

NIEER



The State of Preschool 2022

STATE PRESCHOOL YEARBOOK

The National Institute for Early Education Research

RUTGERS
Graduate School of Education



THE STATE OF PRESCHOOL 2022

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Executive Summary

The 20th *State of Preschool* finds reasons for both optimism and concern. After the COVID-19 pandemic erased a decade of enrollment progress in state-funded preschool, enrollment in most states is on the rebound. Several states are newly working towards universal preschool. Nevertheless, most states remain far from offering high-quality, full-day preschool to even half of 3- and 4-year-olds. This report finds uneven progress nationally and state-by-state over the past year, since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, and over the past two decades.

2021-2022: A YEAR OF PARTIAL RECOVERY

In 2021-2022, 1,526,116 children attended state-funded preschool, an increase of 180,668 children, up 13% from the 2020-2021 school year (See Figure 1). Enrollment increased in all except seven states. Most states had lifted all COVID-19 restrictions.

States spent nearly \$10 billion on preschool in 2021-2022 including \$9.51 billion in state funds and at least an additional \$393 million in COVID-19 relief funds. This is an increase of \$825 million (9%) from 2020-2021, but after-adjusting for inflation the real increase was only \$71 million (0.7%, See Figure 2). Inflation-adjusted state spending increased in 22 states. The pandemic induced dip in enrollment lowered spending in a few states where funding is determined by prior year preschool enrollment rather than current enrollment. States reported using more than three times as much COVID-19 relief funding in 2021-2022 as in the prior year. All-reported spending (which includes federal, state, and local dollars) surpassed \$11.5 billion, up \$634 million (6%) from 2020-2021, but coming in as a \$273 million (2%) decrease after adjusting for inflation.

States made few changes to policies related to program quality in 2021-2022. However, some states have not yet returned to pre-pandemic implementation of policies including for continuous quality improvement. Even more widespread is that many state-funded preschool programs increased the use of waivers to teacher degree and training requirements in response to teacher shortage problems.

FIGURE 1: ENROLLMENT IN STATE-FUNDED PRESCHOOL IS ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

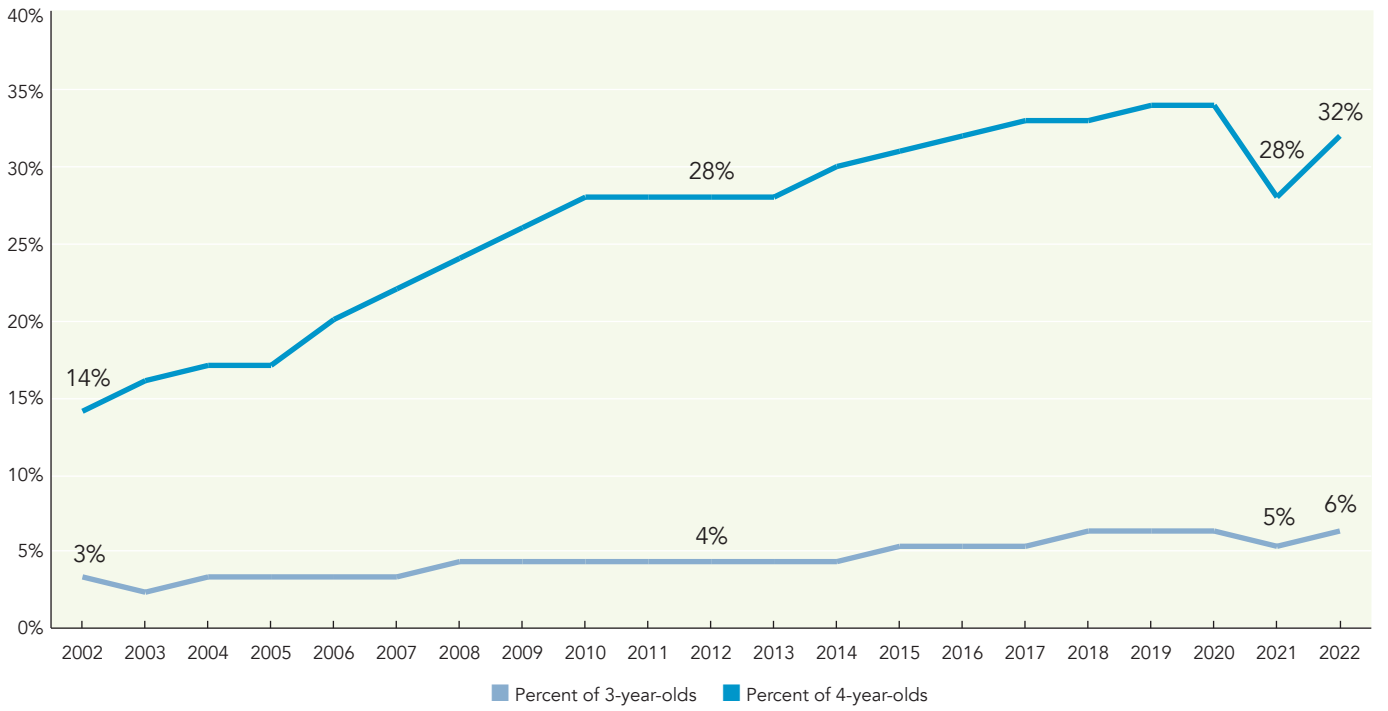
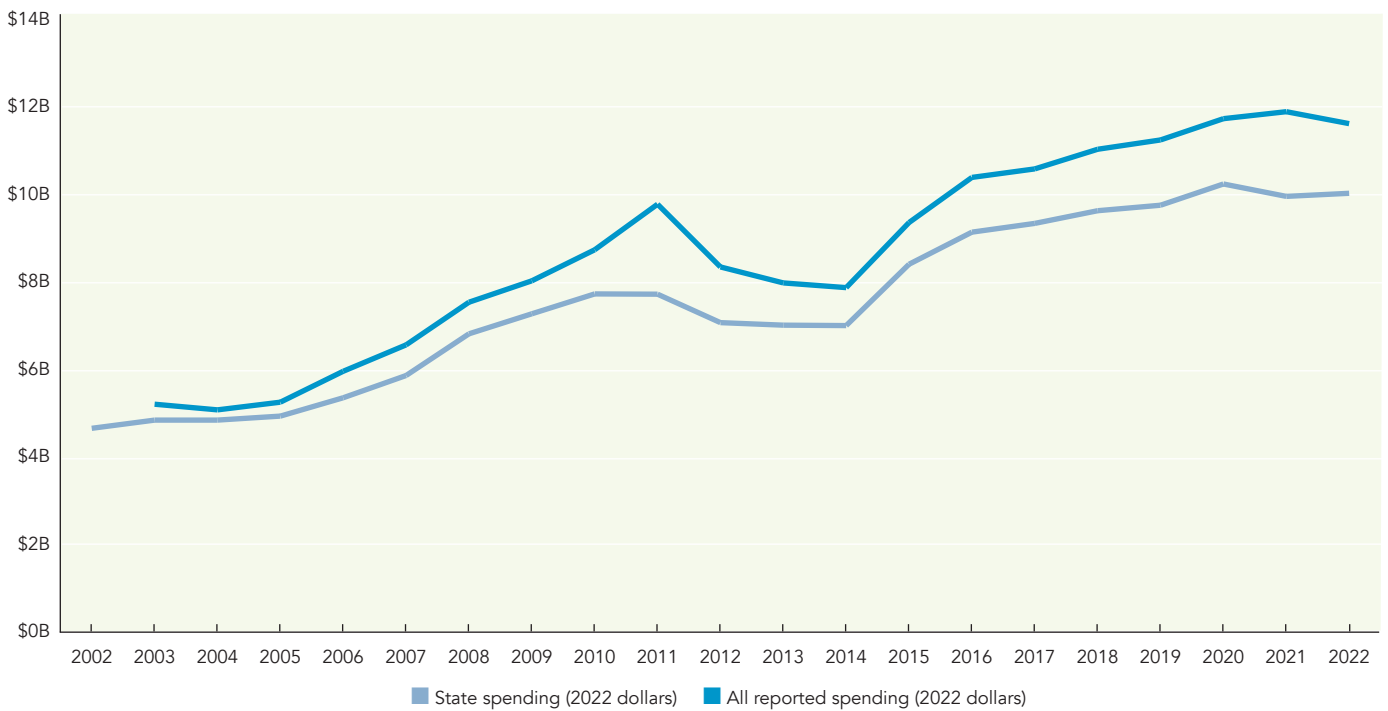


