60	696	2.70
To what extent do hospitals and/or community organizations sponsor support groups for families of patients and patients?	22.00% 156	40.90% 290	27.79% 197	6.63% 47	2.68% 19	709	2.27
To what extent are specialists available in the low income community?	25.89% 182	38.98% 274	25.04% 176	6.26% 44	3.84% 27	703	2.23
To what extent are low income individuals able to choose a primary care provider that they will establish and maintain a relationship (as opposed to reporting to a clinic and seeing whoever is available on any given day)?	20.19% 145	37.47% 269	29.53% 212	6.27% 45	6.55% 47	718	2.42

## Analysis of Data by Dimension:

- Education—seven out of nine board responses received expressed education as a priority need ranked between 1, 2 and 3. Census data indicates that on average 11% of individuals within the service area have no high school diploma and 26.8% of individuals have only a high school diploma. The demographic data of customers served by the agency evidences that 67% of them have no education beyond high school and 29% of adult customers did not graduate from high school. The Statistical Atlas that cites data from the US Census Bureau further indicates in 2018 that Sumter and Richland had the highest numbers (12,000 and 23,300 respectively) and percentages (9.4% and 14.1% respectively) of persons over 25 without a high school diploma; however, Lee and Clarendon counties maintain the highest local population without diplomas at 22.4% and 20.5%, respectively. What is clear is that while Census data indicates steady high school graduation rates, individuals and families that seek services from the agency are most clearly identified in the population that did not graduate with a high school diploma or that did not seek additional education after receiving their diploma. From the customer needs assessment 31.82% of respondents indicated that they did not have a high school diploma. While respondent interests in educational services is drastically reduced from the previous survey period, this can most likely be attributed to the ongoing pandemic and inflation providing an added burden to their already crisis situation. Even in this situation, there is still interests in receiving case management towards educational goals, obtaining financial aid and specialized skills training.

SC Department of Education data presented by the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup for the 2019-2020 year indicate that, for comparison, Darlington had the highest high school graduation rate of 92.56%, while Union had the lowest at 76.10%. The high school graduation rates of counties within the agency's service area are as follows:

County	Rate
Clarendon	84.16
Kershaw	86.38
Lee	89.60
Richland	83.04
Sumter	80.83

- Employment— six of nine board responses received expressed employment and/or finances as a priority need. More specifically 55% of board responses indicated employment as priority need #2. 41.33% of surveyed customers indicate that a lack of good paying jobs with benefits is a problem while 29.60% of respondents indicate that people often lack the skills to obtain a job. Qualitative data gleaned from the surveys indicate that a major obstacle to employment is some state of impairment or disability in the household. Overall, the unemployment rate within the service area continues to decrease, aside from the rise during the pandemic. The service area had an average unemployment rate of 3.4% in May of 2021. However, this issue is complex in that many of the agency's customers have been without employment--unable to find it and that they have ceased to look for employment—or they have some form of temporary disability, thereby falling out of the calculation that determines the unemployment rate. In fact, 20.94% of the agency's 2021 customers report long-term unemployment/not in the labor force. Thus, the publicized unemployment rating is not a good marker by which to gauge needs around the employment dimension. Additionally, 60.85% of income sources other than employment are fixed, such as SSI/SSA. More customers present with some sort of family support as their only income telling us that they are applying for disability benefits. Further, as more and more jobs require education above a high school diploma and specialized technical skills, many of the agency's customers are not qualified for this type of employment as 58% of customers have only a high school diploma or less.
- Income Management—three of nine board responses ranked income management as priority one, while another 2 board responses rank it as priority 3. Additionally, feedback from community partners also

provides that budgeting and money management are greatly needed. 67.95% of responses to the needs assessment survey indicate that they lack knowledge of budgeting, while 54.99% of responses indicate difficulty with money management.

- Housing—8 of 9 board responses ranked housing needs from priority 1 to 4 with only 2 ranking it first and 1 ranking it 2<sup>nd</sup>. Housing assistance is our most requested service, even outranking utility assistance. Qualitative data from community stakeholders also indicate that not just housing, but rather affordable housing is a priority need. Community partners and stakeholders have long indicated that Wateree should have a program(s) that addresses housing beyond what the agency does in our General Emergency Assistance Program of eviction prevention. There is a national affordable housing crisis that is highly documented in the media, and it has only been further exacerbated by the end of pandemic moratoriums and now, raising inflation. Rents have risen drastically, and we have witnessed where some customers are paying more than their earnings for rent.

However, qualitative data from customers provided with rent assistance during the pandemic evidenced that eviction moratoriums were interpreted as that they did not have to pay their rent regardless of their economic situation. We heard this from customers on fixed incomes, customers that received pandemic unemployment, and customers with employment income. A December 21, 2020 WLTX news story “estimated that there will be 120,000 evictions filed in South Carolina [by January 2021].” This story goes on to cite that there were 80 eviction cases pending with 29 of those ending in eviction during the moratorium. Eviction lab data has not been updated for SC since 2016 when Richland County was listed as having the 8<sup>th</sup> highest rate of evictions in the entire country.

- Health & Social/Behavioral Development—this is an extremely broad category to assess that includes mental and physical health as well as nutrition and engagement with the criminal justice system and consideration for special populations such as seniors and disabled persons. one board response ranked this area as number 1, 3 ranked it as number 3, 2 as priority 4, and 3 as priority 5. The most significant data source found with which to evaluate this broad category was produced by the SC State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) to provide the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse services (DAODAS) guidance in order to plan for prevention services.

They evaluated, by county, the abuse and misuse of various drugs, and the key substance use-related issues of crime rates, high school graduation rates, and food insecurity. What was found that while had very minor declines in the rate of certain drug-related hospitalizations, all other counties in the service area experienced significant increases from 2018 to 2019.

As for crime, specifically, data from the SC Law Enforcement Division was utilized to rank SC counties. Violent crimes, such as murder, sexual battery, robbery, aggravated assault and property crimes, such as breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson are included. This data indicates, for comparison, that Abbeville has the lowest rate of 104.78 and Orangeburg has the highest rate at 562.92. Counties within the agency’s service area have rankings as follows:

County	Rate
Clarendon	383.17
Kershaw	304.28
Lee	386.26
Richland	521.07
Sumter	394.96

Despite higher incidences of crimes being committed, WLTX reported in a November 2021 story that SC has on of the lowest rates of re-offense once an inmate is released. This rate being 21.9% at the time. However, it seems that the rate increases with youth in that the recidivism rate among 19-25 year old age group is 90%.



Some other health related statistics are as follows:

County	% with Physical Distress	% with Mental Distress	% with Diabetes	# HIV Cases	# Food Insecure
Clarendon	14	15	16	150	6,190
Kershaw	11	13	13	169	7,700
Lee	16	16	18	111	3,750
Richland	12	13	11	2,829	65,430
Sumter	13	14	14	654	19,010

Customer surveys and census data indicate a great need for health-related services due to a lack of insurance and the high costs of healthcare, especially for single person households. 56% of customer survey respondents note that health care is a need due to the lack of health insurance. 55.87% cite a lack of being able to pay for prescriptions and 47.44% indicate that there is a lack of income to pay the copay at a doctor's appointment. In fact, 89% of customers reported insurance coverage in 2021. However, there are known limitations to this Medicaid coverage for adults 18 years of age in South Carolina. Maternity coverage for expectant mothers and coverage for children under the age of 19 is the most comprehensive coverage offered under Medicaid in South Carolina. Adults, for example, can only receive emergency dental services and while they are eligible for an eye exam, they can only get glasses after cataract surgery. As far as coverage specifically related to medical examinations, many customers only receive what is known as 'family planning' coverage which may cover the expense of birth control.

To add to issues of persons being underinsured as far as health insurance is concerned, the service area has a higher-than-normal prevalence of certain diseases and risk factors that negatively impact life expectancy. Likewise, the incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases are also disproportionately higher in the agency's service area versus the state and nation. Other health markers such as low infant birth weight, infant mortality and mortality from certain cancers and cardiovascular diseases also present to be higher in the service area versus in the state as a whole and in the nation.

Nutrition—census data indicates there were 23,213 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments in 2019. 33,995 households under the poverty level do receive SNAP benefits. Thus, it is clear that fewer eligible persons receive the benefit than are actually qualified to get it. Anecdotal data from households served by the agency indicates that most households deplete their SNAP benefit prior to the time for new benefits to be issued. Anecdotal data also indicates that many customers are 'selling' their food stamps to meet other basic household needs. In 2019, census data shows that the agency's service area had in excess of 73% of children receiving free and reduced lunch when the state average is approximately 63.21% (national is 49.63%) evidencing a lack of income to fully support the nutritional needs of families.

- Civic Engagement and Community Involvement—board responses to ranking this category as a need provided that 4 of 9 indicated this as priority 1 while 4 of 9 indicated it as priority 6. One other board response ranked this area as priority 4. One of the most profound ways in which to gauge civic engagement and community involvement is through volunteerism. The Corporation for National Community Service that administers the AmeriCorps and Senior Corps programs provides top rankings for volunteerism by state and city. Out of 50 states, South Carolina is still ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> in terms of volunteerism at 30.8%. As far as city rankings, only the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC metropolitan statistical area made the top 50 ranking at 20<sup>th</sup> among cities. Another way to determine level of engagement is by assessing voting information. From the previous needs assessment, since the data has not been made available for 2020, South Carolina's 2018 general election, Kershaw had the highest percentage of registered voters turn out to vote at 57%. Non-county specific voter results evidence extremely low turn-out for the primary elections in 2020.

Data from AmeriCorps.gov on informal civic engagement behaviors shows a wide variety of engagement for different activities. It cites, for example that only 21% of persons will get together to do something positive for the community, while 70% of persons will have a conversation with their neighbor. Qualitative data from

our customers indicates that there is a general disengagement from every day, 'normal' happenings such as knowing current events from watching, reading or even listening to the news.

## Conditions of Poverty

Conditions of poverty as revealed by both the quantitative data contained within this report as well as qualitative data from customers and collaborating community stakeholders include the following:

- ❖ An inability to consistently ensure for the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, and utilities
- ❖ Increased need for safety net programs such as utility assistance, nutritional assistance, and housing subsidies
- ❖ A lack of reliable transportation and affordable childcare
- ❖ An inability to obtain adequate consistent health, dental, and vision care thereby negatively impacting the quality of life
- ❖ Unstable housing due to a lack of affordability resulting in frequent moves and poor rental histories.
- ❖ These already existing problems are being greatly exacerbated by inflation and the current recession that is causing the costs of all goods and services to increase

## Underlying Causes of Poverty

1. 1. The underlying cause of poverty is evidenced by the data to be a lack of educational attainment. While Census data indicates that 11% of individuals have a no high school diploma and 26% having only a high school diploma, a disproportionate number of these individuals are seeking agency assistance. 29% of the agency's customers in 2021 that were 25 or over did not have high school diploma, while 38% had only a high school diploma. Thus, 67% of the agency's customers have only a high school diploma or less. The lack of educational attainment is more prevalent with how rural the service area is. This lack of educational attainment for persons of working age directly affects their ability to obtain employment and thus earn a living wage whereby they would most likely gain access to healthcare, increase nutritional resources, transportation, and more stable, unsubsidized housing.
2. 60.85% of the income sources reported other than employment are representative of fixed incomes, such as social security, disability, supplemental security income and pensions and retirement while only 10.22% of customer served are of retirement age. This indicates that a large part of the customer-based are on fixed incomes, some due to their own disabling conditions, some due the disabling condition of a close family member, that limits their ability to earn income.

## Recommendation—Priorities

In keeping with the agency's mission to partner with other agencies and to conduct a range of services geared toward reducing poverty problems, priorities have been established based on the results of this needs assessment as follows:

Priority #1—Education (Youth Leadership and Self-Sufficiency programs)

Priority #2—Employment (Employment program)

Priority #3—Housing (General Emergency Assistance Program—eviction prevention program)

Priority #4—Income Management (budgeting, understanding credit and credit repair, home buying process, banking and banking products, and VITA Tax program)

Priority #5—Health & Social/Behavioral Development—(Nutrition—Meals on Wheels & Voucher program, also includes Mayfairs—hygiene kits, health fairs, medical/dental/vision support, linkages)

## Priority #6—Civic Engagement

### Priority 1:

Need: (1) Individuals lack high school diplomas; (2) Individuals lack vocational training opportunities

Family Level—Education to include case management of customers towards goals, tuition assistance and partnerships with other organizations for tuition assistance and goal obtainment

Need: Youth lack opportunities for social/emotional/community engagement and knowledge of educational/career opportunities

Family Level—Youth Leadership Program to include character education, summer internship opportunities, and both educational and social enrichment opportunities

### Priority 2:

Need: Individuals with limited job experience lack on-the-job training/internship opportunities

Family Level—Employment to include case management for job search requirements, resume building, on-the-job placements, as necessary, and partnerships

### Priority 3:

Need: Individuals lack housing sustainability due to impending evictions

Family Level—GEAP to offer eviction prevention services to customers in need of housing stabilization services

Need: Agency lacks knowledge of affordable housing plans and resources

Agency Level—Housing exploratory program to research and better understand current plans that may exist and the different methods, partnerships, and funding available to further address the problem of creating more affordable housing within our service area.

Need: Community lacks affordable housing

Community Level—While this need is undeniable, before attempting to address this need, the agency will investigate the agency level need stated upon to better understand current housing plans within the service area. Due to the prohibition of utilizing CSBG funds for acquisition and permanent improvement of property, we need to understand more about the available resources to expand housing opportunities.

### Priority 4:

Needs: (1) Individuals lack budgeting skills; (2) Individuals lack knowledge of how credit works; (3) Individuals need homebuyer training; (4) Individuals need free tax preparation services

Family Level—Income Management to include case management providing education on how to budget considering both income and expenses, how credit works and accessing a free credit report, providing homebuyer training and VITA Tax services

### Priority 5:

Needs: (1) homebound individuals lack socialization and the ability to obtain nutritious meals on their own; (2) seniors who have a health condition that can be improved with diet and exercise lack the resources to obtain healthy food and the skills and knowledge about how to prepare it.

Family Level—Nutrition to includes individual enrollment of persons from the Meals on Wheels waiting list or in Richland County

Priority 6:

Need: low-income persons need to be more engage in the community

Agency Level—Board members will engage with members of the community about local issues as appropriate

Family Level—Youth will be educated on civic responsibility as part of the Character Counts program

#1

COMPLETE

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Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	2	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	1	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	5	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	3	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	4	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	6	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	7	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

Education is lacking for Lee County.

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**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

There are not enough decent jobs in our area.

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**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

We need more housing in our area.

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**Q5**

Respondent skipped this question

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

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## #2

COMPLETE

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## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	1	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	2	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	5	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	4	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	3	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	6	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	7	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

decent jobs that, pays well, helps families to maintain, positive living and self sufficiency.

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**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

education is the key, for individuals who lack the ability to obtain and maintain decent living. Opportunity for education and is important.

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**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

food security and affordable access are important for well-being for families, health that impact their lives. A healthy person is productive.

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**Q5**

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

accessibility is important to families, to obtain assistance that maybe available to them. Holistic approach to benefits and services, must be consider.

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## #3

COMPLETE

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Page 1

## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	4	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	2	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	1	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	1	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	3	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	1	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	6	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

I don't think enough of our community is aware of the political activity and voting

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**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

Education in rural county needs to improved and have the same level of teachers and staff.

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**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

Many people depend on fast food and prepared meals with additives and preservatives.

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**Q5**

**Respondent skipped this question**

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

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## #4

COMPLETE

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**Last Modified:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 5:54:51 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:04:18  
**IP Address:** 172.58.159.141

Page 1

## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	2	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	4	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	3	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	1	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	5	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	6	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	7	

**Q2** Respondent skipped this question

Why is your #1 ranking important?

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**Q3** Respondent skipped this question

Why is your #2 ranking important?

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**Q4** Respondent skipped this question

Why is your #3 ranking important?

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**Q5** Respondent skipped this question

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

---

## #5

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 6:00:12 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 6:02:39 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:02:27  
**IP Address:** 108.248.188.186

Page 1

## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	6	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	7	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	5	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	3	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	4	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	1	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	2	

<b>Q2</b>	<b>Respondent skipped this question</b>
Why is your #1 ranking important?	

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<b>Q3</b>	<b>Respondent skipped this question</b>
Why is your #2 ranking important?	

---

<b>Q4</b>	<b>Respondent skipped this question</b>
Why is your #3 ranking important?	

---

<b>Q5</b>	<b>Respondent skipped this question</b>
Provide any additional comments or concerns.	

---

#6

COMPLETE

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Tuesday, July 12, 2022 7:28:32 PM
Last Modified:	Tuesday, July 12, 2022 7:41:33 PM
Time Spent:	00:13:01
IP Address:	172.58.155.90

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Page 1

## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	2	Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	3	Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	1	Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	4	Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform the jobs that are available? Do the existing jobs pay a "living wage?" Do the jobs offer benefits?
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	5	Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	6	Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform the jobs that are available? Do the existing jobs pay a "living wage?" Do the jobs offer benefits?



## 2022 Board Needs Assessment Survey

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider...
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	7	<b>Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform the jobs that are available? Do the existing jobs pay a "living wage?" Do the jobs offer benefits?</b>

### Q2

Why is your #1 ranking important?

education in Income & Asset Building is very important to help to keep folks out of poverty.

### Q3

Why is your #2 ranking important?

It's important to help educate people to keep them out of poverty.

### Q4

Why is your #3 ranking important?

Due to the rise of technology. Most adults don't have the skills to be competitive.

### Q5

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

Eating healthy is very important to keep people healthy. most adults don't have the knowledge of how to eat healthily.

#7

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 7:30:31 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 7:50:35 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:20:04  
**IP Address:** 158.115.165.239

Page 1

Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	2	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	3	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	4	
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Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	5	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	1	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	6	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

Conditions will not improve with persons being involved. Participations by community persons is needed to move forward successfully.

---

**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

Employment is important for all persons in the community. Most people have to seek employment out of town.

---

**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

Education is always important for everyone's survival. Learning is fundamental to success.

---

**Q5**

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

Physical and mental health is important as these are needed for persons to function well in all areas of life.

---

#8

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 9:15:11 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, July 12, 2022 10:09:15 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:54:03  
**IP Address:** 216.218.82.90

Page 1

Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage?' Do the jobs offer benefits?	2	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	1	
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Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	3	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	4	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	4	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

My #1 ranking is important (education and cognitive development) because this is where it all begins if you want to help change the lives of others.

---

**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

My #2 ranking (employment) is important everyone will need to be employed in to improve their quality of life.

---

**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

My #3 (health and social behavior development) these can help you maintain a quality lifestyle and help you stay healthy. asset and income building are essentials but not as important.

---

**Q5**

Respondent skipped this question

Provide any additional comments or concerns.

---

#9

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Wednesday, July 13, 2022 7:48:20 AM  
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, July 13, 2022 8:20:41 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:32:20  
**IP Address:** 74.222.122.84

Page 1

## Q1

Please rank the following service categories in order of greatest need being 1 to lowest need being 7:

	Priority Ranking 1-7	Things to consider ...
Employment. Things to consider: Are there enough jobs in your community? Do people have the skills necessary to perform available jobs? Do existing jobs pay a 'living wage'? Do the jobs offer benefits?	4	
Education & Cognitive Development. Things to consider: Are people educated enough for existing jobs? Are youth obtaining their HS diploma? Are children school ready? Is there a need for vocational training in your community? Do people need more literacy skills?	3	
Income & Asset Building. Things to consider: Can people meet their basic needs with the income they have? Is banking available and accessible in the low-income community? Do people have savings accounts? Are people able to obtain assets (businesses, cars, homes) with their savings? Do persons need help building/improving their credit?	1	
Housing. Things to consider: Are there enough shelter beds in your community for homeless persons/families? Is there enough affordable housing for persons that need it? Are there a lot of evictions/foreclosures? Is available housing safe and habitable or age and in violation of local codes?	2	
Health and Social/Behavioral Development. Things to consider: Are fresh fruit and vegetables readily available in your community? Do people know how and do they cook healthy meals? How is the physical health and well-being of persons in the community? Are there unmet mental health needs in the community?	1	
Civic Engagement/Community Involvement. Things to consider: Are low-income people engaged in the community (politically, environmentally, with various causes, or in an effort to improve conditions? Did they complete their Census? Do they participate in local elections?	1	
Agency Capacity. Things to consider: Does the agency have a need for funding for a specific program or initiative? What should we be doing that we are not? Do staff or board need additional training?	5	

**Q2**

Why is your #1 ranking important?

Asset building, teaching service participants about income and management.

---

**Q3**

Why is your #2 ranking important?

Not just helping people with repairs, but teaching maintenance and upkeep,

---

**Q4**

Why is your #3 ranking important?

Many of our service participants struggle because they lack knowledge. They are learners, however need someone to lead them to learning healthy opportunities that will become apart of their lives, therefore improving the family for long periods of time--to the next generation.

---

**Q5**

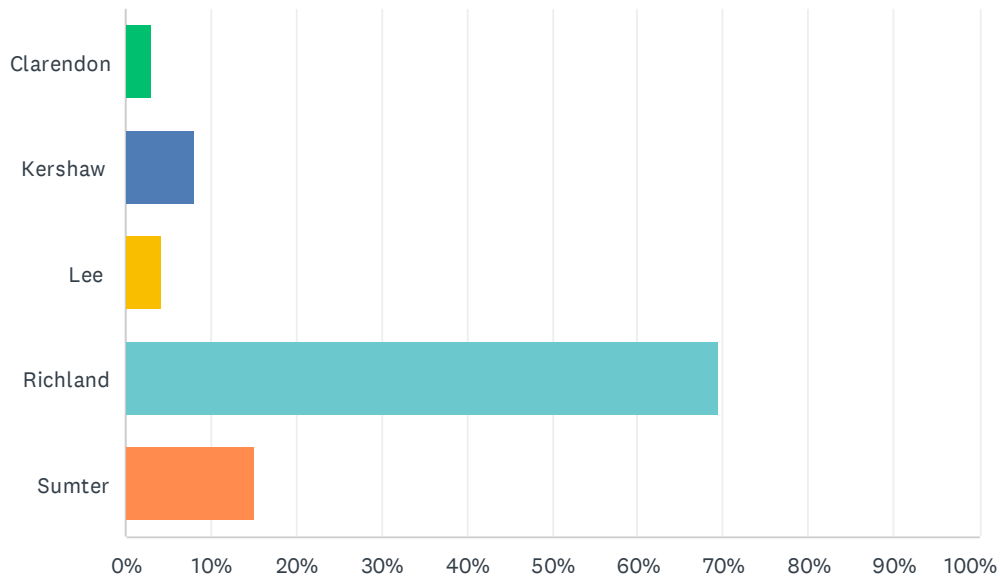
Provide any additional comments or concerns.

Setting priorities in planning, offering new information that will assist service participants more exposure to getting out of poverty.

---

## Q1 What County do you live in?

Answered: 921   Skipped: 27

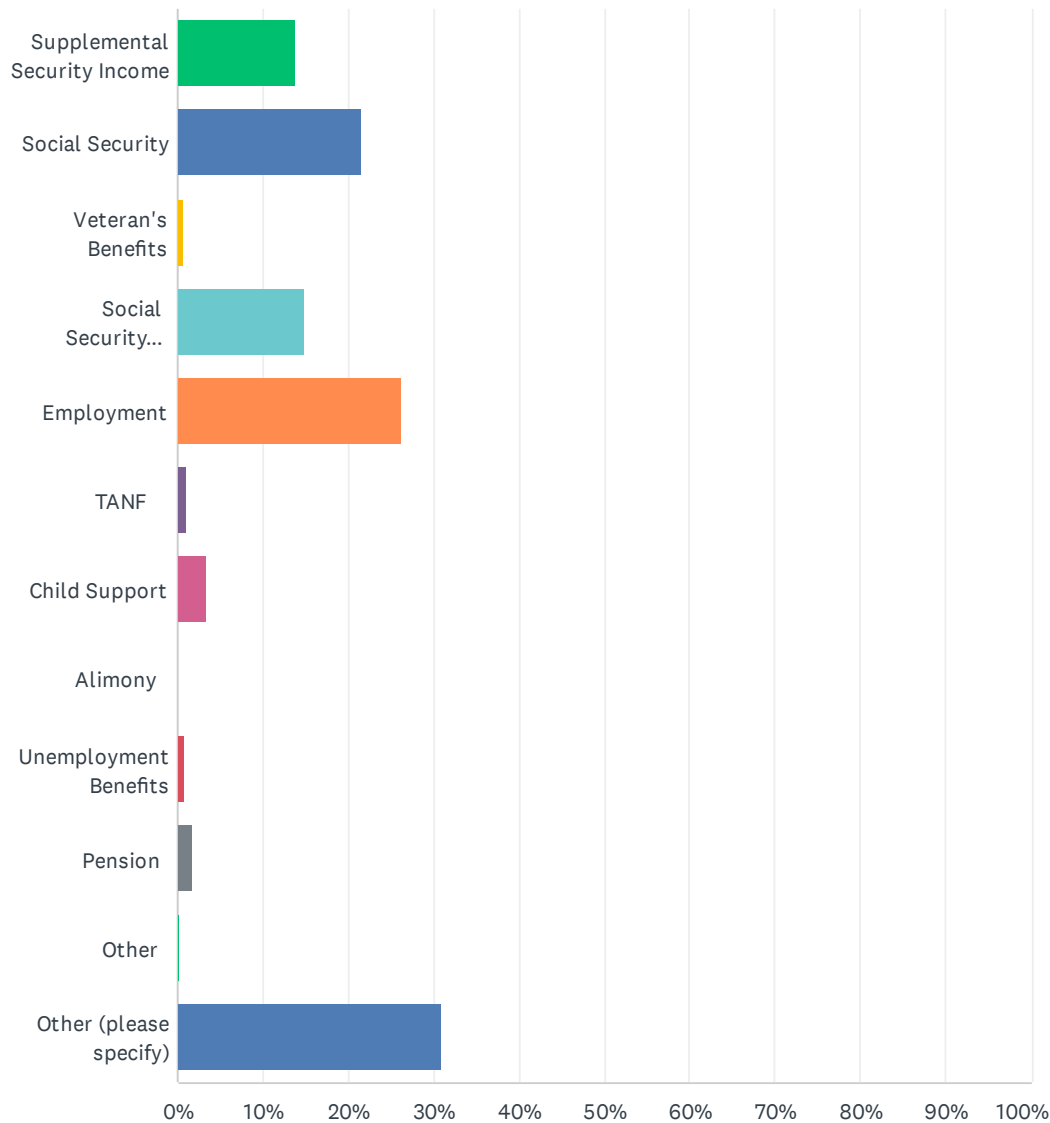


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Clarendon	2.93%	27
Kershaw	8.03%	74
Lee	4.23%	39
Richland	69.60%	641
Sumter	15.20%	140
TOTAL		921



Q7 Where does the income come from? (check all that apply)

Answered: 460    Skipped: 488

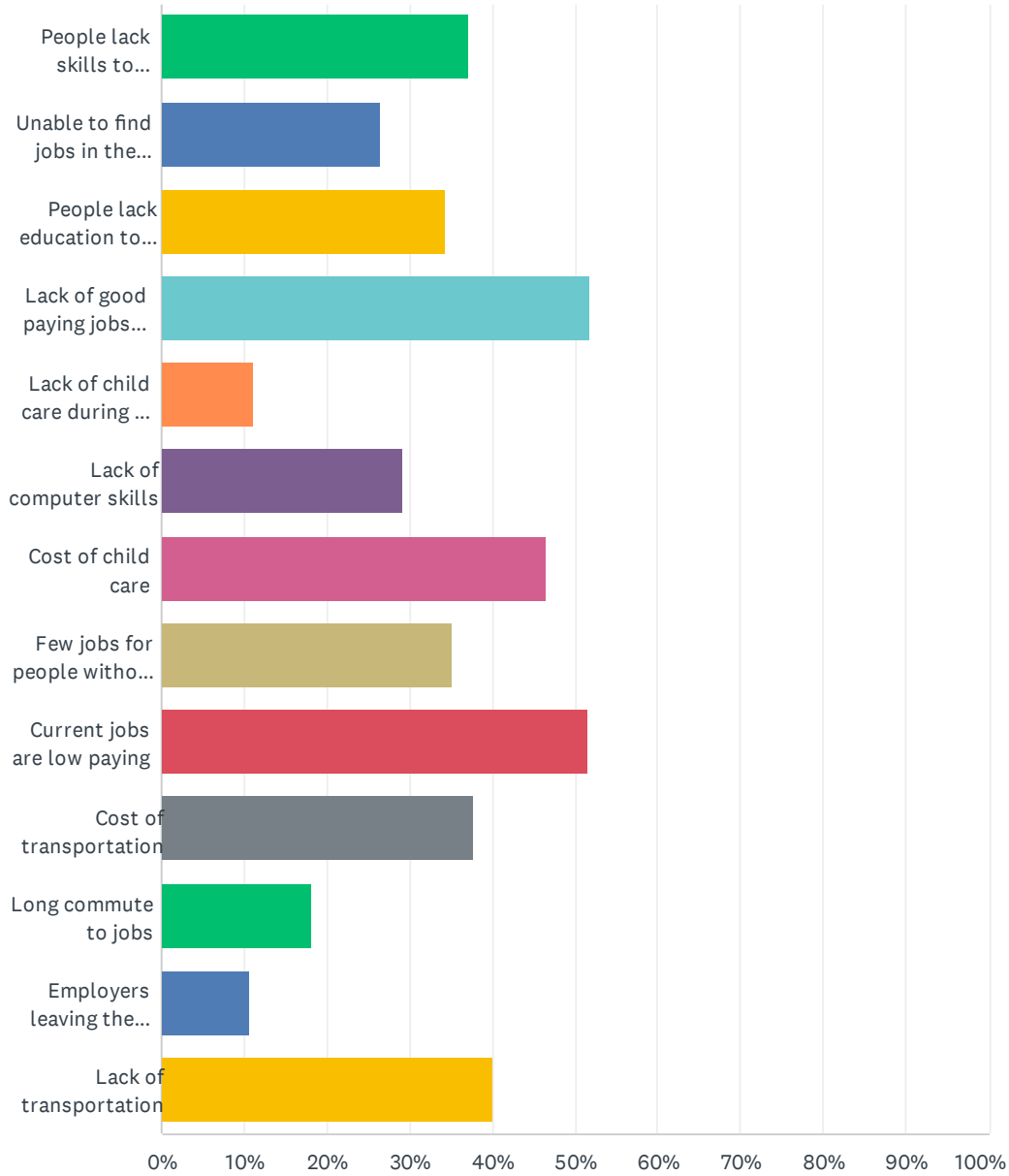


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Supplemental Security Income	13.91%	64
Social Security	21.52%	99
Veteran's Benefits	0.65%	3
Social Security Disability	15.00%	69
Employment	26.30%	121
TANF	1.09%	5
Child Support	3.48%	16
Alimony	0.00%	0
Unemployment Benefits	0.87%	4
Pension	1.74%	8
Other	0.22%	1
Other (please specify)	30.87%	142
Total Respondents: 460		

## Q8 Employment is a problem in the area because (check as many as you agree with):

Answered: 757   Skipped: 191

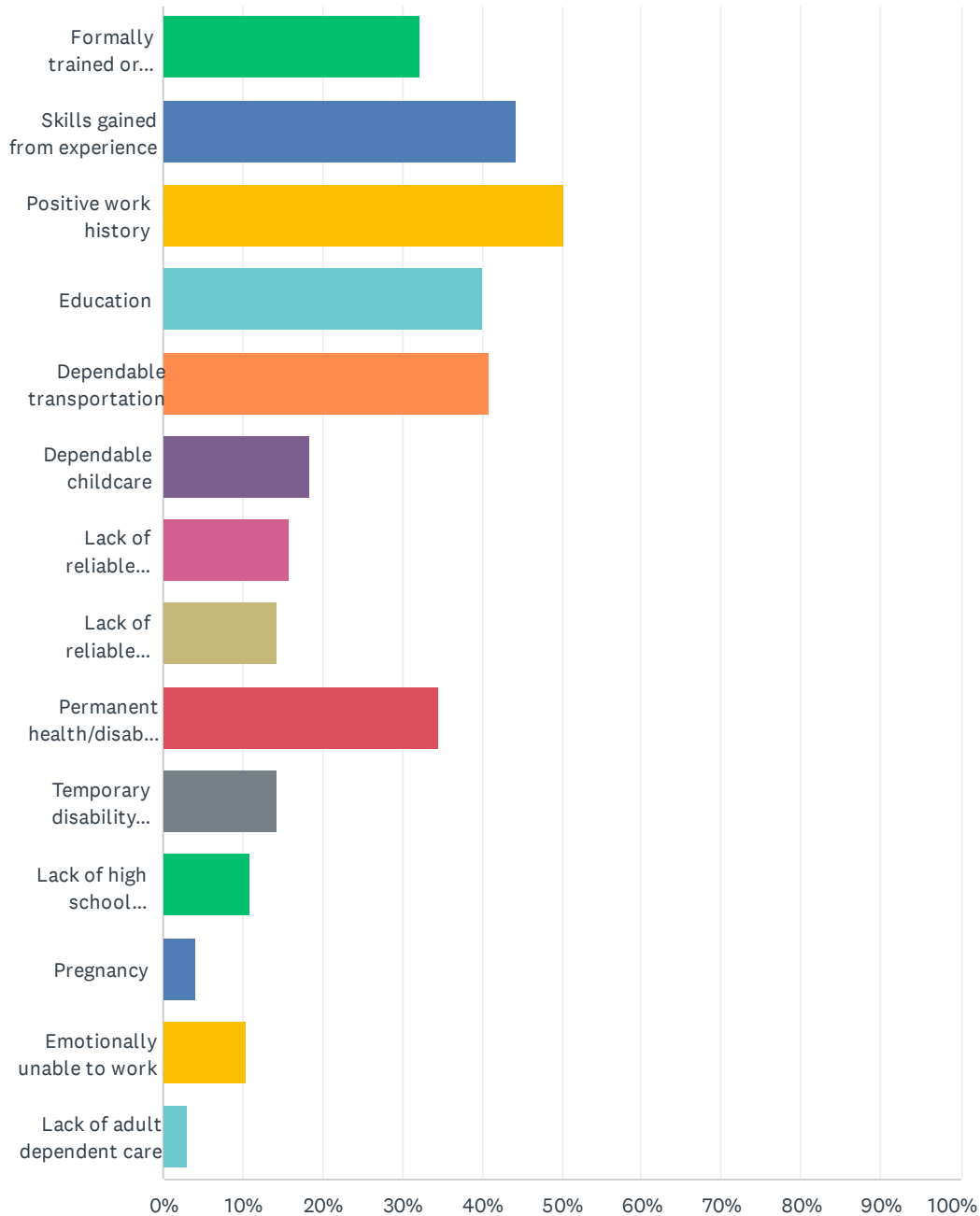


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
People lack skills to obtain a job	37.12%	281
Unable to find jobs in the area	26.42%	200
People lack education to obtain a job	34.35%	260
Lack of good paying jobs with benefits	51.78%	392
Lack of child care during the hours needed	11.10%	84
Lack of computer skills	29.19%	221
Cost of child care	46.50%	352
Few jobs for people without skills	35.14%	266
Current jobs are low paying	51.52%	390
Cost of transportation	37.78%	286
Long commute to jobs	18.23%	138
Employers leaving the area	10.57%	80
Lack of transportation	40.16%	304
Total Respondents: 757		

## Q9 Please identify your strengths and barriers for employment (check as many as you agree with):

Answered: 835 Skipped: 113

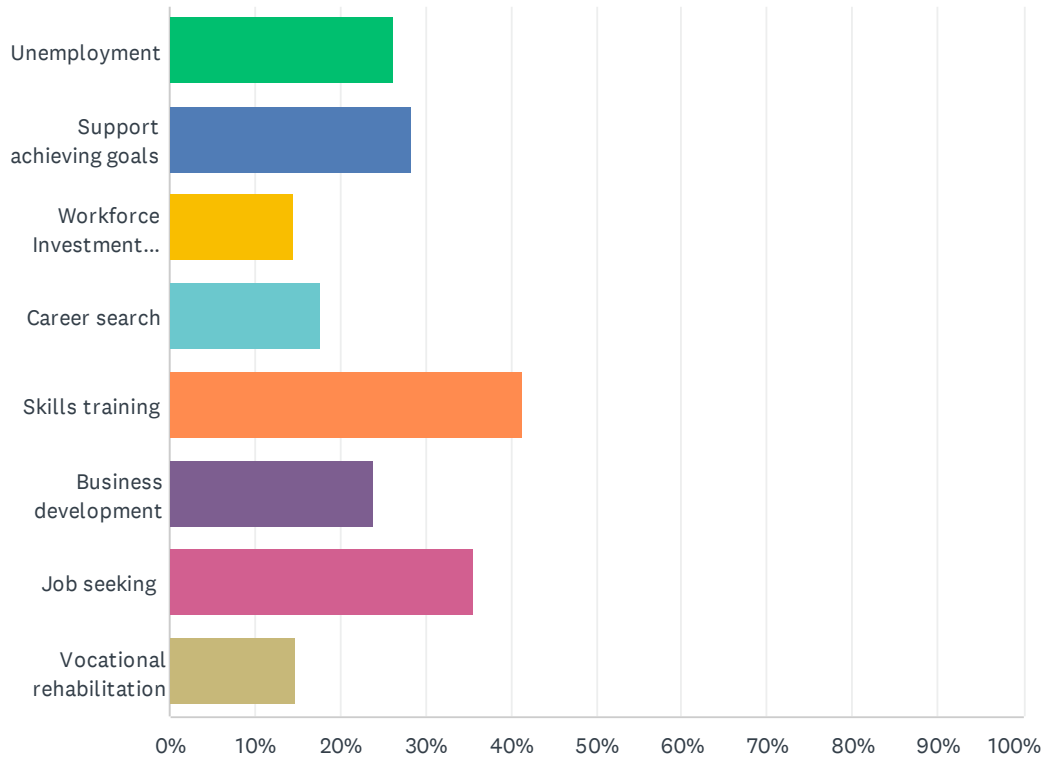


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Formally trained or certified skills	32.10%	268
Skills gained from experience	44.31%	370
Positive work history	50.42%	421
Education	40.00%	334
Dependable transportation	40.84%	341
Dependable childcare	18.32%	153
Lack of reliable transportation	15.81%	132
Lack of reliable childcare	14.37%	120
Permanent health/disability problem	34.49%	288
Temporary disability problem	14.25%	119
Lack of high school diploma/GED	10.78%	90
Pregnancy	4.07%	34
Emotionally unable to work	10.42%	87
Lack of adult dependent care	2.99%	25
Total Respondents: 835		

## Q10 Are any of these employment services needed by your family (check as many as you agree with)?

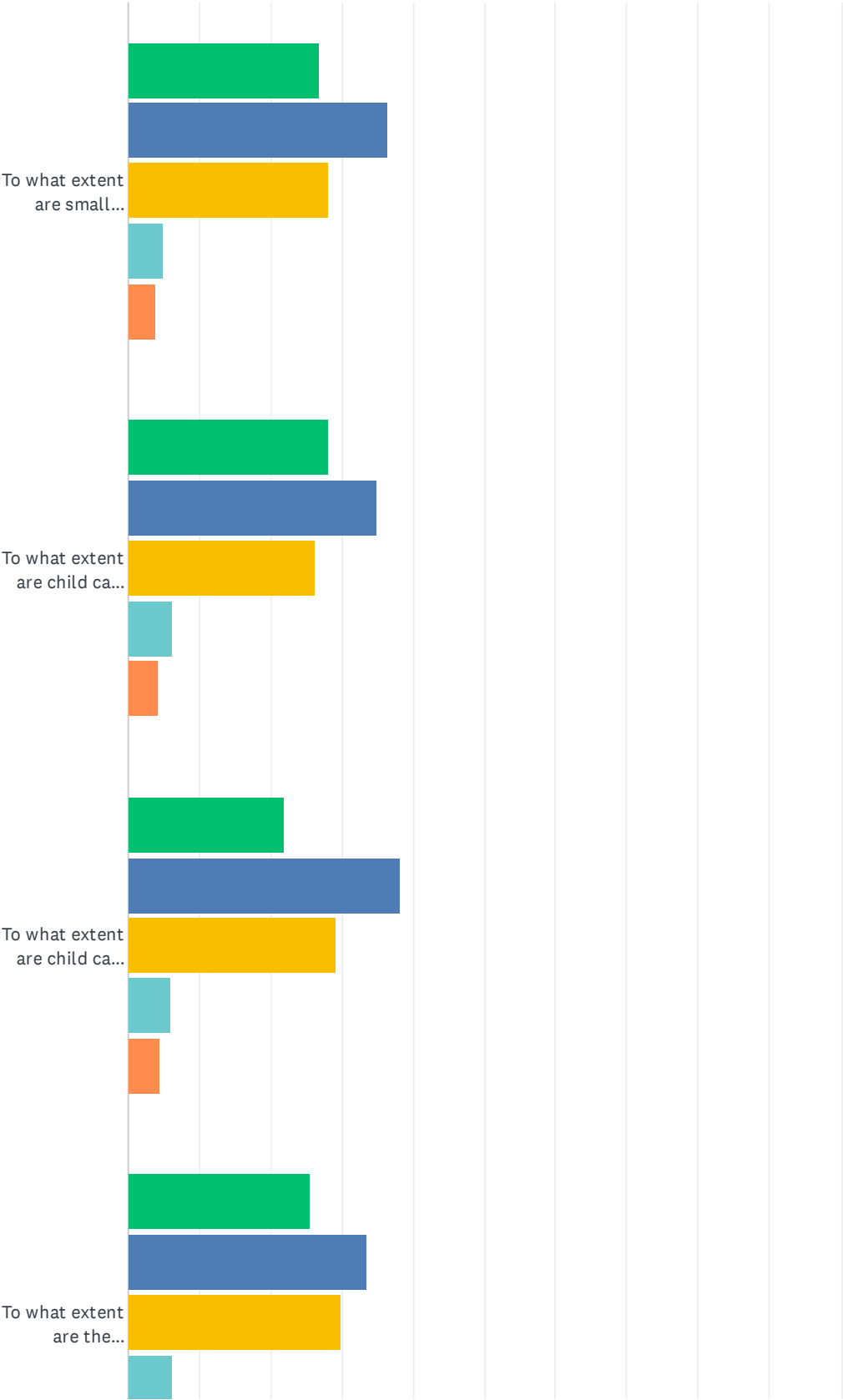
Answered: 423 Skipped: 525



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Unemployment	26.24%	111
Support achieving goals	28.37%	120
Workforce Investment Opportunity Act	14.42%	61
Career search	17.73%	75
Skills training	41.37%	175
Business development	23.88%	101
Job seeking	35.70%	151
Vocational rehabilitation	14.66%	62
Total Respondents: 423		

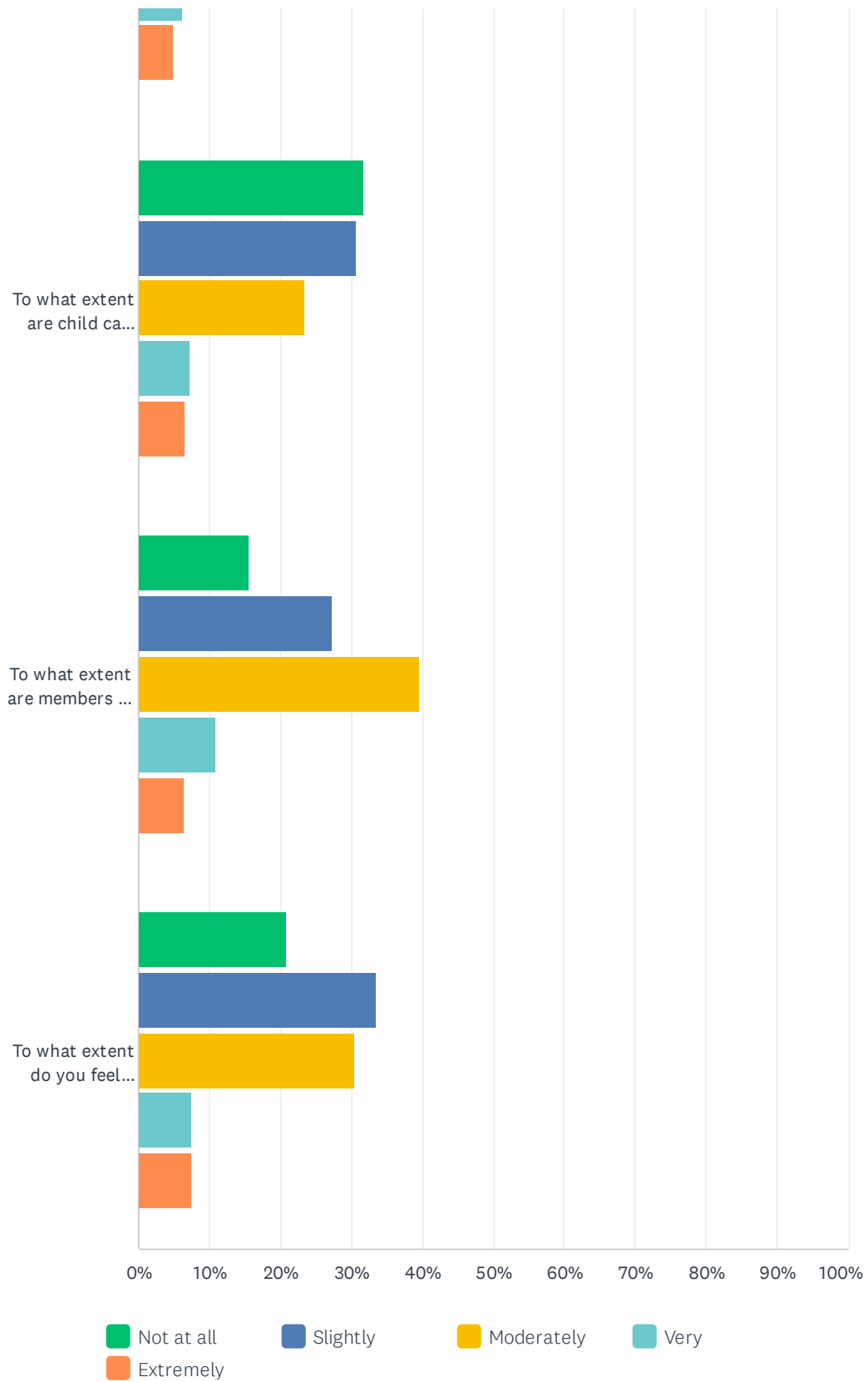
# Q11 Employment related concerns

Answered: 808    Skipped: 140





## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

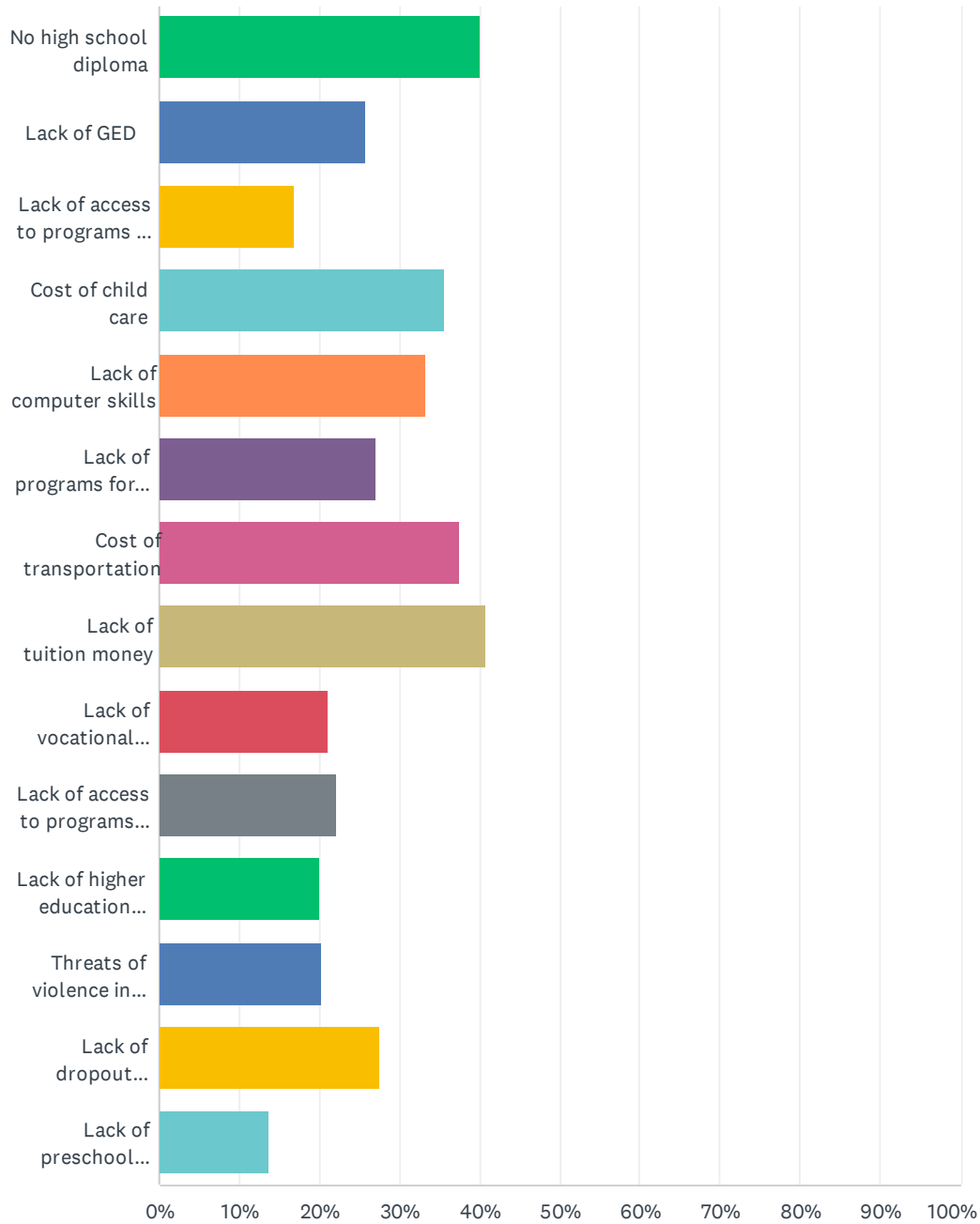


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATELY	VERY	EXTREMELY	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent are small business incubators present in the low income community (e.g. business spaces with common administrative and managerial support)?	26.88% 207	36.36% 280	28.05% 216	4.81% 37	3.90% 30	770	2.22
To what extent are child care facilities located in areas near employment opportunities for low income persons?	28.13% 216	35.03% 269	26.30% 202	6.25% 48	4.30% 33	768	2.24
To what extent are child care facilities/providers located in areas accessible to low income parents?	22.03% 167	38.26% 290	29.16% 221	6.07% 46	4.49% 34	758	2.33
To what extent are the interests of the low income community considered during development and planning of economic and community development projects?	25.59% 196	33.55% 257	29.77% 228	6.14% 47	4.96% 38	766	2.31
To what extent are child care fees for parents who work non-standard hours available?	31.85% 236	30.77% 228	23.48% 174	7.29% 54	6.61% 49	741	2.26
To what extent are members of all racial and ethnic backgrounds able to obtain full-time employment?	15.60% 119	27.39% 209	39.71% 303	10.88% 83	6.42% 49	763	2.65
To what extent do you feel there are opportunities for economic and community development within your community?	20.99% 161	33.38% 256	30.51% 234	7.56% 58	7.56% 58	767	2.47

