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Too Many Nevada Preschoolers Didn't Receive High-Quality Education Amid Pandemic

State funding for preschool programs declined nationally for the first time since 2014, enrollment decreased in almost every state

NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ – The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted and intensified existing problems of access to high-quality early childhood education in Nevada, leading to drastic declines in preschool and state funding during the 2020-2021 school year, according to the [2021 State of Preschool Yearbook](#), released today by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at the Rutgers Graduate School of Education. Nevada increased the per seat cost for preschool which contributed to the decline in enrollment.

Key findings from the annual survey - focused on the first school year fully impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic – are summarized below. In 2020-2021, many states funded preschool to maintain capacity despite unprecedented drops in enrollment due to the pandemic. To account for this, we report both spending per child and spending per child if the program was at capacity (full enrollment equivalent). For some states, the two are the same. States are ranked on the latter.

- Enrollment in state-funded preschool in Nevada was 1,969, a decrease of 1,101;
- State spending for preschool programs in Nevada was \$18,372,239 (including federal pandemic relief), a decrease of \$1,730,791 (inflation adjusted);
- Federal pandemic relief funding partially offset decreased state preschool spending;
- Nevada state spending per child and spending per full enrollment equivalent was \$9,331;
- Nevada met 5 of 10 quality standards benchmarks;
- Nevada will need to substantially increase their investments in preschool in order to meet all 10 quality standards benchmarks, progress toward universal access, and provide a full-day program.

NEVADA: 2021 NATIONAL RANKINGS

- Enrollment at age 4: 41st (5%)
- Enrollment at age 3: None served
- State spending per child: 6th (\$9,331)
- All reported spending per child: 11th (\$9,331)

According to the report, 298,000 fewer children were enrolled in preschool nationally than in the prior year due to [difficulties created by the pandemic](#) such as health risks, closed classrooms, and remote preschool. States across the country served less than 30 percent of 4-year-olds and less than five percent of 3-year-olds in 2020-21. Most states preserved capacity during 2020-2021 allowing enrollments to rebound in the current year, but far too many children still lack access to preschool. Further, total state pre-K spending was \$8.97 billion, an inflation adjusted decrease of

nearly \$255 million (3%) from the previous year. Nationally, this is the largest decline since the Great Recession. States also used at least \$440 million in pandemic relief funding to support preschool, more than offsetting the decline in state spending and preserving pre-K capacity that otherwise would have been lost. However, nationally, state spending per child remains about the same as it was 20 years ago, adjusted for inflation.

“Our country has yet to adequately invest in high-quality preschool programs, while the pandemic has erased a decade of progress and exacerbated inequality,” **said W. Steven Barnett, Ph.D., NIEER’s founder and senior co-director.** “Children and parents in Nevada need high-quality, full-day preschool programs that support early learning and parental employment. The pandemic has made it even clearer that such preschool programs are essential for young children and their families. Nevada is moving in the right direction increasing preschool funding per child. The state must also expand access so more children can attend preschool.”

“Too many children in Nevada and across the country missed out on a year of learning. Nevada must implement best practices that mitigate health risks in order to get children back into classrooms,” **said Allison Friedman-Krauss, Ph.D., NIEER assistant research professor.** “And teachers are burnt out as they’ve worked to provide support and learning to young students amid the challenges of the past year. There is no time to waste. Nevada should increase preschool funding to serve more children at their new, higher per seat cost to reduce problems in access to high-quality early learning.”

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The 2021 State of Preschool Yearbook was supported with funding from the Heising-Simons Foundation and the Bill and Melinda 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.