FIGURE 2: GROWTH IN TOTAL SPENDING ON PRESCHOOL STALLS

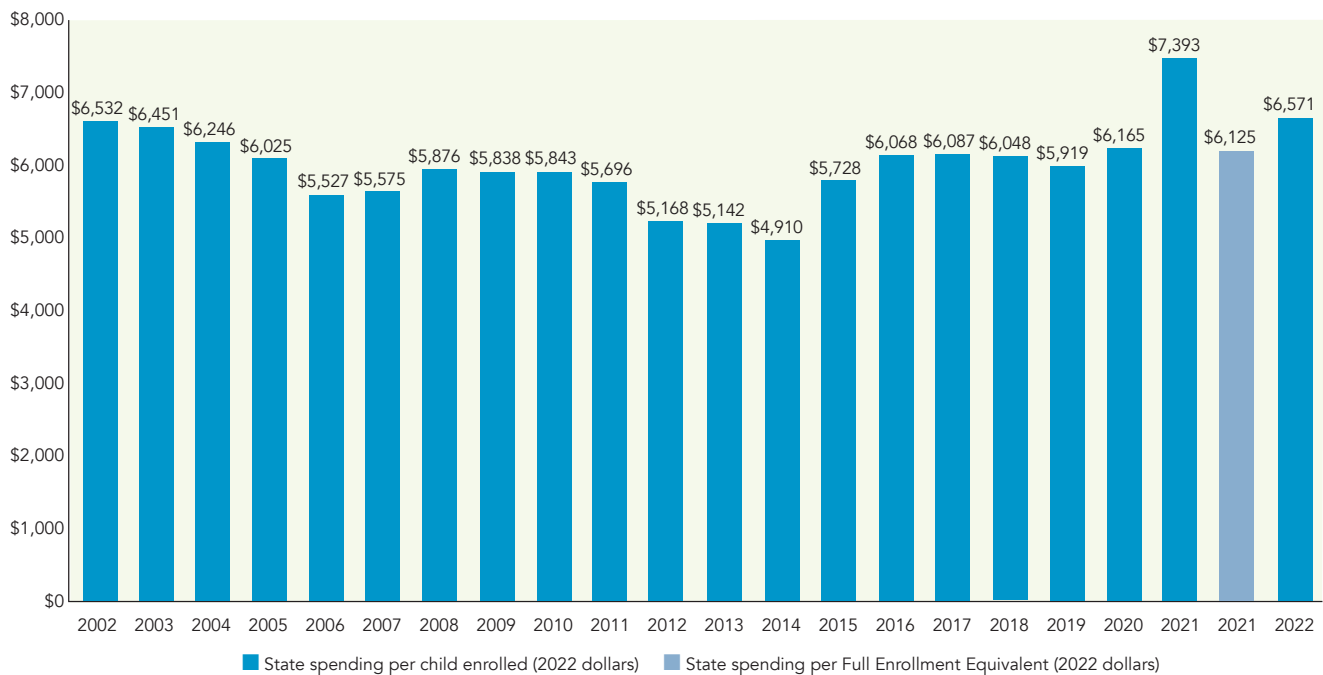


NOT YET BACK TO NORMAL: CHANGE SINCE THE PANDEMIC

Despite the progress made in 2021-2022, state preschool has not fully recovered from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to 2019-2020¹, preschool enrollment was still down by 130,558 children (8%) nationally in 2021-2022 (See Figure 1). Just nine states enrolled more children in 2021-2022 than in 2019-2020; most of these states have planned expansion of preschool.

State spending on preschool in 2021-2022 compared to 2019-2020 was lower by \$212 million when adjusting for inflation (See Figure 2). State spending per child enrolled in preschool (including COVID-19 relief funding) was \$6,571 in 2021-2022. This likely overstates the amount states would have spent per child if preschool programs had been fully enrolled in 2021-2022. Even taking this into account it is still a substantial increase compared to pre-pandemic, even after adjusting for inflation (See Figure 3). However, 64 percent of this potential increase in spending per child can be attributed to the COVID-19 relief dollars used to support state-funded preschool in 2021-2022.

FIGURE 3: STATE SPENDING PER CHILD HAS NOT CHANGED IN TWO DECADES, ADJUSTING FOR INFLATION



¹ Data are from fall 2019, prior to the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.



UNEVEN PROGRESS: TWO DECADES OF CHANGE

States have made great progress expanding state-funded preschool since the first *State of Preschool* report on the 2001-2002 school year. Enrollment and total real spending have more than doubled with enrollment rising from 695,383 in 2001-2002 to 1,526,116 (with a high of 1,656,674 in 2019-2020 prior to the pandemic). The number of states (including DC) with at least one state funded preschool program increased from 38 to 45. Guam became the first U.S. territory to fund a preschool program. The number of programs providing full-day services to all children increased from nine to 20.

Yet, the nation has far to go to provide quality programs, and progress has been uneven. Real state spending per child is unchanged after 20 years. It remains well below what is required to fund a full-day preschool program of the quality required to meet the needs of young children for learning and development.

How much progress has been made on quality standards? In 2001-2002, no state-funded preschool program met all 10 of NIEER's quality standards benchmarks. Today, six programs in five states meet all 10. In 2001-2002, most children in state-funded preschool attended a program meeting fewer than half of the benchmarks. Today that has decreased to 37% of children even though some of the benchmarks are now more difficult to meet. Unfortunately, that is still quite limited improvement, and higher standards in some states mean that disparities in preschool standards across the states are even greater now than 20 years ago.

FIGURE 4: STATE-FUNDED PRESCHOOL THEN AND NOW

	2001-2002	2021-2022
States With Pre-K	38	45
Number of children enrolled	695,383	1,526,116
Percent of 3-year-olds enrolled	2.7%	6.4%
Percent of 4-year-olds enrolled	14%	32%
Total State Pre-K spending (2022 dollars)	\$4.52 billion	\$9.90 billion
State Pre-K spending per child enrolled (2022 dollars)	\$6,532	\$6,571
Number of School-Day programs (or longer)	9	20
Number of states meeting all 10 Quality Standards Benchmarks	0	5

REMAINING NEEDS: WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

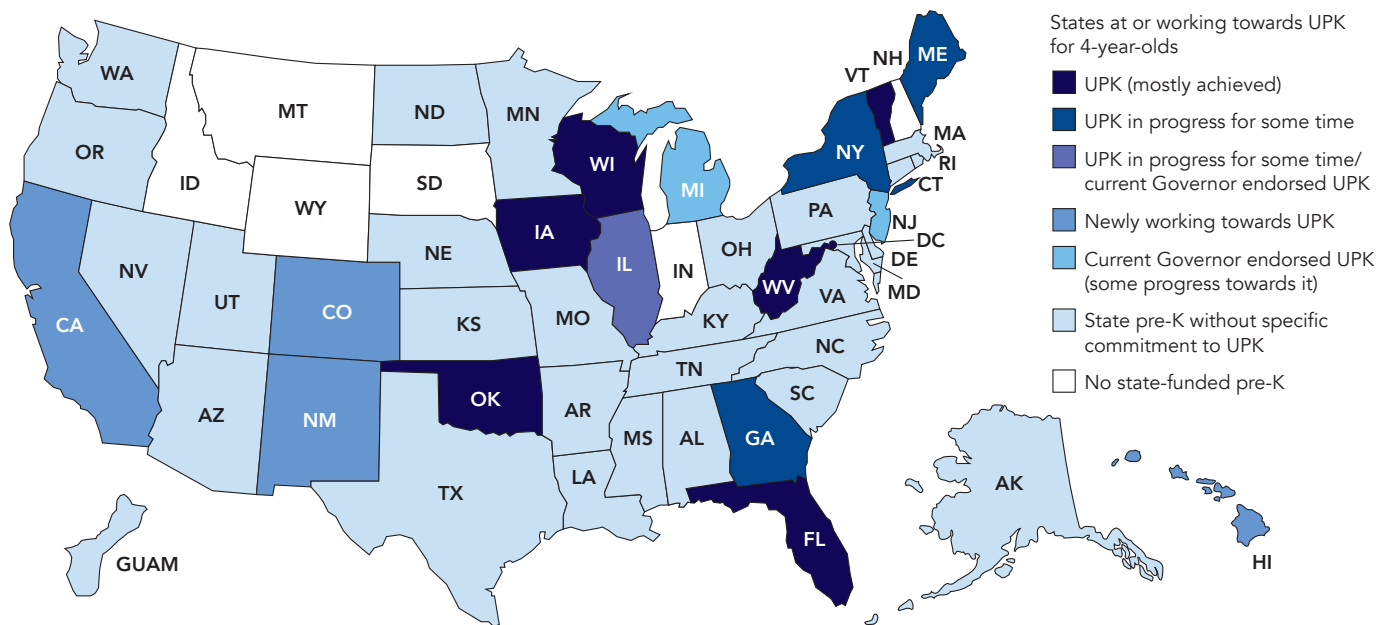
Despite two decades of progress in state-funded pre-K, most children still cannot enroll in a publicly-funded early childhood education program and fewer than one in five can access a public program at age three. No doubt that is partly because states incorporated private providers into public programs rather than expanding capacity by adding new programs. However, it likely also reflects reductions in the number of 3- and 4-year-olds served by Head Start. Finally, quality matters too, and states have not increased their funding per child to support higher quality.

