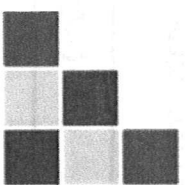


# South Carolina Children Experiencing Early School Failure

Risk Factor	Percentage Failing by 3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	SC Children (Birth – 6) Possessing Risk Factor
Abuse, Neglect, Foster Care	53%	3% (10,171)
Very Low Birth Weight (<3.3 lbs)	52%	2.11% (7,170)
Low Maternal Education (< 12 <sup>th</sup> )	48%	24.1% (81,852)
T.A.N.F. (50% Federal Poverty)	45%	8.4% (28,690)
Low Birth Weight (3.3-4.4 lbs)	43%	2.77% (9,390)
Teen Mother (<18)	43%	4.6% (15,618)
Food Stamps (130% Federal Poverty)	42%	20% (67,897)
Teenage Mother (18- 20)	37%	8.83% (29,946)
Low Birth Weight (4.4-5.5lbs)	36%	5.53% (18,780)

SC Date Warehouse, adapted and updated from the January 2007 PACT/Retention Analysis of Dr. Baron Holmes

SOUTH CAROLINA



**FIRST  
STEPS**

Getting children ready for school.

# **PUBLIC INPUT**

## **Fall 2012**



Tropical Weather Updates

Listen Live

education

SC Programs

Schedules

Watch Video

Sample Screenshot

## ETV Learn Updates

Find out what's new or currently available on StreamlineSC, eMedia, Knowitall.org and other education services from our ETV Learn Blog.

### South Carolina First Steps Seeks Your Input



South Carolina First Steps connects children 0-5 with high quality early learning experiences designed to prepare them for success in school and life. We are seeking your input. Please take a few minutes to respond to the survey below. Feel free to send the...

# Public Input

September-October 2012

## SC ETV

- ☐ September 24-October 8
- ☐ 945 responses

## Joint Committee

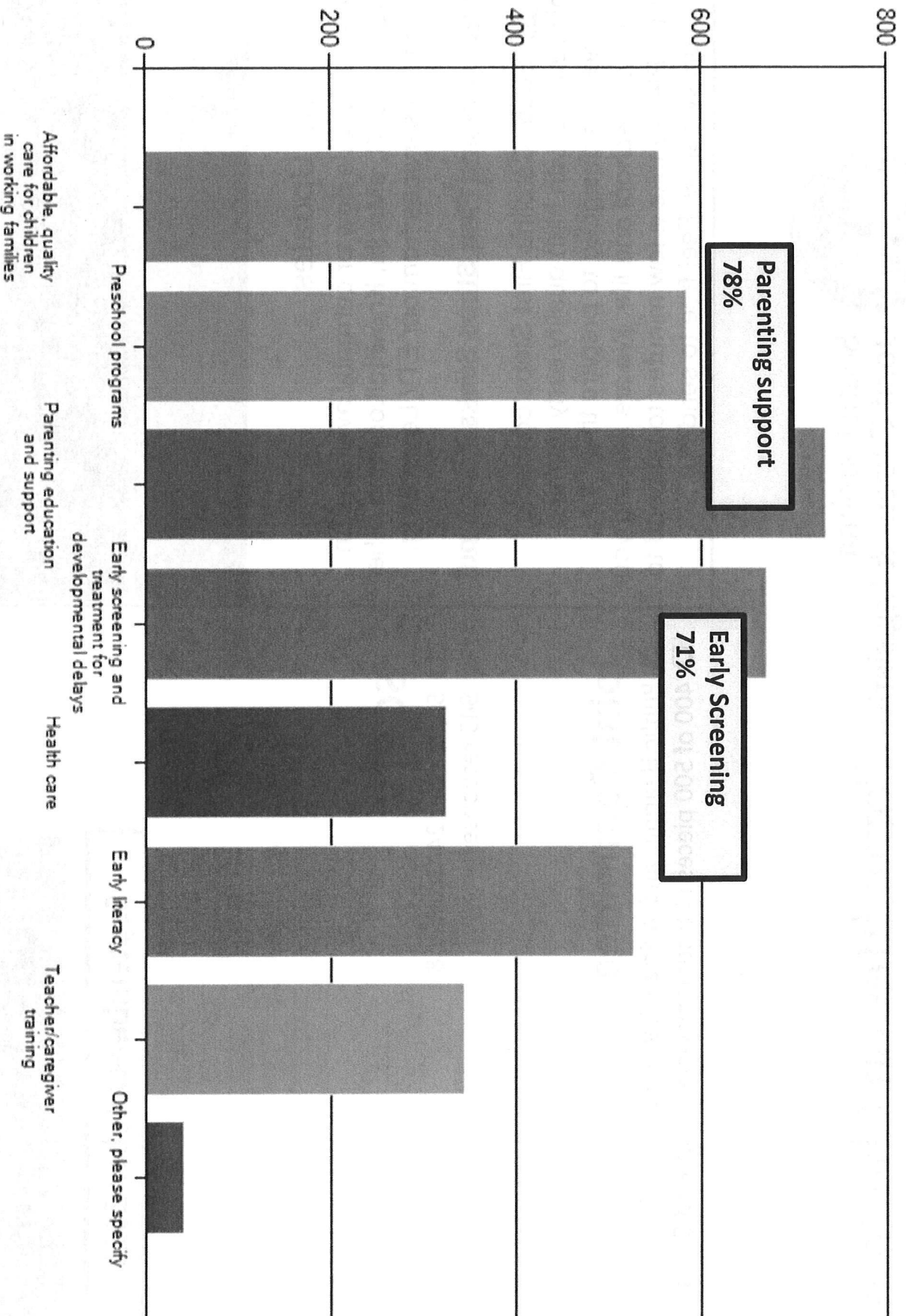
- ☐ Public Hearings and Written Testimony Oct 2-21
- ☐ 400 of 500 pieces of testimony were about First Steps



