



Press Release

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ACCESS TO PRE-K IN SOUTH CAROLINA OUTPACES OTHER STATES

Despite Gains South Carolina Ranks Last for Funding per Child

[NEW YORK, NY]—Many 3- and 4-year olds still lack access across the nation to high-quality preschool education despite modest gains in enrollment, quality, and funding, according to an [annual report](#) by the nonpartisan National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at Rutgers University. While several states, including New York, made significant progress through a concerted effort to increase enrollment and funding and improve quality, progress is slow and uneven nationally and quality standards are particularly low for some of the nation's largest states like California, Florida and Texas. Despite the relatively good news this year, the rate of progress is so slow that it will take 150 years for the nation to reach 75 percent enrollment in state pre-K even at age 4.

In South Carolina, enrollment was 30,422 -- up by 2,996 children in 2014-2015. At the same time, South Carolina still has work to do on quality standards— meeting 6 of NIEER's minimum quality standards benchmarks in its EIA Child Development Program (EIA 4K) program and 7 in the Child Development Education Program (CDEP). South Carolina increased its state spending in 2014-2015 by \$9.6 million (19 percent), adjusted for inflation. However this increase was not the same across both programs. The full day CDEP state funding was expanded, which negatively impacted EIA 4K programs, which are mostly half-day programs. Moreover, South Carolina ranked 43rd in all reported spending per child among the 43 states with programs.

“South Carolina’s economic future depends on early investment in our kids,” said NIEER Director Steve Barnett. “Ensuring that every child has access to high-quality preschool can help pave the way for their success in school, on the job, and in South Carolina communities. Children, their families, and the state depend on it.”

The State of Preschool report for the 2014-2015 school year, which includes objective state-by-state profiles and rankings, indicates that urgent action is needed from lawmakers at all levels of government to ensure that every child – particularly those from low-income families – have access to high-quality early education. For the first year, NIEER also analyzed states’ early education workforce and Dual Language Learner (DLL) policies, which reveal South Carolina does not have state policies to support DLLs in pre-K or require salary parity between pre-K and K-3 teachers, even though pre-K teachers are required to have a Bachelor’s degree.

The report finds that state spending for the nation as a whole on pre-K programs increased by 10 percent, or \$553 million, since the previous year, bringing state spending in 2014-2015 to over \$6.2

billion. The number of children served by state-funded pre-K served increased by 37,167 in 2014-2105, bringing the total to almost 1.4 million children – the largest number of children ever served by state-funded pre-K. With an average rate of \$4,489, states also made one of the most significant increases in spending per child in recent history.

Despite these gains, the report’s findings underscore that those states like California, Florida, and Texas with the largest populations of young children are falling behind—they were among the states that met the fewest quality standards benchmarks, and Texas and Florida also reduced enrollment and spending in 2014-2015. Nationally, enrollment has risen by just one percentage point for both 4- and 3-year olds over five years. The sluggish pace of change disproportionately impacts low-income families.

“We’re encouraged to see several states increasing in enrollment and improving quality, but access to high-quality pre-K in the United States remains low and highly unequal,” said Barnett. “Expanding access to quality pre-K programs is one of the best investments we can make, and it’s critical that we raise and standardize salaries for early education teachers and have strong Dual language Learner policies in states with large Hispanic populations. State governments should increase and stabilize funding for pre-K and raise standards for the benefit of all children.”

For more information on *The State of Preschool 2015* yearbook and detailed state-by-state breakdowns on quality benchmarks, enrollment, and funding, please click [here](#).

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The National Institute for Early Education Research (www.nieer.org) at the Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, supports early childhood education policy and practice through independent, objective research.