

The State of Preschool 2013

First Look

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May 2014

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Introduction

Participation in preschool programs has been associated with a number of positive outcomes. Evaluating data from the 40-year follow-up to the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program Study, Belfield and his colleagues show how preschool participation by low income children relates to significant economic benefits both to the children by the time they are in their 40s and to society more generally (Belfield et al. 2006).¹ Summarizing over 160 studies conducted from 1960 through 2000, Camilli et al. found that preschool had a range of shorter and longer term positive relationships to cognitive gains, progression through school, and social-emotional development (Camilli et al. 2010).

The first state to implement such a policy in recent history was Georgia in 1995.² That year, Georgia completed implementation of its universal preschool program for 4-year-olds across the state (Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning 2014). By 2009, Florida, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia had also established universal preschool programs and Illinois, West Virginia, and New York have plans to implement them in the next few years (Barnett et al. 2012).

This report provides an overview of state supported preschool enrollment and state funding of preschool programs. Information provided here is based primarily on data collected from state agencies that manage preschool programs through the State of Preschool 2012-13 data collection. Officials in states with state preschool programs were the respondents to the data collection effort. Data collection occurred between November 2013 and March 2014. Forty states and the District of Columbia operated 53 programs in 2012-13 (see Carolan et al. forthcoming).

Two additional data sources are utilized in the report. Comparisons are made to data collected through the State of Preschool 2011-12 data collection. Population counts for determining the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds in each state that are enrolled in state supported preschool programs were obtained from U.S. Census Population Estimates, State Population Datasets. The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) uses data on births, deaths, and migration to calculate population change since the most recent decennial census. Details about the data sources used in the report are provided in the appendixes.

The purpose of this First Look report is to introduce new State of Preschool survey data through the presentation of selected descriptive information. However, readers are cautioned not to draw causal inferences based on the results presented. Many of the variables examined in this report may be related to one another, but the complex interactions and relationships among them have not been explored. The variables examined here are also just a few of the variables that can be examined in these data; they were selected to demonstrate the range of information available from the study. The release of this report is intended to encourage more in-depth analysis of the data using more sophisticated statistical methods.

¹ See Reynolds et al. (2002) for similar analyses focused on younger adults.

² The original state constitution for Wisconsin, enacted in 1848, made provisions for universal education “where practicable” for citizens between the ages of 4 and 20. Provision of education for 4-year-olds in practice varied over time until more recent years (Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction 2014).

What qualifies as a state preschool program?

State-funded preschool programs are defined as those that meet the following criteria:

- The program is funded, controlled, and directed by the state.
- The program serves children of preschool age, typically ages 3 or 4. Although programs 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 program. This does not exclude programs that offer parent education but does exclude programs that mainly focus on parent education. Programs that focus on parent work status or programs where child eligibility is tied to work status are excluded.
- The program offers a group learning experience to children at least two days per week.
- State-funded preschool education programs must be distinct from the state's system for subsidized child care. However, preschool programs may be coordinated and integrated with the subsidy system for child care.
- The program is not primarily designed to serve children with disabilities, but services may be offered to children with disabilities.
- State supplements to the federal Head Start program are considered to constitute state preschool programs if they substantially expand the number of children served, and if the state assumes some administrative responsibility for the program. These programs are: Delaware, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania's Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program, and Wisconsin's Head Start State Supplement program. State supplements to fund quality improvements, extended days, or other program enhancements are not considered equivalent to a state preschool program. States that fund Head Start supplements that are not considered programs are: Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island.