South Carolina  
Joint Citizens & Legislative

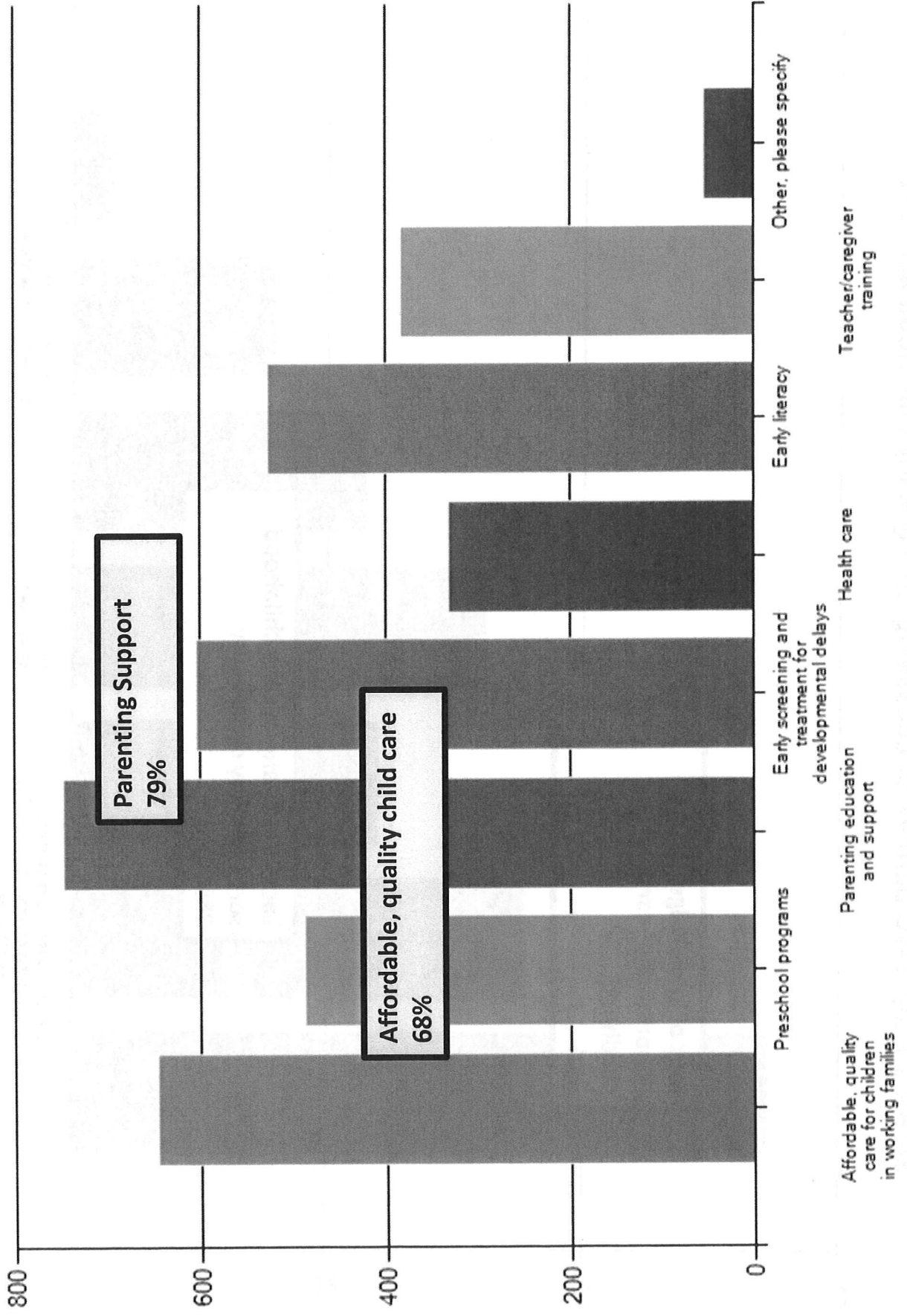
Committee on Children

Select the top FOUR early childhood services, either public or private, you feel have the greatest impact on preparing children to succeed.

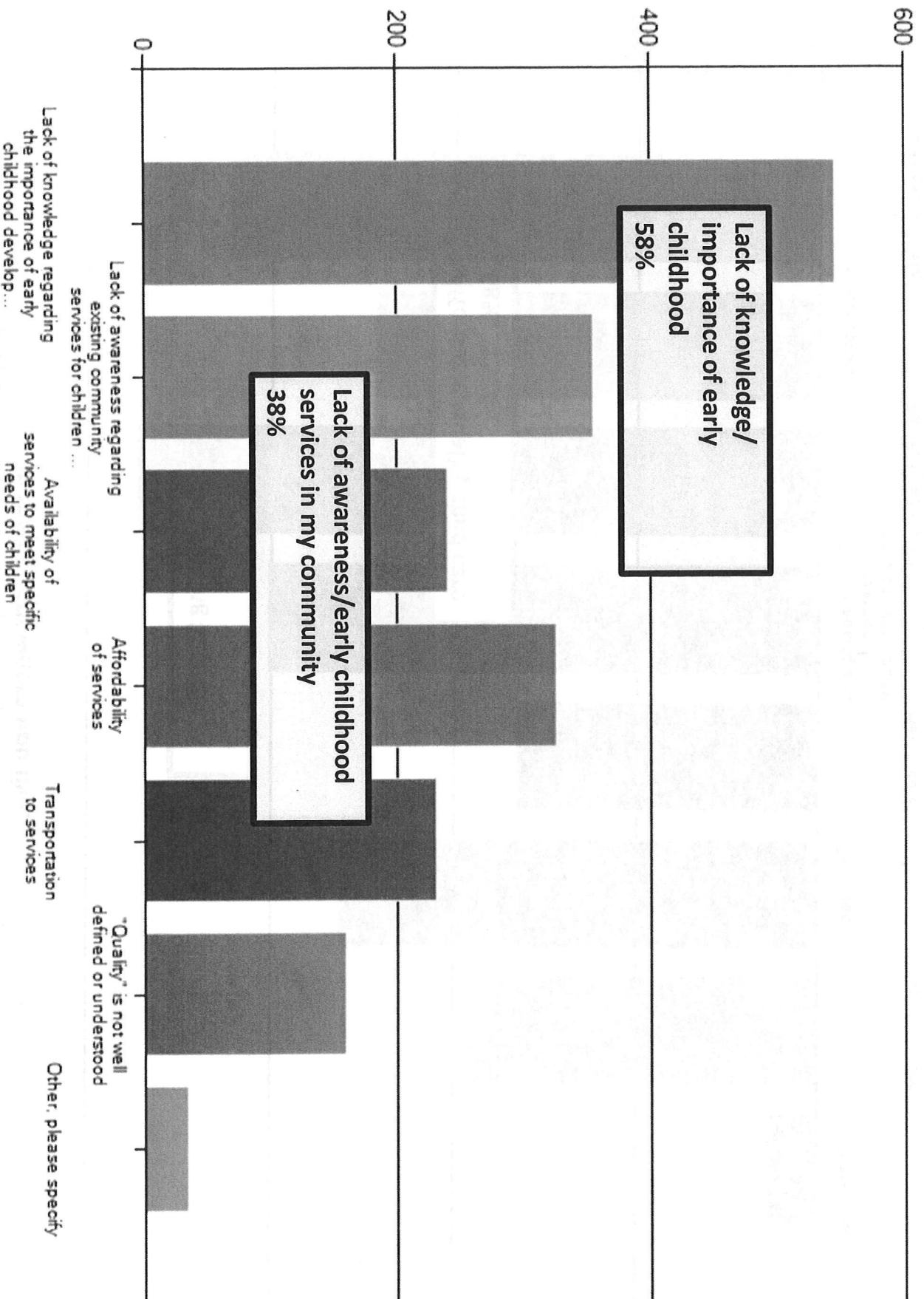




Select the top FOUR early childhood services, either public or private, you feel are most needed in the county where you live.

