Executive Summary

STATE-FUNDED PRESCHOOL EDUCATION: A TURN IN THE ROAD

In 2006-2007, state-funded preschool education halted a troubling trend in per-child funding, achieved important milestones in expanding access, and continued the march toward higher quality standards.

WHAT'S NEW?

- State spending per child rose to $3,642 on average, halting, if not reversing, a trend of declining per-child commitment that has persisted for years.
- Total spending by state governments reached an all-time high of more than $3.7 billion.
- More than a million children attended state-funded preschool education, making states the largest source of public pre-K.
- Thirty of the 38 states with programs increased enrollment.
- Twenty-two percent of all 4-year-olds in the nation attended state-funded pre-K, an increase from 20 percent in the previous year.
- Access for 3-year-olds rose, perhaps signaling a new trend toward expanding services at this age, as well.
- Seven states improved on NIEER's Quality Standards Checklist, indicating that quality standards, while variable across states, continue to improve.
- A new ranking is provided for spending reported from *all sources*, which averaged $4,134 per child, despite incomplete data for some states. Using these more complete spending per child figures, we estimate that at least 19 of 38 states spend enough to meet all 10 benchmarks.

DISPARITIES

Behind the national averages lie large and growing disparities, making it ever more obvious that the chances for a child to benefit from state pre-K are largely determined by the state where he or she lives. The top 10 states in access now serve more than one-third of all their 4-year-olds. (See Box.) Longtime leader Oklahoma serves more than two-thirds of its 4-year-olds with high-quality state pre-K, and nearly three-quarters when special education is considered. In marked contrast, a dozen states still provide no state-funded preschool education to even their most disadvantaged families other than special education services for young children with disabilities. (See Box.)

State	Percent of 4-Year-Olds Served	
	State Pre-K	State Pre-K & Special Education
Oklahoma	68.4	73.2
Florida	56.7	61.8
Georgia	53.3	57.9
W. Virginia	45.8	55.3
Texas	45.2	48.6
Vermont	44.9	53.9
S. Carolina	37.8	43.8
Wisconsin	36.1	44.0
New York	34.6	44.6
Maryland	34.0	39.6

No-Program States
Alaska
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Mississippi
Montana
New Hampshire
North Dakota
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

Other important disparities across the states include:

- State spending ranges from nothing in 12 states to more than $10,000 per child in New Jersey.
- Degree requirements for teachers range from a bachelor's degree with teaching certificate in early childhood in some states to little more than a high school diploma in a number of other states
- Maximum class sizes and staff-child ratios range from no limit in Texas and Kansas to 15 children with a teacher and full-time assistant in New Jersey's Abbott program.

GAINS FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS

Access for 3-year-olds in 2006-2007 rose 10 percent over the previous year and only two states serving 3-year-olds had substantive enrollment decreases. Access for this age group has increased 28 percent since NIEER began tracking the data in 2001-2002. This is a welcome development since the effects of poor educational opportunities for children at risk are clearly evident by age 3. Still, provision for 3-year-olds remains modest and concentrated in fewer states compared to programs for 4-year-olds. The new leader in serving 3-year-olds is Illinois, which became the first state committed to serving all 3-year-olds. Illinois now serves 19 percent of its 3-year-olds, matching the national average for 4-year-olds from just a few years ago.

Top 5 States Serving 3-Year-Olds

Illinois
Vermont
New Jersey
Arkansas
Kentucky

MARCH TOWARD QUALITY

The rapid enrollment growth in state pre-K that NIEER has documented over the last six years only retains its value if quality is maintained. While funding and other commitments have not always kept pace with enrollment, it is noteworthy that states have continued their progress toward higher standards. In 2006-2007, improvements in program standards enabled seven states to meet more benchmarks on NIEER's Quality Standards Checklist.

High quality standards are preconditions for attaining educational effectiveness. Alone, they do not guarantee children a highly effective education. However, in conjunction with continuous improvement efforts focused on teaching in the classroom, high standards have helped states to produce substantial learning gains for children from all social and economic backgrounds as several studies now document.[1]

TOWARD A MORE CERTAIN COMMITMENT

Overall, there is more positive news than negative to report from 2007. For the first time since NIEER began collecting data on state pre-K programs, spending per child rose after adjusting for inflation. This important change occurred despite a rise in enrollment to an all time high. It is important for children and the nation that this trend continues. Fiscal Year 2007 was a relatively good year for state revenues. Future revenue projections are less rosy and a recession that could reduce state revenues even more sharply may loom on the horizon.

Even in a good budget year like 2007, all boats did not rise. Three states (Arizona, Oregon and Nebraska) cut nominal spending and nine failed to keep up with inflation. The result in those states was reduced enrollment, reduced funding per child, or both. In tough budget years there will be more pressure to reduce enrollments and inadequately fund state pre-K. What can be done to prevent this from happening?

WHAT CAN BE DONE

As states set their fiscal year 2009 budgets, taxpayers and children's champions should ensure that investments in early education have priority over less-productive spending. Just as wise individuals set aside savings before budgeting for discretionary spending, public investments in the future should come first, not last in state budget making. This includes ensuring that states do not rob Peter's prenatal or infant-toddler care to pay for Paul's pre-K.

Attaching pre-K funding to state funding formulas for K-12 education could help ensure that pre-K funding would increase proportionally with enrollment as it expands, so that funding per child is more dependable. This need not mean that pre-K funding follow exactly the same formula as K-12 spending. For example, states like New Jersey have seen fit to bear a larger share of pre-K funding for disadvantaged children. However, the state share should be no less than for K-12.

GAUGING FUNDING ADEQUACY

The spending increase for 2007 does not erase previous declines. In inflation adjusted dollars, state pre-K funding per child still falls substantially below the level of 2001. We conducted a new analysis for this *Yearbook* that looks at all resources per child enrolled and estimates whether state programs are sufficiently funded to meet the benchmarks on our Quality Standards Checklist. (See Table 8.) We found that 19 states spent enough that they probably could meet all 10 of our benchmarks for minimum standards of quality. For most of the others, we have incomplete data as to local funding sources. Many of the remaining 19 might be allocating enough funds on average to meet all 10 benchmarks, once local funding is taken into account. A key issue is the extent to which local public schools add additional funds. However, even if local sources are making up the difference on average, there may be large variations in financial support depending on local ability to provide additional funding.

A FEDERAL ROLE?

In 2007, enrollment increased for both 3- and 4-year-olds, signifying renewed interest in states serving children for two years beginning at age 3. Even so, enrollment of 3-year-olds remains low relative to that for 4-year-olds. With the states shouldering a growing share of the cost of preparing the nation's children to succeed in school, it's fair to ask what role the federal government might play to ensure that progress continues. The federal government could play a vital role by providing an inducement to states to expand enrollment, particularly at age 3, and improve quality by offering matching funds. It could also have provisions designed to be counter cyclical—by providing states with more funding for pre-K when state revenues decline or fail to keep up with inflation due to an economic downturn.