## Q12 Education is a problem in this area because (check as many as you agree with):

Answered: 755 Skipped: 193

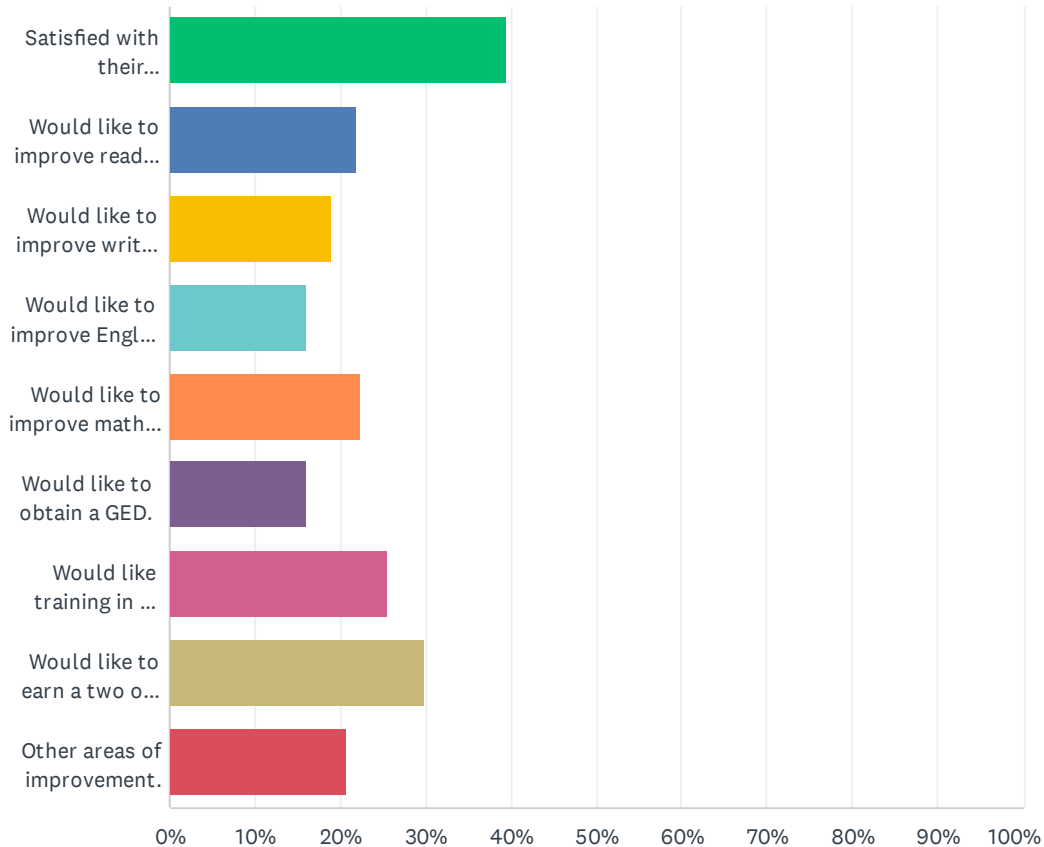


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No high school diploma	40.00%	302
Lack of GED	25.70%	194
Lack of access to programs for obtaining a GED	16.82%	127
Cost of child care	35.63%	269
Lack of computer skills	33.25%	251
Lack of programs for gaining computer skills	27.15%	205
Cost of transportation	37.62%	284
Lack of tuition money	40.66%	307
Lack of vocational skills	21.19%	160
Lack of access to programs teaching vocational skills	22.12%	167
Lack of higher education options	20.00%	151
Threats of violence in schools	20.26%	153
Lack of dropout prevention programs	27.55%	208
Lack of preschool programs	13.64%	103
Total Respondents: 755		

## Q13 Please answer the following questions regarding education for family members. (check as many as apply)

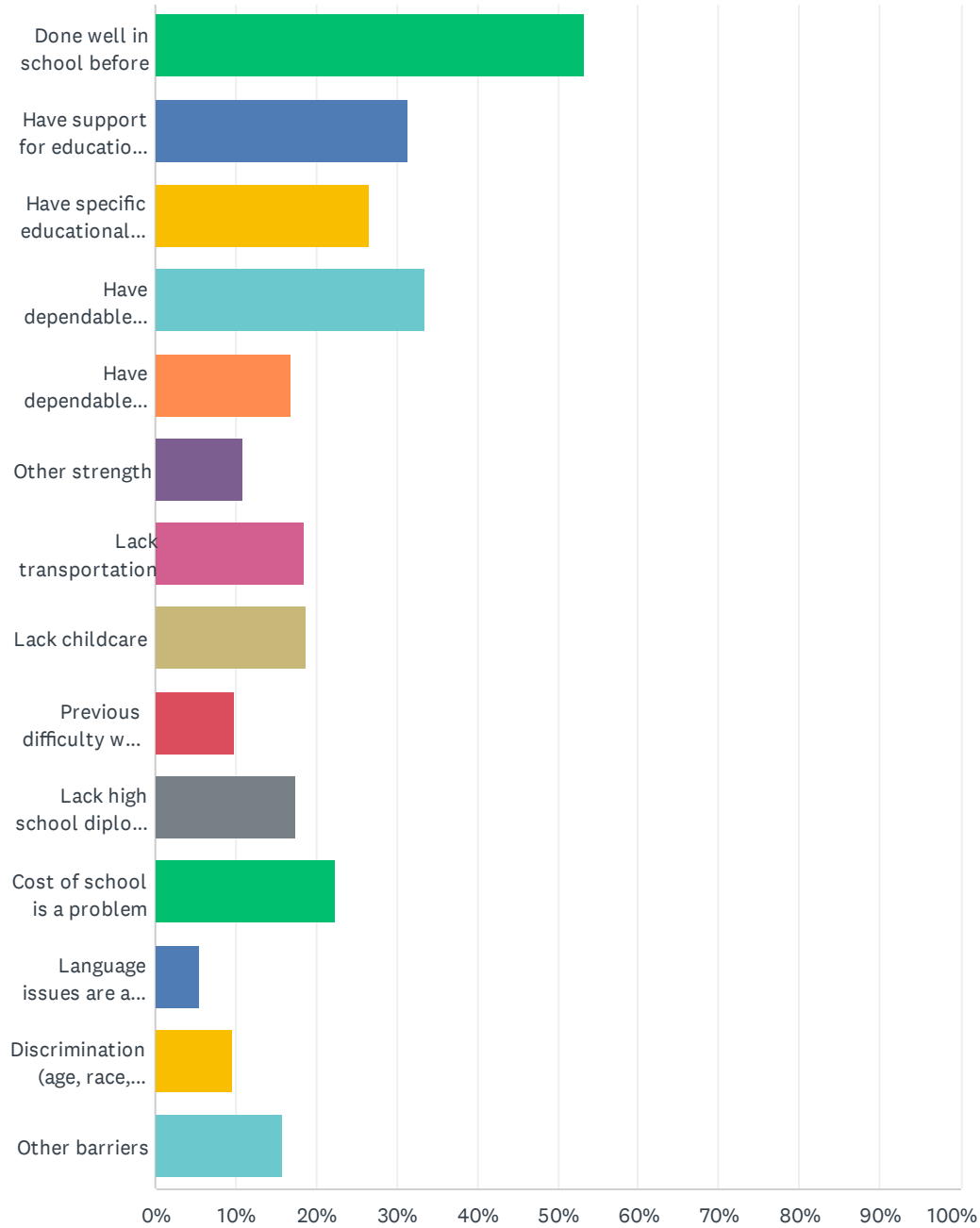
Answered: 736 Skipped: 212



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Satisfied with their education.	39.54%	291
Would like to improve reading skills.	21.88%	161
Would like to improve writing skills.	18.89%	139
Would like to improve English or language skills.	15.90%	117
Would like to improve math skills.	22.42%	165
Would like to obtain a GED.	16.03%	118
Would like training in a specific area.	25.54%	188
Would like to earn a two or four year degree.	29.89%	220
Other areas of improvement.	20.79%	153
Total Respondents: 736		

## Q14 Please answer the following regarding strengths and barriers to education for family.

Answered: 733 Skipped: 215

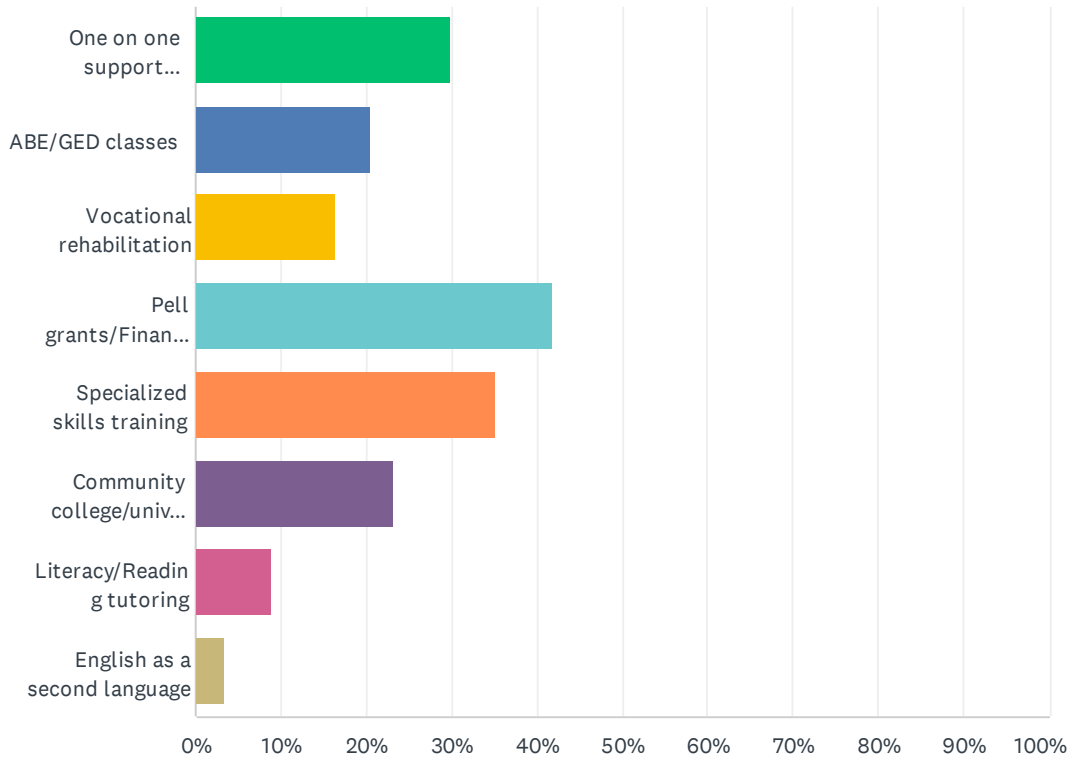


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Done well in school before	53.34%	391
Have support for education, including family	31.38%	230
Have specific educational goals	26.74%	196
Have dependable transportation	33.56%	246
Have dependable childcare	16.92%	124
Other strength	10.91%	80
Lack transportation	18.55%	136
Lack childcare	18.69%	137
Previous difficulty with school	9.82%	72
Lack high school diploma or GED	17.46%	128
Cost of school is a problem	22.37%	164
Language issues are a problem	5.46%	40
Discrimination (age, race, gender)	9.55%	70
Other barriers	15.69%	115
Total Respondents: 733		

## Q15 Do you need any of the following educational services (check as many as apply)

Answered: 446 Skipped: 502

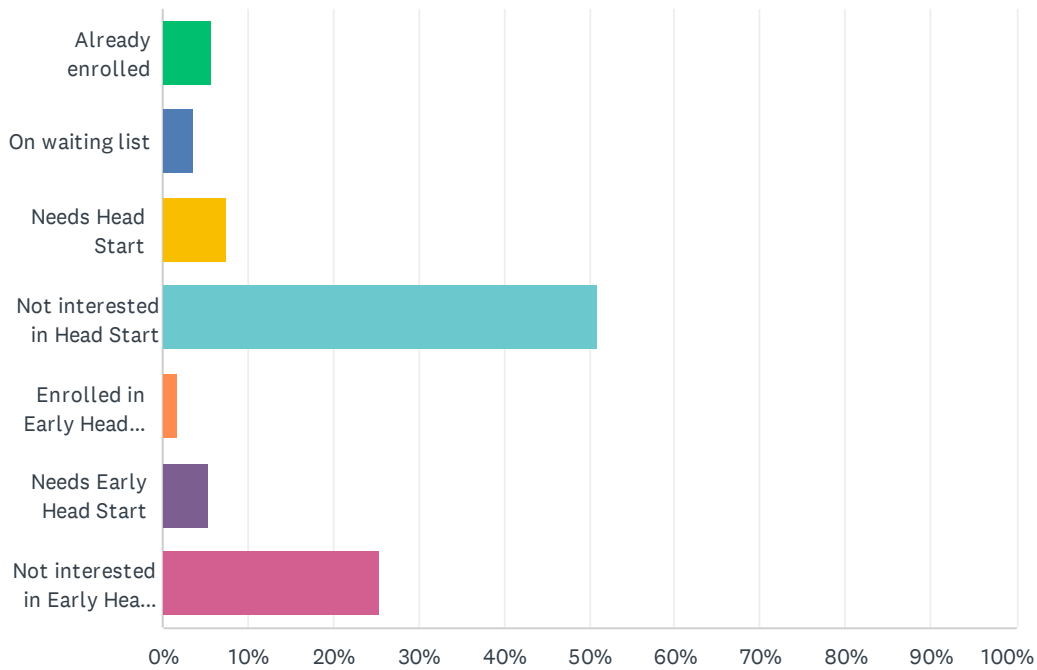


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
One on one support achieving goals	29.82%	133
ABE/GED classes	20.40%	91
Vocational rehabilitation	16.37%	73
Pell grants/Financial aid	41.70%	186
Specialized skills training	35.20%	157
Community college/university	23.32%	104
Literacy/Reading tutoring	8.97%	40
English as a second language	3.36%	15
Total Respondents: 446		



## Q16 Please answer the following regarding Head Start

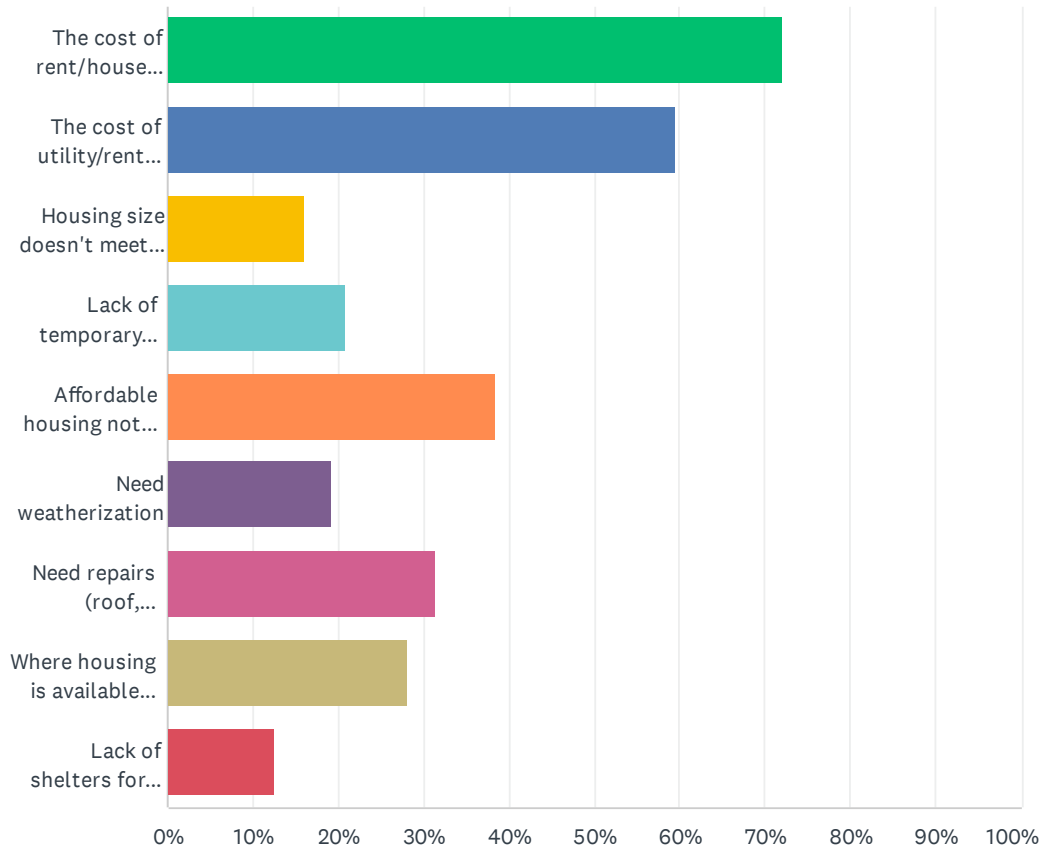
Answered: 609   Skipped: 339



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Already enrolled	5.75%	35
On waiting list	3.61%	22
Needs Head Start	7.55%	46
Not interested in Head Start	50.90%	310
Enrolled in Early Head Start	1.64%	10
Needs Early Head Start	5.25%	32
Not interested in Early Head Start	25.29%	154
TOTAL		609

## Q17 Housing is a problem in this area because (check as many as you agree with )

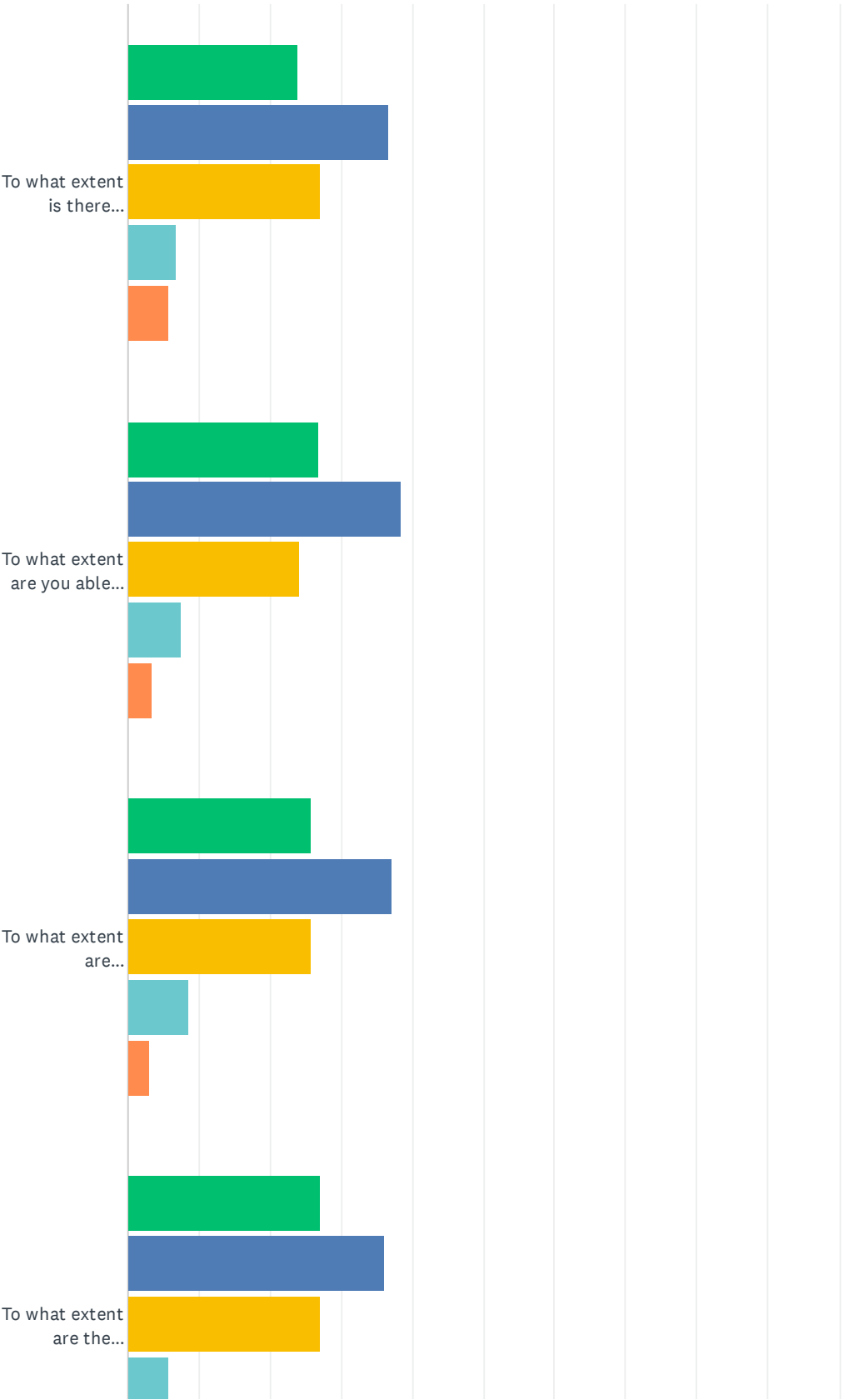
Answered: 758 Skipped: 190

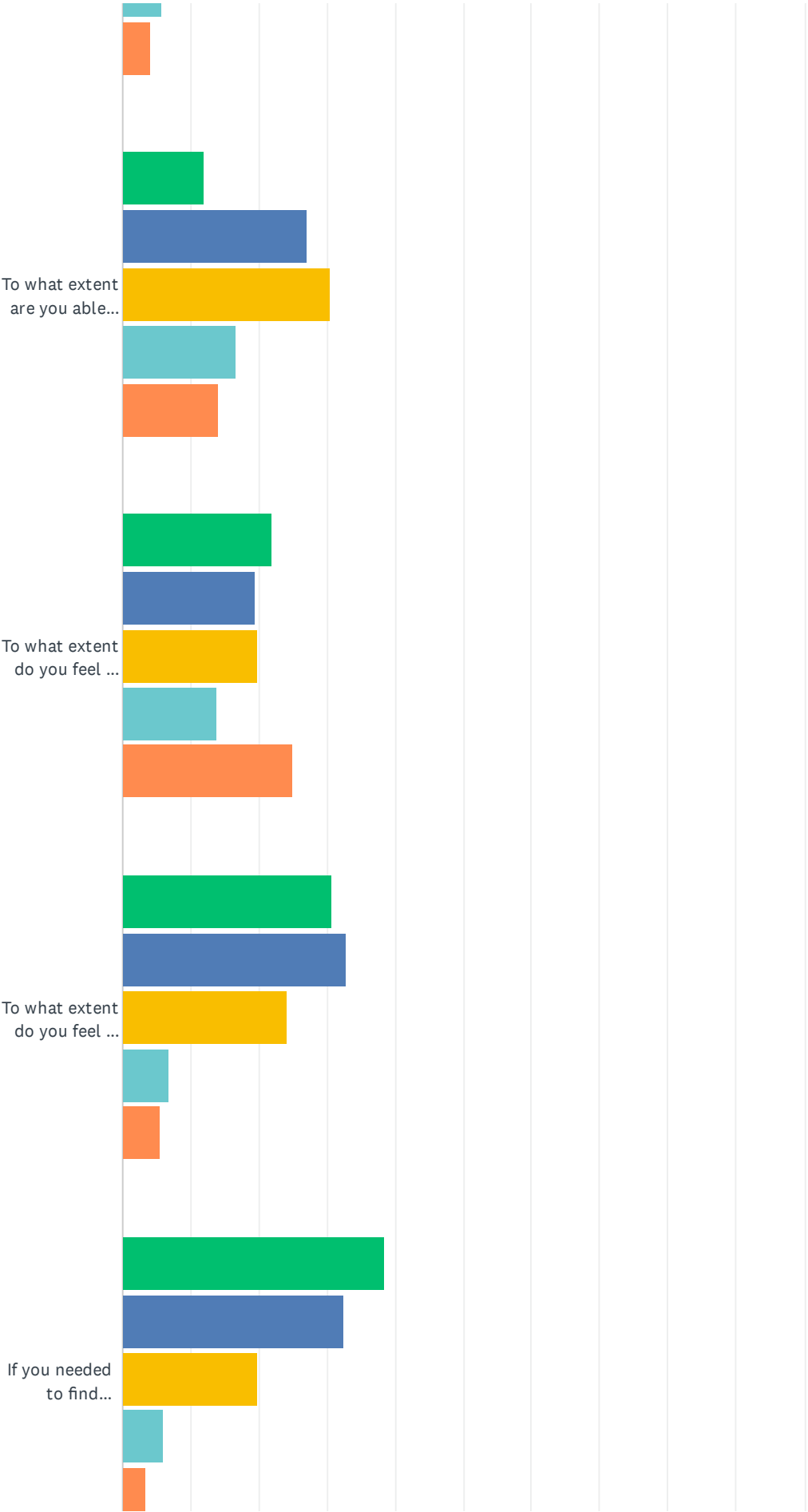


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The cost of rent/house payment	72.16%	547
The cost of utility/rent deposit	59.50%	451
Housing size doesn't meet family needs	16.09%	122
Lack of temporary emergency housing	20.84%	158
Affordable housing not available	38.39%	291
Need weatherization	19.26%	146
Need repairs (roof, foundation, plumbing, etc.)	31.27%	237
Where housing is available, neighborhood conditions are not acceptable	28.23%	214
Lack of shelters for emergency situations (domestic violence)	12.66%	96
Total Respondents: 758		

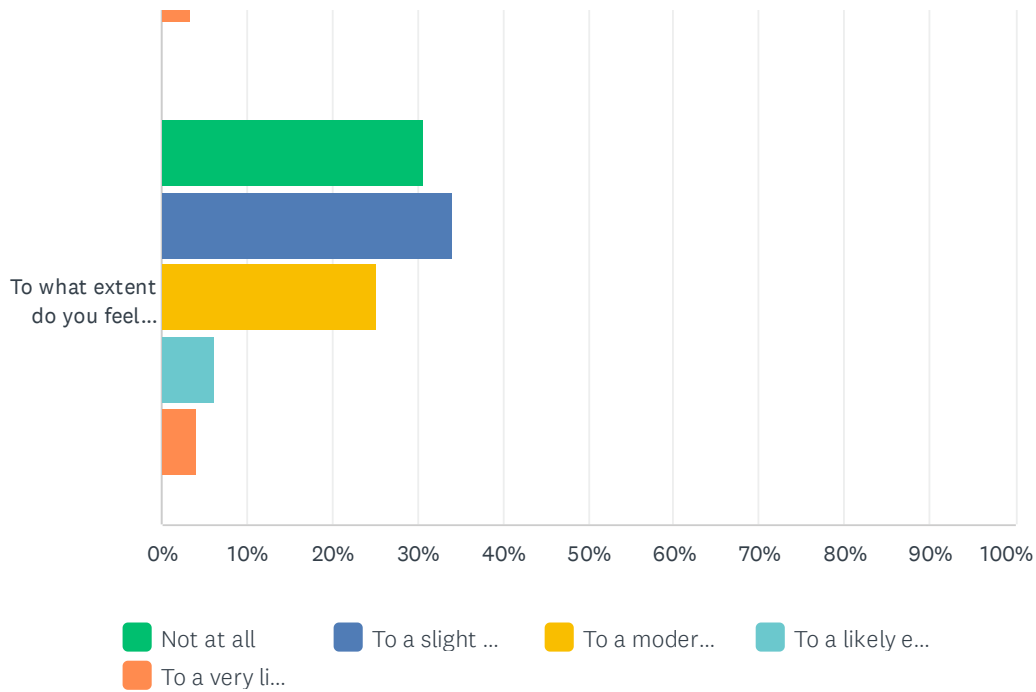
# Q18 Housing related concerns

Answered: 726    Skipped: 222





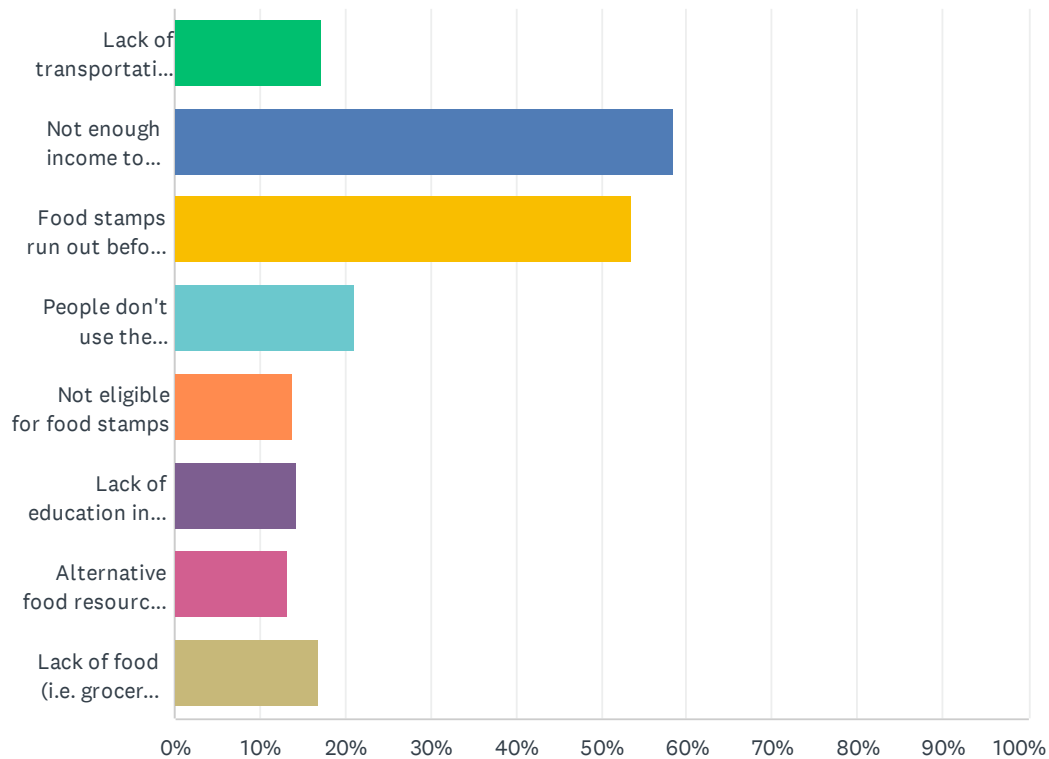
## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey



	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent is there affordable housing in the low-income community?	23.85% 166	36.64% 255	27.01% 188	6.75% 47	5.75% 40	696	2.34
To what extent are you able to find affordable housing suitable for your family size within your community?	26.88% 186	38.29% 265	23.99% 166	7.37% 51	3.47% 24	692	2.22
To what extent are organizations such as Habitat for Humanity and other non-profit builders active in the community?	25.85% 174	37.00% 249	25.71% 173	8.47% 57	2.97% 20	673	2.26
To what extent are the interests of the low income community considered during development and planning of economic and community development projects?	27.06% 184	36.03% 245	27.06% 184	5.74% 39	4.12% 28	680	2.24
To what extent are you able to stay in the same dwelling from year to year?	11.89% 81	27.02% 184	30.40% 207	16.59% 113	14.10% 96	681	2.94
To what extent do you feel you would lose your housing if you were unexpectedly unemployed?	22.04% 147	19.34% 129	19.79% 132	13.79% 92	25.04% 167	667	3.00
To what extent do you feel you have options in terms of the price you pay to live within your community?	30.75% 206	32.84% 220	24.03% 161	6.87% 46	5.52% 37	670	2.24
If you needed to find temporary shelter, to what extent would you be able to find someplace within your community?	38.32% 264	32.37% 223	19.88% 137	5.95% 41	3.48% 24	689	2.04
To what extent do you feel there is assistance available in your community for landlord/tenant disputes?	30.62% 207	34.02% 230	25.15% 170	6.21% 42	3.99% 27	676	2.19

## Q19 Nutrition is a problem in this area because (check all that apply)

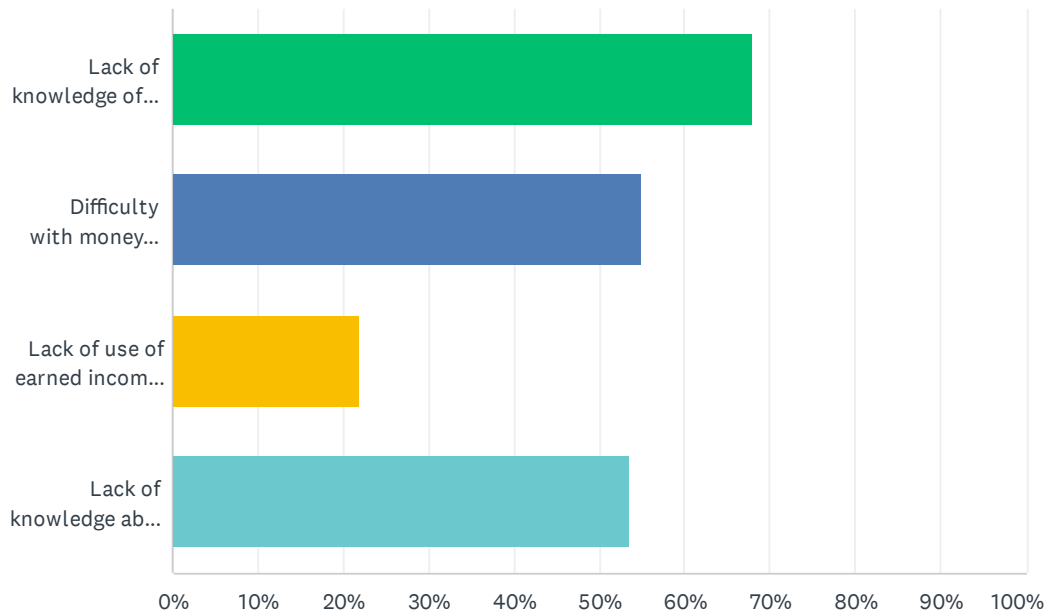
Answered: 669   Skipped: 279



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of transportation to available grocers	17.19%	115
Not enough income to purchase food	58.45%	391
Food stamps run out before the end of the month	53.51%	358
People don't use the resources available	21.08%	141
Not eligible for food stamps	13.90%	93
Lack of education in nutrition	14.20%	95
Alternative food resources not available	13.15%	88
Lack of food (i.e. grocers, farmers markets)	16.89%	113
Total Respondents: 669		

## Q20 Use of income is a problem in this area because (check all that apply)

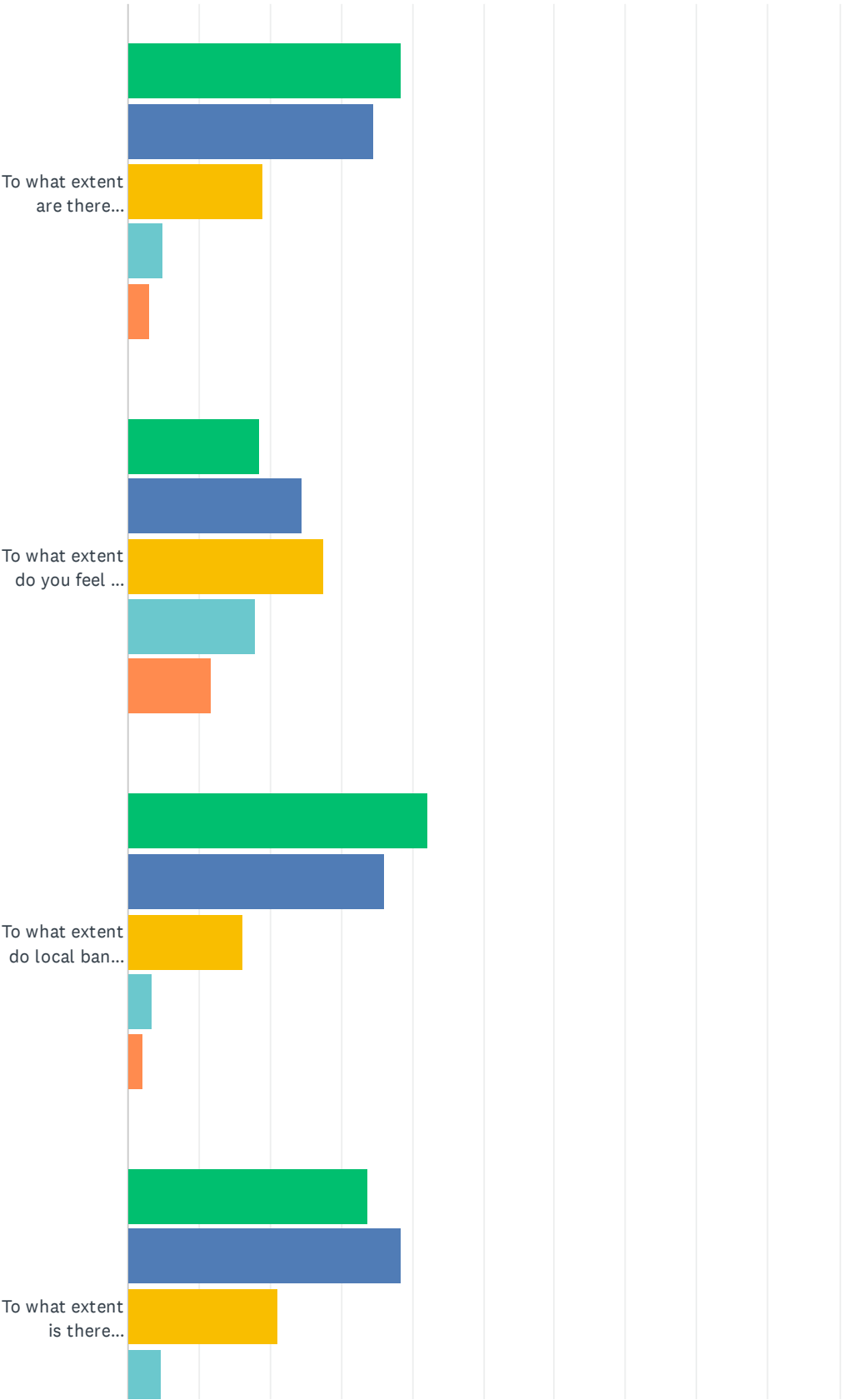
Answered: 571 Skipped: 377



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of knowledge of budgeting	67.95%	388
Difficulty with money management	54.99%	314
Lack of use of earned income tax credits	21.89%	125
Lack of knowledge about savings	53.42%	305
Total Respondents: 571		

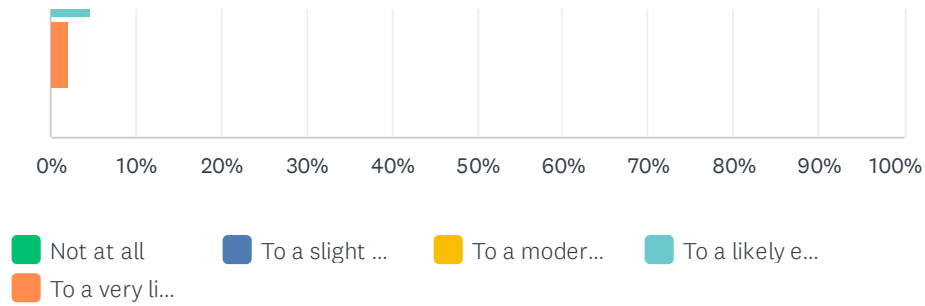
# Q21 Financial management related concerns

Answered: 802    Skipped: 146





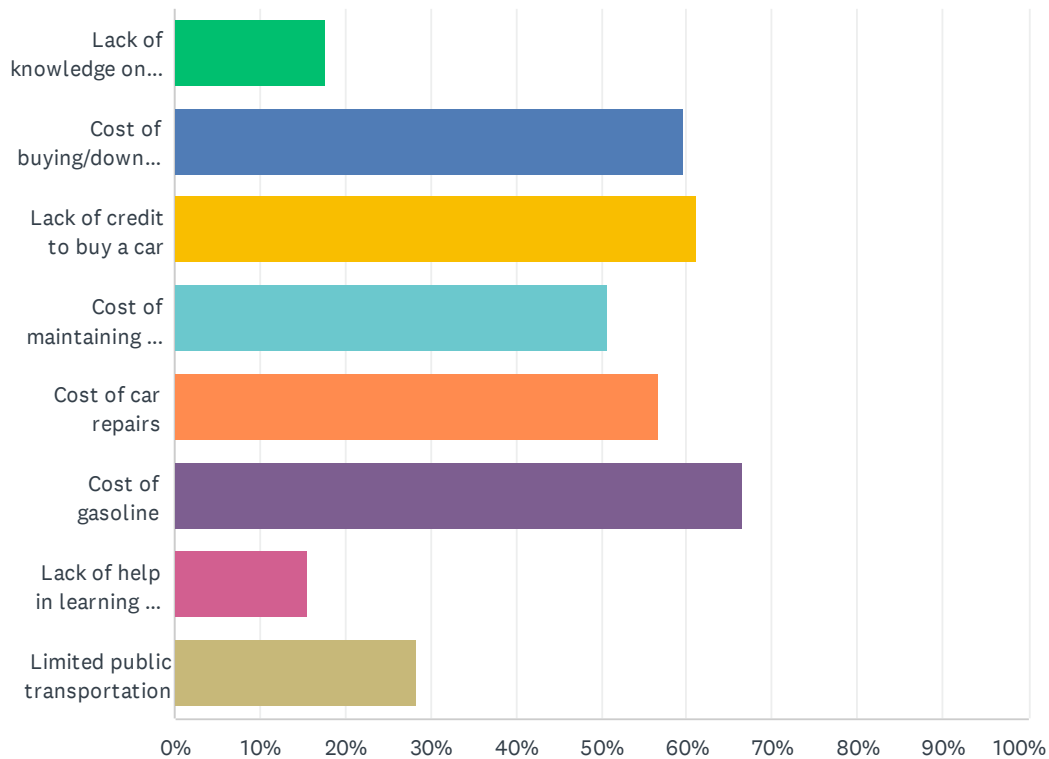
## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey



	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent are there opportunities for low-income persons to participate in savings programs in your community?	38.44% 301	34.61% 271	18.90% 148	4.98% 39	3.07% 24	783	2.00
To what extent do you feel you could apply for and obtain a savings account at a bank in your community?	18.47% 145	24.46% 192	27.52% 216	17.83% 140	11.72% 92	785	2.80
To what extent do local banks offer community development loans to members and organizations in the low-income community?	42.23% 329	36.07% 281	16.30% 127	3.34% 26	2.05% 16	779	1.87
To what extent is there financial counseling and budgeting assistance programs available to members of the low-income community?	33.63% 261	38.40% 298	21.13% 164	4.77% 37	2.06% 16	776	2.03