A look at the states with universal preschool policies provides some insights into the challenges our nation faces (See Figure 5). Six states can be said to have implemented universal preschool: Florida, Iowa, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and DC. DC is the only one to provide universal preschool at age three as well as age four. Vermont has eligibility at age three but only served 35% of 3-year-olds in 2021-2022. Most of these states have smaller populations, with only Florida in the top 20 largest states. Four other states, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, and New York have universal preschool policies on the books but have never fully implemented them. Maine is relatively new to universal preschool and expansion takes time, but the other three states have been stalled for decades.

New hope may be inspired by a new set of states that have passed laws to provide universal preschool in the past year: California, Colorado, Hawaii, and New Mexico. California is by far the most populous state and Colorado ranks 20th. If these states do not stumble out of the starting gate and offer high-quality preschool to all four-year-olds this will change the early educational opportunities of many of the nation's young children and offer new examples for other states to follow. In two other states, the current governor has announced support for universal preschool: Michigan and New Jersey (including for 3-year-olds). Both have begun to move forward with funding to expand enrollment.

Finally, there are other states making progress enrolling more children in preschool without a legislative mandate to offer universal preschool but with an emphasis on quality. Alabama and Rhode Island are examples. These states have steadily increased enrollment of 4-year-olds in state-funded preschool with high standards, but both have a long way to go before reaching universal coverage.

FIGURE 5: STATES' PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL PRESCHOOL



RECOMMENDATIONS

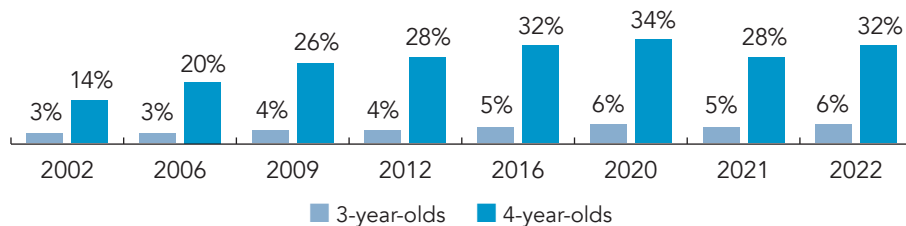
The goal of high-quality preschool offered to every 3- and 4-year-old child is so far out of reach that every state can take action to improve on all three of the broad indicators NIEER monitors: access, quality standards, and funding. Every state could improve on access as only DC can be said to be truly universal at ages three and four. Every state could improve quality standards, with even those meeting all 10 quality standards benchmarks acting to ensure they apply to all classrooms and moving beyond the minimums needed for quality preschool. Finally, adequate funding is needed to support expansion and higher quality including salary parity for all teachers. Funding is the lynch pin. Few, if any, states provide adequate funding for a full-day, high quality program and those that come closest reach only a fraction of age-eligible children.

First, we call on every state to conduct an audit of access, quality standards, and funding adequacy for preschool education. The data provided by this Yearbook provide a starting place for that audit. Policy and advocacy leaders in each state should ask the following key questions:

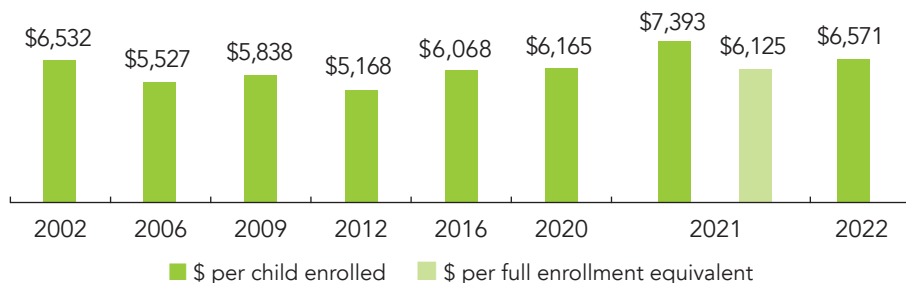
- How many 3- and 4-year-old children in our state — particularly those in low-income families — lack access to publicly-funded preschool education?
- Are our state's quality standards consistent with what we want programs to do for our young children and their families? More specifically, do standards in our state require programs to have the features of high-quality programs found to provide strong supports for children's learning and development?
- How much additional funding is required to increase access and to enable programs to provide preschool education of the quality we want? In conjunction with this, are preschool programs funded at a level that allows them to pay lead and assistant teachers wages and benefits comparable to those in the public schools?

Second, we call on the federal government to do more to help states advance their preschool programs and to level the playing field across states by providing technical support and additional funding. We also recommend the federal government work more closely with states on policy coordination with particular attention to the role of Head Start in states with universal preschool programs. When Head Start reduces services to 3- and 4-year-olds in response to state preschool expansion this may undercut both the number of children served and quality, especially for the children Head Start serves. As this report makes clear, rarely do states serve many children at age three; programs called universal often fall far short of reaching all children, and quality can be inadequate. If Head Start is to help address these short falls, some innovation may be required.

PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION ENROLLED IN STATE-FUNDED PRESCHOOL



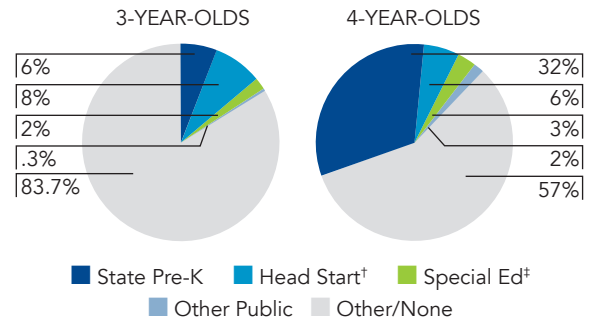
AVERAGE STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED
(2022 DOLLARS)



NATIONAL ACCESS

Total state pre-K enrollment, all ages.....	1,526,116
State-funded preschool programs.....	62 programs in 44 states and DC ¹
Income requirement	35 state programs have an income requirement
Minimum hours of operation.....	26 part-day; 14 school-day; 6 extended-day; 16 determined locally ²
Operating schedule.....	1 full calendar year; 42 school/ academic year; 19 determined locally
Special education enrollment, ages 3 and 4	409,619
Federally funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4	612,725 ³
State-funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4.....	15,433 ⁴

PERCENT OF POPULATION ENROLLED IN ECE



[†] Some Head Start children may also be counted in state pre-K.
[‡] Estimates children in special education not also enrolled in state pre-K or Head Start.

NATIONAL QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST SUMMARY

POLICY	BENCHMARK	OF THE 62 STATE-FUNDED PRE-K INITIATIVES, NUMBER MEETING BENCHMARK
Early learning & development standards	Comprehensive, aligned, supported, culturally sensitive	60
Curriculum supports	Approval process & supports	56
Teacher degree	BA	33
Teacher specialized training	Specializing in pre-K	50
Assistant teacher degree	CDA or equivalent	19
Staff professional development	For teachers & assistants: At least 15 hours/year; Individual PD plans; Coaching	18
Maximum class size	20 or lower	47
Staff-child ratio	1:10 or better	50
Screening & referral	Vision, hearing & health screenings; & referral	43
Continuous quality improvement system	Structured classroom observations; Data used for program improvement	41

For more information about the benchmarks, see the Executive Summary and Roadmap to State Profile Pages.

NATIONAL RESOURCES

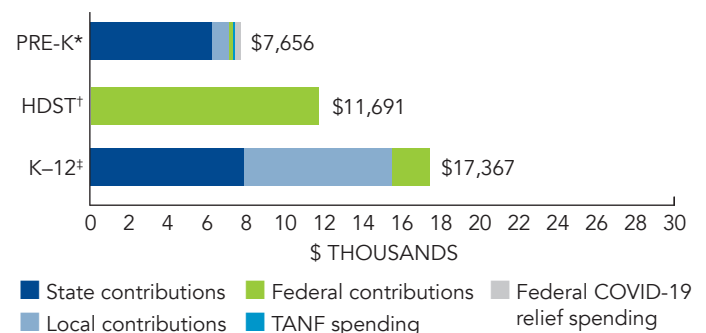
Total state pre-K spending	\$9,902,706,335
Local match required?	13
State Head Start spending	\$285,269,074 ⁵
State spending per child enrolled	\$6,571 ⁶
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$7,656

* Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure.

[†] Head Start per-child spending includes funding only for 3- and 4-year-olds.

[‡] K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED



¹ Throughout this report, the District of Columbia is included like a state, resulting in a list of 45 states for rankings. In 2015-2016, Guam began offering a "state"-funded pre-K program but is not included in totals or rankings in this report.

² NIEER's definitions of hours of operation are as follows: part-day programs serve children for fewer than 4 hours per day; school-day programs serve children at least 4 hours per day but fewer than 6.5 hours per day; and extended-day programs serve children for 6.5 or more hours per day. Some programs offer multiple hours of operation but only the minimum one is listed here.