ACCESS: REACHING MORE CHILDREN

State-funded prekindergarten reached more children during the 2006-2007 school year than ever before, with total enrollments topping one million for the first time. State pre-K programs served 1,026,037 children in 38 states across the country, of which 1,008,597 were 3- and 4-year-olds. This represents an enrollment increase of more than 80,000 children from the previous year. Pre-K enrollment data for each state are reported in Tables 2 and 3, and additional information about Head Start and special education enrollment is provided in Tables 4 and 5. Key trends in the 2006-2007 program year were:

- Most enrollment increases were modest, but some states made large gains. Enrollment increased by 52 percent in Tennessee, 33 percent in Pennsylvania, and 17 percent in Illinois, Florida and New York.
- Three states with pre-K for all served more than half of the state's 4-year-olds: Oklahoma (68 percent), Florida (58 percent), and Georgia (53 percent). When preschool special education enrollments are taken into account state enrollments were even more impressive. When the federal Head Start program is included, enrollment of 4-year-olds hit 90 percent in Oklahoma, 71 percent in Florida, and 65 percent in Georgia. For the first time, 10 states served more than one-third of their 4-year-olds in regular state pre-K.
- Thirty states increased enrollment of 4-year-olds. Of the seven states that decreased enrollment of 4-year-olds, only Ohio decreased enrollment by more than 5 percent. Enrollment of 4-year-olds has grown by 56 percent since 2001-2002, a gain of more than 300,000 children nationwide.
- In the 26 states serving 3-year-olds, enrollment increased in all but five. Still, only five states served more than 10 percent of their 3-year-olds outside of preschool special education. Since 2005-2006, there was a 10 percent increase in the number of 3-year-olds served. Two-thirds of this increase was due to Illinois' expansion initiative, Preschool for All, which took it to first place in providing access for 3-year-olds. Vermont and New Jersey follow closely, with more than 15 percent served.

Overall, enrollment in state prekindergarten programs continued to increase so that 22 percent of 4-year-olds and 3 percent of 3-year-olds were served in state-funded pre-K programs across the country. These increases are encouraging, but uneven growth persists. Children and families in the 12 states with no provision of state pre-K are increasingly disadvantaged relative to those in the rest of the nation.

QUALITY STANDARDS: ENSURING VALUE

The quality of a prekindergarten program plays a critical role in determining its value to the children who attend it and the taxpayers who support it. All states require classrooms to meet some specific quality standards to receive state prekindergarten funds. The *Yearbook* uses a research-based checklist of quality benchmarks to compare quality standards across the states.

Each benchmark represents a different program component, covering broad areas such as staff qualifications, class size, comprehensive services, and early learning standards. (A list of the benchmarks and summary of the supporting research is provided on pages 25-29.) Although each benchmark is important, they are not all equally important and do not encompass every aspect of quality. The benchmarks are best viewed as preconditions for quality and evidence of a state's commitment to ensure that every child enrolled receives an effective education. Standards do not cover everything required to ensure a good education. For example, teachers must be adequately paid and properly supported and supervised. Also, the benchmarks focus on policy requirements rather than actual practice, and some classrooms may exceed or fail to meet state-level requirements. The total number of benchmarks is a rough gauge of a state's commitment to quality, and attention should be paid to the specific benchmarks met and not just the total number.

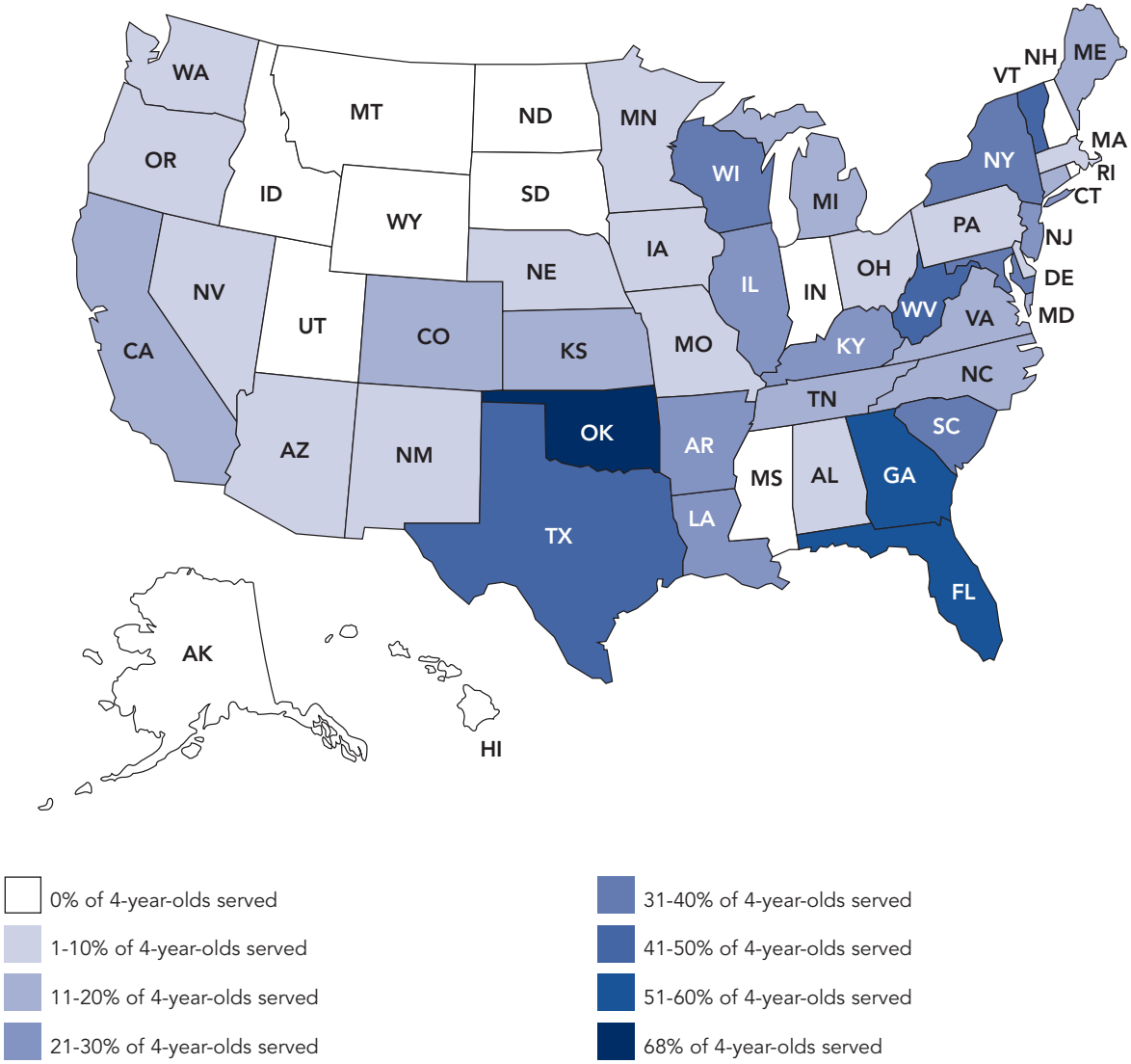
States improved their prekindergarten quality standards modestly, as the median number of benchmarks met increased from 6.5 to 6.8 for 2006-2007. (The NIEER benchmarks for state quality standards remain unchanged from the previous two school years.) Key findings for the 2006-2007 school year are:

- North Carolina and Alabama met all 10 of the NIEER quality benchmarks. Eight additional states funded pre-K initiatives that met nine of the 10 benchmarks—Arkansas, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.
- Only eight state-funded preschool initiatives met fewer than half of the NIEER benchmarks. Among this shrinking group of states, Arizona, Kansas and Maine have scheduled improvements in their standards to take effect in the next two years.