## Q22 Transportation is a problem in this area because (check all that apply)

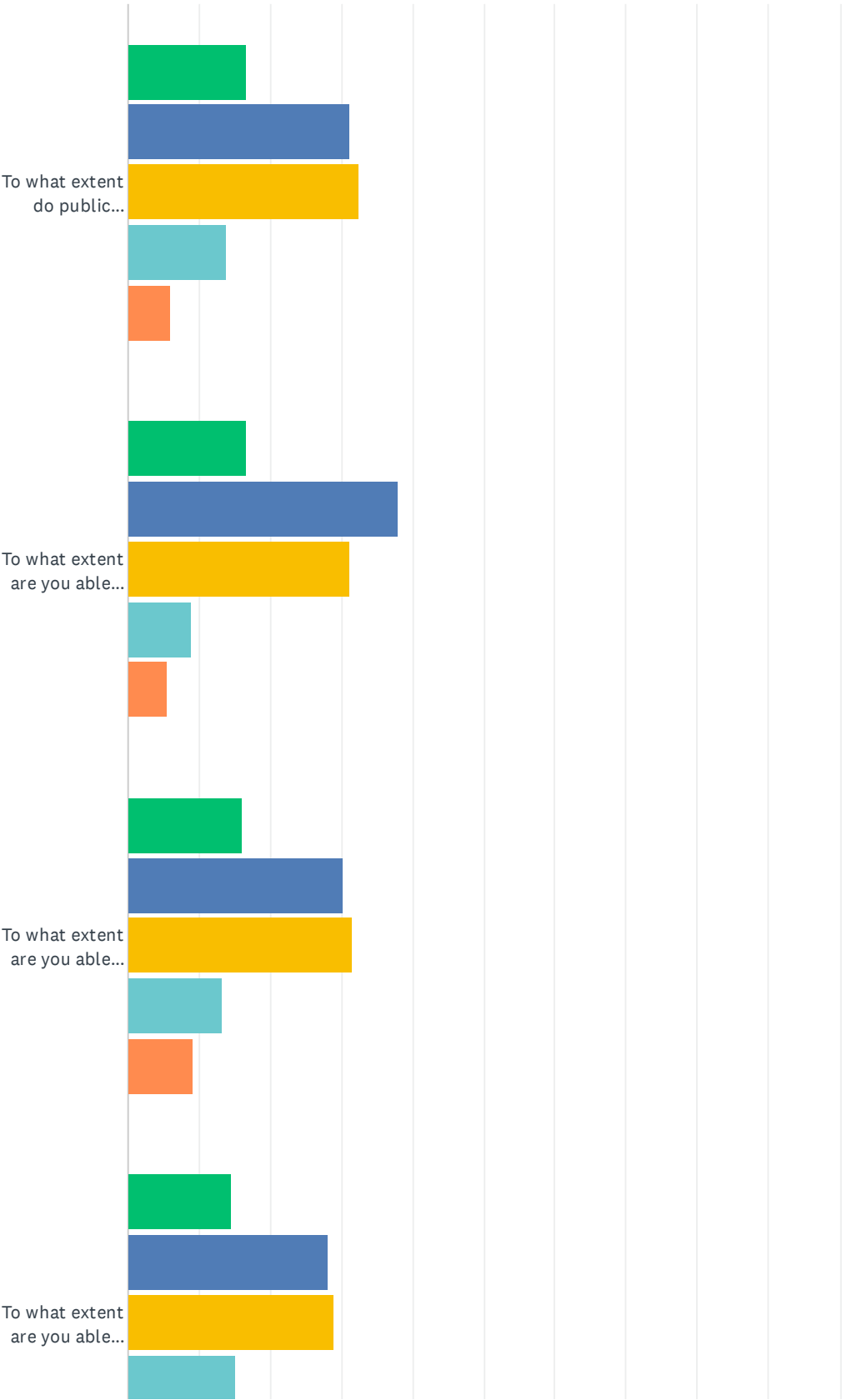
Answered: 735   Skipped: 213



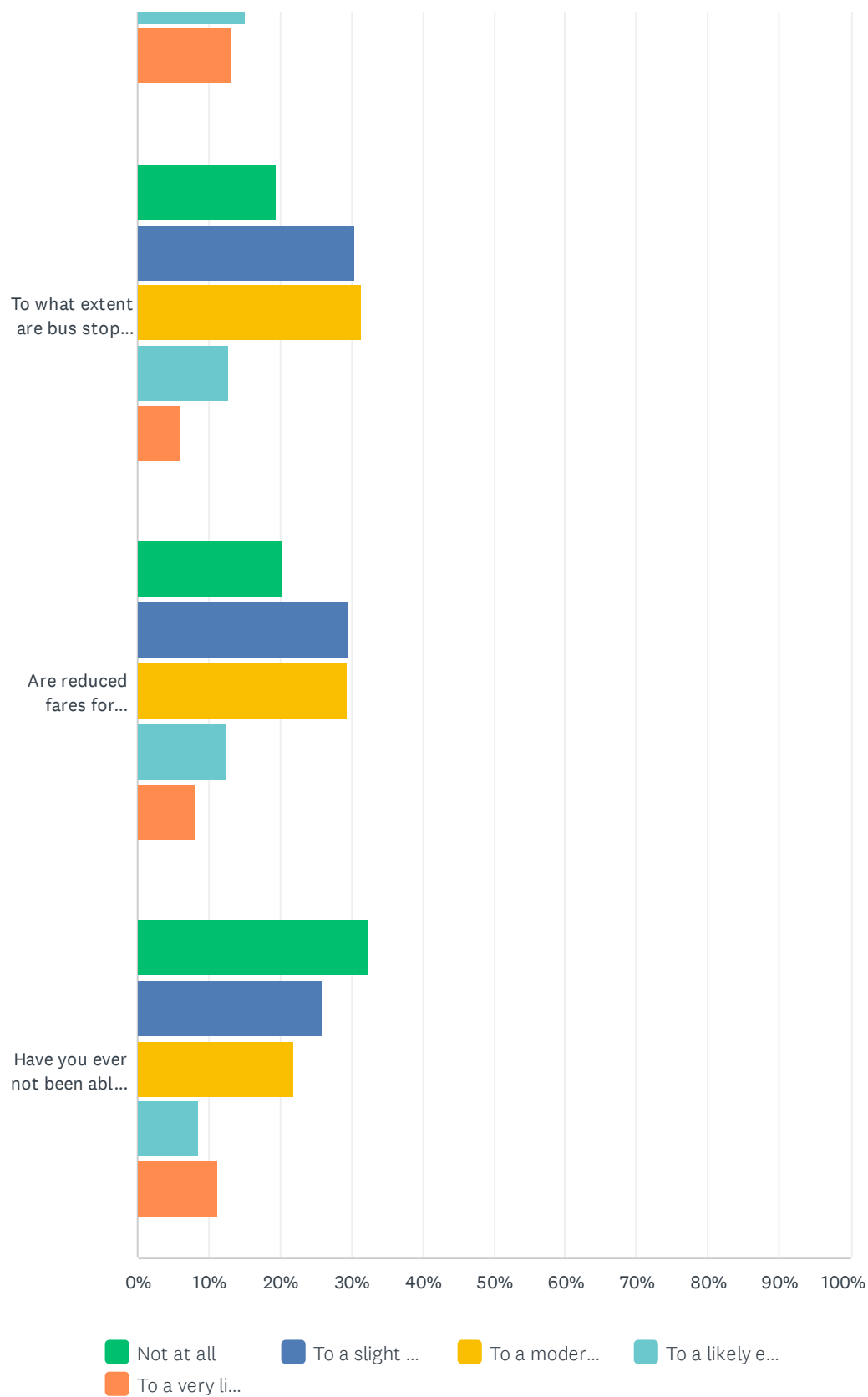
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of knowledge on how to buy a car	17.69%	130
Cost of buying/down payment for a car	59.73%	439
Lack of credit to buy a car	61.22%	450
Cost of maintaining a car	50.75%	373
Cost of car repairs	56.73%	417
Cost of gasoline	66.53%	489
Lack of help in learning to drive or getting license	15.51%	114
Limited public transportation	28.30%	208
Total Respondents: 735		

# Q23 Transportation related concerns

Answered: 794    Skipped: 154



## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

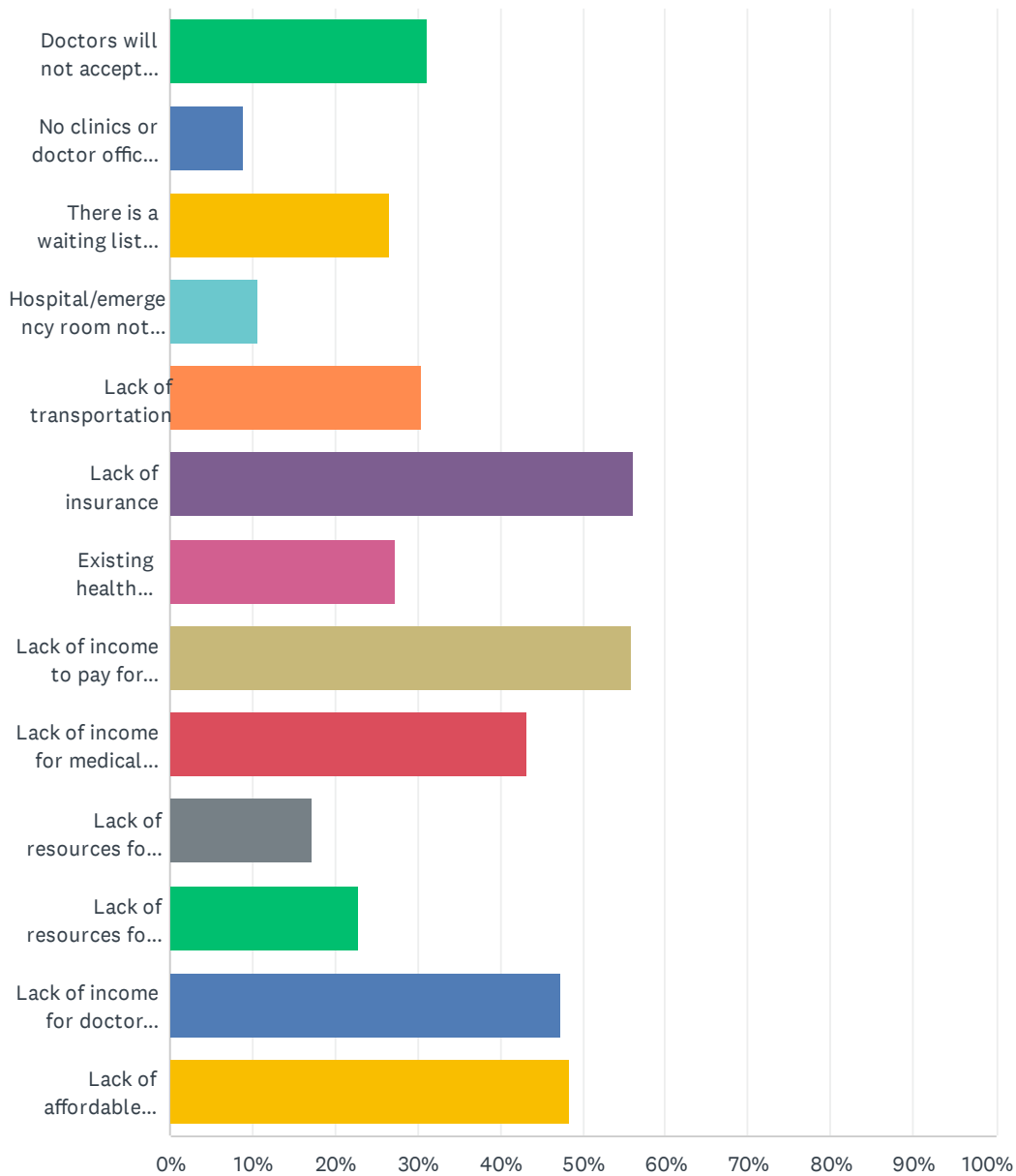


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent do public transportation routes cover all areas of the low-income community?	16.64% 128	31.21% 240	32.38% 249	13.78% 106	5.98% 46	769	2.61
To what extent are you able to obtain transportation to the nearest town or commercial center during business hours when you need to?	16.60% 128	37.87% 292	31.13% 240	8.95% 69	5.45% 42	771	2.49
To what extent are you able to obtain transportation to the nearest town or commercial center to participate in recreational, social or cultural activities?	15.89% 122	30.21% 232	31.51% 242	13.28% 102	9.11% 70	768	2.70
To what extent are you able to obtain transportation in case of emergency?	14.58% 112	28.13% 216	28.91% 222	15.23% 117	13.15% 101	768	2.84
To what extent are bus stops located in well-lit and safe areas?	19.47% 148	30.39% 231	31.32% 238	12.89% 98	5.92% 45	760	2.55
Are reduced fares for children and elderly riders of public, rural and shuttle transportation available?	20.35% 151	29.65% 220	29.51% 219	12.40% 92	8.09% 60	742	2.58
Have you ever not been able to go to an appointment or meeting due to an inability to afford transportation?	32.33% 248	25.95% 199	21.90% 168	8.47% 65	11.34% 87	767	2.41

## Q24 Health care is a problem in this area because (check all that apply)

Answered: 664 Skipped: 284

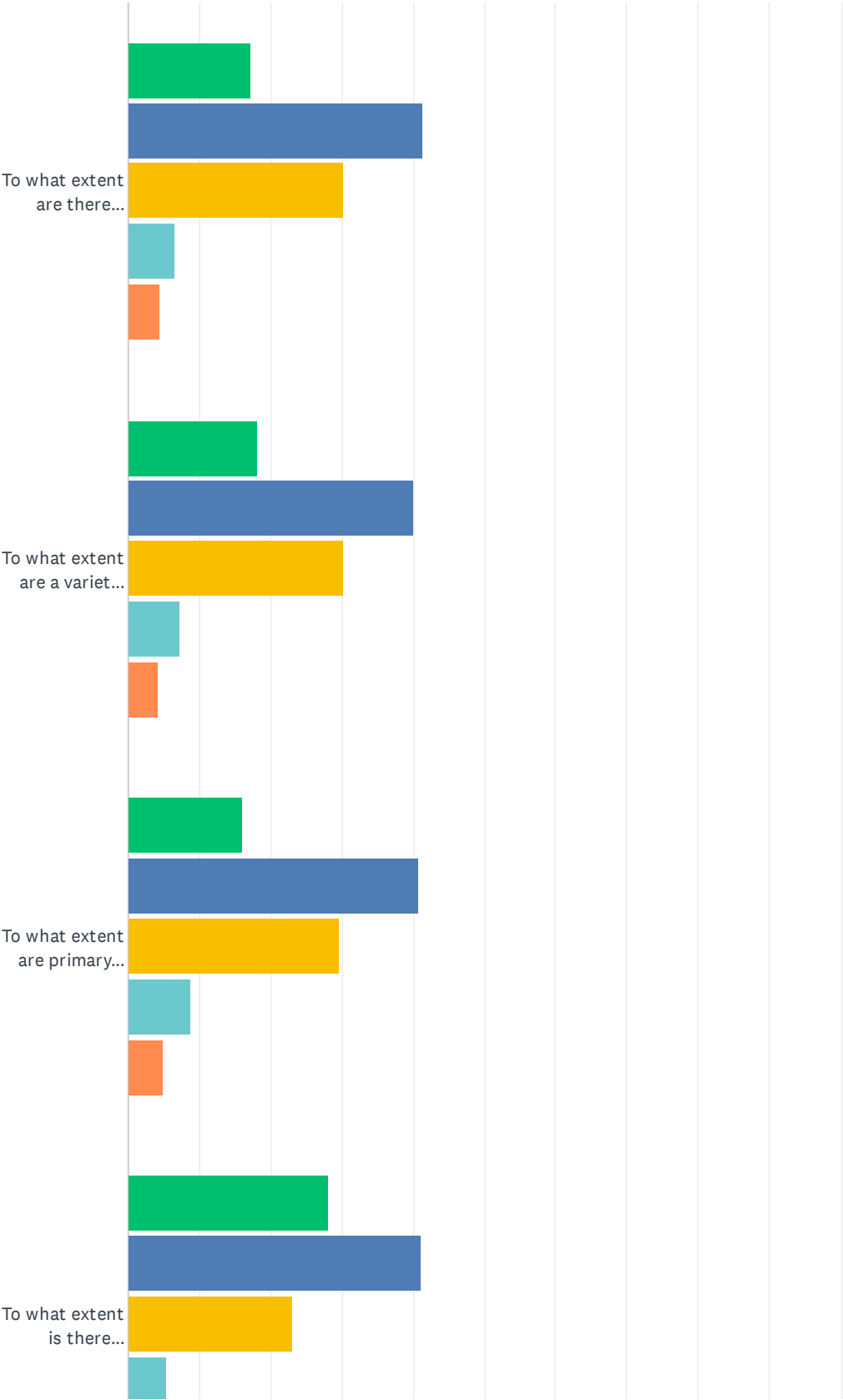


## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

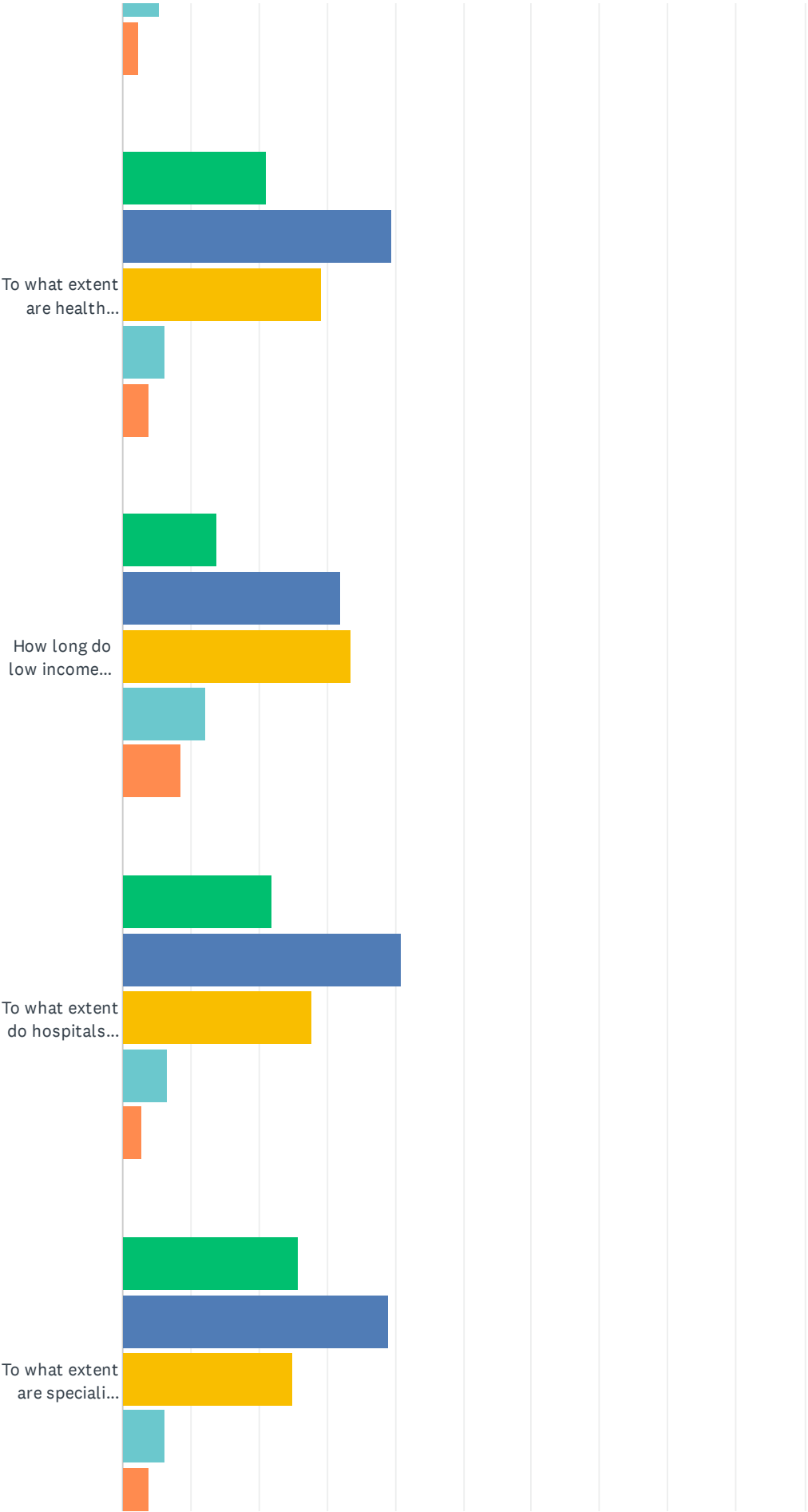
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Doctors will not accept Medicaid	31.17%	207
No clinics or doctor offices in the same town	8.89%	59
There is a waiting list for dental services	26.66%	177
Hospital/emergency room not available in the same town	10.69%	71
Lack of transportation	30.57%	203
Lack of insurance	56.02%	372
Existing health conditions	27.26%	181
Lack of income to pay for prescriptions	55.87%	371
Lack of income for medical emergencies	43.22%	287
Lack of resources for alcohol or drug abuse treatment	17.32%	115
Lack of resources for mental health treatment	22.89%	152
Lack of income for doctor visit copay	47.44%	315
Lack of affordable vision and/or dental service	48.49%	322
Total Respondents: 664		

Q25 Health related concerns

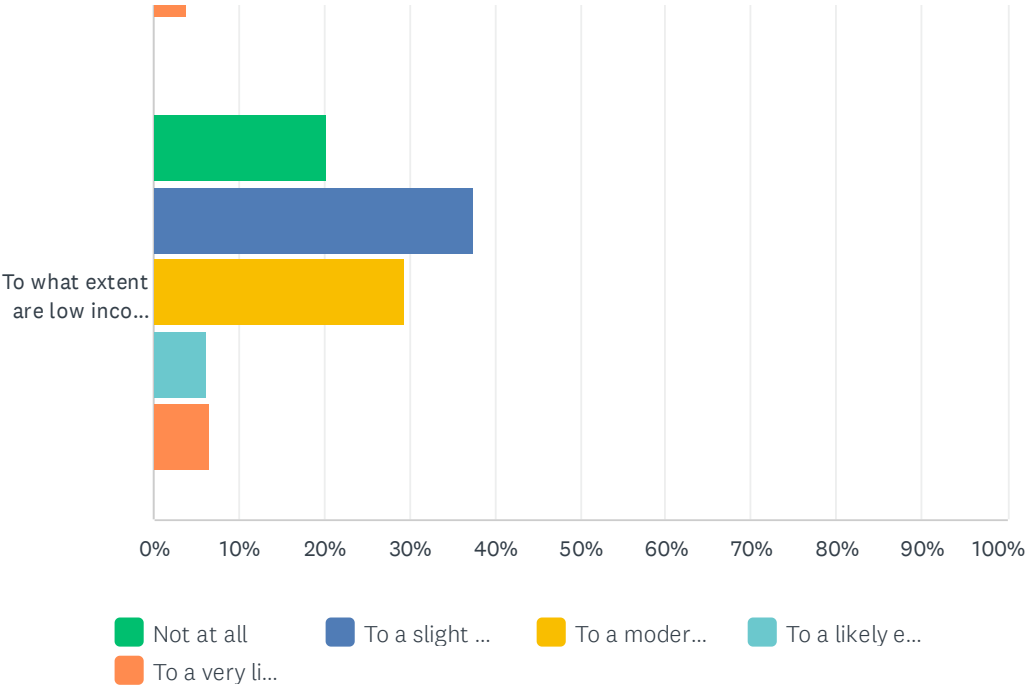
Answered: 791    Skipped: 157







2022 Needs Assessment Survey



## 2022 Needs Assessment Survey

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SLIGHT EXTENT	TO A MODERATE EXTENT	TO A LIKELY EXTENT	TO A VERY LIKELY EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
To what extent are there multiple providers/companies offering plans for individual and family health insurance coverage within the low income community?	17.23% 133	41.45% 320	30.31% 234	6.61% 51	4.40% 34	772	2.40
To what extent are a variety of health insurance providers present within the low income community?	18.23% 140	40.10% 308	30.21% 232	7.16% 55	4.30% 33	768	2.39
To what extent are primary care providers who participate in health insurance plans offered in the low income community located in areas accessible to the low income community?	15.91% 123	40.75% 315	29.62% 229	8.80% 68	4.92% 38	773	2.46
To what extent is there financial counseling and budgeting assistance programs available to members of the low income community?	28.16% 205	41.21% 300	22.94% 167	5.36% 39	2.34% 17	728	2.13
To what extent are health insurance premiums for basic health insurance plans affordable to the low income community?	21.08% 152	39.53% 285	29.26% 211	6.24% 45	3.88% 28	721	2.32
How long do low income patients typically have to wait to be seen for routine services and procedures at area hospitals?	13.79% 96	31.90% 222	33.48% 233	12.21% 85	8.62% 60	696	2.70
To what extent do hospitals and/or community organizations sponsor support groups for families of patients and patients?	22.00% 156	40.90% 290	27.79% 197	6.63% 47	2.68% 19	709	2.27
To what extent are specialists available in the low income community?	25.89% 182	38.98% 274	25.04% 176	6.26% 44	3.84% 27	703	2.23
To what extent are low income individuals able to choose a primary care provider that they will establish and maintain a relationship (as opposed to reporting to a clinic and seeing whoever is available on any given day)?	20.19% 145	37.47% 269	29.53% 212	6.27% 45	6.55% 47	718	2.42

# Community Action Partnership Report

## Location

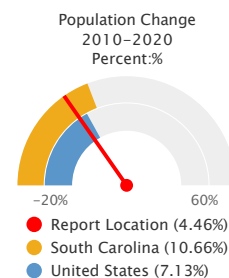
- Clarendon County, SC
- Kershaw County, SC
- Lee County, SC
- Richland County, SC
- Sumter County, SC

## Population Profile

### Population Change

Population change within the report area from 2010-2020 is shown below. During this ten-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 4.46 percent, increasing from 607,693 persons in 2010 to 634,781 persons in 2020.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population, 2020 Census	Population Change, 2010-2020	Population Change, 2010-2020, Percent
Report Location	607,693	634,781	27,088	4.46%
Clarendon County, SC	34,971	31,144	-3,827	-10.94%
Kershaw County, SC	61,697	65,403	3,706	6.01%
Lee County, SC	19,220	16,531	-2,689	-13.99%
Richland County, SC	384,349	416,147	31,798	8.27%
Sumter County, SC	107,456	105,556	-1,900	-1.77%
South Carolina	4,625,378	5,118,425	493,047	10.66%
United States	312,471,161	334,735,155	22,263,994	7.13%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Decennial Census](#), 2020. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

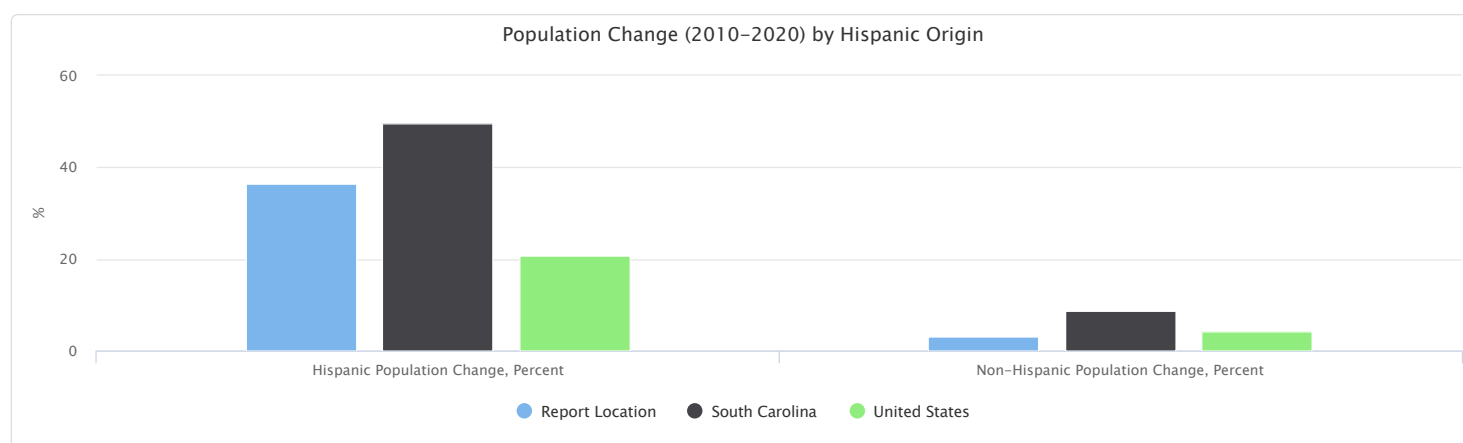
### Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census 2010 - 2020

- Over 10.0% Increase ( + )
- 2.0 - 10.0% Increase ( + )
- Less Than 2.0% Change ( +/- )
- 2.0 - 10.0% Decrease ( - )
- Over 10.0% Decrease ( - )
- No Population or No Data
- Report Location

### Population Change (2010-2020) by Hispanic Origin

This indicator reports the Hispanic or Latino population change in the report area.

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Report Location	9,370	36.47%	17,718	3.04%
Clarendon County, SC	8	0.89%	-3,835	-11.26%
Kershaw County, SC	1,168	50.83%	2,538	4.27%
Lee County, SC	-39	-11.68%	-2,650	-14.03%
Richland County, SC	7,463	40.05%	24,335	6.65%
Sumter County, SC	770	21.80%	-2,670	-2.57%
South Carolina	117,159	49.71%	375,888	8.56%
United States	11,163,011	20.61%	11,100,922	4.30%



## Total Population Change (2010-2020) by Race

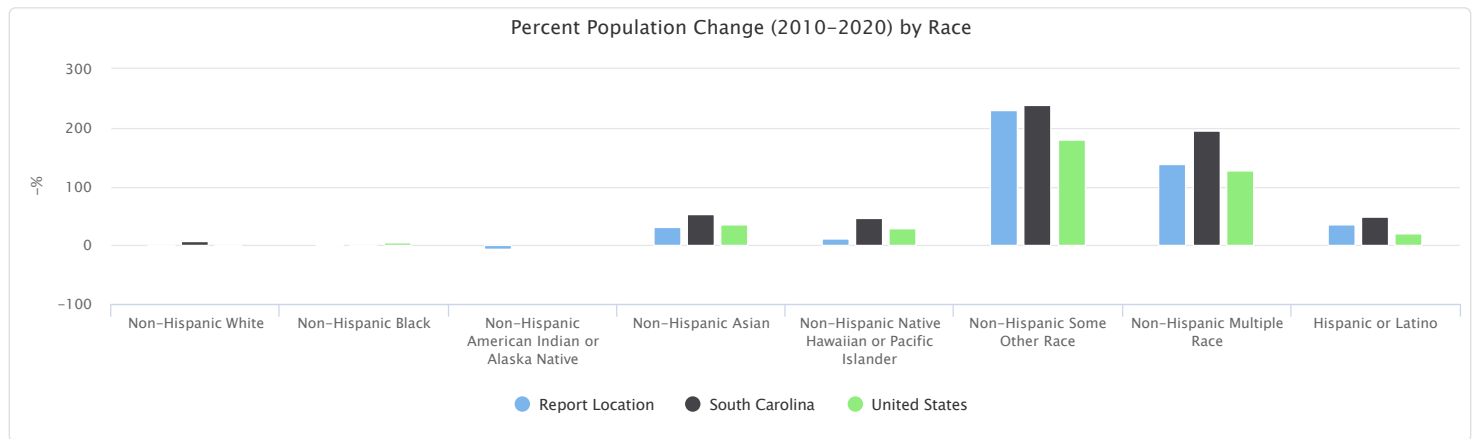
This indicator reports the total population change of the report area by combined race and ethnicity.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic Some Other Race	Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	-6,618	6,309	-82	3,235	54	1,755	13,065	9,370
Clarendon County, SC	-851	-3,558	49	3	4	66	452	8
Kershaw County, SC	382	26	-36	121	3	184	1,858	1,168
Lee County, SC	-601	-2,261	0	-24	-3	9	230	-39
Richland County, SC	-1,567	13,676	No data	2,902	56	1,310	8,057	7,463
Sumter County, SC	-3,981	-1,574	4	233	-6	186	2,468	770
South Carolina	215,794	-10,969	-22	31,085	972	13,640	125,384	117,159
United States	-5,122,185	2,254,139	4,595	5,153,427	140,453	1,087,053	7,583,494	11,163,011

## Percent Population Change (2010-2020) by Race

This indicator reports the percentage of population change of the report area by combined race and ethnicity.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic Some Other Race	Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	-2.28%	2.34%	-5.05%	31.81%	10.87%	230.92%	137.58%	36.47%
Clarendon County, SC	-5.27%	-20.47%	69.01%	1.35%	100.00%	942.86%	197.38%	0.89%
Kershaw County, SC	0.89%	0.17%	-19.78%	40.88%	11.54%	334.55%	240.05%	50.83%
Lee County, SC	-9.51%	-18.36%	0.00%	-41.38%	-100.00%	150.00%	172.93%	-11.68%
Richland County, SC	-0.90%	7.84%	-10.03%	34.43%	15.09%	233.10%	120.38%	40.05%
Sumter County, SC	-7.90%	-3.14%	1.20%	19.97%	-6.45%	143.08%	148.05%	21.80%
South Carolina	7.28%	-0.86%	-0.13%	53.31%	46.00%	238.71%	195.31%	49.71%
United States	-2.60%	5.98%	0.20%	35.62%	29.16%	179.59%	127.07%	20.61%

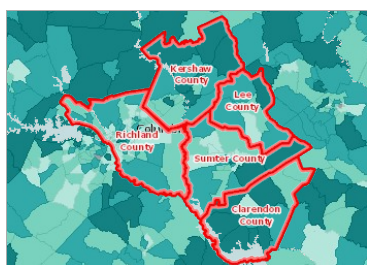


## Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates for the report area, the female population comprised 51.73% of the report area, while the male population represented 48.27%.

Report Area	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Report Location	18,936	18,218	52,156	50,425	197,861	206,684	35,944	51,475
Clarendon County, SC	832	791	2,550	2,454	9,834	9,761	3,304	4,212
Kershaw County, SC	1,821	1,835	6,125	5,523	18,398	19,706	4,837	6,485
Lee County, SC	414	441	1,291	1,255	5,829	4,995	1,261	1,809
Richland County, SC	12,199	11,712	32,679	31,968	132,669	139,389	20,012	29,141
Sumter County, SC	3,670	3,439	9,511	9,225	31,131	32,833	6,530	9,828
South Carolina	148,386	142,545	413,363	398,208	1,489,866	1,564,880	354,728	479,701
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



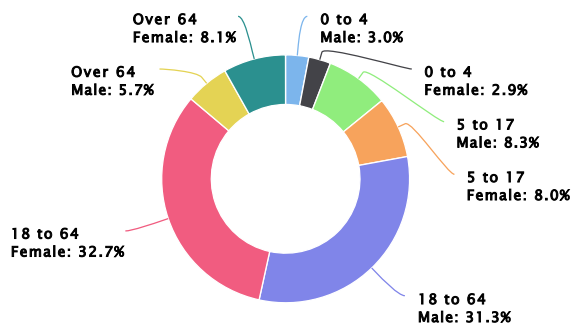
[View larger map](#)

Median Age by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 45.0
- 40.1 - 45.0
- 35.1 - 40.0
- Under 35.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

Age and Gender Demographics

Report Location

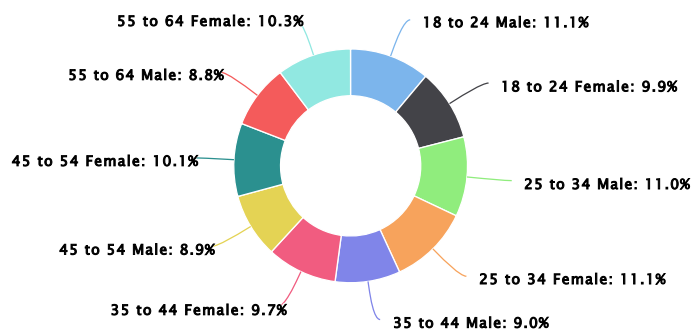


## Adult Ages (18 - 65)

Report Area	18 to 24 Male	18 to 24 Female	25 to 34 Male	25 to 34 Female	35 to 44 Male	35 to 44 Female	45 to 54 Male	45 to 54 Female	55 to 64 Male	55 to 64 Female
Report Location	44,953	40,011	44,612	44,867	36,454	39,329	36,147	40,865	35,695	41,612
Clarendon County, SC	1,875	1,195	1,947	1,862	1,694	1,730	1,962	2,192	2,356	2,782
Kershaw County, SC	2,438	2,365	3,682	3,844	3,731	4,037	4,128	4,537	4,419	4,923
Lee County, SC	1,021	740	1,398	785	1,104	934	1,119	1,197	1,187	1,339
Richland County, SC	33,789	30,752	30,179	30,965	24,203	26,481	22,990	25,835	21,508	25,356
Sumter County, SC	5,830	4,959	7,406	7,411	5,722	6,147	5,948	7,104	6,225	7,212
South Carolina	243,345	227,988	324,747	334,487	297,106	312,342	311,976	334,940	312,692	355,123
United States	15,706,354	14,939,973	22,811,448	22,218,967	20,425,649	20,553,182	20,752,102	21,320,518	20,146,229	21,610,185

Adult Ages (18 – 65)

Report Location



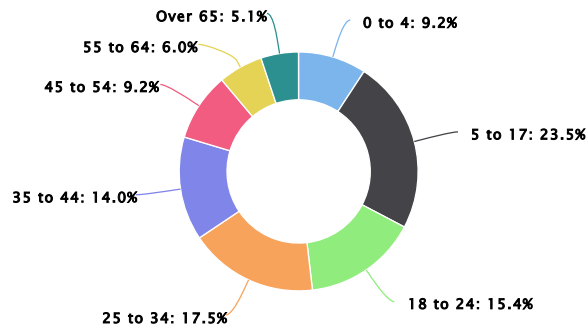
## Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)

Report Area	0 to 4	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
Report Location	2,754	7,003	4,606	5,210	4,189	2,752	1,792	1,523
Clarendon County, SC	117	261	93	121	194	115	97	56
Kershaw County, SC	125	980	204	445	533	264	210	125
Lee County, SC	23	0	90	117	11	167	18	0
Richland County, SC	2,049	4,597	3,557	3,843	2,990	1,835	1,322	1,045
Sumter County, SC	440	1,165	662	684	461	371	145	297
South Carolina	29,374	73,379	32,362	44,741	46,623	29,241	17,711	12,027
United States	5,106,555	13,350,096	6,758,665	9,232,392	8,409,995	6,798,614	4,657,233	4,165,820



### Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)

Report Location



## Race Demographics

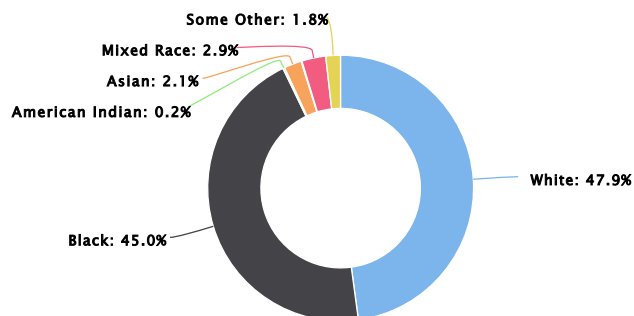
Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates, the white population comprised 47.87% of the report area, black population represented 45%, and other races combined were 4.23%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 2.91% of the population.

Report Area	Total Population	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Some Other Total	Mixed Race Total
Report Location	634,548	303,736	285,528	1,284	13,547	641	11,345	18,467
Clarendon County, SC	33,957	16,729	16,124	30	201	9	414	450
Kershaw County, SC	65,112	46,360	15,387	114	119	89	1,062	1,981
Lee County, SC	17,365	5,721	11,163	2	8	0	255	216
Richland County, SC	411,357	184,514	192,946	834	11,752	476	8,405	12,430
Sumter County, SC	106,757	50,412	49,908	304	1,467	67	1,209	3,390
South Carolina	5,020,806	3,372,011	1,344,139	17,645	78,805	4,002	88,274	115,930
United States	324,697,795	235,377,662	41,234,642	2,750,143	17,924,209	599,868	16,047,369	10,763,902

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

### Race Demographics

Report Location

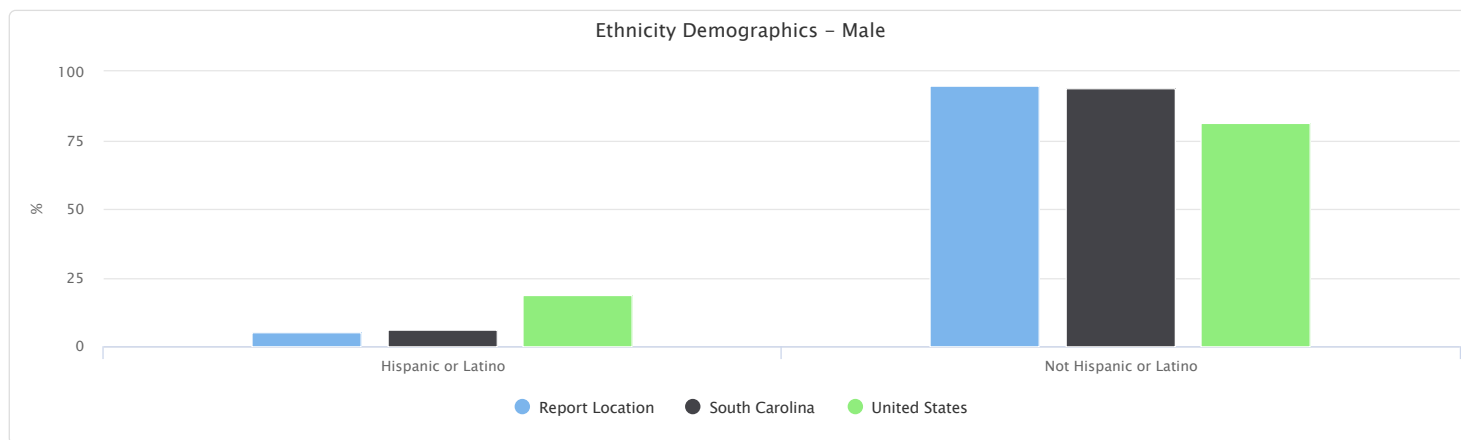


## Race Demographics - Male

Report Area	White Male	Black Male	American Indian Male	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Male	Some Other Male	Mixed Race Male
Report Location	151,525	132,852	699	6,522	388	6,237	9,523
Clarendon County, SC	8,375	7,736	20	109	0	255	244
Kershaw County, SC	22,664	6,948	67	95	89	594	1,106
Lee County, SC	2,875	5,714	1	0	0	159	116
Richland County, SC	92,276	89,610	462	5,707	232	4,595	6,265
Sumter County, SC	25,335	22,844	149	611	67	634	1,792
South Carolina	1,654,197	626,491	9,362	36,817	2,297	48,344	57,964
United States	116,386,410	19,713,121	1,362,946	8,512,579	299,477	8,236,298	5,376,088

## Ethnicity Demographics - Male

Report Area	Total Males Hispanic / Latino	Total Males Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Not Hispanic / Latino
Report Location	15,772	291,974	5.13%	94.87%
Clarendon County, SC	585	16,154	3.49%	96.51%
Kershaw County, SC	1,577	29,986	5.00%	95.00%
Lee County, SC	277	8,588	3.12%	96.88%
Richland County, SC	11,040	188,107	5.54%	94.46%
Sumter County, SC	2,293	49,139	4.46%	95.54%
South Carolina	151,881	2,283,591	6.24%	93.76%
United States	29,534,902	130,352,017	18.47%	81.53%

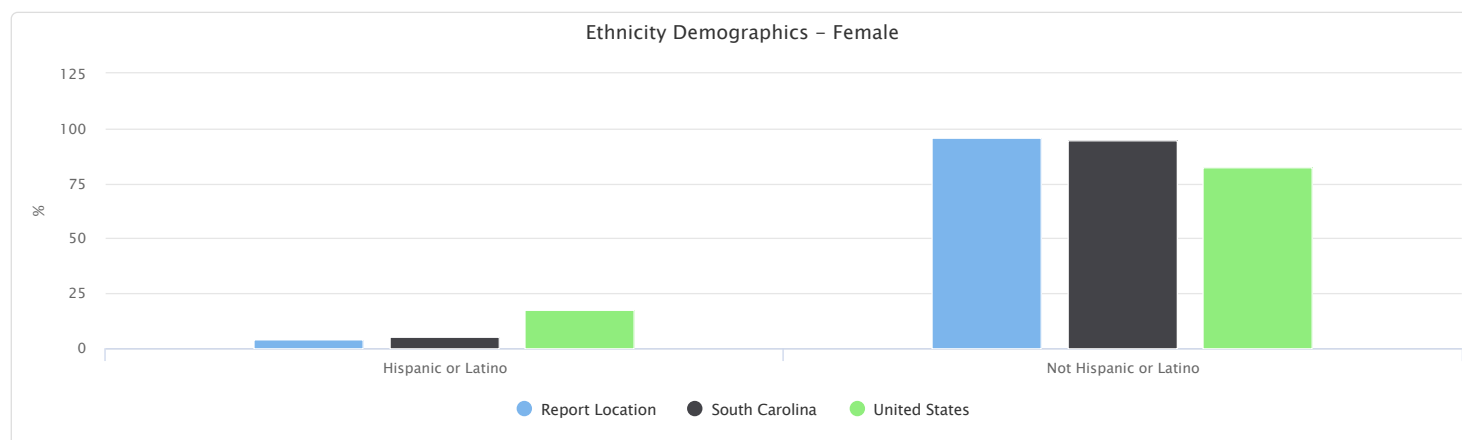


## Race Demographics - Female

Report Area	White Female	Black Female	American Indian Female	Asian Female	Native Hawaiian Female	Some Other Female	Mixed Race Female
Report Location	152,211	152,676	585	7,025	253	5,108	8,944
Clarendon County, SC	8,354	8,388	10	92	9	159	206
Kershaw County, SC	23,696	8,439	47	24	0	468	875
Lee County, SC	2,846	5,449	1	8	0	96	100
Richland County, SC	92,238	103,336	372	6,045	244	3,810	6,165
Sumter County, SC	25,077	27,064	155	856	0	575	1,598
South Carolina	1,717,814	717,648	8,283	41,988	1,705	39,930	57,966
United States	118,991,252	21,521,521	1,387,197	9,411,630	300,391	7,811,071	5,387,814

## Ethnicity Demographics - Female

Report Area	Total Females Hispanic / Latino	Total Females Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Not Hispanic / Latino
Report Location	14,057	312,745	4.30%	95.70%
Clarendon County, SC	469	16,749	2.72%	97.28%
Kershaw County, SC	1,309	32,240	3.90%	96.10%
Lee County, SC	149	8,351	1.75%	98.25%
Richland County, SC	10,198	202,012	4.81%	95.19%
Sumter County, SC	1,932	53,393	3.49%	96.51%
South Carolina	133,577	2,451,757	5.17%	94.83%
United States	28,944,468	135,866,408	17.56%	82.44%

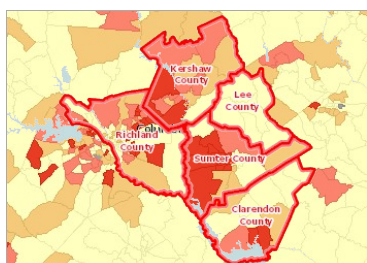


## Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics show the number of veterans living in the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 10.54% of the adult population in the report area are veterans, which is more than the national average of 7.29%.