³ The enrollment figures for federal Head Start include funded children in the program in all 50 states, D.C., and the U.S. territories, as well as funded enrollment in the Migrant & Seasonal and American Indian/Native Alaskan programs. These numbers do not include children funded by state match.

⁴ This figure is based on the Head Start enrollment supported by state match as reported by ACF and additional information from surveys of state supplemental Head Start programs. This figure includes 12,735 children who attended programs that were considered to be state-funded preschool programs and are also included in the state-funded preschool enrollment total.

⁵ This figure includes \$170,713,936 also included in the total state pre-K spending. This also includes some funding for state supplements to Early Head Start where states could not separate Head Start and Early Head Start funding.

⁶ This figure includes federal TANF funds and federal COVID-19 relief funds directed toward preschool at states' discretion.

TABLE 1: STATE RANKINGS AND QUALITY CHECKLIST SUMS

STATE	Access for 4-year-olds rank	Access for 3-year-olds rank	Resources rank based on state spending	Resources rank based on all reported spending	Quality standards checklist sum (maximum of 10)
Alabama	15	None Served	17	17	10
Alaska	41	30	25	33	2
Arizona	44	25	33	39	3
Arkansas	22	6	15	12	8
California	18	16	5	5	4.5
Colorado	26	15	40	31	4
Connecticut	32	12	7	9	5.1
Delaware	40	23	12	25	9*
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	4
Florida	2	None Served	43	45	2
Georgia	8	None Served	26	34	8
Hawaii	45	32	4	4	10
Illinois	20	3	24	22	8
Iowa	5	22	39	43	8
Kansas	12	5	34	41	6
Kentucky	24	18	19	11	8*
Louisiana	21	34	28	35	7.9
Maine	14	None Served	35	27	9
Maryland	16	21	16	8	7
Massachusetts	25	9	45	38	6
Michigan	19	None Served	6	6	10*
Minnesota [†]	35	31	22	28	5.4
Mississippi	37	None Served	41	23	10
Missouri	39	29	30	36	5
Nebraska	17	8	42	10	7
Nevada	38	None Served	9	15	7
New Jersey	23	4	2	2	8
New Mexico	13	10	10	21	9
New York	9	7	23	32	7
North Carolina	30	None Served	13	13	8*
North Dakota	43	None Served	21	26	5
Ohio	36	27	36	42	5
Oklahoma	3	20	31	14	9
Oregon	34	13	3	3	6.9
Pennsylvania [†]	28	11	11	24	6.9*
Rhode Island	27	None Served	18	18	10
South Carolina	11	33	37	40	7
Tennessee	31	28	29	30	9
Texas	10	14	32	37	4
Utah	42	26	44	44	3
Vermont [†]	4	2	14	20	7
Virginia [†]	29	24	27	19	5.9
Washington	33	17	8	7	8.5
West Virginia	6	19	20	16	9
Wisconsin	7	35	38	29	3
Idaho	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program
Indiana	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program
Montana	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program
New Hampshire	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program
South Dakota	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program
Wyoming	No program	No program	No program	No program	No program

[†] At least one program in these states did not break down total enrollment figures into specific numbers of 3- and 4-year-olds served. As a result, enrollment by single year of age was estimated.

* Indicates that while a policy meets the benchmark, at least one benchmark in a program is not being fully implemented.



WHAT'S NEW?

RESOURCES

- Total state spending for preschool programs reached almost \$9.51 billion across 44 states and the District of Columbia* with six states still not funding preschool in 2021-2022. States reported an additional \$393 million in federal COVID-19 relief funding.
- Including COVID-19 relief dollars, there was little change in preschool funding from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022 adjusting for inflation, up just \$70 million (0.7%). In nominal dollars, spending increased by \$832 million (9%).
- Average state funding per child (including COVID-19 relief) was \$6,571 in 2021-2022. Adjusted for inflation, this is a \$406 per child increase from pre-pandemic (2019-2020). Most of the increase can be attributed to COVID-19 relief funding.
- All-reported spending, which includes local and federal dollars, to the extent states can report them, was almost \$11.56 billion, an inflation-adjusted decrease of 2.3% from 2020-2021. All-reported spending per child was \$7,656.

ENROLLMENT

- States enrolled almost 1.53 million children in state-funded preschool, including almost 1.26 million 4-year-olds and 245,194 3-year-olds. States served 6% of 3-year-olds and 32% of 4-year-olds.
- Enrollment in state-funded preschool rebounded by 180,668, or 13% over 2020-2021, but enrollment was still down 8% from the pre-pandemic level of 2019-2020.
- Enrollment increased from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022 nationally and in all except seven states.
- DC and eight states enrolled more than 50% of 4-year-olds in state-funded preschool. Only DC served more than 70% of 4-year-olds (83%). Only DC enrolled more than half of 3-year-olds (69%).
- Across all the major public programs — state-funded preschool, preschool special education, and Head Start — 41% of 4-year-olds and 17% of 3-year-olds were served.

FIGURE 6: INEQUALITIES IN PRESCHOOL ACCESS FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS CONTINUES TO GROW

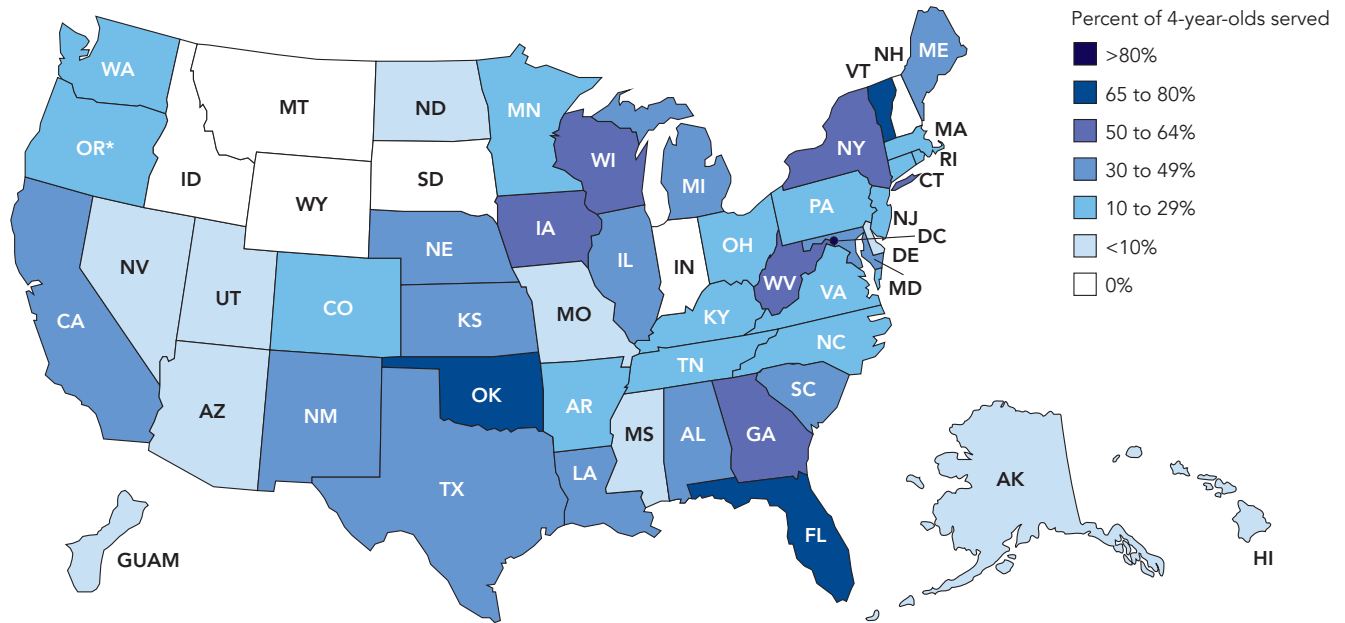


FIGURE 7: PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF 3-YEAR-OLDS IS LOW IN ALL STATES