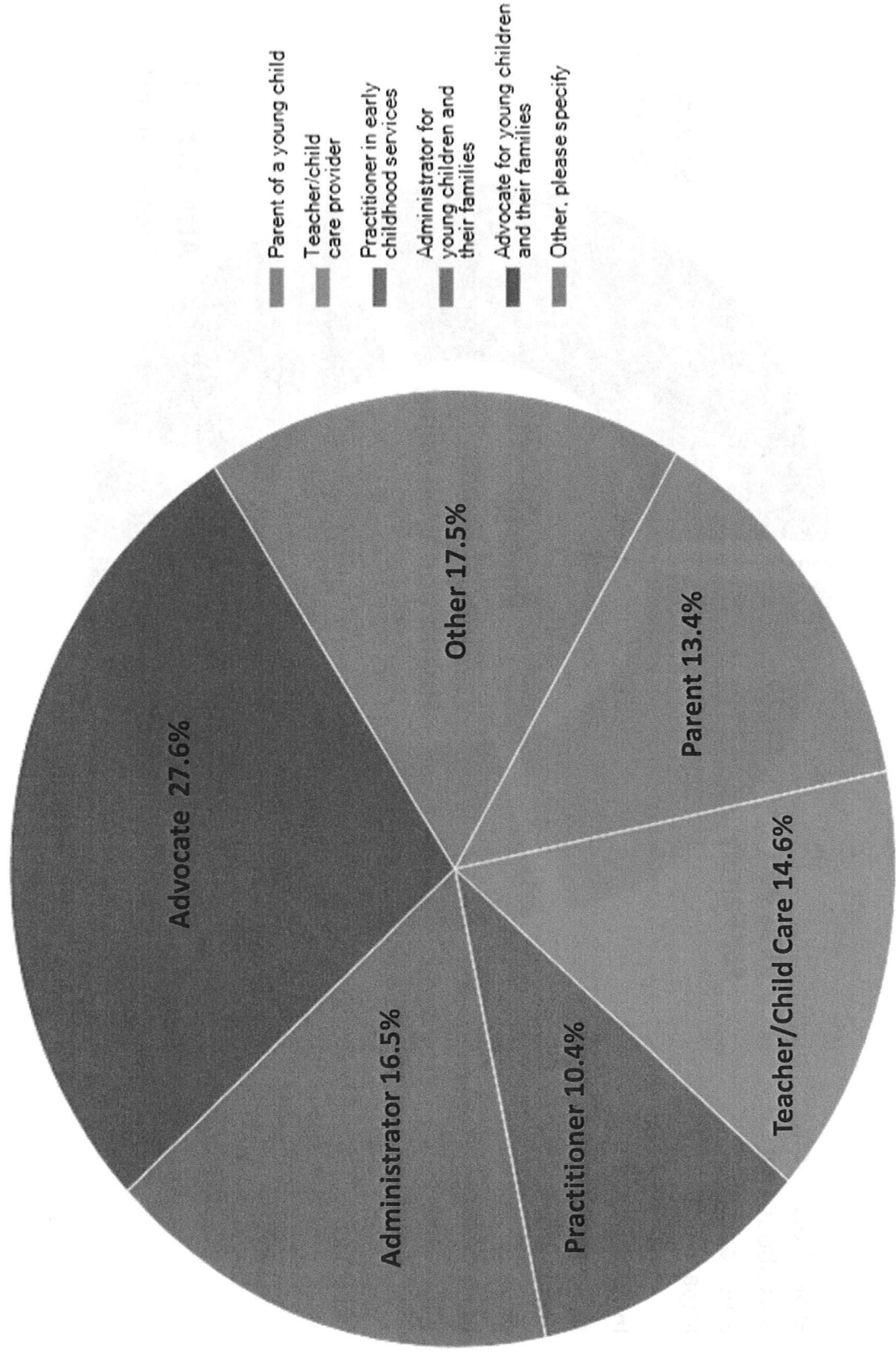


Select the top TWO barriers to accessing quality early childhood services.