Report Area	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	% Pop over 18 Total	% Pop over 18 Males	% Pop over 18 Females
Report Location	50,591	43,264	7,327	10.54%	19.18%	2.88%
Clarendon County, SC	2,420	2,219	201	8.85%	16.61%	1.44%
Kershaw County, SC	5,918	5,216	702	11.94%	22.26%	2.69%
Lee County, SC	917	831	86	6.57%	11.61%	1.27%
Richland County, SC	30,512	25,819	4,693	9.80%	17.72%	2.84%
Sumter County, SC	10,824	9,179	1,645	13.86%	25.60%	3.90%
South Carolina	365,139	329,264	35,875	9.40%	17.82%	1.76%
United States	18,230,322	16,611,283	1,619,039	7.29%	13.68%	1.26%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2015-19

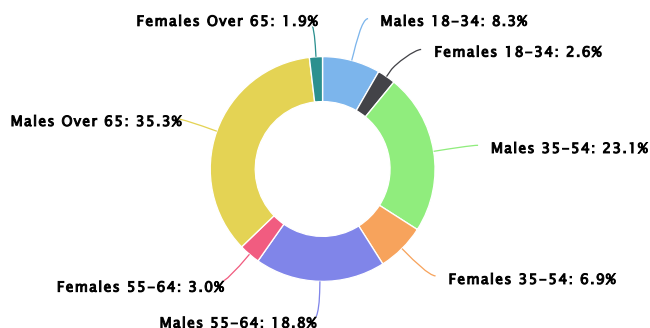
- Over 13%
- 11.1 - 13.0%
- 9.1 - 11.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Veterans by Age

Report Area	Veteran Age Males 18-34	Veteran Age Females 18-34	Veteran Age Males 35-54	Veteran Age Females 35-54	Veteran Age Males 55-64	Veteran Age Females 55-64	Veteran Age Males Over 65	Veteran Age Females Over 65
Report Location	4,212	1,315	11,701	3,516	9,492	1,539	17,859	957
Clarendon County, SC	90	31	363	81	355	28	1,411	61
Kershaw County, SC	318	93	1,264	313	1,120	121	2,514	175
Lee County, SC	21	0	151	65	230	21	429	0
Richland County, SC	2,299	824	7,471	2,318	5,918	1,026	10,131	525
Sumter County, SC	1,484	367	2,452	739	1,869	343	3,374	196
South Carolina	25,024	6,639	73,904	15,139	62,406	8,504	167,930	5,593
United States	1,318,412	290,976	3,633,064	648,762	2,884,285	367,543	8,775,522	311,758

Veterans by Age

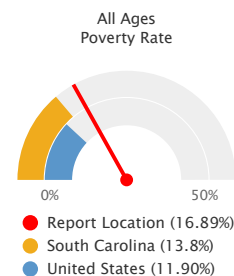
Report Location



## Poverty

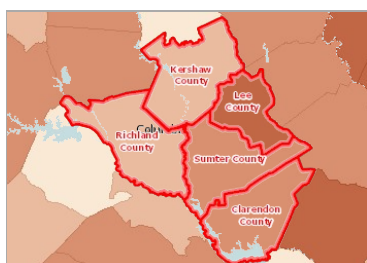
2020 poverty estimates show a total of 102,943 persons living below the poverty level in the report area. Poverty information is at 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines.

Report Area	All Ages No of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate	Age 0-17 No of Persons	Age 0-17 Poverty Rate	Age 5-17 No of Persons	Age 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	102,943	16.89%	31,263	22.78%	21,247	21.14%
Clarendon County, SC	5,901	18.4%	1,622	27%	1,180	26%
Kershaw County, SC	9,620	14.4%	2,947	19.4%	2,143	18.8%
Lee County, SC	3,470	23%	998	31.6%	721	30.4%
Richland County, SC	62,651	16%	18,821	21.4%	12,648	19.7%
Sumter County, SC	21,301	20.5%	6,875	27.6%	4,555	25.3%
South Carolina	703,004	13.8%	205,775	18.7%	144,351	17.8%
United States	38,371,394	11.90%	11,204,423	15.70%	7,798,566	14.90%



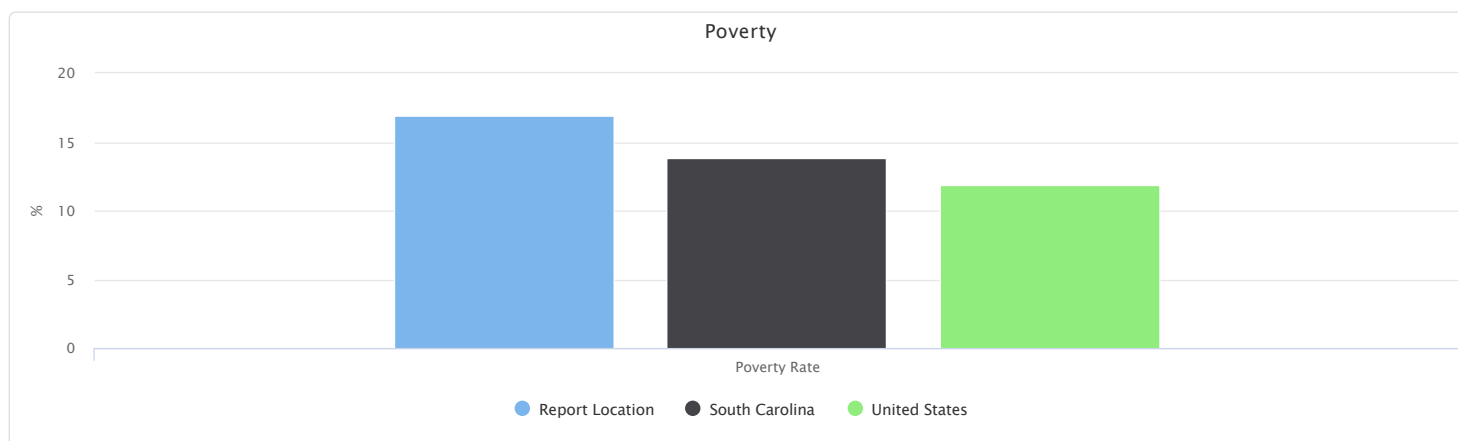
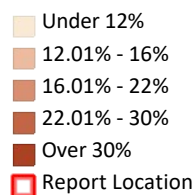
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2020



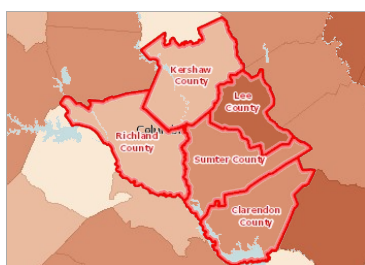
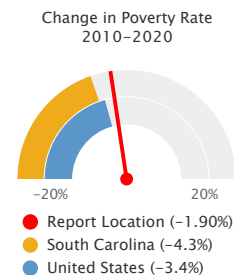
## Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2010 to 2020 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area decreased by -1.90%, compared to a national change of -3.4%.

Report Area	Persons in Poverty 2010	Poverty Rate 2010	Persons in Poverty 2020	Poverty Rate 2020	Change in Poverty Rate 2010-2020
Report Location	107,299	18.79%	102,943	16.89%	<b>-1.90%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	9,247	27.8%	5,901	18.4%	-9.4%
Kershaw County, SC	11,200	18.3%	9,620	14.4%	-3.9%
Lee County, SC	4,670	27.1%	3,470	23.0%	-4.1%
Richland County, SC	60,307	17.0%	62,651	16.0%	-1.0%
Sumter County, SC	21,875	20.9%	21,301	20.5%	-0.4%
South Carolina	813,939	18.1%	703,004	13.8%	-4.3%
United States	46,215,956	15.3%	38,371,394	11.9%	-3.4%

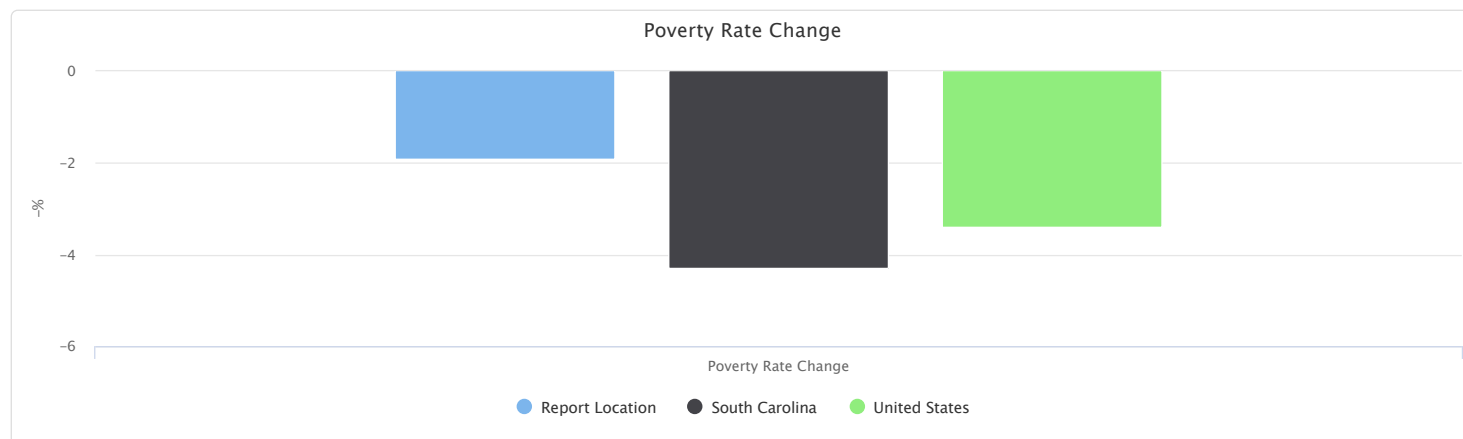
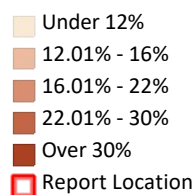
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#). 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

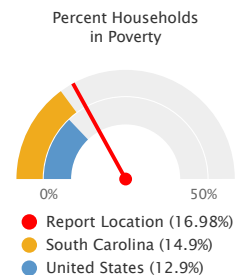
Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2020



## Households in Poverty

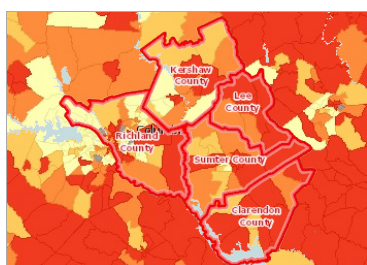
The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2019, it is estimated that there were 40,447 households, or 17%, living in poverty within the report area.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Location	238,193	40,447	16.98%
Clarendon County, SC	13,161	3,036	23.1%
Kershaw County, SC	24,980	3,914	15.7%
Lee County, SC	6,423	1,658	25.8%
Richland County, SC	151,853	24,298	16.0%
Sumter County, SC	41,776	7,541	18.1%
South Carolina	1,921,862	285,649	14.9%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%



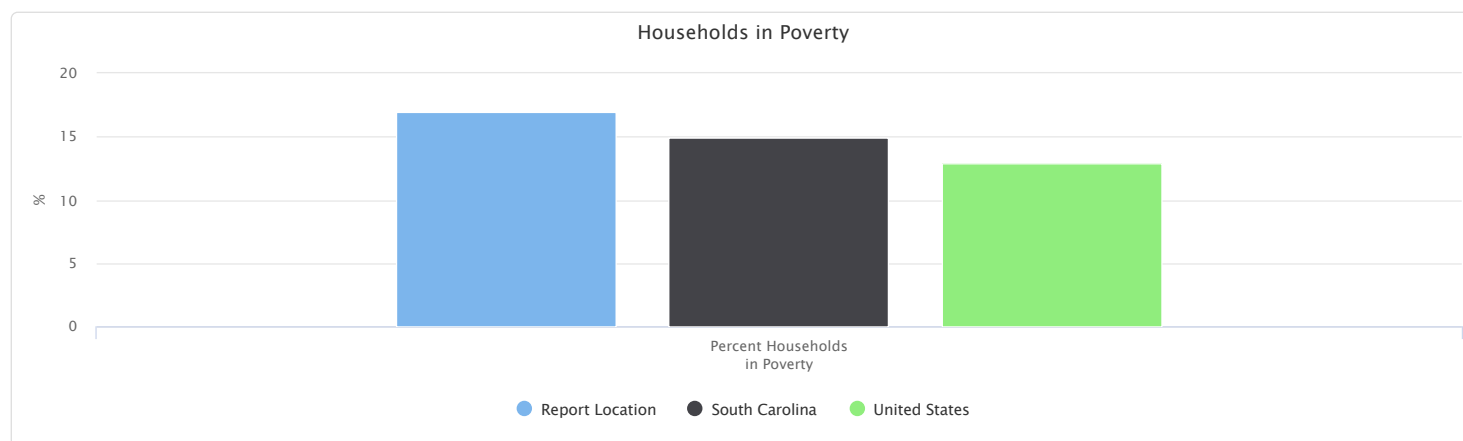
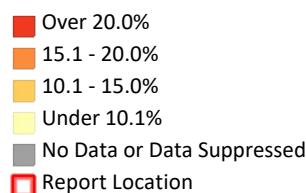
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

#### Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

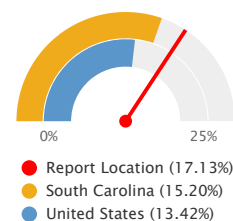


## Poverty Rate (ACS)

The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year estimates, an average of 17.13% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2015 - 2019 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is greater than the national average of 13.42%.

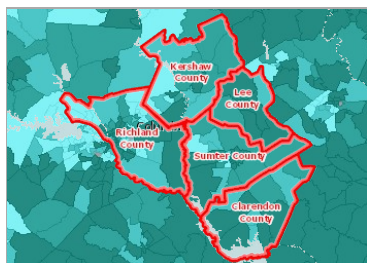
Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Report Location	598,232	102,464	17.13%
Clarendon County, SC	32,505	7,452	22.93%
Kershaw County, SC	64,757	9,676	14.94%
Lee County, SC	15,889	3,977	25.03%
Richland County, SC	380,957	61,868	16.24%
Sumter County, SC	104,124	19,491	18.72%
South Carolina	4,877,884	741,650	15.20%
United States	316,715,051	42,510,843	13.42%

Population in Poverty, Percent



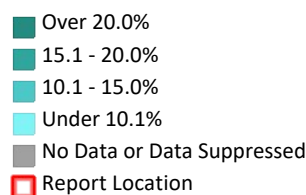
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

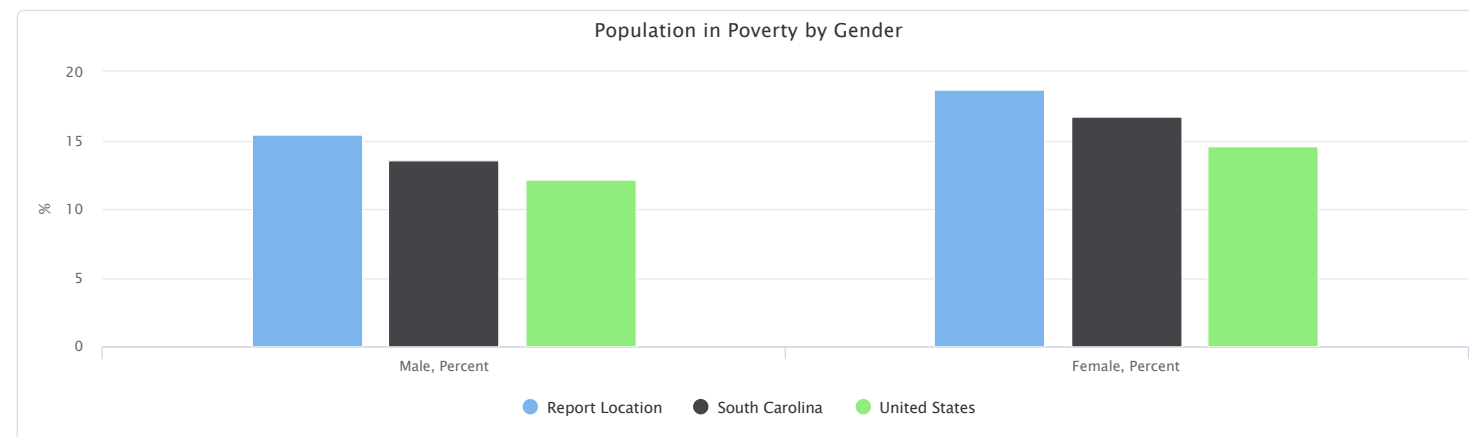
#### Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



## Population in Poverty by Gender

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by gender.

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	43,954	58,510	15.45%	18.65%
Clarendon County, SC	2,826	4,626	18.39%	26.99%
Kershaw County, SC	4,629	5,047	14.73%	15.14%
Lee County, SC	1,608	2,369	21.53%	28.13%
Richland County, SC	26,699	35,169	14.79%	17.55%
Sumter County, SC	8,192	11,299	16.49%	20.75%
South Carolina	319,061	422,589	13.59%	16.70%
United States	18,909,451	23,601,392	12.19%	14.61%

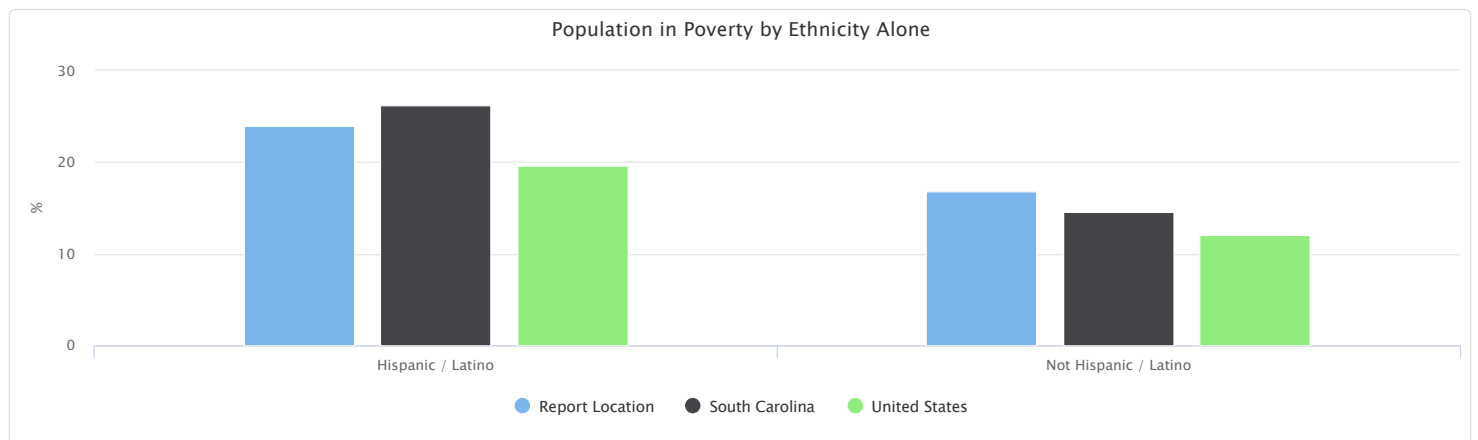




## Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by ethnicity alone.

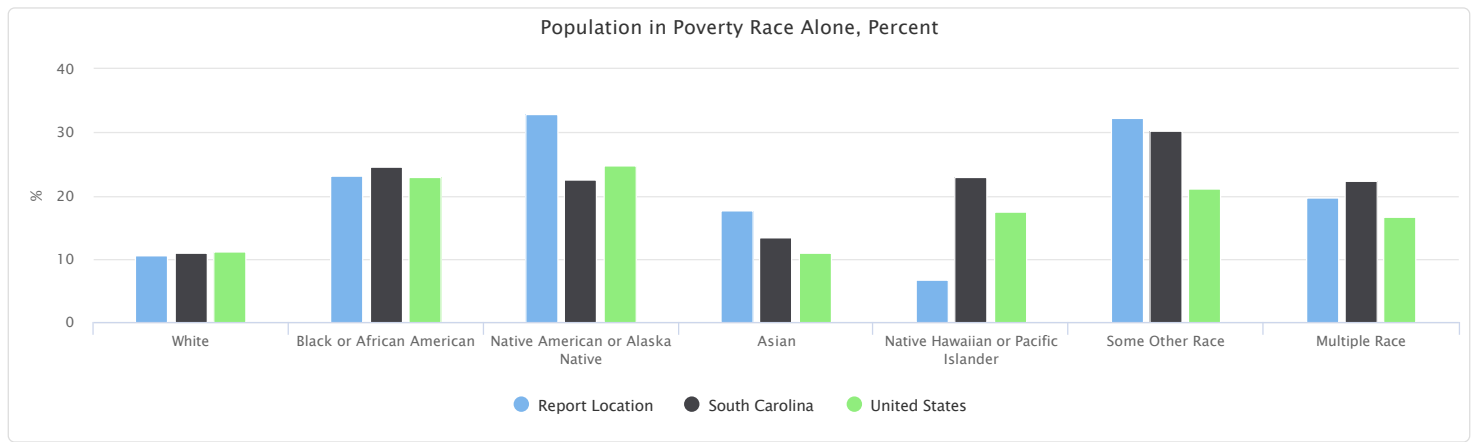
Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Report Location	6,293	96,171	23.93%	16.81%
Clarendon County, SC	416	7,036	41.23%	22.34%
Kershaw County, SC	630	9,046	21.83%	14.62%
Lee County, SC	64	3,913	16.75%	25.23%
Richland County, SC	4,811	57,057	26.79%	15.72%
Sumter County, SC	372	19,119	9.16%	19.11%
South Carolina	72,123	669,527	26.20%	14.55%
United States	11,256,244	31,254,599	19.64%	12.05%



## Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

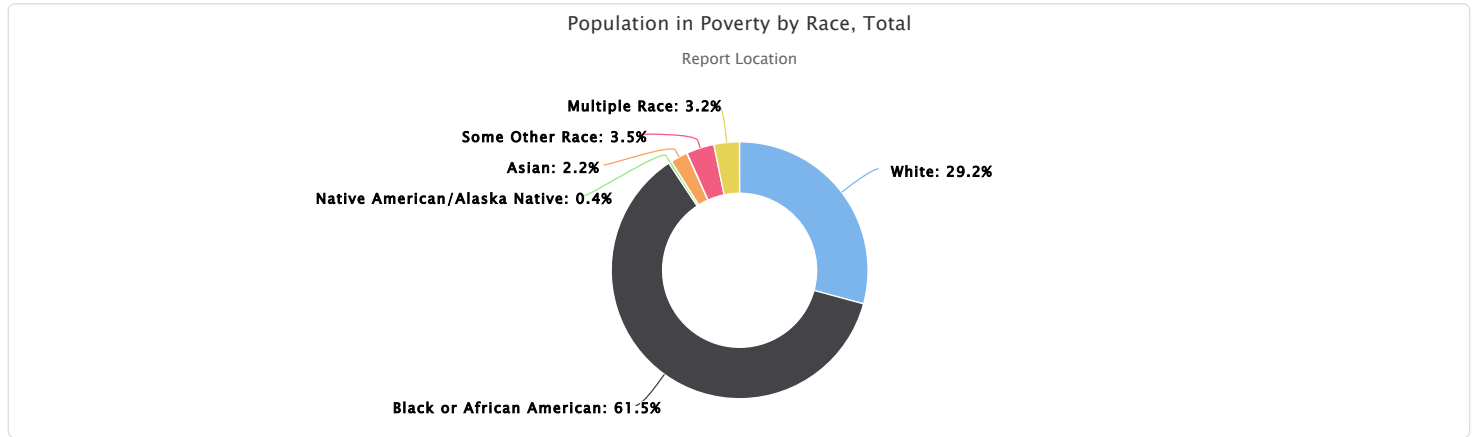
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	10.54%	23.15%	32.90%	17.67%	6.73%	32.31%	19.71%
Clarendon County, SC	11.06%	35.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	47.83%	20.54%
Kershaw County, SC	11.27%	23.97%	49.12%	20.17%	0.00%	35.50%	18.27%
Lee County, SC	15.76%	30.49%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	25.00%
Richland County, SC	10.58%	20.09%	36.34%	19.07%	7.75%	35.52%	19.92%
Sumter County, SC	9.02%	29.07%	21.45%	9.51%	10.45%	7.42%	19.49%
South Carolina	10.89%	24.54%	22.44%	13.39%	23.02%	30.29%	22.28%
United States	11.15%	23.04%	24.86%	10.94%	17.51%	21.04%	16.66%



### Population in Poverty by Race, Total

This indicator reports the total population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	29,936	63,009	403	2,212	38	3,565	3,301
Clarendon County, SC	1,797	5,366	0	0	0	198	91
Kershaw County, SC	5,203	3,654	56	24	0	377	362
Lee County, SC	831	3,099	0	0	0	0	47
Richland County, SC	17,649	36,798	282	2,051	31	2,907	2,150
Sumter County, SC	4,456	14,092	65	137	7	83	651
South Carolina	358,309	317,757	3,873	10,237	839	26,166	24,469
United States	25,658,220	9,114,217	660,695	1,922,319	101,826	3,313,183	1,740,383

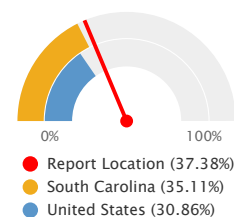


### Poverty Rate < 200% FPL (ACS)

In the report area 37.38% or 223,599 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

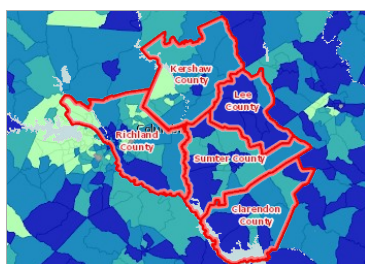
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Report Location	598,232	223,599	37.38%
Clarendon County, SC	32,505	14,844	45.67%
Kershaw County, SC	64,757	22,886	35.34%
Lee County, SC	15,889	8,620	54.25%
Richland County, SC	380,957	131,757	34.59%
Sumter County, SC	104,124	45,492	43.69%
South Carolina	4,877,884	1,712,697	35.11%
United States	316,715,051	97,747,992	30.86%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



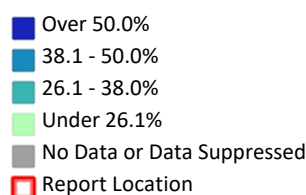
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

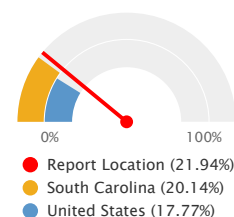


## Poverty Rate < 125% FPL (ACS)

In the report area 21.94% or 131,226 individuals are living in households with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Report Location	598,232	131,226	21.94%
Clarendon County, SC	32,505	9,648	29.68%
Kershaw County, SC	64,757	11,918	18.40%
Lee County, SC	15,889	5,229	32.91%
Richland County, SC	380,957	79,593	20.89%
Sumter County, SC	104,124	24,838	23.85%
South Carolina	4,877,884	982,645	20.14%
United States	316,715,051	56,269,559	17.77%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

## Family Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 16.54% or 24,730 family households are living with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Report Area	Family Households, Total	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Report Location	149,480	24,730	16.54%
Clarendon County, SC	8,817	2,099	23.81%
Kershaw County, SC	17,053	2,451	14.37%
Lee County, SC	3,971	883	22.24%
Richland County, SC	91,505	13,902	15.19%
Sumter County, SC	28,134	5,395	19.18%
South Carolina	1,261,631	187,562	14.87%
United States	79,114,031	10,336,134	13.06%

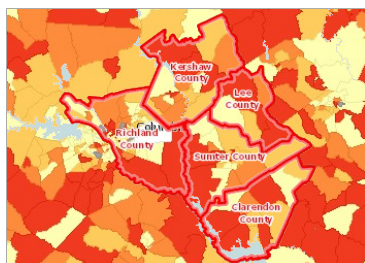
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#).

## Families in Poverty by Family Type

The number of families in poverty by type are shown in the report area. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year estimates for the report area, there were 18,575 families living in poverty.

Report Area	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Report Location	149,480	18,575	4,896	1,771	11,908
Clarendon County, SC	8,817	1,591	395	121	1,075
Kershaw County, SC	17,053	1,950	738	270	942
Lee County, SC	3,971	654	192	90	372
Richland County, SC	91,505	10,260	2,409	857	6,994
Sumter County, SC	28,134	4,120	1,162	433	2,525
South Carolina	1,261,631	138,061	43,150	13,473	81,438
United States	79,114,031	7,541,196	2,764,595	803,863	3,972,738

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County

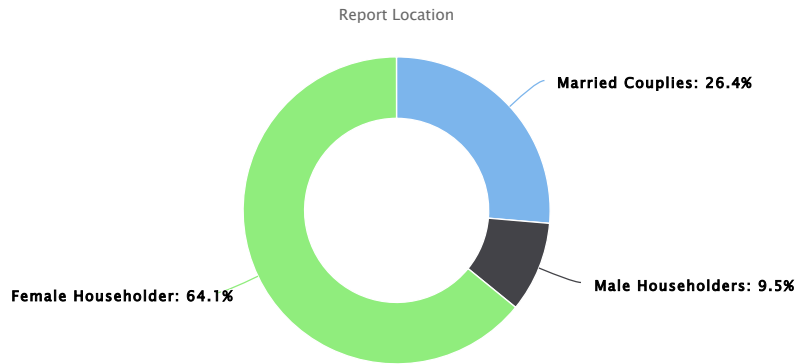


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### Married Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 9.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- No Married Families Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

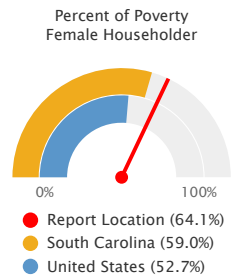
Families in Poverty by Family Type



## Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

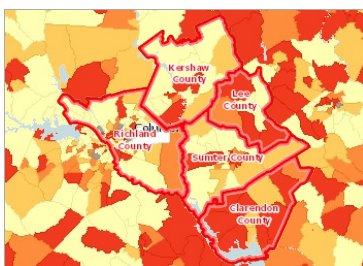
The percentage of households in poverty by household type are shown for the report area. It is estimated that 12.4% of all households were living in poverty within the report area, compared to the national average of 9.5%. Of the households in poverty, female headed households represented 64.1% of all households in poverty, compared to 26.4% and 9.5% of households headed by males and married couples, respectively.

Report Area	Poverty Rate All Types	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Male Householder	Percent of Poverty Female Householder
Report Location	12.4%	26.4%	9.5%	64.1%
Clarendon County, SC	18.0%	24.8%	7.6%	67.6%
Kershaw County, SC	11.4%	37.8%	13.8%	48.3%
Lee County, SC	16.5%	29.4%	13.8%	56.9%
Richland County, SC	11.2%	23.5%	8.4%	68.2%
Sumter County, SC	14.6%	28.2%	10.5%	61.3%
South Carolina	10.9%	31.3%	9.8%	59.0%
United States	9.5%	36.7%	10.7%	52.7%



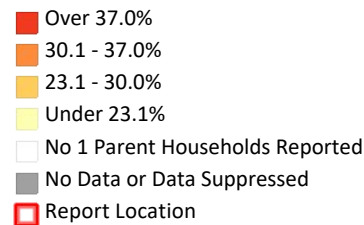
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

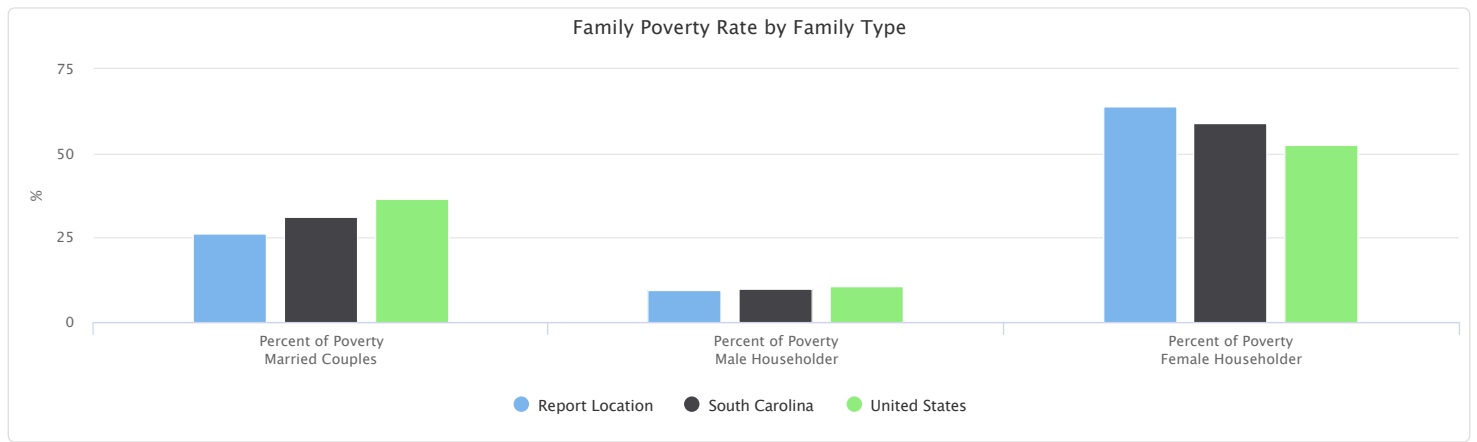
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



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Single Parent Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



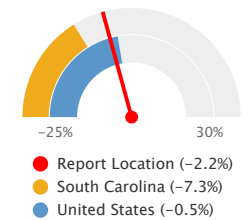


## Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 0-17

The poverty rate change for all children (age 0-17) in the report area from 2010 to 2020 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area decreased by -2.2%, compared to a national change of -0.5%.

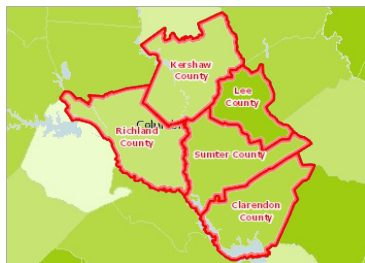
Report Area	Poverty Age 0-17 2010	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2010	Poverty Age 0-17 2020	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2020	Difference in Rate Age 0-17 2010 - 2020
Report Location	34,958	25.0%	31,263	22.8%	<b>-2.2%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	2,949	38.5%	1,622	27.0%	-11.5%
Kershaw County, SC	3,873	26.0%	2,947	19.4%	-6.6%
Lee County, SC	1,578	37.6%	998	31.6%	-6.0%
Richland County, SC	17,989	20.9%	18,821	21.4%	0.5%
Sumter County, SC	8,569	31.9%	6,875	27.6%	-4.3%
South Carolina	553,275	26.0%	411,552	18.7%	-7.3%
United States	34,756,792	16.2%	33,608,301	15.7%	-0.5%

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

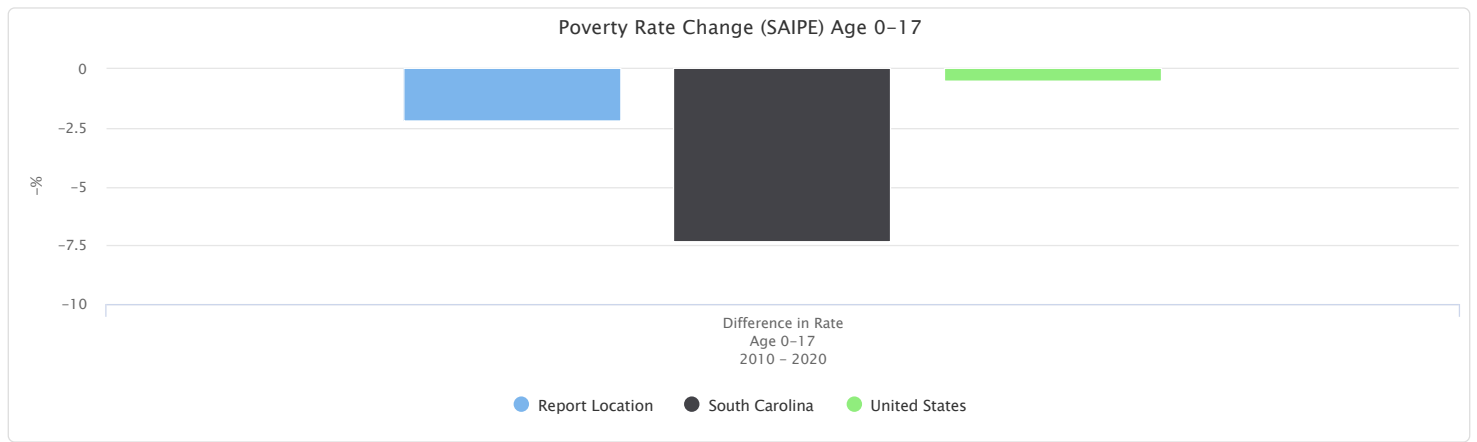
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*. 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

## Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-18), Percent by County, SAIPE 2020

- Under 14%
- 14.1% - 18%
- 18.1% - 22%
- 22.1% - 30%
- Over 30%
- Report Location

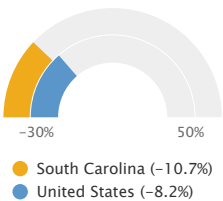


### Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 0-4

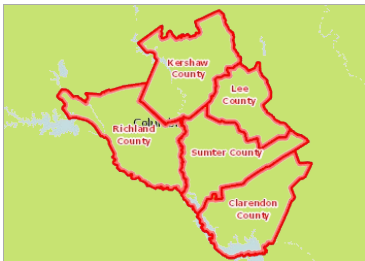
The poverty rate change for all children (age 0-4) in the report area from 2010 to 2020 is shown below. The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates only calculates poverty for this age on the state and national levels. The national poverty rate change for this age group changed by -8.2% over the described time period.

Report Area	Poverty Age 0-4 2010	Poverty Rate Age 0-4 2010	Poverty Age 0-4 2020	Poverty Rate Age 0-4 2020	Difference in Rate Age 0-4 2010 - 2020
Report Location	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Clarendon County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Kershaw County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Sumter County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Carolina	92,708	31.2%	58,375	20.5%	-10.7%
United States	9,923,048	25.0%	6,292,651	16.8%	-8.2%

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-4



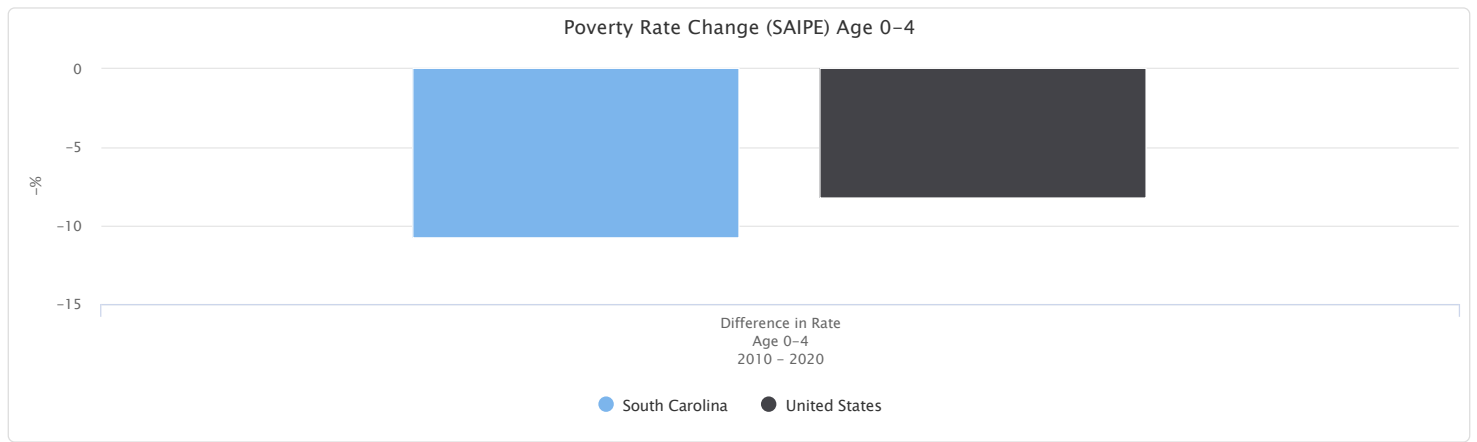
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#). 2020. Source geography: State



[View larger map](#)

### Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by State, SAIPE 2020

- Under 14%
- 14.01% - 17%
- 17.01% - 21%
- 21.01% - 26%
- Over 26%
- Report Location

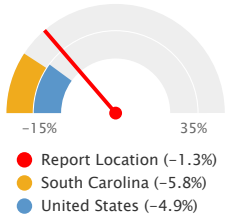


### Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 5-17

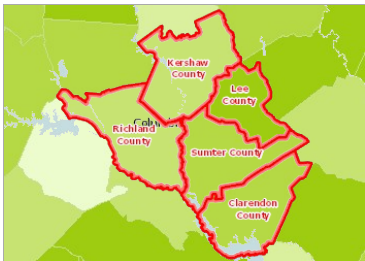
The poverty rate change for all children (age 5-17) in the report area from 2010 to 2020 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area decreased by -1.3%, compared to a national change of -4.9%.

Report Area	Poverty Age 5-17 2010	Poverty Rate Age 5-17 2010	Poverty Age 5-17 2020	Poverty Rate Age 5-17 2020	Difference in Rate Age 5-17 2010 - 2020
Report Location	22,437	22.4%	21,247	21.1%	-1.3%
Clarendon County, SC	1,981	35.3%	1,180	26.0%	-9.3%
Kershaw County, SC	2,510	23.2%	2,143	18.8%	-4.4%
Lee County, SC	1,076	34.7%	721	30.4%	-4.3%
Richland County, SC	11,282	18.3%	12,648	19.7%	1.4%
Sumter County, SC	5,588	29.4%	4,555	25.3%	-4.1%
South Carolina	360,572	23.6%	288,702	17.8%	-5.8%
United States	31,450,687	19.8%	23,393,143	14.9%	-4.9%

Poverty Rate Change Age5-17



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#). 2020. Source geography: County

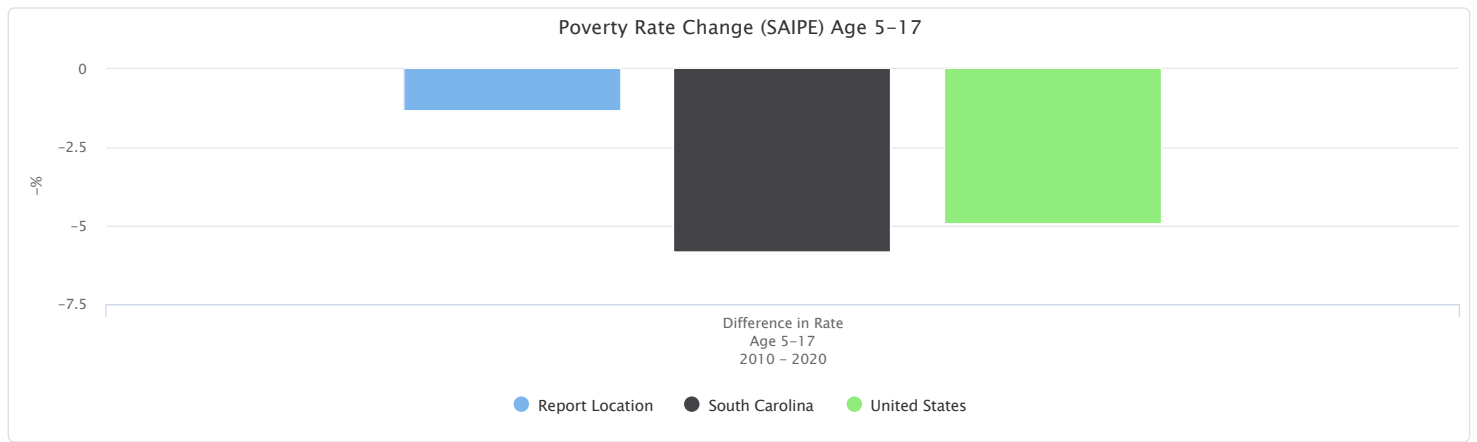


[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by County, SAIPE 2020

- Under 12%
- 12.1% - 17%
- 17.1% - 22%
- 22.1% - 27%
- Over 27%
- Report Location



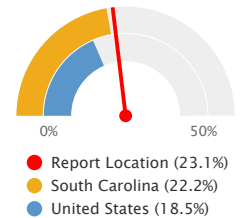


## Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 23.1% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 18.5%.

