

### **Chapter 3: An Identification of State Agency Programs and Services For Families with Children Ages 0 to 5 in South Carolina**

#### **Introduction**

The first two chapters in this report focused on respectively, developing an understanding of the components of population change and the potential influence of economic forces on demographic shifts at the county level (Chapter 1); and a content review of the research literature involving early education, and its relationship to closing the achievement gap in South Carolina (Chapter 2). Collectively, these two chapters provide an initial foundation from which collective efforts, critical to closing the achievement gap, can commence and are developed by existing state agencies, local and district educators, the business sector, private organizations, the philanthropic community and concerned parents at the community level. However, these efforts cannot be as effective without an understanding of how many children ages 0 to 5 within families would need to be served, and more importantly, an identification of programs currently existing across the state to provide comprehensive services for children ages 0 to 5.

This chapter and Chapter 4 provides two types of review regarding state agencies and their role in providing programs and services for children ages 0 to 5 to address closing the achievement gap.

- (1) Chapter 3 focuses first on identifying the potential number of families with children ages 0 to 5 by race and ethnicity who are receiving services administered through existing state agency funded programs and finally, those who may qualify but may not have access. This would include programs and services designed to provide enhancements to early learning and education, thus helping to close the educational achievement gap. The chapter concludes by listing the major state administered programs and services from which eligible children ages 0 to five should be served. For these programs, a brief summary is provided within the context of family income, as to those families with children ages 0 to 5 who are eligible to be served through state run programs. The chapter concludes with recommendations.
- (2) Chapter 4 focuses on specific survey research conducted by the Commission for Minority Affairs during the past eighteen months on programs and services administered by state agencies for children ages 0 to 5.<sup>1</sup> This research discusses key findings regarding the amount of funding/expenditures by state agencies for programs and services for children ages 0 to 5. Where possible, a description of gaps in services is provided. From this research of programs and services, information is provided concerning how state government programs are administered. Finally, Chapter 4 discusses the impact of recent state budget cuts on the ability of agencies to administer programs and provide the same level of services for children ages 0 to 5.

## **Estimating the Potential Number of Families with Children Ages 0 to 5**

It is important to have an estimate of the number of families who need to be served, as well as children who live below the poverty level in families who would potentially benefit from the programs serving children ages 0-5.

Table 5 provides an estimate by county, race and ethnicity for the number of families across the state<sup>2</sup>. This estimate of families represents the total number of families based on the most recent county to county population totals from the Census year 2009 (2008 estimate for the year 2009)<sup>3</sup>. The estimated number of families takes into consideration the percentage of the counties' overall population for each race and ethnic group. In particular, extra effort was made to reflect an accurate estimate of the African American and Native American populations where undercounts are known to exist. Care was also taken to accurately estimate the Hispanic population which grew in several counties from 2000 through 2008, but began to slow as a result of the downturn in the state's economy during 2008 and 2009.

Tables 6 and 7 provide respectively, the median household income and average family size by county, race and ethnicity (Table 6), and estimates of the percent of families below the poverty level by race and ethnicity (Table 7).<sup>4</sup> The data provided on the poverty rate by race and ethnicity is based on the 2008 Census Bureau estimate of the number of persons who live below the poverty level within the county. The remaining columns in Table 7 reflect the percentage of the population living below the poverty level for the specific racial group.<sup>5</sup>

Collectively, Tables 5 and 6 provide information on the relationship between number of families by county, median household income, average family size, and the likelihood that individuals and families are more or less likely to live in poverty. Table 6 reveals that on average, a family in South Carolina consists of 3.02 persons. A scan across and down each specific race and ethnicity group reveals the following information:

- The average family size for the White population is slightly below the state average family size;
- The Hispanic population, while not equally prominent in all forty-six South Carolina counties, currently has the highest average family size of all racial and ethnic groups in the state;
- African Americans have the second highest average family size which also is above the state average;
- Family size for Native Americans varies with slightly higher persons per family in four of every five counties in the state.<sup>6,7</sup>

The estimates data on the race specific poverty rates in Table 7 provide county rankings based on the highest percentage of African American persons living below the poverty level. These estimates are based on the 2008 poverty estimate for all ages. When the top 20 counties are observed, poverty is mostly concentrated among African-American families. The next highest

poverty rates are among the Hispanic population, then the Native American population. These county data show specifically that based on the 2008 estimates:

- Between one-in-six and one-in-three African Americans live in poverty.
- Poverty among Native Americans is deeply entrenched in selected counties in South Carolina. Counties with the highest poverty rates include Dillon, Marlboro, Aiken, Jasper, Dorchester, Lexington, Darlington, Marion, and Colleton counties.
- Poverty is common among the Hispanic-Latino population, particularly among those who are not employed in higher wage sectors of agriculture, construction, manufacturing, or tourism. Poverty rates range from one out of every six to one of every four. Poverty rates for the Hispanic population above thirty percent were found in four counties (Abbeville, Charleston, Hampton and McCormick Counties). Poverty rates above forty percent were evident in two counties based on the 2008 poverty rate estimates (Lee and Bamberg Counties). These higher rates however are based on a small population base for the Hispanic population.

