



The recession's lingering effects have taken an enormous toll on South Carolina families. Fully 17.3% of state residents live in poverty and far more are financially vulnerable. The 2013 *Assets & Opportunity Scorecard* found that 47.2% of South Carolina households are liquid asset poor, which means that they have less than three months of savings to fall back on in the event of a job loss, health crisis or other income-disrupting emergency. Additionally, 23.9% are asset poor, meaning that the assets that they do have—whether a savings account or durable assets such as a home, business or car—are overwhelmed by debt.

INCOME POVERTY ASSET POVERTY LIQUID ASSET POVERTY



Asset poverty in South Carolina is 1.4 times higher than income poverty and liquid asset poverty is 2.7 times higher.

## WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA CAN DO

- Strengthen K-12 Education: To increase math and reading proficiency and high school graduation rates, South Carolina should increase K-12 education funding in high-poverty school districts and implement a stronger system for teacher evaluation and retention.
- Increase Incomes, Savings and Investment: To reduce income poverty and increase net worth, South Carolina should adopt a state Earned Income Tax Credit; remove the disincentive to save for very-low-income families by lifting asset limits in its cash welfare and Medicaid programs; and fund a state Individual Development Account program to help families to purchase a home, business or college education.
- Protect Consumers in the Financial Marketplace: To protect unbanked and underbanked households from predatory products and improve credit scores, South Carolina should ensure residents have access to fair financial products by regulating payday, car-title and short-term installment loans.

### **ABOUT THE SCORECARD**

The Assets & Opportunity Scorecard is a comprehensive look at Americans' financial security today and their opportunities to create a more prosperous future. It assesses the 50 states and the District of Columbia on 102 outcome and policy measures, which describe how well residents are faring and what states can do to help them build and protect assets. These measures are grouped into five issue areas: Financial Assets & Income, Businesses & Jobs, Housing & Homeownership, Health Care, and Education.

For a complete description of *Scorecard* measures and sources, including how the grades and rankings were assigned, go to **http://scorecard.cfed.org**.

## **KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

64%

of South Carolina consumers have subprime credit

47%

of South Carolina households live in liquid asset poverty

29%

of jobs in South Carolina are low-wage jobs

34%

of homeowners in South Carolina are cost burdened

19%

of people in South Carolina are uninsured

24%

of adults in South Carolina have at least a 4-year college degree

Published January 2013

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

## **OVERALL RANK: 48**

The *Scorecard* ranks 53 outcome measures from best to worst; #1 is the most desirable, #51 is the least desirable. Data for an additional 16 measures are published, but states are not ranked on these measures due to insufficient data at the state level. Issue area ranks and grades are calculated by averaging the ranks of measures within the issue area. Grades for issue areas are given on a curve: 10 states get As, 10 get Bs, 16 get Cs, 10 get Ds and 5 get Fs. The overall rank is calculated by ranking the sum of the issue area ranks.

## FINANCIAL ASSETS & INCOME

# ISSUE AREA RANK: 38 | GRADE: D

OUTCOME MEASURE	State Data	U.S. Data STATE RA	ANK
Income Poverty Rate ·····	17.3%	14.6%	43
Asset Poverty Rate ·····	23.9%	26.0%	_
Asset Poverty by Race ·····	3.5 x higher for HHs of color · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.1 x higher for HHs of color ·····	_
Asset Poverty by Gender ·····	1.6 x higher for single women · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.1 x higher for single women · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
Asset Poverty by Family Structure ·····		2.2 x higher for 1-parent HHs ·····	_
Liquid Asset Poverty Rate ·····	47.2%	43.9%	29
Liquid Asset Poverty by Race	2.1 x higher for HHs of color ·····	1.8 x higher for HHs of color ·····	_
Liquid Asset Poverty by Gender ·····	1.38 x higher for single women	1.09 x higher for single women ·····	_
Liquid Asset Poverty by Family Structure · · · · ·		1.9 x higher for 1-parent HHs ·····	_
Extreme Asset Poverty Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.8%	17.5%	_
Net Worth · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$70,441	\$68,948	_
Net Worth by Race ·····		10.3 x higher for white HHs ·····	_
Net Worth by Income ·····		68 x higher for top 20% ·····	_
Net Worth by Gender ·····		1.18 x higher for single men · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
Net Worth by Family Structure ·····		22 x higher for 2-parent HHs ·····	_
Unbanked Households ······	9.3%	8.2% · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	35
Underbanked Households ·····	20.6%	20.1% · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32
Households with Savings Accounts	62.9%	69.2%	41
Consumers with Subprime Credit ·····	63.7%	56.4%	45
Borrowers 90+ Days Overdue ·····	5.16%	4.33%	47
Average Credit Card Debt ·····	\$9,627	\$10,736 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23
Bankruptcy Rate (per 1,000 people) ·····	1.6	4.4	3

