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CHESTER COUNTY
SITUATION ANALYSIS

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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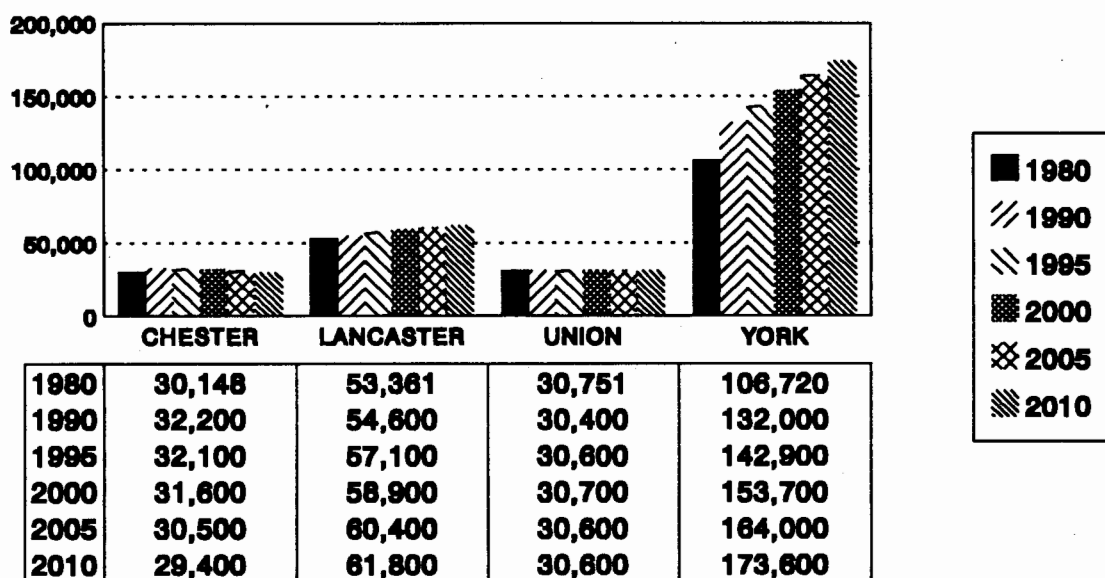
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POPULATION

As indicated in the following chart, Chester County experienced an increase in population from 30,148 in 1980 to 32,200 in 1990, representing a 6.8% increase. York County experienced the greatest increase from 106,720 to 132,000 or 23.7%. Lancaster County had an increase from 53,361 to 54,600 or 2.3%. Union County decreased from 30,751 to 30,400 or -1.2%.

According to population projections from 1990 to 2010, Chester County will experience a decrease in population from 32,200 to 29,400 or -8.7%, the only county in the region to do so. York County is projected to increase from 132,000 to 173,600 or 31.5%. Lancaster County is projected to increase from 54,600 in 1990 to 61,800 in 2010 or 13.2%. Union County is to increase from 30,400 to 30,600 or .66%.

POPULATION COMPARISONS FOR CHESTER AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES 1980 - 2010



SOURCE: DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SVCS.,
STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD, S. C. STATE DATA CTR.

HEALTH CARE

Overall Health Status

The simplest measure of health status is the death rate adjusted for the age of the population. Chester County's age adjusted death rate for the five-year period 1986-1990 is 659 deaths per 100,000 population. This is a somewhat higher rate than for the three comparison counties of Lancaster, Union and York and for the state rate of 597 deaths per 100,000 population.

Leading Causes of Death and Related Risk Factors:

The leading causes of death in Chester County are heart disease, cancer, stroke, accidents, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia and influenza, diabetes, suicide, homicide and infectious and parasitic diseases.

Another way of looking at health status is to examine "premature death" by cause of death; that is, the years of life lost before the age of 65 due to a specific cause. For the period of 1986-1990, because of accidents, Chester County lost each year 652 years of life.

These premature deaths represent loss of work force and loss of investment in youth and young adults since, typically, premature deaths from accidents occur in the early or middle work years. This was a higher rate of premature death due to accidents than for Lancaster, Union or York and higher than the state rate.

Many of these causes are related to health choices that we make. In Chester County, 18 percent of the adult population is estimated to have high blood pressure; 70 percent have a sedentary lifestyle; 15 percent high blood cholesterol; 24 percent currently are smokers; 24 percent are overweight; and 14 percent do not use their seatbelts regularly.

Individuals can make healthier choices, and communities can encourage these better choices through health programs, health policies and increased public awareness.

INFANT AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is frequently cited as a general indicator of the health status of a community. Because of the small numbers of births to Chester County residents, looking at three-year averages gives a better idea of this measure than examining one year at a time.

The three-year average infant mortality rates for the years of 1989-1991 and 1986-88 have been consistently higher than the state average and higher than the three comparison county rates.

Chester County's 1989-1991 total infant mortality rate is 16.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; the state rate is 11.9. For the three-year period 1986-88, Chester County's rate is 16.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; the state's rate is 12.7.

While the white infant mortality rate for the latest three-year county average (1989-1991) is slightly less than the state white rate (8.1 compared to 8.4), the black and other rate is considerably higher than the state rate (23.8 compared to 17.1).

During 1986-88, however, the three-year average death rate for white infants was 12.0 compared to the state rate of 9.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, so the latest three-year average shows improvement for white infants. However, for black and other infants during this period, the Chester County death rate was 20.0 compared to the state rate of 17.4 deaths per live births; so black and other outcomes did not improve during the last three-year period.

Prenatal Care

Early and continuous prenatal care is the best weapon we have against infant deaths. In 1991, 63 percent of white women had adequate prenatal care; that is, they came for care early in their pregnancy and maintained the schedule for prenatal visits. On the other hand, only 34 percent of black women had adequate prenatal care by that definition. The percent of all Chester County women who delivered in 1991 having had adequate prenatal care was 49 percent.

Family Planning

Family planning is critical for assuring that families have children when they are ready for them. Studies in South Carolina have found that about 50 percent of women at the time of delivery state that the pregnancy was mistimed or unintended.

In Chester County, the estimated need for subsidized family planning is 1,760 women; in mid-year 1992, there were 703 women enrolled in publicly-funded family planning clinics (or 40 percent of those estimated to be in need of services).

Teen Pregnancy

Pregnancy to girls 14 - 17 is of concern to communities because too-early pregnancies frequently mean disrupted school, other teen births, lack of employment opportunity and poorer quality of life for these young mothers and their children. These young mothers are more likely to be single mothers.

In Chester County, in 1990, there were an estimated 60 pregnancies (pregnancies include live births, fetal deaths and abortions) or about 61 pregnancies for every 1,000 young teenage girls, 14 - 17, compared to 51 pregnancies per 1,000 girls 14 - 17 statewide.

Of these pregnancies, 70 percent were live births, about the same as the state percent; 27 percent were terminated by abortion compared to 30 percent statewide. Two-thirds of these pregnancies were unmarried teens in Chester, whereas 74 percent were to unmarried teens statewide.

Immunization Status

Children 0 - 2 are the most vulnerable age group for vaccine preventable diseases. There are a number of new vaccines that are now being recommended to protect children. These new vaccines have been added to the immunization schedule. In Chester County, approximately 56 percent of children 0 - 2 have completed their immunizations according to schedule. This is about the same percent as the state.

Cost of Uninsured Hospitalizations for Children

In a statewide study, poor children were found to be the group most likely to be without health insurance. An estimated 40 percent of poor children are uninsured in South Carolina. Children without health insurance coverage are less likely to seek preventive care or to enter care early when medical or hospital care are indicated. They are also more likely to use emergency rooms for non-emergency care, the most costly of the care settings.

In 1991, 23 Chester County children, 1 - 17, (5 percent of children hospitalized) were uninsured for the hospital care they required. Statewide, 9 percent of the children hospitalized in 1991 were uninsured. The cost of hospital care for Chester County uninsured children was at least \$104,000. These costs were borne by the hospitals or cost shifted to other payors. Another 176 (or 38%) Chester County children had their hospital costs paid by Medicaid compared to 35 percent statewide.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCES

Availability of Acute and Specialized Care Hospitals

Chester County Hospital and Nursing Center is located near the City of Chester. The hospital has 82 licensed beds. Services available include an intensive care unit, obstetrics, inpatient and outpatient surgery, and therapeutic services (respiratory therapy, physical therapy, etc.).

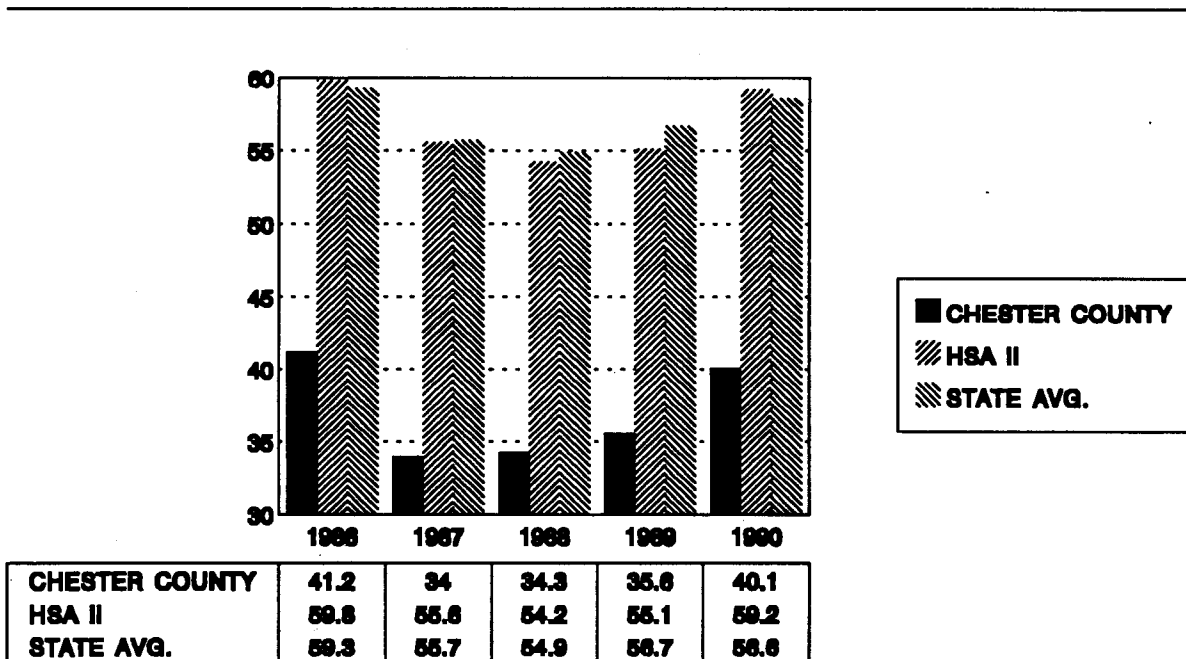
Medical staff specialties include family or general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, emergency medicine, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, urological surgery, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology.