### **A Closer Look at Family Incomes – Family Size Relationship**

To determine more closely the potential number of children at the county level who are eligible to be served by state administered programs for children ages 0 to 5, the data by family size should be linked with the latest income data on families. In general, family income by county, race, ethnicity, and family size would provide the most accurate picture of which families have children under age 5, and which subset of families at the county level live below the poverty level. Unfortunately, the Census Bureau does not produce county level estimates on family income between the census periods – only estimates on household income<sup>8</sup>. To address the absence of family income data, taxable income data by income class from the South Carolina Department of Revenue Annual Report was utilized.

Chart 12 and Table 8 provide respectively the total number of tax returns by taxable income class. Chart 13 provides the percentage of tax returns by taxable income class.<sup>9, 10</sup> Table 8 also provides the number of tax returns, percentage of returns and cumulative percentage of returns by taxable income class.

***Chart 12 and Table 8 indicate that over half of state income tax returns, regardless of tax filing status, were filed for taxable incomes of \$10,000 or less.*** Chart 13 specifically shows that 52.81% of returns or 1,038,332 tax returns filed for the most recent year that this information is available, were in the taxable income category of \$10,000 or less. This data combined with the average persons per family for South Carolina (3.02 persons per family) reveals that regardless of eligible dependents or eligible deductions, many families are probably earning family incomes below the county median. ***Table 8 also shows that 592,078 returns or 30.11 percent of tax filers had state taxable income of zero (\$0) dollars. Again, this data is presented with caution, since data on tax filing status, the average number of dependents, and total deductions by county was not available.***

Chart 13 provides individual percentages of state taxable income by taxable income class and income range. When this data is shown with Table 8, one can see the cumulative percentage of taxable income based on income class and the total number of returns. Important cumulative percentages to note include:

- **71.30% of taxable income returns filed in the state were for taxable incomes \$25,000 and below;**
- **15.04% or one out of every six tax income filers had taxable incomes between \$10,000 and \$15,000;**
- **6.04% of those filing a tax return had taxable incomes between \$15,001 and \$20,000;**
- **4.87% of those filing a tax return had taxable income of \$100,000 or more.**

**Table 5: Estimate of Total Families By Race and Ethnicity for South Carolina Counties: 2008**

County	Estimated Families 2008					
	All Families	White	African-American	Native-American	Asian	Hispanic-Latino
Abbeville	7,290	5,137	2,092	6	10	45
Aiken	39,528	29,362	9,140	158	223	644
Allendale	2,621	812	1,768	3	3	35
Anderson	47,359	39,634	7,087	87	147	404
Bamberg	4,260	1,774	2,444	8	8	26
Barnwell	6,437	3,777	2,560	24	26	49
Beaufort	33,612	24,880	7,083	69	169	1,411
Berkeley	37,685	26,781	9,333	203	627	741
Calhoun	4,290	2,342	1,889	13	1	44
Charleston	77,509	49,031	26,270	180	778	1,249
Cherokee	14,633	11,620	2,770	21	38	184
Chester	9,348	5,916	3,324	29	22	56
Chesterfield	11,759	7,929	3,579	40	32	180
Clarendon	8,602	4,338	4,142	16	16	90
Colleton	10,495	6,238	4,082	66	24	86
Darlington	18,443	11,140	7,114	30	27	132
Dillon	8,082	4,431	3,342	165	25	119
Dorchester	26,304	19,505	6,010	202	233	354
Edgefield	6,226	3,923	2,204	18	10	70
Fairfield	6,404	2,781	3,549	7	10	56
Florence	33,794	20,904	12,330	71	216	273
Georgetown	15,881	10,259	5,421	26	26	149
Greenville	103,035	81,277	17,540	172	1,237	2,809
Greenwood	17,856	12,126	5,249	28	121	332
Hampton	5,326	2,496	2,763	11	8	48
Horry	54,638	45,746	7,490	197	333	872
Jasper	5,153	2,395	2,543	19	20	176
Kershaw	14,911	11,047	3,620	41	35	167
Lancaster	16,856	12,668	3,966	26	35	161
Laurens	18,909	13,926	4,667	45	26	246
Lee	4,925	1,918	2,948	8	9	42
Lexington	59,882	51,630	6,715	222	547	768
Marion	2,601	1,346	1,235	0	7	13
Marlboro	9,536	4,399	5,011	17	20	89
McCormick	7,304	3,578	3,447	228	13	38
Newberry	9,916	6,605	3,035	22	21	233
Oconee	19,655	17,820	1,426	35	59	315
Orangeburg	23,866	10,091	13,409	110	97	158
Pickens	28,499	26,131	1,748	45	221	354
Richland	76,569	39,847	33,862	167	1,104	1,589
Saluda	5,398	3,691	1,461	15	0	231
Spartanburg	69,584	54,089	13,180	134	831	1,350
Sumter	27,629	14,917	12,078	71	162	400
Union	8,502	5,971	2,458	17	12	44
Williamsburg	10,049	3,707	6,256	12	12	61
York	44,967	35,908	7,806	357	333	563
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>1,076,536</b>	<b>756,131</b>	<b>291,550</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>17,474</b>

**Table 6: Median Household Income and Average Family Size By County, Race and Ethnicity: 2008**  
**(Sorted By County from Lowest to Highest Median Household Income)**