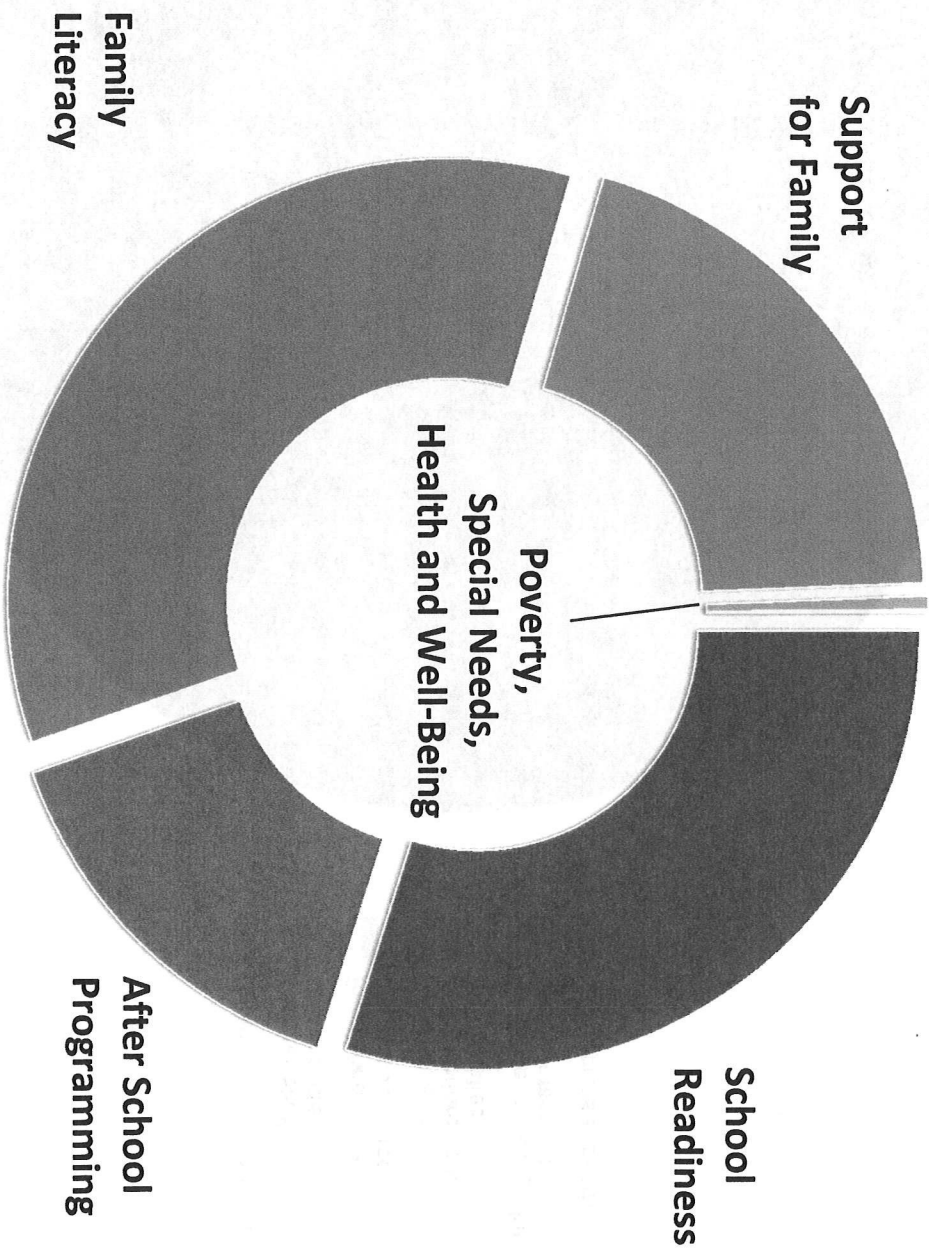


# Survey Participants

Select the category that best describes you:

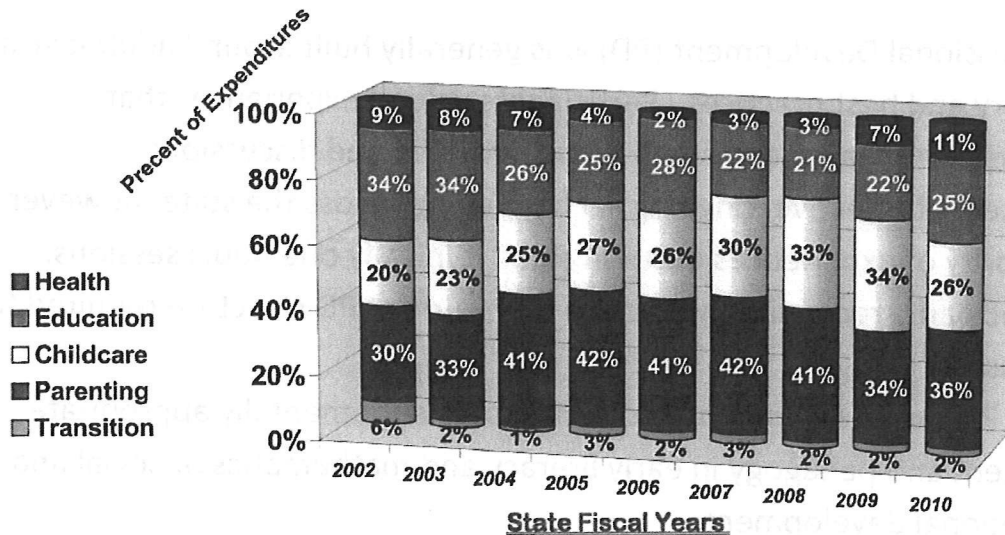


- ❑ 80% of testimony was about First Steps and its impact
- ❑ Individualized programming and public-private partnership addressed



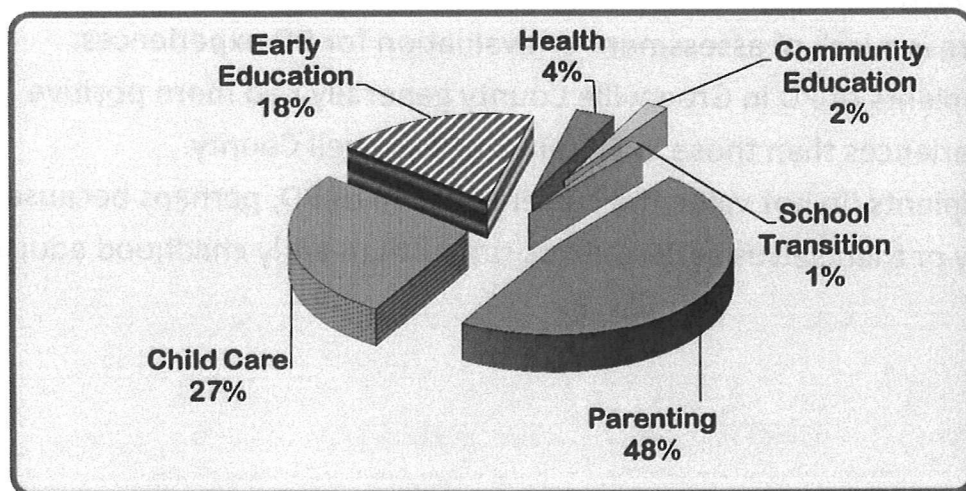
South Carolina  
Joint Citizens & Legislative Committee on Children

## Historical Expenditures by Strategy Type 2002-2010



## FY13 Partnership Budgets by Strategy Type

### School Readiness **LINES OF BUSINESS (LOB)** Summary





1. Professional Development (PD) was generally built around adult learning theory and best practices. Participants valued experiences that incorporated large and small group activities and discussions.
2. Pockets of effective, ongoing PD happening across the state, however the majority of experiences occur in short (typically one hour) sessions.
3. Participants recognize limitations with current PD structure required for licensure.
4. Few PD experiences related directly to developmentally appropriate content and pedagogy in early literacy and mathematics or social and emotional development.
5. Recipient motivation for attending PD was limited to fulfilling licensure/recertification requirements- resulting in trying to complete it quickly.
6. Access is a major limitation for engaging in positive PD experiences.
7. The majority of current PD models lack follow-up experiences or built in support.
8. There is a lack of assessment or evaluation for PD experiences.
9. Recipients of PD in Greenville County generally had more positive experiences than those in Florence or Barnwell County.
10. Recipients do not value the current system of PD, perhaps because of their view of themselves as caretakers rather than early childhood educators.