- Fewer than half the 38 pre-K states required all lead teachers in their programs to hold a bachelor's degree. Most of the others required bachelor's degrees only in certain circumstances, typically in public school settings. Eight states did not require any state prekindergarten teachers to have bachelor's degrees. The lack of progress in this area is particularly disappointing.

Despite continuing room for improvement in teacher education requirements, the overall situation regarding quality standards is positive. More than 80 percent of the states with programs met benchmarks for comprehensive early learning standards and staff-child ratios of 1:10 or better. More than 70 percent of the states met benchmarks for class sizes of 20 or fewer children, prekindergarten specialized training for lead teachers, and site visits. State pre-K initiatives in Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Washington each met new benchmarks effective with this report. For a complete summary of the benchmarks met by each state prekindergarten initiative during the 2006-2007 school year, see Table 6 on page 19.

FIGURE 1: PERCENT OF 4-YEAR-OLDS SERVED IN STATE PRE-K



RESOURCES: TRACKING THE FUNDING

During the 2006-2007 school year states continued to increase funding for state prekindergarten, partly to increase enrollment and partly to maintain or improve quality. Pre-K programs must be sufficiently funded in order to provide children with a quality education. Some states provide adequate funding for their state pre-K programs entirely through the use of state dollars, while others employ additional local and/or federal dollars to reach adequate funding levels. Another group of states does not appear to fund state pre-K at a level consistent with a high-quality education. However, this often is difficult to determine as some states are unable to report the amount of funding provided by local schools and other sources.

- In 2006-2007, states spent $3.72 billion on preschool initiatives, an increase of $467 million (without adjusting for inflation), or 14 percent, from the previous year. State pre-K spending ranged from just more than $3 million in Nevada, a state with about 72,000 3- and 4-year-olds, to $533 million in Texas, which has about 758,000 3- and 4-year-olds.
- Average state spending per child enrolled was $3,642. Compared to the previous year, this is an increase of $175 per child without adjusting for inflation (and an increase of $32 adjusted for inflation). However, states continued to vary greatly in their per-child spending. New Jersey was the top ranked state, spending $10,494 per child. Three states, New Jersey, Oregon, and Connecticut, spent more than twice the national average. Twelve states continued to spend nothing on state pre-K. Despite the increase, on average, states still spent much less per child on a year of pre-K than on a year of K-12.
- The national average of per-child spending was $4,134, when combining state, local, and locally allocated federal funds, despite incomplete data reported.

The good news is that for the first time in *Yearbook* history, there was an increase rather than a decrease in inflation-adjusted per-child state spending. Spending per child enrolled increased in more than half of the states offering state pre-K programs. This one increase does not entirely offset previous declines, and inflation-adjusted per-child state spending is still down $700 nationally from 2001-2002. Over this time, all but eight states have increased nominal per-child spending, suggesting that states are struggling to maintain spending levels in light of enrollment increases and inflation. Tables 7 and 9 provide more detailed information on state spending.

This *Yearbook* includes two resource rankings for state preschool programs. As in the previous four *Yearbooks*, this fifth edition provides rankings based on the amount of funds states spend for each child enrolled. However, state spending does not account for all money contributed to state prekindergarten initiatives. Some states rely on local and locally allocated federal dollars to adequately fund their programs. In an attempt to paint a more complete picture of the resources employed in state prekindergarten programs, this *Yearbook* presents a new ranking of programs based on all the spending per child that states could report to us. In interpreting this new ranking, it is important to recognize that some states were unable to report spending from other sources. This new ranking will underestimate total spending for some, if not all, of those states. There are few large differences between the states positions on the two resource rankings. The problem of inaccurate rankings on expenditures from all sources is likely to be most severe toward the middle of the distribution. Those states at the very top and very bottom are unlikely to change rank much even with more complete information. The national average of per-child spending from all reported funding was $4,134, though this figure surely underestimates the true national average if all spending could be identified. Table 8 shows the per-child spending in each state, using all known sources.

Three states serve as examples: Colorado, Maryland, and Florida. In 2006-2007, Colorado spent $2,047 per child in state dollars and was ranked 36th nationally in per-child spending. However, Colorado also collects information on local spending required by the state school funding formula. Including these mandatory local dollars, Colorado spent $3,194 per child and is ranked 29th in spending from all known sources. Maryland is another state that benefits from the new resource ranking. Based on state spending alone, Maryland spent $2,918 per child and was ranked 27th nationally. However, after including local and federal dollars, Maryland spent $6,132 per child and was ranked 13th in per-child spending from all known sources. The picture is quite different in Florida where the VPK program is funded entirely by state funds. The state spent only $2,335 per child and was ranked 34th in state per-child spending. Florida's ranking dropped to 38th in per-child spending from all known sources.

The 2007 *Yearbook* also presents an analysis of which states funded their state prekindergarten initiatives sufficiently to be able to meet the NIEER quality benchmarks. Half of the states had pre-K programs that we determined were sufficiently funded to meet all 10 benchmarks, though based on an examination of state policies, nine of these states actually met seven or fewer of the benchmarks. Those states might be able to raise their standards to meet all the benchmarks without incurring added costs. Of the 19 states that did not sufficiently fund their state pre-K to meet all 10 NIEER benchmarks (as judged by all reported spending), only five states met eight or more NIEER benchmarks. Both Alabama and North Carolina, which met all 10 NIEER benchmarks, sufficiently funded their programs.

Some of the 19 states that did not appear to be adequately funded *based on reported spending* are states that also did not provide complete spending information beyond state spending. Those states may come closer to adequately funding their programs than reported in Table 8 if funds from all sources were taken into account. Illinois is an example of such a state. Illinois reported only state spending, although the state pre-K program is also supported by local dollars. By our calculations a half-day pre-K program in Illinois meeting the NIEER quality benchmarks should cost about $4,520 per child, but the state spent $3,322 per child. Local spending in Illinois from other sources (donated private facilities and other in-kind contributions, public facilities costs outside the pre-K budget, etc.) may have been sufficient for the program to have been adequately funded. This is especially likely because Illinois meets nine of the NIEER benchmarks. Florida, on the other hand, does not appear to adequately fund its pre-K program and may have little funding besides that from the state. The state currently spends $2,335 per child, but would need to spend about $4,055 to meet the NIEER benchmarks. It seems unlikely that most providers in Florida, who are primarily private, could find the additional resources needed to make up the difference on their own.