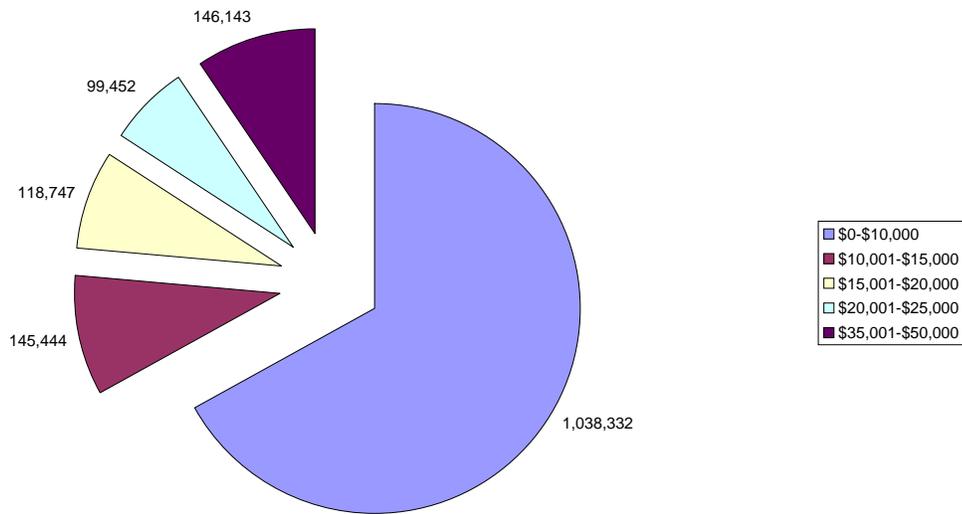
County	2008 Median Household Income	Average Family Size					
		All Families:	White	Black or African American	Native American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Allendale	\$25,329	3.21	2.75	3.41	2.33	2.67	4.20
Williamsburg	\$28,902	3.22	2.86	3.44	3.17	3.83	3.59
Bamberg	\$30,305	3.10	2.84	3.28	2.25	3.63	3.77
McCormick	\$30,749	2.82	2.47	3.18	0.00	3.14	3.54
Marlboro	\$30,832	3.14	2.90	3.38	3.30	3.38	3.24
Lee	\$30,876	3.23	2.81	3.49	3.25	3.67	4.21
Dillon	\$30,935	3.24	2.93	3.61	3.83	3.60	3.60
Orangeburg	\$32,694	3.11	2.81	3.33	3.16	3.45	3.47
Clarendon	\$32,725	3.12	2.81	3.44	3.06	3.94	3.77
Colleton	\$34,136	3.11	2.89	3.43	3.12	3.63	3.60
Chesterfield	\$34,492	3.05	2.91	3.34	3.15	3.66	3.52
Union	\$34,915	2.93	2.83	3.17	3.18	3.08	3.34
Barnwell	\$35,460	3.08	2.93	3.27	3.25	3.38	3.92
Fairfield	\$35,880	3.12	2.77	3.38	2.57	3.00	3.41
Chester	\$35,886	3.11	2.91	3.44	3.24	3.77	3.55
Hampton	\$36,003	3.19	2.89	3.44	2.73	3.13	3.90
Abbeville	\$36,041	3.00	2.91	3.21	3.00	3.10	3.27
Cherokee	\$37,436	3.01	2.93	3.27	3.19	3.76	4.20
Darlington	\$37,650	3.07	2.87	3.37	2.87	3.59	3.50
Marion	\$37,676	3.16	2.83	3.44	3.94	3.65	3.62
Sumter	\$38,167	3.17	2.98	3.38	3.07	3.45	3.46
Jasper	\$38,778	3.22	2.95	3.43	3.16	3.35	4.07
Calhoun	\$38,803	3.03	2.74	3.37	2.77	3.00	4.07
Greenwood	\$39,628	3.00	2.88	3.24	3.21	3.36	4.14
Lancaster	\$39,898	3.01	2.91	3.30	3.38	3.83	3.68
Saluda	\$40,295	3.07	2.90	3.41	3.47	0.00	4.13
Laurens	\$40,432	3.01	2.92	3.26	3.62	3.35	3.81
Florence	\$40,997	3.08	2.91	3.37	3.23	3.38	3.61
Pickens	\$41,577	2.95	2.94	3.12	2.89	2.87	3.37
Edgefield	\$42,422	3.12	2.98	3.34	3.67	3.30	3.61
Horry	\$42,515	2.84	2.73	3.40	3.05	3.35	3.53
Oconee	\$42,668	2.85	2.80	3.21	3.20	3.29	4.03
Newberry	\$43,570	2.99	2.84	3.27	3.73	3.19	4.16
Aiken	\$43,895	3.03	2.92	3.31	3.20	3.18	3.69
Kershaw	\$44,446	3.02	2.94	3.26	3.24	3.43	3.87
Anderson	\$44,747	2.94	2.89	3.19	3.43	3.43	3.37
Spartanburg	\$45,000	3.01	2.92	3.22	3.28	4.01	3.92
Georgetown	\$48,132	3.01	2.73	3.51	3.23	3.38	3.98
Greenville	\$48,147	3.00	2.93	3.19	3.09	3.43	3.64
Berkeley	\$49,414	3.15	3.03	3.46	3.20	3.35	3.58
Richland	\$49,653	3.05	2.85	3.26	3.00	3.17	3.41
Charleston	\$50,213	3.01	2.81	3.36	3.06	3.15	3.56
York	\$51,636	3.05	2.98	3.31	3.26	3.76	3.75
Lexington	\$52,515	3.01	2.96	3.33	2.97	3.36	3.55
Beaufort	\$55,897	2.90	2.72	3.41	3.26	3.19	3.77
Dorchester	\$60,254	3.13	3.04	3.41	3.17	3.39	3.42
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>\$44,695</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.66</b>