## Reductions in First Grade Retention 2001-2002 to 2009-2010

County Name	Number Repeating 1st Grade 2001-2002	Percentage Repeating 1st Grade 2001-2002	Number Repeating 1st Grade 2009-2010	Percentage Repeating 1st Grade 2009-2010	Reduction in 1st Grade Retention Expressed as Percentage
Abbeville County	32	10.4%	13	4.9%	52.9%
Aiken County	161	8.1%	81	4.2%	48.1%
Allendale County	25	14.1%	18	12.0%	14.8%
Anderson County	169	7.7%	84	3.5%	54.5%
Bamberg County	29	12.4%	15	8.5%	31.4%
Barnwell County	140	35.2%	29	8.3%	76.4%
Beaufort County	50	4.0%	46	3.0%	25.0%
Berkeley County	208	10.0%	226	9.4%	6.0%
Calhoun County	20	10.9%	10	7.2%	33.9%
Charleston County	300	8.2%	93	2.7%	67.0%
Cherokee County	27	3.7%	18	2.5%	32.4%
Chester County	85	14.0%	45	9.5%	32.1%
Chesterfield County	38	5.9%	10	1.8%	69.4%
Clarendon County	32	7.2%	34	7.6%	+ 5.5%
Colleton County	57	9.9%	50	10.0%	+ 1%
Darlington County	86	8.8%	67	7.5%	14.8%
Dillon County	46	9.7%	32	6.4%	34.0%
Dorchester County	47	3.5%	57	3.2%	8.0%
Edgefield County	25	7.2%	18	5.9%	18.0%
Fairfield County	18	5.5%	3	1.2%	78.1%
Florence County	142	8.5%	82	4.6%	45.8%
Georgetown County	69	8.7%	27	3.6%	58.6%
Greenville County	450	8.9%	274	4.8%	46.0%
Greenwood County	108	11.1%	23	2.6%	76.5%
Hampton County	48	14.9%	16	5.4%	63.7%
Horry County	132	5.9%	59	2.0%	66.1%
Jasper County	23	8.9%	4	1.4%	84.2%
Kershaw County	53	6.8%	32	3.9%	42.6%
Lancaster County	64	7.6%	47	5.1%	32.8%
Laurens County	54	7.0%	29	4.4%	37.1%
Lee County	40	16.7%	12	5.7%	65.8%
Lexington County	163	4.5%	53	1.3%	71.1%
Marion County	54	10.2%	28	6.6%	35.2%
Marlboro County	56	11.9%	30	9.0%	24.3%
McCormick County	6	6.8%	8	11.6%	+ 70%
Newberry County	38	7.8%	27	5.9%	24.3%
Oconee County	70	7.8%	27	3.3%	57.6%
Orangeburg County	156	12.7%	56	5.4%	57.4%
Pickens County	82	6.2%	38	3.0%	51.6%
Richland County	227	6.5%	122	3.3%	49.2%
Saluda County	7	4.3%	17	8.6%	+ 100%
Spartanburg County	131	3.8%	89	2.5%	34.2%
Sumter County	134	8.7%	80	6.1%	29.8%
Union County	55	12.9%	10	2.9%	77.5%
Williamsburg County	157	24.8%	45	9.9%	60.0%
York County	88	3.8%	72	2.3%	39.4%
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>2263</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>

1939 fewer children @  
\$10,974\* =

\$21,278,586

\*SC Budget and Control Board Revenue Per Pupil  
Report by School District for FY 2012-13  
<http://ors.sc.gov/economics/revperpupil.html>



## LOCAL PARTNERSHIP LEVERAGE REPORT

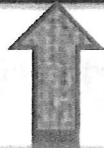
2001-2012

County Name	Total Amount by State	Total Local Leverage	Percent Leveraged
1. Abbeville	\$2,673,582	\$751,829	28%
2. Aiken	\$6,377,352	\$1,643,697	26%
3. Allendale	\$2,457,501	\$718,362	29%
4. Anderson	\$7,145,172	\$2,770,625	39%
5. Bamberg	\$2,194,859	\$1,344,597	61%
6. Barnwell	\$3,215,720	\$1,192,831	37%
7. Beaufort	\$5,469,338	\$1,254,885	23%
8. Berkeley	\$7,427,589	\$1,151,846	16%
9. Calhoun	\$2,010,177	\$485,766	24%
10. Charleston	\$11,647,322	\$4,049,443	35%
11. Cherokee	\$3,292,212	\$859,058	26%
12. Chester	\$2,404,898	\$905,513	38%
13. Chesterfield	\$2,609,301	\$1,364,766	52%
14. Clarendon	\$2,747,172	\$805,586	29%
15. Colleton	\$2,616,868	\$1,213,460	46%
16. Darlington	\$3,672,502	\$1,510,550	41%
17. Dillon	\$3,844,329	\$641,312	17%
18. Dorchester	\$3,781,124	\$673,660	18%
19. Edgefield	\$2,073,429	\$1,002,353	48%
20. Fairfield	\$2,195,860	\$840,642	38%
21. Florence	\$7,989,706	\$1,407,103	18%
22. Georgetown	\$4,307,841	\$2,678,299	62%
23. Greenville	\$16,531,301	\$6,452,100	39%
24. Greenwood	\$3,376,159	\$650,107	19%
25. Hampton	\$2,724,960	\$523,198	19%
26. Horry	\$6,782,059	\$3,285,151	48%
27. Jasper	\$2,422,001	\$593,237	24%
28. Kershaw	\$2,863,807	\$956,298	33%
29. Lancaster	\$3,598,411	\$3,102,911	86%
30. Laurens	\$4,101,316	\$1,841,197	45%
31. Lee	\$3,596,310	\$1,998,891	56%
32. Lexington	\$9,277,080	\$4,927,511	53%
33. Marion	\$3,593,814	\$437,993	12%
34. Marlboro	\$2,463,825	\$614,762	25%
35. McCormick	\$2,148,466	\$1,378,956	64%
36. Newberry	\$3,477,480	\$642,020	26%
37. Oconee	\$2,736,799	\$2,922,264	107%
38. Orangeburg	\$5,090,938	\$887,065	17%
39. Pickens	\$4,851,998	\$1,326,588	27%
40. Richland	\$12,147,682	\$8,406,798	69%
41. Saluda	\$2,552,284	\$881,177	35%
42. Spartanburg	\$10,915,465	\$19,508,628	179%
43. Sumter	\$5,068,548	\$1,191,889	24%
44. Union	\$2,266,094	\$706,079	31%
45. Williamsburg	\$4,402,381	\$1,520,254	35%
46. York	\$5,288,932	\$3,308,162	63%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$213,431,977</b>	<b>\$97,329,428</b>	<b>46%</b>

