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Contact:

Allison Muhlenhoff, *Longleaf Strategies*, allison@longleafstrategies.com, (334) 450-1027 (m)

Connecticut makes needed progress in pre-K

States looking to address the child care crisis are expanding access to free pre-K for three- and four-year-olds. However, researchers warn that access without quality isn't enough to improve student outcomes.

Meanwhile, Georgia Pre-K sets a new example for the nation.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. A new national [report](#) released today finds that Connecticut ranks 37th in providing preschool access to four-year-olds and 12th in serving three-year-olds. Across state-funded pre-K programs, Connecticut enrolled 16% of its four-year-olds and 14.5% of its three-year-olds in state-funded pre-K in 2024-2025.

The [National Institute for Early Education Research's 2025 State of Preschool Yearbook](#) presents a critical snapshot of preschool education in America. 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 9% of three-year-olds.

In Connecticut, the report found that, in the 2024-2025 school year:

- Connecticut preschool enrolled 12,724 children, an increase of 391 from the prior year.
- State spending totaled \$133,143,028, up \$17,646,563 (15%), adjusted for inflation, since last year.
- State spending per child equaled \$10,464 in 2024-2025, up \$1,099 from 2023-2024, adjusted for inflation.
- Connecticut met an average of 5.1 of 10 quality standards benchmarks across state-funded preschool programs.

Not reflected in this year's report is the launch of Early Start Connecticut in July 2025 combining previous separate programs into one funding system. In June 2025, the Connecticut legislature also passed a historic investment with the passage of the Early Childhood Education Endowment. Starting in July 2025, the endowment provides up to an additional \$36 million to support the early care and education system.

"When states invest in quality preschool programs that can produce strong outcomes, they invest in a better future for children and taxpayers," **said NIEER Director Steve Barnett**. "Connecticut has historically lagged behind other states in the Northeast, including New York and Vermont that serve a majority of their four-year-olds. Changes are on the way in Connecticut to expand access to preschool, and policy makers should also prioritize quality standards."

Nationally, state support for preschool education hit record highs in enrollment and funding in 2024-2025, but the pace of growth slowed compared to the previous year— and quality remains highly uneven from state to state.

Georgia's state-funded pre-K program for four-year-olds made history this year. It became the largest state-funded preschool program in the nation to meet all 10 quality benchmarks recommended by NIEER, and the first universal program to do so. Only five additional states meet all 10 of NIEER's research-based benchmarks for quality —Alabama, Hawaii, Michigan, Mississippi, and Rhode Island—in this year's report. None of those programs have the reach of Georgia's Pre-K Program. NIEER's benchmarks measure essential preschool quality indicators, including teacher qualifications, class sizes, early learning standards, and curriculum supports.

"Not only does preschool access vary by which state a child happens to live in, but so does the quality of

CONNECTICUT: 2025 NATIONAL RANKINGS

- Enrollment at age 4: 37th (16%)
- Enrollment at age 3: 12th (14%)
- State spending per child: 9th (\$10,464)
- All reported spending per child: 20th (\$10,464)
- Average benchmarks met: 5.1

that preschool experience,” **said Allison Friedman-Krauss, lead author of the report.** “Only high-quality early care and education programs support children’s development enough to result in lasting academic and other gains that ultimately deliver savings for taxpayers.”

States spent nearly \$14.4 billion on preschool in 2024-2025. Twenty-eight states increased their investments in preschool from the prior year, for a total increase of \$434 million, or 3%, adjusted for inflation. Including federal and local dollars, total spending was almost \$17.7 billion. Three states each spent more than \$1 billion last year: California (\$4.1 billion), New Jersey (\$1.2 billion), and New York (\$1 billion). Together, these three states account for 45% of all state preschool spending. Texas adds almost another \$1 billion.

Additional information about the *2025 State of Preschool Yearbook*, including individual state profiles and maps, graphs, and state rankings, can be found at www.nieer.org.

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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.