The Chester County Hospital Emergency Room is classified as Level II and saw 11,879 visits in 1990.

Chester County Hospital's occupancy rate has been increasing over the past several years in line with the trend for regional (HSA II) and state average occupancies. Chester County Hospital's occupancy rate, however, is lower than the region's and the state's.

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Chester County	41.2%	34.0%	34.3%	35.6%	40.1%
HSA II	59.8%	55.6%	54.2%	55.1%	59.2%
State of S. C.	59.3%	55.7%	54.9%	56.7%	58.6%

OCCUPANCY RATES FOR CHESTER COUNTY, HSA II REGION AND STATE AVERAGE 1986 - 1990



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Medical Specialty Services

Specialty services are available in nearby communities:

Psychiatric services are available nearby at Spartanburg Regional Medical Center and Piedmont Medical Center (York County).

Cardiac catheterization services are available at Spartanburg Regional, Piedmont, Mary Black Memorial (Spartanburg) and Elliott White Springs Memorial (Lancaster County). Spartanburg Regional, Richland Memorial (Richland County) and Providence Hospital (Richland) perform open heart surgery.

Lithotripsy (kidney stone treatment) is available at Spartanburg Regional, Piedmont, Mary Black, Elliott White Springs, and Doctor's Memorial Hospital (Spartanburg).

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) services are available at Spartanburg Regional, Piedmont and Mary Black. Elliott White Springs Memorial has mobile unit MRI services.

Spartanburg Regional, Richland Memorial and Baptist Medical Center (Richland County) offer megavoltage therapy for cancer treatment; Rock Hill Radiation Therapy Center (York County) also offers linear accelerator services.

Residential Treatment Services for emotionally disturbed children are available at York Place (York County).

Spartanburg Regional is the Regional Perinatal Center, while Mary Black, Piedmont, and Elliott White Springs also offer Intermediate Care Bassinets.

Emergency Medical Services

Chester County has a county ambulance service backed up by Rescue Squads in Great Falls and Chester. The Chester County EMS operates 4 Advanced and 1 Intermediate Ambulances and has 4 Basic, 12 Intermediate and 3 Advanced paid EMT's. The service made 2,149 emergent and 1,318 non-emergent runs in 1991. The Chester County Rescue Squad operates 2 Intermediate Ambulances and has 3 Basic, 3 Intermediate and 1 Advanced volunteer EMT's. The squad made 15 emergent and 7 non-emergent runs in 1991. The Great Falls Rescue Squad also operates 2 Intermediate Ambulances, with 7 Basic, 4 Intermediate and 3 Advanced EMT's. This squad made 120 emergent and 81 non-emergent runs in 1991.

Long-Term Care/Nursing Home Beds

The Nursing Center is the only nursing home in Chester County. An additional 12 beds were licensed in February 1991 for a total of 100 beds. The nursing home participates in the Medicaid program. Chester County ranks last in the state in the ratio of nursing home beds per population age 65+, so facilities for frail elderly are a great need in the county.

Other Health Services

Tri-County is a 10-station dialysis Center located in Chester. Other Chester County residents may be served by dialysis centers in Spartanburg, York and Lancaster Counties.

Home health services are provided by the Catawba Health District and Total Care, Inc. York County offers a hospice program.

The York County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse operates a detoxification facility in Rock Hill. Inpatient substance abuse services are available at Elliott White Springs Memorial.

The North Central Family Medical Center, providing primary care, including sick care to low-income citizens, has been opened in Rock Hill. It serves Chester County residents, as well as those in Lancaster and York.

Health Department

The Chester County Health Department is part of the Department of Health and Environmental Control's Catawba Health District. It provides preventive services for children (immunizations, well-child care, newborn home visits for Medicaid recipients, WIC (Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Food Service); family planning and prenatal care for women; home health and personal care aide services for home bound individuals; sexually transmitted disease (including HIV/AIDS) prevention, identification and treatment; tuberculosis and other infectious disease identification and treatment; and, environmental health services such as restaurant inspection, septic tank permits and vector control.

Primary Care Physicians

The ratio of population to primary care physicians is the formula for indicating need for additional primary care physicians in a community. A high need ratio is 3500:1 (population to primary care physician). Other factors, such as a high infant mortality rate are also considered in the designation of high need areas. The goal for rural areas is 2500 population per 1 primary care physician, with the optimal ratio being 2000:1.

Chester County has 11 primary care physicians: 6 family practitioners, 3 physicians with internal medicine specialty, and 2 obstetricians. There are no pediatricians among primary care physicians in the county. Chester County is a federally designated health manpower shortage area with an 02 ranking (an 01 ranking represents the most need and 04 represents a lesser need). Union County and Western York County are 02 designated man power shortage areas, whereas Lancaster has an 04 designation.

In Chester County, primary care physicians are more generally distributed throughout the county than is the pattern in the three comparison counties, although more of the primary care physicians are located in the City of Chester.

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to "...the facilities and systems giving a community fundamental support services that provide a good quality of life and allow people to conduct business."¹ Traditionally this definition has been confined to water, sewer, and transportation, but in the future telecommunications will be an important part of a community's infrastructure.

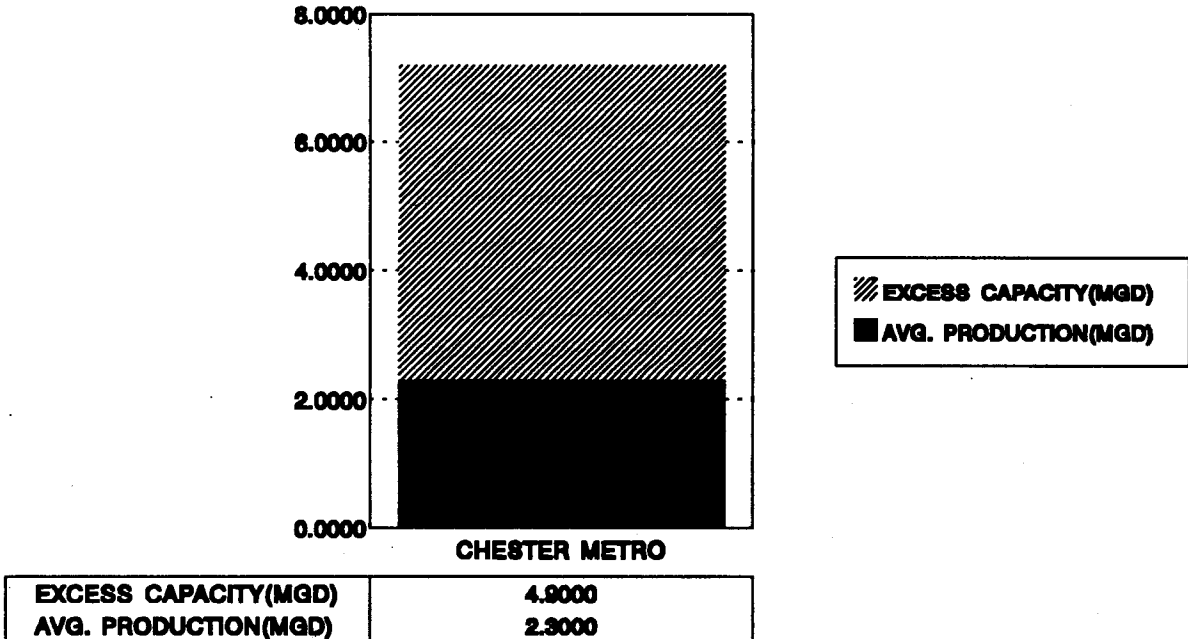
Water and sewer infrastructure is regulated by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). When a water or wastewater facility is constructed, this agency permits it to handle a certain amount of flow per day. DHEC also permits new users of the facility to tap into the system and credits the user's projected maximum water or wastewater usage against the facility's permitted flow.

Water²

There is one water system serving Chester, Fort Lawn and Great Falls. This system is privately operated by the Chester Metropolitan District. The system serves almost 16,000 people.

It has a permitted capacity 7.2 millions gallons per day and distribution lines greater than or equal to six inches in diameter. The source is the Catawba River. The system is currently utilizing an average of 2.3 million gallons per day (MGD).

CHESTER COUNTY METRO WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY



SOURCE: SCIP - STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

¹ Rossi, Clifford. "Promoting Economic Development: Investments in Rural Water and Sewer Infrastructure." *Small Town* November - December, 1991
² The information in this section is supplied by the SC Infrastructure/Economic Development Planning Project which is dependent on DHEC and local water systems for information. Latest update: September 23, 1992

Wastewater³

While some companies may be willing to treat their own wastewater, most are not. This fact gives communities that have the amounts of excess wastewater treatment capacity needed for industrial use an advantage over those who do not. Only systems with lines greater than or equal to 8 inches in diameter (gravity) or 4 inches in diameter (force) are considered suitable for economic development purposes. There are six wastewater treatment systems currently in Chester County that have economic development potential. These are located in and around the municipalities of Chester, Fort Lawn and Great Falls.

