South Carolina families need access to affordable child care and preschool to support working parents and to ensure that children start kindergarten ready to learn. During the first five years of life, children learn critical skills such as language and socio-emotional regulation, which provide a foundation for lifelong learning. High-quality preschool and child care can support healthy development and enable parents to work. Unfortunately, too many children are left behind by the status quo. In fact, differences in children’s cognitive abilities by income are evident at only 9 months old and significantly widen by the time children are age 2. Early learning has positive impacts for children, families, and the economy. It’s time to work to put these programs within reach.

South Carolina families need access to high-quality child care and preschool

South Carolina has 331,347 children under age 6, 68 percent of whom have all available parents in the workforce.

High-quality child care and preschool programs help narrow school readiness gaps, which is particularly important for children of color and those living in low-income families. Thirty-six percent of South Carolina children under age 6 live in low-income families.

The supply of high-quality child care is limited. Many states have implemented quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS) to assess and support quality in early care and education programs. Currently, 50 percent of South Carolina child care centers participate in QRIS.

The cost of child care is out of reach for families

Annual costs at a child care center in South Carolina average $11,140 for an infant and a 4-year-old, which is 20 percent of the median income for families with children.

For low-income families and people of color, the average cost of child care would constitute the majority of income in most cases.
The current child care system is failing South Carolina families
On average, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) serves only 8 percent of federally eligible children in South Carolina.14 This results in only 10,800 South Carolina children served through CCDBG funds.15 Of those served, 86 percent attend licensed or regulated center-based care.16

South Carolina families need greater access to high-quality preschool programs
South Carolina delivers preschool services to 3- and 4-year-olds from low-income families through two programs: the Education Improvement Act Child Development Program allows districts to set their own eligibility requirements, and the Child Development Education Program, which is targeted at children who qualify for free and reduced-price lunch, who receive Medicaid, or who have a documented developmental delay.17 This preschool program meets, on average, 6 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research and spends $3,367 annually per student.18

In South Carolina, 11 percent19 of 3-year-olds and 48 percent of 4-year-olds are enrolled in a public preschool program.20

Investing in high-quality early learning programs affects economies
Making child care more affordable for families can increase mothers’ workforce participation, resulting in a boost to the state’s economy.21

In South Carolina, if child care costs did not exceed more than 10 percent of a family’s income, the state’s economy would increase nearly $12.85 million.22

We can do better for South Carolina families
The Center for American Progress proposes two solutions to put high-quality child care and preschool within reach for South Carolina families and create an early childhood learning continuum for children:

• If child care costs are capped at 10 percent of a family’s income, South Carolina families would save $953 a year.23
• Voluntary universal preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds.24 This would increase access for 88,400 children in South Carolina.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of child care as a share of income for people of color12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian and Pacific Islander</td>
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<tr>
<td>African American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cost of child care as a share of income for low-income families13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 percent of the federal poverty level</td>
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<tr>
<td>150 percent of the federal poverty level</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 percent of the federal poverty level</td>
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8 Note: IL, NH, and OK require participation in QRIS or it’s federal Head Start only.

9 Ibid.

10 Note: In states that do not serve 3-year-olds or with no preschool program, enrollment rates include federal Head Start only.

11 Ibid.


22 Ibid.

23 Author’s analysis based on data from Child Care Aware of America, “Parents and the High Cost of Child Care” and the 2015 U.S. median income as measured by Kids Count Data Center. See Kids Count Data Center, “Median Family Income Among Households With Children.”