**Table 7: Estimated Highest Percentages of Families Living Below the Poverty Level: 2008**

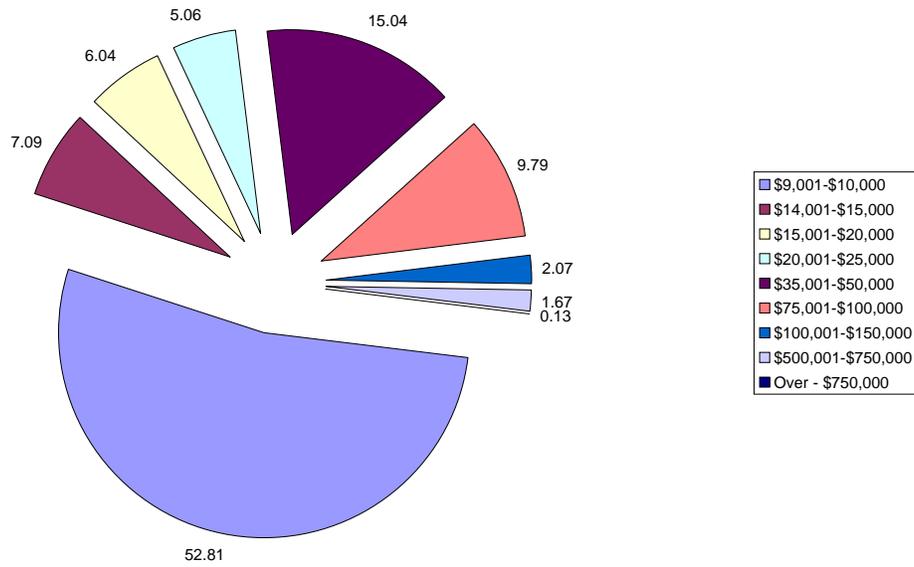
County	Estimate All Ages	All Ages	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Hispanic
Edgefield	4,203	18.7	18.0	37.7	22.1	6.2	16.4
Lee	4,754	26.2	22.7	37.5	19.5	4.7	48.8
Williamsburg	12,128	36.3	34.3	36.6	14.5	5.8	15.2
Darlington	12,267	18.7	19.0	35.5	22.8	5.4	24.9
Lexington	26,175	10.9	9.4	35.1	29.5	12.3	28.8
Fairfield	4,082	17.8	16.4	35.0	13.6	3.5	15.1
Clarendon	7,394	23.7	19.6	35.0	17.0	5.3	25.8
Barnwell	4,946	21.8	18.5	34.5	32.8	6.7	14.5
Anderson	24,512	13.8	11.8	34.4	15.4	12.0	22.8
McCormick	1,702	19.6	19.2	34.2	17.8	1.5	33.7
Marion	8,128	24.3	26.7	33.9	26.5	22.4	39.1
Hampton	4,138	21.3	18.8	33.0	15.0	4.6	14.4
Colleton	8,386	21.7	19.0	32.7	25.4	6.2	22.9
Bamberg	4,015	27.4	19.5	32.2	12.2	5.3	46.8
Cherokee	8,953	16.8	15.3	31.6	11.1	11.1	15.3
Calhoun	2,544	17.4	16.5	31.5	15.3	4.2	22.1
Dillon	8,400	27.7	18.8	31.4	62.1	6.8	20.0
Marlboro	6,596	26.0	23.2	31.2	32.5	3.9	21.0
Georgetown	10,620	17.7	16.7	29.5	15.5	5.4	22.5
Lancaster	12,752	17.9	19.0	29.2	19.6	10.2	19.6
York	24,809	12.1	12.8	29.0	23.5	10.2	24.0
Oconee	9,740	13.9	16.2	28.9	16.9	21.6	22.9
Dorchester	12,982	10.7	12.0	28.8	29.7	6.6	27.2
Greenville	50,966	12.2	13.7	28.6	13.1	10.0	26.3
Chester	6,457	20.1	20.6	28.6	12.5	5.8	28.0
Saluda	3,099	16.8	15.9	28.4	15.6	6.4	21.7
Greenwood	9,908	15.0	15.6	28.1	16.7	6.3	23.7
Pickens	17,997	16.4	15.4	27.8	15.5	38.5	27.3
Laurens	13,567	20.2	18.8	27.6	11.9	9.7	18.7
Spartanburg	36,851	13.7	12.8	27.5	12.8	9.6	23.4
Newberry	6,132	16.7	16.0	27.1	18.6	6.7	23.9
Union	4,861	17.7	15.8	26.6	15.9	7.2	16.5
Beaufort	14,709	10.4	12.0	26.5	10.6	6.2	27.3
Charleston	50,505	15.2	16.2	26.5	19.0	5.9	30.6
Florence	22,839	17.8	17.3	26.4	22.5	5.7	25.4
Berkeley	16,664	10.6	11.3	25.6	26.8	5.1	29.2
Orangeburg	20,107	23.2	23.1	24.6	13.7	4.8	21.2
Jasper	4,273	20.8	17.9	24.5	30.2	5.1	22.0
Richland	41,618	12.7	12.3	23.6	22.4	4.1	27.2
Sumter	18,669	18.5	18.9	23.6	12.9	4.8	20.2
Aiken	23,183	15.4	14.9	23.2	34.4	8.1	23.5
Chesterfield	8,871	21.0	21.1	22.6	13.2	7.9	20.4
Horry	34,708	14.0	18.3	22.5	21.5	14.2	24.4
Kershaw	8,171	14.2	13.8	21.1	18.4	7.4	26.2
Abbeville	4,301	17.4	15.8	20.1	29.3	7.0	33.7
Allendale	3,380	36.8	20.7	16.3	0.0	5.7	19.6
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>646,061</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>