[1] Gormley, W. T., Gayer, T., Phillips, D., & Dawson, B. (2005). The effects of universal pre-k on cognitive development. *Developmental Psychology, 41*(6), 872-884. Wong , V.C., Cook , T.D., Barnett , W.S., Jung, K. (2008). An effectiveness-based evaluation of five state pre-kindergarten programs. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 27*(1), 122-154.

TABLE 2: STATE RANKINGS BY PRE-K ACCESS FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS

ACCESS FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS RANK	STATE	PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN STATE PREKINDERGARTEN (2006-2007)			NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN STATE PREKINDERGARTEN (2006-2007)		
		4-year-olds	3-year-olds	Total (3s and 4s)	4-year-olds	3-year-olds	Total (3s and 4s)
1	Oklahoma	68.4%	0.0%	34.2%	34,375	0	34,375
2	Florida	56.7%	0.0%	28.3%	124,390	0	124,390
3	Georgia	53.3%	0.0%	26.6%	74,155	0	74,155
4	West Virginia	45.8%	5.1%	25.5%	9,586	1,073	10,659
5	Texas	45.2%	4.4%	24.7%	170,313	16,925	187,238
6	Vermont	44.9%	15.6%	30.1%	2,908	1,028	3,936
7	South Carolina	37.8%	0.6%	19.3%	21,367	349	21,716
8	Wisconsin	36.1%	0.8%	18.4%	24,878	550	25,428
9	New York	34.6%	0.5%	17.5%	83,505	1,155	84,660
10	Maryland	34.0%	1.2%	17.6%	24,825	849	25,674
11	Kentucky	29.3%	10.7%	19.9%	15,808	5,815	21,623
12	Illinois	26.7%	18.5%	22.6%	47,108	32,711	79,819
13	New Jersey	25.3%	15.1%	20.1%	28,240	17,259	45,499
14	Louisiana	24.4%	0.0%	12.3%	14,543	0	14,543
15	Arkansas	21.4%	10.8%	16.1%	8,148	4,068	12,216
16	Michigan	16.9%	0.0%	8.5%	21,801	0	21,801
17	Maine	16.3%	0.0%	8.1%	2,263	0	2,263
18	Connecticut	15.6%	4.5%	10.0%	6,625	1,907	8,532
19	Kansas	15.6%	0.0%	7.8%	5,971	0	5,971
20	Tennessee	15.6%	1.0%	8.3%	12,293	753	13,046
21	North Carolina	14.8%	0.0%	7.4%	17,961	0	17,961
22	Colorado	14.6%	3.1%	8.8%	9,784	2,084	11,868
23	Virginia	12.5%	0.0%	6.3%	12,501	0	12,501
24	California	10.8%	5.0%	7.9%	56,254	26,318	82,572
25	Massachusetts	10.3%	9.2%	9.8%	8,047	7,153	15,200
26	New Mexico	8.9%	0.9%	4.9%	2,497	242	2,739
27	Delaware	7.6%	0.0%	3.7%	843	0	843
28	Pennsylvania	7.2%	2.2%	4.7%	10,329	3,255	13,584
29	Washington	5.8%	1.4%	3.6%	4,671	1,163	5,834
30	Arizona	5.5%	0.0%	2.7%	5,076	0	5,076
31	Oregon	4.8%	2.6%	3.7%	2,235	1,203	3,438
32	Missouri	4.3%	2.2%	3.3%	3,262	1,710	4,972
33	Iowa	4.0%	1.4%	2.7%	1,515	518	2,033
34	Nebraska	4.0%	2.0%	3.0%	977	496	1,473
35	Ohio	3.4%	1.3%	2.3%	4,979	1,870	6,849
36	Nevada	2.2%	0.4%	1.3%	799	140	939
37	Minnesota	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	1,245	864	2,109
38	Alabama	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	1,062	0	1,062
No Program	Alaska	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Hawaii	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Idaho	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Indiana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Mississippi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Montana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	New Hampshire	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	North Dakota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Rhode Island	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	South Dakota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Utah	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
No Program	Wyoming	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
50 States Population		21.8%	3.2%	12.5%	877,139	131,458	1,008,597[1]

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

[1] Nationwide, an additional 17,440 children of other ages were enrolled in state prekindergarten, for a total enrollment number of 1,026,037.

TABLE 3: CHANGE IN PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT OVER TIME

STATE	ENROLLMENT CHANGES FROM 2001-2002 TO 2006-2007				ENROLLMENT CHANGES FROM 2005-2006 TO 2006-2007			
	Change in 3-year-olds		Change in 4-year-olds		Change in 3-year-olds		Change in 4-year-olds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	0	NA	306	40%	0	NA	36	4%
Alaska	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Arizona	0	NA	799	19%	0	NA	-263	-5%
Arkansas	3,126	332%	5,924	266%	182	5%	1,371	20%
California	15,394	141%	11,720	26%	2,162	9%	3,408	6%
Colorado	1,354	185%	1,464	18%	570	38%	439	5%
Connecticut*	372	24%	2,208	50%	551	41%	749	13%
Delaware	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Florida	0	NA	124,390	NA	0	NA	18,494	17%
Georgia	0	NA	10,542	17%	0	NA	2,510	4%
Hawaii	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Idaho	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Illinois	18,613	132%	8,206	21%	7,119	28%	5,587	13%
Indiana	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Iowa	7	1%	-41	-3%	22	4%	-60	-4%
Kansas	0	NA	3,741	168%	0	NA	596	11%
Kentucky	943	19%	2,991	23%	18	0%	86	1%
Louisiana	0	NA	7,024	93%	0	NA	752	5%
Maine	0	NA	823	57%	0	NA	175	8%
Maryland	-559	-40%	6,451	35%	122	17%	1,333	6%
Massachusetts*	-2,279	-24%	-1,385	-15%	213	3%	239	3%
Michigan	0	NA	-4,676	-18%	0	NA	230	1%
Minnesota	49	6%	-25	-2%	181	27%	89	8%
Mississippi	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Missouri	-836	-33%	-424	-12%	18	1%	345	12%
Montana	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Nebraska	372	301%	621	174%	-3	-1%	116	13%
Nevada	29	26%	478	149%	-75	-35%	41	5%
New Hampshire	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
New Jersey	4,474	35%	4,359	18%	-21	0%	-741	-3%
New Mexico	-228	-49%	2,127	575%	85	54%	695	39%
New York	-4,680	-80%	20,006	32%	-7	-1%	12,077	17%
North Carolina	0	NA	16,721	1,348%	0	NA	2,734	18%
North Dakota	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Ohio	-7,844	-81%	-8,906	-64%	384	26%	-1,461	-23%
Oklahoma	0	NA	8,496	33%	0	NA	973	3%
Oregon	94	8%	-354	-14%	18	2%	-66	-3%
Pennsylvania*	3,255	NA	7,779	305%	1,046	47%	2,268	28%
Rhode Island	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
South Carolina	-1	0%	5,717	37%	-2,013	-85%	3,612	20%
South Dakota	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Tennessee	-89	-11%	10,535	599%	339	82%	4,106	50%
Texas	-2,816	-14%	42,730	33%	461	3%	5,143	3%
Utah	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Vermont*	659	179%	2,288	369%	138	16%	-58	-2%
Virginia	0	NA	6,623	113%	0	NA	1,158	10%
Washington	14	1%	-114	-2%	106	10%	-81	-2%
West Virginia	-695	-39%	4,501	89%	177	20%	1,538	19%
Wisconsin*	-138	-20%	11,374	84%	63	13%	3,165	15%
Wyoming	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
50 states	**28,590**	**28%**	**315,019**	**56%**	**11,856**	**10%**	**71,332**	**9%**