Selected Findings

- Forty states and the District of Columbia had state supported programs in place to provide preschool in 2012-13 (table 1).³ State-funded preschool served 1.34 million children in these states. The programs primarily enrolled children who were age 3 (176,000) or age 4 (1.15 million). An additional 14,141 children outside of this age range were also enrolled.
- Total enrollment decreased by 4,319 children since the 2011-12 school year (tables 1 and 2). In states with state supported preschool programs in both 2011-12 and 2012-13, approximately 5 percent of 3-year-olds and 30 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in the programs.
- Enrollment in state programs varied significantly. Forty states plus the District of Columbia served 4-year-olds in state-funded pre-K. Florida, Oklahoma, Vermont, and the District of Columbia served more than 70 percent of their 4-year-olds. Eleven states with programs served fewer than 10 percent of 4-year-olds: Alabama; Alaska; Arizona; Delaware; Minnesota; Missouri; Nevada; Ohio; Oregon; Rhode Island; and Washington (table 1).
- Twenty-six states plus the District of Columbia enrolled 3-year-olds in 2012-13. The District of Columbia was the only state to serve the majority of 3-year-olds (79.8 percent) in its population. Illinois, New Jersey, and Vermont each served between 15 and 20 percent of children at age 3 (table 1).
- Ten states did not have state-funded preschool programs in 2012-13: Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming (table 1).
- States that provided preschool programs spent \$5.39 billion in state funds on those programs in 2012-13 (table 3). After controlling for inflation, this represents an increase of approximately \$31 million in state funding from 2011-12 across these same states. This is an increase of \$36 of spending per enrolled child between 2011-12 (\$3,991) and 2012-13 (\$4,026).
- During 2012-13, the District of Columbia had the highest per child spending on preschool programs at \$14,700. Per child spending supported directly by state funds was less than \$2,500 in nine states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, and South Carolina. Compared to 2011-12, state funding per child for preschool declined in 21 of 41 states with programs in 2012-13 (table 3).
- Total expenditures from all identified sources equaled \$6.2 billion in 2012-13 (table 3), representing a decrease from the previous year's inflation-adjusted total of \$6.39 billion (Barnett et al. 2012; data not shown). Average reported expenditure per child from all sources equaled \$4,629 in 2012-13, a decline from \$4,760 in 2011-12 (data not shown) (Barnett, et al. 2012).⁴

³ For purposes of this report, the District of Columbia will be treated as a state.

⁴ An inflation adjustment has been applied to the originally published estimate for purposes of this comparison.

Table 1. Number and percent of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in state-supported preschool programs, by state: School year 2012-13

State	Number of children enrolled			Percent of children enrolled		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	Total ¹	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
United States	175,999	1,148,579	1,338,719	4.4%	27.9%	16.4%
States with programs	175,999	1,148,579	1,338,719	4.7%	30.0%	17.6%
Alabama	†	3,897	3,897	†	6.2	3.2
Alaska	†	345	345	†	3.2	1.6
Arizona	2,085	2,932	6,516	2.3	3.2	2.8
Arkansas	5,503	13,240	20,129	14.1	33.0	23.7
California	47,463	79,474	129,577	9.5	15.4	12.5
Colorado	4,481	14,789	19,538	6.6	21.1	13.9
Connecticut	2,517	5,302	9,487	6.4	12.9	9.7
Delaware	†	843	843	†	7.4	3.8
District of Columbia	5,401	6,518	11,919	79.8	93.9	86.9
Florida	†	174,145	174,145	†	78.5	40.1
Georgia	†	81,683	81,683	†	58.0	29.6
Hawaii	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	29,981	45,324	75,623	18.5	27.0	23.0
Indiana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Iowa	1,462	24,710	26,643	3.7	60.2	32.4
Kansas	†	8,514	8,514	†	20.6	10.4
Kentucky	4,178	16,639	20,817	7.6	29.0	18.5
Louisiana	†	19,871	19,871	†	30.9	15.7
Maine	†	4,850	5,088	†	34.5	17.6
Maryland	3,005	26,402	29,407	4.1	35.3	20.0
Massachusetts	2,665	10,499	13,335	3.7	14.0	9.0
Michigan	†	24,547	24,547	†	20.5	10.4
Minnesota ²	687	1,044	1,813	1.0	1.4	1.2
Mississippi	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	977	2,698	3,675	1.3	3.4	2.4
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	2,979	6,914	10,442	11.3	25.8	18.6
Nevada	107	1,272	1,393	0.3	3.3	1.8
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	20,706	31,020	51,726	19.6	28.3	24.0
New Mexico	†	5,331	5,331	†	18.0	9.2
New York	215	103,132	103,347	0.1	44.6	22.6

