

Child Care and Early Education in South Carolina



In South Carolina, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 58,266 children and families, or 17% of children birth through age 5.2

High-quality early care and education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child's opportunities for a better future while offering parents greater job stability and overall economic security.

The Economic Impact

Access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. However, widespread problems finding and paying for child care adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses \$122 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue. In South Carolina: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$1.48.8

Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in South Carolina

The high cost and limited supply of quality ECE have created serious challenges for many families.

Unmet Need



342,381 Children Birth Through Age Five³



22% of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty⁴



64% of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce⁵



17% of Children Birth Through Age Five Served By Federal- and State-Funded Early Learning Opportunities⁶

Note: 1,2,6: These figures include beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, CCDF, MIECHV, state-funded Pre-K, and IDEA Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.

There are several early learning programs that provide working families with access to high-quality, affordable ECE opportunities, but currently the demand for care far outweighs the supply, and funding constraints leave many eligible children unserved. Each of these programs has its own eligibility requirements, purpose, and service delivery model. Together they form a mixed-delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children's individual needs.

Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

8.892

Children Birth Through Age Five Served⁹



Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served¹⁰

Learn more about CCDBG in South Carolina here.

Early Head Start

2.550

Children Enrolled¹¹



Eligible Children Served¹²

Head Start

6,646

Children Enrolled¹³



Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

1.365

Families Served¹⁵

Learn more about MIECHV in South Carolina <u>here</u>.

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

State-Funded Pre-K

25,203

Children Enrolled¹⁶



of three- and four-yearold children attend public ECE¹⁷

IDEA Part C

7,848 5,762 Children Served¹⁸ Children Served¹⁹

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)

Through the tax code, the CDCTC helps parents with the cost of work-related child care expenses.

Learn more about CDCTC here.

Early Care and Education (ECE) in South Carolina Snapshot



Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 42% of South Carolina residents live in a "child care desert."²⁰
- Rural families are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."²¹
- 4% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.²²



Affordability

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.

- The annual price of center-based infant care is \$9,048, and home-based infant care is \$6,890.²³
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between \$48 and \$87 per month for one child in care.²⁴
- A two-parent household spends 8% of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.²⁵



ECE Workforce

Early childhood educators have some of the lowest paying jobs in the United States, earning poverty-level wages.²⁶

 \$25,050 child care worker annual salary (\$12.04 per hour).²⁷



Program Quality

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

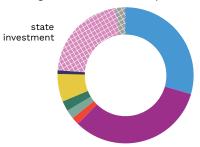
- Met 7/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.²⁸
- 33% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.²⁹

For full sourcing information, visit here.

*CSCCE | **BUILD

Federal and State ECE Funding in South Carolina

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



\$134.4M • Head Start and Early Head Start³⁰

\$150.5M ● CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³¹

\$8.2M ● MIECHV³²

\$9.7M ● IDEA Part C33

\$11.1M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61934

\$30.1M • TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures³⁵

\$3.9M • PDG B-5³⁶

\$97.2M ● State-Funded Pre-K³⁷

\$10.3M ● CCDBG State Match³⁸

\$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match39

South Carolina received an additional \$955M through COVID-19 relief.⁴⁰

Spotlight: ECE Successes in South Carolina COVID-19 Relief:

Throughout the pandemic, there was strong bipartisan support for federal relief funding to keep the child care sector afloat.

- As a result, 1,900 child care programs in South Carolina received support, impacting up to 151,800 children.⁴¹
- These funds also allowed states to demonstrate what would be possible when equipped with additional resources. Funds have been used to support and stabilize the early childhood sector. The SC Building Blocks Grant supports the key operating expenses of child care providers including increasing wages, benefits, and bonuses. Providers can opt into spending 25% on compensation to receive the full grant amount for which they are eligible.*

Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five (PDG B-5):

PDG B-5 is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states' early childhood systems. In their 2023 planning grant application, among other uses, South Carolina noted that they would use funding to:

- Support professional learning opportunities for the ECE workforce, with an emphasis on child development and learning, engaging families, inclusion, recruitment and retention, and more.
- Increase the number of providers trained in traumainformed care, including through infant and early childhood mental health consultation.**