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Florida Pre-K Enrollment and Funding Fall, State Ranks Near the Bottom in Funding Per-Pupil

New report finds record high preschool enrollment & funding nationally but potential federal funding cuts could overwhelm state preschool progress

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. - A new national [report](#) released today finds that Florida, once a national leader in the pre-K enrollment, fell from 2nd to 7th in access to preschool for four-year-olds. In 2023-2024, Florida served 65% of its four-year-olds, far below the state's record high of 80% a decade ago. Florida does not offer state-funded preschool for three-year-olds and ranks near bottom in spending per child among all states.

The [National Institute for Early Education Research's 2024 State of Preschool Yearbook](#) presents a critical snapshot of preschool education in America. The 2023-2024 school year set national records for state-funded preschool enrollment and spending. However, the increases in funding and enrollment are skewed by a small number of states making progress— and quality remains highly uneven from state to state.

Currently, 44 states and DC fund preschool programs. Most state pre-K programs continue to primarily or only serve four-year-olds. Nationally, enrollment reached 37% of four-year-olds but only 8% of three-year-olds.

In Florida, the report found that, in the 2023-2024 school year:

- Florida Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (VPK) enrolled 152,877 children.
- State spending totaled \$431,872,667, and an additional \$1,931,802 in federal recovery funds supported the program, down \$52,952,921 (11%), adjusted for inflation, since last year.
- State spending per child (including federal recovery funds) equaled \$2,838 in 2023-2024, down \$289 from 2022-2023, adjusted for inflation.
- Florida met 5 of 10 quality standards benchmarks.

"When states put money into quality preschool programs, they are investing in children's futures and can expect to see strong returns on their investments," said **W. Steven Barnett Ph.D., NIEER's senior director and founder**. "For those who invest in low quality programs, it may look like they are saving money, but those programs are not likely to support children's development enough to result in lasting academic and other gains that ultimately deliver savings for taxpayers. Florida has improved quality standards in recent years but more progress is needed to bring it to the level of neighbors like Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi."

States spent more than \$13.6 billion on preschool in 2023-2024, including \$257 million in federal COVID-19 relief dollars. This represents an increase of nearly \$2 billion (17%) over the previous year. However, just four states—California, New Jersey, New York, and Texas—accounted for half (51%) of total national preschool spending.

Preschool investments increased in all but five states with existing programs. Six states—California, Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Texas—each boosted preschool spending by more than \$100 million.

Enrollment grew to 1,751,109 children nationwide, an increase of more than 111,000 from the previous year. Ten states saw enrollment growth exceeding 20%: Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Ohio. California and Colorado alone added more than 30,000 children each, together accounting for over 60% of the national enrollment increase.

Ominously, several states that have been leaders in universal preschool continued a long-term decline in enrollment, including Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

Alabama, Hawaii, Michigan, Mississippi, and Rhode Island remain the only states nationwide to meet all 10 of NIEER's recommended benchmarks for preschool quality. NIEER's benchmarks measure essential preschool quality indicators, including teacher qualifications, class sizes, early learning standards, and program assessments.

A key question across the country is how the Trump Administration's proposed cuts to the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and other federal agencies will affect Head Start and other programs for children. If Head Start funding for children in low-income families is eliminated, access to public preschool will decline in several states by more than 10 percentage points, and in some, by 20 percentage points.

"Nearly 30,000 three- and four-year-olds in Florida could lose access to Head Start if federal funding for the program is eliminated," **said Allison Friedman-Krauss, Ph.D., lead author of the report.** "Increased uncertainty about federal funding underscores the urgency for states to prioritize and expand early childhood investments."

NIEER's Yearbook includes a special pullout section highlighting Alabama, Michigan, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as strong examples that states can replicate— despite having taken different paths to success.

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The 2024 State of Preschool Yearbook was supported with funding from the Heising-Simons Foundation and the Gates Foundation. For more information and detailed state-by-state profiles on quality, access, and funding, please visit www.nieer.org.

The National Institute for Early Education Research at the Rutgers Graduate School of Education, New Brunswick, NJ, supports early childhood education policy and practice through independent, objective research and the translation of research to policy and practice.