



## Press Release

---

73 Easton Avenue • New Brunswick, NJ 08901 • Phone 848.932.4350 • Fax 732.932.4360 • [www.nieer.org](http://www.nieer.org)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE:

CONTACT: *Kirsty Clarke Brown*

May 11, 2015

(732) 993-8051, [kbrown@nieer.org](mailto:kbrown@nieer.org)

### **National Report Says Indiana Lacking in State-Funded Preschool**

#### ***State Pilot Program Represents Small Start; Indianapolis Steps Up***

*Washington, D.C.* — State funded preschool education, hard hit by the Great Recession, has turned the corner and in many states is back on an expansion track according to the national survey of the states done annually by the nonpartisan National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at Rutgers University. For the second year in a row, NIEER's data show that, nationally speaking, the states have increased funding for pre-K.

Adjusted for inflation, state funding for pre-K increased by nearly \$120 million in 2013-2014 across all 50 states and Washington, DC. Enrollment growth also resumed, albeit modestly, with a total increase of 8,335 slots to reach its highest level recorded over the report's 12-year history. And program quality standards increased as an unprecedented seven states gained ground on NIEER's 10 benchmarks for quality standards.

While a pilot state pre-K program is now underway, Indiana remains one of 10 states identified in the report as not having a full-fledged state program. The pilot, which covers five counties is authorized to spend up to \$10 million beginning this year. Indiana's Early Education Matching Grant is a competitive grant program begun in 2014 meant to increase the enrollment of low-income 4-year-olds in high quality pre-K.

Meanwhile, Indianapolis, like other cities across the nation, recognizes the need for pre-K and passed a proposal funding preschool through a public-private partnership among the city, businesses and philanthropy groups to serve 1,000 poor children starting in 2016. NIEER director Steve Barnett said expanding state-funded pre-K in Indiana "will go a long way toward supporting the state's third-grade reading-proficiency goal and will help reduce mandatory retention in third grade for students not demonstrating proficiency."

"It is heartening to see state funded pre-K, once the fastest growing area in the entire education sector, back on the road to recovery," said Barnett, "but given that the states cut half a billion dollars in funding in 2011-2012 and a number of states have yet to address those cuts, much work remains to be done."

Joined at the press conference by U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan, Barnett called on all levels of government to dedicate additional resources to preschool education in order to bridge the gap. "Unfortunately, the effects of the recession landed hardest on preschool-age children and our future prosperity depends on their future productivity," he said.

Barnett said that in addition to adequate funding, state pre-K should have adequate quality and serve all children under 200 percent of poverty. Bold leaders from both major parties are moving some cities and states dramatically ahead, but far too many states have yet to follow. As some cities move to provide preschool for all, most recently New York and Seattle, other areas of their states are left behind. At the same time, quality preschool is becoming a right for every child in some states; other states offer their children no pre-K at all.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The National Institute for Early Education Research ([www.nieer.org](http://www.nieer.org)) at the Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, supports early childhood education policy and practice through independent, objective research.*