See notes at end of table

Table 1. Number and percent of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in state-supported preschool programs, by state: School year 2012-13 – Continued

State	Number of children enrolled			Percent of children enrolled		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	Total ¹	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
North Carolina	†	29,572	29,572	†	22.9	11.6
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	1,360	3,457	5,700	1.0	2.4	1.7
Oklahoma	†	40,114	40,114	†	74.1	37.4
Oregon	2,449	4,716	7,184	5.2	9.7	7.5
Pennsylvania	7,442	17,910	25,622	5.2	12.1	8.7
Rhode Island	†	144	144	†	1.2	0.6
South Carolina	2,548	24,929	27,477	4.2	40.4	22.5
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	601	17,893	18,609	0.7	21.3	11.2
Texas	22,120	205,056	227,555	5.7	51.6	28.9
Utah	†	†	†	†	†	†
Vermont	1,267	4,601	5,948	20.5	71.2	46.4
Virginia	†	17,295	17,295	†	16.5	8.4
Washington	1,150	7,241	8,391	1.3	8.0	4.7
West Virginia	1,912	13,394	15,770	9.3	62.4	36.5
Wisconsin	738	46,321	49,687	1.1	63.9	33.0
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable. State does not have a preschool program for the specified age.

¹ There were an additional 14,141 children of other ages enrolled and not shown separately in the table.

² Minnesota was unable to report updated information for the 2012-2013 school year but approved the usage of 2011-2012 information.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *State of Preschool 2012-13*. U.S. Census Population Estimates, State Population Datasets, 2012.

Table 2. Number and percent of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in state-supported preschool programs, by state: School year 2011-12

State	Number of children enrolled			Percent of children enrolled		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	Total ¹	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
United States	176,041	1,157,757	1,343,038	4.3%	28.1%	16.2%
States with programs	176,041	1,157,757	1,343,038	4.6%	30.2%	17.4%
Alabama	†	3,906	3,906	†	6.3	3.1
Alaska	†	211	211	†	2.0	1.0
Arizona	285	2,881	3,166	0.3	3.1	1.7
Arkansas	4,484	15,284	20,520	11.2	37.4	24.4
California	48,175	93,866	143,996	9.3	18.1	13.7
Colorado	4,292	14,908	19,480	6.2	21.0	13.7
Connecticut	3,057	5,396	8,993	7.5	12.9	10.2
Delaware	†	843	843	†	7.4	3.7
District of Columbia	4,722	6,945	11,667	68.9	91.8	88.0
Florida	†	175,122	175,122	†	79.4	39.8
Georgia	†	82,868	82,868	†	58.7	29.4
Hawaii	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	33,702	46,897	80,914	20.0	27.7	23.9
Indiana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Iowa	1,062	21,665	22,933	2.6	52.5	27.7
Kansas	†	8,593	8,593	†	20.9	10.4
Kentucky	3,683	17,477	21,160	6.4	30.4	18.4
Louisiana	†	20,421	20,421	†	31.6	15.8
Maine	†	4,505	4,784	†	31.6	15.9
Maryland	2,925	25,678	28,612	3.9	34.5	19.2
Massachusetts	2,425	10,714	13,266	3.3	14.3	8.8
Michigan	†	23,579	23,579	†	19.4	9.8
Minnesota	687	1,044	1,813	1.0	1.4	1.2
Mississippi	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	1,045	3,058	4,103	1.3	3.9	2.6
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	3,572	5,907	10,204	13.4	22.2	17.8
Nevada	240	1,027	1,288	0.6	2.7	1.7
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	20,306	31,234	51,540	18.6	28.2	23.4
New Mexico	†	4,591	4,591	†	15.5	7.7
New York	201	102,367	102,568	0.1	44.2	22.1

See notes at end of table

Table 2. Number and percent of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in state-supported preschool programs, by state: School year 2011-12 – Continued

