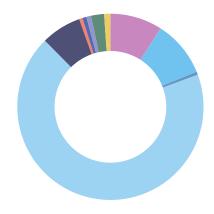


Early Childhood Education in South Carolina



State and federal funding enables more than 51,518 children and families in South Carolina to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in South Carolina



\$126.7M • Head Start and Early Head Start²

\$137.3M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³

\$7.6M • CCDBG State Match⁴

\$954.6M • CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES⁵ |
CRRSA⁶ | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)⁷

\$98.2M • State-Funded Pre-K⁸

\$8.2M • MIECHV⁹

\$9.7M • IDEA Part C¹⁰

\$11.1M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61911

\$31.9M • TANF¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures¹³

\$14.5M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

South Carolina Quick Facts

6.109

Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

9.25%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

2,412

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

3.66%

Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²²

8,892

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

7.2%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴

21,293

Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

1,304

Families Served by MIECHV²⁶

6,558

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁷

4,950

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁸

26.91%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁹

Early Childhood Education Economic Impact

In addition to the benefits to young children, access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care problems, however, adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses upward of \$57 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue. 15

In South Carolina

9.0% of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.16

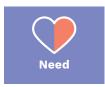
Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 65.7% in 2019 to 66.6% in 2021.¹⁷

Nationwide¹⁸

The percent of families that reported difficulty finding space in a home- or center-based program increased dramatically from 22% in December 2021 to 58% in January 2022.

71% of parents report that difficulty finding child care has impacted their ability to work.

South Carolina Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 347.643³⁰
- Under Six Living in Poverty: 22.42%31
- 63.54% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³²



- 42% of South Carolina residents live in a "child care desert"³³
- For rural families, this percentage is even higher³⁴



- The average price of child care is \$9,048 per year³⁵
- The median household income is \$89,003³⁶



 Met 7/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁷

High Price of Care38

Too often, the care that is available costs more than families can afford.

Annual Price of Infant Care in South Carolina

Center-Based \$11,180 per year

Married Parents Single Parent

Percent of Median Income



Home-Based ______ \$7,800 per year

Married Parents Single Parent

Percent of Median Income





Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.³⁹

\$9.37 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



\$15,080 Federal Minimum Wage Poverty Line* Nationally, child care workers make less than **98%** of all occupations

The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In South Carolina, 66,879 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.⁴⁰

Of providers who received stabilization grants:41

92%

said funding helped them stay open.

75%

used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits. 46%

used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including

63%

of those in family child care homes.

1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCD86), the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood, Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), state-funded Pre-K, and the Individuos with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program. | 2 Head Start Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center | 3 Office of Child Care (QCC) GY2021 CCDF Allocations (Based on Appropriations) | 4 Ibid | 5 QCC CARES Act CCD86 Supplemental Funding Allocations for States and Territories | 6 QCC Coronavirus, Ressonse and Relief Supplemental Exhibitation and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for Stards and Territories | 7 QCC American, Ressue Plan Act (ARPA) Supplemental Stabilization and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for Stand and Territories | 8 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) | 9 Health Resources and Services. Administration (HRSA) | 10 U.S. Department of Education (ED) | 11 Ibid | 12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) | 13 Office of Family Assistance TANE PY2019 Financial Data | 14 QCC (includes non-Tederal match amount) | 15 Quncil for a Strong, America | 16 Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health 2019 | 17 Committee for Economic Development (EDD) | 18 Ragid-EC, Suryey, March 2022 | 19 Office of Head Start Performance Indicator Report (PR) | 20 PR and Use Census Bureau (Census) | 21 PR | 22 PIR and Census | 32 QCC PY2020 CCDF Preliminary Data Tables | 24 Center for American Progress (CAP) - Early, Learning in the U.S.: 2021 | 25 NIEER | 26 HRSA | 27 ED | 28 ED | 29 NIEER (Includes preschool, Head Start, and Special Education) | 30 Census | 31 Census | 33 Census | 33 Census | 33 Census | 34 Census | 34 Census | 35 Census | 35 Census | 35 Census | 35 Census | 36 Census | 36 Census | 36 Census Census Census Census Census Census