

CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT

PART I

SCHOOL YEAR 2019-2020

SOUTH CAROLINA



The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) is the required annual reporting tool for each State, the Bureau of Indian Education, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as authorized under Section 8303 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA).

Paperwork Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0724. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 35.00 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. The obligation to respond to this collection is required to obtain or retain a benefit under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4537. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This section collects data on State's Annual State Report Cards required under Section 1111(h)(1)(A) of the ESEA.

1.1.1 State Report Cards

State	State Report Card URL
South Carolina	https://screportcards.ed.sc.gov/

Data Quality Comment

1.3 TEACHERS

In the tables below, provide the number of teachers for each of the school types listed and the number of teachers who are inexperienced, emergency or provisional credentialed, or out of field. The percentages used for high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine those percentages are reported in the second table. Below the tables are FAQs about these data.

1.3.1 Inexperienced Teachers

In the table below, provide information on the experience of teachers by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Inexperienced Teachers	Percent Inexperienced Teachers
SOUTH CAROLINA	High poverty quartile school	9200.9	621	6.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	Low poverty quartile school	16614.3	853	5.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	26862.7	1533	5.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	Total Schools	52677.9	3007	5.7

1.3.2 Teachers Teaching with Emergency or Provisional Credentials

In the table below, provide information on the credentials of teachers by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Teachers Teaching with an Emergency or Provisional Credential	Percent Teachers Teaching with an Emergency or Provisional Credential
SOUTH CAROLINA	High poverty quartile school	9200.9	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Low poverty quartile school	16614.3	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	26862.7	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Total Schools	52677.9	0	0

1.3.3 Teachers Who Are Not Teaching in the Subject or Field for which they are Certified or Licensed

In the table below, provide information on teachers not teaching in the subject or field for which they are certified or licensed by poverty quartile and level.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS103/DG699 and FS203/DG839

State	School Poverty Level	Total Teachers	Teachers Not Teaching in Field	Percent Teachers Not Teaching in Field
SOUTH CAROLINA	High poverty quartile school	9200.9	78	0.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	Low poverty quartile school	16614.3	133	0.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	Neither high nor low poverty quartile school	26862.7	234	0.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	Total Schools	52677.9	445	0.8

1.3.4 Poverty Quartile Breaks

In the table below, provide the poverty quartiles breaks used in determining high- and low-poverty schools and the poverty metric used to determine the poverty quartiles.

High-Poverty Schools (More than what %)	Low-Poverty Schools (Less than what %)	Poverty Metric Used
84	55	Pupils in poverty are those who qualify for Medicaid, SNAP, TANF, or are homeless.

FAQ:How are the poverty quartiles determined?

Rank order all schools from highest to lowest on your percentage poverty measure. Divide the list into four equal groups. Schools in the first (highest group) are high-poverty schools. Schools in the last group (lowest group) are the low-poverty schools. Generally, States use the percentage of students who qualify for the free or reduced-price lunch program for this calculation.

Data Quality Comment

1.4 TITLE III AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

This section collects annual performance and accountability data on the implementation of Title III programs.

1.4.1 EL Enrollment Data

1.4.1.1 Number of ALL ELs Enrolled in the State

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of ALL ELs in the State who meet the EL definition under Section 8101(21) of the ESEA.

-Include newly enrolled (recent arrivals to the U.S.) and continually enrolled ELs, whether or not they receive services in a Title III LIEP.

-Do not include students previously identified as ELs (as described in Section 1111(b)(3)(B) of the ESEA) or students who exit LIEPs based on attainment of ELP (as described in Section 3121(a)(4) of the ESEA) in the ALL EL student count in this table.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS141/DG678

State	Total ELs	#
SOUTH CAROLINA	Total English Learners in State	45871
SOUTH CAROLINA	English Learners with Disabilities	6437

1.4.1.2 Number of ELs in LEAs Receiving Title III Funds

In the table below, provide the October 1 count of ELs in the State served by LIEPs in LEAs receiving Title III funds.