Chart 14 provides a visual summary of the top twenty counties with the largest family size for all families. This data was taken from Table 6 which shows median household income and family size by race and ethnicity. With the exception of Florence and Sumter counties, the counties with the highest family size (persons per family) are predominantly rural counties. Each of these counties possesses county median household incomes below the state average median household income of \$44,695. While not shown in the chart, an additional fifteen counties also have median household incomes below the state average. Of this combined group of thirty-five counties, (with incomes below the state median) only six counties had total persons per family below the state average of 3.02 persons per family.

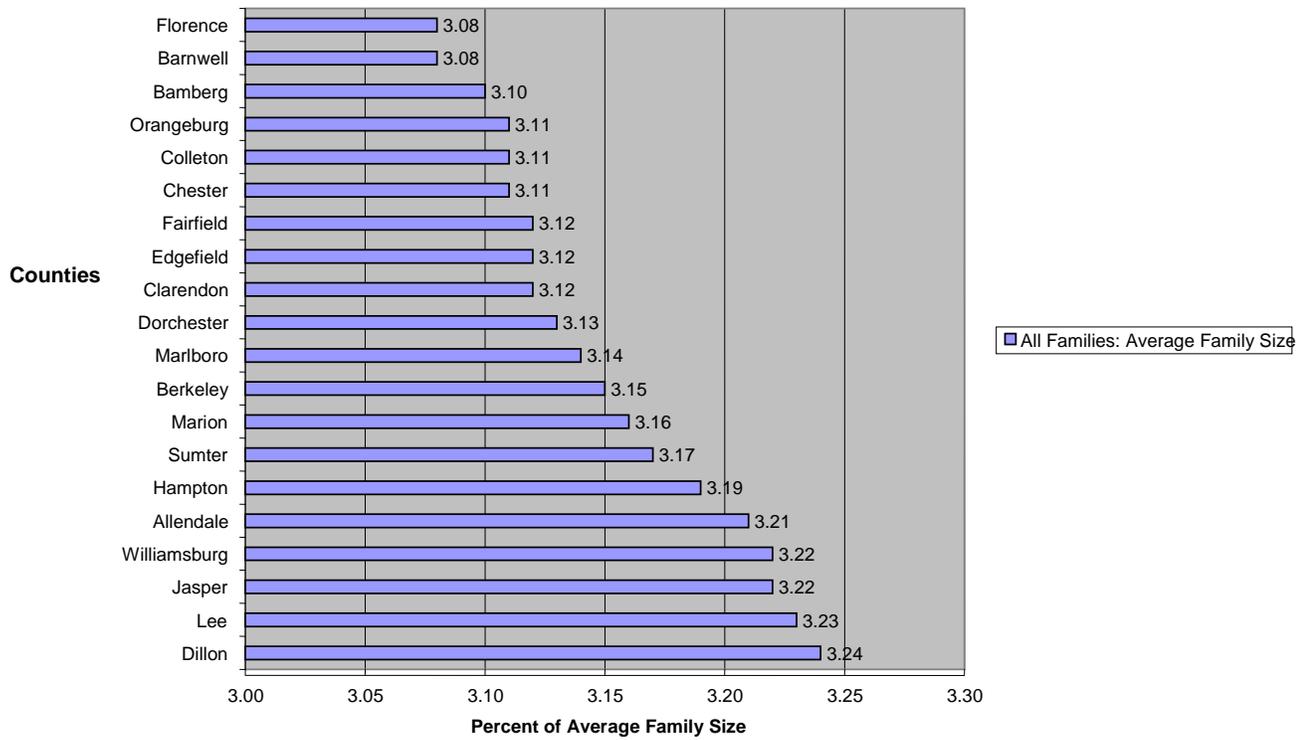
**Chart 12: Number of SC State Income Tax Returns by Taxable Income Class**



**Chart 13: Percentage of SC State Income Tax Returns By Income Class**



**Chart 14: Persons Per Family - All Families: Top 20 Counties (Based on Largest Family Size)**



**Table 8: SC Income Tax Returns By State Taxable Income Class: 2006**  
 (Source: SC Department of Revenue Annual Report: 2006-2007, October 2009)