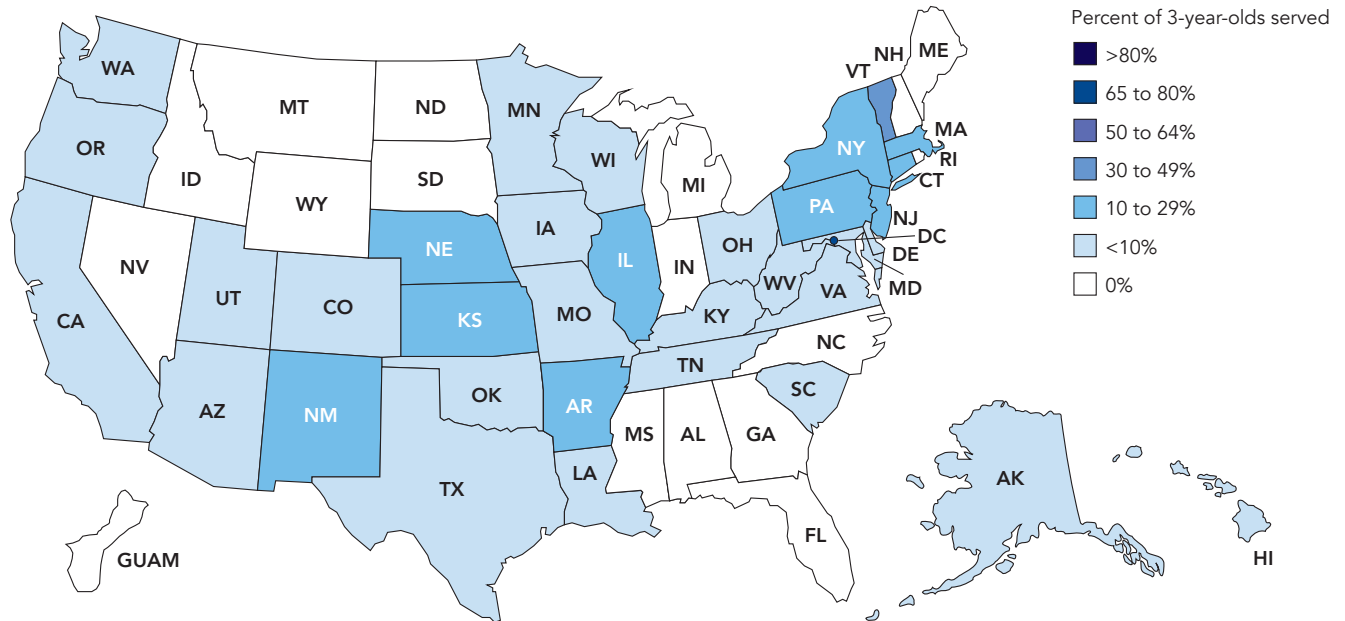
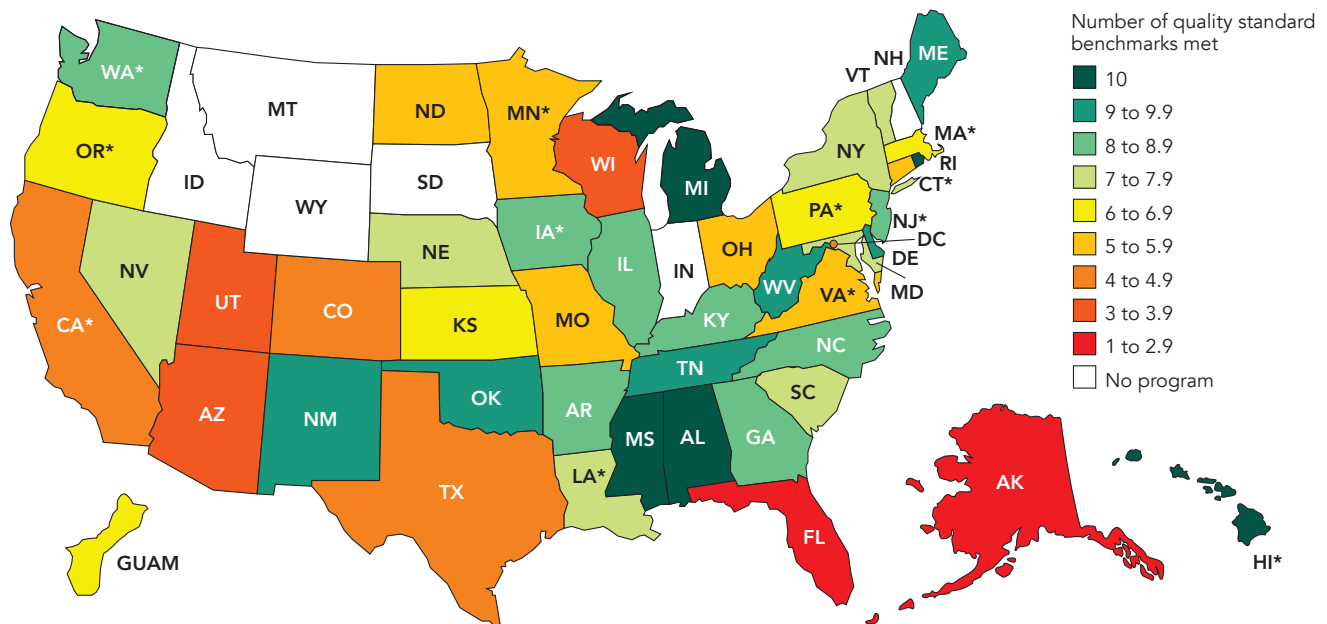


FIGURE 8: MOST STATES NEED STRONGER POLICIES TO SUPPORT QUALITY PRESCHOOL



*For states with more than one state-funded preschool program, the weighted average number of quality standards met is shown on the map.

QUALITY STANDARDS

- Alabama, Hawaii, Michigan, Mississippi, and Rhode Island remain the only five states to meet all 10 of NIEER’s benchmarks for minimum state preschool quality standards.
- Two states gained new quality standard benchmarks as a result of policy change. Missouri completed the alignment of their ELDS with the state’s K–3 standards to meet the ELDS benchmark. Nevada began requiring health screenings and referrals and reinstated requirements for a continuous quality improvement system, meeting two additional benchmarks.
- Eleven state-funded preschool programs met fewer than half of the quality standards benchmarks, including three of the five largest programs. Thirty-seven percent of children in state-funded preschool were in a program meeting fewer than half of the quality standards benchmarks. Only eleven percent were in a program meeting nine or ten benchmarks.
- Several programs continued to make exceptions to policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Although NIEER continued to determine if benchmarks were met based on policy, rather than exceptions to policy, this year programs received an “*” for standards that were known to not be fully implemented. Four programs received an “**” for the lead teacher degree benchmark. Two programs received an “**” for the continuous quality improvement system benchmark.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

- Three new programs are included in this report for the first time: Massachusetts’ Commonwealth Preschool Initiative served 841 children, North Dakota’s Best in Class served 371 children, and Virginia’s Early Childhood Foundation Mixed Delivery served 1,237.
- The Massachusetts Universal Preschool Program, the Michigan Developmental Kindergarten, the Missouri Pre-K program, and the North Dakota Early Childhood Education Grant Program are no longer included in the report.
- Most programs reported a shortage of qualified lead preschool teachers during the 2021-2022 school year. More teachers than in previous year received waivers to the education and specialized training requirements.
- Despite widespread reports of shortages, only seventeen programs reported offering incentives for recruiting or retaining teachers in state-funded preschool.
- New York greatly increased enrollment of 3-year-olds — an increase of 10 percentage points from 6% in 2020-2021 to 2021-2022.

TABLE 2: STATE PRESCHOOL ACCESS BY STATE

ACCESS FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS RANK	STATE	PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN STATE PREKINDERGARTEN (2021-2022)			NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN STATE PREKINDERGARTEN (2021-2022)		
		4-year-olds	3-year-olds	Total (3s and 4s)	4-year-olds	3-year-olds	Total (3s and 4s)
1	District of Columbia	83%	69%	76%	6,716	5,561	12,277
2	Florida	68%	0%	34%	157,451	0	157,451
3	Oklahoma	65%	6%	36%	33,731	2,897	36,628
4	Vermont	65%	35%	50%	3,917	2,033	5,950
5	Iowa	64%	4%	34%	25,329	1,442	26,771
6	West Virginia	63%	6%	35%	11,707	1,114	12,821
7	Wisconsin	61%	0.05%	31%	41,218	31	41,249
8	Georgia	55%	0%	28%	73,177	0	73,177
9	New York	52%	16%	34%	116,144	35,844	151,988
10	Texas	47%	9%	28%	188,276	34,148	222,424
11	South Carolina	43%	0.4%	22%	24,968	235	25,203
12	Kansas	42%	18%	31%	15,878	6,701	22,579
13	New Mexico	42%	11%	26%	10,048	2,488	12,536
14	Maine	41%	0%	21%	5,315	0	5,315
15	Alabama	36%	0%	18%	21,939	0	21,939
16	Maryland	34%	5%	20%	25,159	3,827	28,986
17	Nebraska	33%	16%	24%	8,772	4,023	12,795
18	California	31%	7%	19%	147,351	31,392	178,743
19	Michigan	31%	0%	16%	35,895	0	35,895
20	Illinois	31%	21%	26%	45,613	30,457	76,070
21	Louisiana	30%	0.2%	15%	17,900	95	17,995
22	Arkansas	29%	17%	23%	11,055	6,473	17,528
23	New Jersey	29%	20%	25%	31,711	21,582	53,293
24	Kentucky	25%	6%	16%	13,653	3,392	17,045
25	Massachusetts	25%	12%	19%	17,627	8,823	26,450
26	Colorado	23%	8%	16%	15,177	5,290	20,467
27	Rhode Island	21%	0%	11%	2,364	0	2,364
28	Pennsylvania	20%	10%	15%	28,290	14,302	42,592
29	Virginia	20%	2%	11%	20,076	2,200	22,276
30	North Carolina	19%	0%	10%	23,679	0	23,679
31	Tennessee	19%	1%	10%	15,597	1,037	16,634
32	Connecticut	18%	10%	14%	6,798	3,589	10,387
33	Washington	13%	6%	10%	12,321	5,728	18,049
34	Oregon	13%	9%	11%	5,952	4,057	10,009
35	Minnesota	11%	1%	6%	7,624	420	8,044
36	Ohio	10%	2%	6%	14,447	2,285	16,732
37	Mississippi	8%	0%	4%	2,807	0	2,807
38	Nevada	6%	0%	3%	2,385	0	2,385
39	Missouri	6%	1%	3%	4,431	733	5,164
40	Delaware	5%	2%	4%	577	241	818
41	Alaska	5%	1%	3%	497	93	590
42	Utah	4%	2%	3%	1,942	871	2,813
43	North Dakota	3%	0%	2%	371	0	371
44	Arizona	3%	2%	3%	2,521	1,720	4,241
45	Hawaii	3%	0.4%	2%	480	69	549
No program	Idaho	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
No program	Indiana	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
No program	Montana	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
No program	New Hampshire	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
No program	South Dakota	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
No program	Wyoming	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
	50 states + DC*	32%	6%	19%	1,258,885	245,194	1,504,080
	Guam	2%	0%	1%	57	0	57