Populated with SEA_LEVEL FS116/DG648

State	ELs Receiving Services	#
SOUTH CAROLINA	English Learners Served by LIEP	45762

1.4.2 LIEPs

Note: Section 3201(7) – The term ‘LIEP’ means an instruction course – (A) in which an EL is placed for the purpose of developing and attaining English proficiency, while meeting challenging State academic standards; and (B) that may make instructional use of both English and a child’s native language to enable the child to develop and attain English proficiency and may include the participation of English proficient children if such course is designed to enable all participating children to become proficient in English and a second language.

In the table below, place a check next to each type of LIEP implemented in the State, as defined under Section 3201(7), as required by Sections 3121(a)(1) and 3122(b)(1) of the ESEA.

Populated with SEA_LEVEL FS116/DG849

State	LIEP	#	Language of Instruction
SOUTH CAROLINA	Content Classes with integrated ESL support	13524	English
SOUTH CAROLINA	Dual Language or Two-way Immersion	0	English, Spanish, French, Mandarin Chinese, German
SOUTH CAROLINA	ESL or ELD	19260	English
SOUTH CAROLINA	Newcomer programs	186	English
SOUTH CAROLINA	Other	12792	English
SOUTH CAROLINA	Transitional Bilingual Education or Early-Exit Bilingual Education	0	

Explain in the comment box below if the State has any additional LIEPs that are not captured in the table above.

State	Comments
SOUTH CAROLINA	High proficiency ELs may receive instruction in content classrooms and language support based upon their language support needs. The ESOL teacher will provide consultative services, as defined by the district, by documenting routine contact between the ESOL teacher, content teacher(s), and student. Consultation and documentation ensure that ELD strategies are being utilized in the classroom to meet the targeted language acquisition needs of higher-level students.

Data Quality Comment

1.4.3 Most Common Languages Spoken in the State

In the table below, provide the five most commonly spoken languages, other than English, in the State (for all ELs, not just ELs enrolled in LEAs that received Title III services). The top five languages should be determined by the highest number of ELs speaking each of the languages listed.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS141/DG678

State	Language	# ELs
SOUTH CAROLINA	Spanish; Castilian	37905
SOUTH CAROLINA	Undetermined	1121
SOUTH CAROLINA	Russian	1020
SOUTH CAROLINA	Portuguese	710
SOUTH CAROLINA	Chinese	633

1.4.4 Teacher Information and Professional Development

This section collects information about teachers as required under Section 3122 (b)(5) of the ESEA.

In the table below, report the unduplicated headcount of teachers who are working in LIEPs as defined under Section 3302(7) of the ESEA and reported in CSPR Section 1.4.2(LIEPs) even if they are not paid with Title III funds.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS067/DG422

State	Number of teachers serving in LIEPs in LEAs receiving Title III funds	Number of certified, licensed or endorsed teachers serving in LIEP in LEAs receiving Title III funds	How many ESL bilingual education endorsed teachers will be needed for the succeeding 5 fiscal years
SOUTH CAROLINA	1119	1021.00	168

Data Quality Comment

1.4.5 Activities of Subgrantees Related to the Teaching and Learning of ELs

This section aggregates data on LEA-level activities that support the education of ELs with Title III funds.

In the tables below, provide information about allowable activities conducted under Section 3115 of the ESEA.

State	Activities of LEAs	Number of LEAs
SOUTH CAROLINA	Supporting the development and implementation of LIEPs	37
SOUTH CAROLINA	Enhancing existing LIEPs and programs for restructuring and reforming schools with ELs	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	Supporting implementation of school wide programs	28
SOUTH CAROLINA	Professional development to teachers and other personnel serving ELs	65
SOUTH CAROLINA	Parent and community engagement activities	37
SOUTH CAROLINA	Supporting the development and implementation of pre-school programs	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	Improving LIEPs by upgrading curricula, instructional materials, software and assessment procedures	42
SOUTH CAROLINA	Improving instruction of ELs with disabilities	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	Providing tutorials, career and technical education	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	Offering programs to help ELs achieve success in post-secondary education	9
SOUTH CAROLINA	Other	7

If State reports a nonzero count of LEAs under “Other”, please describe the activities that were conducted during SY2018-19 in the comment box below.