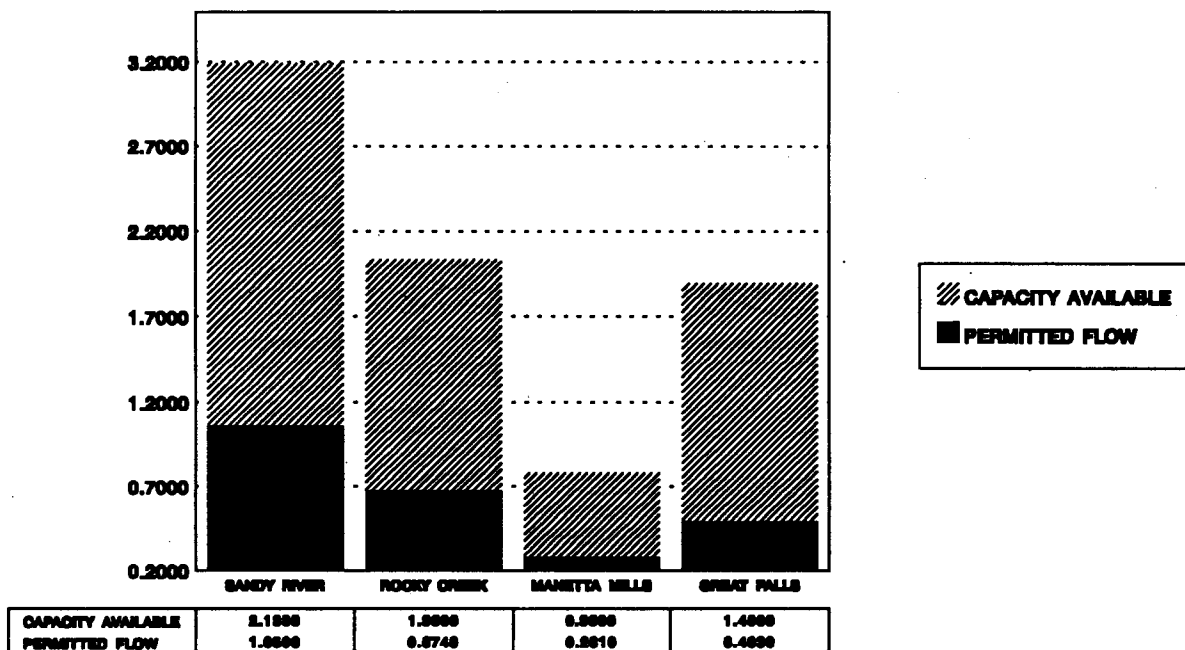
The largest wastewater system in Chester County the Sandy River Wastewater System. It is located in and around the Town of Chester and is operated by the Chester Sewer District. DHEC has permitted this system to treat 2.1330 (MGD). The plant currently has 1.059 (MGD) permitted to the users of the system. This leaves an excess capacity of 1.074 (MGD).

The second largest wastewater system in Chester County is operated by the Town of Great Falls. DHEC has permitted this system to treat 1.400 (MGD). The plant currently has .4930 (MGD) permitted to the users of the system. This leaves an excess capacity of .907 (MGD).

Next is the Rocky Creek Wastewater System, located in and around the Town of Chester, operated by the Chester Sewer District. This facility has a capacity of 1.360 (MGD). The permitted flow is .674 (MGD) leaving an excess capacity of .686 (MGD).

The Manetta Mills Wastewater Treatment System, operated by the Chester Sewer District, is located along the I-77 corridor. This facility has the capacity of .500 (MGD). The permitted flow is .281 (MGD) leaving an excess capacity of .219 (MGD).

CHESTER COUNTY PUBLIC WASTEWATER SYSTEMS



SOURCE: SCIP - STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

³ The information in this section is supplied by the SC Infrastructure/Economic Development Planning Project which is dependent on DHEC and local wastewater systems for information. Latest update: September 9, 1992

Water System Name: CHESTER METRO

DHEC-ID#: 1220002

County: Chester

SCIP-SYS-CODE: WCHES

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (02/14/92)
 Total Production Capacity (MGD): 7.2000
 Average Production (MGD): 2.3000
 SCIP Estimate for Production "Available" (MGD): ** 4.9000

SANITARY SURVEY INFORMATION (/ /)
 KEY: Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory/Needs Improvement/NotApplicable

OVERALL RATING NA
 Quantity NA
 Quality NA
 Protection from Contamination NA
 Sanitary Protection NA
 Adequate Pressure NA

SERVICE INFORMATION (02/14/92)
 Population Served: 15900

Number of Maximum Allowable Taps (Total Capacity): 1
 Number of Residential Taps Served: 5300
 Number of Non-Residential Taps Served: 675
 SCIP Estimate for Number of Taps "Available": ** NA

DHEC annually surveys this system and rates 41 design, operation and maintenance items. The Overall Rating and most significant items() are listed above. A 'U' rating for any () item requires that Overall Rating be 'U.' If all () items rate 'S' Overall Rating may still be 'U' based on the 35 other items.

AGGREGATE SOURCE INFORMATION, % of Avg. Daily Prod. (02/14/92)
 Percent Ground Water Sources: 0%
 Percent Surface Water Sources: 100%
 Percent Purchased Ground Water Sources: 0%
 Percent Purchased Surface Water Sources: 0%
 100%

GROUND WATER SOURCE INFORMATION (/ /)
 Total Pumping Capacity of Source (MGD): NA
 Average Pumping of Source to all Users (MGD): NA
 SCIP Estimate for Capacity "Available" (MGD): ** NA

AGGREGATE SOURCE INFORMATION, Total Number (02/14/92)
 Number of Ground Water Sources: 0
 Number of Surface Water Sources: 1
 Number of Purchased Ground Water Sources: 0
 Number of Purchased Surface Water Sources: 0
 1

SURFACE WATER SOURCE INFORMATION (02/14/92)
 Total Pumping Capacity of Source (MGD): 7.2
 Average Pumping of Source (MGD): 2.3
 SCIP Estimate for Capacity "Available" (MGD): ** 4.9

TANK STORAGE CAPACITIES (02/14/92)
 Total Elevated Tank Storage (MG): 0.950
 Total Ground Level Tank Storage (MG): 4.000
 Total Pressurized Tank Storage (MG): 0.000
 4.950

PURCHASED WATER SOURCE INFORMATION (/ /)
 Total Pumping Capacity of Source (MGD): NA
 Average Pumping of Source to all Users (MGD): NA
 SCIP Estimate for Capacity "Available" (MGD): ** NA

** SCIP Estimates depend on accurate Capacity and Use data.

System Contact: WAYNE WILLIAMS SUPT
 System Address: P O BOX 99 FT LAWN SC 29714
 Phone: 872-4418

Geogr. Contact: NA
 Geogr. Address: NA
 Emer. Phone: NA

This "COMMUNITY" system serves at least 15 service connections used by "year-round residents" OR at least 25 "year-round residents."

NA identifies data which is either Not Applicable or Not Available based on the system characteristics or data source.

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Wastewater System Name: CHESTER/SANDY RIVER

DHEC-ID#(NPDES): SC0036081 County: Chester SCIP-SYS-CODE: SSAND

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (Most recent permit issued with waste treatment at this Plant: 08/30/89)

Present Design Capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 2.1330
Cumulative Permitted Flow to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 1.059
SCIP Estimate for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity "Available" (MGD): * 1.074

Average Flow of the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 1.097
Max. (Peak Day) Flow at the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 1.340

* SCIP Estimate depends on accurate Capacity and Permitted Flow data.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Permitted Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 80% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, planning of new facility and/or expansion is required)
Actual Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 90% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, construction of new facility and/or expansion is required)

** Permitted Flows = the maximum amount of waste which all sources may send to the WWTP.
Actual Flows = the total amount of waste being sent to the WWTP (may be < Permitted Flows).

Pre-Treatment Program exists at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Y/N): Y

Permit Type, SC or ND: SC (Effluent is Discharged to a Surface Water Body)
Discharge Point (SC Permits): SANDY RV-BROAD RV
Type of Land Disposal (ND Permits): NA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Facility Type (DHEC Code): Municipal Year Plant Completed: 79
System Contact (First M. Last): WILLIAM M MEDLIN GEN MGR
System Address: CHESTER SEWER DIST-P O BOX 550 CHESTER SC 29706
System Phone: 8033855123

NA indicates Not Applicable or Not Available based on the system characteristics or data sources

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09/23/92

Wastewater System Name: CHESTER/ROCKY CREEK

DHEC-ID#(NPDES): SC0036056 County: Chester SCIP-SYS-CODE: SCROC

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (Most recent permit issued with waste treatment at this Plant: 02/04/92)

Present Design Capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 1.3600
Cumulative Permitted Flow to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 0.674
SCIP Estimate for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity "Available" (MGD): * 0.686

Average Flow of the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.794
Max. (Peak Day) Flow at the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.862

* SCIP Estimate depends on accurate Capacity and Permitted Flow data.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Permitted Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 80% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, planning of new facility and/or expansion is required)
Actual Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 90% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, construction of new facility and/or expansion is required)

** Permitted Flows = the maximum amount of waste which all sources may send to the WWTP.
Actual Flows = the total amount of waste being sent to the WWTP (may be < Permitted Flows).

Pre-Treatment Program exists at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Y/N): Y

Permit Type, SC or ND: SC (Effluent is Discharged to a Surface Water Body)
Discharge Point (SC Permits): ROCKY CK-CATAWBA RV
Type of Land Disposal (ND Permits): NA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Facility Type (DHEC Code): Municipal Year Plant Completed: 79
System Contact (First M. Last): WILLIAM M MEDLIN GEN MGR
System Address: CHESTER SEWER DIST-P O BOX 550 CHESTER SC 29706
System Phone: 8033855123

NA indicates Not Applicable or Not Available based on the system characteristics or data sources

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09/23/92

Wastewater System Name: CHESTER/MANETTA MILLS

DHEC-ID#(NPDES): SC0001741 County: Chester SCIP-SYS-CODE: SMANE

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (Most recent permit issued with waste treatment at this Plant: 06/11/92)

Present Design Capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 0.5000
Cumulative Permitted Flow to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 0.281
SCIP Estimate for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity "Available" (MGD): * 0.219

Average Flow of the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.236
Max. (Peak Day) Flow at the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.400

* SCIP Estimate depends on accurate Capacity and Permitted Flow data.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Permitted Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 80% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, planning of new facility and/or expansion is required)
Actual Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 90% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, construction of new facility and/or expansion is required)

* Permitted Flows = the maximum amount of waste which all sources may send to the WWTP.
Actual Flows = the total amount of waste being sent to the WWTP (may be < Permitted Flows).

Pre-Treatment Program exists at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Y/N): Y

Permit Type, SC or ND: SC (Effluent is Discharged to a Surface Water Body)
Discharge Point (SC Permits): FISHING CK- FISHIN
Type of Land Disposal (ND Permits): NA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Facility Type (DHEC Code): Municipal Year Plant Completed: 73
System Contact (First M. Last): WILLIAM M MEDLIN GEN MGR
System Address: CHESTER SEWER DIST-P O BOX 550 CHESTER SC 29706
System Phone: 8033855123

NA indicates Not Applicable or Not Available based on the system characteristics or data sources

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Wastewater System Name: GREAT FALLS, TOWN OF

DHEC-ID#(NPDES): SC0021211 County: Chester SCIP-SYS-CODE: SGREA

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (Most recent permit issued with waste treatment at this Plant: 02/26/92)

Present Design Capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 1.4000
Cumulative Permitted Flow to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (MGD): 0.493
SCIP Estimate for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity "Available" (MGD): * 0.907
Average Flow of the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.382
Max. (Peak Day) Flow at the WWTP during the most recent month with available data (MGD): 0.507
* SCIP Estimate depends on accurate Capacity and Permitted Flow data.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Permitted Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 80% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, planning of new facility and/or expansion is required)
Actual Flows at the WWTP are equal to or greater than 90% of its Capacity (Y/N): ** N
(If Y, construction of new facility and/or expansion is required)
* Permitted Flows = the maximum amount of waste which all sources may send to the WWTP.
Actual Flows = the total amount of waste being sent to the WWTP (may be < Permitted Flows).
Pre-Treatment Program exists at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Y/N): N
Permit Type, SC or ND: SC (Effluent is Discharged to a Surface Water Body)
Discharge Point (SC Permits): CATAWBA RIVER
Type of Land Disposal (ND Permits): NA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Facility Type (DHEC Code): Municipal Year Plant Completed: 76
System Contact (First M. Last): JAMES R BAKER MAYOR
System Address: TOWN OF GREAT FALLS-PO BOX 177 GREAT FALLS SC 29055
System Phone: 8034822055

NA indicates Not Applicable or Not Available based on the system characteristics or data sources

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LABOR RESOURCES FOR CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

This labor force profile examines three issues:

- labor force characteristics;
- the availability of labor; and
- average wages and salaries.