* 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 this table are estimates.

TABLE 4: 2006-2007 ENROLLMENT OF 3-YEAR-OLDS IN STATE PRE-K, PRESCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION, AND FEDERAL HEAD START

STATE	Pre-K		Pre-K Special Education		Head Start		Total	
	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population
Alabama	0	0.0%	1,420	2.4%	6,042	10.2%	7,462	12.7%
Alaska	0	0.0%	429	4.4%	1,091	11.2%	1,520	15.6%
Arizona	0	0.0%	3,205	3.4%	5,248	5.5%	8,453	8.9%
Arkansas	4,068	10.8%	3,177	8.4%	4,601	12.2%	11,846	31.3%
California	26,318	5.0%	15,796	3.0%	34,006	6.4%	76,120	14.3%
Colorado	2,084	3.1%	2,714	4.0%	3,418	5.0%	8,216	12.1%
Connecticut	1,907	4.5%	1,379	3.2%	2,792	6.5%	6,078	14.2%
Delaware	0	0.0%	542	4.7%	780	6.8%	1,322	11.5%
Florida	0	0.0%	6,620	3.0%	13,026	5.9%	19,646	8.9%
Georgia	0	0.0%	3,593	2.6%	11,938	8.6%	15,531	11.2%
Hawaii	0	0.0%	689	4.0%	1,016	5.9%	1,705	9.9%
Idaho	0	0.0%	891	4.0%	793	3.6%	1,684	7.6%
Illinois	32,711	18.5%	8,669	4.9%	14,955	8.4%	56,335	31.8%
Indiana	0	0.0%	4,528	5.3%	3,748	4.4%	8,276	9.7%
Iowa	518	1.4%	1,367	3.6%	2,530	6.6%	4,415	11.6%
Kansas	0	0.0%	2,290	5.9%	3,003	7.7%	5,293	13.7%
Kentucky	5,815	10.7%	4,481	8.2%	5,899	10.8%	16,195	29.8%*
Louisiana	0	0.0%	1,878	3.2%	10,555	17.9%	12,433	21.0%
Maine	0	0.0%	1,094	7.7%	1,225	8.7%	2,319	16.4%
Maryland	849	1.2%	2,826	3.9%	4,396	6.0%	8,071	11.0%
Massachusetts	7,153	9.2%	3,796	4.9%	4,748	6.1%	15,697	20.2%
Michigan	0	0.0%	5,504	4.3%	13,465	10.5%	18,969	14.8%
Minnesota	864	1.3%	3,265	4.8%	4,006	5.8%	8,135	11.9%
Mississippi	0	0.0%	1,230	3.0%	10,047	24.5%	11,277	27.5%
Missouri	1,710	2.2%	3,168	4.2%	6,671	8.8%	11,549	15.2%
Montana	0	0.0%	360	3.1%	1,598	13.9%	1,958	17.0%
Nebraska	496	2.0%	1,304	5.2%	1,796	7.1%	3,596	14.2%
Nevada	140	0.4%	1,124	3.1%	1,057	2.9%	2,321	6.5%
New Hampshire	0	0.0%	762	5.1%	549	3.7%	1,311	8.8%
New Jersey	17,259	15.1%	4,628	4.0%	6,014	5.3%	27,901	24.4%
New Mexico	242	0.9%	1,342	4.8%	2,926	10.4%	4,510	16.0%
New York	1,155	0.5%	18,615	7.6%	19,327	7.9%	39,097	16.1%
North Carolina	0	0.0%	3,967	3.3%	6,702	5.6%	10,669	8.9%
North Dakota	0	0.0%	312	4.1%	1,241	16.1%	1,553	20.2%
Ohio	1,870	1.3%	5,381	3.7%	14,587	10.0%	21,838	14.9%
Oklahoma	0	0.0%	1,345	2.7%	6,609	13.2%	7,954	15.8%
Oregon	1,203	2.6%	2,182	4.7%	3,280	7.0%	6,665	14.3%
Pennsylvania	3,255	2.2%	7,503	5.2%	12,373	8.5%	23,131	15.9%
Rhode Island	0	0.0%	685	5.6%	567	4.6%	1,252	10.2%
South Carolina	349	0.6%	4,973	8.9%	5,775	10.3%	11,097	19.9%
South Dakota	0	0.0%	585	5.5%	1,517	14.3%	2,102	19.8%
Tennessee	753	1.0%	2,239	2.8%	5,616	7.1%	8,608	11.0%
Texas	16,925	4.4%	8,186	2.1%	30,172	7.9%	55,283	14.5%
Utah	0	0.0%	1,887	3.8%	1,571	3.2%	3,458	7.0%
Vermont	1,028	15.6%	421	6.4%	583	8.8%	2,032	30.8%
Virginia	0	0.0%	3,416	3.4%	5,122	5.1%	8,538	8.5%
Washington	1,163	1.4%	2,903	3.6%	4,146	5.1%	8,212	10.1%
West Virginia	1,073	5.1%	1,108	5.3%	2,670	12.8%	4,851	23.3%
Wisconsin	550	0.8%	3,390	4.9%	6,577	9.5%	10,517	15.2%
Wyoming	0	0.0%	757	11.2%	669	9.9%	1,426	21.2%
50 states	**131,458**	**3.2%**	**163,926**	**4.0%**	**313,044**	**7.7%**	**608,428**	**15.0%**

* Kentucky serves many special education children in its state pre-K program; the unduplicated percentage served could be considerably less.