State	Comment
SOUTH CAROLINA	Before or after school enrichment programs - 6 Instructional support - 1

Data Quality Comment

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1.4.6 Assistance Provided by SEAs

Provide information on technical assistance and other forms of assistance provided by the SEA to LEAs that are receiving Title III subgrants.

State	Activities	Check all that apply
SOUTH CAROLINA	Identifying and implementing effective LIEPs and curricula for teaching English learners	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	Helping ELs meet the same challenging State academic standards that all children are expected to meet	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	Identifying or developing, and implementing, measures of English proficiency	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	Strengthening and increasing parent, family, and community engagement in programs that serve ELs	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	Providing recognition, which may include providing financial awards, to recipients of subgrants under section 3115 that have significantly improved the achievement and progress of ELs	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	Other	

If “Other” is checked, please provide information in the comment box below on the types of technical assistance provided by the SEA to LEAs that aren’t captured by the first five types of activities in the table.

State	Comments
SOUTH CAROLINA	

Data Quality Comment

1.4.7 Education Programs and Activities for Immigrant Students

In the table below, report the unduplicated number of immigrant students enrolled in schools in the State and the number of immigrant students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA.

Note: Not all immigrant students are ELs.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS045/DG519

State	# Immigrant Students Enrolled	# Immigrant Students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d)	Number of 3114(d)(1) Subgrants
SOUTH CAROLINA	16155	13816	32

If State reports zero (0) students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d) or the ESEA or zero (0) subgrants, explain in comment box below.

State	Comments
SOUTH CAROLINA	

Data Quality Comment

Table 1.4.7 Definitions:

- 1. Immigrant Students Enrolled:** Number of students who meet the definition of immigrant children and youth under Section 3201(5) of the ESEA and enrolled in the elementary or secondary schools in the State.
- 2. Immigrant Students in LEAs receiving funds under Section 3114(d):** Number of immigrant students enrolled in LEAs receiving funds reserved for immigrant education programs/activities under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA. This number should not include immigrant students who are enrolled in an LEA that receives Title III funds under Section 3114(a) of the ESEA, but not Section 3114(d) of the ESEA.
- 3. 3114(d) Subgrants:** Number of subgrants made in the State under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA, with funds reserved for immigrant children and youth. Do not include in the count LEAs that receive Title III English language acquisition subgrants made under Section 3114(a) of the ESEA, but that do not receive subgrants under Section 3114(d) of the ESEA, even if immigrant students are enrolled in those LEAs.

1.4.8 State Subgrant Activities

This section collects data on State subgrant activities.

1.4.8.1 State Subgrant Process

In the table below, report the time between when the State receives the Title III allocation from the U.S. Department of Education (ED), normally on July 1 of each year for the upcoming school year, and the time when the State distributes these funds to subgrantees for the intended school year. Dates must be submitted using the MM/DD/YY format.

Example: State received SY2018-19 funds July 1, 2018, and then made these funds available to subgrantees on August 1, 2018, for SY 2018-19 programs. Then the “# of days/\$\$ Distribution” is 30 days.

State	Date State Received Allocation	Date Funds Available to Subgrantees	# Days \$\$ Distribution
SOUTH CAROLINA	7/1/2019	11/15/2019	135

Data Quality Comment

Table 1.4.8.1 Definitions:

- 1. Date State Received Allocation:** Date the State receives the Title III allocation from ED.
- 2. Date Funds Available to Subgrantees:** Date that Title III funds are available to approved subgrantees.
- 3. # of Days/\$\$ Distribution** Average number of days for States receiving Title III funds to make subgrants to subgrantees beginning from July 1 of each year, except under conditions where funds are being withheld.

1.4.8.2 Steps to Shorten the Distribution of Title III Funds to Subgrantees

In the comment box below, describe how your State can shorten the process of distributing Title III funds to subgrantees.