<b>State Taxable Income Class After Deduction</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Percent of All Returns</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent of All Returns</b>
\$0	592,078	30.11	30.11
\$1-\$1,000	72,040	3.66	33.78
\$1,001-\$2,000	56,661	2.88	36.66
\$2,001-\$3,000	49,669	2.53	39.18
\$3,001-\$4,000	44,970	2.29	41.47
\$4,001-\$5,000	42,293	2.15	43.62
\$5,001-\$6,000	39,582	2.01	45.63
\$6,001-\$7,000	37,388	1.90	47.54
\$7,001-\$8,000	35,651	1.81	49.35
\$8,001-\$9,000	34,658	1.76	51.11
\$9,001-\$10,000	33,342	1.70	52.81
\$10,001-\$11,000	31,651	1.61	54.42
\$11,001-\$12,000	30,314	1.54	55.96
\$12,001-\$13,000	29,398	1.50	57.45
\$13,001-\$14,000	27,733	1.41	58.86
\$14,001-\$15,000	26,348	1.34	60.20
\$15,001-\$20,000	118,747	6.04	66.24
\$20,001-\$25,000	99,452	5.06	71.30
\$25,001-\$35,000	149,580	7.61	78.91
\$35,001-\$50,000	146,143	7.43	86.34
\$50,001-\$75,000	134,007	6.82	93.16
\$75,001-\$100,000	58,415	2.97	96.13
\$100,001-\$150,000	40,689	2.07	98.20
\$150,001-\$200,000	13,632	0.69	98.89
\$200,001-\$350,000	12,788	0.65	99.54
\$350,001-\$500,000	3,998	0.20	99.74
\$500,001-\$750,000	2,446	0.12	99.87
Over - \$750,000	2,575	0.13	100.00
<b>Total Returns</b>	<b>1,966,248</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **Listing of Statewide Agency Programs and Services for Children Ages 0 to 5**

The data presented in the previous tables and charts on median household income, persons per family, and percentage of tax returns by income class can be used in lieu of actual Census data to identify eligible statewide administered programs and services which help to address closing the achievement gap. This discussion begins with an understanding that programs and services which focus on closing the achievement gap do not only consist of educational and early learning programs, but also includes supportive programs and services administered within state agencies that support both children and their families.

Table 9 provides a listing of current state programs which are administered by state agencies. These agencies are responsible not only for providing programs and services for children ages 0 to 5, but also to the families of the children served. Table 9 specifically provides income eligibility information for each program based on the size of the family.<sup>11, 12</sup> The bottom of Table 9 provides information on the state programs that utilize the income limits (based on family size). Chart 15 provides a summary listing of the program name, the administering state agency (and partner agencies), eligible age group, and who is served by the program.<sup>13</sup>

The information provided in Chart 15 underscores the sheer complexity of ensuring that children ages 0 to 5 have access to and actually receive services. Specifically, many state agencies work in partnership with each other to help ensure that children ages 0 to 5 actually receive services that are important to their educational, economic and social well being.

Chart 15, when used in combination with the information provided in Tables 8 and 9, show that given current [median household] and taxable income levels of most individuals in the state, additional families with children ages 0 to 5 may be eligible for the programs and services provided through state agencies, particular up to 150% of the poverty level.<sup>14</sup> A close inspection of Table 9 reveals that, according to current 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines, the following observations are warranted:

- Eligible families qualifying at 100% of the federal poverty rate with children ages 0 to 5 can be served by state administered programs for a family size of up to 5 persons, given current adjusted income levels or state taxable income;
- **When either current median household income levels (See Table 8) or (adjusted) state taxable income levels are considered, a family of four (4) persons residing in twenty-seven of the forty-six South Carolina counties can qualify for state run programs up to 185% of the current federal poverty level.**
- Families of three persons with children ages 0 to 5 who qualify for state administered programs up to 200% of the federal poverty level income (SC Average family size – 3.02 – see Table 6) are eligible to receive services.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 9: Listing of State Administered Programs Currently Serving Children Ages 0 to 5 and Their Families (Based on Poverty Guidelines)**