The profile provides county and state statistics, as well as site-specific information on the labor force in Chester County.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The composition and size of a community's labor force is linked very closely with demographic and economic conditions and trends in the region. The following labor force profile provides basic information on the population base and labor force characteristics so that the reader can better assess labor force conditions in the community.

Civilian Population

The total civilian population (excluding military personnel) for Chester County is approximately 32,142.

Labor Force

The total civilian labor force for Chester County is 14,140 (Jan 1992). The civilian labor force count represents all non-military employed and unemployed (actively seeking jobs) workers residing in the area.

In general, South Carolina's labor force is younger than the national average and more women participate in the labor force as full-time workers. The median age in South Carolina was 31.7 years (1990), compared with the nation-wide average of 33.0. The following table summarizes the demographic characteristics of the working-age population in the community, the county, and the state.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
CHESTER COUNTY AND SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Total Civilian Population (1992)	32,142	3,536,847
Distribution by Age (1992):		
18 - 24	10.0%	11.7%
25 - 44	29.3	32.0
45 - 54	10.5	10.2
55 - 64	9.0	8.4
Distribution by Sex (1992):		
Male	47.3%	48.4%
Female	52.7	51.6
Education (Age 16-69):		
High School Graduates	53.7%	63.9%
1-3 Years of College	11.8	16.2
College Graduates	4.9	8.3
Post Graduates	3.1	5.6

Employment

The total non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the county was 11,280 (Jan 1992). Employment data include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers employed in the county. Employment statistics are compiled by place of work. Consequently, these employment statistics are based only on people who work in the county or study area. These people may or may not reside in the county.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS
CHESTER COUNTY AND SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Employment (Jan 1992):	11,280	1,514,400
Percent Change (1980-1992):	-6.6%	26.5%

Employment by Sector

The following two tables examine the distribution of employment by sector. The table on the left compares employment by sector in 1980 and 1990. The table on the right provides a more detailed analysis of employment within the manufacturing sector in 1990.

Chester County

<u>Employment By Sector</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
CONSTRUCTION	2.7%	3.0%
MANUFACTURING	60.0%	51.7%
TRANSPORT/UTILITIES	1.7%	2.1%
WHOLESALE/RETAIL	12.7%	16.3%
FINANCE/INSUR/REAL EST	1.7%	1.4%
SERVICES	6.3%	8.2%
GOVERNMENT	14.9%	17.3%

Chester County

<u>Manufacturing Employment</u>	<u>1990</u>
DURABLE GOODS	37.9%
LUMBER & WOOD	9.0%
FURNITURE	0.0%
STONE/CLAY/GLASS	6.3%
PRIMARY METALS	5.9%
FABRICATED METAL	10.1%
MACHINERY/NOT ELEC	2.8%
ELEC EQUIPMENT	3.6%
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	0.0%
INSTRUMENTS	0.2%
MISC.	0.0%
NON-DURABLE GOODS	62.1%
FOOD/KINDRED PRODS	1.7%
TEXTILES	37.5%
APPAREL	15.7%
PAPER/ALLIED PRODS	0.0%
PRINTING/PUBLISHING	0.9%
CHEMICALS	4.6%
RUBBER/PLASTIC	0.5%
PETROLEUM	0.0%
MISC.	1.4%

TOTAL COUNTY EMPLOYMENT: 11,280

Work Force Skill Levels

Overall, South Carolina boasts a higher per capita percentage of craftsmen, operatives, and laborers than the average percentages for the nation or the Southeastern states. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 36.4 percent of the employees in South Carolina were craftsmen, operatives, and laborers in 1990, compared with a 27.4 percent national average.

Prime Working Age Group

In staffing a new facility, prudent management prefers to staff its production work force with workers whose ages form a normal distribution curve. This provides for stability, flexibility and continuity of know-how. Over 46.7% of the population in Chester County falls into the prime working age group of 20-54.

LABOR AVAILABILITY

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate in Chester County is 44.0 percent. The labor force participation rate is the percentage which results from dividing the civilian labor force count by the total civilian population. South Carolina's average labor participation rate is 49.9 percent (1992). The U.S. average participation rate is 50.0 percent.

1992 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

CHESTER COUNTY

	<u>County</u>
Labor Force:	14,140
Participation Rate:	44.0%

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in the county was 15.3 percent (Jan 1992), compared with the state rate of 7.4 percent. By comparison, Chester County's unemployment rate one year previously (Jan 1991) was 13.7 percent, and the state rate was 5.7 percent.

The unemployment rate reflects the number of individuals who are actively seeking work. The unemployment rate should be used in conjunction with other labor force data to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the availability of qualified recruitable labor.

Underemployed

In Chester County, 30.1% of the resident labor force had individual gross annual earnings of \$10,000 or less per annum in tax year 1990. This is equal to approximately \$4.80 per hour based on a 2,080 hour work year common to business and industry and represents some 4,256 residents. Workers from this relatively low earnings group are among the first to respond to more rewarding job opportunities and are a valuable source of experienced, recruitable workers to new and expanding industry and business.

Persons Not in the Labor Force

Due to the inherent elasticity of the work force, as more attractive jobs become available, people not currently a part of the labor force or who have withdrawn from the labor force are drawn into the pool of available labor. These people constitute a large group of potential workers who can be recruited to jobs that provide an attractive wage and benefit package. In Chester County there are over 2,427 residents age 18-64 who are currently not participating in the labor force. These are people who are fully capable of entering the labor force, given sufficient opportunity and/or motivation.

Commuting Patterns

Approximately 2,255 workers from Chester County commute daily to jobs outside the county. Experience has shown that workers in this group will usually respond to comparable or better employment opportunities closer to home.

Persons Reaching Employment Age (18)

A continuing increase in the number of high school graduates who choose not to go to college, combined with an already relatively youthful population, will provide large numbers of entry-level job candidates in the future. An estimated 4,860 persons in Chester County will reach employment age (18) between 1990 and 2000. Slightly more than 51% are male. Of those graduating from high school, about 51.9 percent will continue on with their education. The bulk of the remainder will enter the labor force.

SOURCES OF LABOR SUPPLY: CHESTER

	CHESTER COUNTY
Estimated Number of Residents Age 18 to 64 Who Are Not Currently Participating in the Labor Force	2,427
Estimated Number of Residents Who Are Currently Unemployed	2,170
Estimated Number of Residents Expected to Reach Age 18 Annually (1990 - 2000)	486
Estimated Number of Residents With Gross Annual Earnings of \$10,000 or Less Per Year	4,256

Employer-Employee Relations

Employer-Employee relations in South Carolina are very stable and the state consistently ranks as one of the least unionized in the nation. In 1992, only 2.7% of the states' workers were members of a labor union. South Carolina has consistently had one of the lowest work stoppage rates in the United States. In 1991, an average of only .0002% of working time was lost due to strikes in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries combined.

WAGES AND SALARIES

The average wage for all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers in Chester County was \$17,576 in 1990. As the following table indicates, average wages in South Carolina overall are below the U.S. average.

AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES

	<u>1990 Average Weekly Wage</u>	<u>1990 Average Annual Salary</u>	<u>1991 Average Prod. Wages</u>
Chester County	\$338	\$17,576	N/A
South Carolina	\$378	\$19,656	\$9.17/hr.
United States	\$454	\$23,608	\$11.18/hr.

CONCLUSION

In Chester County, the major sources of recruitable labor are the underemployed in terms of their gross annual earnings, young adults reaching employment age, those not currently in the work force, job seekers as a result of population growth, commuters and the unemployed. As indicated by the foregoing analysis, this area has a good population and labor force base. Both the population and labor force show positive growth trends which should continue into the foreseeable future.

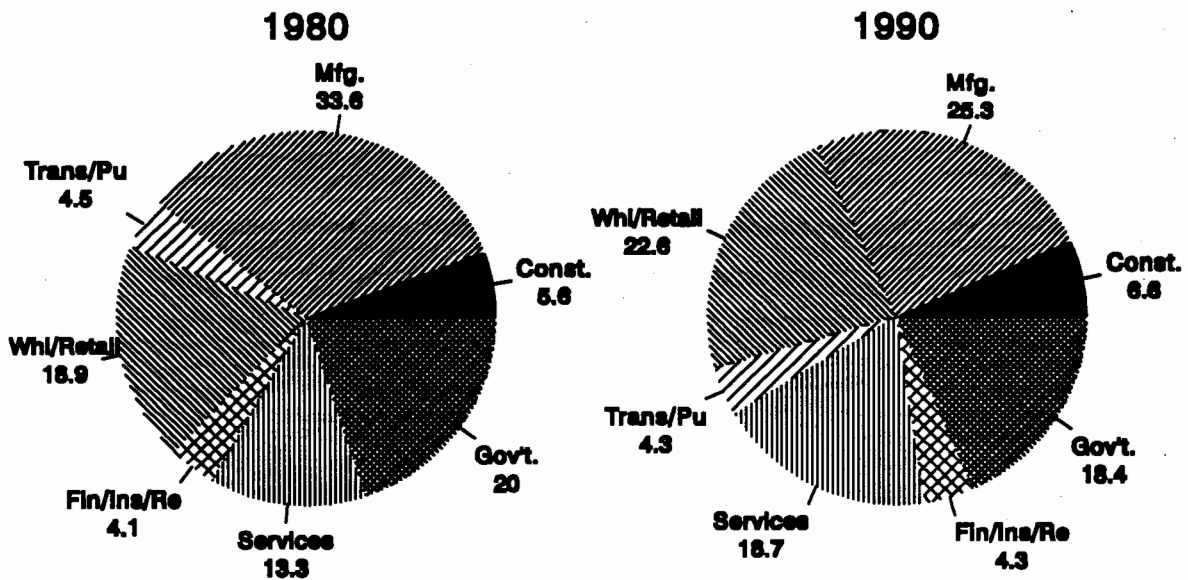
CHESTER COUNTY - SOUTH CAROLINA

	COUNTY STATISTICS
Population	
1992 Estimated	32,142
1992 Estimated (civilian)	32,142
1995 Projected	32,100
1995 Projected (civilian)	32,100
Persons Age 20-54	
1992 Estimated (civilian)	15,000
1992 Percent in Civ. Pop.	46.7%
Persons Reaching Age 18	
Reaching Age 18 between 1990 and 2000	4,860
Civilian Labor Force	
1992 Estimated	14,140
1992 Labor Force Participation Rate (Labor Force/Population)	44.0%
1992 Males in Labor Force	7,660
1992 Females in Labor Force	6,480
Labor Force Change	
Labor force change 1980-1992	321
Education - (16-69)	
High School Graduates	53.7%
1-3 Years of College	11.8%
College Graduates	4.9%
Post Graduates	3.1%
Non-Agricultural Employment	
January 1992	11,280
Unemployed	
January 1992 - Number	2,170
January 1992 - Percent	15.3%
Characteristics of the Unemployed	
January 1992 - Percent Male	55.0%
January 1992 - Percent Female	45.0%
Percent in the 20-54 Age Group	86.2%
Education Level of the Unemployed	
January 1992 - 12 years (High School)	41.8%
January 1992 - Over 12 Years of School	20.9%