State	Number of children enrolled			Percent of children enrolled		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	Total ¹	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
North Carolina	†	24,836	24,836	†	19.2	9.6
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	1,609	3,564	5,700	1.1	2.4	1.8
Oklahoma	†	40,089	40,089	†	74.1	37.2
Oregon	2,440	4,729	7,169	5.0	9.7	7.4
Pennsylvania	7,815	20,712	28,790	5.3	14.0	9.6
Rhode Island	†	108	108	†	0.9	0.5
South Carolina	2,511	26,610	29,121	4.1	42.6	23.5
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	601	17,893	18,609	0.7	21.6	11.1
Texas	21,505	203,143	225,037	5.5	51.4	28.5
Utah	†	†	†	†	†	†
Vermont	1,038	4,352	5,442	16.1	65.2	41.0
Virginia	†	16,618	16,618	†	16.0	8.0
Washington	1,024	7,367	8,391	1.1	8.2	4.7
West Virginia	1,907	12,833	15,268	8.9	60.9	34.7
Wisconsin	728	43,917	47,119	1.0	59.9	30.7
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable. State does not have a preschool program for the specified age.

¹ There were an additional 9,240 children of other ages enrolled and not shown separately in the table.

SOURCES: Rutgers University, National Institute of Early Education Research (NIEER), *State of Preschool 2011-12*. U.S. Census Population Estimates, State Population Datasets, 2011.

Table 3. State and overall spending for state preschool programs and spending per pupil in state programs, by state: School year 2012-13 and change from 2011-12

State	State preschool spending 2012-13 (thousands)	State per preschool child spending 2012-13	Change in state preschool spending 2011-12 to 2012-13 (thousands) ¹	Change in per preschool child state spending 2011-12 to 2012-13 ¹	Federal, state, and local preschool spending 2012-13 (thousands)	Federal, state, and local per preschool child spending 2012-13
States with programs	\$5,390,262	\$4,026	\$30,587	\$36	\$6,196,764	\$4,629
Alabama	19,087	4,898	(300)	(65)	28,551	7,327
Alaska	2,500	7,246	773	(937)	2,500	7,246
Arizona	13,212	2,028	3,843	(932)	13,212	2,028
Arkansas	111,000	5,514	(1,744)	20	111,000	5,514
California	588,454	4,541	(16,540)	340	701,134	5,411
Colorado	42,182	2,159	4,341	216	67,237	3,441
Connecticut	93,065	9,810	16,448	1,290	115,592	12,184
Delaware	5,728	6,795	(90)	(107)	5,728	6,795
District of Columbia	175,096	14,690	15,182	984	200,871	16,853
Florida	390,360	2,242	(15,380)	(75)	390,360	2,242
Georgia	293,940	3,599	172	54	295,850	3,622
Hawaii	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	241,161	3,189	(22,691)	(72)	276,804	3,660
Indiana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Iowa	71,234	2,674	(8,489)	(803)	83,917	3,150
Kansas	18,417	2,163	(113)	7	18,417	2,163
Kentucky	75,374	3,621	(566)	32	144,908	6,961
Louisiana	91,804	4,620	(693)	91	93,804	4,721
Maine	11,681	2,296	927	48	26,924	5,292
Maryland	128,993	4,386	24,108	721	128,993	4,386
Massachusetts	52,887	3,966	(1,798)	(156)	56,787	4,259
Michigan	109,275	4,452	3,362	(40)	109,275	4,452
Minnesota ²	13,764	7,592	(216)	(119)	13,764	7,592
Mississippi	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	7,595	2,067	(3,582)	(658)	7,595	2,067
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	13,288	1,273	3,507	314	30,735	2,943
Nevada	3,339	2,397	(52)	(236)	4,569	3,280
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	624,344	12,070	14,009	228	624,344	12,070

See notes at end of table

Table 3. State and overall spending for state preschool programs and spending per pupil in state programs, by state: School year 2012-13 and change from 2011-12 – Continued