TABLE 5: 2006-2007 ENROLLMENT OF 4-YEAR-OLDS IN STATE PRE-K, PRESCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION, AND FEDERAL HEAD START

	Pre-K		Pre-K Special Education		Head Start		Total	
STATE	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population	Number Enrolled	Percent of State Population
Alabama	1,062	1.8%	2,490	4.2%	9,380	15.7%	12,932	21.6%
Alaska	0	0.0%	709	7.3%	1,464	15.1%	2,173	22.4%
Arizona	5,076	5.5%	4,932	5.3%	11,601	12.5%	21,609	23.2%
Arkansas	8,148	21.4%	4,846	12.8%	5,512	14.5%	18,506	48.7%
California	56,254	10.8%	23,308	4.5%	57,624	11.1%	137,186	26.3%
Colorado	9,784	14.6%	3,932	5.9%	5,530	8.2%	19,246	28.7%
Connecticut	6,625	15.6%	2,514	5.9%	3,454	8.2%	12,593	29.7%
Delaware	843	7.6%	763	6.9%	1,064	9.6%	2,670	24.1%
Florida	124,390	56.7%	11,369	5.2%	20,349	9.3%	156,108	71.1%
Georgia	74,155	53.3%	6,533	4.7%	9,701	7.0%	90,389	64.9%
Hawaii	0	0.0%	834	4.9%	1,637	9.7%	2,471	14.6%
Idaho	0	0.0%	1,398	6.4%	2,305	10.6%	3,703	17.1%
Illinois	47,108	26.7%	12,762	7.2%	18,794	10.7%	78,664	44.6%
Indiana	0	0.0%	6,383	7.5%	7,586	8.9%	13,969	16.5%
Iowa	1,515	4.0%	2,069	5.5%	3,955	10.5%	7,539	20.1%
Kansas	5,971	15.6%	3,312	8.7%	3,621	9.5%	12,904	33.8%
Kentucky	15,808	29.3%	7,684	14.2%	8,956	16.6%	32,448	60.1%*
Louisiana	14,543	24.4%	3,470	5.8%	9,789	16.4%	27,802	46.7%
Maine	2,263	16.3%	1,573	11.3%	1,818	13.1%	5,654	40.8%
Maryland	24,825	34.0%	4,039	5.5%	4,987	6.8%	33,851	46.4%
Massachusetts	8,047	10.3%	5,609	7.2%	6,068	7.8%	19,724	25.3%
Michigan	21,801	16.9%	7,845	6.1%	19,767	15.3%	49,413	38.2%
Minnesota	1,245	1.9%	4,947	7.5%	5,810	8.8%	12,002	18.1%
Mississippi	0	0.0%	2,549	6.2%	14,540	35.6%	17,089	41.8%
Missouri	3,262	4.3%	5,436	7.2%	8,664	11.4%	17,362	22.9%
Montana	0	0.0%	669	5.9%	2,281	20.1%	2,950	26.0%
Nebraska	977	4.0%	1,633	6.7%	2,565	10.5%	5,175	21.1%
Nevada	799	2.2%	2,007	5.6%	1,776	5.0%	4,582	12.8%
New Hampshire	0	0.0%	990	6.5%	835	5.5%	1,825	12.0%
New Jersey	28,240	25.3%	6,276	5.6%	6,739	6.0%	41,255	36.9%
New Mexico	2,497	8.9%	2,385	8.5%	4,826	17.3%	9,708	34.8%
New York	83,505	34.6%	24,165	10.0%	24,454	10.1%	132,124	54.7%
North Carolina	17,961	14.8%	6,815	5.6%	11,036	9.1%	35,812	29.6%
North Dakota	0	0.0%	546	7.2%	1,620	21.5%	2,166	28.7%
Ohio	4,979	3.4%	7,879	5.4%	18,320	12.5%	31,178	21.3%
Oklahoma	34,375	68.4%	2,433	4.8%	8,421	16.8%	45,229	90.0%
Oregon	2,235	4.8%	3,044	6.6%	5,827	12.6%	11,106	24.1%
Pennsylvania	10,329	7.2%	10,171	7.1%	18,693	13.0%	39,193	27.2%
Rhode Island	0	0.0%	1,016	8.4%	1,403	11.6%	2,419	19.9%
South Carolina	21,367	37.8%	3,359	5.9%	5,930	10.5%	30,656	54.3%
South Dakota	0	0.0%	899	8.7%	2,127	20.6%	3,026	29.3%
Tennessee	12,293	15.6%	3,739	4.7%	9,880	12.5%	25,912	32.9%
Texas	170,313	45.2%	12,764	3.4%	35,714	9.5%	218,791	58.1%
Utah	0	0.0%	2,738	5.7%	3,772	7.9%	6,510	13.6%
Vermont	2,908	44.9%	568	8.8%	646	10.0%	4,122	63.7%
Virginia	12,501	12.5%	5,737	5.8%	7,168	7.2%	25,406	25.5%
Washington	4,671	4.8%	4,454	5.5%	7,410	9.2%	16,535	20.5%
West Virginia	9,586	45.8%	1,983	9.5%	4,429	21.2%	15,998	76.5%
Wisconsin	24,878	36.1%	5,447	7.9%	6,459	9.4%	36,784	53.3%
Wyoming	0	0.0%	1,018	15.8%	948	14.7%	1,966	30.5%
50 states	**877,139**	**21.8%**	**244,041**	**6.1%**	**437,256**	**10.9%**	**1,558,436**	**38.8%**

* Kentucky serves many special education children in its state pre-K program; the unduplicated percentage served could be considerably less.

TABLE 6: 2006-2007 STATE PRE-K QUALITY STANDARDS

	Comprehensive early learning standards	Teacher has BA	Specialized training in pre-K	Assistant teacher has CDA or equiv.	At least 15 hrs/yr in-service	Maximum class size ≤ 20	Staff-child ratio 1:10 or better	Vision, hearing, health, and one support service	At least one meal	Site visits	Quality Standards Checklist Sum 2006-2007
Alabama	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	10
Arizona	✔					✔	✔			✔	4
Arkansas	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
California			✔		✔		✔			✔	4
Colorado			✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	5
Connecticut	✔		✔			✔	✔	✔		✔	6
Delaware	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
Florida	✔					✔	✔			✔	4
Georgia	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
Illinois	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	9
Iowa	✔					✔	✔	✔	✔		5
Kansas		✔		✔				✔			3
Kentucky	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		8
Louisiana (8g)	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	7
Louisiana (LA4/SP)	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
Louisiana (NSECD)	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
Maine	✔	✔		✔	✔						4
Maryland	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔			7
Massachusetts	✔				✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	6
Michigan	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔				6
Minnesota	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
Missouri	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	7
Nebraska	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	8
Nevada	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	7
New Jersey (Abbott)	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
New Jersey (ECPA)	✔	✔	✔		✔			✔		✔	6
New Jersey (ELLI)	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	8
New Mexico (CDP)					✔			✔	✔	✔	4
New Mexico (PreK)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	9
New York (TPK)		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8
New York (UPK)			✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	6
North Carolina	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	10
Ohio			✔		✔			✔		✔	4
Oklahoma	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
Oregon	✔		✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	7
Pennsylvania (EABG)	✔				✔	✔	✔			✔	5
Pennsylvania (HSSAP)	✔		✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	7
Pennsylvania (SBPK)	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔				5
South Carolina (4K)	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
South Carolina (CDEPP)	✔				✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	7
Tennessee	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
Texas	✔	✔	✔		✔						4
Vermont (PFP-ADM)	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔			7
Vermont (EEI)	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			6
Virginia			✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	7
Washington	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9
West Virginia	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	7
Wisconsin (4K)	✔	✔	✔		✔					✔	5
Wisconsin (HdSt)	✔		✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		6
Totals	41	27	36	11	37	41	42	35	24	38	

Note: Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming are not included in this table because they do not fund state prekindergarten initiatives.
Check marks in green show new policy changes effective with the 2006-2007 school year.
For more details about quality standards and benchmarks, see the Roadmap to the State Profile Pages.