**Reauthorization Panel**



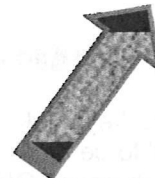
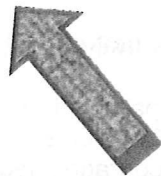
**State & Local Board Reauthorization Team**



**SC First Steps  
Staff  
Reauthorization  
Team**



**Local Executive  
Directors  
Reauthorization  
Team**



**Public Input**





## South Carolina First Steps to School Readiness 2013 Reform and Reauthorization Summary

Created in 1999 and reauthorized in 2006, First Steps is the state's comprehensive school readiness initiative. In 2013, the South Carolina General Assembly will consider legislation designed to reauthorize this statewide public-private partnership, codify successful practices, and strengthen areas of weakness.

The proposed legislation:

### 1) Creates a legal definition of "school readiness" and charges the First Steps Board of Trustees with recommending a measure to track readiness statewide.

- When First Steps was created in 1999, South Carolina used a universal measure of school readiness, since replaced and eliminated by the SC General Assembly.
  - Cognitive Skills Assessment Battery (CSAB), utilized 1978-2001
  - South Carolina Readiness Assessment (SCRA), utilized 2002-2007
- First Steps' existing program outcome measures, established in 2007, are limited to First Steps-funded programs; these results are not designed to trend readiness at the population/policy level.
  - By establishing a legal definition of "readiness" in consultation with the SC Board of Education, First Steps and its partners can measure readiness trends statewide.

### 2) Codifies First Steps' longstanding emphasis on evidence-based early childhood interventions.

- The proposed language requires that 75% of all First Steps program investments be linked to peer-reviewed research establishing their efficacy, allowing 25% for emerging, "promising practices."

### 3) Provides added incentives for cross-county and interagency collaboration.

- In an effort to maximize direct services to children, the proposed language permits voluntary collaboration/regionalization at both the program strategy and partnership board levels.
- Incorporates competitive funding factors linked to performance and collaboration.

### 4) Strengthens state and local boards through the addition of key stakeholders.

- Adds key stakeholders (Department of Commerce, Department of Employment and Workforce, Commission on Higher Education, The Children's Trust, Head Start Collaboration Office, two local directors) to state board, encourages geographic diversity.
- Provides for added flexibility in local board selection, permits representation from local government, philanthropy.





## Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten in South Carolina: 2010-2011

A Policy Brief

November 2012

## Executive Summary

This policy brief is designed to acquaint readers with the state's publicly-funded pre-kindergarten offerings, their funding streams and service penetration.

Just over half (50.70%) of South Carolina's four-year-olds received a publicly funded pre-kindergarten experience during the 2010-2011 school year. This figure, which came at a combined cost of at least \$135M to taxpayers, represents an 8.2% increase in children served since 2004-2005 and reflects the state's general ability to serve its free- and reduced-price lunch population using existing resources.

## Background: South Carolina's Four-Year-Olds

South Carolina is home to an estimated 59,686<sup>1</sup> four-year-old children, just under half of whom (29,216 or 48.95%) qualify for free- and reduced-price school lunches on the basis of family income.<sup>2</sup>

This policy brief is designed to acquaint readers with the state's publicly-funded pre-kindergarten offerings, their funding streams and service penetration.

## Public School Child Development Programs (4K, Non-CDEPP)

Enabled by the Education Improvement Act of 1984, South Carolina's Half-Day Child Development Program was one of the nation's first state-funded pre-kindergarten offerings. Regulations promulgated for the program in 2003 require each South Carolina school district to provide at least one half-day child development program for children with "predicted significant readiness deficiencies."<sup>3</sup> Districts have far surpassed this minimum, enrolling 19,004<sup>4</sup> students during the 2010-11 school year.

It should be noted that references to the "half-day" structure of the program are increasingly outdated. The SC Department of Education has long permitted districts to utilize EIA funds for

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<sup>1</sup> US Census Bureau 2010 population estimate provided by SC Budget and Control Board's Office of Research and Statistics.  
<sup>2</sup> The US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (2006-2010) estimates that 48.95% of South Carolina children under six live in families with a combined income at or below 185% of the federal poverty definition (which serves as the income threshold for reduced-price school lunches). This percentage has been applied to the four-year-old population estimate to derive the estimated number of eligible four-year-olds. Census data provided by the SC Budget and Control Board's Office of Research and Statistics.

<sup>3</sup> State Board of Education Regulation R 43-264.1: Half-Day Child Development Programs, effective June 27, 2003. Readers should note that eligibility for program participation is largely determined at the local level, with no operational definition of "predicted significant readiness deficiencies" included in the regulation. Proviso 1A.30 of the FY13 General Appropriations act attempts to address this, noting (in part) that "EIA funds allocated for the provision of four-year-old kindergarten shall be utilized for the provision of services to age-eligible children qualifying for free or reduced-price lunch or Medicaid." Because the overwhelming majority of local funding comes from sources other than EIA, the effectiveness of this language is unknown.  
<sup>4</sup> School district 2010-11 4K enrollment (non-CDEPP) provided by the SC Department of Education.

both half- and full-day programs, with the latter increasingly popular given both the benefit of full-day instruction and the inability of many low-income families to accommodate a two and a half hour school day.<sup>5</sup>

Dedicated EIA funding for the program, distributed by formula to districts on the basis of free- and reduced-lunch counts in kindergarten, stands currently at \$15,813,846.<sup>6</sup> Though this direct appropriation is down 27% since 2004-05, overall spending on 4K has increased substantially over this same time - given both the General Assembly's creation of the public-private CDEPP pilot program (described below) and the significant discretionary investments of local districts.