# **BUSINESSES & JOBS**

# **ISSUE AREA RANK: 50 | GRADE: F**

OUTCOME MEASURE	State Data	U.S. Data STATE RA	ANK
Microenterprise Ownership Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15.9%	16.7%	29
Small Business Ownership Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.36%	1.34%	37
Business Ownership by Race · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.5 x higher for white workers · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.5 x higher for white workers ·····	49
Business Ownership by Gender · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.5 x higher for men · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.3 x higher for men · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	48
Business Value by Race · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.5 x higher for white bus. owners ·····	2.6 x higher for white bus. owners	45
Business Value by Gender · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.8 x higher for men ·····	2.6 x higher for men ·····	33
Business Creation Rate (per 1,000 workers)	7.8	9.2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	38
Private Loans to Small Business ·····	\$1,079	\$1,148 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34
Unemployment Rate ·····	10.5%	8.9%	46
Unemployment by Race ·····	2 x higher for people of color ·····	1.7 x higher for people of color · · · · · · · · ·	33
Underemployment Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18.2%	15.9%	47
Low-Wage Jobs · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28.6%	21.5%	43
Average Annual Pay · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$41,678	\$48,043 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44
Retirement Plan Participation ·····	45.5%	44.6%	34
Employers Offering Health Insurance ·····	49.2%	51.0% · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26

## **HOUSING & HOMEOWNERSHIP**

Uninsured by Gender ·····

Uninsured Low-Income Parents -----

Employer-Provided Insurance Coverage ------

# ISSUE AREA RANK: 30 | GRADE: C

OUTCOME MEASURE	State Data	U.S. Data STATE RANK
Homeownership Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	69.2%	64.6% 15
Homeownership by Race ·····	1.5 x higher for white HHs	1.6 x higher for white HHs 24
Homeownership by Income · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 x higher for top 20% ·····	2.2 x higher for top 20% 11
Homeownership by Gender · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 x higher for single men ·····	1.01 x higher for single women —
Homeownership by Family Structure	2 x higher for 2-parent HHs · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.9 x higher for 2-parent HHs 38
Foreclosure Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.33%	4.27% 40
Delinquent Mortgage Loans ·····	2.54%	3.04%
High-Cost Mortgage Loans ·····	2.38%	2.47%
Affordability of Homes (value/income) · · · · · · · · ·	3.2 x higher than median income	3.4 x higher than median income 19
Housing Cost Burden - Homeowners · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34.2%	36.9% 25
Housing Cost Burden - Renters	54.2%	53.4%
HEALTH CARE	ISSU	JE AREA RANK: 40   GRADE: D
OUTCOME MEASURE	State Data	U.S. Data STATE RANK
Uninsured Rate ·····	19.4%	17.3% 38
Uninsured by Race ······	1.6 x higher for people of color · · · · · · · · ·	2 x higher for people of color

3.5 x higher for poorest 20% ·····

1.2 x higher for men ·····

11.4% .....

36.0% .....

53.6% .....

31.1% -----

22.0% .....

