



South Carolina



353,082

Children age 0-5



12,350*

Members of the early childhood teaching workforce

Early educators are engaged in incredibly difficult and complex work that has been recognized as essential to children’s learning and development, supportive for families, and foundational to the economy. In the best of times, educators do this work in conditions that undermine their well-being, and the COVID-19 pandemic has only deepened the harm caused to this workforce, nearly all of whom are women. Adequate public investment and state policies that appropriately prepare, support, and compensate the early education workforce can remedy these dire conditions by establishing systems that benefit early educators and the children they care for and teach.

Occupation	Median Wage
Child care worker	\$9.37
Preschool teacher	\$11.05
Center director	\$18.11
Kindergarten teacher	\$31.02
Elementary teacher	\$29.77
All U.S. occupations	\$16.68

Earnings by Occupation

- ▶ In 2019, the median wage for child care workers was \$9.37, **a 2% decrease since 2017.**
- ▶ For preschool teachers, the median wage was \$11.05, **a 5% decrease since 2017.**
- ▶ For preschool or child care center directors, the median wage was \$18.11, **a 5% increase since 2017.**

Early educators pay a penalty for working with younger children.

South Carolina early educators with a bachelor’s degree are paid 15.8 percent less than their colleagues in the K-8 system. The poverty rate for early educators in South Carolina is 14.3 percent, much higher than for South Carolina workers in general (11.3 percent) and 5 times as high as for K-8 teachers (2.9 percent).**



Interested in learning more?

- To see how South Carolina compares to other states, visit our [State Explorer](#).
- [View the 2020 Early Childhood Workforce Index](#) to learn more about each policy area.
- For an overview of data sources for the indicators listed below, see [Appendix 1: Data Sources & Methodology](#).

Early Childhood Workforce Policies

Qualifications & Educational Supports: Stalled	Pre-K	BA minimum for lead teacher?	No
		CDA/equivalent minimum for assistant teacher?	No
	Licensed centers	BA minimum for director?	No
		BA minimum for lead teacher?	No
	Licensed homes	CDA/equivalent minimum for assistant teacher?	No
		BA minimum for lead teacher?	No
	Scholarships to support educational pathways	CDA/equivalent minimum for assistant teacher?	No
		BA?	Yes
		AA?	Yes
		CDA or equivalent?	No
Work Environments: Stalled	Centers	Collects data on scholarship recipients?	Yes
		Paid time in professional development?	No
		Paid planning and/or preparation time?	Yes
	Homes	Salary schedule/benefits?	No
		Paid time in professional development?	No
		Paid planning and/or preparation time?	No
Compensation & Financial Relief Strategies: Stalled		Salary schedule/benefits?	No
		Salary parity for publicly funded pre-K teachers?	Parity (some)
		Compensation standards required?	No
		Compensation guidelines or plans to develop?	No
		Earmarks for salaries in public funding?	No
		Financial relief: Stipend or tax credit?	No
Workforce Data: Making Headway	Registry	Financial relief: Bonus?	Yes
		Inclusive of all licensed settings?	Licensed only
		Collects wage data?	Yes
		Collects benefits data?	Yes
		Collects race/ethnicity data?	Yes
	Survey	Reports data publicly?	No
		Inclusive of all licensed settings?	Licensed +
		Collects wage data?	Yes
		Collects benefits data?	Yes
		Collects race/ethnicity data?	Yes
Financial Resources: Stalled		Reports data publicly?	Yes
		State reported extra CCDF spending?	No
		Ratio of per-child pre-K to K-12 spending over 50%?	No

Family & Income Support Policies

Income Supports: Stalled	Refundable earned income tax credit?	No
	Higher than federal minimum wage, indexed for inflation?	No
	Refundable child care tax credit?	No
Health & Well-Being Supports: Stalled	Paid sick days law?	No
	Paid family leave law?	No
	Expanded Medicaid eligibility?	No

Notes

*Early educators work in public- and private-sector homes, centers, and schools. This estimate includes the following occupations as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Occupational Employment Statistics: “child care workers,” “preschool teachers, excluding special education,” “preschool teachers, special education,” “education administrators: preschool/child care center programs.” These data do not include the self-employed, although home-based child care assistants, who are employees, are likely included in the “child care worker” category. This estimate is from 2019 and does not reflect employment changes as a result of the pandemic. Demographic characteristics such as race/ethnicity and gender are not reported due to a lack of comparable data across states. State-based surveys or registries may provide more comprehensive estimates of the ECE workforce.

**Gould, E., Whitebook, M., Mokhiber, Z., & Austin, L. (2020). *Financing Early Educator Quality: A Values-Based Budget for Every State*. A series of state-by-state reports produced by the Economic Policy Institute and University of California Berkeley’s Center for the Study of Child Care Employment. Retrieved from <https://cscce.berkeley.edu/financing-early-educator-quality-a-values-based-budget-for-every-state/>.