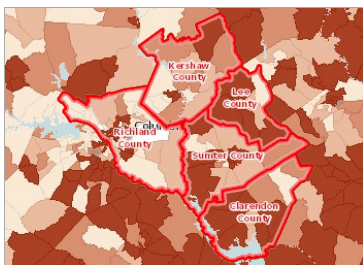
Report Area	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	137,562	31,789	23.1%
Clarendon County, SC	6,559	2,363	36.0%
Kershaw County, SC	15,169	2,930	19.3%
Lee County, SC	3,379	1,428	42.3%
Richland County, SC	86,898	18,129	20.9%
Sumter County, SC	25,557	6,939	27.2%
South Carolina	1,082,954	240,953	22.2%
United States	72,235,700	13,377,778	18.5%

Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate



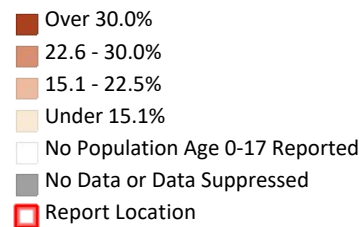
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

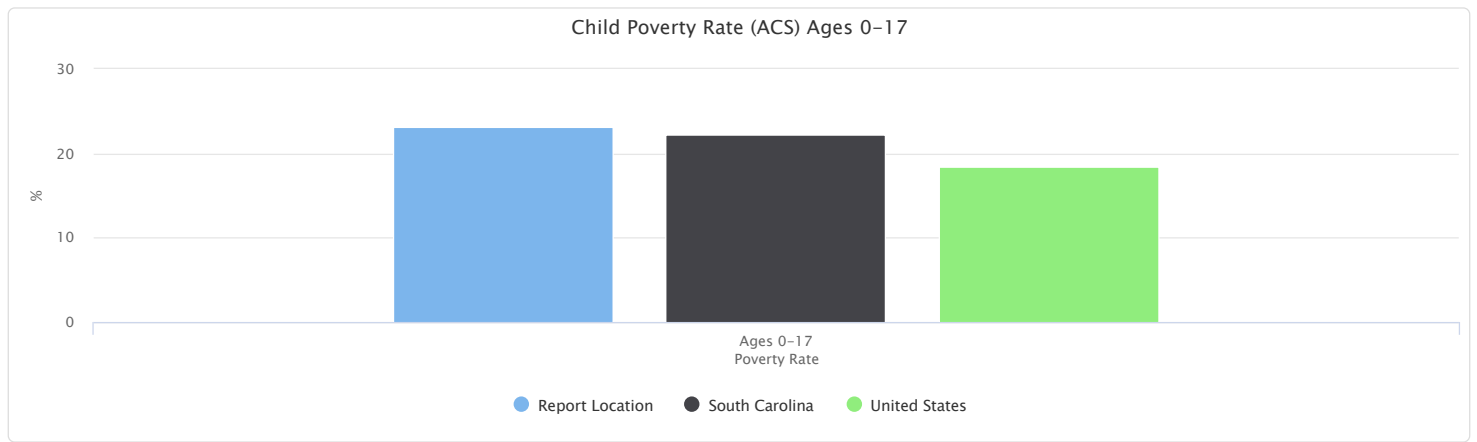
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

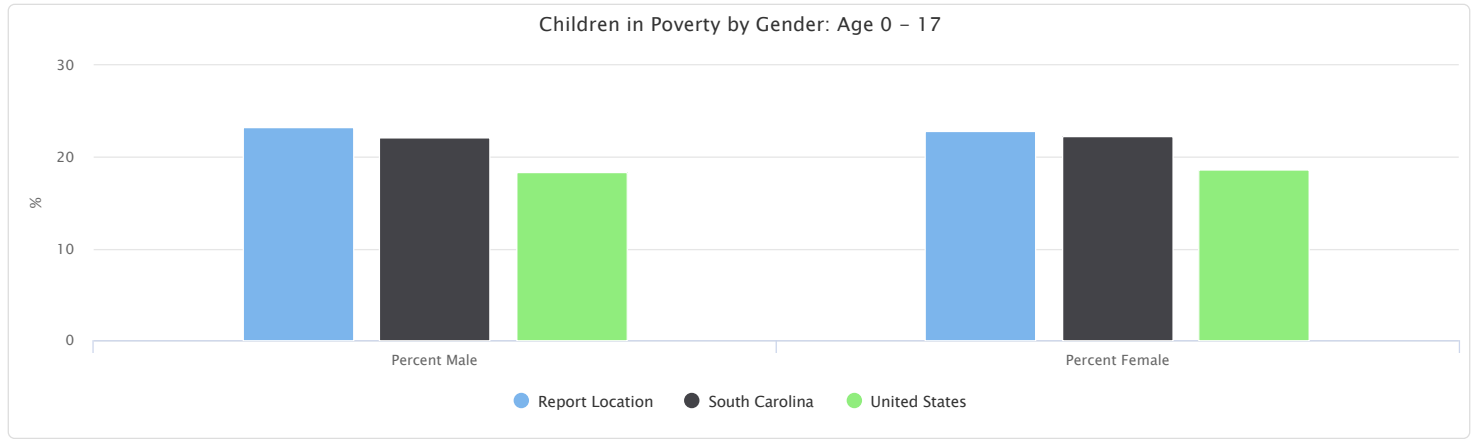
### Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19





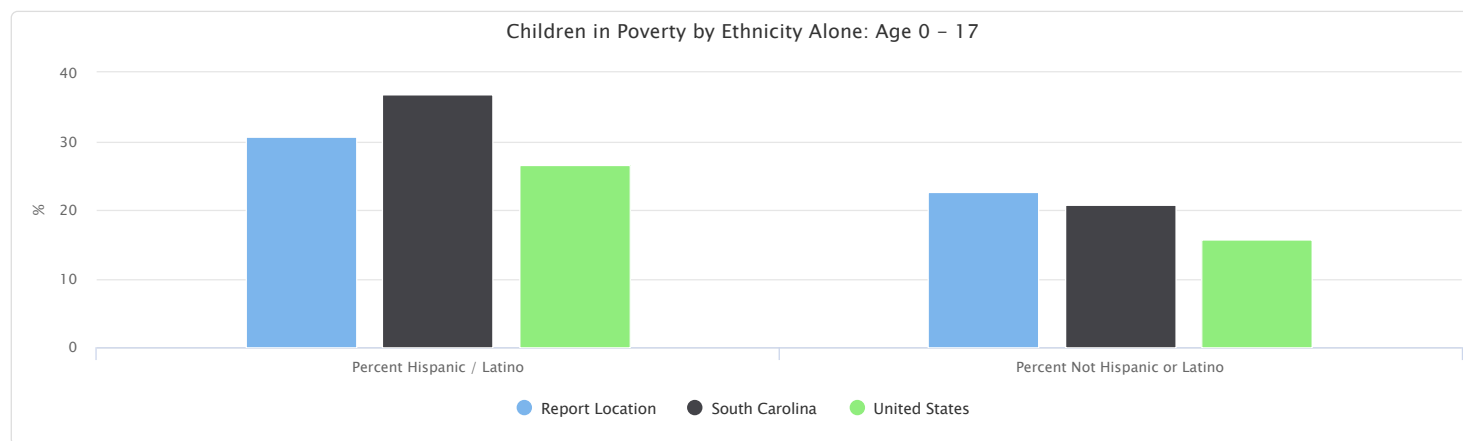
### Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	16,274	15,515	23.33%	22.89%
Clarendon County, SC	1,161	1,202	34.81%	37.28%
Kershaw County, SC	1,793	1,137	22.73%	15.61%
Lee County, SC	642	786	37.85%	46.70%
Richland County, SC	9,082	9,047	20.73%	21.00%
Sumter County, SC	3,596	3,343	27.60%	26.69%
South Carolina	122,256	118,697	22.17%	22.34%
United States	6,799,287	6,578,491	18.43%	18.61%



### Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	2,902	28,887	30.58%	22.56%
Clarendon County, SC	218	2,145	60.56%	34.60%
Kershaw County, SC	288	2,642	26.06%	18.79%
Lee County, SC	0	1,428	0.00%	42.55%
Richland County, SC	2,251	15,878	34.70%	19.75%
Sumter County, SC	145	6,794	9.58%	28.26%
South Carolina	37,067	203,886	36.73%	20.76%
United States	4,839,972	8,537,806	26.63%	15.79%



### Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17

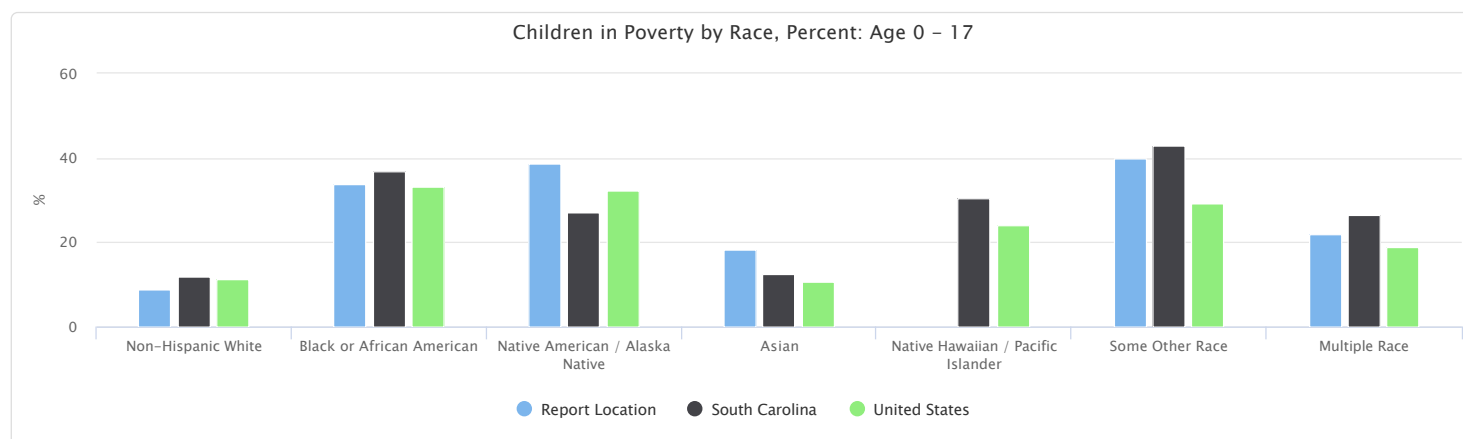
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	50,980	67,714	274	2,502	162	3,713	7,969
Clarendon County, SC	2,635	3,441	0	45	0	90	102
Kershaw County, SC	9,544	3,499	18	0	64	371	1,149
Lee County, SC	853	2,444	0	0	0	23	59
Richland County, SC	27,946	45,826	145	2,259	98	2,952	4,986
Sumter County, SC	10,002	12,504	111	198	0	277	1,673
South Carolina	592,510	320,441	3,842	16,111	1,300	30,308	57,987
United States	36,581,731	10,072,070	718,805	3,484,579	146,972	4,645,363	4,819,378

### Children in Poverty by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	4,503	22,849	106	460	0	1,479	1,742
Clarendon County, SC	268	1,867	0	0	0	63	29
Kershaw County, SC	1,150	1,231	18	0	0	149	295
Lee County, SC	253	1,157	0	0	0	0	18
Richland County, SC	1,675	13,295	39	429	0	1,192	1,072
Sumter County, SC	1,157	5,299	49	31	0	75	328
South Carolina	71,120	117,894	1,038	2,024	397	13,055	15,414
United States	4,070,361	3,346,711	231,663	370,660	35,458	1,356,208	905,096

### Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	8.83%	33.74%	38.69%	18.39%	0.00%	39.83%	21.86%
Clarendon County, SC	10.17%	54.26%	No data	0.00%	No data	70.00%	28.43%
Kershaw County, SC	12.05%	35.18%	100.00%	No data	0.00%	40.16%	25.67%
Lee County, SC	29.66%	47.34%	No data	No data	No data	0.00%	30.51%
Richland County, SC	5.99%	29.01%	26.90%	18.99%	0.00%	40.38%	21.50%
Sumter County, SC	11.57%	42.38%	44.14%	15.66%	No data	27.08%	19.61%
South Carolina	12.00%	36.79%	27.02%	12.56%	30.54%	43.07%	26.58%
United States	11.13%	33.23%	32.23%	10.64%	24.13%	29.19%	18.78%



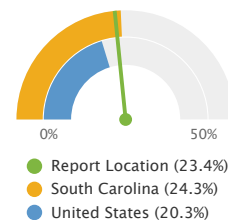
### Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-4 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 23.4% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The

poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 20.3%.

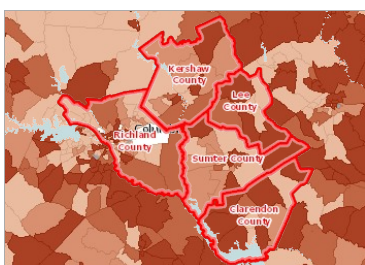
Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Report Location	36,859	8,633	23.4%
Clarendon County, SC	1,619	606	37.4%
Kershaw County, SC	3,605	823	22.8%
Lee County, SC	855	312	36.5%
Richland County, SC	23,702	5,137	21.7%
Sumter County, SC	7,078	1,755	24.8%
South Carolina	285,305	69,226	24.3%
United States	19,430,702	3,948,405	20.3%

Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate



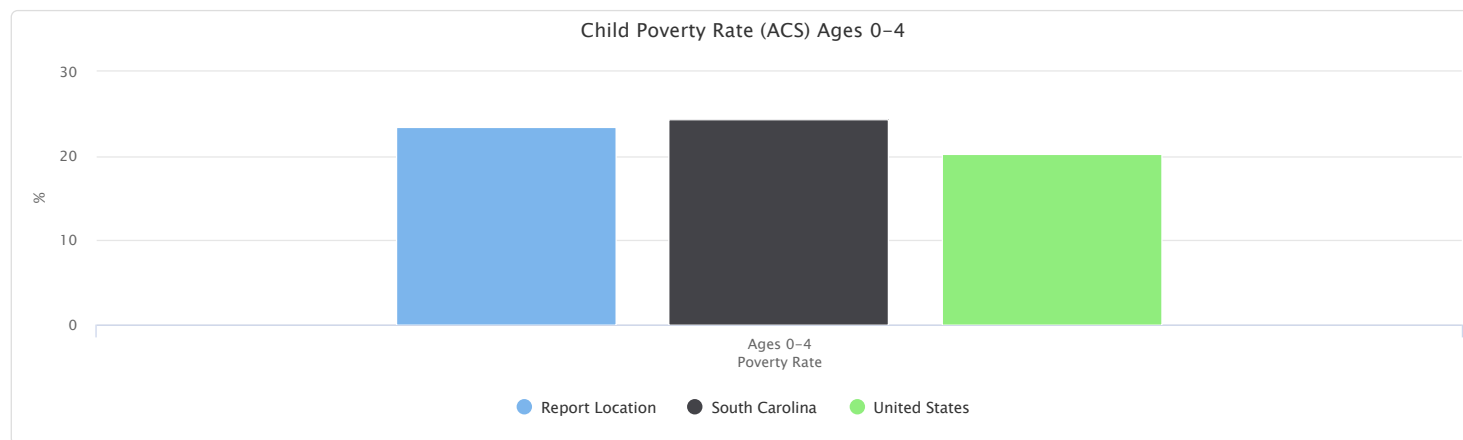
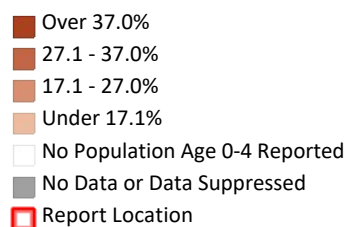
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



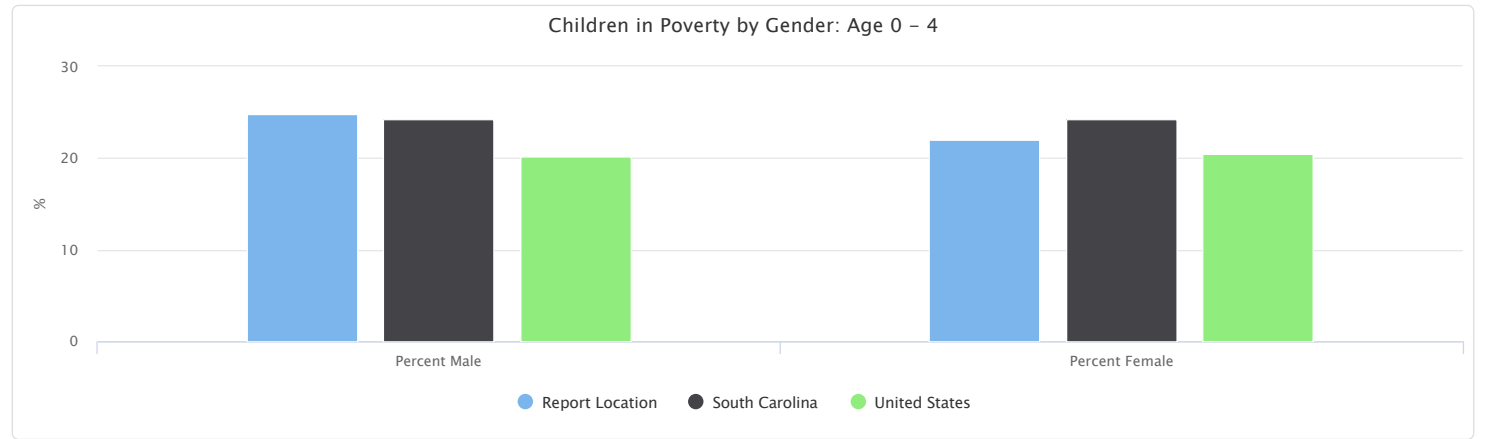
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Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



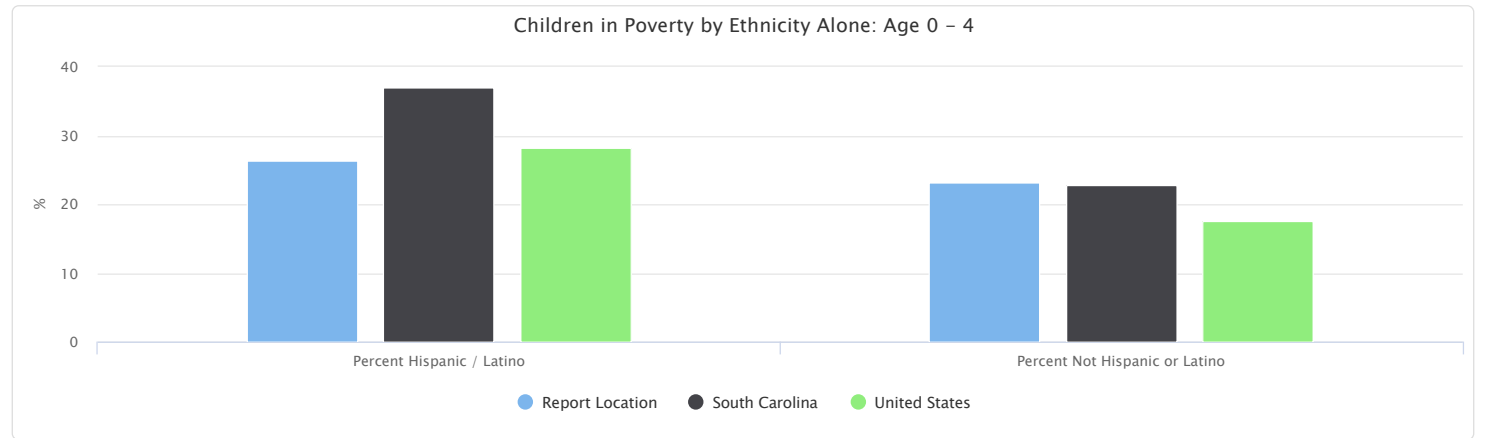
## Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	4,664	3,969	24.79%	22.00%
Clarendon County, SC	278	328	33.57%	41.47%
Kershaw County, SC	458	365	25.39%	20.27%
Lee County, SC	94	218	22.71%	49.43%
Richland County, SC	2,808	2,329	23.16%	20.12%
Sumter County, SC	1,026	729	28.16%	21.23%
South Carolina	35,354	33,872	24.31%	24.21%
United States	2,009,414	1,938,991	20.22%	20.43%



### Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	718	7,915	26.36%	23.19%
Clarendon County, SC	36	570	30.77%	37.95%
Kershaw County, SC	34	789	27.20%	22.67%
Lee County, SC	0	312	0.00%	37.50%
Richland County, SC	602	4,535	29.82%	20.92%
Sumter County, SC	46	1,709	10.45%	25.75%
South Carolina	10,656	58,570	36.99%	22.83%
United States	1,415,710	2,532,695	28.19%	17.58%



## Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 4

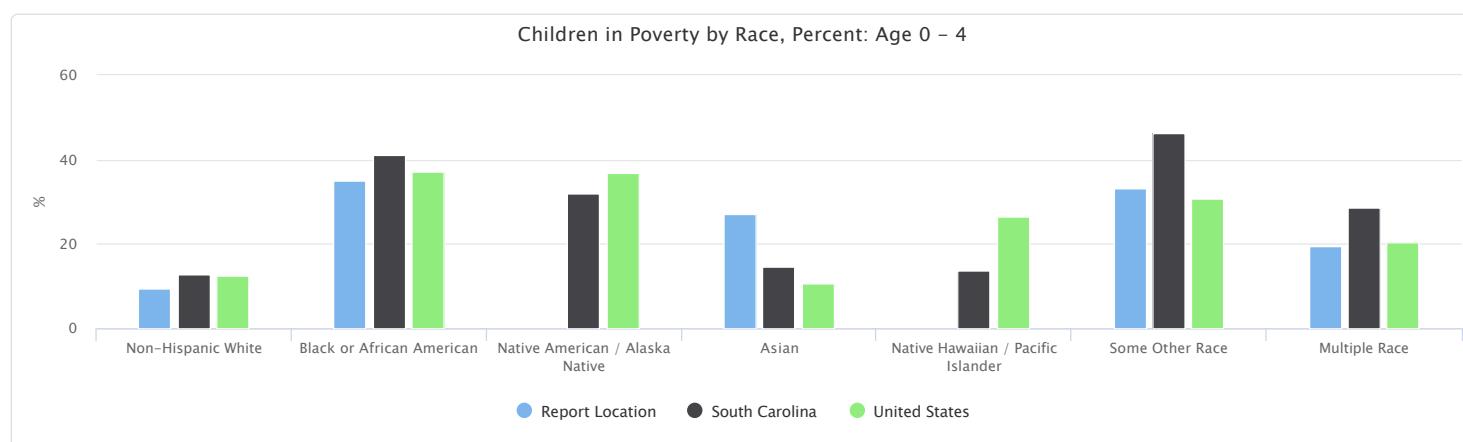
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	13,831	17,609	69	519	83	827	2,814
Clarendon County, SC	629	845	0	0	0	39	35
Kershaw County, SC	2,355	516	0	0	64	16	583
Lee County, SC	206	626	0	0	0	23	0
Richland County, SC	7,828	12,132	69	506	19	703	1,553
Sumter County, SC	2,813	3,490	0	13	0	46	643
South Carolina	155,055	82,006	713	3,596	351	7,564	18,223
United States	9,643,324	2,681,532	184,458	909,892	40,400	1,234,195	1,517,422

## Children in Poverty by Race, Total: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	1,322	6,144	0	140	0	275	550
Clarendon County, SC	81	496	0	0	0	24	0
Kershaw County, SC	335	271	0	0	0	0	217
Lee County, SC	120	192	0	0	0	0	0
Richland County, SC	420	3,888	0	136	0	205	291
Sumter County, SC	366	1,297	0	4	0	46	42
South Carolina	20,006	33,723	229	528	48	3,494	5,214
United States	1,197,998	993,338	68,139	96,081	10,685	380,285	308,113

## Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	9.56%	34.89%	0.00%	26.97%	0.00%	33.25%	19.55%
Clarendon County, SC	12.88%	58.70%	No data	No data	No data	61.54%	0.00%
Kershaw County, SC	14.23%	52.52%	No data	No data	0.00%	0.00%	37.22%
Lee County, SC	58.25%	30.67%	No data	No data	No data	0.00%	No data
Richland County, SC	5.37%	32.05%	0.00%	26.88%	0.00%	29.16%	18.74%
Sumter County, SC	13.01%	37.16%	No data	30.77%	No data	100.00%	6.53%
South Carolina	12.90%	41.12%	32.12%	14.68%	13.68%	46.19%	28.61%
United States	12.42%	37.04%	36.94%	10.56%	26.45%	30.81%	20.31%

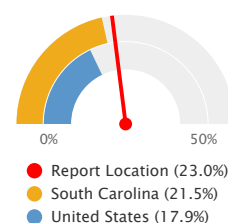


## Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

Population and poverty estimates for children age 5-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 23.0% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 17.9%.

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	100,703	23,156	23.0%
Clarendon County, SC	4,940	1,757	35.6%
Kershaw County, SC	11,564	2,107	18.2%
Lee County, SC	2,524	1,116	44.2%
Richland County, SC	63,196	12,992	20.6%
Sumter County, SC	18,479	5,184	28.1%
South Carolina	797,649	171,727	21.5%
United States	52,804,998	9,429,373	17.9%

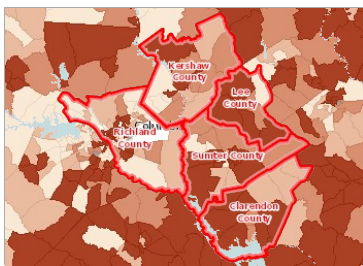
Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

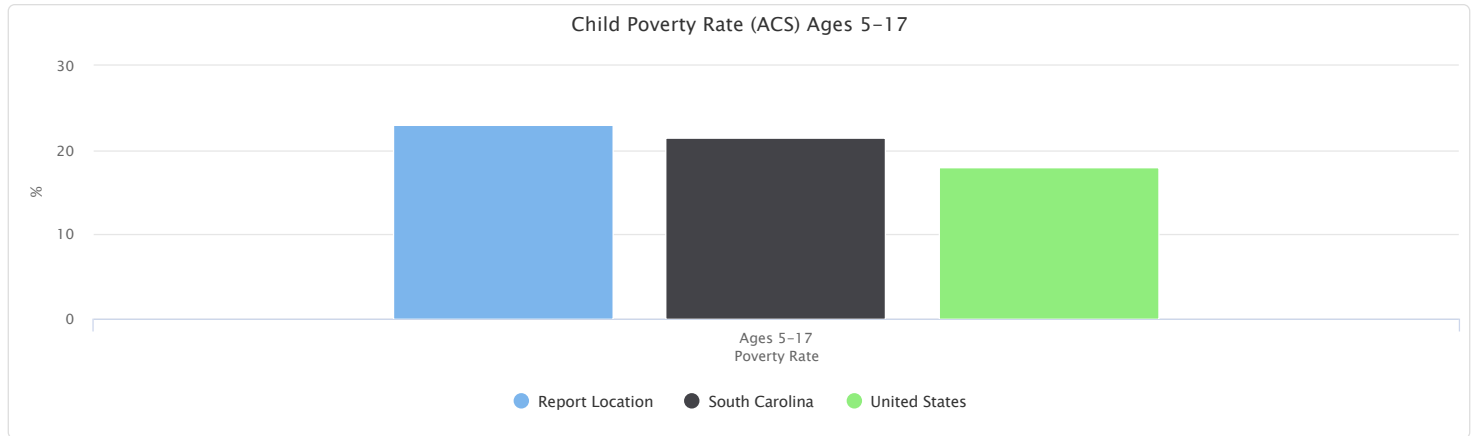
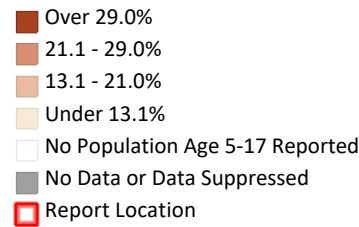
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County





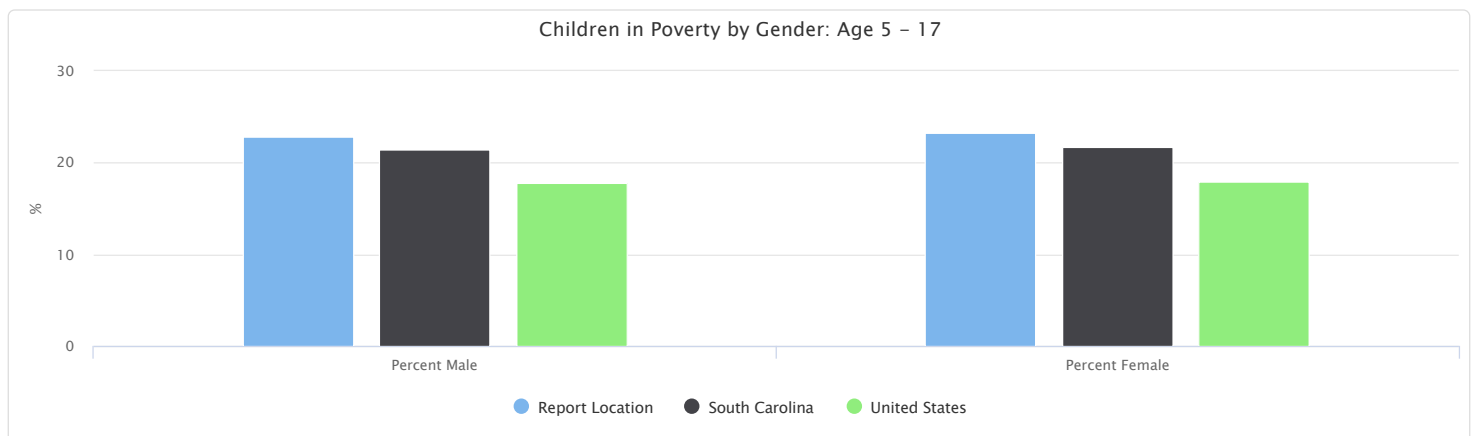
[View larger map](#)

**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**



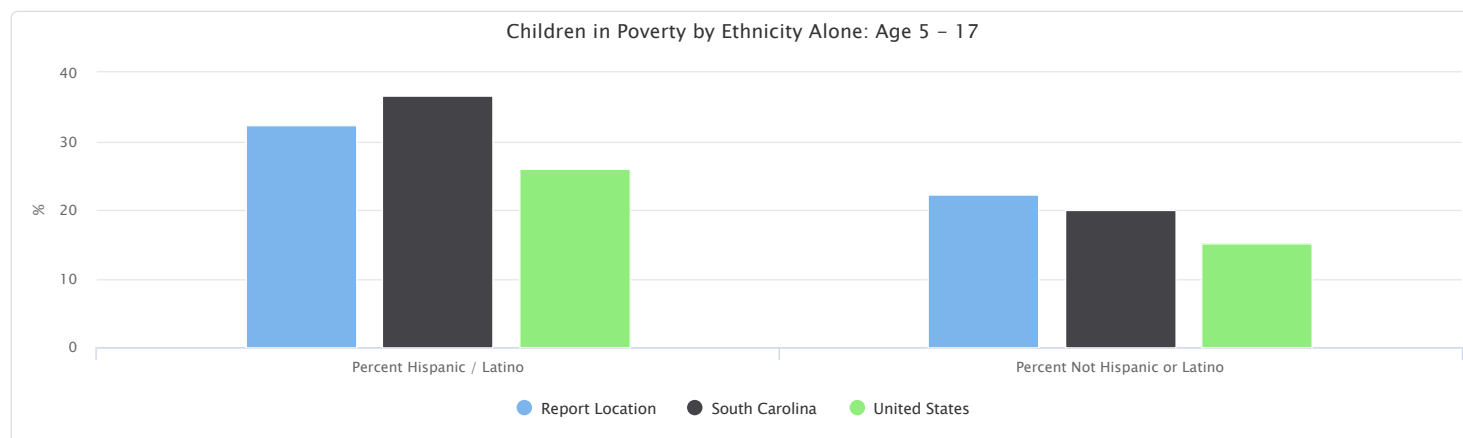
## Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	11,610	11,546	22.79%	23.21%
Clarendon County, SC	883	874	35.22%	35.92%
Kershaw County, SC	1,335	772	21.95%	14.09%
Lee County, SC	548	568	42.75%	45.73%
Richland County, SC	6,274	6,718	19.79%	21.33%
Sumter County, SC	2,570	2,614	27.38%	28.75%
South Carolina	86,902	84,825	21.40%	21.66%
United States	4,789,873	4,639,500	17.77%	17.95%



## Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	2,184	20,972	32.28%	22.33%
Clarendon County, SC	182	1,575	74.90%	33.53%
Kershaw County, SC	254	1,853	25.92%	17.51%
Lee County, SC	0	1,116	No data	44.22%
Richland County, SC	1,649	11,343	36.91%	19.31%
Sumter County, SC	99	5,085	9.22%	29.22%
South Carolina	26,411	145,316	36.63%	20.03%
United States	3,424,262	6,005,111	26.03%	15.15%



### Children by Race, Total: Age 5 - 17

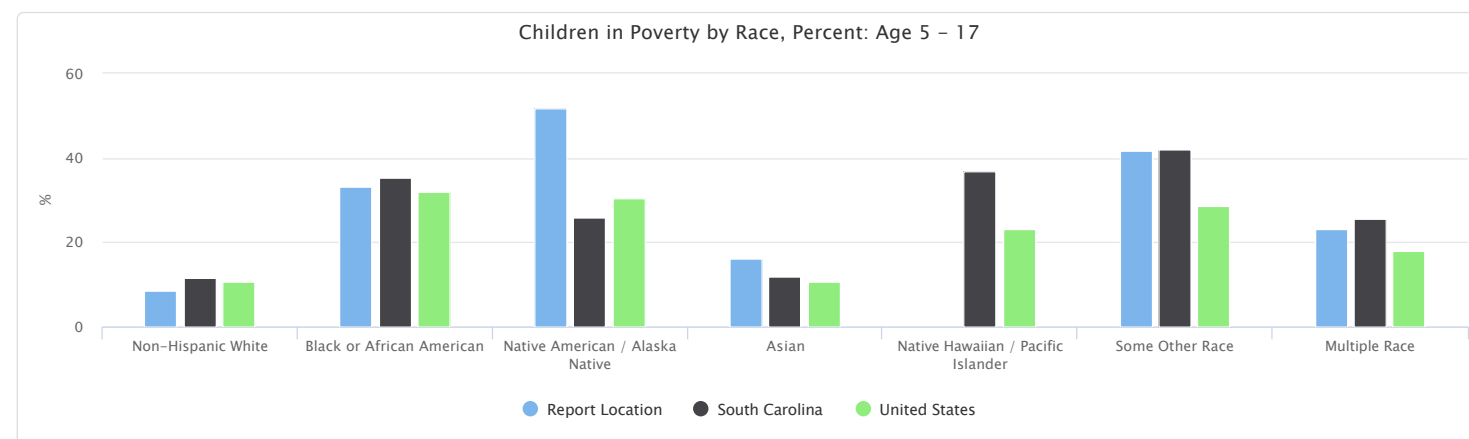
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	37,149	50,105	205	1,983	79	2,886	5,155
Clarendon County, SC	2,006	2,596	0	45	0	51	67
Kershaw County, SC	7,189	2,983	18	0	0	355	566
Lee County, SC	647	1,818	0	0	0	0	59
Richland County, SC	20,118	33,694	76	1,753	79	2,249	3,433
Sumter County, SC	7,189	9,014	111	185	0	231	1,030
South Carolina	437,455	238,435	3,129	12,515	949	22,744	39,764
United States	26,938,407	7,390,538	534,347	2,574,687	106,572	3,411,168	3,301,956

### Children in Poverty by Race, Total: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	3,181	16,705	106	320	0	1,204	1,192
Clarendon County, SC	187	1,371	0	0	0	39	29
Kershaw County, SC	815	960	18	0	0	149	78
Lee County, SC	133	965	0	0	0	0	18
Richland County, SC	1,255	9,407	39	293	0	987	781
Sumter County, SC	791	4,002	49	27	0	29	286
South Carolina	51,114	84,171	809	1,496	349	9,561	10,200
United States	2,872,363	2,353,373	163,524	274,579	24,773	975,923	596,983

## Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	8.56%	33.34%	51.71%	16.14%	0.00%	41.72%	23.12%
Clarendon County, SC	9.32%	52.81%	No data	0.00%	No data	76.47%	43.28%
Kershaw County, SC	11.34%	32.18%	100.00%	No data	No data	41.97%	13.78%
Lee County, SC	20.56%	53.08%	No data	No data	No data	No data	30.51%
Richland County, SC	6.24%	27.92%	51.32%	16.71%	0.00%	43.89%	22.75%
Sumter County, SC	11.00%	44.40%	44.14%	14.59%	No data	12.55%	27.77%
South Carolina	11.68%	35.30%	25.85%	11.95%	36.78%	42.04%	25.65%
United States	10.66%	31.84%	30.60%	10.66%	23.25%	28.61%	18.08%



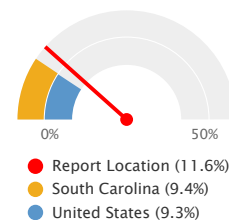
## Seniors in Poverty

Population and poverty estimates for persons age 65 and up are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 11.6% of people lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar

year. The poverty rate for people living in the report area is less than the national average of 9.3%.

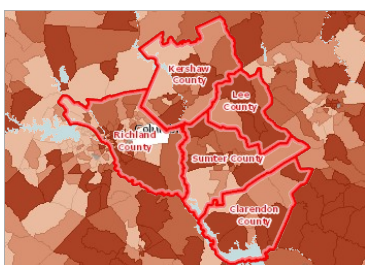
Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Report Location	87,927	10,177	<b>11.6%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	7,588	1,069	14.1%
Kershaw County, SC	11,512	1,425	12.4%
Lee County, SC	3,000	605	20.2%
Richland County, SC	49,446	5,076	10.3%
Sumter County, SC	16,381	2,002	12.2%
South Carolina	845,827	79,828	9.4%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%

Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate



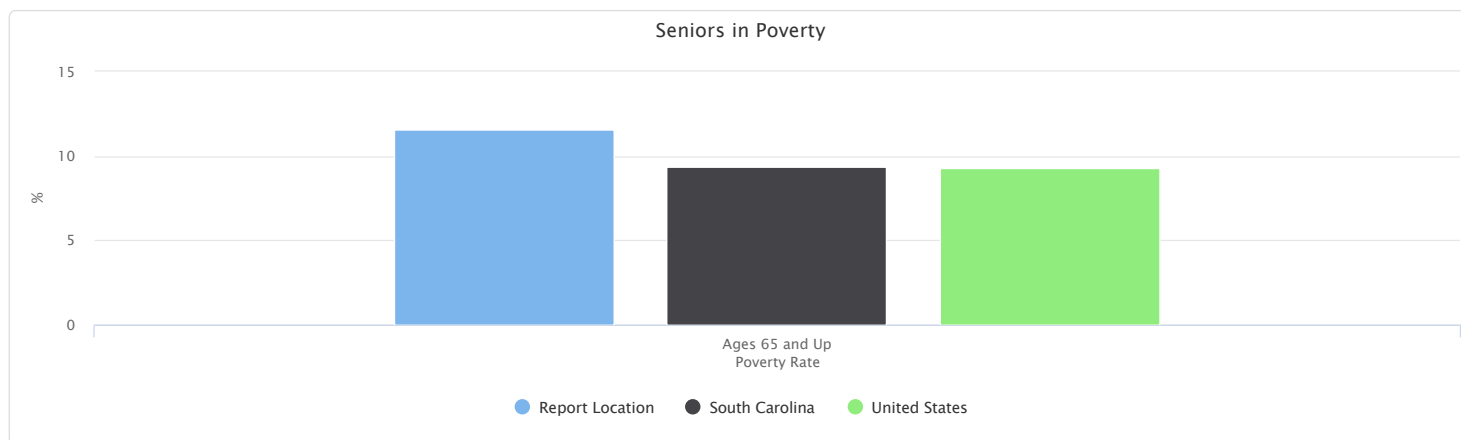
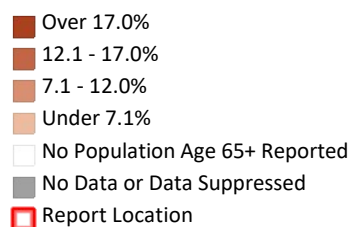
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



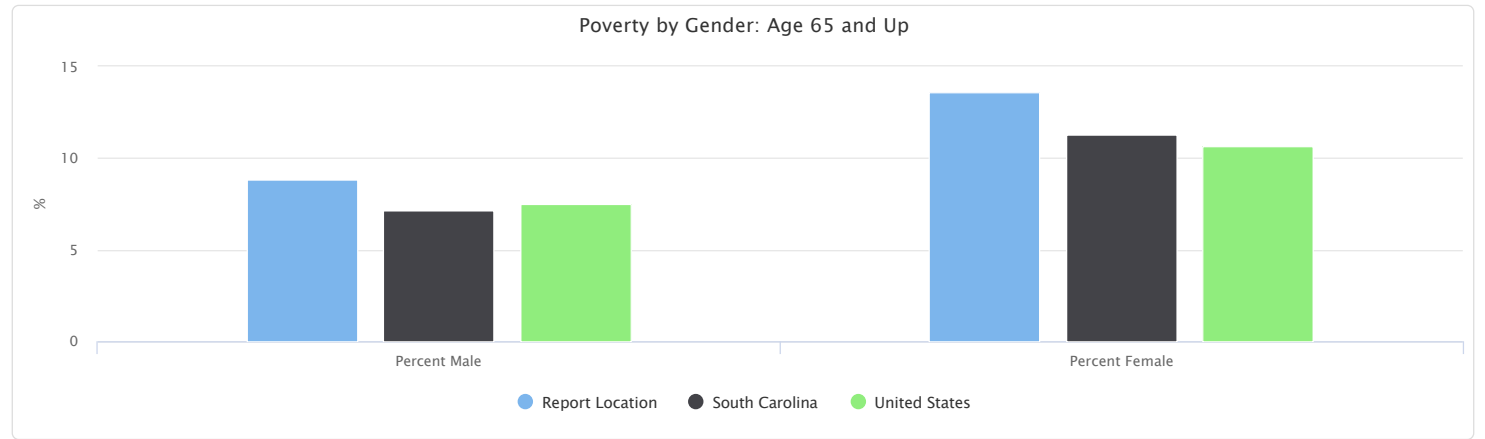
[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Senior (Age 65+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



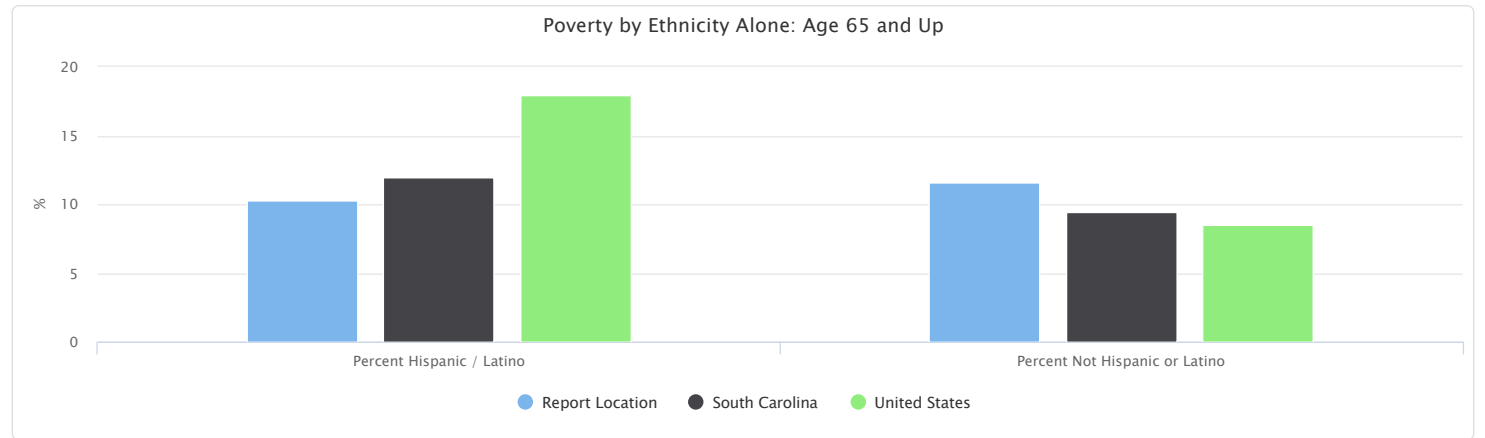
## Poverty by Gender: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	3,321	6,856	8.83%	13.63%
Clarendon County, SC	356	713	10.42%	17.10%
Kershaw County, SC	421	1,004	8.15%	15.83%
Lee County, SC	243	362	19.49%	20.65%
Richland County, SC	1,692	3,384	8.09%	11.86%
Sumter County, SC	609	1,393	8.85%	14.67%
South Carolina	26,845	52,983	7.13%	11.30%
United States	1,656,650	2,930,782	7.51%	10.68%



### Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up

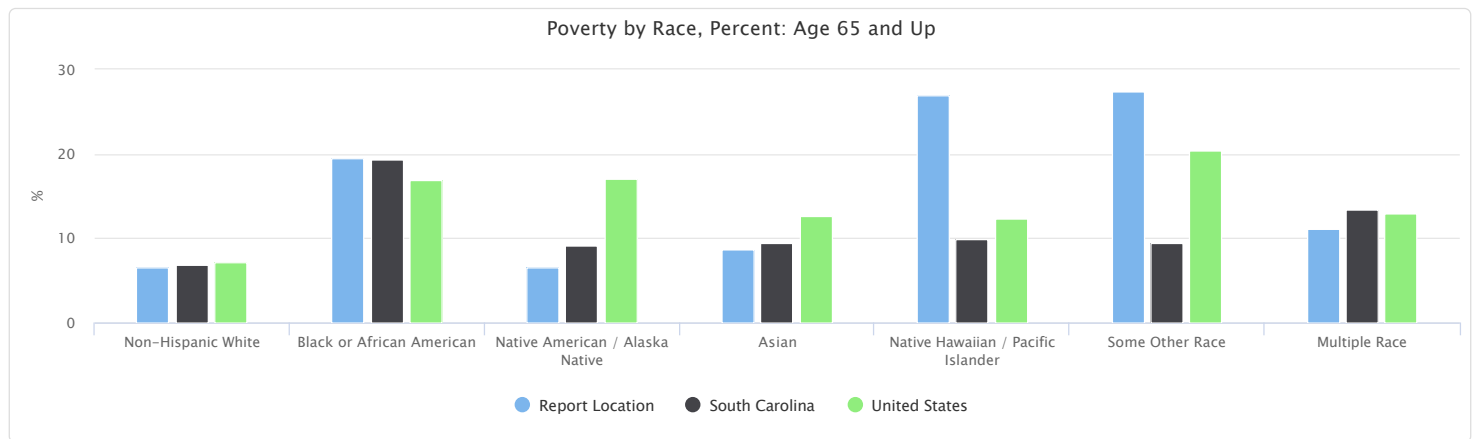
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	156	10,021	10.30%	11.60%
Clarendon County, SC	0	1,069	0.00%	14.19%
Kershaw County, SC	15	1,410	12.00%	12.38%
Lee County, SC	0	605	No data	20.17%
Richland County, SC	141	4,935	13.60%	10.19%
Sumter County, SC	0	2,002	0.00%	12.45%
South Carolina	1,421	78,407	11.96%	9.40%
United States	733,181	3,854,251	17.92%	8.49%



## Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 65 and Up

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	6.59%	19.55%	6.62%	8.74%	26.92%	27.43%	11.05%
Clarendon County, SC	7.35%	25.19%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	21.88%
Kershaw County, SC	10.28%	19.18%	33.33%	30.38%	No data	100.00%	0.00%
Lee County, SC	8.55%	28.50%	0.00%	No data	No data	No data	70.59%
Richland County, SC	5.54%	17.34%	0.00%	9.15%	0.00%	23.86%	10.42%
Sumter County, SC	5.61%	21.06%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Carolina	6.80%	19.30%	9.13%	9.49%	9.91%	9.40%	13.36%
United States	7.20%	16.85%	17.13%	12.66%	12.34%	20.42%	12.90%



## Poverty by Race, Total: Age 65 and Up

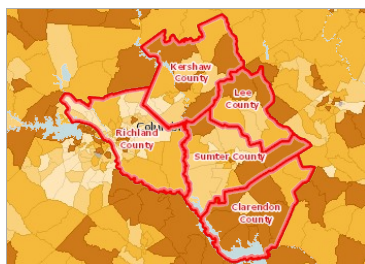
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	3,395	6,422	10	119	7	62	93
Clarendon County, SC	334	721	0	0	0	0	14
Kershaw County, SC	898	478	10	24	0	15	0
Lee County, SC	110	483	0	0	0	0	12
Richland County, SC	1,563	3,235	0	95	0	47	67
Sumter County, SC	490	1,505	0	0	7	0	0
South Carolina	44,124	32,838	193	805	21	224	652
United States	2,739,567	754,323	47,369	279,546	6,462	185,764	70,343

## Population Age 65+

Of the estimated 634,548 total population in the report area, an estimated 90,268 persons are adults aged 65 and older, representing 14.23% of the population. These data are based on the latest U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The number of older adults in the report area is relevant because this population has unique needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65+	Population Age 65+, Percent
Report Location	634,548	90,268	14.23%
Clarendon County, SC	33,957	7,735	22.78%
Kershaw County, SC	65,112	11,704	17.98%
Lee County, SC	17,365	3,140	18.08%
Richland County, SC	411,357	50,741	12.34%
Sumter County, SC	106,757	16,948	15.88%
South Carolina	5,020,806	863,558	17.20%
United States	324,697,795	50,783,796	15.64%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

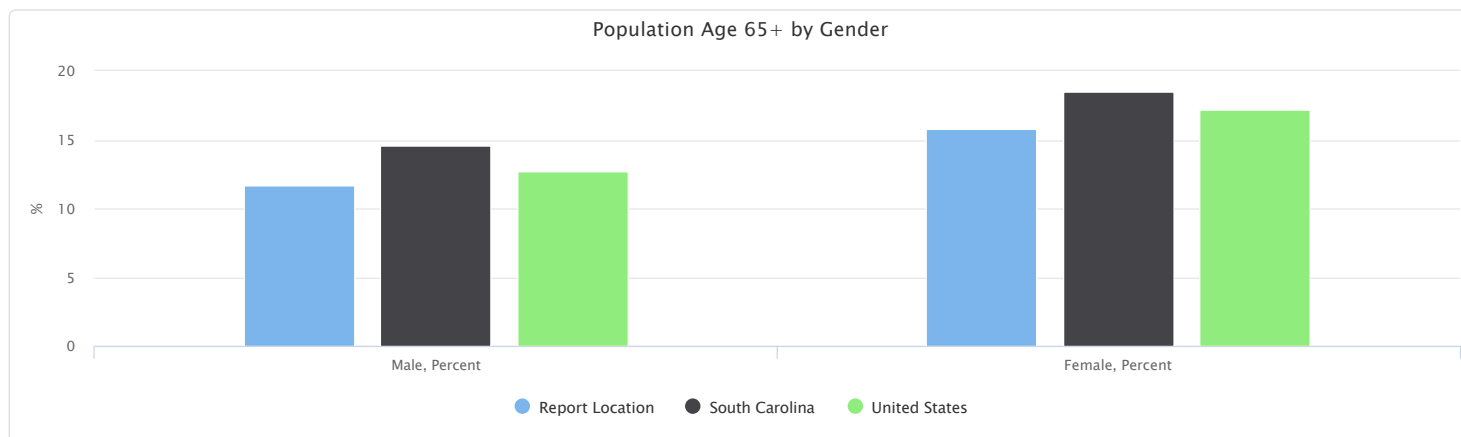
Population Age 65+, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 20.0%
- 16.1 - 20.0%
- 12.1 - 16.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Population Age 65+ by Gender

The table below reports the percentage of the population that is age 65 or older by gender. Among the male population in the report area, 11.68% are aged 65 years or older. Among the female population, 15.75% are aged 65 years or older.