State	State preschool spending 2012-13 (thousands)	State per preschool child spending 2012-13	Change in state preschool spending 2011-12 to 2012-13 (thousands) ¹	Change in per preschool child state spending 2011-12 to 2012-13 ¹	Federal, state, and local preschool spending 2012-13 (thousands)	Federal, state, and local per preschool child spending 2012-13
New Mexico	19,215	3,604	4,472	393	19,215	3,604
New York	373,011	3,069	(13,133)	(155)	373,011	3,609
North Carolina	146,678	4,960	16,517	(281)	209,555	7,086
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	22,385	3,927	(660)	(116)	22,385	3,927
Oklahoma	144,859	3,611	(3,848)	(98)	304,749	7,597
Oregon	61,000	8,491	(958)	(151)	61,000	8,491
Pennsylvania	145,529	5,680	(14,539)	120	145,529	5,680
Rhode Island	1,336	9,278	972	5,911	1,336	9,278
South Carolina	35,709	1,300	(561)	54	35,709	1,300
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	85,807	4,611	229	12	109,693	5,895
Texas	753,338	3,310	14,698	28	766,038	3,366
Utah	†	†	†	†	†	†
Vermont	22,470	3,778	1,775	(25)	22,470	3,778
Virginia	64,953	3,756	1,186	(82)	101,910	5,892
Washington	55,981	6,672	(826)	(98)	57,109	6,806
West Virginia	92,946	5,894	(138)	(203)	147,920	9,380
Wisconsin	167,264	3,366	10,982	(50)	266,264	5,359
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable. State does not have a preschool program for the specified age.

¹ Changes in funding are based on inflation-adjusted spending from the 2011-2012 school year.

² Minnesota was unable to report updated information for the 2012-2013 school year but approved the usage of 2011-2012 information. Because 2011-12 spending data has been adjusted for inflation to provide differences in adjusted funding, the program shows a decrease in 2012-13.

NOTE: (n) Denotes a negative amount.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *State of Preschool 2012-13*.

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Appendix A—Technical Notes

State of Preschool

The data in this report were collected primarily through surveys of state preschool administrators using the State of Preschool data collection instrument. Data were collected by staff at Rutgers University’s National Institute of Early Education Research (NIEER) using a self-administered online data instrument. The collection for the 2012-13 school year began in the fall of 2013. During November of 2013, links to the web-based survey instrument were sent to administrators of the state-funded preschool programs. The initial listing of administrators was drawn from the 2011-12 State of Preschool data collection. NIEER project staff updated the list, where appropriate, by recontacting state agencies to determine if new programs had been started since the 2011-12 school year, or whether any programs had been left out of the previous report (no such programs were identified). All states and the District of Columbia⁵ responded. Data collection ended in March, 2014. All programs included in the data collection and current report are those that are funded and directed by the states to support group learning experiences for preschool-age children, usually ages 3 and 4. A full list of criteria programs must meet for inclusion is available in the introduction of this report (see page 2).

This report covers the same programs that were the focus of “State of Preschool 2012” produced independently by NIEER (Barnett et al. 2012). One significant difference is that for the 2011-12 school year, the District of Columbia had reported two separate programs. For the 2012-13 school year, the District of Columbia reported both programs administered through the Office of the State Superintendent (OSSE) as one program.

The 2012-13 survey included a mix of closed- and open-ended items. Where data were available from the 2011-12 data collection, answers from the previous report were provided to administrators in the survey interface to facilitate consistency in language from year-to-year, to reduce data collection burden, and to provide opportunities to correct or update information from previous collections.

In terms of topics, the survey included questions on access, operating schedule, child eligibility and reassessment, program standards, statewide early learning standards, personnel, resources, program monitoring and evaluations, and important changes to the program since the last survey. Most of the questions addressed the same issues as the 2011-12 survey, although administrators were asked to report new programs that were in place for the 2012-13 school year. Questions remain substantively unchanged from the previous year’s survey (see Carolan et al. forthcoming).

After the surveys were completed, study staff contacted state administrators to clarify any questions about their responses. Later, state administrators were contacted a final time to provide them with an opportunity to verify the data for their state. At that time, they were also asked to review narrative summaries about their program(s).