For details about how these figures were calculated, see the Methodology section and Roadmap to the State Profile Pages.

*Nationwide, an additional 22,036 children of other ages were enrolled in state prekindergarten, for a total of 1,526,116 children.

TABLE 3A: CHANGE IN PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF 3-YEAR-OLDS OVER TIME

STATE	2020-2021 TO 2021-2022		2019-2020 TO 2021-2022		2001-2002 TO 2021-2022	
	Number	% served	Number	% served	Number	% served
Alabama	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Alaska	-23	0%	-188	-2%	93	1%
Arizona	362	1%	8	0%	1,720	2%
Arkansas	594	2%	-178	0%	5,531	15%
California	9,948	2%	-24,846	-5%	20,468	5%
Colorado	533	1%	-1,108	-1%	4,560	7%
Connecticut	469	1%	-1,836	-5%	2,054	6%
Delaware	72	1%	-22	0%	241	2%
District of Columbia	-35	5%	-874	-4%	4,436	49%
Florida	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Georgia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hawaii	69	0%	69	0%	69	0%
Idaho	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Illinois	5,617	4%	-3,855	-1%	16,359	13%
Indiana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Iowa	326	1%	3	0%	931	2%
Kansas	1,664	5%	5,305	15%	6,701	18%
Kentucky	146	0%	-2,766	-5%	-1,480	-3%
Louisiana	-5	0%	95	0%	95	0%
Maine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Maryland	1,602	2%	1,387	2%	2,419	3%
Massachusetts**	-6,646	-9%	-3,199	-4%	-609	1%
Michigan	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Minnesota*	27	0%	-116	0%	-395	-1%
Mississippi	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Missouri	-290	0%	-417	-1%	-1,813	-2%
Montana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Nebraska	-3	0%	-297	-1%	3,899	15%
Nevada	0	0%	0	0%	-111	0%
New Hampshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
New Jersey	5,122	4%	-677	-1%	8,797	9%
New Mexico	640	3%	918	4%	2,018	9%
New York	22,647	10%	25,121	11%	30,009	14%
North Carolina	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
North Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ohio	-146	0%	498	0%	-7,429	-5%
Oklahoma	-14	0%	58	0%	2,897	6%
Oregon	764	2%	471	2%	2,948	7%
Pennsylvania*	2,906	2%	-757	0%	14,302	10%
Rhode Island	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
South Carolina	197	0%	-22	0%	-115	0%
South Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tennessee	395	0%	829	1%	195	0%
Texas	7,723	2%	-2,949	0%	14,407	3%
Utah	354	1%	352	1%	871	2%
Vermont*	255	5%	-1,439	-23%	1,664	30%
Virginia*	1,378	1%	2,200	2%	2,200	2%
Washington	161	0%	394	1%	4,579	5%
West Virginia	99	1%	-118	0%	-654	-3%
Wisconsin	-11	0%	-371	-1%	-657	-1%
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United States	56,897	2%	-8,326	0%	141,201	4%
Guam	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

* At least one program in these states did not break down total enrollment figures into specific numbers of 3- and 4-year-olds served. As a result, the figures in the table are estimates.

** Information on Massachusetts' UPK program is not longer included in the report. That program is no longer supported by state funding.

TABLE 3B: CHANGE IN PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF 4-YEAR-OLDS OVER TIME

STATE	2020-2021 TO 2021-2022		2019-2020 TO 2021-2022		2001-2002 TO 2021-2022	
	Number	% served	Number	% served	Number	% served
Alabama	3,033	5%	1,500	2%	21,183	35%
Alaska	-23	0%	-626	-6%	497	5%
Arizona	700	1%	-366	0%	-1,756	-3%
Arkansas	634	2%	-1,729	-4%	8,831	23%
California	14,792	4%	-35,040	-5%	102,817	23%
Colorado	1,746	3%	-1,361	-1%	6,857	9%
Connecticut	1,155	3%	-1,188	-3%	2,381	9%
Delaware	-84	-1%	-5	0%	-266	-3%
District of Columbia	-504	-1%	-640	-1%	3,705	39%
Florida	21,309	11%	-9,275	-3%	157,451	68%
Georgia	6,623	6%	-7,151	-4%	9,564	2%
Hawaii	89	1%	-198	-1%	480	3%
Idaho	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Illinois	3,992	3%	-5,067	-2%	6,711	9%
Indiana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Iowa	1,632	5%	-1,406	-2%	23,773	60%
Kansas	767	3%	4,505	13%	13,648	37%
Kentucky	1,963	4%	-3,076	-5%	836	1%
Louisiana	537	2%	-2,555	-3%	10,381	18%
Maine	902	7%	-571	-3%	3,875	31%
Maryland	2,319	3%	-5,510	-7%	6,785	9%
Massachusetts**	-6,648	-9%	-3,987	-5%	8,195	13%
Michigan	9,120	8%	-1,473	-1%	9,418	12%
Minnesota*	-120	0%	38	0%	6,354	9%
Mississippi	80	0%	-257	0%	2,807	8%
Missouri	-919	-1%	-1,210	-1%	745	1%
Montana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Nebraska	518	2%	-516	-1%	8,416	32%
Nevada	416	1%	-685	-2%	2,064	5%
New Hampshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
New Jersey	1,276	0%	-1,443	-2%	7,830	9%
New Mexico	1,508	8%	-449	1%	9,678	40%
New York	13,744	6%	6,728	3%	52,645	27%
North Carolina	3,742	4%	-7,380	-5%	22,439	18%
North Dakota	-983	-9%	-864	-8%	371	3%
Ohio	1,826	1%	-1,636	-1%	562	1%
Oklahoma	563	3%	-3,486	-5%	7,852	10%
Oregon	616	2%	178	1%	3,363	7%
Pennsylvania*	1,720	1%	-3,756	-2%	25,740	18%
Rhode Island	516	5%	944	8%	2,364	21%
South Carolina	3,907	8%	-3,715	-4%	9,318	13%
South Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tennessee	638	1%	-2,660	-3%	13,839	17%
Texas	18,480	6%	-22,993	-4%	60,693	8%
Utah	376	1%	239	1%	1,942	4%
Vermont*	492	8%	-705	-12%	3,297	56%
Virginia*	2,842	3%	917	1%	14,198	13%
Washington	2,461	3%	3,655	4%	7,536	7%
West Virginia	1,167	7%	-1,684	-5%	6,622	39%
Wisconsin	3,375	6%	-5,233	-6%	27,714	42%
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United States	122,294	4%	-121,193	-2%	693,754	18%
Guam	7	0%	-14	0%	57	2%

* At least one program in these states did not break down total enrollment figures into specific numbers of 3- and 4-year-olds served. As a result, the figures in the table are estimates.

** Information on Massachusetts' UPK program is not longer included in the report. That program is no longer supported by state funding.