State	Comments
SOUTH CAROLINA	The delay in funds can be attributed to the transition of program managers at the South Carolina Department of Education. The distribution of funds can be shortened by: 1. Receiving EL numbers at the 180th day count. 2. Populating the allocation spreadsheet with the 180th day count numbers by June 5th. 3. Utilizing the projected US Department of Education allocation to provide districts with a projected allocation amount by the end of June. 4. Upon receipt of the allocation on July 1st, calculate the actual allocation and begin the South Carolina Department of Education's internal grant award notification process.

1.4.9 Title III Subgrantees

This section collects data on the performance of Title III subgrantees.

1.4.9.1 Termination of Title III Language Instruction Educational Programs

This section collects data on the termination of Title III programs or activities as required by Section 3122(b)(7) of the ESEA.

State	Were any Title III language instruction educational programs or activities terminated for failure to reach program goals?
SOUTH CAROLINA	No

Data Quality Comment

1.5 PERSISTENTLY DANGEROUS SCHOOLS

In the table below, provide the number of schools identified as persistently dangerous, as determined by the State, by the start of the school year. For further guidance on persistently dangerous schools, refer to Section B “Identifying Persistently Dangerous Schools” in the Unsafe School Choice Option Non-Regulatory Guidance, available at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/unsafeschoolchoice.pdf>.

Populated with SCH-LEVEL FS130/DG36; Note a table will only appear if the State reported at least one school as persistently dangerous.

1.6 EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTHS PROGRAM

This section collects data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento grant program.

In the table below, provide the following information about the number of LEAs in the State who reported data on homeless children and youth and the McKinney-Vento program. The totals will be automatically calculated.

Populated with LEA-LEVEL FS170/DG754

State	LEAs	#	# LEAs Reporting Data
SOUTH CAROLINA	LEAs with subgrants	18	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	LEAs without subgrants	83	83

Data Quality Comment

1.6.1 All LEAs (with and without McKinney-Vento subgrants)

The following questions collect data on homeless children and youth in the State.

1.6.1.1 Homeless Children and Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by grade level enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The totals will be automatically calculated.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Grade Level	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
SOUTH CAROLINA	Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	399
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 1	1004
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 10	647
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 11	469
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 12	663
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 2	1006
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 3	979
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 4	972
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 5	981
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 6	972
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 7	902
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 8	837
SOUTH CAROLINA	Grade 9	930
SOUTH CAROLINA	Kindergarten	975
SOUTH CAROLINA	No category code available or required	11736

1.6.1.2 Primary Nighttime Residence of Homeless Children and Youth

In the table below, provide the number of homeless children and youth by primary nighttime residence enrolled in public school at any time during the regular school year. The primary nighttime residence should be the student's nighttime residence when he/she was identified as homeless. The totals will be automatically calculated.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Primary Nighttime Residence Type	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students Who Are Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
SOUTH CAROLINA	Doubled Up	741	6950
SOUTH CAROLINA	Hotels/Motels	11	1778
SOUTH CAROLINA	Sheltered	39	836
SOUTH CAROLINA	Unsheltered	25	2172

1.6.1.3 Subgroups of Homeless Students Enrolled

In the table below, please provide the following information about the homeless students enrolled during the regular school year.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS118/DG655

State	Subgroup	Number of Homeless Enrolled Students
SOUTH CAROLINA	Children with one or more disabilities (IDEA)	2311
SOUTH CAROLINA	English learner	1008
SOUTH CAROLINA	Unaccompanied youth	816
SOUTH CAROLINA	Migratory students	18

1.6.2 Young Homeless Children Served by McKinney-Vento Subgrants

In the table below, provide the number of young homeless children who were served by McKinney-Vento subgrants during the regular school year. The total will be automatically calculated.

Populated with SEA-LEVEL FS194/DG818

State	Age Level	Number of Young Homeless Children Served
SOUTH CAROLINA	Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	531
SOUTH CAROLINA	Age Birth through 2	322

STATE CERTIFICATION

Did the State certify this report?

YES

Date the State certified

3/31/2021 9:05:30 AM