Employment by Sector

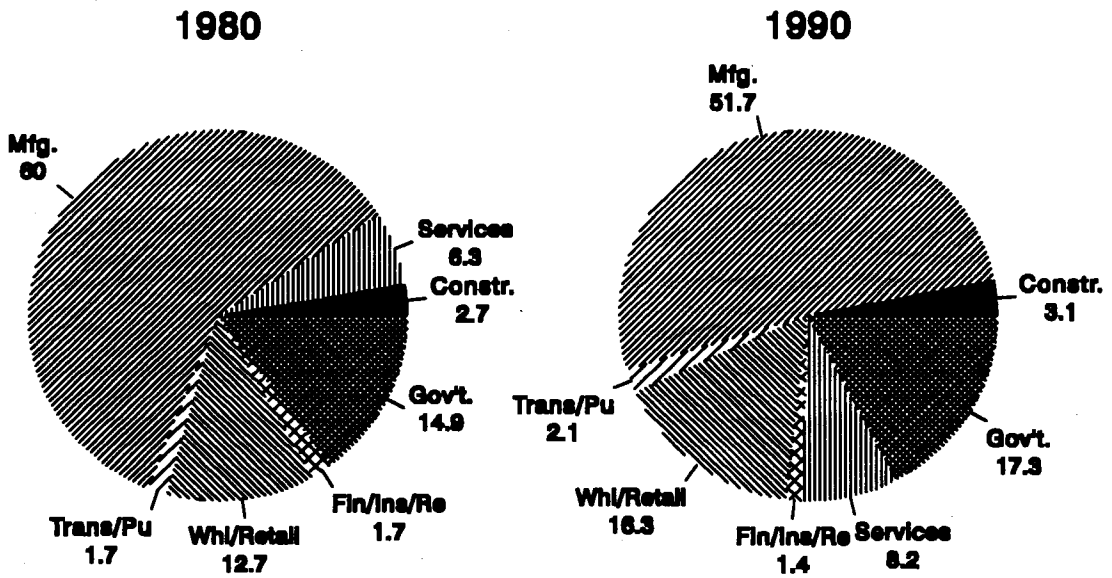
The following graphs compare Employment by Sector for South Carolina and Chester County for the years 1980 and 1990. Chester County had one of the highest percentages of manufacturing employment in the state for both 1980 and 1990.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1990



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL PROFILES, 3/92

CHESTER COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1990

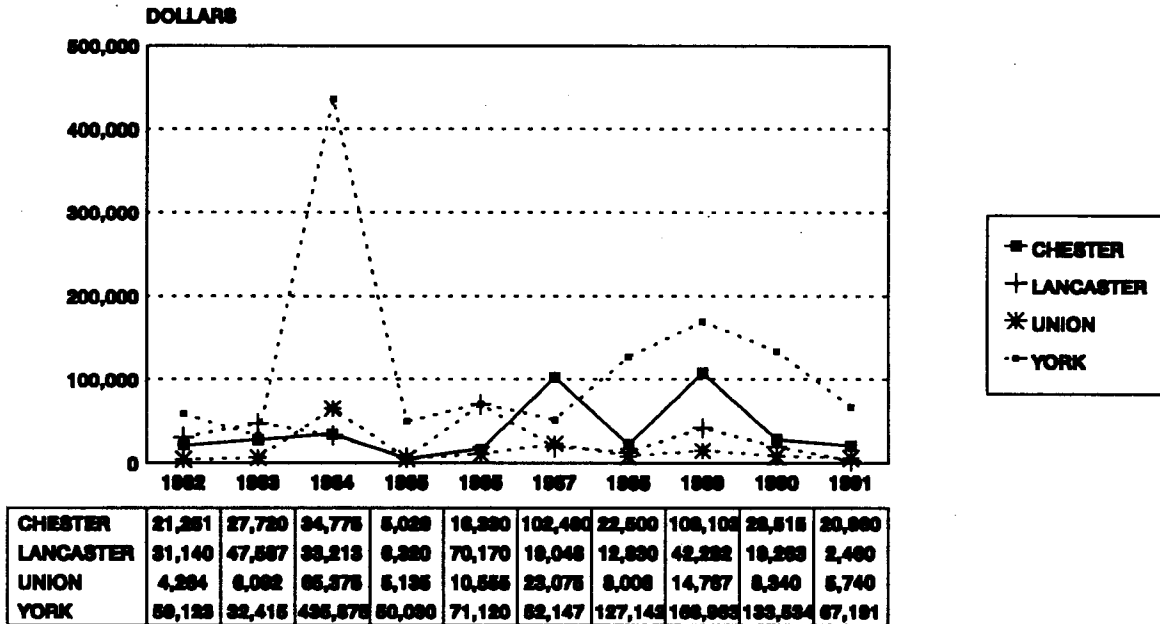


SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL PROFILES, 3/92

Capital Investment/Jobs Created

Chester County had the second highest amount of capital investment in the region between 1982 and 1991 with a total of \$387,563,000 during that time. York County had the highest amount of investment with a total of \$1,197,540,000. Lancaster County had \$284,313,000 of investment and Union County had a total of \$151,349,000 during that time.

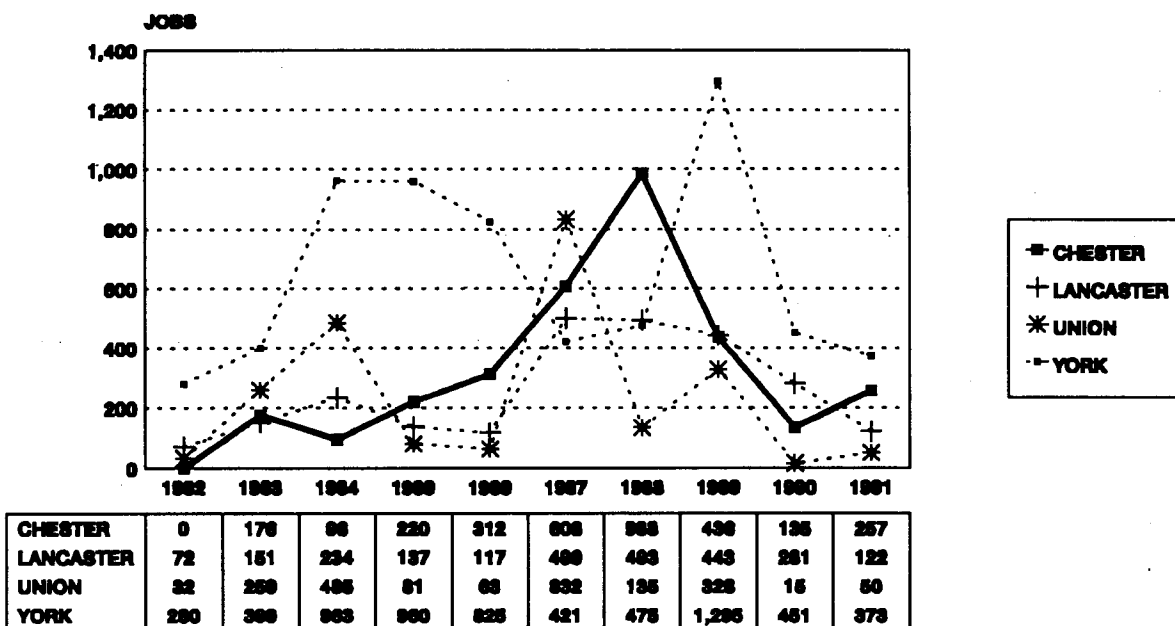
CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$000) BY COUNTY 1982 - 1991



SOURCE: S. C. DEVELOPMENT BOARD
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

Chester County had the second highest number of jobs created in the region between 1982 and 1991 with a total of 3,225. York County had the highest number of jobs created with a total of 6,442 during the same period. Lancaster County had a total of 2,549 jobs created and Union County had a total of 2,280 jobs created during the same time period.