According to the SC Department of Education, 54 non-CDEPP school districts expended a total of \$64,204,000 on 4K during 2010-11 - reflecting the districts' discretionary investment of \$48,690,154 above and beyond their dedicated EIA appropriations.<sup>7</sup>

#### The South Carolina Child Development Education Pilot Program (CDEPP)

Developed by the SC General Assembly in response to the state's long-standing school equity funding lawsuit (Abbeville County School District et. al. vs. South Carolina), the South Carolina Child Development Education Pilot Program (CDEPP) is a secondary 4K offering available only to eligible children residing in the lawsuit's 37 litigant school districts.

The program, designed as a model of school choice, utilizes a public-private delivery model in which parents may elect to enroll their eligible child within a public school program or at an approved private provider monitored and supported by SC First Steps. Eligible children must be four on or before September 1, reside in a litigant district and qualify for free- or reduced-price lunch or Medicaid.

Though the bulk of the program operates as a traditional pass-through to school districts (via the SC Department of Education), the inclusion of private providers is unique to the state's CDEPP model. Because eligibility rests with - and tuition and transportation dollars follow - the child, families electing to enroll within private settings are afforded the opportunity to select the provider who best meets their needs, often crossing district and county borders in the process. First Steps monitored a network of 36 approved providers during 2010-2011, making both announced and unannounced visits roughly twice monthly and reimbursing tuition and transportation funds on a pro-rata basis according to the number of days enrolled.

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<sup>5</sup> Current data depicting half-day vs. full-day enrollment was not available at the time of publication. Approximately 54% of children enrolled in school district programs were being served full-day in 2004-05.

<sup>6</sup> FY11 EIA 4K appropriation of \$15,513,846 remained unchanged for both FY12 and FY13.

<sup>7</sup> Note that this figure, derived from audited financial data provided by the SC Department of Education, reflects only direct spending coded to the program, without accounting for related infrastructure costs. A per-student cost cannot be derived from current data, given the combined presence of both half- and full-day enrollment data within these counts.

The SC General Assembly allocated a total of \$19,784,628 for the combined delivery of CDEPP during 2010-2011, with \$17.3M appropriated to the SC Department of Education and \$2.48M to First Steps. As with the EIA program above, local districts engage in significant discretionary spending to supplement the state's allocation – with CDEPP districts underwriting an additional \$10.1M in program expenditures.

Because both the public and private CDEPP programs operate under the same guidelines (with each providing a uniform 6.5-hour day), the derivation of a per-student cost is possible in this case. School districts expended a total of \$27.4M to underwrite the enrollment of 4,714 children at an estimated cost of \$5,812 per child. First Steps expended a total of \$2.57M to underwrite the enrollment of 548 children at an estimated cost of \$4,690 per child.<sup>8</sup>

Because CDEPP provides a dedicated funding stream for use by litigant school districts, the SC Department of Education now allocates EIA 4K funds exclusively to non-CDEPP districts - which has served to ameliorate local reductions associated with the overall decline in the program's appropriation since 2004-2005.

Taken in combination, South Carolina directly underwrites (via CDEPP, EIA, First Steps and local district investments) at least \$94,174,033 in publicly funded pre-kindergarten, with the overwhelming majority of service delivery (23,718 children in a combination of full- and half-day programs) taking place within public school classrooms. As a co-administrator of the CDEPP program in private settings, SC First Steps served an additional 548 children during 2010-11 – for a combined public enrollment of 24,266 (40.66% of the state's four-year-old population).

### Head Start

Launched in 1965 as a part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society initiative, Head Start is a federally funded program for low-income children (100% of federal poverty or below) aged birth to five. The program's preschool component (ages 3-5) seeks to promote the cognitive, social and emotional development of participating children through a service model that pairs classroom-based instruction with comprehensive health, nutrition, family support services and parental involvement.

Head Start operates as a direct federal-to-local funding stream, with \$93,000,000<sup>9</sup> appropriated to South Carolina implementing agencies (covering each of the state's 46 counties) for the provision of services during 2010-2011. According to the state's May 2011 Head Start census,

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<sup>8</sup> Note that this figure includes First Steps' monitoring and accountability costs.

<sup>9</sup> Head Start data provided by the SC Head Start Collaboration Office at the SC Department of Social Services.

the preschool program has enrolled 13,638 children – 5,994 (or 44%) of whom are four-year-olds. A proportionate share of the program's overall funding suggests that taxpayers support an additional \$40,920,000 in four-year-old pre-kindergarten via Head Start – expanding service to an additional 10.04% of the state's overall population.

Head Start is overseen by the US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families (ACF). A federally supported Head Start Collaboration Office created to serve as the program's portal of contact within state government and facilitate collaboration among the state's local grantees, is housed within the Department of Social Services' Office of Child Care Services.

### Preschool Special Education

Under Part B of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004 (IDEA), preschool-aged children with identified disabilities and/or developmental delays may be eligible for special education services provided through their local school districts. 3,609 (or 6%) of South Carolina's four-year-olds received special education services in December 2010.<sup>10</sup> These services range from full-day preschool classes to periodic therapies, with the majority of children served in regular education placements at least 10 hours per week.

### The ABC Child Care Program

Funded by the federal Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), the SC Department of Social Services' ABC Child Care Program is a statewide system designed to improve child care quality (ABC Quality Improvement System) and increase access among low-income children (ABC Voucher Program).

The program's Quality Improvement System (QIS) is designed to encourage and reward child care quality through the attainment of voluntary standards, regular on-site assessments, feedback, technical assistance, and professional development. A total of 2,008 child care programs (approximately 60% of regulated child care providers) currently participate, with 38%

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<sup>10</sup> SC Department of Education, Office of Exceptional Children, December 2011 Count. Part B of the IDEA requires the South Carolina Department of Education (SCDE) to submit to the United States Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), a certified count, taken between October 1 and December 1 annually, of the number of children with disabilities receiving special education and related services through Individualized Education Programs. Children ages three through five are included in this Child Count Report each year, based upon a child's age as of the data collection date. Preschool children can begin receiving services on their third birthday, regardless of when it occurs. Therefore, the December 1 Child Count information does not reflect the total number of students who received services during any entire school year. Current data does not allow the state's specific investment in four-year-old services to be isolated.



<sup>11</sup> Data limitations prevent the derivation of an unduplicated child count across each of the four programs above. Child-level data on 4K, CDEPP, Special Education and the ABC Child Care program is maintained by the state, while Head Start data is maintained by the federal Office of Head Start (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families). The child counts associated with 4K/CDEPP and Head Start (the two largest unduplicated programs) are reflected in the aggregate figures here. Accordingly, 50.7% is a conservative estimate of participation.