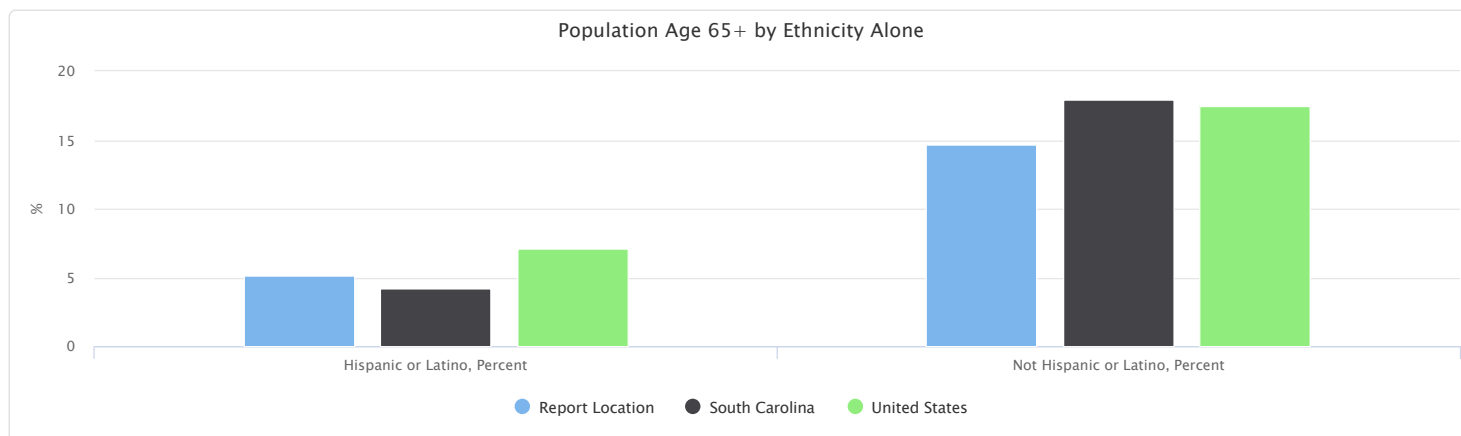
Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	35,944	51,475	11.68%	15.75%
Clarendon County, SC	3,304	4,212	19.74%	24.46%
Kershaw County, SC	4,837	6,485	15.32%	19.33%
Lee County, SC	1,261	1,809	14.22%	21.28%
Richland County, SC	20,012	29,141	10.05%	13.73%
Sumter County, SC	6,530	9,828	12.70%	17.76%
South Carolina	354,728	479,701	14.57%	18.55%
United States	20,320,351	28,265,193	12.71%	17.15%



## Population Age 65+ by Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the percentage of population that are at age 65+ by ethnicity alone. In the report area, 5.11% of Hispanic / Latino population are at age 65+, and 14.68% of non Hispanic / Latino population are at age 65+.

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Report Location	1,523	88,745	5.11%	14.68%
Clarendon County, SC	56	7,679	5.31%	23.34%
Kershaw County, SC	125	11,579	4.33%	18.61%
Lee County, SC	0	3,140	0.00%	18.54%
Richland County, SC	1,045	49,696	4.92%	12.74%
Sumter County, SC	297	16,651	7.03%	16.24%
South Carolina	12,027	851,531	4.21%	17.98%
United States	4,165,820	46,617,976	7.12%	17.51%

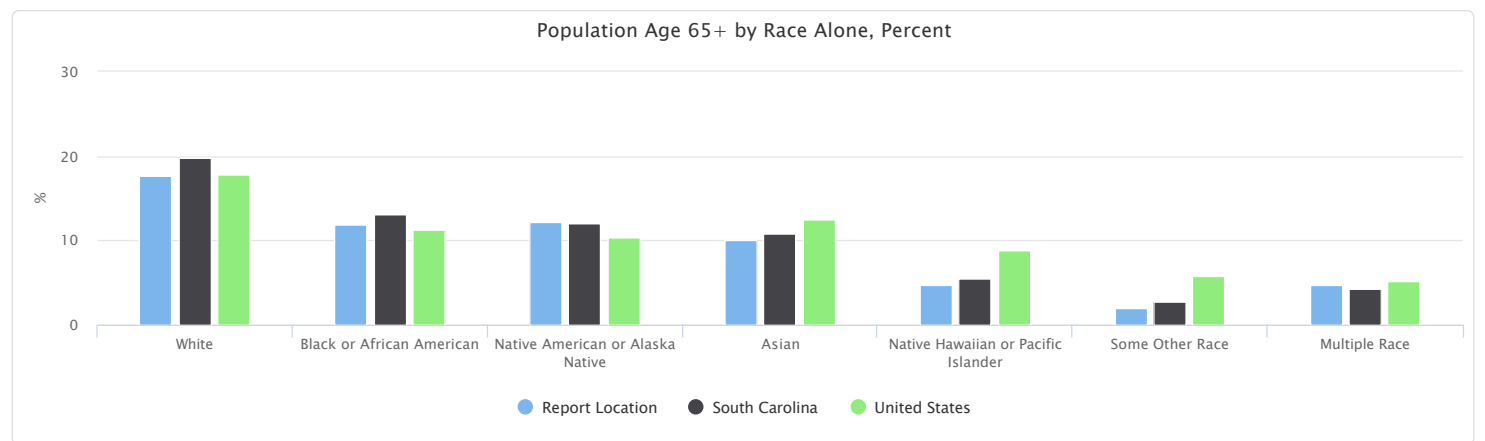


## Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of each race (alone) making up the population aged 65 or older.



Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	17.69%	11.86%	12.23%	10.10%	4.79%	2.04%	4.78%
Clarendon County, SC	27.81%	18.31%	40.00%	24.88%	0.00%	0.72%	14.22%
Kershaw County, SC	19.32%	16.70%	26.32%	66.39%	0.00%	1.41%	2.62%
Lee County, SC	24.24%	15.53%	100.00%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	7.87%
Richland County, SC	16.00%	9.94%	9.71%	8.88%	3.99%	2.34%	5.50%
Sumter County, SC	18.27%	14.88%	10.53%	13.29%	10.45%	0.91%	1.95%
South Carolina	19.87%	13.04%	12.08%	10.85%	5.52%	2.73%	4.29%
United States	17.88%	11.28%	10.29%	12.45%	8.88%	5.80%	5.16%



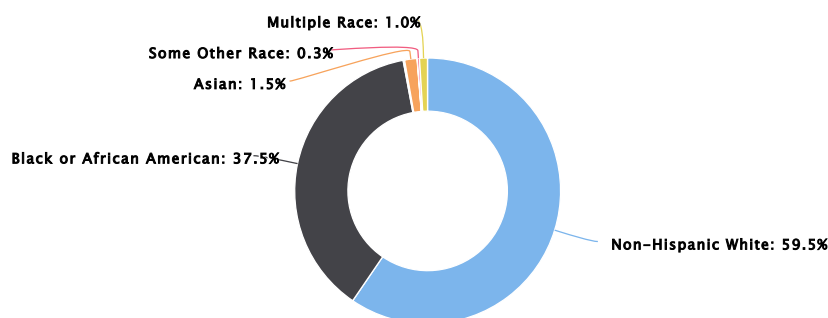
## Population Age 65+ by Race, Total

This indicator reports the proportion of each race (alone) making up the population aged 65 or older.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	53,741	33,867	157	1,368	26	226	883
Clarendon County, SC	4,653	2,953	12	50	0	3	64
Kershaw County, SC	8,959	2,569	30	79	0	15	52
Lee County, SC	1,387	1,734	2	0	0	0	17
Richland County, SC	29,531	19,185	81	1,044	19	197	684
Sumter County, SC	9,211	7,426	32	195	7	11	66
South Carolina	670,061	175,214	2,131	8,550	221	2,411	4,970
United States	42,079,212	4,649,405	283,103	2,232,036	53,281	930,830	555,929

Population Age 65+ by Race, Total

Report Location



## Life Expectancy by Census Tract

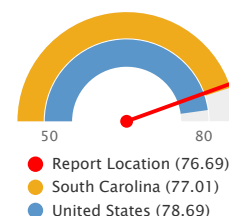
This indicator reports the average life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy measures the average number of years from birth a person can expect to live, according to the current mortality experience (age-specific death rates) of the population. Life expectancy takes into account the number of deaths in a given time period and the average number of people at risk of dying during that period, allowing us to compare data across census tracts with different population sizes.

Within the report area, the average life expectancy at birth is 76.69 of the total population.

*Note: Data are suppressed for counties with fewer than 20 deaths in the time frame.*

Report Area	Total Population (2010-2015)	Life Expectancy at Birth (2010-15)
Report Location	621,037	<b>76.69</b>
Clarendon County, SC	34,178	75.64
Kershaw County, SC	62,722	75.86
Lee County, SC	18,461	73.22
Richland County, SC	397,899	77.35
Sumter County, SC	107,777	75.92
South Carolina	4,777,576	77.01
United States	320,098,094	78.69

Life Expectancy at Birth, 2010-2015



*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.*

*Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project. 2010-15. Source geography: Tract*



[View larger map](#)

Life Expectancy At Birth, Years by Tract, CDC and NCHS 2010-15



## Life Expectancy (2010-2015) - Geographic Disparity

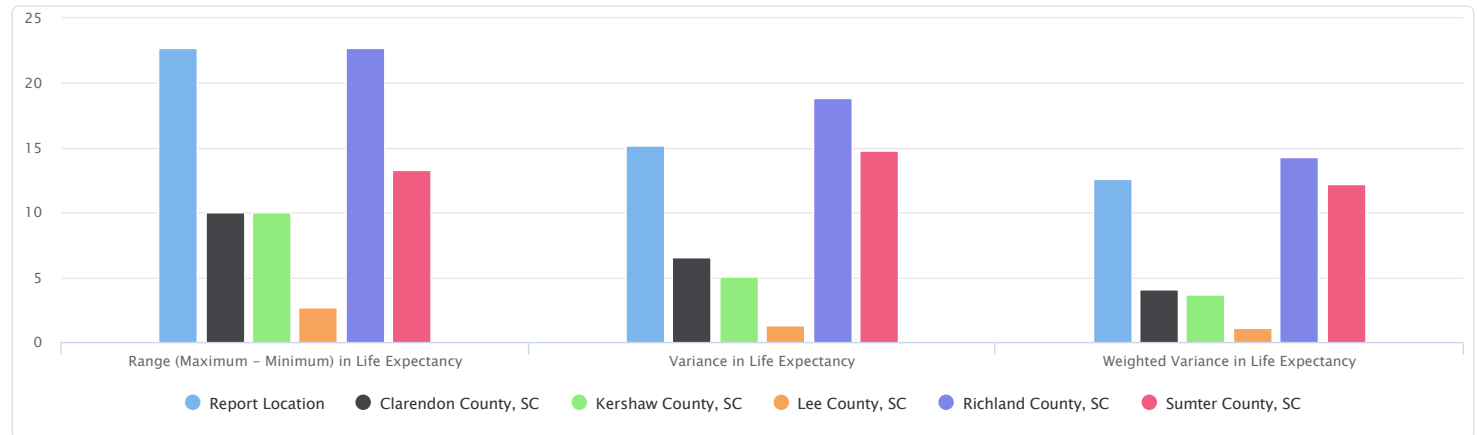
The tables and charts below display summary measures describing the distribution of life expectancy values within the report area, including the range (maximum - minimum) and variance. Variance measures include the standard and weighted variance. Weighted variance takes into consideration the population of the neighborhoods/census tracts in determining the

spread or values.

Report Area	Minimum	1st Quartile	Median	3rd Quartile	Maximum
Report Location	64.30	73.50	75.60	78.70	87.00
Clarendon County, SC	71.10	74.80	75.40	76.10	81.10
Kershaw County, SC	69.70	74.30	75.60	76.20	79.70
Lee County, SC	72.10	72.10	72.90	74.30	74.80
Richland County, SC	64.30	73.80	77.10	79.30	87.00
Sumter County, SC	69.20	73.40	75.00	77.80	82.50



Report Area	Range (Maximum - Minimum) in Life Expectancy	Variance in Life Expectancy	Weighted Variance in Life Expectancy
Report Location	22.7	15.2	12.6
Clarendon County, SC	10.0	6.5	4.1
Kershaw County, SC	10.0	5.1	3.7
Lee County, SC	2.7	1.3	1.1
Richland County, SC	22.7	18.8	14.3
Sumter County, SC	13.3	14.8	12.2

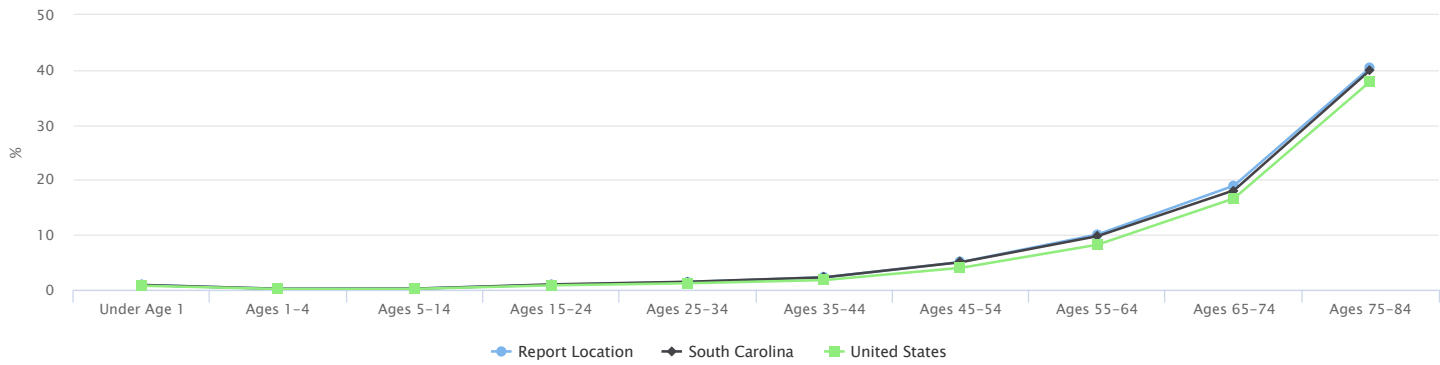


### Period Life Table (2010-2015)

This indicator reports the probability of dying between the ages referenced in each category (among the population living to the first age in the reference category). For example, the data in column **Ages 1-4** expresses the probability of dying between one and four years of age. Data values are expressed as a percentage.

Report Area	Under Age 1	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75-84
Report Location	0.89%	0.17%	0.22%	0.90%	1.42%	2.27%	5.05%	10.06%	18.95%	40.48%
Clarendon County, SC	0.96%	0.19%	0.43%	1.17%	1.35%	2.34%	5.63%	11.75%	21.21%	42.20%
Kershaw County, SC	0.77%	0.22%	0.22%	1.12%	1.54%	2.68%	5.67%	9.93%	20.02%	40.41%
Lee County, SC	0.89%	0.45%	0.30%	0.96%	1.78%	3.32%	7.69%	13.45%	23.17%	46.01%
Richland County, SC	0.93%	0.15%	0.18%	0.85%	1.29%	2.06%	4.52%	9.34%	17.78%	39.77%
Sumter County, SC	0.77%	0.15%	0.26%	0.83%	1.76%	2.52%	5.87%	11.56%	21.05%	41.74%
South Carolina	0.87%	0.19%	0.21%	0.98%	1.46%	2.27%	5.03%	9.76%	18.10%	40.02%
United States	0.74%	0.15%	0.17%	0.81%	1.19%	1.77%	4.00%	8.20%	16.63%	37.96%

Period Life Table (2010–2015)



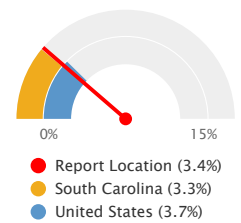
## Employment

### Current Unemployment

Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 3.4% unemployment rate in December 2021.

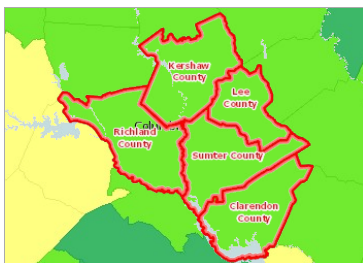
Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Report Location	291,226	281,232	9,994	3.4%
Clarendon County, SC	12,208	11,701	507	4.2%
Kershaw County, SC	29,509	28,583	926	3.1%
Lee County, SC	6,546	6,237	309	4.7%
Richland County, SC	200,213	193,594	6,619	3.3%
Sumter County, SC	42,750	41,117	1,633	3.8%
South Carolina	2,391,893	2,312,318	79,575	3.3%
United States	162,825,074	156,786,647	6,038,427	3.7%

Unemployment Rate



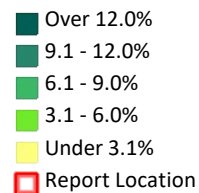
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). 2021 - December. Source geography: County

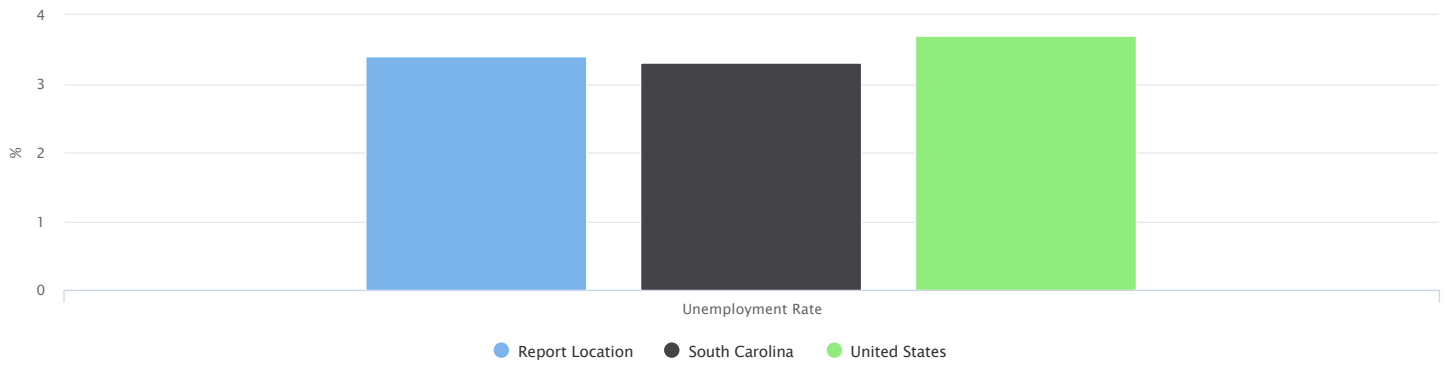


[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2021 - December



Current Unemployment

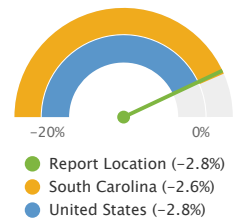


## Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2020 to December 2021 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one year period fell from 6.3% to 3.4%.

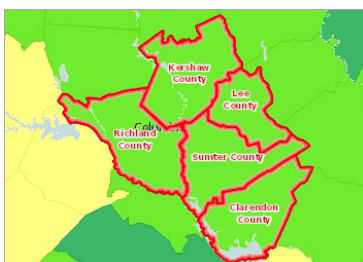
Report Area	Unemployment December 2020	Unemployment December 2021	Unemployment Rate December 2020	Unemployment Rate December 2021	Rate Change
Report Location	18,124	9,994	6.3%	3.4%	-2.8%
Clarendon County, SC	894	507	7.2%	4.2%	-3.0%
Kershaw County, SC	1,560	926	5.4%	3.1%	-2.2%
Lee County, SC	508	309	7.6%	4.7%	-2.9%
Richland County, SC	12,215	6,619	6.2%	3.3%	-2.9%
Sumter County, SC	2,947	1,633	6.7%	3.8%	-2.9%
South Carolina	138,256	79,575	5.9%	3.3%	-2.6%
United States	10,490,479	6,038,427	6.5%	3.7%	-2.8%

Rate Change



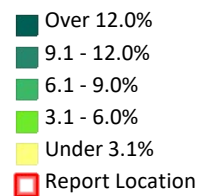
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). 2021 - December. Source geography: County

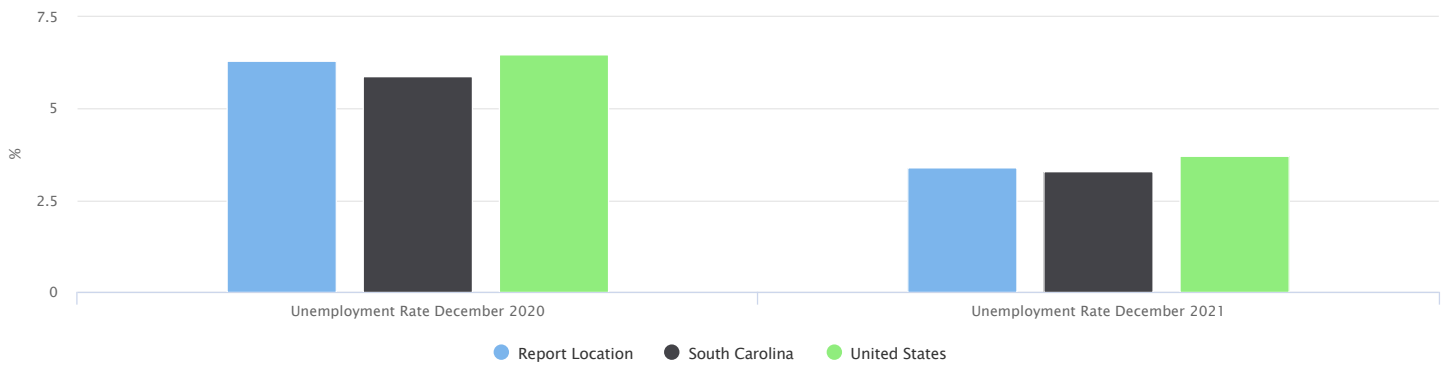


[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2021 - December



Unemployment Change

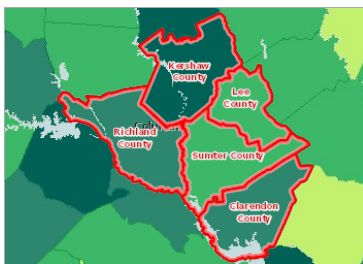


## Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2020 are shown in the table below. Since this reports a median amount, a "Report Area" value is not able to be calculated.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Clarendon County, SC	32,071	\$52,983
Kershaw County, SC	66,806	\$60,397
Lee County, SC	15,087	\$40,400
Richland County, SC	391,569	\$56,993
Sumter County, SC	103,907	\$45,724
South Carolina	5,094,232	\$57,216
United States	322,448,689	\$67,340

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), 2020. Source geography: County

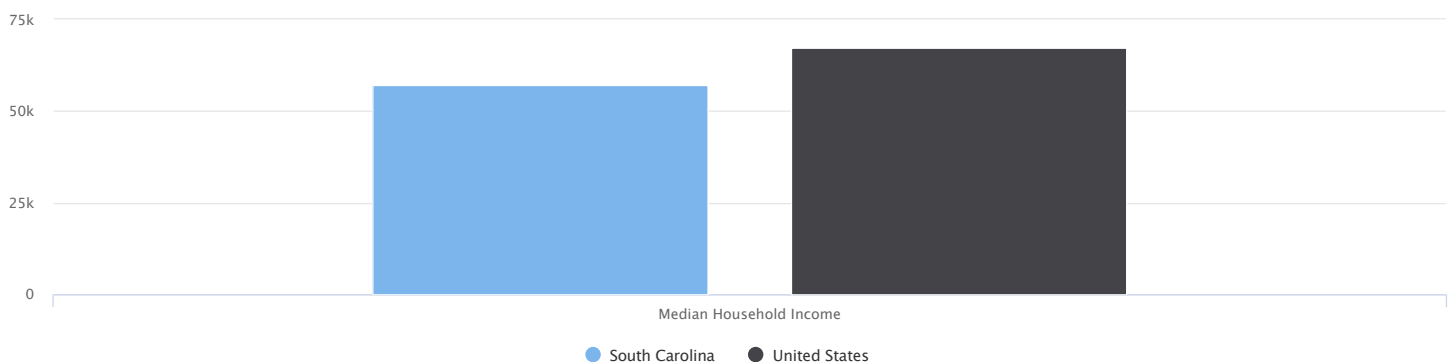


[View larger map](#)

Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2020

- Under \$40,000
- \$40,001 - \$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$60,000
- Over \$60,000
- Report Location

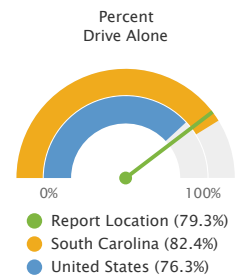
Household Income



## Commuter Travel Patterns

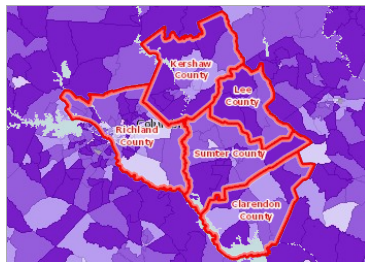
This indicator shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 293,311 workers in the report area, 79.3% drove to work alone while 8.7% carpool. 0.9% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 6.1% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.9% used taxicabs to travel to work.

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Report Location	293,311	79.3%	8.7%	0.9%	6.1%	1.9%	3.1%
Clarendon County, SC	11,683	82.3%	11.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	3.7%
Kershaw County, SC	28,031	85.3%	9.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.6%	3.0%
Lee County, SC	5,894	87.6%	7.3%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%
Richland County, SC	202,733	76.9%	8.3%	1.2%	8.1%	2.2%	3.4%
Sumter County, SC	44,970	84.4%	9.6%	0.2%	2.5%	1.1%	2.3%
South Carolina	2,264,320	82.4%	9.2%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	4.5%
United States	152,735,781	76.3%	9.0%	5.0%	3.2%	1.3%	5.2%



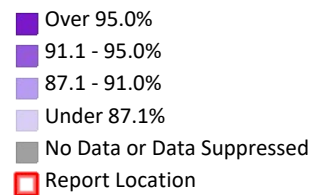
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



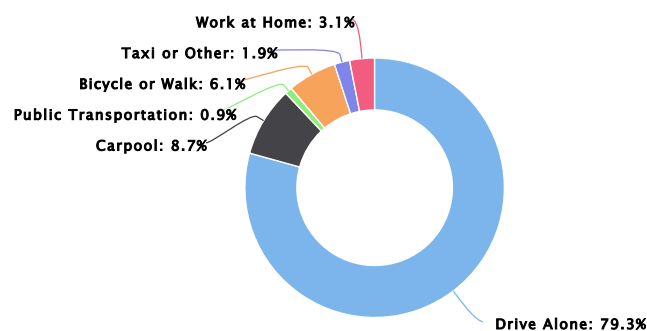
[View larger map](#)

Workers Traveling to Work by Car, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Commuter Travel Patterns

Report Location



## Non-Hispanic Commuters



Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	279,411	88.59%	0.86%	7.35%	3.20%
Clarendon County, SC	11,683	93.71%	0.49%	2.09%	3.71%
Kershaw County, SC	28,031	94.61%	0.13%	2.32%	2.95%
Lee County, SC	5,894	94.96%	0.36%	3.14%	1.54%
Richland County, SC	190,832	85.96%	1.16%	9.38%	3.50%
Sumter County, SC	42,971	94.05%	0.22%	3.60%	2.13%
South Carolina	2,137,272	91.62%	0.51%	3.32%	4.55%
United States	126,700,126	85.43%	4.66%	4.36%	5.55%

## White Non-Hispanic Commuters

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	166,099	90.26%	0.22%	5.93%	3.58%
Clarendon County, SC	4,341	90.88%	0.00%	2.81%	6.31%
Kershaw County, SC	11,820	92.75%	0.00%	1.68%	5.58%
Lee County, SC	1,428	92.51%	0.00%	3.78%	3.71%
Richland County, SC	125,465	89.04%	0.29%	7.19%	3.49%
Sumter County, SC	23,045	95.42%	0.01%	2.01%	2.56%
South Carolina	1,450,711	91.23%	0.19%	2.88%	5.70%
United States	96,127,047	86.74%	3.11%	4.08%	6.08%

## Hispanic Commuters

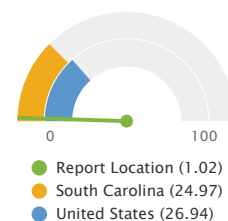
Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	13,900	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Clarendon County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Kershaw County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	11,901	72.57%	1.36%	25.08%	0.99%
Sumter County, SC	1,999	93.20%	0.15%	1.85%	4.80%
South Carolina	127,048	90.70%	0.85%	5.49%	2.95%
United States	27,039,253	85.16%	6.46%	5.06%	3.32%

## Travel Time to Work

Travel times for workers who travel to work (do not work at home) is shown for the report area. The median commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area is on average 1.02 minutes compared to the national median commute time of 26.94 minutes.

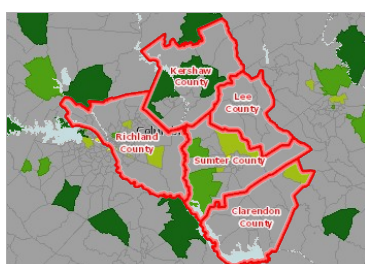
Report Area	Workers that Commute Age 16 and Up	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) Less than 10	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 10 to 30	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 30 to 60	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) More than 60	Average Commute Time (mins)
Report Location	284,145	14.84	55.15	24.27	5.74	<b>1.02</b>
Clarendon County, SC	11,249.00	12.35	45.93	29.26	12.46	29.43
Kershaw County, SC	27,205.00	11.67	41.68	39.62	7.03	No data
Lee County, SC	5,803.00	12.06	48.77	32.67	6.50	No data
Richland County, SC	195,930.00	15.44	56.60	23.34	4.62	No data
Sumter County, SC	43,958.00	15.13	60.24	16.53	8.10	No data
South Carolina	2,163,285.00	11.72	53.09	29.01	6.18	24.97
United States	144,837,205.00	12.25	49.22	29.18	9.35	26.94

Average Commute Time (mins)



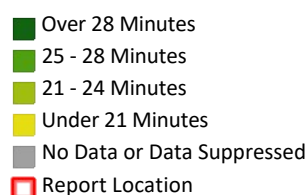
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



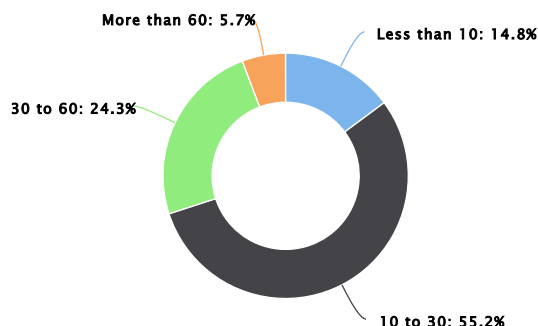
[View larger map](#)

#### Average Work Commute Time (Minutes), Average by Tract, ACS 2015-19



#### Travel Time to Work

Report Location

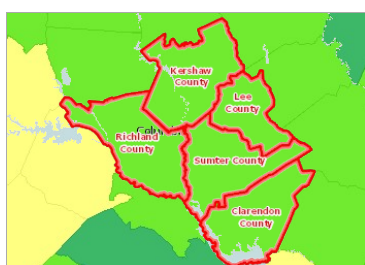


## Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2020 to December 2021 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen month period grew from 6.3% to 3.4%.

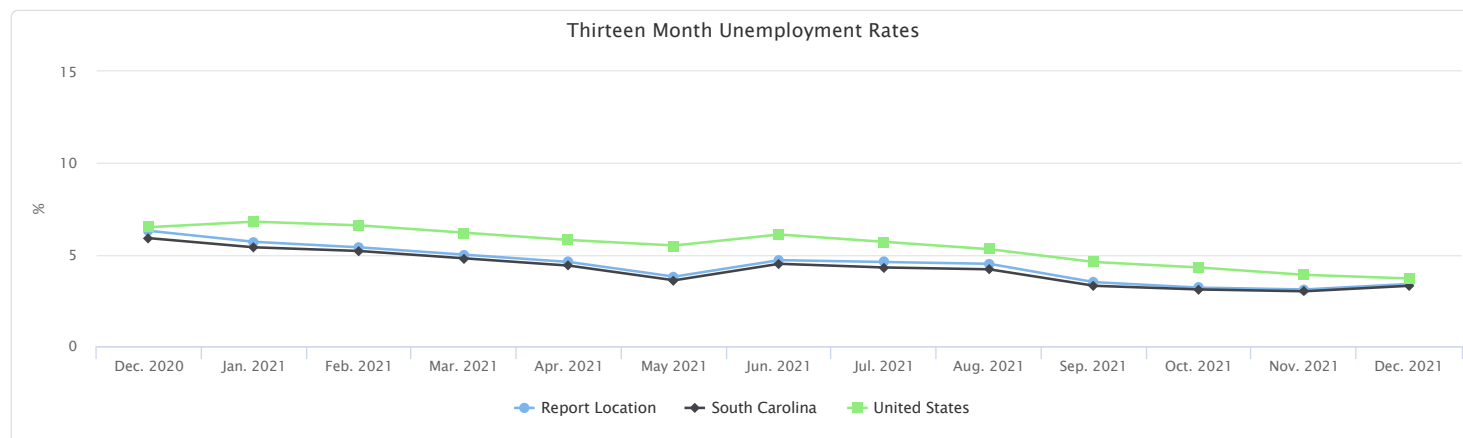
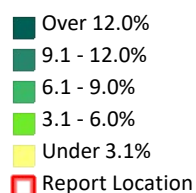
Report Area	Dec. 2020	Jan. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021
Report Location	6.3%	5.7%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	3.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.4%
Clarendon County, SC	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%
Kershaw County, SC	5.4%	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	3.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%
Lee County, SC	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	4.8%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%
Richland County, SC	6.2%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Sumter County, SC	6.7%	6.1%	5.9%	5.5%	5.0%	4.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
South Carolina	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%
United States	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). 2021 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2021 - December

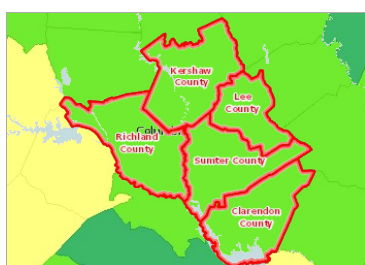


## Five Year Unemployment Rate

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2017 to December 2021 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five year period fell from 4.4% to 3.4%.

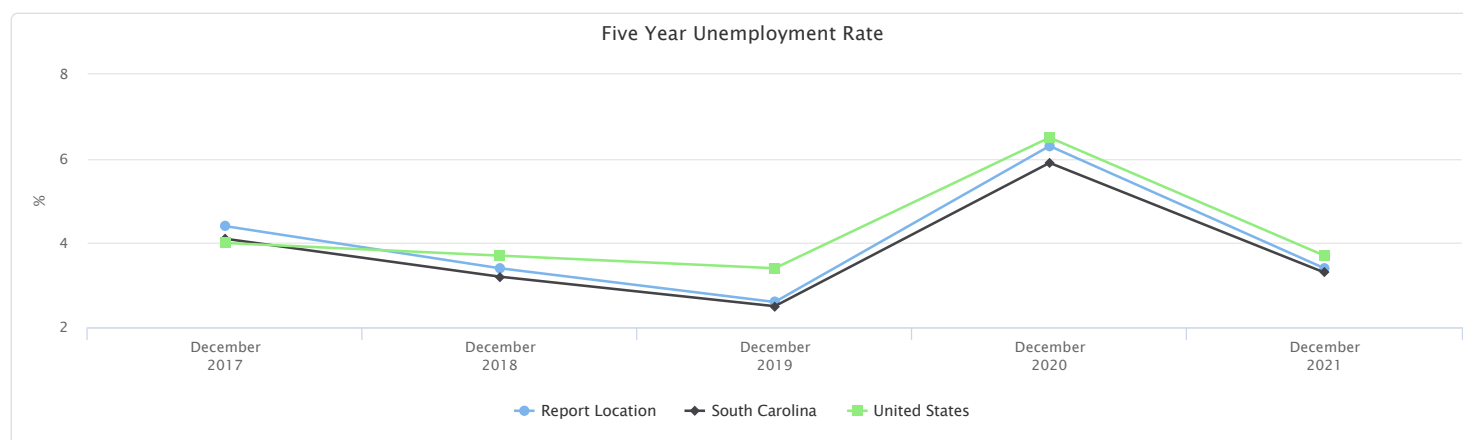
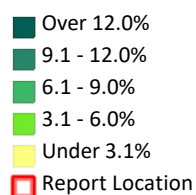
Report Area	December 2017	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021
Report Location	4.4%	3.4%	2.6%	6.3%	3.4%
Clarendon County, SC	5.7%	4.3%	3.5%	7.2%	4.2%
Kershaw County, SC	4.3%	3.3%	2.6%	5.4%	3.1%
Lee County, SC	5.5%	4.1%	4.2%	7.6%	4.7%
Richland County, SC	4.1%	3.2%	2.3%	6.2%	3.3%
Sumter County, SC	4.9%	3.7%	3.2%	6.7%	3.8%
South Carolina	4.1%	3.2%	2.5%	5.9%	3.3%
United States	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	6.5%	3.7%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2021 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2021 - December



## Education

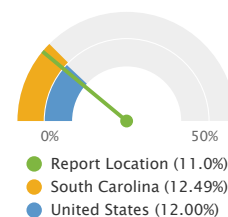
### Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of the highest level of education achieved in the report area, and helps schools and businesses to understand the needs of adults, whether it be workforce training or the ability to develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics opportunities. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2014 to 2019.

For the selected area, 18.9% have at least a college bachelor's degree, while 26.8% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

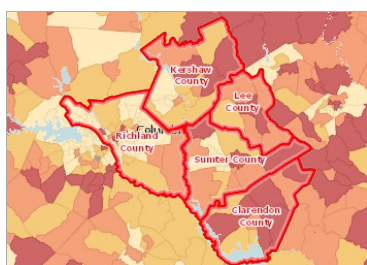
Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	11.0%	26.8%	21.6%	9.0%	18.9%	12.7%
Clarendon County, SC	21.52%	36.5%	18.9%	7.9%	9.4%	5.7%
Kershaw County, SC	12.16%	36.5%	20.6%	10.3%	12.5%	7.8%
Lee County, SC	18.47%	41.5%	16.0%	8.2%	9.8%	6.1%
Richland County, SC	8.53%	22.5%	21.4%	8.5%	23.1%	16.0%
Sumter County, SC	14.53%	30.8%	24.7%	10.6%	12.2%	7.1%
South Carolina	12.49%	29.1%	20.5%	9.8%	17.8%	10.3%
United States	12.00%	27.0%	20.4%	8.5%	19.8%	12.4%

Percent Population with No High School Diploma



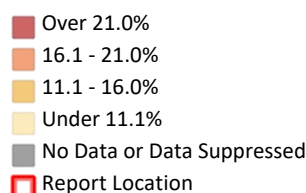
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



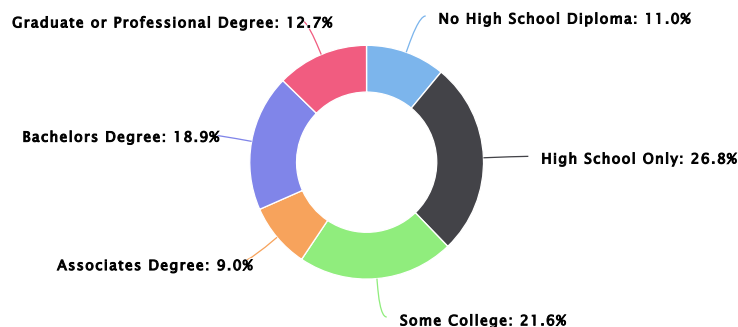
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Population with No High School Diploma (Age 18+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Educational Attainment

Report Location

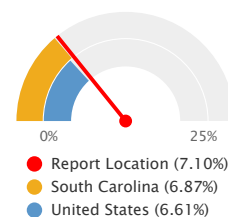


## Youth Not Working and Not in School

This indicator reports the percentage of youth age 16-19 who are not currently enrolled in school and who are not employed. The report area has a total population of 44,730 between the ages, of which 3,178 are not in school and not employed.

Report Area	Population Age 16-19	Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed	Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed, Percent
Report Location	44,730	3,178	7.10%
Clarendon County, SC	1,595	200	12.54%
Kershaw County, SC	3,330	577	17.33%
Lee County, SC	812	167	20.57%
Richland County, SC	33,161	1,746	5.27%
Sumter County, SC	5,832	488	8.37%
South Carolina	266,660	18,321	6.87%
United States	17,025,696	1,124,551	6.61%

Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed, Percent



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

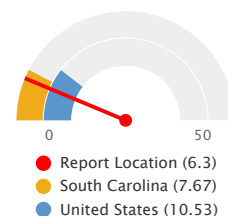
## Head Start

Head Start is a program designed to help children from birth to age five who come from families at or below poverty level. The program's goal is to help children become ready for kindergarten while also providing the needed requirements to thrive, including health care and food support.

This indicator reports the number and rate of Head Start program facilities per 10,000 children under age 5. Head Start facility data is acquired from the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 2020 Head Start locator. Population data is from the 2010 US Decennial Census. The report area has a total 25 Head Start programs with a rate of 6.3 per 10,000 children under 5 years old.

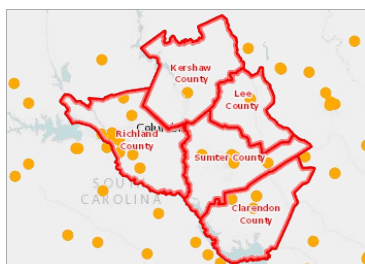
Report Area	Children Under Age 5	Total Head Start Programs	Head Start Programs, Rate (Per 10,000 Children)
Report Location	39,690	25	6.3
Clarendon County, SC	2,052	4	19.49
Kershaw County, SC	4,110	2	4.87
Lee County, SC	1,116	2	17.92
Richland County, SC	24,463	11	4.5
Sumter County, SC	7,949	6	7.55
South Carolina	302,297	232	7.67
United States	20,426,118	21,511	10.53

Head Start Programs Rate (Per 10,000 Children Under Age 5)



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, [HRSA - Administration for Children and Families](#). 2019. Source geography: Address



[View larger map](#)

#### Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2019

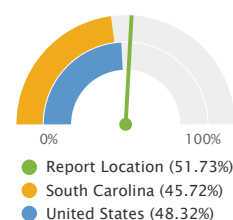
- Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2019
- Report Location

## Enrollment Age 3-4

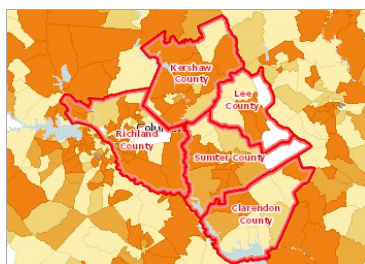
This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 3-4 that is enrolled in school. This indicator helps identify places where pre-school opportunities are either abundant or lacking in the educational system.

Report Area	Population Age 3-4	Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School	Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School, Percent
Report Location	14,513	7,508	51.73%
Clarendon County, SC	714	229	32.07%
Kershaw County, SC	1,398	671	48.00%
Lee County, SC	256	132	51.56%
Richland County, SC	9,286	4,781	51.49%
Sumter County, SC	2,859	1,695	59.29%
South Carolina	119,079	54,448	45.72%
United States	8,151,928	3,938,693	48.32%

Percentage of Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

#### Enrollment in School, Children (Age 3-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

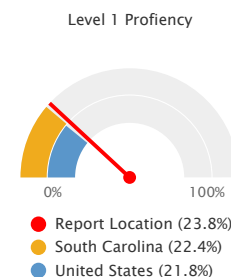
- Over 55.0%
- 45.1 - 55.0%
- 35.1 - 45.0%
- Under 35.1%
- No Population Age 3-4 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Adult Literacy

Literacy data published by the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIACC) breaks adult literacy into three different "Levels". Those reported as Level 1 are at risk for being able to understand printed material. Those at the upper end of Level 1 can read and understand the text well enough to be able to perform small task, but might have difficulty understanding or drawing inferences from multiple forms of text. Those at the lower end may struggle with basic vocabulary or even be functionally illiterate.

The percentage at or below Level 1 for literacy in the report area is estimated at 23.8%, with a 95% probability that the actual (true, unknown) percentage is between 19.7% and 27.7%.

Report Area	Population Ages 16-74	Total At or Below Level 1	At or Below Level 1	Total Lower Credible Interval	Lower Credible Interval	Total Upper Credible Interval	Upper Credible Interval
Report Location	471,242	112,342	23.8%	93,032	19.7%	130,677	27.7%
Clarendon County, SC	25,318	8,330	32.9%	7,190	28.4%	9,469	37.4%
Kershaw County, SC	46,274	10,550	22.8%	8,746	18.9%	12,216	26.4%
Lee County, SC	13,293	5,065	38.1%	4,307	32.4%	5,836	43.9%
Richland County, SC	309,097	66,147	21.4%	53,783	17.4%	77,892	25.2%
Sumter County, SC	77,260	22,251	28.8%	19,006	24.6%	25,264	32.7%
South Carolina	3,619,941	809,600	22.4%	665,982	18.4%	943,878	26.1%
United States	235,567,157	51,401,095	21.8%	42,569,858	18.1%	60,378,678	25.6%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *NCES - Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies*. 2017.