Percent of the Poverty Level	50		100		130		150		185		200		250	
	Income		Income		Income		Income		Income		Income		Income	
	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly
<b>1</b>	\$ 451	\$ 5,415	\$ 903	\$ 10,830	\$ 1,173	\$ 14,079	\$ 1,354	\$ 16,245	\$ 1,670	\$ 20,036	\$ 1,805	\$ 21,660	\$ 2,256	\$ 27,075
<b>2</b>	\$ 607	\$ 7,285	\$ 1,214	\$ 14,570	\$ 1,578	\$ 18,941	\$ 1,821	\$ 21,855	\$ 2,246	\$ 26,955	\$ 2,428	\$ 29,140	\$ 3,035	\$ 36,425
<b>3</b>	\$ 763	\$ 9,155	\$ 1,359	\$ 18,310	\$ 1,984	\$ 23,803	\$ 2,289	\$ 27,465	\$ 2,823	\$ 33,874	\$ 3,052	\$ 36,620	\$ 3,815	\$ 45,775
<b>4</b>	\$ 919	\$ 11,025	\$ 1,838	\$ 22,050	\$ 2,389	\$ 28,665	\$ 2,756	\$ 33,075	\$ 3,399	\$ 40,793	\$ 3,675	\$ 44,100	\$ 4,594	\$ 55,125
<b>5</b>	\$ 1,075	\$ 12,895	\$ 2,149	\$ 25,790	\$ 2,794	\$ 33,527	\$ 3,224	\$ 38,685	\$ 3,976	\$ 47,712	\$ 4,298	\$ 51,580	\$ 5,373	\$ 64,475
<b>6</b>	\$ 1,230	\$ 14,765	\$ 2,461	\$ 29,530	\$ 3,199	\$ 38,389	\$ 3,691	\$ 44,295	\$ 4,553	\$ 54,631	\$ 4,922	\$ 59,060	\$ 6,152	\$ 73,825
<b>7</b>	\$ 1,386	\$ 16,635	\$ 2,773	\$ 33,270	\$ 3,604	\$ 43,251	\$ 4,159	\$ 49,905	\$ 5,129	\$ 61,550	\$ 5,545	\$ 66,540	\$ 6,931	\$ 83,175
<b>8</b>	\$ 1,542	\$ 18,505	\$ 3,084	\$ 37,010	\$ 4,009	\$ 48,113	\$ 4,626	\$ 55,515	\$ 5,706	\$ 68,469	\$ 6,168	\$ 74,020	\$ 7,710	\$ 92,525
<b>Service Eligibility Threshold</b>	<b>TANF</b>		<b>Head Start (HS can Serve CSHCN at any Income level)</b>		<b>Free School Lunch SNAP (Food Stamps)</b>		<b>ABC Child Care Vouchers (exit at 175%) Healthy Connections Choices Medicaid (Age 1-19)</b>		<b>Medicaid OCWI Optional Coverage for Pregnant Women &amp; Infants Age 0-1yr WIC (Age 0-5) Reduce School Lunch Family Planning Waiver Medicaid</b>		<b>Healthy Connections Kids (SCHIP) Adult Sickle Cell (ASC) Age 18 &amp; up</b>		<b>Children's Rehabilitative Services (CRS) Age 0-18 Hemophilia Assistance Program (HAP)</b>	

**Chart 15: Current Listing of State Administered Programs  
Which Serve Children Ages 0 to 5 and Their Families**

Name of Program	Administering State Agency	Eligible Age Group	Person Served		
			Children	Family	Both
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	SC Department of Social Services	Ages 0 – 5 Ages 0 - 21	X	X	X
<b>Children With Special Healthcare Needs</b>	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control,	Ages 0 – 19	X		
	SC Department of Health and Human Services		X		
<b>Head Start</b>	SC Department of Social Services, (Federal to Local Program Only)	Ages 3 – 5	X		
<b>Free Lunch Program Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</b>	SC Department of Social Services, SC Department of Education	Ages 0 – 19 Public Schools Private Providers	X		
<b>ABC Child Care Vouchers</b>	SC Department of Social Services	Ages 0 – 5	X		
<b>Healthy Connections Medicaid</b>	SC Department of Health and Human Services, SC Department of Health and Environmental Control	Ages 1 to 19	X		
<b>Optional Coverage for Women and Infants</b>	SC Department of Health and Human Services	0 to 1-Infants Age of Mother While Pregnant	X	X	
<b>Women, Infants and Children (WIC)</b>	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, Maternal and Child Health Children Services	Age of Mother Ages 0 to 5 For Children	X	X	X

Name of Program	Administering State Agency	Eligible Age Group	Person Served		
			Children	Family	Both
<b>Baby Net (IDEA Part C)</b>	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of First Steps	Birth to Age 3	X		
<b>IDEA – Individuals With Disabilities Education Act IDEA Part B</b>	SC Department of Education	Ages 3 to 6	X		
<b>Medicaid Eligible Pediatric Services</b>	Medical University of South Carolina	Ages 0 to 5 Ages 1 to 19	X		
<b>Other Medicaid Approved Programs and Services</b>	Sc Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, SC Continuum of Care University of South Carolina, SC Department of Social Services SC Department of Education	Ages 0 to 18 Ages 0 to 21	X		X
<b>Housing and Shelter</b>	SC Department of Social Services, SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority	Ages 0 to 18			X
<b>Children’s Mental Health</b>	SC Department of Mental Health	Ages 5 to 17	X		

### Summary

This chapter provided a detailed discussion of research leading to an initial identification of state administered programs designed to provide services for children ages 0 to 5 in South Carolina. The chapter specifically provided first, an estimate of the total number of families for each racial and ethnic group currently residing in the state. In addition, statistical data on the current level of median household income and average family size was provided. Third, the current 2008 poverty estimate for all ages was utilized in conjunction with the racial and ethnic composition of each county, as well as family size to develop rough estimates of the poverty rate by race and ethnicity. Fourth, in the absence of current data on family income, state taxable income by income class was used as a proxy measure for family income.

This last step was done to show the potential number of eligible families who currently meet income requirements for state run programs which serve children ages 0 to 5, including those programs and services aimed at closing the achievement gap. Finally, the chapter provided a non-exhaustive listing of state administered programs, with eligible ages of children and family members according to current federal poverty guidelines. In the absence of access to administrative records data on the actual families served, this approach provides a way to identify the potential number of families with children ages 0 to 5 who may qualify for services. The utilization of estimated data will need to be reconciled with actual administrative records data on children ages 0 to 5 (and their families) who are actually receiving services. This discussion continues in Chapter 4.