Enrollment

Enrollment rates by state were derived by dividing enrollment counts provided through the survey by data from the Census Population Estimates (see description below). Some states did not report enrollment separately by single year of age. When a state did not report separate enrollment

⁵ Unless otherwise noted, references to “states” in the appendix include the District of Columbia.

numbers of 3-year-olds and 4-year-olds, enrollment by age was determined using an imputation approach: the age breakdown was estimated using the average proportion of children enrolled in state preschool at each age in states that served both 3- and 4-year-olds and provided data by age.⁶

Resources

State per-child spending was calculated by dividing state preschool spending, including Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) spending directed toward the state preschool program, reported in the survey by enrollment counts reported in the survey. Overall per-child spending was calculated by dividing the sum of reported local, state, and federal spending reported in the survey by enrollment.

Ideally this report would identify all preschool education funding streams at the federal, state, and local levels. However, there are a number of limitations in the data related to resource reporting. For example, preschool is only one of several types of education 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 therefore do not know the extent to which they are spent on preschool education. Another challenge involves tracking total state spending for child care such as spending related to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF). 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-funded preschool education programs, it is not currently possible to determine what proportion of the child care funds are spent this way. As such, spending figures published in this report represent a lower boundary of spending on publicly provided preschool across the states.

Census Population Estimates

Populations of 3- and 4-year-olds in each state were obtained from U.S. Census Population Estimates, State Population Datasets (State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin - 6 Race Groups). These estimates indicate the number of children of ages 3 and 4 in July of 2012. The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) uses data on births, deaths, and migration to calculate population change since the most recent decennial census and produces estimates of population, demographic components of change, and housing units. For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html>.

⁶ States whose enrollment by age was calculated using the imputation approach for the 2012-13 school year were: Massachusetts; and Pennsylvania's EABG, HSSAP, and K4 programs. Arizona's age breakdown was calculated for the entire program based on the proportion of 3- and 4-year-olds served by a subset of the program for which information was available. Age breakdown for Wisconsin's Head Start State Supplement program was calculated based on the age breakdown as reported in the Head Start Program Information Report data released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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Appendix B: Glossary

For discussion of how terms in the glossary were developed, please refer to appendix A.

Change in state preschool spending 2011-12 to 2012-13: Gross change in spending by the state for preschool education programs between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Figures from 2011-12 are inflation adjusted to 2012-13 dollar values.

Change in per preschool child state spending 2011-12 to 2012-13: Change in per-enrolled-child spending by states on preschool education programs. Figures for 2011-12 are inflation adjusted to 2012-13 dollar values.

Federal, state, and local preschool spending 2012-13: Combined spending on state preschool education programs from federal, state, and local sources as reported by state agencies.

Federal, state, and local per preschool child spending 2012-13: Funds expended from state, federal, and local sources for all aspects of the state's preschool education programs, as reported by states, divided by the number of children enrolled in the programs.

Number of children enrolled: Number of children enrolled in state supported preschool education programs.

Percent of children enrolled: Number of children enrolled in state supported preschool education programs divided by population counts of children ages 3 and 4 in the state.

State preschool spending: Funds expended by each state for all aspects of the state's preschool education program(s).

State per preschool child spending: Funds expended by each state for all aspects of the state's preschool education program(s) divided by the number of children enrolled in the programs.

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Appendix C—Support Tables

Table C-1. Population counts for children ages 3 and 4, by state: July 2012

State	Number of children		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
United States	3,982,440	4,112,347	8,094,787
States with programs	3,707,002	3,830,157	7,537,159
Alabama	59,889	62,483	122,372
Alaska	10,779	10,760	21,539
Arizona	89,213	92,778	181,991
Arkansas	38,897	40,173	79,070
California	497,499	516,595	1,014,094
Colorado	68,275	69,956	138,231
Connecticut	39,297	40,958	80,255
Delaware	10,978	11,372	22,350
District of Columbia	6,764	6,945	13,709
Florida	212,057	221,842	433,899
Georgia	134,970	140,894	275,864
Hawaii	17,580	17,536	35,116
Idaho	23,884	24,427	48,311
Illinois	162,253	167,665	329,918
Indiana	85,026	87,734	172,760
Iowa	39,812	41,034	80,846
Kansas	40,386	41,428	81,814
Kentucky	55,094	57,379	112,473
Louisiana	62,144	64,356	126,500
Maine	13,500	14,059	27,559
Maryland	72,468	74,758	147,226
Massachusetts	71,978	74,901	146,879
Michigan	115,845	119,525	235,370
Minnesota	69,883	72,464	142,347
Mississippi	41,275	43,363	84,638
Missouri	76,183	78,544	154,727
Montana	12,520	12,568	25,088
Nebraska	26,328	26,783	53,111
Nevada	36,434	38,407	74,841
New Hampshire	13,469	13,853	27,322
New Jersey	105,656	109,605	215,261
New Mexico	28,312	29,614	57,926
New York	225,583	231,040	456,623

See notes at end of table.