## **EDUCATION**

# ISSUE AREA RANK: 42 | GRADE: D

3.5 x higher for poorest 20% ----- 28

1.2 x higher for men ·····

16.2% ----------------------------------

OUTCOME MEASURE	State Data	U.S. Data STATE RA	NK
Early Childhood Education Enrollment ······	32.9%	28.2%	14
Math Proficiency - 8th Grade	31.8%	34.7%	32
Reading Proficiency - 8th Grade ·····	26.6%	33.5%	41
High School Degree ·····	84.2%	85.9%	42
Two-Year College Degree · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32.6%	36.3%	40
Four-Year College Degree · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24.1%	28.5%	41
Four-Year Degree by Race ·····	2 x higher for white adults · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.6 x higher for white adults ·····	44
Four-Year Degree by Income · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.5 x higher for top 20% ·····	4.6 x higher for top 20%	41
Four-Year Degree by Gender · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.01 x higher for men ·····	1.01 x higher for men ·····	_
Average College Graduate Debt · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$25,662	\$26,600	29
College Graduates with Debt	54%	66%	12
Student Loan Default Rate · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.2%	13.4%	16

For a complete description of Scorecard measures and sources, including how the grades and ratings were assigned, go to http://scorecard.cfed.org.

-= "Not Available." Data or ranks are not available because insufficient or unreliable data exist for the state.

N.R. = "Not Ranked." These data are not ranked because the estimate or rank is too imprecise to say with confidence how the state compares to other states.

## **POLICY RATINGS**

The Scorecard includes 33 policy measures: 12 priority policies and 21 additional policies. For policy priorities, states are assessed against criteria for what constitutes a strong policy. Taken together, these policies provide a comprehensive view of what states can do to help residents build and protect assets. Policy priority data are current as of September 2012; additional policy data are drawn from the latest published reports, usually 2011-2012.



Very strong policy



Strong policy, but some room for improvement



Some policy, but much room for improvement



Minimal policy in place



No policy in place

#### FINANCIAL ASSETS & INCOME

#### **Policy Priorities**

Tax Credits for Working Families





Protections from Predatory Short-Term Loans

#### **Additional Policies**

Income Tax Threshold ... \$26,100

Tax Burden by Income ... The poorest 20% of families pay 1.4 times more of their income in

taxes than the top 1% of families

Prize-Linked Savings ... Prize-linked savings not allowed

Paperless Payday ... Paperless payday permitted

# **BUSINESSES & JOBS**

#### **Policy Priorities**

State Support for Microenterprise

Job Quality Standards

#### **Additional Policies**

Unemployment Benefit Level ... 32.5% of average weekly wage

Unemployment Benefit Eligibility ... Uses alternative base period; Part-time workers covered;

Benefits for compelling family reasons

Incentives for Employee Ownership ... No state policy Loans for Beginning Farmers ... No state policy

#### **HOUSING & HOMEOWNERSHIP**

#### **Policy Priorities**

Foreclosure Prevention and Protections

First-Time Homebuyer Assistance

#### **Additional Policies**

Housing Trust Funds ... Has statewide housing trust fund

Preservation of Affordable Rental Housing ... 10.0% of LIHTC for preservation

Tenant Protections from Foreclosure ... No protections beyond federal law

Property Tax Relief ... None

Resident Ownership of Manufactured Housing Communities ... No protections for homeowners

#### **HEALTH CARE**

## **Policy Priorities**

Access to Health Insurance

#### **Additional Policies**

Expanded COBRA Coverage ... COBRA expansion for 6 months Healthcare Information Databases ... Does not have database

## **EDUCATION**

## **Policy Priorities**

Access to Quality K-12 Education

Financial Education in Schools

College Savings Incentives

#### **Additional Policies**

State-Funded Head Start ... No state supplement

Quality of State Pre-K Programs ... Established state program; \$2,934 per child enrolled; 6.7 of 10 quality standards met

Kindergarten Standards ... Full Day Kindergarten; separate standards; no certificates or training required for teachers

State Financial Aid for Postsecondary Education ... \$1,719 per student; 19% need-based

TANF-Funded Workforce Training ... 9.43% of funds spent on training

WIA-Funded Workforce Training ... 53.3% of participants received training