JOBS CREATED BY COUNTY 1982 - 1991

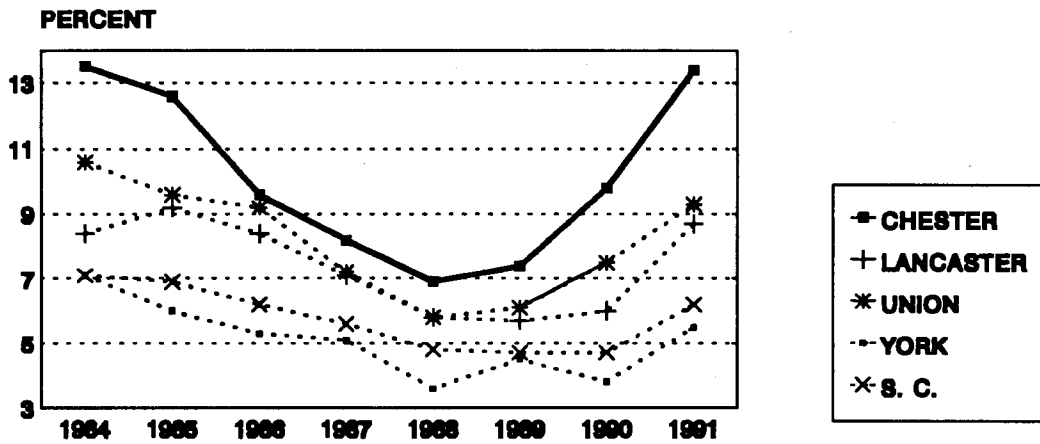


SOURCE: S. C. DEVELOPMENT BOARD
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

Unemployment Rates

Chester County's unemployment rate has been higher than that of any other county in the region for all years from 1984 to 1991. The highest percent of unemployment was in 1984 at 13.5% and the second highest percent of 13.4% occurred in 1991. This was more than twice the state's average unemployment rate in 1991 of 6.2%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY AND THE STATE 1984 - 1990



	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CHESTER	13.5	12.8	9.8	8.2	6.9	7.4	9.8	13.4
LANCASTER	8.4	9.2	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.7	8	8.7
UNION	10.6	9.6	9.2	7.2	5.8	6.1	7.5	9.3
YORK	7.1	8	5.3	5.1	3.8	4.5	3.8	5.5
S. C.	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	6.2

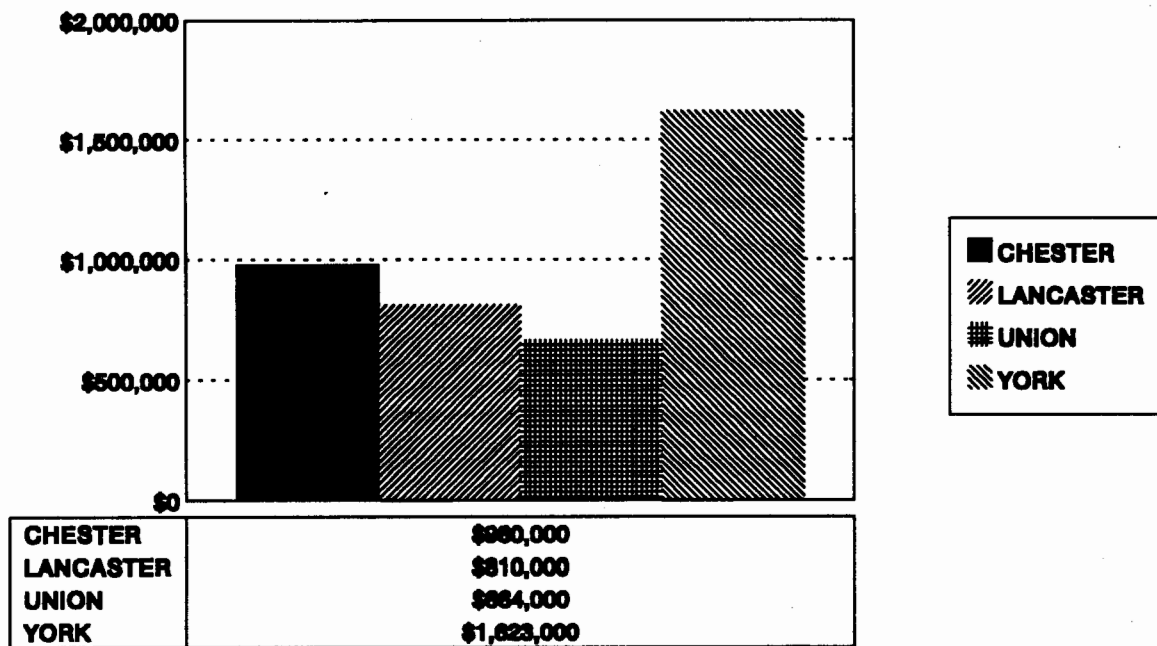
SOURCE: S. C. DEVELOPMENT BOARD
LABOR RESOURCES INFORMATION

AGRICULTURE

The soils and terrain in this entire region are not generally conducive to crop production. There is a heavy dependence on livestock, particularly beef cattle. Most of these operations are "cattle and calf", where the product is a feeder calf that is shipped elsewhere to be fattened before slaughter.

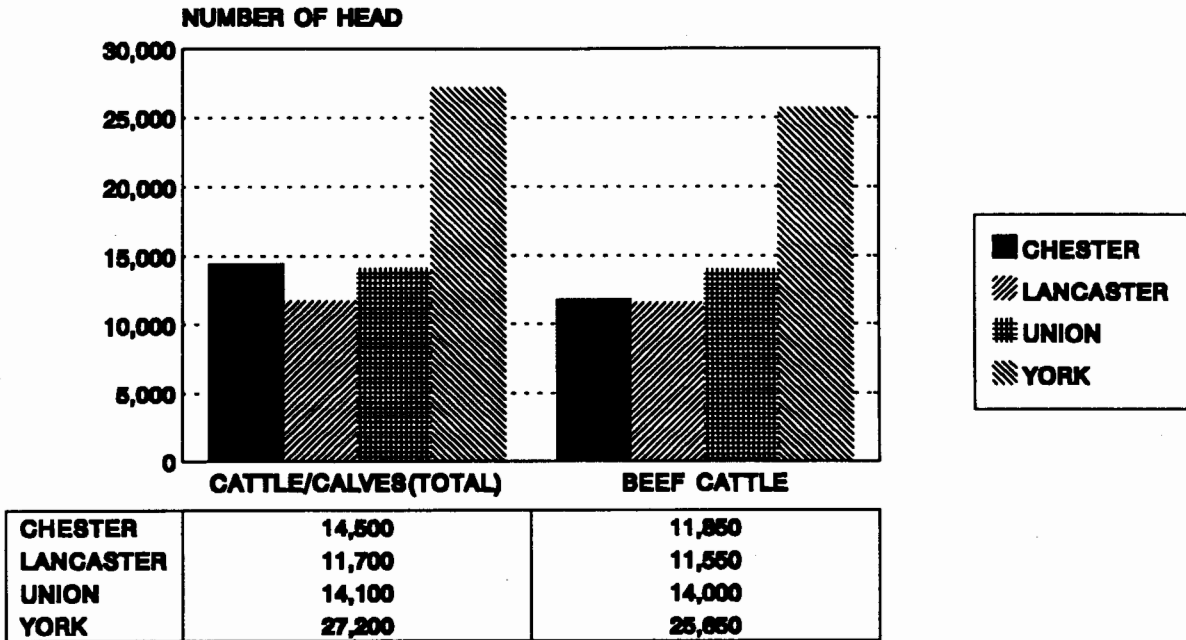
Hay is the number one cash crop in the region. Much of the agricultural land in this area is in grass that is used either to graze cattle or it is cut for hay. Since the land is not well suited for the production of feed grains, confinement livestock operations have not developed. Farmers remain relatively dependent on the ability of the land to support livestock rather than purchasing feeds that must be shipped from other areas. Generally speaking, the farmers in this area will continue to concentrate on beef cattle production.

VALUE OF HAY PRODUCED BY COUNTY - 1991



SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NUMBER OF HEAD OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCED BY COUNTY - 1991



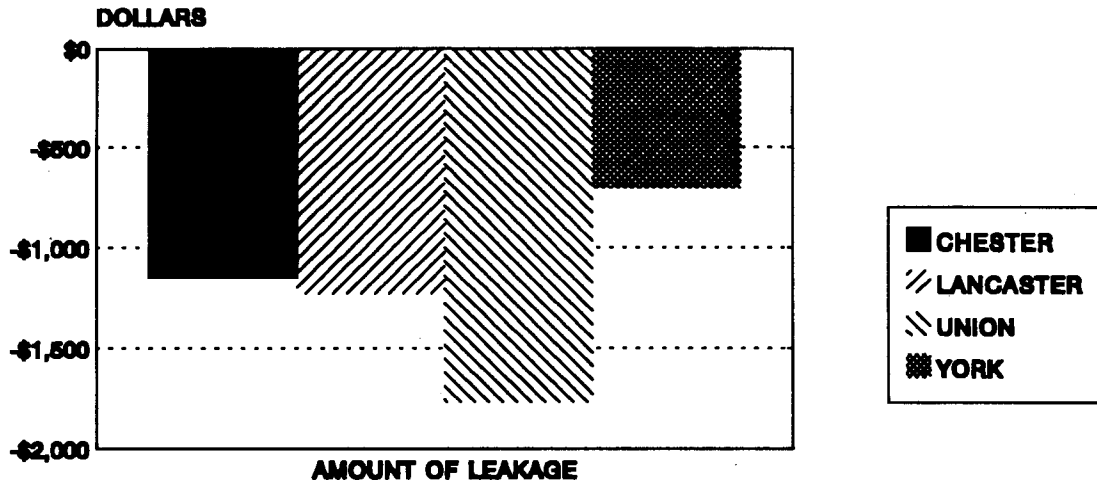
SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Agriculture

RETAIL SALES

The following chart indicates the amount of retail leakage for each county in the region. Chester County has the next to the lowest amount of leakage for the four counties in the region. All counties in the region had some amount of retail leakage.

RETAIL LEAKAGE AS A RATIO OF STATEWIDE SPENDING FOR CHESTER COUNTY AND REGION 1989



CHESTER	-\$1,145
LANCASTER	-\$1,228
UNION	-\$1,768
YORK	-\$701

SOURCE: SALES AND MARKETING MANAGEMENT SURVEY OF BUYING POWER

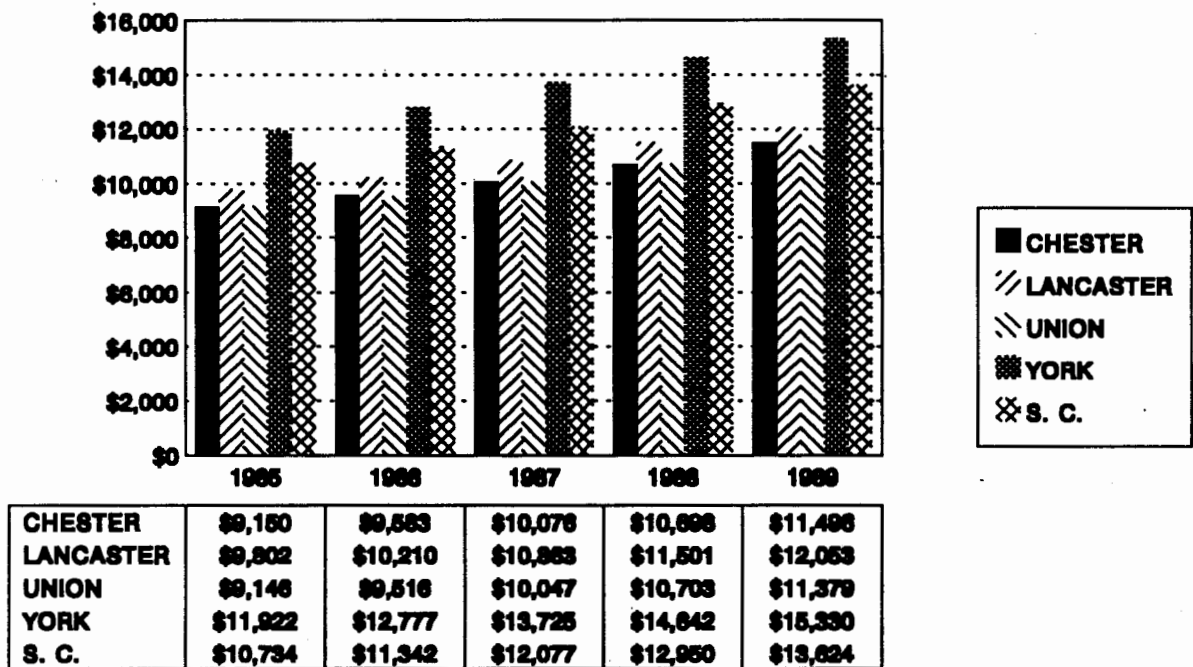
Following is additional information comparing per capita income amounts to per capita sales figures for 1989.