Table C-1. Population counts for children ages 3 and 4, by state: July 2012 – Continued

State	Number of children		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
North Carolina	125,774	128,958	254,732
North Dakota	9,324	9,256	18,580
Ohio	141,168	144,309	285,477
Oklahoma	53,127	54,100	107,227
Oregon	46,986	48,463	95,449
Pennsylvania	143,764	147,710	291,474
Rhode Island	10,941	11,607	22,548
South Carolina	60,413	61,682	122,095
South Dakota	11,849	12,237	24,086
Tennessee	80,758	84,178	164,936
Texas	387,569	397,272	784,841
Utah	52,572	53,014	105,586
Vermont	6,174	6,462	12,636
Virginia	100,519	104,722	205,241
Washington	88,641	90,419	179,060
West Virginia	20,508	21,469	41,977
Wisconsin	70,183	72,488	142,671
Wyoming	7,939	8,202	16,141

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2012.

Table C-2. Population counts for children ages 3 and 4, by state: July 2011

State	Number of children		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
United States	4,102,285	4,122,454	8,224,739
States with programs	3,820,026	3,838,027	7,658,053
Alabama	62,324	61,972	124,296
Alaska	10,945	10,787	21,732
Arizona	92,731	93,389	186,120
Arkansas	40,214	40,820	81,034
California	516,629	518,416	1,035,045
Colorado	69,671	70,855	140,526
Connecticut	40,688	41,839	82,527
Delaware	11,312	11,320	22,632
District of Columbia	6,858	6,400	13,258
Florida	219,641	220,517	440,158
Georgia	140,311	141,095	281,406
Hawaii	17,675	17,417	35,092
Idaho	24,591	24,677	49,268
Illinois	168,156	169,416	337,572
Indiana	87,724	88,691	176,415
Iowa	40,893	41,275	82,168
Kansas	41,431	41,116	82,547
Kentucky	57,261	57,449	114,710
Louisiana	64,485	64,684	129,169
Maine	13,975	14,273	28,248
Maryland	74,279	74,384	148,663
Massachusetts	74,305	74,669	148,974
Michigan	119,282	121,768	241,050
Minnesota	72,282	72,854	145,136
Mississippi	43,430	44,027	87,457
Missouri	78,660	78,701	157,361
Montana	12,555	12,877	25,432
Nebraska	26,707	26,591	53,298
Nevada	38,514	37,953	76,467
New Hampshire	13,870	14,491	28,361
New Jersey	109,258	110,898	220,156
New Mexico	29,910	29,607	59,517
New York	231,888	231,682	463,570

See notes at end of table.

Table C-2. Population counts for children ages 3 and 4, by state: July 2011 – Continued

State	Number of children		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3- and 4-year-olds
North Carolina	128,611	129,290	257,901
North Dakota	8,962	9,011	17,973
Ohio	144,230	146,943	291,173
Oklahoma	53,707	54,112	107,819
Oregon	48,390	48,577	96,967
Pennsylvania	147,389	148,228	295,617
Rhode Island	11,639	11,466	23,105
South Carolina	61,318	62,423	123,741
South Dakota	12,142	12,177	24,319
Tennessee	83,373	82,905	166,278
Texas	394,500	395,023	789,523
Utah	53,152	52,863	106,015
Vermont	6,455	6,678	13,133
Virginia	104,213	103,683	207,896
Washington	89,963	89,547	179,510
West Virginia	21,348	21,072	42,420
Wisconsin	72,280	73,350	145,630
Wyoming	8,158	8,196	16,354

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2011.