TABLE 4: 2021-2022 ENROLLMENT OF 3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS IN STATE PRESCHOOL, PRESCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION, AND FEDERAL AND STATE HEAD START

STATE	PRE-K + PRE-K SPECIAL EDUCATION				PRE-K + PRE-K SPECIAL EDUCATION + HEAD START ^{††}			
	3-year-olds		4-year-olds		3-year-olds		4-year-olds	
	Number enrolled	% of state population	Number enrolled	% of state population	Number enrolled	% of state population	Number enrolled	% of state population
Alabama [†]	817	1.4%	22,058	36.4%	6,812	11.3%	25,278	41.7%
Alaska*	350	3.6%	918	9.0%	2,158	22.2%	3,080	30.3%
Arizona	4,120	5.0%	6,437	7.6%	9,931	12.1%	13,879	16.4%
Arkansas	8,071	21.7%	14,001	37.0%	11,382	30.6%	16,447	43.5%
California	42,498	9.4%	153,296	32.7%	76,571	16.9%	183,218	39.1%
Colorado	7,402	11.6%	17,796	27.2%	11,101	17.4%	21,634	33.0%
Connecticut [†]	5,719	15.5%	9,298	24.8%	7,768	21.0%	11,212	29.9%
Delaware	951	8.7%	1,521	13.7%	1,525	13.9%	2,192	19.7%
District of Columbia [†]	5,561	68.8%	6,716	83.0%	5,655	70.0%	6,762	83.6%
Florida*	5,537	2.4%	157,451	68.4%	21,128	9.3%	173,546	75.4%
Georgia [†]	2,054	1.6%	74,825	56.5%	13,144	10.1%	78,564	59.3%
Hawaii	547	3.2%	1,181	6.8%	1,602	9.5%	2,346	13.5%
Idaho	565	2.4%	1,000	4.1%	1,799	7.7%	2,824	11.6%
Illinois [†]	30,958	21.3%	48,631	32.7%	39,988	27.5%	57,312	38.5%
Indiana	3,552	4.2%	4,972	5.9%	8,588	10.2%	10,693	12.6%
Iowa [†]	2,026	5.2%	26,258	66.4%	4,426	11.4%	27,970	70.7%
Kansas	6,701	18.4%	15,878	42.5%	8,887	24.4%	18,567	49.7%
Kentucky [†]	3,392	6.2%	13,653	24.9%	9,184	16.9%	18,477	33.6%
Louisiana*	342	0.6%	19,293	32.5%	10,699	18.3%	25,239	42.5%
Maine [†]	582	4.5%	5,824	44.6%	1,513	11.8%	6,219	47.6%
Maryland* [†]	6,088	8.4%	26,524	36.1%	10,303	14.2%	28,766	39.1%
Massachusetts* [†]	8,823	12.4%	17,822	24.8%	13,692	19.3%	21,825	30.4%
Michigan [†]	2,959	2.6%	36,287	31.6%	14,994	13.3%	41,742	36.3%
Minnesota**	3,104	4.5%	12,285	17.3%	7,638	11.0%	16,706	23.5%
Mississippi [†]	435	1.2%	3,963	10.9%	9,043	25.0%	12,337	34.1%
Missouri	3,320	4.5%	8,552	11.5%	9,069	12.3%	12,949	17.4%
Montana	37	0.3%	226	1.8%	1,646	13.7%	2,048	16.3%
Nebraska [†]	4,023	15.6%	8,772	33.2%	4,847	18.8%	9,552	36.1%
Nevada [†]	1,202	3.3%	4,175	11.2%	2,426	6.7%	4,967	13.3%
New Hampshire	730	5.7%	961	7.3%	1,302	10.2%	1,535	11.7%
New Jersey	26,656	24.8%	38,378	35.4%	32,174	29.9%	44,146	40.7%
New Mexico	3,167	13.4%	10,207	42.2%	6,420	27.2%	13,189	54.5%
New York [†]	45,486	20.3%	123,960	55.0%	59,759	26.7%	136,102	60.4%
North Carolina [†]	2,633	2.2%	27,259	22.4%	9,836	8.2%	32,806	26.9%
North Dakota [†]	371	3.6%	841	7.8%	1,296	12.5%	2,038	18.9%
Ohio	6,729	4.9%	20,255	14.5%	19,515	14.1%	34,441	24.6%
Oklahoma	2,897	5.7%	33,731	65.2%	10,062	19.9%	38,008	73.4%
Oregon	5,344	12.2%	7,784	17.2%	8,294	19.0%	10,731	23.7%
Pennsylvania* [†]	21,315	15.2%	37,719	26.5%	31,517	22.5%	49,457	34.8%
Rhode Island [†]	609	5.5%	2,936	26.0%	1,544	13.8%	3,458	30.6%
South Carolina	1,627	2.8%	25,452	43.4%	8,308	14.4%	28,743	49.1%
South Dakota	324	2.7%	684	5.6%	1,930	15.9%	2,489	20.3%
Tennessee [†]	2,925	3.5%	17,194	20.8%	10,219	12.4%	22,293	27.0%
Texas	34,148	8.8%	188,276	46.8%	63,571	16.3%	212,989	53.0%
Utah* [†]	3,014	6.3%	5,091	10.3%	5,115	10.7%	7,624	15.4%
Vermont*	2,219	38.2%	4,055	66.8%	2,662	45.8%	4,473	73.7%
Virginia	5,048	5.0%	23,388	23.0%	10,838	10.7%	28,857	28.3%
Washington	7,529	8.5%	15,294	16.6%	12,393	13.9%	20,251	22.0%
West Virginia [†]	1,114	6.1%	11,707	63.1%	2,498	13.7%	12,576	67.7%
Wisconsin	1,757	2.7%	41,218	61.5%	9,545	14.6%	46,312	69.1%
Wyoming	685	10.5%	934	13.5%	1,314	20.0%	1,549	22.4%
United States	338,063	8.8%	1,356,938	34.5%	637,629	16.5%	1,610,421	40.9%
Guam	28	0.9%	74	2.4%	208	6.7%	429	13.8%

* These states serve special education children in their state pre-K programs but were not able to provide the number of children for at least one of their programs. Estimates were used based on the average percent of special education students in state pre-K across all programs and enrollment numbers for each program or on percentages of children with IEPs reported in the previous year.

** Minnesota serves special education children in their state-funded Head Start pre-K programs but were not able to provide the number of children. Estimates were used based on the percent of children with IEPs in Head Start in the state as reported by the PIR.

[†] At least one program in these states was able to report the number of children enrolled in state pre-K and Head Start. This information was used to estimate an unduplicated count of Head Start enrollment.

^{††} Totals can overestimate public enrollment in state pre-K, pre-K special education, and Head Start as some or all of Head Start children may be served in a state's pre-K program and many states could not report this information.

For details about how these figures were calculated see the Methodology section and the Roadmap to the State Profile Pages.

TABLE 5: 2021-2022 STATE PRESCHOOL QUALITY STANDARDS

STATE/ PROGRAM	Early learning & development standards	Curriculum supports	Teacher has BA	Specialized training in pre-K	Assistant teacher has CDA or equiv.	Staff professional development	Class size 20 or lower	Staff-child ratio 1:10 or better	Vision, hearing, & health screening & referral	Continuous quality improvement system	Quality standards checklist sum 2021-2022
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Alaska	✓		✓								2
Arizona	✓	✓								✓	3
Arkansas	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	8
California CSPP	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	6
California TK	✓	✓	✓								3
Colorado	✓			✓			✓	✓			4
Connecticut CDCC	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			5
Connecticut SRP	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			5
Connecticut Smart Start	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			6
Delaware	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	9*
District of Columbia	✓	✓							✓	✓	4
Florida	✓						✓				2
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	8
Hawaii EOEL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Hawaii HPCSC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Iowa Shared Visions	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		7
Iowa SWVPP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		8
Kansas	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		6
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓*	8*
Louisiana 8(g)	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	7
Louisiana LA 4	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Louisiana NSECD	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	7
Massachusetts CPPI	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	6
Massachusetts Chapter 70	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	6
Michigan	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10*
Minnesota HdSt	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Minnesota VPK	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		5
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Missouri	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓			5
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	7
Nevada	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	7
New Jersey Expansion	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8
New Jersey ECPA	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8
New Jersey ELLI	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8
New Mexico	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		7
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8*
North Dakota	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		5
Ohio	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	5
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Oregon Pre-K	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8
Oregon Preschool Promise	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			5
Pennsylvania RTL	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			5
Pennsylvania HSSAP	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8
Pennsylvania K4 & SBPK	✓	✓							✓		3
Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts	✓	✓	✓*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	8*
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
South Carolina	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	7
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Texas	✓		✓	✓					✓		4
Utah							✓	✓		✓	3
Vermont	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Virginia VPI	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	6
Virginia Mixed Delivery	✓	✓						✓		✓	4
Washington ECEAP	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Washington TK	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	6
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Wisconsin		✓	✓	✓							3
TOTAL	60	56	33	50	19	18	47	50	43	41	
Guam	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		6

* Indicates that while the policy meets the benchmark, it is not being fully implemented.

