Economic Vitality and Education in the South (EVES)
The South’s Pre-Pandemic Position
South Carolina, 2019

Poverty and Food Insecurity

Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch

62%

People living in poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under 18</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under 5</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children living in food insecure households

11%

On average, people of color were paid less than White people.

Median Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$37,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$48,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$66,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Childcare and Early Childhood Education

Children under 6 with all caretakers in the workforce

69%

Families who lived in childcare deserts

42%

Four-year-olds enrolled in a public ECE program in 2020

53%

Annual childcare expenses should cost just 7%* of a family's income, but infant care for one child cost

19% of the average Black household's income

15% of the average Hispanic household's income

11% of the average White household's income

If infant care cost 7% of the region's median income,

just 21 of every 100 families could afford it.

*according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Performance on NAEP*

Below the Proficient Level in 4th Grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below the Proficient Level in 8th Grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Assessment of Educational Progress
Economic Vitality and Education in the South (EVES)
The South’s Pre-Pandemic Position
South Carolina, 2019

Attainment and the Workforce

- Adults 25+ with a high school diploma or less
  - Black: 53%
  - Hispanic: 60%
  - White: 34%
- Adults 25+ with a Bachelor’s degree or more
  - Black: 18%
  - Hispanic: 18%
  - White: 34%
- Adults 25-64 facing unemployment
  - Black: 6.9%
  - Hispanic: 4.1%
  - White: 3.9%

Adults 25-64 with higher attainment have a higher employment-to-population ratio — they are more likely to be in the labor force.

- No high school credential: 51%
- High school or equivalent: 67%
- Some college or associate degree: 74%
- Bachelor’s degree or higher: 83%

Adults 25+ with lower attainment earn less.

- No high school credential: $23,085
- High school or equivalent: $30,592
- Some college or associate degree: $35,994
- Bachelor’s degree: $50,734
- Graduate or professional degree: $60,788

Adults 25+ living in poverty

- No high school credential: 28%
- High school or equivalent: 14%
- Some college or associate degree: 10%
- Bachelor’s degree or higher: 4%

Adults 25-64 facing unemployment

- No high school credential: 8.7%
- High school or equivalent: 4.7%
- Some college or associate degree: 3.4%
- Bachelor’s degree or higher: 2.0%

2017-2018 School Discipline

- Students who were suspended, by race:
  - In-school suspension
    - Black: 18%
    - Hispanic: 8%
    - White: 8%
  - Out-of-school suspension
    - Black: 18%
    - Hispanic: 5%
    - White: 6%

- School enrollments in the school year:
  - 34% were Black
  - 9% were Hispanic
  - 51% were White

- Of those who were referred to law enforcement:
  - 53% were Black
  - 5% were Hispanic
  - 36% were White

- Of the students who had a school-related arrest:
  - 52% were Black
  - 5% were Hispanic
  - 39% were White