TABLE 7: RANKINGS OF STATE PRE-K RESOURCES PER CHILD ENROLLED

Resources rank based on state spending	State	State $ per child enrolled enrolled in pre-K
1	New Jersey	$10,494
2	Oregon	$7,853
3	Connecticut	$7,707
4	Minnesota	$7,251
5	Delaware	$6,745
6	Washington	$6,010
7	Pennsylvania*	$5,519
8	Louisiana	$5,138
9	Alabama	$5,056
10	North Carolina	$4,712
11	West Virginia	$4,441
12	Arkansas	$4,316
13	Tennessee	$4,168
14	Michigan	$4,167
15	Georgia	$4,111
16	Massachusetts	$3,681
17	Virginia	$3,577
18	California	$3,486
19	Kentucky	$3,474
20	New York	$3,454
21	Oklahoma	$3,433
22	Illinois	$3,322
23	Nevada	$3,322
24	Wisconsin	$3,178
25	New Mexico	$2,975
26	Iowa	$2,966
27	Maryland	$2,918
28	Texas	$2,836
29	Kansas	$2,596
30	Vermont	$2,577
31	Missouri	$2,540
32	Ohio	$2,515
33	Arizona	$2,379
34	Florida	$2,335
35	Nebraska	$2,273
36	Colorado	$2,047
37	Maine	$1,877
38	South Carolina	$1,600
No Program	Alaska	$0
No Program	Hawaii	$0
No Program	Idaho	$0
No Program	Indiana	$0
No Program	Mississippi	$0
No Program	Montana	$0
No Program	New Hampshire	$0
No Program	North Dakota	$0
No Program	Rhode Island	$0
No Program	South Dakota	$0
No Program	Utah	$0
No Program	Wyoming	$0

* Calculations of per-child state spending in Pennsylvania include the EABG and HSSAP programs only, because the School Based Pre-K program did not provide information on spending.
For details about how these figures were calculated, see the Methodology section and Roadmap to the State Profile Pages.

TABLE 8: RANKINGS OF ALL REPORTED RESOURCES PER CHILD ENROLLED

Resource rank based on all reported spending	State	All reported $ per child enrolled enrolled in pre-K	Estimate of per child spending*	Is the program sufficiently funded to meet the NIEER benchmarks?	Additional per child funding needed	Quality benchmark total
1	New Jersey	$10,494	$4,947 H	Yes	$0	8.5
2	Connecticut	$9,577	$8,828 F	Yes	$0	6
3	Iowa	$8,966	$3,667 H	Yes	$0	5
4	Oregon	$7,853	$4,002 H	Yes	$0	7
5	North Carolina	$7,401	$7,577 F	Yes	$0	10
6	Minnesota	$7,251	$4,233 H	Yes	$0	8
7	Arkansas	$7,194	$6,607 F	Yes	$0	9
8	Alabama	$6,931	$7,033 F	Yes	$0	10
9	Nebraska	$6,888	$3,704 H	Yes	$0	8
10	Delaware	$6,745	$4,454 H	Yes	$0	8
11	Oklahoma	$6,731	$3,682 H	Yes	$0	9
12	West Virginia	$6,724	$3,708 H	Yes	$0	7
13	Maryland	$6,132	$4,735 H	Yes	$0	7
14	Washington	$6,010	$4,548 H	Yes	$0	9
15	Virginia	$5,633	$8,689 F	No	$3,056	7
16	Pennsylvania	$5,519	$4,173 H	Yes	$0	5.9
17	Tennessee	$5,295	$7,378 F	No	$2,083	9
18	Louisiana	$5,275	$6,960 F	No	$1,685	7.8
19	Wisconsin	$4,665	$4,156 H	Yes	$0	5.1
20	Kentucky	$4,637	$3,868 H	Yes	$0	8
21	Michigan	$4,167	$4,275 H	Yes	$0	6
22	Georgia	$4,114	$7,882 F	No	$3,768	8
23	Massachusetts	$3,998	$4,765 H	No	$767	6
24	Maine	$3,575	$3,656 H	Yes	$0	4
25	California	$3,486	$4,801 H	No	$1,316	4
26	New York	$3,454	$4,899 H	No	$1,445	6.5
27	Illinois	$3,322	$4,520 H	No	$1,198	9
28	Nevada	$3,322	$4,357 H	No	$1,035	7
29	Colorado	$3,194	$4,200 H	No	$1,006	5
30	New Mexico	$2,975	$3,841 H	No	$856	8
31	Texas	$2,836	$4,333 H	No	$1,497	4
32	South Carolina	$2,702	$3,947 H	No	$1,245	8.7
33	Kansas	$2,596	$3,705 H	No	$1,109	3
34	Vermont	$2,577	$3,704 H	No	$1,127	6.8
35	Missouri	$2,540	$3,961 H	No	$1,421	7
36	Ohio	$2,515	$4,194 H	No	$1,680	4
37	Arizona	$2,379	$4,012 H	No	$1,632	4
38	Florida	$2,335	$4,055 H	No	$1,720	4
No Program	Alaska	$0	$4,157 H	No	$4,157	NA
No Program	Hawaii	$0	$4,148 H	No	$4,148	NA
No Program	Idaho	$0	$3,526 H	No	$3,526	NA
No Program	Indiana	$0	$3,889 H	No	$3,889	NA
No Program	Mississippi	$0	$3,637 H	No	$3,637	NA
No Program	Montana	$0	$3,240 H	No	$3,240	NA
No Program	New Hampshire	$0	$4,076 H	No	$4,076	NA
No Program	North Dakota	$0	$3,511 H	No	$3,511	NA
No Program	Rhode Island	$0	$4,425 H	No	$4,425	NA
No Program	South Dakota	$0	$3,331 H	No	$3,331	NA
No Program	Utah	$0	$4,012 H	No	$4,012	NA
No Program	Wyoming	$0	$3,545 H	No	$3,545	NA

* For each state, a full-day estimate (F) or half-day estimate (H) of per-child spending was used, based on the operating schedule of the state pre-K program. For states that operated both full- and half-day programs, a half-day estimate was generally used. State estimates were constructed from a national estimate adjusted for state cost of education differences. The national estimate was obtained from Gault, B. Mitchell, A. Williams, E., Dey, J., &. Sorokina, O. (2007), Meaningful Investments in Pre-K: Estimating the Per-Child Costs of Quality Programs. Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research. The state cost index was obtained from: Taylor, L. & Fowler, W. (2006). A comparable wage approach to geographic cost adjustment. Washington, DC: IES, US Department of Education.