## Adult Literacy Level 2

Those reported at Level 2 still struggle to perform text based informational tasks, but are considered to be nearing reading proficiency. People in this literacy level can usually be able to read printed words and digital print, as well as being able to relate and make inferences from multiple pieces of information that can be pulled from more than one document. Complex evaluation and inferencing may still be too difficult.

The percentage at or below Level 2 for literacy in the report area is estimated at 33.3%, with a 95% probability that the actual (true, unknown) percentage is between 27.9% and 38.3%.

Report Area	Population Ages 16-74	Total At or Below Level 2	At or Below Level 2	Total Lower Credible Interval	Lower Credible Interval	Total Upper Credible Interval	Upper Credible Interval
Report Location	471,242	156,714	33.3%	131,621	27.9%	180,599	38.3%
Clarendon County, SC	25,318	10,355	40.9%	8,887	35.1%	11,773	46.5%
Kershaw County, SC	46,274	18,510	40%	16,242	35.1%	20,638	44.6%
Lee County, SC	13,293	5,915	44.5%	4,958	37.3%	6,859	51.6%
Richland County, SC	309,097	93,656	30.3%	77,274	25%	109,111	35.3%
Sumter County, SC	77,260	28,277	36.6%	24,260	31.4%	32,217	41.7%
South Carolina	3,619,941	1,275,197	35.2%	1,091,141	30.1%	1,452,056	40.1%
United States	235,567,157	76,178,529	32.3%	64,300,451	27.3%	88,084,541	37.4%

## Adult Literacy Level 3

Those reported at Level 3 still are proficient in reading. This includes being able to understand and work with multiple complex texts, while still being able to evaluate the reliability of sources. People in this level can infer complex ideas and sophisticated



meanings from written documents and texts.

The percentage at or below Level 3 for literacy in the report area is estimated at 42.9%, with a 95% probability that the actual (true, unknown) percentage is between 38.1% and 47.9%.

Report Area	Population Ages 16-74	Total At or Below Level 3	At or Below Level 3	Total Lower Credible Interval	Lower Credible Interval	Total Upper Credible Interval	Upper Credible Interval
Report Location	471,242	202,161	42.9%	179,579	38.1%	225,774	47.9%
Clarendon County, SC	25,318	6,608	26.1%	5,266	20.8%	8,026	31.7%
Kershaw County, SC	46,274	17,214	37.2%	15,178	32.8%	19,343	41.8%
Lee County, SC	13,293	2,313	17.4%	1,422	10.7%	3,217	24.2%
Richland County, SC	309,097	149,294	48.3%	134,766	43.6%	164,440	53.2%
Sumter County, SC	77,260	26,732	34.6%	22,946	29.7%	30,749	39.8%
South Carolina	3,619,941	1,535,310	42.4%	1,365,334	37.7%	1,717,733	47.5%
United States	235,567,157	107,981,194	45.8%	96,513,724	41%	119,346,496	50.7%

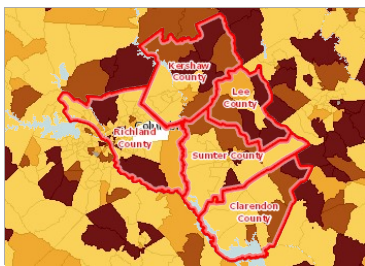
## Veterans - Educational Attainment

Veterans Educational Attainment contrasts the distribution of educational attainment levels between military veterans and non-veterans in the region. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2015 to 2019.

Report Area	Veterans % No Diploma	Veterans % High School Diploma	Veterans % Some College Diploma	Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma	Non- Veterans % No Diploma	Non- Veterans % High School Diploma	Non-Veterans % Some College Diploma	Non-Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma
Report Location	4.56%	20.82%	42.06%	32.56%	12.13%	28.01%	28.68%	31.17%
Clarendon County, SC	5.85%	33.97%	41.44%	18.75%	23.25%	36.81%	25.27%	14.67%
Kershaw County, SC	6.14%	29.52%	38.33%	26.01%	13.15%	37.69%	29.69%	19.48%
Lee County, SC	9.49%	29.55%	30.75%	30.21%	19.22%	42.48%	23.58%	14.72%
Richland County, SC	3.78%	18.29%	41.37%	36.56%	9.34%	23.27%	28.16%	39.23%
Sumter County, SC	5.19%	19.36%	47.26%	28.20%	16.69%	33.67%	32.32%	17.31%
South Carolina	5.92%	26.85%	38.51%	28.72%	13.32%	29.46%	29.22%	28.00%
United States	5.90%	27.97%	37.32%	28.81%	12.58%	26.91%	28.09%	32.42%

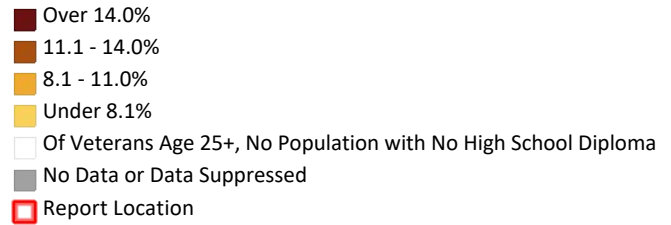
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



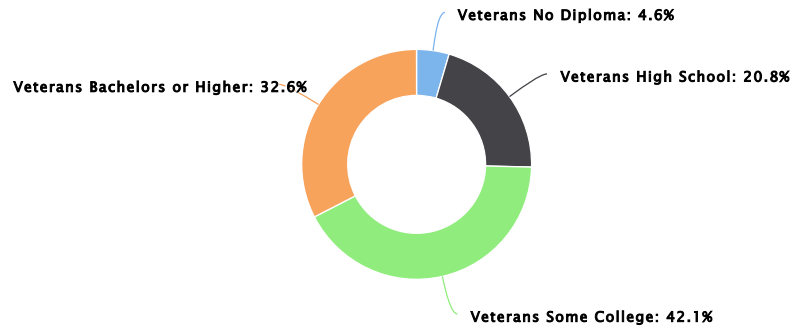
[View larger map](#)

**No High School Diploma, Veterans, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**



**Veterans – Educational Attainment**

Report Location



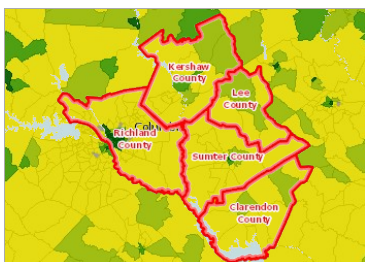
## Housing

### Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2019 for the report area are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known.

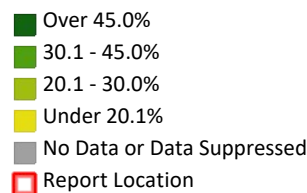
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Built	Median Age (from 2019)
Report Location	275,897	No data	No data
Clarendon County, SC	17,840	1987	32
Kershaw County, SC	29,121	1988	31
Lee County, SC	7,773	1981	38
Richland County, SC	173,043	1986	33
Sumter County, SC	48,120	1985	34
South Carolina	2,286,826	1988	31
United States	137,428,986	1978	41

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

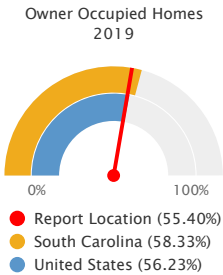
**Housing Constructed Before 1960, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**



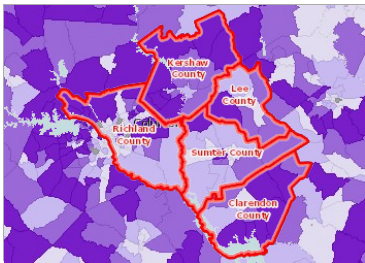
Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 152,849 owner occupied homeowners of the estimated 275,897 housing units in the report area in 2019. This 55.40% is a decrease over the 66.77% owner occupied homes in 2000.

Report Area	Total Housing Units 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Total Housing Units 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019
Report Location	196,715	131,348	66.77%	275,897	152,849	55.40%
Sumter County, SC	37,728	26,217	69.49%	48,120	26,982	56.07%
Lee County, SC	6,886	5,467	79.39%	7,773	4,798	61.73%
Richland County, SC	120,101	73,757	61.41%	173,043	90,427	52.26%
Clarendon County, SC	11,812	9,348	79.14%	17,840	10,133	56.80%
Kershaw County, SC	20,188	16,559	82.02%	29,121	20,509	70.43%
South Carolina	1,533,854	1,107,617	72.21%	2,286,826	1,333,839	58.33%
United States	105,480,101	69,815,753	66.19%	137,428,986	77,274,381	56.23%



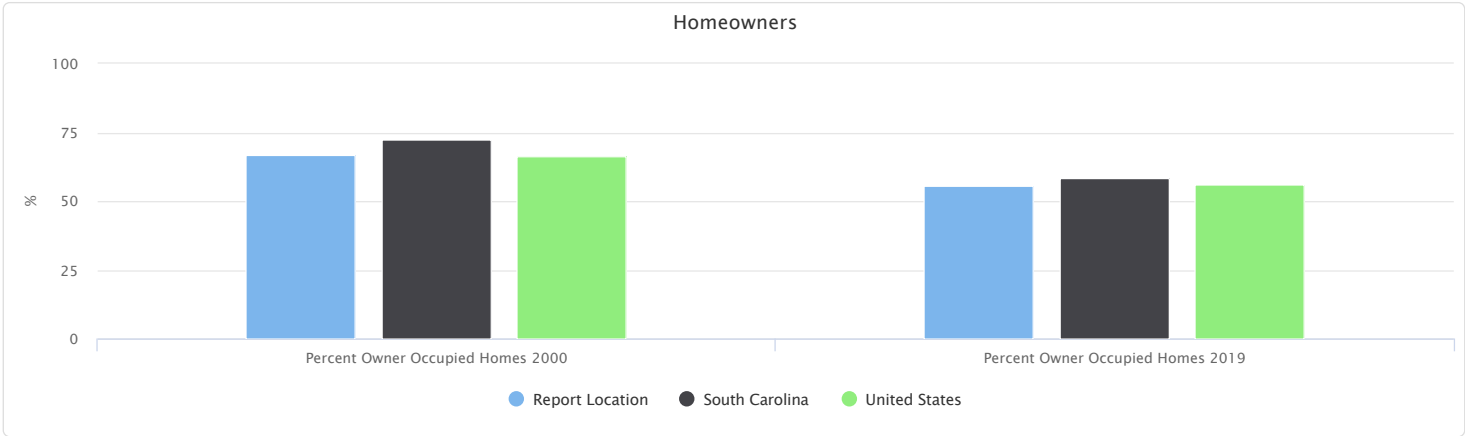
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 82.0%
- 74.1 - 82.0%
- 66.1 - 74.0%
- Under 66.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location



Vacancy Rates

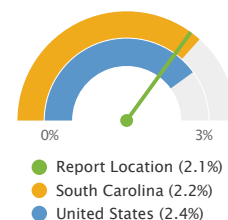
The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on

addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for the report area in the fourth quarter of 2020 are reported.

For this reporting period, a total of 6,926 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the report area, a vacancy rate of 2.1%, and 2,223 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 7.3%.

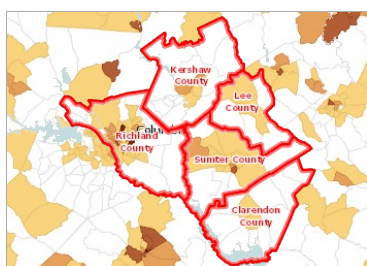
Report Area	Residential Addresses	Vacant Residential Addresses	Residential Vacancy Rate	Business Addresses	Vacant Business Addresses	Business Vacancy Rate
Report Location	323,757	6,926	2.1%	30,538	2,223	7.3%
Clarendon County, SC	18,131	100	0.6%	1,105	26	2.4%
Kershaw County, SC	34,832	457	1.3%	2,607	149	5.7%
Lee County, SC	8,874	172	1.9%	610	61	10.0%
Richland County, SC	206,553	4,819	2.3%	21,785	1,634	7.5%
Sumter County, SC	55,367	1,378	2.5%	4,431	353	8.0%
South Carolina	2,710,725	58,677	2.2%	232,817	15,073	6.5%
United States	152,217,762	3,617,537	2.4%	13,968,713	1,246,050	8.9%

Residential Vacancy Rate



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2020-Q4. Source geography: County

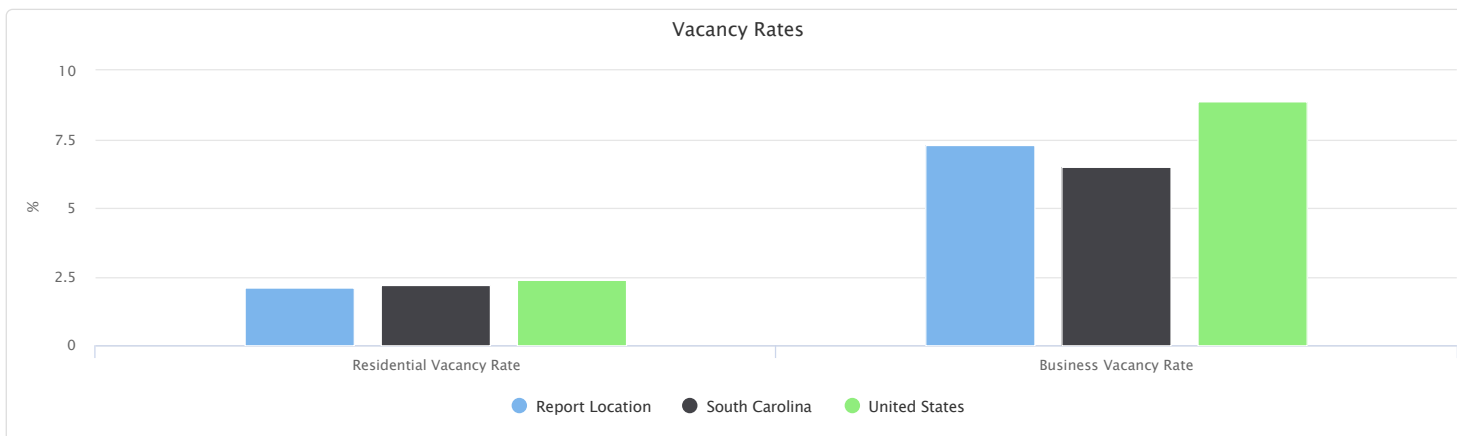


[View larger map](#)

Residential Vacancies, Percent by Tract, HUD 2020-Q4

- Over 20.0%
- 10.1 - 20.0%
- 5.1 - 10.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Residential Vacancies
- No Residential Vacancies or No Data
- Report Location

Vacancy Rates



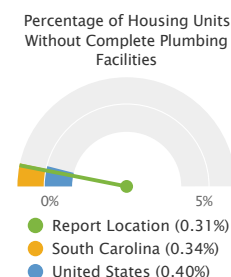
## Residential Vacancy Rates by Quarter, 2017 through 2020

Report Area	2017 - Q1	2017 - Q2	2017 - Q3	2017 - Q4	2018 - Q1	2018 - Q2	2018 - Q3	2018 - Q4	2019 - Q1	2019 - Q2	2019 - Q3	2019 - Q4	2020 - Q1	2020 - Q2	2020 - Q3	2020 - Q4
Report Location	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Clarendon County, SC	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Kershaw County, SC	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Lee County, SC	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Richland County, SC	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Sumter County, SC	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
South Carolina	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
United States	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%

## Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

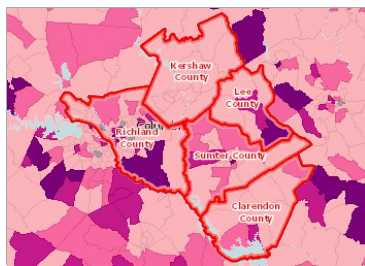
The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 1,248 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS 5 year estimates show 748 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2019.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2019	Housing Units without Plumbing 2019	Percent without Plumbing 2019
Report Location	196,715	1,248	0.63%	238,193	748	0.31%
Clarendon County, SC	11,812	165	1.08%	13,161	45	0.34%
Kershaw County, SC	20,188	141	0.62%	24,980	0	0.00%
Lee County, SC	6,886	94	1.23%	6,423	35	0.54%
Richland County, SC	120,101	607	0.47%	151,853	537	0.35%
Sumter County, SC	37,728	241	0.58%	41,776	131	0.31%
South Carolina	1,533,854	9,521	0.54%	1,921,862	6,502	0.34%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	121,948,702	486,413	0.40%



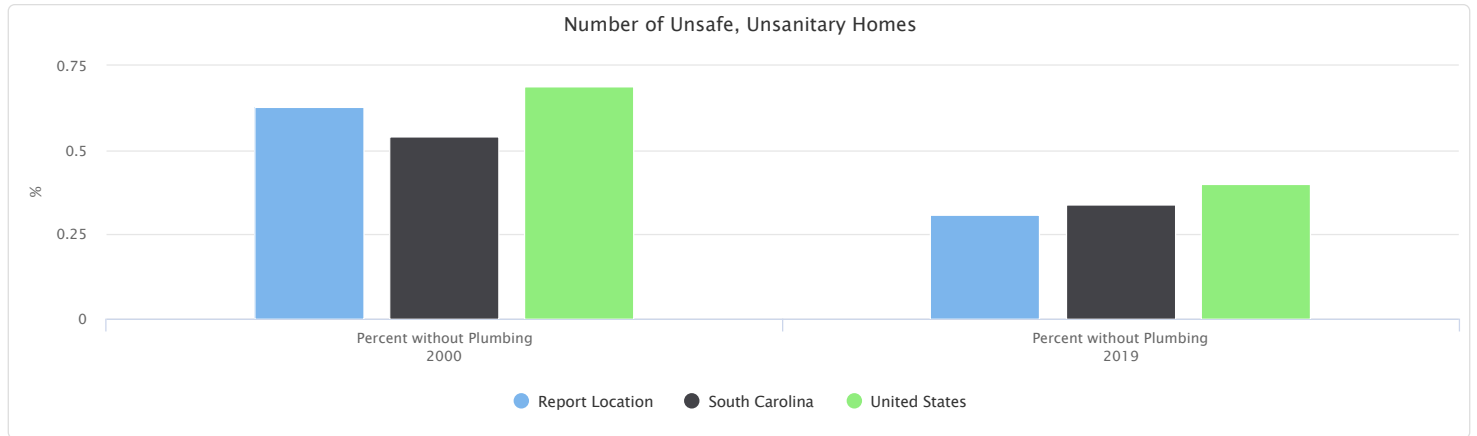
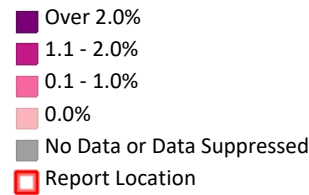
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). US Census Bureau, [Decennial Census](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

**Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**



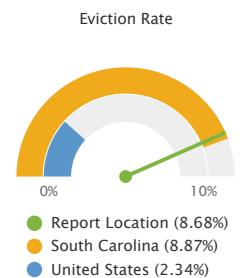
## Evictions

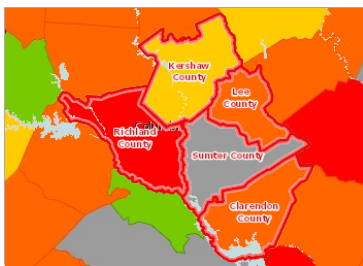
This indicator reports information about formal evictions based on court records from 48 states and the District of Columbia, compiled by the Eviction Lab. The number evictions and eviction filings within the report area is shown in below. The “filing rate” is the ratio of the number of evictions filed in an area over the number of renter-occupied homes in that area. An “eviction rate” is the subset of those homes that received an eviction judgment in which renters were ordered to leave. For the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that, of 89,226 homes in the report area, there were 18,251 eviction filings, for an eviction filing rate of 20.45%. 7,749 of the eviction filings ended in an eviction, for an eviction rate of 8.68%.

Note: Not all counties have data that has been provided. Indicator data do not include information about "informal evictions", or those that happen outside of the courtroom.

Report Area	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
Report Location	89,226	18,251	7,749	20.45%	8.68%
Clarendon County, SC	3,633	534	294	14.7%	8.09%
Kershaw County, SC	5,858	395	168	6.74%	2.87%
Lee County, SC	2,039	233	104	11.43%	5.1%
Richland County, SC	63,188	17,089	7,183	27.04%	11.37%
Sumter County, SC	14,508	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Carolina	463,545	86,682	41,099	18.70%	8.87%
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%

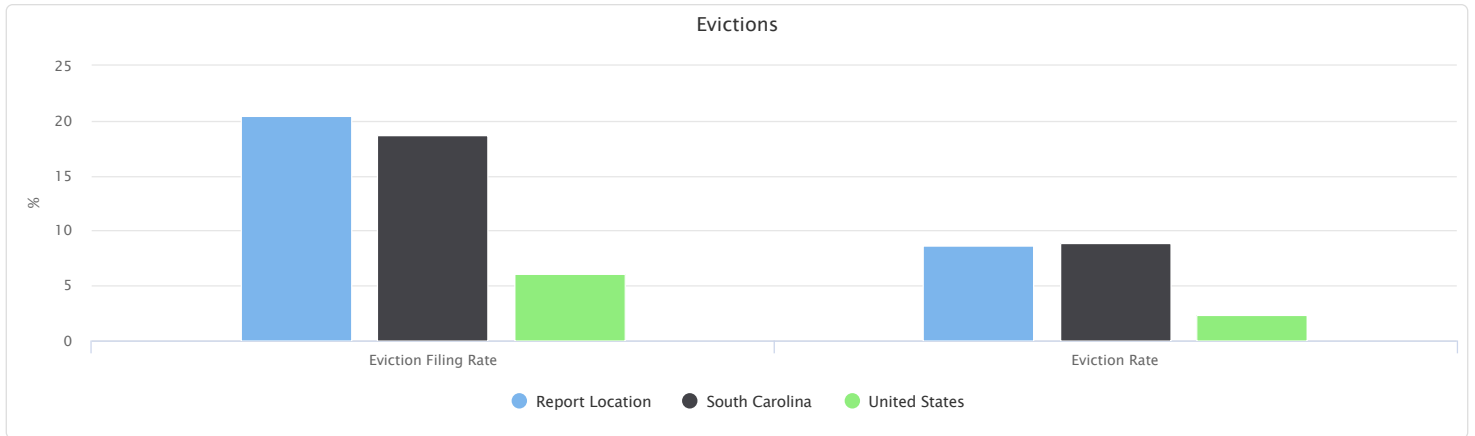
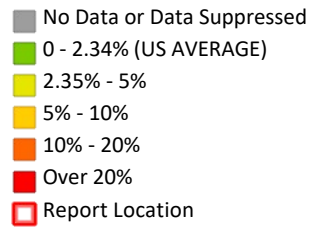
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: [Eviction Lab](#), 2016. Source geography: Census Tract





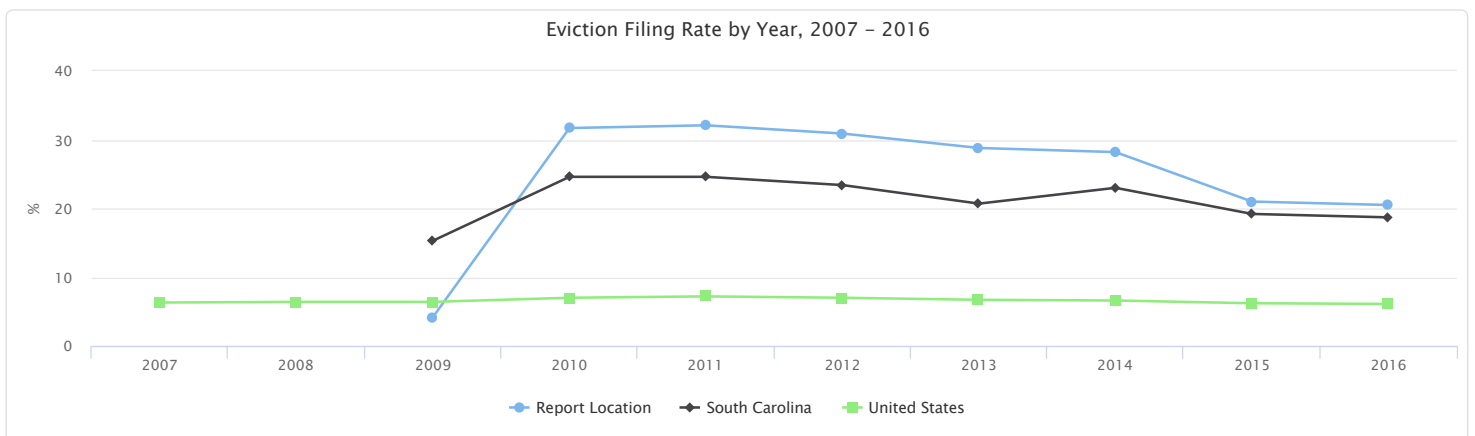
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Evictions, Rate per 100 Rental Homes by County, Eviction Lab 2016



Eviction Filing Rate by Year, 2007 - 2016

Report Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Report Location	No data	No data	4.2%	31.7%	32.1%	30.9%	28.8%	28.2%	21.0%	20.5%
Clarendon County, SC	No data	No data	No data	14.2%	13.9%	13.6%	12.6%	15.1%	11.3%	14.7%
Kershaw County, SC	No data	No data	7.9%	14.1%	14.5%	13.0%	12.9%	12.8%	6.8%	6.7%
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	9.3%	11.7%	14.6%	10.9%	10.1%	10.0%	11.4%
Richland County, SC	No data	No data	No data	36.2%	35.9%	33.9%	31.7%	31.3%	28.1%	27.0%
Sumter County, SC	No data	No data	21.8%	27.6%	30.6%	32.2%	29.6%	26.9%	No data	No data
South Carolina	No data	No data	15.3%	24.6%	24.6%	23.4%	20.7%	23.0%	19.2%	18.7%
United States	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	7.0%	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%

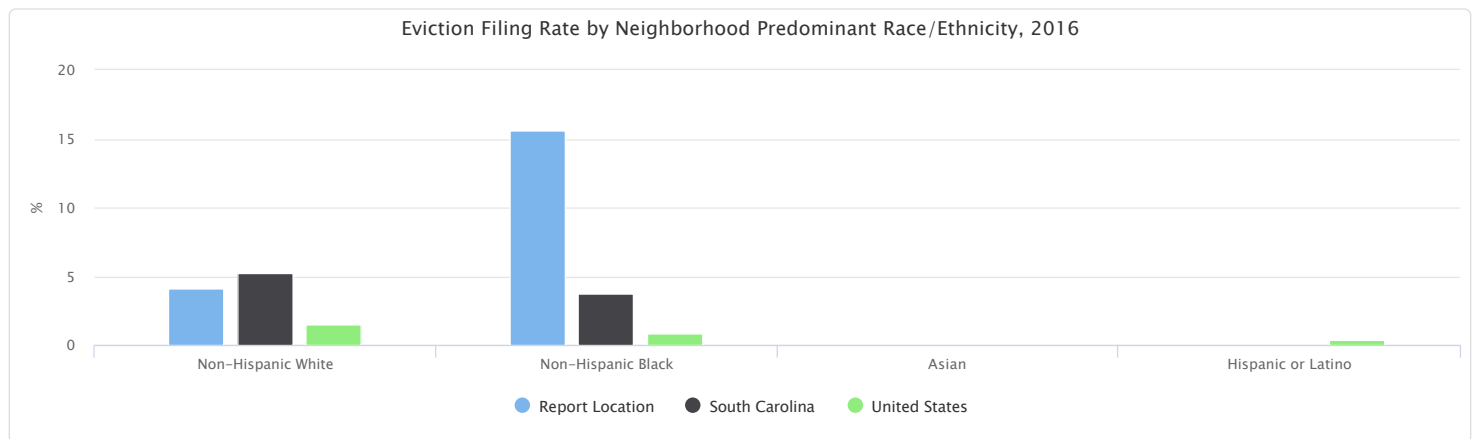


Eviction Filing Rate by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Rates by race/ethnicity are calculated by aggregating data on evictions in census block groups with a majority of the population (over 50%) belonging to a specific race/ethnicity. Reported race/ethnicity categories include: Non-Hispanic White; Black or Africa American; Asian, and Hispanic or Latino. In some counties there are no majority Black, Asian, or Hispanic census block groups.

Note: Not all counties or states have data that has been provided.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	4.14%	15.58%	No data	No data
Clarendon County, SC	7.44%	12.19%	No data	No data
Kershaw County, SC	2.81%	0.39%	No data	No data
Lee County, SC	4.79%	30.82%	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	5.32%	23.22%	No data	No data
Sumter County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Carolina	5.21%	3.77%	No data	0.02%
United States	1.50%	0.80%	0.01%	0.39%



## Eviction Filings by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Totals by race/ethnicity are calculated by aggregating data on evictions in census block groups with a majority of the population (over 50%) belonging to a specific race/ethnicity. Reported race/ethnicity categories include: Non-Hispanic White; Black or Africa American; Asian, and Hispanic or Latino. In some counties there are no majority Black, Asian, or Hispanic census block groups.

Note: Not all counties or states have data that has been provided.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	1,436	5,399	No data	No data
Clarendon County, SC	105	172	No data	No data
Kershaw County, SC	145	20	No data	No data
Lee County, SC	14	90	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	1,172	5,117	No data	No data
Sumter County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Carolina	21,074	15,249	No data	66
United States	405,649	217,305	1,960	105,380

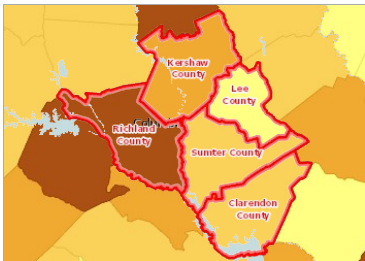


Income Levels

Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income based on American Community Survey 5 year estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area below.

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Report Location	No data	\$27,869
Clarendon County, SC	\$40,900	\$22,824
Kershaw County, SC	\$51,479	\$25,442
Lee County, SC	\$32,371	\$19,300
Richland County, SC	\$54,767	\$30,175
Sumter County, SC	\$45,661	\$23,460
South Carolina	\$53,199	\$29,426
United States	\$62,843	\$34,103

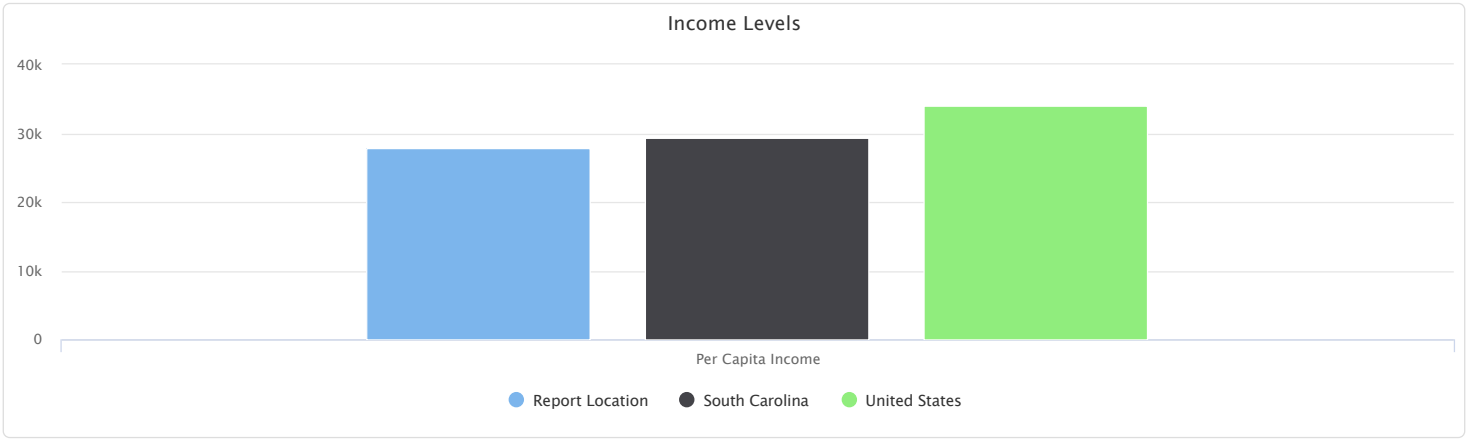
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Per Capita Income by County, ACS 2015-19

- Over \$30,000
- \$25,001 - \$30,000
- \$20,001 - \$25,000
- Under \$20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

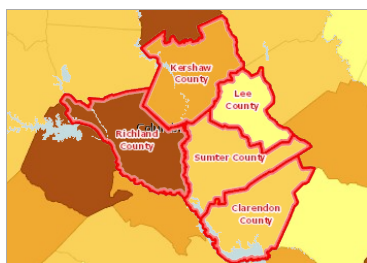


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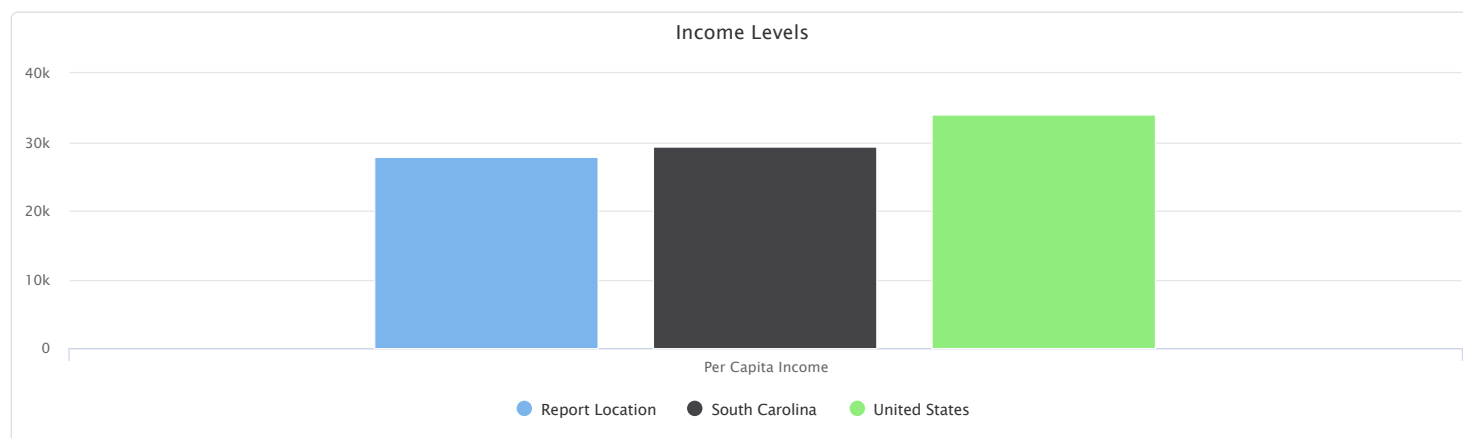
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Per Capita Income by County, ACS 2015-19

- Over \$30,000
- \$25,001 - \$30,000
- \$20,001 - \$25,000
- Under \$20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location



## Household Income

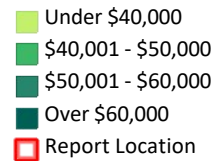
Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2020 are shown in the table below. Since this reports a median amount, a "Report Area" value is not able to be calculated.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Clarendon County, SC	32,071	\$52,983
Kershaw County, SC	66,806	\$60,397
Lee County, SC	15,087	\$40,400
Richland County, SC	391,569	\$56,993
Sumter County, SC	103,907	\$45,724
South Carolina	5,094,232	\$57,216
United States	322,448,689	\$67,340

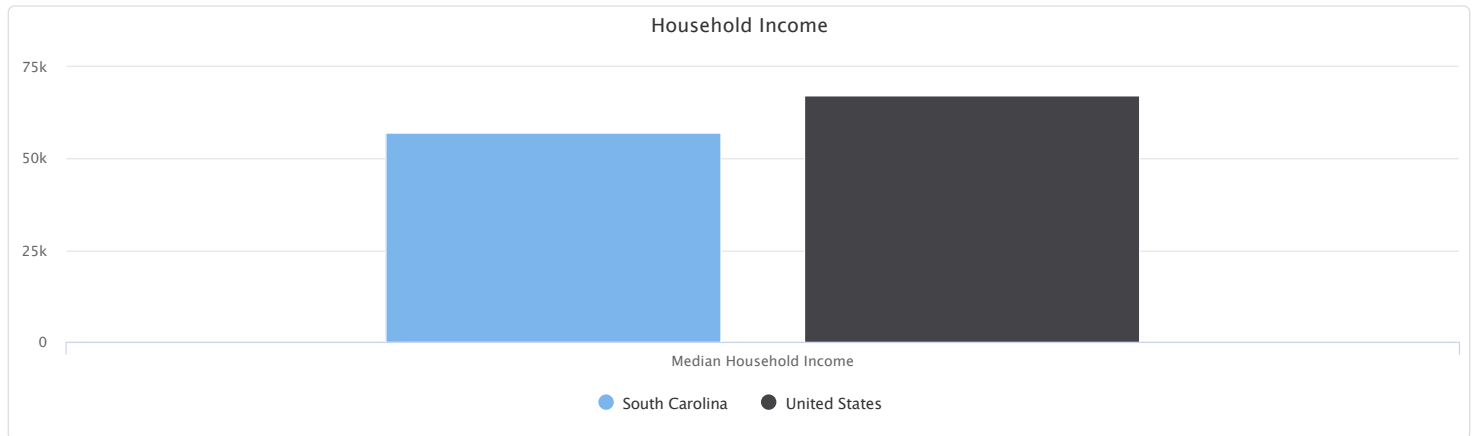
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#). 2020. Source geography: County



Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2020



[View larger map](#)



## Jobs and Earnings by Sector

The number of jobs and total wage and salary earnings from employment in the report area are broken down by economic sector in this indicator output. These figures include both private and government employment. The sectors listed represent private employment except for the last table which includes all the earnings from jobs with local, state and federal government. A negative number means that overall business in that sector lost money for the year in the report area.

### Notes:

- (D) - Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals
- (L) - Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals
- (no data) - Data not available for this year.

### Farm; Nonfarm; Private Nonfarm

Report Area	Farm Jobs	Farm Earnings (\$1,000)	Farm Average	Nonfarm Jobs	Nonfarm Earnings (\$1,000)	Nonfarm Average	Private Nonfarm Jobs	Private Nonfarm Earnings (\$1,000)	Private Nonfarm Average
Report Location	2,752	\$17,398	\$7,039	398,925	\$22,324,014	\$55,960	314,452	\$15,964,677	\$50,769
Clarendon County, SC	654	\$-1,917	No data	10,793	\$397,729	\$36,851	8,500	\$260,246	\$30,617
Kershaw County, SC	519	\$13,367	\$25,755	26,171	\$1,134,376	\$43,345	23,386	\$975,695	\$41,721
Lee County, SC	422	\$-59	No data	5,221	\$220,302	\$42,195	4,135	\$160,893	\$38,910
Richland County, SC	483	\$592	\$1,226	301,100	\$17,640,448	\$58,587	235,282	\$12,652,096	\$53,774
Sumter County, SC	674	\$5,415	\$8,034	55,640	\$2,931,159	\$52,681	43,149	\$1,915,747	\$44,398
South Carolina	27,448	\$120,377	\$4,386	2,874,088	\$151,897,296	\$52,851	2,457,001	\$122,000,264	\$49,654
United States	2,601,000	\$86,741,000	\$33,349	201,208,500	\$12,993,824,000	\$64,579	176,472,500	\$10,936,342,000	\$61,972

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2019. Source geography: County

## Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities; Mining; Utilities

Report Area	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Jobs	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Earnings (\$1,000)	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Average	Mining Jobs	Mining Earnings (\$1,000)	Mining Average	Utilities Jobs	Utilities Earnings (\$1,000)	Utilities Average
Report Location	1,843	\$74,300	\$40,314	481	\$27,438	\$57,043	-9,107	\$100,933	\$-12,180
Clarendon County, SC	274	\$12,287	\$44,843	23	\$0	\$0	No data	No data	No data
Kershaw County, SC	287	\$10,377	\$36,157	113	\$4,733	\$41,885	116	\$10,048	\$86,621
Lee County, SC	94	\$3,041	\$32,351	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$15	\$15,000
Richland County, SC	1,029	\$44,555	\$43,299	299	\$22,705	\$75,936	635	\$86,509	\$136,235
Sumter County, SC	159	\$4,040	\$25,409	46	\$0	\$0	140	\$14,360	\$102,571
South Carolina	12,381	\$448,941	\$36,260	4,009	\$194,291	\$48,464	11,919	\$1,670,220	\$140,131
United States	984,100	\$37,807,000	\$38,418	1,127,100	\$172,288,000	\$152,860	577,800	\$112,048,000	\$193,922

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Construction; Manufacturing

Report Area	Construction Jobs	Construction Earnings (\$1,000)	Construction Average	Manufacturing Jobs	Manufacturing Earnings (\$1,000)	Manufacturing Average
Report Location	17,027	\$1,064,110	\$62,495	23,699	\$1,793,470	\$75,676
Clarendon County, SC	423	\$17,635	\$41,690	540	\$23,345	\$43,231
Kershaw County, SC	1,946	\$94,617	\$48,621	3,159	\$233,200	\$73,821
Lee County, SC	137	\$5,058	\$36,920	428	\$32,827	\$76,699
Richland County, SC	10,689	\$728,127	\$68,119	12,353	\$1,010,860	\$81,831
Sumter County, SC	3,832	\$218,673	\$57,065	7,219	\$493,238	\$68,325
South Carolina	166,563	\$10,188,600	\$61,170	267,974	\$21,112,900	\$78,787
United States	11,282,500	\$803,607,000	\$71,226	13,570,100	\$1,186,740,000	\$87,452

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing

Report Area	Wholesale Trade Jobs	Wholesale Trade Earnings (\$1,000)	Wholesale Trade Average	Retail Trade Jobs	Retail Trade Earnings (\$1,000)	Retail Trade Average	Tranportation and Warehousing Jobs	Tranportation and Warehousing Earnings (\$1,000)	Tranportation and Warehousing Average
Report Location	-635	\$893,974	\$-1,423,579	36,048	\$1,255,973	\$34,841	8,981	\$371,760	\$41,393
Clarendon County, SC	No data	No data	No data	1,501	\$52,586	\$35,034	316	\$15,969	\$50,535
Kershaw County, SC	256	\$12,217	\$47,723	3,684	\$125,121	\$33,963	777	\$32,450	\$41,763
Lee County, SC	105	\$6,476	\$61,676	516	\$16,989	\$32,924	297	\$16,042	\$54,013
Richland County, SC	8,140	\$812,282	\$99,789	24,985	\$900,039	\$36,023	6,362	\$236,815	\$37,223
Sumter County, SC	863	\$72,998	\$84,586	5,362	\$161,238	\$30,070	1,229	\$70,484	\$57,351
South Carolina	81,605	\$6,594,760	\$80,813	304,058	\$10,175,000	\$33,464	104,845	\$5,029,370	\$47,970
United States	6,516,600	\$603,372,000	\$92,590	19,084,500	\$732,937,000	\$38,405	9,178,600	\$529,370,000	\$57,674

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Eastate and Rental and Leasing

Report Area	Information Jobs	Information Earnings (\$1,000)	Information Average	Finance and Insurance Jobs	Finance and Insurance Earnings (\$1,000)	Finance and Insurance Average	Real Eastate and Rental and Leasing Jobs	Real Eastate and Rental and Leasing Earnings (\$1,000)	Real Eastate and Rental and Leasing Average
Report Location	-5,353	\$370,477	\$-71,077	25,648	\$1,830,449	\$71,368	6,370	\$539,708	\$86,297
Clarendon County, SC	28	\$1,256	\$44,857	376	\$11,043	\$29,370	394	\$4,569	\$11,596
Kershaw County, SC	170	\$9,831	\$57,829	1,351	\$66,048	\$48,888	949	\$14,505	\$15,285
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	168	\$4,018	\$23,917	No data	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	4,150	\$353,879	\$85,272	22,351	\$1,688,950	\$75,565	13,608	\$501,137	\$36,827
Sumter County, SC	298	\$15,510	\$52,047	1,402	\$60,390	\$43,074	1,418	\$29,496	\$20,801
South Carolina	34,273	\$3,567,500	\$104,091	123,180	\$7,361,520	\$59,762	138,961	\$3,154,250	\$22,699
United States	3,470,600	\$474,531,000	\$136,729	10,959,600	\$899,452,000	\$82,070	9,818,000	\$333,378,000	\$33,956

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises

Report Area	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Jobs</i>	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Earnings</i> (\$1,000)	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Average</i>	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Jobs</i>	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Earnings</i> (\$1,000)	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Average</i>
Report Location	11,429	\$1,850,736	\$162,807	-6,565	\$246,794	\$-39,115
Clarendon County, SC	433	\$19,068	\$44,037	62	\$64	\$1,032
Kershaw County, SC	964	\$48,505	\$50,316	21	\$2,531	\$120,524
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	18,397	\$1,711,530	\$93,033	3,023	\$229,466	\$75,907
Sumter County, SC	1,634	\$81,632	\$49,958	328	\$24,732	\$75,402
South Carolina	163,516	\$11,866,300	\$72,570	29,739	\$2,733,000	\$91,900
United States	14,731,300	\$1,383,840,000	\$93,939	2,786,000	\$357,552,000	\$128,339

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Administrative and Waste Management Services; Educational Services

Report Area	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Jobs</i>	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Earnings</i> (\$1,000)	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Average</i>	Educational Services <i>Jobs</i>	Educational Services <i>Earnings</i> (\$1,000)	Educational Services <i>Average</i>
Report Location	30,127	\$1,014,239	\$33,665	-1,753	\$257,489	\$-152,587
Clarendon County, SC	488	\$7,331	\$15,023	333	\$10,005	\$30,045
Kershaw County, SC	1,922	\$57,723	\$30,033	479	\$12,423	\$25,935
Lee County, SC	298	\$9,771	\$32,789	No data	No data	No data
Richland County, SC	24,079	\$841,946	\$34,966	6,555	\$219,377	\$33,467
Sumter County, SC	3,340	\$97,468	\$29,182	879	\$25,683	\$29,218
South Carolina	227,816	\$8,238,650	\$36,164	47,535	\$1,562,270	\$32,866
United States	12,589,500	\$554,717,000	\$44,062	4,804,200	\$220,272,000	\$45,850

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Report Area	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Jobs</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Average</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Jobs</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Average</i>
Report Location	31,825	\$2,468,941	\$77,892	6,900	\$109,870	\$15,923
Clarendon County, SC	1,108	\$35,291	\$31,851	155	\$2,294	\$14,800
Kershaw County, SC	2,833	\$138,294	\$48,815	489	\$10,592	\$21,661
Lee County, SC	No data	No data	No data	31	\$84	\$2,710
Richland County, SC	31,597	\$1,963,340	\$62,137	5,618	\$90,191	\$16,054
Sumter County, SC	6,286	\$342,015	\$54,409	607	\$6,709	\$11,053
South Carolina	244,851	\$14,066,300	\$57,448	62,080	\$1,163,680	\$18,745
United States	23,091,800	\$1,439,650,000	\$62,345	4,864,400	\$169,699,000	\$34,886

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services, Except Public Administration

Report Area	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Jobs</i>	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Average</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Jobs</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Average</i>
Report Location	31,265	\$741,358	\$23,711	25,091	\$826,130	\$32,925
Clarendon County, SC	905	\$13,988	\$15,456	1,040	\$29,612	\$28,473
Kershaw County, SC	1,814	\$31,997	\$17,639	2,056	\$60,483	\$29,418
Lee County, SC	342	\$6,026	\$17,620	680	\$17,917	\$26,349
Richland County, SC	24,207	\$612,957	\$25,321	17,205	\$597,427	\$34,724
Sumter County, SC	3,997	\$76,390	\$19,112	4,110	\$120,691	\$29,365
South Carolina	255,710	\$6,832,530	\$26,720	175,986	\$6,040,190	\$34,322
United States	15,286,900	\$455,918,000	\$29,824	11,748,900	\$469,162,000	\$39,932

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Government and Government Enterprises

Report Area	Government and Government Enterprises <i>Jobs</i>	Government and Government Enterprises <i>Earnings</i> (\$1,000)	Government and Government Enterprises <i>Average</i>
Report Location	84,473	\$6,359,333	\$75,282
Clarendon County, SC	2,293	\$137,483	\$59,958
Kershaw County, SC	2,785	\$158,681	\$56,977
Lee County, SC	1,086	\$59,409	\$54,704
Richland County, SC	65,818	\$4,988,350	\$75,790
Sumter County, SC	12,491	\$1,015,410	\$81,291
South Carolina	417,087	\$29,897,000	\$71,681
United States	24,736,000	\$2,057,480,000	\$83,178

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, [US Bureau of Economic Analysis](#).

