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Michigan Prepares to Be a New Leader in Expanding Access to High-Quality, Universal Preschool

States hit new national records for preschool enrollment and spending as federal funding uncertainty puts pressure on states to close pre-K gaps

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. - A new national [report](#) released today found that Michigan served 37% of its four-year-olds in state-funded pre-K in 2023-2024. The program does not serve 3-year-olds. The Great Start School Readiness Program (GRSP) is expected to grow enrollment in the current school year thanks to new funding and a commitment to universal access.

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

- Michigan Great Start School Readiness (GSRP) enrolled 41,120 children, an increase of 2,980 from the prior year.
- State spending totaled \$524,720,000, up \$74,842,159 (17%), adjusted for inflation, since the prior year.
- State spending per child equaled \$12,761 in 2023-2024, up \$965 from 2022-2023, adjusted for inflation.
- Michigan met 10 of 10 quality standards benchmarks recommended by NIEER.

In the current school year, Michigan's pre-K program is expected to make progress toward the state's goal of reaching 75% of four-year-olds, thanks to a funding increase of \$130 million in the FY 2025 budget. That expansion will be documented in next year's report.

"Michigan is highlighted in our report this year as a national leader in expanding access to preschool while maintaining top quality standards. We expect the state to make even bigger gains in next year's report. However, more progress is still needed to reach universal access for four-year-olds, and the program does not serve any three-year-olds," **said W. Steven Barnett Ph.D., NIEER's senior director and founder.** "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."

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.

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 20,000 three- and four-year-olds in Michigan could lose access to Head Start if federal funding for the program is eliminated. Loss of federal Head Start funding could also jeopardize state pre-K as children in GSRP blended slots are partially funded by Head Start," **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.