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Other States Across the Northeast and the Nation are Outpacing PA in Preschool Enrollment, Spending

Federal funding uncertainty puts pressure on states to close preschool gaps

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. - A new national [report](#) released today finds that Pennsylvania fell from 26th to 27th in preschool access for four-year-olds and from 11th to 13th in preschool access for three-year-olds. In 2023-2024, Pennsylvania served 26% of its four-year-olds and 13% of three-year-olds in state-funded pre-K. Pennsylvania also fell from 11th to 14th in state spending per child ranking.

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 Pennsylvania the report found that in the 2023-2024 school year:

- Pennsylvania preschool enrolled 55,183 children, an increase of 2,221 from the prior year.
- State spending totaled \$460,009,750, up \$15,601,907 (4%), adjusted for inflation, since last year.
- State spending per child equaled \$8,336 in 2023-2024, down \$55 from 2022-2023, adjusted for inflation.
- Pennsylvania met an average of 6.7 of 10 quality standards benchmarks across four programs.

Pennsylvania may gain ground in next year's report, which looks at the current school year. Beginning in the 2024-2025 school year, additional funding was allocated to increase the per-child spending.

"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**.

"Pennsylvania trails many of its Northeast neighbors in funding quality pre-K. We encourage Pennsylvania leaders to ensure that preschool programs have the funding they need to adequately serve children, meet recommended quality standards, ensure teachers have adequate qualifications, and pay teachers on par with other public educators."

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.

"More than 18,000 three- and four-year-olds in Pennsylvania could lose access to Head Start if federal funding for the program is eliminated. These funding cuts could also jeopardize access to the state's supplemental Head Start program," **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."

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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.