## Nutrition

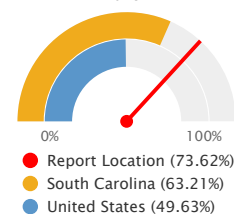
### Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Free or reduced price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130% (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Out of 99,805 total public school students in the report area, 73,474 were eligible for the free or reduced price lunch program in the latest report year. This represents 73.62% of public school students, which is higher than the state average of 63.21%.

Report Area	Total Students	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, Percent
Report Location	99,805	73,474	<b>73.62%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	5,057	4,711	93.16%
Kershaw County, SC	11,024	6,434	58.36%
Lee County, SC	1,935	1,935	100.00%
Richland County, SC	65,435	44,040	67.30%
Sumter County, SC	16,354	16,354	100.00%
South Carolina	786,817	497,356	63.21%
United States	50,829,148	25,226,683	49.63%

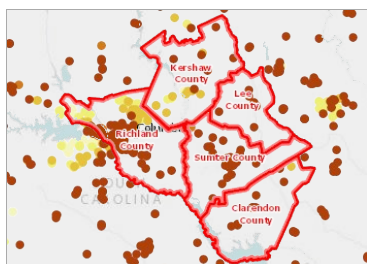
Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Lunch



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

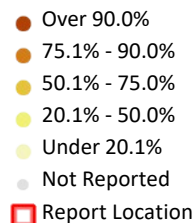
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Common Core of Data](#). 2019-20. Source geography: Address





[View larger map](#)

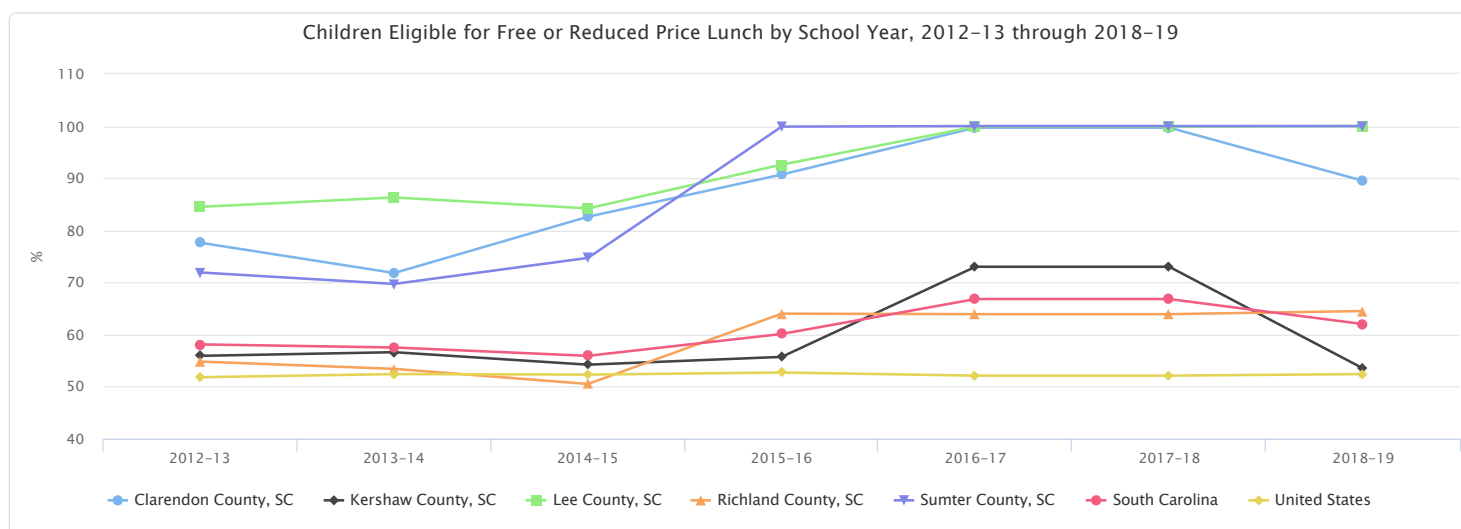
#### Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2019-20



### Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School Year, 2012-13 through 2018-19

The table below shows local, state, and national trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility by percent.

Report Area	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Report Location	59.7%	58.1%	57.2%	71.0%	73.2%	73.2%	70.9%
Clarendon County, SC	77.6%	71.8%	82.6%	90.7%	99.7%	99.7%	89.5%
Kershaw County, SC	55.9%	56.6%	54.2%	55.7%	73.0%	73.0%	53.5%
Lee County, SC	84.5%	86.3%	84.2%	92.6%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%
Richland County, SC	54.8%	53.4%	50.5%	64.0%	63.9%	63.9%	64.5%
Sumter County, SC	71.9%	69.7%	74.7%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
South Carolina	58.1%	57.5%	55.9%	60.1%	66.8%	66.8%	62.0%
United States	51.8%	52.4%	52.3%	52.7%	52.1%	52.1%	52.4%

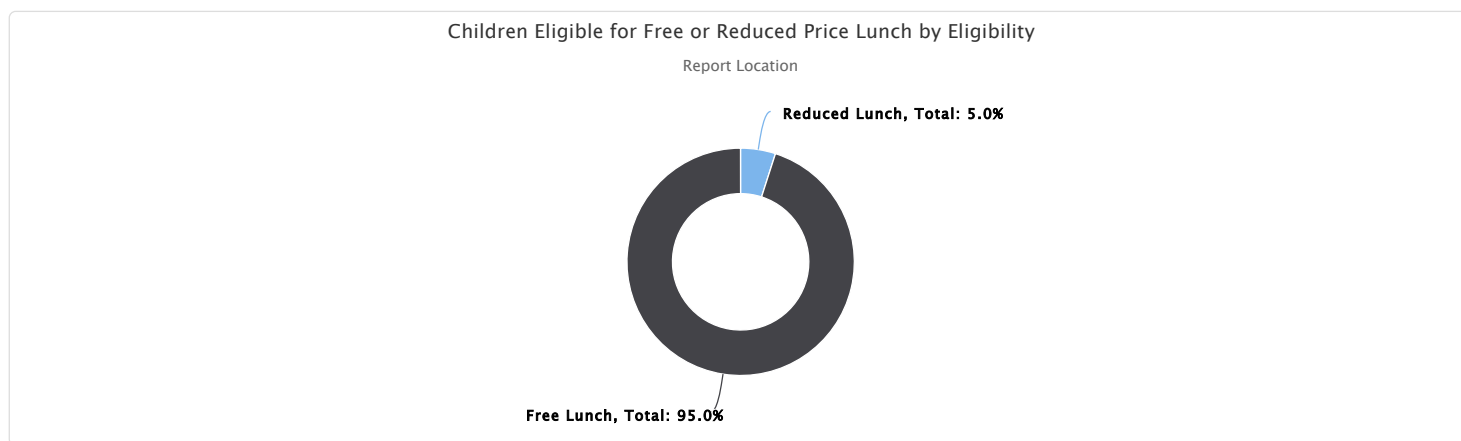


### Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility

The table below displays the number and percentage of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch by income eligibility category. Percentages in the table below are out of the total student population.

Report Area	Free Lunch, Total	Free Lunch, Percent	Reduced Lunch, Total	Reduced Lunch, Percent
Report Location	69,832	70.0%	3,642	3.6%
Clarendon County, SC	4,623	91.4%	88	1.7%
Kershaw County, SC	5,810	52.7%	624	5.7%
Lee County, SC	1,934	99.9%	1	0.1%
Richland County, SC	41,112	62.8%	2,928	4.5%
Sumter County, SC	16,353	100.0%	1	0.0%
South Carolina	467,550	59.4%	29,785	3.8%
United States	21,723,889	43.0%	2,626,076	5.2%

The chart below displays the percentage of the students in each eligibility category out of the total number of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

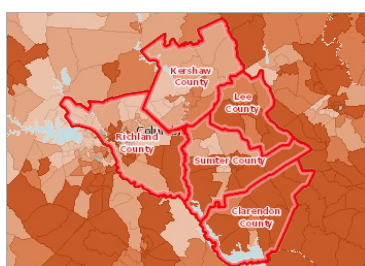


### Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The below table shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 33,995 households (or 14.3%) received SNAP payments during 2019. During this same period there were 23,213 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

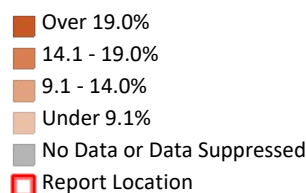
Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Report Location	33,995	14.3%	17,234	16,761	204,198	85.7%	23,213	180,985
Clarendon County, SC	3,127	23.76%	1,802	1,325	10,034	76.24%	1,234	8,800
Kershaw County, SC	2,608	10.44%	1,280	1,328	22,372	89.56%	2,634	19,738
Lee County, SC	1,437	22.37%	822	615	4,986	77.63%	836	4,150
Richland County, SC	19,539	12.87%	9,371	10,168	132,314	87.13%	14,927	117,387
Sumter County, SC	7,284	17.44%	3,959	3,325	34,492	82.56%	3,582	30,910
South Carolina	236,393	12.30%	124,031	112,362	1,685,469	87.70%	161,618	1,523,851
United States	14,171,567	11.74%	6,707,025	7,464,542	106,584,481	88.26%	8,903,117	97,681,364

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), 2015-19. Source geography: County



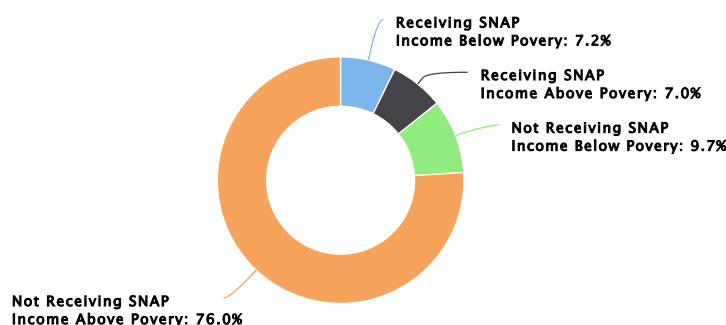
[View larger map](#)

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Report Location

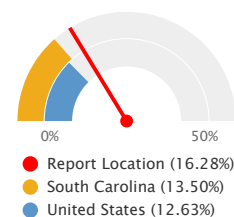


## Food Insecurity

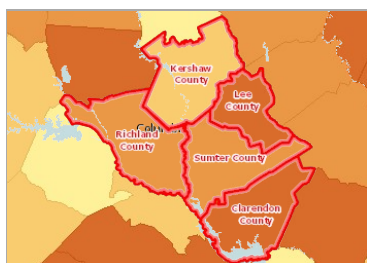
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Report Location	627,068	102,080	<b>16.28%</b>
Clarendon County, SC	34,199	6,190	18.10%
Kershaw County, SC	63,636	7,700	12.10%
Lee County, SC	17,943	3,750	20.90%
Richland County, SC	403,889	65,430	16.20%
Sumter County, SC	107,401	19,010	17.70%
South Carolina	5,036,963	679,990	13.50%
United States	325,717,422	41,133,950	12.63%

Percentage of Total Population with Food Insecurity

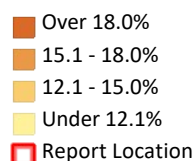


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: [Feeding America](#), 2017. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Food Insecure Population, Percent by County, Feeding America 2017



## Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

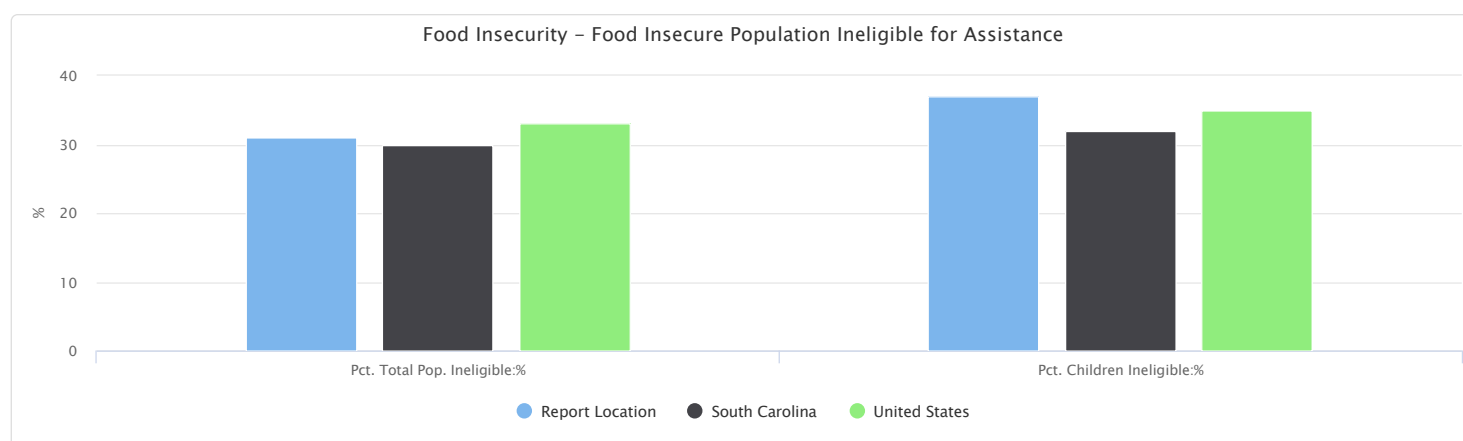
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Report Location	140,239	24,800	17.68%
Clarendon County, SC	6,916	1,480	21.40%
Kershaw County, SC	14,971	2,560	17.10%
Lee County, SC	3,805	860	22.60%
Richland County, SC	88,242	14,560	16.50%
Sumter County, SC	26,305	5,340	20.30%
No data	No data	No data	
United States	73,641,039	13,411,620	18.21%

## Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Report Area	Food Insecure Population	Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance, Percent	Food Insecure Children	Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance, Percent
Report Location	102,080	31.00%	24,800	37.00%
Clarendon County, SC	6,190	22.00%	1,480	36.00%
Kershaw County, SC	7,700	28.00%	2,560	35.00%
Lee County, SC	3,750	16.00%	860	29.00%
Richland County, SC	65,430	37.00%	14,560	41.00%
Sumter County, SC	19,010	20.00%	5,340	29.00%
South Carolina	679,990	30.00%	202,110	32.00%
United States	41,133,950	33.00%	13,411,620	35.00%



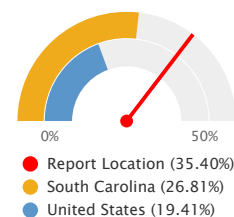
## Low Income and Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the low income population with low food access. Low food access is defined as living more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. Data are from the April 2021 [Food Access Research Atlas](#) dataset. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

35.40% of the low-income population in the report area have low food access. The total low-income population in the report area with low food access is 83,502.

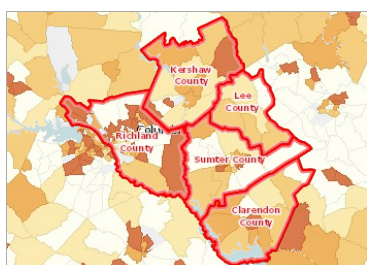
Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Report Location	607,848	235,914	83,502	35.40%
Clarendon County, SC	34,971	15,787	2,543	16.11%
Kershaw County, SC	61,697	21,975	7,459	33.94%
Lee County, SC	19,220	10,328	545	5.28%
Richland County, SC	384,504	140,146	65,390	46.66%
Sumter County, SC	107,456	47,678	7,565	15.87%
South Carolina	4,625,364	1,682,136	450,978	26.81%
United States	308,745,538	97,055,825	18,834,033	19.41%

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access



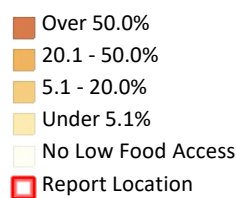
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2019. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, USDA - FARA 2019

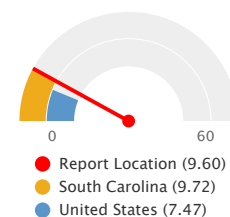


## SNAP Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 10,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits. The report area contains a total of 617 SNAP-authorized retailers with a rate of 9.60.

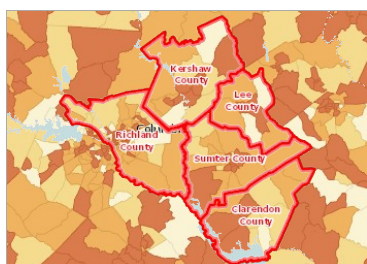
Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population
Report Location	642,997	617	9.60
Clarendon County, SC	33,415	42	12.57
Kershaw County, SC	67,471	69	10.23
Lee County, SC	16,701	20	11.98
Richland County, SC	419,050	353	8.42
Sumter County, SC	106,360	133	12.50
South Carolina	5,217,820	5,070	9.72
United States	332,898,996	248,526	7.47

SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate (Per 10,000 Population)



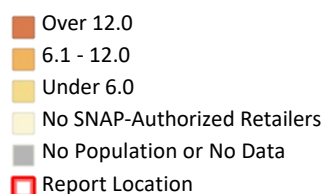
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, [USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#), 2021. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

SNAP-Authorized Retailers Access, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, USDA 2021



## Health Care

### Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers in this selected area.

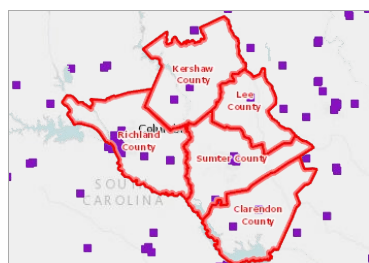
County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Clarendon County	PN: 421852	BLACK RIVER CONSORTIUM INC	2 LARRY KING HIGHWAY	SUMMERTON	(404) 331-0000
Clarendon County	PN: 421000	HOPE HEALTH - MANNING PEDIATRICS	12 WEST SOUTH STREET	BLOOMVILLE	(803) 433-4124
Clarendon County	PN: 421001	HOPEHEALTH-MANNING ADULT	11 WEST HOSPITAL STREET	MANNING	(803) 433-4321
Kershaw County	PN: 421902	LUGOFF MEDICAL OFFICE	40 BALDWIN AVENUE	LUGOFF	(803) 408-3262
Kershaw County	PN: 421947	SANDHILLS MEDICAL FOUNDATION, INC	2611 LIBERTY HILL ROAD	CAMDEN	(843) 335-8291
Lee County	PN: 421813	PEE DEE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES INC	817 HOSPITAL SQUARE	BISHOPVILLE	(803) 378-4501
Richland County	PN: 421023	EAU CLAIRE WALK-IN	4605 MONTICELLO ROAD	COLUMBIA	(803) 714-0266
Richland County	PN: 421039	EAU CLAIRE FAMILY DENTISTRY	3800 NORTH MAIN STREET, SUITE C	COLUMBIA	(803) 705-3169

County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Richland County	PN: 421050	TRANSITIONS CENTER	2025 MAIN STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 730-0742
Richland County	PN: 421064	FIVE POINTS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AT MIDDLE SCHOOL	2600 WHEAT ST	COLUMBIA	(803) 748-7002
Richland County	PN: 421841	RICHLAND COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE ASSOC	100 CLARKSON STREET	EASTOVER	(803) 353-0500
Richland County	PN: 421843	EAU CLAIRE COOPERATIVE HEALTH	1228 HARDEN STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 733-5969
Richland County	PN: 421861	ARTHUR TOWN COMMUNITY MEDICAL PRACTICE	223 RILEY STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 931-8855
Richland County	PN: 421863	WAVERLY FAMILY PRACTICE	1228 HARDEN STREET, SUITE C	COLUMBIA	(803) 748-1181
Richland County	PN: 421865	STERLING SHARPE PEDIATRIC	4605 MONTICELLO ROAD	COLUMBIA	(803) 252-7001
Richland County	PN: 421888	RICHLAND PRIMARY HEALTHCARE	1520 LAUREL STREET	EASTOVER	(803) 799-8407
Richland County	PN: 421892	CAROLINA MEDICAL GROUP	3010 FARROW ROAD	COLUMBIA	(803) 799-1264
Richland County	PN: 421004	INNOVATIONS EAU CLAIRE	4206 NORTH MAIN STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 786-2121
Richland County	PN: 421005	THE NURTURING CENTER	1332 PICKENS STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 771-4160
Richland County	PN: 421946	BERNICE G SCOTT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES CENTER	120 CLARKSON STREET	EASTOVER	(803) 353-8741
Richland County	PN: 421960	EASTOVER FAMILY PRACTICE	120 CLARKSON STREET	EASTOVER	(803) 353-8741
Richland County	PN: 421968	EAU CLAIRE PODIATRY	1228 HARDEN	COLUMBIA	(803) 748-7002
Richland County	PN: 421972	STERLING SHARPE PEDIATRICS	4605 MONTICELLO ROAD	COLUMBIA	(803) 252-7001
Richland County	PN: 421973	WAVERY WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER	1228 HARDEN STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 744-0540
Richland County	PN: 421979	HOPKINS PEDIATRICS AND FAMILY PRACTICE	9023 GARNERS FERRY ROAD	HOPKINS	(803) 978-1848
Richland County	PN: 421983	INNOVATIONS GREENVIEW	6904 NORTH MAIN STREET, SUITE 100	COLUMBIA	(803) 735-8307
Richland County	PN: 421986	FIVE POINTS PEDIATRICS AND WALK-IN	1228 HARDEN STREET	COLUMBIA	(803) 748-7002
Sumter County	PN: 421052	SUMTER FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	1105 N. LAFAYETTE DRIVE	SUMTER	(803) 774-4500
Sumter County	PN: 421058	TANDEM HEALTH SC	370 SOUTH PIKE WEST	SUMTER	(803) 774-4500
Sumter County	PN: 421866	SUMTER FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	100 WEST LIBERTY STREET	SUMTER	(803) 773-0032
Sumter County	PN: 421867	MATERNITY HEALTH CENTER OF SUMTER FAMI	325 WEST CALHOUN STREET	SUMTER	(803) 775-2999
Sumter County	PN: 421887	SANDHILLS MEDICAL FOUNDATION INC	6 BARNETT DRIVE	SUMTER	(803) 778-2442
Sumter County	PN: 421896	SUMTER FAMILY HEALTH CENTER-PINEWOOD	25 EAST CLARK STREET	PINEWOOD	(803) 452-5151



County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Sumter County	PN: 421009	CAROLINA WOMEN'S SPECIALISTS	319 NORTH MAIN STREET	SUMTER	(803) 774-4500

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). September 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

#### Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS September 2020

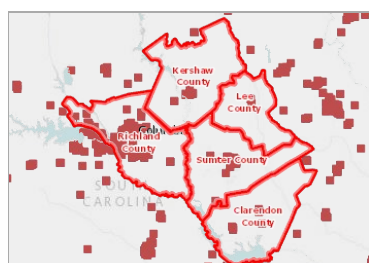
- Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS September 2020
- Report Location

## Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the report area are shown. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 153 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the third quarter of 2020.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Report Location	153	13	22	36	4	0
Clarendon County, SC	12	1	2	4	3	0
Kershaw County, SC	11	2	2	2	0	0
Lee County, SC	5	0	1	1	0	0
Richland County, SC	101	8	14	22	1	0
Sumter County, SC	24	2	3	7	0	0
South Carolina	1,115	93	188	210	95	0
United States	77,398	7,292	15,269	10,382	4,894	129

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). September 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

#### All Providers of Service, POS September 2020

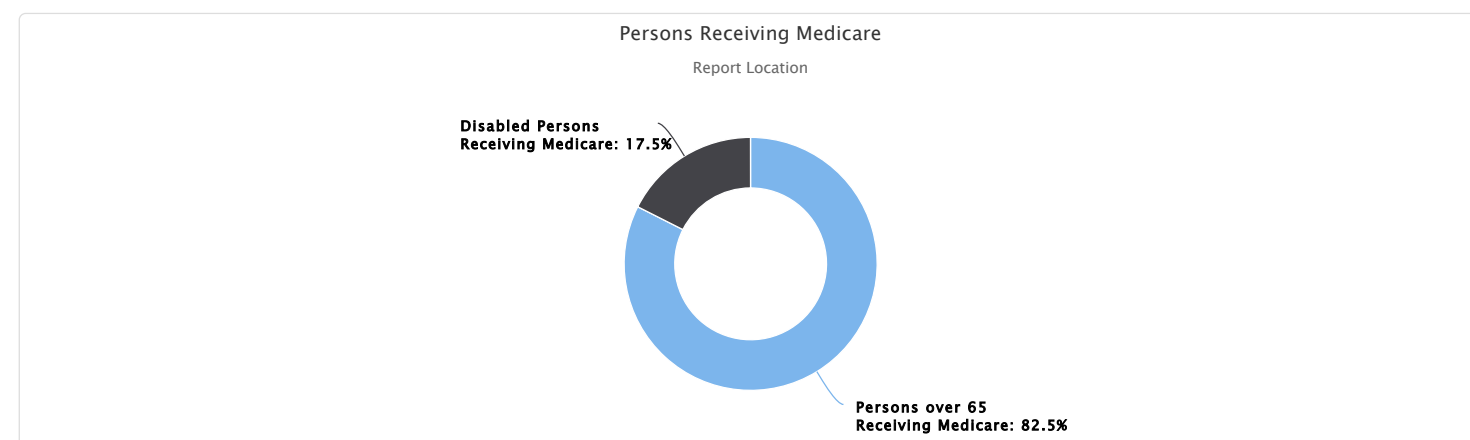
- All Providers of Service, POS September 2020
- Report Location

## Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 115,907 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2019. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 20,329 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2019.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Location	95,578	20,329	115,907
Clarendon County, SC	7,244	1,619	8,863
Kershaw County, SC	12,109	2,439	14,548
Lee County, SC	3,253	806	4,059
Richland County, SC	55,194	11,221	66,415
Sumter County, SC	17,778	4,244	22,022
South Carolina	1,814,012	336,098	2,150,114
United States	52,987,966	8,519,960	61,507,926

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, [CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File](#). Source geography: County



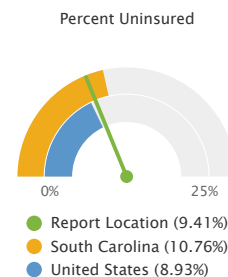
## Uninsured Population

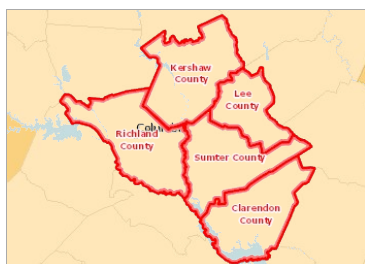
The uninsured population of 2019 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons.

Report Area	Insurance Population (2019 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Report Location	634,548	446,734	59,739	9.41%
Clarendon County, SC	33,957	20,277	3,471	10.22%
Kershaw County, SC	65,112	47,052	6,595	10.13%
Lee County, SC	17,365	10,421	1,462	8.42%
Richland County, SC	411,357	294,312	37,559	9.13%
Sumter County, SC	106,757	74,672	10,652	9.98%
South Carolina	5,020,806	3,541,454	540,230	10.76%
United States	324,697,795	238,355,740	28,980,723	8.93%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#). 2019. Source geography: County

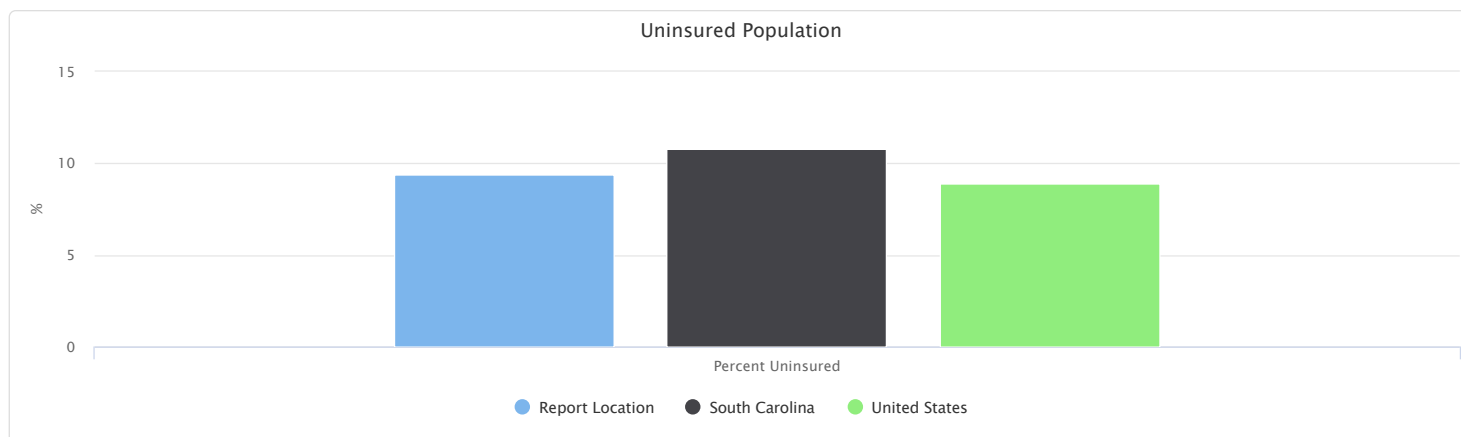




[View larger map](#)

Uninsured Population, Percent by County, SAHIE 2019

- Over 25.0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

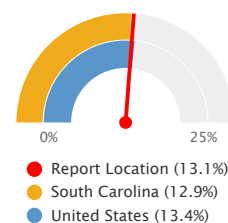


## Asthma Prevalence

Within the report area, there were 56,579 adults age 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This represents 13.1% of the total survey population age 18 and older.

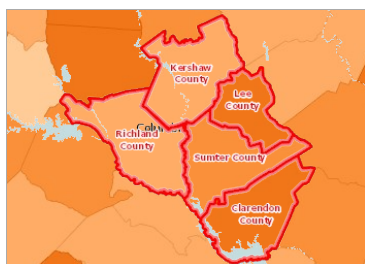
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18+)	Total Adults with Asthma	Percent Adults with Asthma
Report Location	432,946	56,579	13.1%
Clarendon County, SC	24,219	4,463	18.4%
Kershaw County, SC	50,500	6,511	12.9%
Lee County, SC	15,367	3,226	21.0%
Richland County, SC	272,563	31,820	11.7%
Sumter County, SC	70,297	10,559	15.0%
South Carolina	3,526,734	456,596	12.9%
United States	237,197,465	31,697,608	13.4%

Percent Adults with Asthma



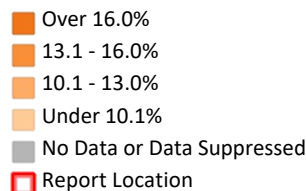
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

**Asthma (Diagnosed), Percentage of Adults Age 18+ by County, CDC BRFSS 2011-12**

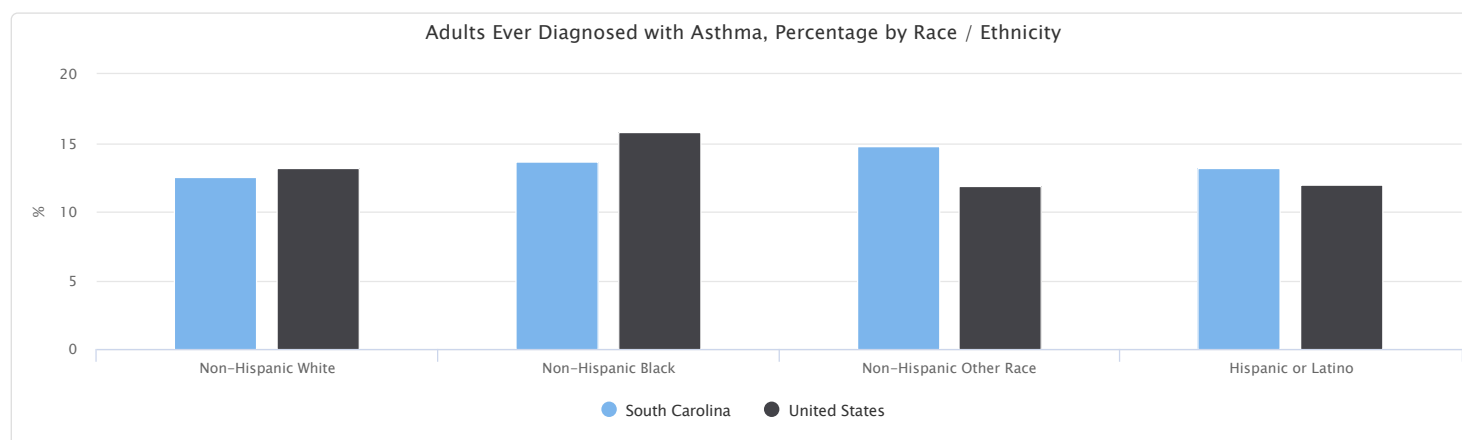


## Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, Percentage by Race / Ethnicity

The table below displays the prevalence of asthma among the adult population by race/ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
South Carolina	12.5%	13.6%	14.8%	13.2%
United States	13.2%	15.8%	11.9%	12.0%

Note: No county data available. See data source and methodology for more details.



## Deaths of Despair

This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide), alcohol-related disease, and drug overdoses per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health.

Report Area	Total Population	Avg. Annual Deaths, 2011-2017	Mortality Rate, 2001-2007	Mortality Rate, 2011-2017
Report Location	624,972	210	23.33	<b>33.60</b>
Clarendon County, SC	34,191	11	26.8	30.92
Kershaw County, SC	63,290	30	29.1	47.63
Lee County, SC	18,172	6	26.4	35.38
Richland County, SC	401,709	131	22.4	32.58
Sumter County, SC	107,611	32	21.6	29.74
South Carolina	4,841,701	2,123	30.6	43.9
United States	318,679,623	129,605	28.9	40.67

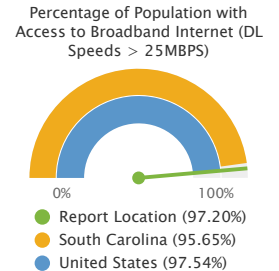
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2011-17. Source geography: County

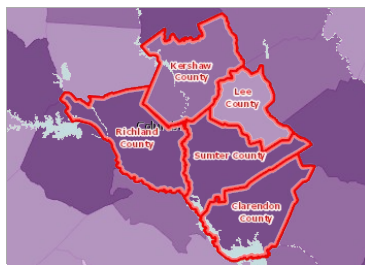
## Broadband Access

This indicator reports the percentage of population with access to high-speed internet. Data are based on the reported service area of providers offering download speeds of 25 MBPS or more and upload speeds of 3 MBPS or more. This data represent both wireline and fixed/terrestrial wireless internet providers. Cellular internet providers are not included.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Access to DL Speeds > 25MBPS (2020)
Report Location	642,997	97.20%
Clarendon County, SC	33,415	98.43%
Kershaw County, SC	67,471	90.12%
Lee County, SC	16,701	89.31%
Richland County, SC	419,050	98.29%
Sumter County, SC	106,360	98.25%
South Carolina	5,217,820	95.65%
United States	332,650,128	97.54%

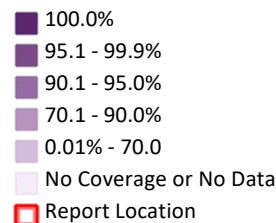


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: [National Broadband Map](#), Dec 2020. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

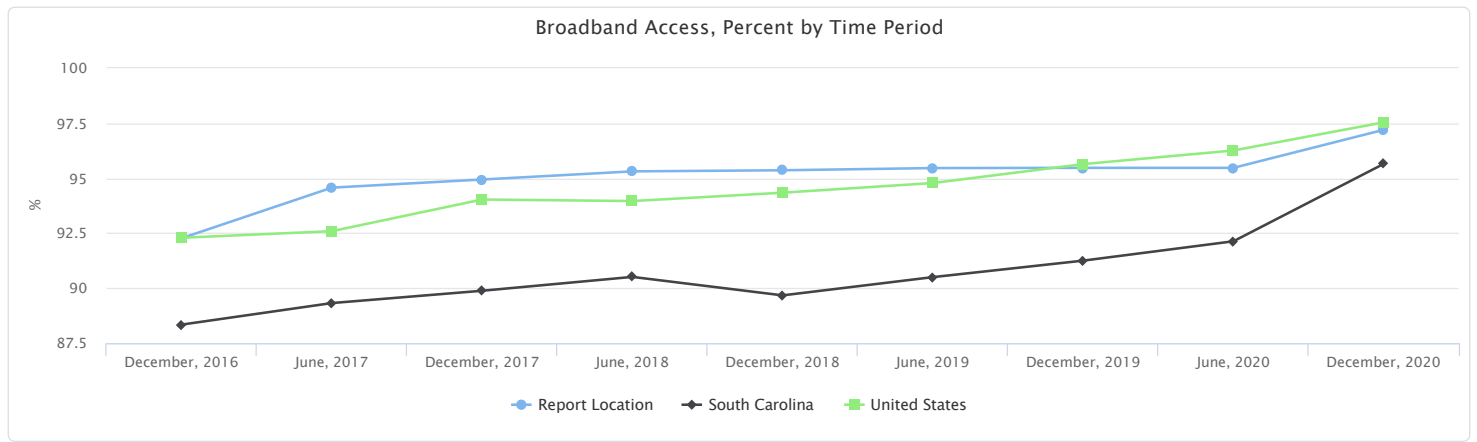
Broadband Access, Pct. Population in a High-Speed Internet Service Area by County, FCC Dec 2020



## Broadband Access, Percent by Time Period

The table below displays temporal trends in high-speed internet availability as the percent of the population with access to broadband in the indicated area.

Report Area	December, 2016	June, 2017	December, 2017	June, 2018	December, 2018	June, 2019	December, 2019	June, 2020	December, 2020
Report Location	92.27%	94.57%	94.94%	95.31%	95.36%	95.46%	95.47%	95.47%	97.20%
Clarendon County, SC	81.92%	89.74%	91.93%	93.43%	93.59%	93.93%	93.83%	93.77%	98.43%
Kershaw County, SC	75.88%	81.50%	81.97%	82.40%	82.76%	83.10%	83.30%	84.28%	90.12%
Lee County, SC	63.07%	81.46%	84.88%	85.85%	85.85%	86.01%	84.77%	84.77%	89.31%
Richland County, SC	96.47%	97.37%	97.37%	97.56%	97.52%	97.60%	97.62%	97.48%	98.29%
Sumter County, SC	94.21%	95.37%	96.05%	96.64%	96.75%	96.75%	96.91%	96.87%	98.25%
South Carolina	88.34%	89.32%	89.88%	90.51%	89.67%	90.50%	91.25%	92.13%	95.65%
United States	92.29%	92.59%	94.03%	93.96%	94.34%	94.78%	95.64%	96.26%	97.54%



<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org>, 2/28/2022

# FY 2021 CSBG Annual Report

## Module 4, Section C: All Characteristics Report - Data Entry Form

Goal 1: Individuals and Families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Name of CSBG Eligible Entity Reporting:	Wateree Community Actions, Inc.
---	---------------------------------

### D. HOUSEHOLD LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

9. Household Type	Number of Households
a. Single Person	3443
b. Two Adults NO Children	547
c. Single Parent Female	2885
d. Single Parent Male	83
e. Two Parent Household	202
f. Non-related Adults with Children	5
g. Multigenerational Household	324
h. Other	519
i. Unknown/not reported	1
j. TOTAL (auto calculated)	8009

#### Section D.9 Status

10. Household Size	Number of Households
a. Single Person	3443
b. Two	1397
c. Three	1195
d. Four	1012
e. Five	536
f. Six or more	166
g. Unknown/not reported	260
h. TOTAL (auto calculated)	8009

#### Section D.10 Status

11. Housing	Number of Households
a. Own	1989
b. Rent	5604
c. Other permanent housing	127
d. Homeless	6
e. Other	281
f. Unknown/not reported	2
g. TOTAL (auto calculated)	8009

#### Section D.11 Status

12. Level of Household Income (% of HHS Guideline)	Number of Households
a. Up to 50%	2548
b. 51% to 75%	1795
c. 76% to 100%	1656
d. 101% to 125%	1129
e. 126% to 150%	701
f. 151% to 175%	101
g. 176% to 200%	78
h. 201% to 250%	1
i. 251% and over	
j. Unknown/not reported	
k. TOTAL (auto calculated)	8009

#### Section D.12 Status

13. Sources of Household Income	Number of Households
a. Income from Employment Only	127
b. Income from Employment and Other Income Source	592
c. Income from Employment, Other Income Source, and Non-Cash Benefits	585
d. Income from Employment and Non-Cash Benefits	1293
e. Other Income Source Only	297
f. Other Income Source and Non-Cash Benefits	4684
g. No Income	245
h. Non-Cash Benefits Only	186
i. Unknown/not reported	
j. TOTAL (auto calculated)	8009

#### Section D.13 Status

Below, please report the types of Other income and/or non-cash benefits received by the households who reported sources other than employment

14. Other Income Source	Number of Households
a. TANF	162
b. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1125
c. Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)	1011
d. VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	37
e. VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	5
f. Private Disability Insurance	1
g. Worker's Compensation	20
h. Retirement Income from Social Security	2053
i. Pension	178
j. Child Support	505
k. Alimony or other Spousal Support	8
l. Unemployment Insurance	380
m. EITC	559
n. Other	1236
o. Unknown/not reported	

#### Section D.14 Status

15. Non-Cash Benefits	Number of Households
a. SNAP	5117
b. WIC	149
c. LIHEAP	6278
d. Housing Choice Voucher	975
e. Public Housing	1033
f. Permanent Supportive Housing	
g. HUD-VASH	18
h. Childcare Voucher	60
i. Affordable Care Act Subsidy	4
j. Other	
k. Unknown/not reported	6

#### Section D.15 Status

E. Number of Individuals Who May or May Not be Included in the Totals Above (due to data collection system integration barriers)

## FY 2021 CSBG Annual Report

### Module 4, Section C: All Characteristics Report - Data Entry Form

#### Goal 1: Individuals and Families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Name of CSBG Eligible Entity Reporting:	Wateree Community Actions, Inc.	
a. Please list the unduplicated number of INDIVIDUALS served in each program*:		
	Program Name	Number of Individuals
	Education Clarendon County	100
	Education Kershaw County	150
	Education Lee County	89
	Education Richland County	917



# FY 2021 CSBG Annual Report

## Module 4, Section C: All Characteristics Report - Data Entry Form

### Goal 1: Individuals and Families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Name of CSBG Eligible Entity Reporting:	Wateree Community Actions, Inc.		
State:	South Carolina	DUNS:	

A. Total unduplicated number of all INDIVIDUALS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	18,829
B. Total unduplicated number of all HOUSEHOLDS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	8,009

#### C. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Gender	Number of Individuals
a. Male	6182
b. Female	12645
c. Other	
d. Unknown/not reported	2
e. TOTAL (auto calculated)	18829

##### Section C.1 Status

2. Age	Number of Individuals
a. 0-5	2588
b. 6-13	3583
c. 14-17	1999
d. 18-24	1613
e. 25-44	3649
f. 45-54	1478
g. 55-59	1007
h. 60-64	988
i. 65-74	1333
j. 75+	591
k. Unknown/not reported	
l. TOTAL (auto calculated)	18829

##### Section C.2 Status

3. Education Levels	Number of Individuals	
	ages 14-24	ages 25+
a. Grades 0-8	739	79
b. Grades 9-12/Non-Graduate	1541	2560
c. High School Graduate	906	3444
d. GED/Equivalency Diploma	102	204
e. 12 grade + Some Post-Secondary	195	1086
f. 2 or 4 years College Graduate	53	1645
g. Graduate of other post-secondary school	21	28
h. Unknown/not reported	55	
i. TOTAL (auto calculated)	3612	9046

##### Section C.3 Status

4. Disconnected Youth	Number of Individuals
a. Youth ages 14-24 who are neither working or in school	223

5. Health	Number of Individuals		
	Yes	No	Unknown
a. Disabling Condition	2420	16396	13
	Yes	No	Unknown
b. Health Insurance*	16788	1577	464

\*If an individual reported that they had Health Insurance please identify the source of health insurance below.

6. Ethnicity/Race	Number of Individuals
a. Ethnicity	
a.1. Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	769
a.2. Not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	17914
a.3. Unknown/not reported	146
a.4. TOTAL (auto calculated)	18829

##### Section C.6a Status

b. Race	Number of Individuals
b.1. American Indian or Alaska Native	
b.2. Asian	26
b.3. Black or African American	17273
b.4. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	22
b.5. White	857
b.6. Other	79
b.7. Multi-race (two or more of the above)	530
b.8. Unknown/not reported	42
b.9. TOTAL (auto calculated)	18829

##### Section C.6b Status

7. Military Status	Number of Individuals
a. Veteran	198
b. Active Military	21
c. Never Served in the Military	10162
d. Unknown/not reported	278
e. TOTAL (auto calculated)	10659

##### Section C.7 Status

8. Work Status (Individuals 18+)	Number of Individuals
a. Employed Full-Time	2189
b. Employed Part-Time	1061
c. Migrant or Seasonal Farm Worker	3
d. Unemployed (Short-Term, 6 months or less)	1000
e. Unemployed (Long-Term, more than 6 months)	1579
f. Unemployed (Not in Labor Force)	2212
g. Retired	2014
h. Unknown/not reported	511
i. Total (autocalculated)	10569

##### Section C.8 Status

## FY 2021 CSBG Annual Report

### Module 4, Section C: All Characteristics Report - Data Entry Form

#### Goal 1: Individuals and Families with low-incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Name of CSBG Eligible Entity Reporting:	Wateree Community Actions, Inc.
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##### Health Insurance Sources

c.1. Medicaid	11502
c.2. Medicare	2719
c.3. State Children's Health Insurance Program	489
c.4. State Health Insurance for Adults	316
c.5. Military Health Care	222
c.6. Direct-Purchase	417
c.7. Employment Based	1123
c.8. Unknown/not reported	
c.9. TOTAL (auto calculated)	16788

##### Section C.5 Status

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