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

TABLE 9: STATE PRESCHOOL SPENDING DURING 2006-2007 AND CHANGES FROM 2005-2006

STATE	TOTAL STATE PRESCHOOL SPENDING			STATE SPENDING PER CHILD		
	Total state preschool spending in 2006-2007	Change in total spending from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007, Nominal dollars	Change in total spending from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007, Adjusted dollars	State spending per child in 2006-2007	Change in spending per child from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007, Nominal dollars	Change in spending per child from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007, Adjusted dollars
Alabama	$5,369,898	$1,043,848	$866,480	$5,056	$840	$667
Alaska	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Arizona	$12,077,496	-$180,992	-$683,590	$2,379	$83	-$11
Arkansas	$58,775,935	$1,618,656	-$724,792	$4,316	-$519	-$718
California	$295,104,549	$29,086,515	$18,179,776	$3,486	$144	$7
Colorado	$28,965,099	$5,371,555	$4,404,220	$2,047	$138	$60
Connecticut	$65,755,670	$13,265,480	$11,113,382	$7,707	$606	$315
Delaware	$5,685,800	$407,500	$191,090	$6,745	$483	$227
Florida	$290,406,902	$61,306,902	$51,913,802	$2,335	$171	$83
Georgia	$309,579,383	$19,684,410	$7,798,716	$4,111	$135	-$28
Hawaii	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Idaho	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Illinois	$283,020,000	$45,069,419	$35,313,445	$3,322	$24	-$111
Indiana	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Iowa	$6,800,000	$0	-$278,800	$2,966	$37	-$83
Kansas	$15,500,000	$1,771,175	$1,208,293	$2,596	$42	-$63
Kentucky	$75,127,000	$23,527,000	$21,411,400	$3,474	$1,077	$978
Louisiana	$74,719,738	$5,604,302	$2,770,569	$5,138	$126	-$79
Maine	$4,247,915	$503,332	$349,804	$1,877	$84	$10
Maryland	$74,910,729	$31,641,363	$29,867,319	$2,918	$1,131	$1,058
Massachusetts	$65,816,357	$3,026,395	$452,007	$3,681	$62	-$87
Michigan	$90,850,000	$6,000,000	$2,521,150	$4,167	$234	$72
Minnesota	$19,100,000	$77,025	-$702,917	$7,251	$48	-$247
Mississippi	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Missouri	$12,631,001	$501,731	$4,430	$2,540	-$91	-$199
Montana	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Nebraska	$3,677,596	-$2,875	-$153,774	$2,273	-$209	-$311
Nevada	$3,152,479	$120,307	-$4,012	$3,322	$206	$78
New Hampshire	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
New Jersey	$477,466,737	$21,623,489	$2,933,916	$10,494	$640	$236
New Mexico	$8,149,234	$3,704,727	$3,522,502	$2,975	$706	$613
New York	$292,413,929	$37,463,839	$27,010,885	$3,454	-$58	-$202
North Carolina	$84,635,709	$25,378,472	$22,948,925	$4,712	$821	$661
North Dakota	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ohio	$19,002,195	$0	-$779,090	$2,515	$169	$73
Oklahoma	$118,003,070	$5,650,099	$1,043,627	$3,433	$69	-$69
Oregon	$27,000,000	-$650,000	-$1,783,650	$7,853	-$78	-$404
Pennsylvania	$55,648,261	$16,217,272	$14,600,601	$5,519	$439	$231
Rhode Island	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
South Carolina	$34,747,844	$12,915,166	$12,020,026	$1,600	$515	$470
South Dakota	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Tennessee	$55,000,000	$20,000,000	$18,565,000	$4,168	$106	-$60
Texas	$532,687,148	$48,977,816	$29,145,733	$2,836	$183	$74
Utah	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Vermont	$10,206,693	$611,484	$218,080	$2,577	$138	$38
Virginia	$44,713,471	$6,194,597	$4,615,323	$3,577	$181	$42
Washington	$35,083,000	$888,048	-$513,945	$6,010	$125	-$116
West Virginia	$47,338,791	$6,827,781	$5,166,830	$4,441	-$88	-$274
Wisconsin	$81,012,500	$11,400,000	$8,545,888	$3,178	$70	-$57
Wyoming	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
50 states	**$3,724,382,129**	**$466,645,837**	**$333,078,649**	**$3,642**	**$175**	**$32**

WHAT QUALIFIES AS A STATE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM?

Our *Yearbook* focuses on state-funded preschool initiatives meeting these criteria:

- The initiative is funded, controlled, and directed by the state.
- The initiative serves children of prekindergarten age, usually 3 and/or 4. Although initiatives in some states serve broader age ranges, programs that serve only infants and toddlers are excluded.
- Early childhood education is the primary focus of the initiative. This does not exclude programs that offer parent education but does exclude programs that mainly focus on parent education.
- The initiative offers a group learning experience to children at least two days per week.
- State-funded preschool education initiatives must be distinct from the state's system for subsidized child care. However, preschool initiatives may be coordinated and integrated with the subsidy system for child care.
- The initiative is not primarily designed to serve children with disabilities but may include children with disabilities.
- State supplements to the federal Head Start program are considered to constitute *de facto* state preschool programs if they substantially expand the number of children served and the state assumes some administrative responsibility for the program. State supplements to fund quality improvements, extended days, or other program enhancements and that expand enrollment minimally are not considered equivalent to a state preschool program.

While ideally this report would identify all prekindergarten funding streams at the state, local, and federal levels, there are a number of limitations on the data that make this extremely difficult to do. For example, prekindergarten is only one of several types of educational programs toward which local districts can target their Title I funds. Many states do not track how Title I funds are used at the local level and the extent to which they are spent on prekindergarten. Another challenge involves tracking total state spending for child care, using a variety of available sources, such as CCDF dollars, TANF funds, and any state funding above and beyond the required matches for federal funds. Also, although some of these child care funds may be used for high-quality, educational, center-based programs for 3- and 4-year-olds that closely resemble programs supported by state prekindergarten initiatives, it is nearly impossible to determine what proportion of the funds are spent this way.

AGE GROUPINGS USED IN THIS REPORT

Children considered to be 3 years old during the 2006–2007 school year are those who were eligible to enter kindergarten two years later, during the 2008–2009 school year. Children considered to be 4 years old during the 2006–2007 school year were eligible to enter kindergarten one year later, during the 2007–2008 school year. Children considered to be 5 years old during the 2006–2007 school year were already eligible for kindergarten at the beginning of the 2006–2007 program year.