	PER CAPITA INCOME 1989	PER CAPITA RETAIL SALES 1989
Chester	\$11,496	\$4,288
Lancaster	\$12,053	\$4,424
Union	\$11,379	\$3,724
York	\$15,330	\$6,217
S. C.	\$13,624	\$6,227

INCOME

Chester County had the second highest increase in per capita personal income in the region, from \$9,150 in 1985 to \$11,496 in 1989, or 25.6%; however, Chester County's per capita is still \$2,000 below the state average. York County had the highest increase, from \$11,922 in 1985 to \$15,330 in 1989, or 28.6%. Union County increased from \$9,146 in 1985 to \$11,379 in 1989, or 24.4%. Lancaster County had the least increase, from \$9,802 in 1985 to \$12,053 in 1989, or 23.0%. The overall state per capita personal income increased 26.9% during that time period.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY AND FOR STATE 1985 - 1989

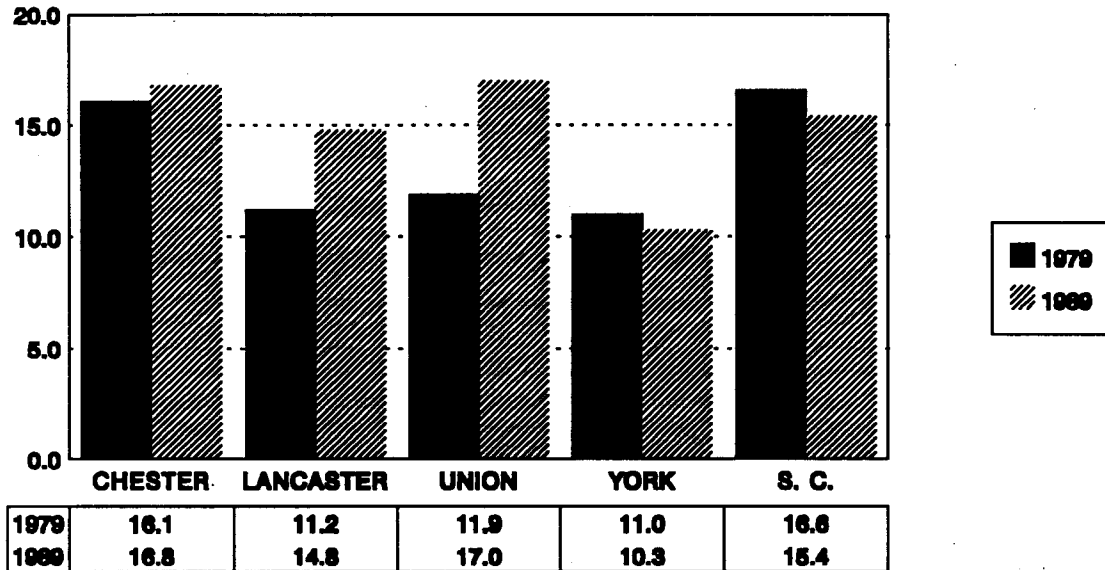


SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1992

Poverty

Chester County had an increase of 4.3% in population below poverty level from 1979 to 1989, increasing from 16.1% in 1979 to 16.8% in 1989. Union County had the highest increase in poverty level from 11.9% in 1979 to 17.0%, or a 42.9% increase. Lancaster County increased from 11.2% in 1979 to 14.8% in 1989, representing a 32% increase. York County, the only county in the region with a decrease, dropped from 11.0% in 1979 to 10.3% in 1989, representing a 6.4% decrease. The overall state average was 16.6% in 1979 and decreased to 15.4% in 1989, or a decrease of 7.2%.

**PERCENT TOTAL POPULATION BELOW
POVERTY LEVEL BY COUNTY
1979 AND 1989**



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1992;
STATE DATA CENTER

PUBLIC EDUCATION

High School Dropouts

Skill levels in the labor market are an increasingly important part of economic development and are expected to be an even bigger part in the future. According to "Workforce 2000", a report issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, the average job in the year 2000 will require 13.5 years of education. The implications of that report for future employment for individuals not completing high school are not promising. On the broader scale, communities where the workforce has low skill and education levels will have a more difficult time attracting and retaining industry in the future than those where the workforce is better educated.

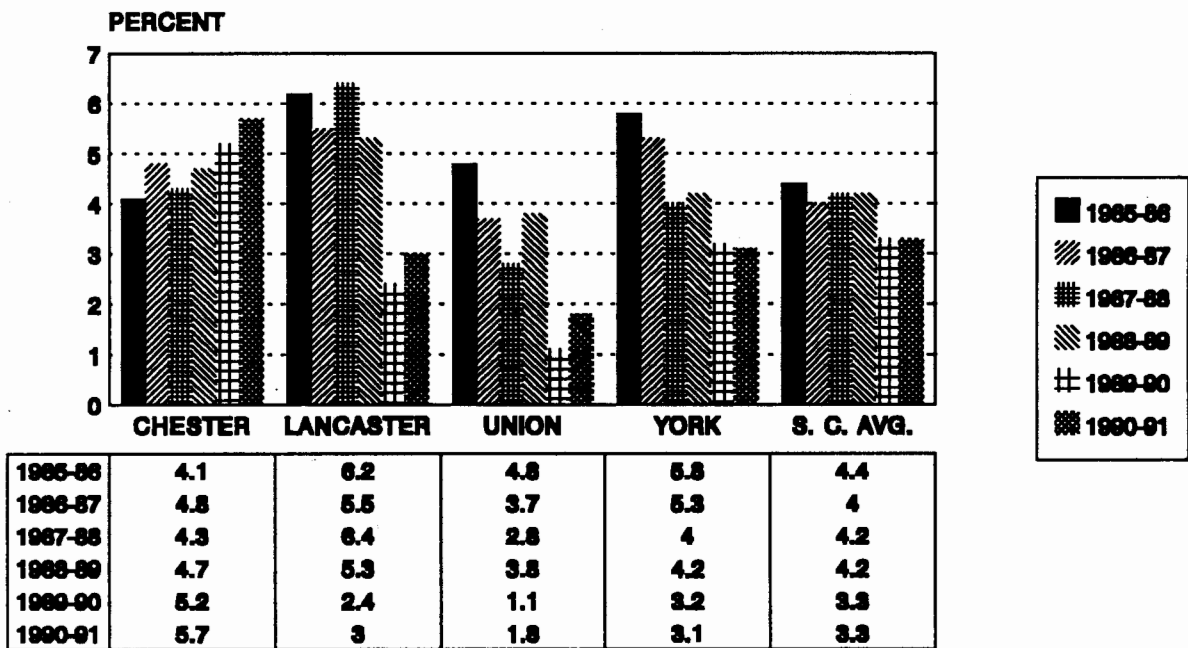
High school dropouts represent lost opportunity for the student and the community. For the past six school years, Chester County has had a dropout rate above the state average, with the exception of the 1985-86 school year in which the county was barely below the state average. The dropout rate in Chester County has increased each year while all other counties in the region have experienced a decrease in dropouts.

Dropouts for Grades 9 - 12 as a Percent of Enrollment for Grades 9 - 12, 1985-86 through 1990-91

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>85-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>	<u>90-91</u>
CHESTER	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7
LANCASTER	6.2	5.5	6.4	5.3	2.4	3.0
UNION	4.8	3.7	2.8	3.8	1.1	1.8
YORK	5.8	5.3	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.1
S. C. AVG.	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.3

SOURCE: *Rankings of the School Districts of S. C. 1987-1991*

DROPOUTS FOR GRADES 9 - 12 AS A PERCENT OF OF ENROLLMENT FOR 1985-1986 TO 1990-1991



SOURCE: RANKINGS...1987-1992

NOTE: *The four York County School Districts have been averaged.*

Another measure of lost opportunity is *Percent Change in Number of Pupils from Ninth Grade to Twelfth Grade*. This statistic is the ratio of the number of students enrolling in the ninth grade during a given year and the number of students that graduate with that class four years later. It does not discriminate between students that move out of the school district during that time span and those that quit school. It is possible for the measure to be positive if more students move into the district than leave school or move away.

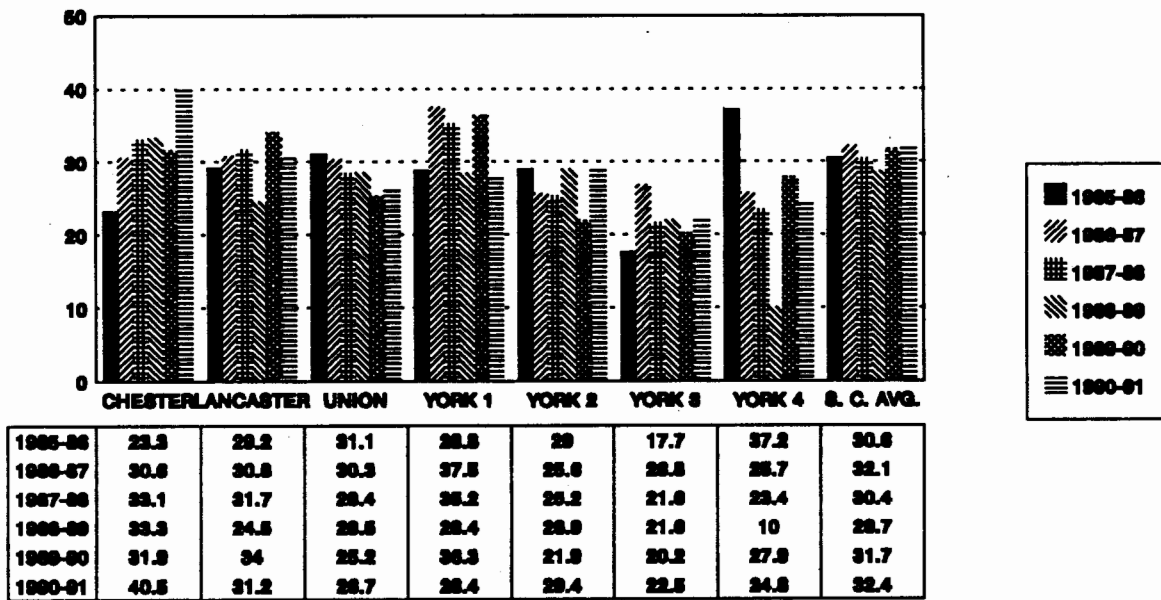
The percent change in enrollment for Chester County from 9th grade to 12th has been fluctuating. During the school years of 1985-86 and 1986-87, the change was below the state average. In the years of 1987-88 and 1988-89, the change was above the state average. In 1989-90, the average was just below the state and in 1990-91, the percent jumped well above the state average.