### **Recommendations**

- Tables 3 and 4 in Chapter 1 provided respectively, estimates and projections by county of 4-year old children and 4-year old children in poverty. It is recommended that similar projections be provided for all ages 0 to 5 to get a clearer picture of the actual number of children who will require early investments in education.
- Chapter 1 also provided information on annual average unemployment rates. It is recommended that the legislature fully fund an effort to examine the fiscal and economic impact of unemployment and underemployment and their links to family poverty and lower family incomes. This will provide state agency heads and program staff officials with a clearer picture of the impact that persistent poverty has on individuals, families and children, and the achievement gap.
- Without violating disclosure and privacy regulations such as HIPAA, state agencies that are currently administering programs and services for children ages 0 to 5 should work in partnership with each other to identify more efficient ways to share information. This includes specific reporting of information of children ages 0 to 5 and their families. This will help to ensure that eligible families receive services, particularly underserved groups (African-Americans, Native Americans, and the Hispanic population). This can be done with participating state agencies working in partnership with the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, and the SC State Budget and Control Board's Data Warehouse. Where possible, the research universities and the Historically Black Colleges and Universities can also serve as partners to aid in on-going annual research at the community and regional levels.

### **Chapter 3 End Notes**

<sup>1</sup>The research staff of the SC Commission for Minority Affairs administered two surveys from August 2008 through December 2009. The first was the Agency Needs Assessment Survey entitled “Improving the Odds for Young Children Ages 0 to 5 in South Carolina. This Needs Assessment Survey was sent out to 101 state agencies during the 2008-2009 Fiscal Year. This list was shortened to 44 state agencies for the 2009-2010 Fiscal Year.

<sup>2</sup>The Census Bureau does not provide estimates between census periods on the total number of families at the county level by race and ethnicity between census periods. The Census Bureau does, however, estimate the total number of households. To get the estimated number of families, the following method was used:

$$\text{Estimated Number of Families} = \text{2008 Population Estimate} * \text{Persons/Family}$$

Persons per family was available, however this number comes from the 2000 Census. With slight adjustments, the number of families by race can be computed using the same number of persons per family for the specific race or ethnic group.

<sup>3</sup>Estimates here are conservative, and do not take into consideration the undercount which occurred during the 2000 Census.

<sup>4</sup>These estimates do not take into consideration the undercount of each population group.

<sup>5</sup>The poverty rate estimates by race in the last five columns of data in Table 6 represent estimates of an estimate, and are subject to estimation error. As a result, these percentages should be used with caution and not quoted as fact.

<sup>6</sup>The undercount of each specific population, in particular the Native American population, has been emphasized in this Report. It bears repeating that undercounts within each of the populations can severely mask the extent of the group specific problems linked to poverty and deprivation.

<sup>7</sup>See End Notes 11 through 13 in Chapter 1. Detailed estimates on the components of population change by race and ethnicity below the county level have been computed, but are not included in the report. These estimates can be made available upon request.

<sup>8</sup>The difference between family income and household income, by definition from the Census Bureau, is slight but very important. Family income is defined as income earned by each member of the family related by blood. Household income is defined as income earned by each member living in the household, whether they are related or unrelated. In general, family income is usually higher than household income. Household income may go unreported for those individuals who are unrelated, but who work and live in the home.

<sup>9</sup>We utilize taxable income data by income class, but include an important note. State taxable income by income class is determined from the federal taxable income and also includes deductions, which often enable those individuals and families who earn [higher] incomes above the adjusted gross taxable income to reduce their taxable income amount. Based on conversations with income tax specialists at the SC Department of Revenue, [even] individuals with very high incomes can reduce their taxable income (down) to zero.

<sup>10</sup>Attempts were made by the research staff, on two occasions, to obtain county level income tax return data by taxable income class and tax filing status, Single, Head of Household, Married Filing Jointly, Married Filing Separately, and Widow/Widower. This data was not available and would take six months to a year to obtain.

<sup>11</sup>**The monthly and yearly income amounts for most means tested programs which serve children and their families come from the Federal Register, Federal Poverty Guidelines. This chart was produced using 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines, and is used by the following state agencies to administer various agency programs.**

- SC Department of Education
- SC Department of Social Services
- SC Department of Health and Human Services
- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
- SC Department of Mental Health
- SC Head Start Collaboration Office
- SC Office of First Steps

In addition to these state agencies, we will include other state and federal agencies that utilize [median] household income and family size to determine eligibility for state and regionally administered programs. These agencies include, but are not limited to:

- SC Department of Commerce
- SC Employment Security Commission
- SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority
- SC Vocational Rehabilitation
- SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs

- SC Governors Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO)
- SC Continuum of Care
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

<sup>12</sup>Assistance in obtaining this list of programs was provided by Rosemary Wilson of DHEC's Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) Grant. Other individuals within direct service agencies also provided verification of the percentage of the poverty levels for the various programs for which they are responsible.

<sup>13</sup>Chart 15 is non-exhaustive. There exist literally hundreds of programs within state agencies, each providing unique services to children ages 0 to 5. Often programs and services which serve the children also serve the parent or guardian, since eligibility criteria mandate that this occur. Funding sources and number of children served will be covered in Chapter 4.

<sup>14</sup>Again, the importance of individual state taxable income and its limitations is emphasized. See End Note 9 in this chapter.

<sup>15</sup>These summary points are given as illustration and depend on the individuals meeting all program eligibility requirements.