Just over half (50.70%)<sup>11</sup> of South Carolina's four-year-olds received a publicly funded pre-kindergarten experience (via state offerings or the federal Head Start program) during the 2010-2011 school year. This figure, which comes at a combined cost of at least \$135M to taxpayers, represents an 8.1% increase in children served since 2004-2005 and reflects the state's general ability to serve its free- and reduced-price lunch population (48.95%) using existing resources. Above and beyond these figures, additional children receive subsidized four-year-old experiences via preschool special education and/or the ABC Child Care Program.

## Summary

The ABC Voucher Program is designed to increase access to quality care through the provision of full- and part-time scholarships. It utilizes the QIS' five-level quality structure as the basis for providing tiered reimbursement to programs enrolling eligible, low-income children. 2,165 SC four-year-olds received full- or part-time ABC vouchers during FY11, with associated expenditures of \$3,074,896. and 59 family homes. voluntarily exceeding state licensing requirements. This includes 635 centers, 79 group homes,



# Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten Programs Serving Four-Year-Olds in South Carolina

Estimated Four-Year-Old Population in South Carolina: 59,686<sup>1</sup>  
Estimated Four-Year-Olds Eligible for Free- or Reduced-Lunch: 29,216 (48.95%)<sup>2</sup>

## Public 4K in South Carolina (2010-2011/FY11)

Total children served in public 4K: 24,266<sup>3</sup>  
Percentage of overall children served in public 4K: 40.66%

### SC Child Development Education Pilot Program (CDEPP)

Total CDEPP children served (Public/Private): 5,262  
Public CDEPP enrollment: 4,714<sup>4</sup> (260 classrooms)  
Private CDEPP enrollment: 548<sup>4</sup> (41 classrooms)

### EIA and School District Funded 4K Programming

Non-CDEPP Public 4K enrollment: 19,004<sup>5</sup>  
Estimated 4K classrooms/sessions: 950<sup>6</sup>

### Estimated Public Spending on 4K in SC:

Total CDEPP Expenditures (Public/Private): \$94,174,033<sup>7</sup>  
\$29,970,033

Public CDEPP Expenditures: \$27,400,000  
Public CDEPP Appropriation: \$17,300,000  
Estimated CDEPP local (difference): \$10,100,000  
Estimated public expenditure per child: \$5,812

Private CDEPP Expenditures: \$2,570,033<sup>8</sup>  
Private CDEPP Appropriation: \$2,484,628  
Estimated private expenditure per child: \$4,690

Total Non-CDEPP 4K Expenditures: \$64,204,000<sup>9</sup>  
EIA 4K appropriation FY11: \$15,813,846  
Estimated local/other funds devoted to 4K: \$48,390,154

## Head Start in South Carolina (May 2011)<sup>10</sup>

Total enrollment (ages zero-five): 13,638  
Four-year-old enrollment (44%): 5,994  
Percentage of SC four-year-olds served by Head Start: 10.04%

### SC Head Start Preschool Funding in 2010-11:

Total Head Start appropriations to SC: \$93,000,000  
Estimated HS spending on four-year-olds (44%): \$40,920,000

## Preschool Special Education in South Carolina (December 2011)<sup>11</sup>

Number of SC four-year-olds receiving special education services: 3,625

Percentage of SC four-year-olds receiving special education services: 6%

## ABC Child Care Program (October 2010-September 2011)<sup>12</sup>

Estimated number of SC four-year-olds receiving vouchers through the ABC Child Care Program: 2,165

Percentage of SC four-year-olds receiving ABC vouchers: 3.63%

Estimated spending on ABC vouchers targeted at four-year-olds: \$3,074,896

## ACCESS to Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten Programs for Four-Year-Olds in South Carolina

Type of Pre-K Programming	Number of SC Four-Year-Olds Served	Percentage of SC Four-Year-Olds Served
Public 4K (EIA, First Steps, Title One, Local, etc.)	24,266	40.66%
Head Start (4-yr-old participation only)	5,994	10.04%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>30,260</b>	<b>50.70%<sup>13</sup></b>

## Estimated Public SPENDING devoted to Pre-Kindergarten Programs for Four-Year-Olds in South Carolina

Program	Estimated Public Spending Devoted to Four-Year Old Programming
Public 4K	\$94,174,033 (includes all public spending: CDEPP, EIA, Title One, First Steps, other)
Head Start	\$40,920,000 (estimate, 44% of overall Head Start appropriation)
<b>Estimated Annual Public Spending:</b>	<b>\$135,094,033</b>

### Footnotes:

- SC Budget and Control Board (Office of Research and Statistics), US Census Bureau Population Estimate 2010
- SC Budget and Control Board (Office of Research and Statistics), US Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2006-2010) suggest that 48.95% of SC children under six are at 185% of poverty or below (eligible for free- and reduced-price school lunches).
- Combined total enrollment - includes all public school enrollment + private CDEPP.
- All public school enrollment, special education and finance data provided by the SC Department of Education. Private CDEPP enrollment and finance data provided by SC First Steps to School Readiness.
- This figure is a combined total reflecting both half-day and full-day enrollment.
- Exact classroom counts are not available outside of CDEPP. Estimated number of sessions is based upon student enrollment and a maximum group size of 20. Recognize that half day classrooms may serve two sessions daily.
- This figure includes all reported expenditures from all sources. Note that during FY11, the SC General Assembly directly appropriated \$35.59M for 4K programming. The remaining \$58.58M is a combination of local funds, Title 1, First Steps, and other funds.
- Note that Private CDEPP expenditures above and beyond FY11 appropriation derive from FY10 carry forward funds.
- Given the current data it is not possible to derive a per student cost for non-CDEPP 4K as this figure reflects a combination of full- and half-day programming.
- SC Head Start Collaboration Office, student counts derived from SC Head Start Census, May 2011.
- SC Department of Education, Office of Exceptional Children (December 1, 2011 count). Figure depicts the total number of four-year-olds receiving any special education service.
- SC Department of Social Services, FY12. Note that some ABC vouchers provide before and after school "wrap around" care for children concurrently enrolled in other programs.
- Data limitations prevent the derivation of an unduplicated child count across each of the four programs above. Child-level data on 4K, CDEPP, Special Education and the ABC Child Care program is maintained by the state, while Head Start data is maintained by the federal Office of Head Start (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families). The child counts associated with 4K/CDEPP and Head Start (the two largest unduplicated programs) are reflected in the aggregate figures here. Accordingly, 50.7% is a conservative estimate of participation. Aggregate spending data has also been limited in this manner.