TABLE 6: STATE PRE-K RESOURCES 2021-2022

STATE	Resource rank based on state spending	State \$ per child enrolled in preschool	Total state preschool spending in 2021-2022	Change in total state spending from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022 Adjusted dollars
District of Columbia	1	\$20,442	\$251,973,895	-\$17,135,244
New Jersey	2	\$16,728	\$891,476,664	-\$55,369,735
Oregon	3	\$13,489	\$135,009,596	-\$26,018,407
Hawaii	4	\$12,590	\$6,912,020	-\$2,630,313
California	5	\$12,229	\$2,220,877,123	\$74,622,274
Michigan	6	\$11,927	\$428,120,000	\$78,584,627
Connecticut	7	\$11,836	\$130,701,882	-\$5,199,344
Washington	8	\$11,081	\$200,937,368	\$36,330,803
Nevada	9	\$8,910	\$21,249,303	\$1,352,024
New Mexico	10	\$8,270	\$103,932,565	\$3,550,991
Pennsylvania	11	\$7,787	\$351,710,037	\$7,038,439
Delaware	12	\$7,517	\$6,149,300	-\$510,440
North Carolina	13	\$7,357	\$174,200,929	-\$26,578,760
Vermont	14	\$7,316	\$55,171,586	-\$1,426,216
Arkansas	15	\$7,202	\$137,535,701	-\$22,161,173
Maryland	16	\$7,174	\$210,328,097	-\$55,523,417
Alabama	17	\$6,953	\$152,532,676	\$14,559,556
Rhode Island	18	\$6,940	\$16,405,754	\$811,132
Kentucky	19	\$6,804	\$119,820,503	\$7,785,654
West Virginia	20	\$6,551	\$86,922,185	-\$31,103,846
North Dakota	21	\$6,321	\$2,345,174	\$1,729,906
Minnesota	22	\$6,256	\$50,319,320	-\$2,358,781
New York	23	\$5,815	\$883,787,441	\$990,703
Illinois	24	\$5,398	\$411,526,918	-\$35,737,811
Alaska	25	\$5,353	\$3,238,823	\$229,181
Georgia	26	\$5,288	\$386,946,908	-\$4,576,209
Virginia	27	\$5,271	\$117,412,318	\$21,018,465
Louisiana	28	\$5,038	\$90,651,835	-\$8,395,125
Tennessee	29	\$5,024	\$83,571,392	-\$5,615,595
Missouri	30	\$4,978	\$26,084,589	-\$798,344
Oklahoma	31	\$4,708	\$184,734,990	-\$8,606,291
Texas**	32	\$4,267	\$871,371,254	\$122,950,371
Arizona	33	\$4,177	\$20,090,440	\$4,390,767
Kansas	34	\$4,152	\$93,748,414	\$3,499,287
Maine	35	\$4,056	\$22,675,135	-\$5,188,785
Ohio	36	\$4,000	\$66,928,000	\$1,722,262
South Carolina	37	\$3,844	\$97,166,139	-\$9,203,333
Wisconsin	38	\$3,643	\$166,662,416	\$5,713,983
Iowa*	39	\$3,622	\$93,329,515	-\$6,050,674
Colorado	40	\$3,391	\$69,412,304	\$8,164,817
Mississippi	41	\$3,145	\$8,829,003	\$466,820
Nebraska	42	\$2,313	\$30,903,375	-\$133,689
Florida	43	\$2,254	\$354,904,063	\$27,287,816
Utah	44	\$2,206	\$6,206,636	\$4,172,453
Massachusetts	45	\$2,027	\$57,892,749	-\$25,536,923
Idaho	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	No Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
50 states + DC		\$6,571	\$9,902,706,335	\$71,113,876
Guam		\$5,043	\$287,425	-\$129,309

For details about how these figures were calculated, see the Methodology section and Roadmap to the State Profile Pages. State spending data includes federal pandemic relief as well as federal TANF dollars used for preschool.

* 1,313 children with instructional IEPs were served in Iowa's SWVPP program but were funded by sources not reported by the state. Similar to prior years, these children were removed from the per-child spending calculations.

** Texas includes 18,711 Non-ADA eligible children in their enrollment total. These children are removed from state funding per child calculations

TABLE 7: ALL-REPORTED PRE-K RESOURCES 2021-2022

STATE	Resource rank based on all-reported spending	All-reported \$ per child enrolled in preschool	State reported non-state funds	State \$ per child enrolled in preschool	Local \$ per child enrolled in preschool	Federal \$ per child enrolled in preschool	Total all-reported preschool spending in 2021-2022
District of Columbia	1	\$20,442	No	\$20,442	\$0	\$0	\$251,973,895
New Jersey	2	\$16,728	No	\$16,728	\$0	\$0	\$891,476,664
Oregon	3	\$13,489	No	\$13,489	\$0	\$0	\$135,009,596
Hawaii	4	\$12,590	No	\$12,590	\$0	\$0	\$6,912,020
California	5	\$12,238	Yes	\$12,229	\$9	\$0	\$2,222,530,064
Michigan	6	\$11,927	No	\$11,927	\$0	\$0	\$428,120,000
Washington	7	\$11,922	Yes	\$11,081	\$435	\$406	\$216,194,001
Maryland	8	\$11,880	Yes	\$7,174	\$4,706	\$0	\$348,285,012
Connecticut	9	\$11,836	No	\$11,836	\$0	\$0	\$130,701,882
Nebraska	10	\$11,690	Yes	\$2,313	\$4,326	\$5,051	\$156,174,441
Kentucky	11	\$11,505	Yes	\$6,804	\$1,768	\$2,934	\$202,621,884
Arkansas	12	\$11,086	Yes	\$7,202	\$3,644	\$240	\$211,704,478
North Carolina	13	\$11,073	Yes	\$7,357	\$2,050	\$1,666	\$262,190,708
Oklahoma	14	\$10,708	Yes	\$4,708	\$3,955	\$2,046	\$420,190,380
Nevada	15	\$10,625	Yes	\$8,910	\$0	\$1,715	\$25,339,675
West Virginia	16	\$10,189	Yes	\$6,551	\$188	\$3,450	\$135,190,470
Alabama	17	\$8,862	Yes	\$6,953	\$982	\$927	\$194,413,102
Rhode Island	18	\$8,786	Yes	\$6,940	\$0	\$1,846	\$20,770,301
Virginia	19	\$8,731	Yes	\$5,271	\$2,602	\$858	\$194,488,762
Vermont***	20	\$8,468	Yes	\$7,316	\$248	\$903	\$63,856,044
New Mexico	21	\$8,270	No	\$8,270	\$0	\$0	\$103,932,565
Illinois	22	\$8,081	Yes	\$5,398	\$2,683	\$0	\$616,087,954
Mississippi	23	\$7,958	Yes	\$3,145	\$4,222	\$590	\$22,337,066
Pennsylvania	24	\$7,787	No	\$7,787	\$0	\$0	\$351,710,037
Delaware	25	\$7,517	No	\$7,517	\$0	\$0	\$6,149,300
North Dakota	26	\$7,375	Yes	\$6,321	\$1,054	\$0	\$2,736,044
Maine	27	\$7,372	Yes	\$4,056	\$3,317	\$0	\$41,218,091
Minnesota	28	\$7,322	Yes	\$6,256	\$1,067	\$0	\$58,901,212
Wisconsin	29	\$6,826	Yes	\$3,643	\$3,183	\$0	\$312,268,635
Tennessee	30	\$6,435	Yes	\$5,024	\$1,410	\$0	\$107,033,390
Colorado	31	\$6,240	Yes	\$3,391	\$2,848	\$0	\$127,710,729
New York	32	\$5,815	No	\$5,815	\$0	\$0	\$883,787,441
Alaska	33	\$5,403	Yes	\$5,353	\$0	\$50	\$3,268,823
Georgia	34	\$5,288	No	\$5,288	\$0	\$0	\$386,946,908
Louisiana	35	\$5,038	No	\$5,038	\$0	\$0	\$90,651,835
Missouri	36	\$4,978	No	\$4,978	\$0	\$0	\$26,084,589
Texas**	37	\$4,971	Yes	\$4,267	\$704	\$0	\$1,027,941,168
Massachusetts	38	\$4,284	Yes	\$2,027	\$1,958	\$298	\$122,315,549
Arizona	39	\$4,177	No	\$4,177	\$0	\$0	\$20,090,440
South Carolina	40	\$4,155	Yes	\$3,844	\$0	\$311	\$105,024,597
Kansas	41	\$4,152	No	\$4,152	\$0	\$0	\$93,748,414
Ohio	42	\$4,000	No	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$66,928,000
Iowa*	43	\$3,755	Yes	\$3,622	\$133	\$0	\$96,758,059
Utah	44	\$3,755	Yes	\$2,206	\$0	\$1,548	\$10,562,113
Florida	45	\$2,254	No	\$2,254	\$0	\$0	\$354,904,063
Idaho	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	No program	\$0	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50 states + DC		\$7,656	Yes	\$6,571	\$840	\$245	\$11,557,240,401
Guam		\$5,043	No	\$5,043	\$0	\$0	\$287,425

For details about how these figures were calculated, see the Methodology section and Roadmap to the State Profile Pages.

* 1,313 children with instructional IEPs were served in Iowa's SWVPP program but were funded by sources not reported by the state. Similar to prior years, these children were removed from the per-child spending calculations.

** Texas could not separate local and federal spending. The "local" column includes federal and local spending for Texas. Texas includes 18,711 Non-ADA eligible children in their enrollment total. These children are removed from state funding per child calculations.

*** Vermont could not separate state, local, and federal spending. These were estimated based on K-12 spending percentages.