**Percent Change in Number of Pupils
From Ninth Grade to Twelfth Grade,
1985-86 through 1990-91**

DISTRICT	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91
CHESTER	23.3	30.6	33.1	33.5	31.6	40.5
LANCASTER	29.2	30.8	31.7	24.5	34.0	31.2
UNION	31.1	30.3	28.4	28.5	25.2	26.7
YORK 1	28.8	37.5	35.2	28.4	36.3	28.4
YORK 2	29.0	25.6	25.2	28.9	21.9	29.4
YORK 3	17.7	26.8	21.6	21.9	20.2	22.5
YORK 4	37.2	25.7	23.4	20.0	27.9	24.8
S. C. AVG.	30.6	32.1	30.4	28.7	31.7	32.4

SOURCE: *Rankings...1987-1992*

**PERCENT CHANGE ENROLLMENT
9TH TO 12TH GRADES
1985 - 1991**



SOURCE: *RANKINGS...1987-1992*

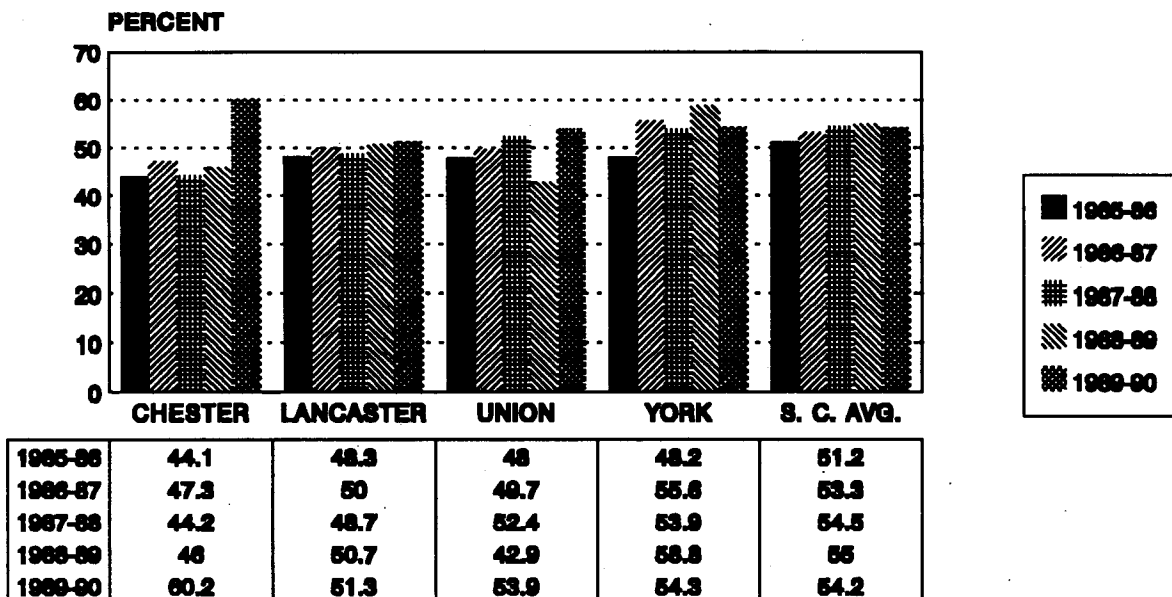
While the percent of those leaving school has increased, the percent of those graduating that enter postsecondary education has also risen. In the school year 1989-90, 60.2% of the graduates entered postsecondary education. This percent is well above the state average of 54.2%.

**Percent of Enrollment Entering
Postsecondary Education
1985-86 to Fall 1990**

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>85-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>
CHESTER	44.1	47.3	44.2	46.0	60.2
LANCASTER	48.3	50.0	48.7	50.7	51.3
UNION	48.0	49.7	52.4	42.9	53.9
YORK	48.2	55.6	53.9	58.8	54.3
S. C. AVG.	51.2	53.3	54.5	55.0	54.2

SOURCE: *Rankings...1985-1991*

**PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT ENTERING
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
1985-86 TO FALL 1990**



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1992

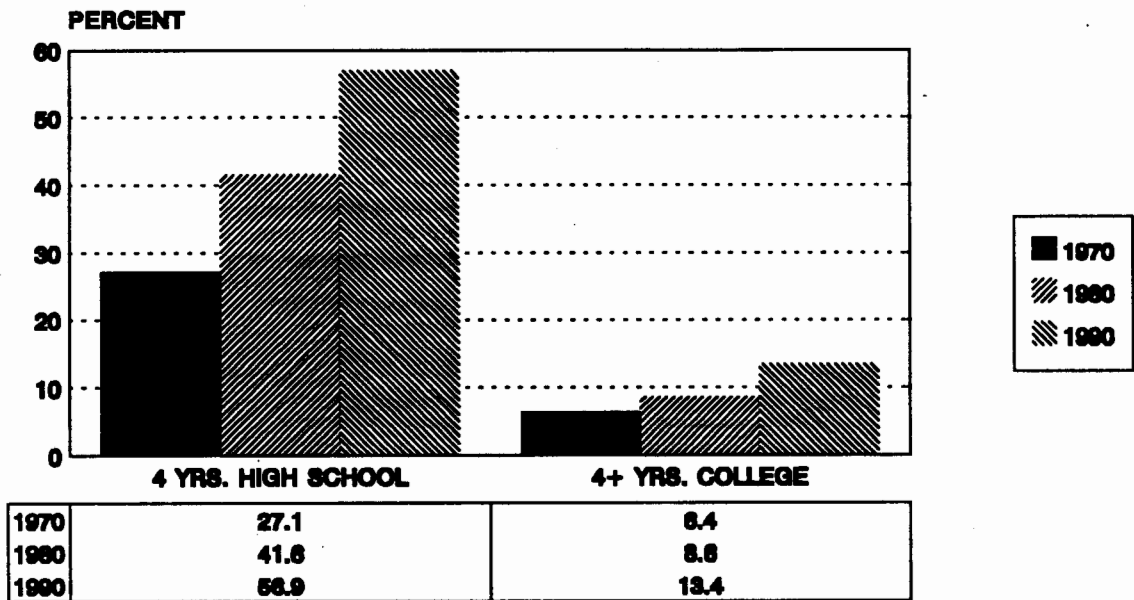
NOTE: *The four York County School Districts have been averaged.*

The percentage of the adult population completing four or more years of high school in Chester County increased dramatically between 1970 and 1990, from 27.1% in 1970 to 56.9% in 1990, more than doubling the percentage. Despite the increase, Chester County remains below the state average. Chester County is also below the state average in adults 25 years old and over completing 4 or more years of college.

**Percent of Persons 25 Years Old and Older
Completing 4 Years of High School and
4 Years of College and the
Median Number of Years Education,
1970, 1980 & 1990**

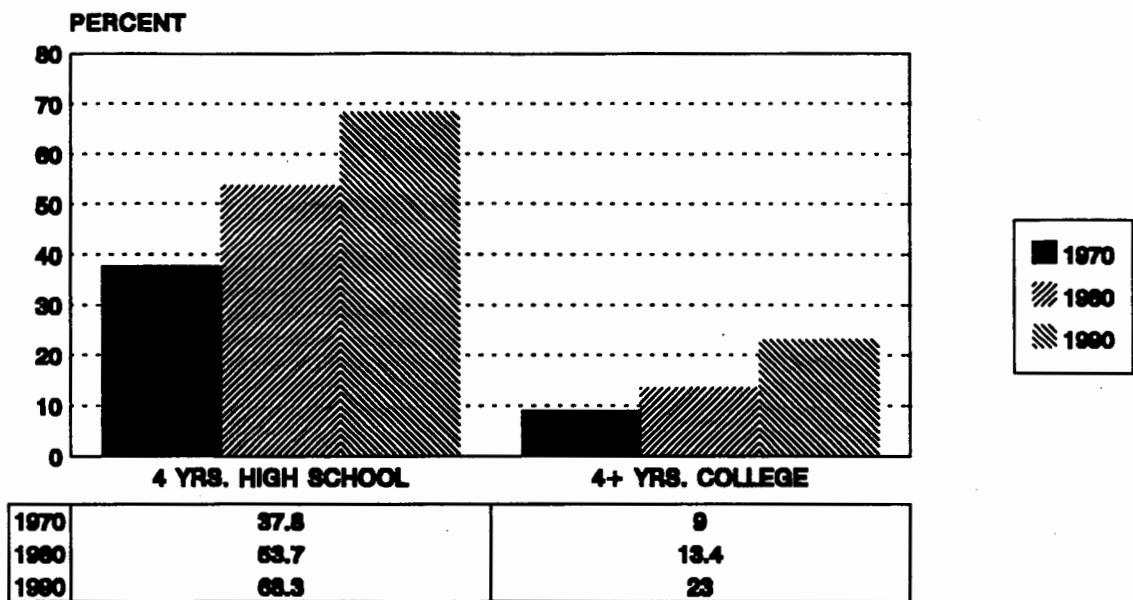
COUNTY	4 YRS. HS.			4 YRS. COLL.		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
CHESTER	27.1	41.6	56.9	6.4	8.6	13.4
LANCASTER	30.6	46.2	60.0	5.4	8.2	14.5
UNION	27.8	41.4	55.0	5.5	8.0	12.9
YORK	33.7	52.6	67.5	8.0	13.2	23.9
STATE	37.8	53.7	68.3	9.0	13.4	23.0

**LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONG CHESTER COUNTY
ADULTS 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER
1970, 1980 & 1990**



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1992

LEVEL OF EDUCATION AMONG SOUTH CAROLINA ADULTS 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER 1970, 1980 & 1990



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1992