

## GITNUX MARKETDATA REPORT 2024

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# Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics: Market Report & Data



Last Updated: December 20, 2023



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How we write

## Highlights: The Most Important Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics

- Children who attended high-quality preschool programs are 24% less likely to drop out of high school.
- By age 5, a child's brain is already 90% developed, making the preschool years crucial for learning.
- Preschool education can boost a child's earnings in adulthood by 1.3% to 3.5%.
- Children who attend preschool are 21% more likely to finish high school.
- High-quality preschool can increase graduation rates by 44%.
- Preschool education can reduce adult crime by 17%.
- Preschool education can improve social skills, with the effects lasting well into adulthood.
- 60% of the children who attended preschool are more likely to go to college.
- Specialized preschool programs can reduce future welfare dependency by 32%.
- High-quality early education can save taxpayers up to \$7,000 per child over their lifetimes.
- Preschool helps reduce grade repetition and special education placement rates by 8.1%.
- Low-income kids in Chicago who attended a rigorous preschool program were 28% less likely to develop drug or alcohol problems by adulthood.
- Kids from low-income families who don't attend preschool start kindergarten 12-14 months behind their classmates.
- 80% of children who participate in Head Start programs, a federal preschool program for low-income children, show strong development of pre-reading and pre-writing skills.
- High-quality preschool programs can reduce the achievement gap by as much as 45 percent.
- Preschool has been shown to have a positive impact on the math skills acquisition, with an average effect size of 0.20.
- Students attending public preschool were found to have higher mathematic scores at kindergarten entry by 0.44 standard deviations.

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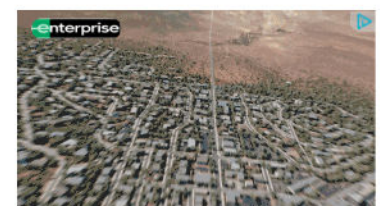
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- Preschool attendees not only have better achievement scores but also are less likely to be held back in school – 14% versus 23%.
- Nearly 30% of low-income children who do not attend preschool do not complete high school.
- Kids who attended preschool programs were up to 31% more likely to hold a job for at least six months.

In the complex and often debated domain of early childhood education, the comparison between preschool and no preschool scenarios holds a significant place. The discussion revolves around the impacts and influences each path can have on a child's developmental, cognitive, and social abilities. For an evidence-based understanding, the underlying statistics act as a critical tool, providing quantifiable insights into academic performances, social skills, and future success rates linked with preschool education. This blog post will delve into these pivotal preschool vs. no preschool statistics, imparting many surprising and enlightening findings.

## Tech and Gaming



## The Latest Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics Unveiled

**Children who attended high-quality preschool programs are 24% less likely to drop out of high school.**

In a blog post discussing the juxtaposition between Preschool and No Preschool Statistics, the revelation that children who achieve higher-quality preschool education stand a 24% reduced chance of high school dropout is of significant consequence. This crucial figure illuminates the profound ripple effects early education could wield on a child's academic trajectory, potentially offering them a more robust foundation to overcome hurdles in higher education stages. Besides serving as a compelling argument for the indispensability of preschool, this statistic also accentuates the necessity for quality in this early education frontier, postulating high-quality preschool as not just beneficial, but potentially life-altering.

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**By age 5, a child's brain is already 90% developed, making the preschool years crucial for learning.**

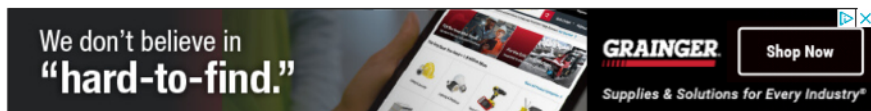
Highlighting the statistic that a child's brain is 90% developed by age 5 underlines the exceptional importance of the preschool years in forming a cognitive foundation. The burgeoning cognitive architecture taking shape at this young age indicates learning isn't an assignment that only starts when formal schooling does. In a discussion evaluating attending preschool versus not, this fact points out that by not capitalizing on this period of rapid brain development through structured, play-based learning, we may be missing a prime opportunity to best equip children for future success. In essence, if your child spends these developmental peak times without a stimulating environment like a preschool, they could be getting a late start in the educational race.

**Preschool education can boost a child's earnings in adulthood by 1.3% to 3.5%.**

Shining a spotlight on the robust correlation between preschool education and an enhanced earning potential in adulthood – soaring by 1.3% to 3.5% – the statistic significantly underscores the profound, long-term economic benefits derived from early education. Within the engaging debate of Preschool Vs No Preschool, this eye-opening data enforces the compelling argument favoring preschool education. Not only does it promise a solid foundation for a child's cognitive and social skills, but it also ups the ante by promising improved income prospects in the future, thereby, enhancing lifelong economic stability. This adds a compellingly tangible dimension to the invaluable investment that is preschool education, adding an unmistakable weight to the pro-preschool side of the argument.

**Children who attend preschool are 21% more likely to finish high school.**

Highlighting the statistic 'Children who attend preschool are 21% more likely to finish high school' paints a vital picture in the broader canvas of Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics. It serves as a compelling piece of evidence emphasizing the potential long-term educational benefits of preschool education. Essentially, this compelling statistic ignites an argument that preschool can play a significant role in shaping a child's formative years, laying a solid foundation for their ongoing academic journey and increasing their likelihood of staying in the schooling system until the end. Thus, the statistical revelation strengthens the argument for early childhood education, enriching the blog post's overall narrative.



**High-quality preschool can increase graduation rates by 44%.**

Shining a spotlight on the compelling statistic that high-quality preschool can augment graduation rates by 44%, underscores the formative influence of early education in the blog post about Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics. This figure illuminates the defining role of preschools in shaping a child's academic future, weaving a tangible link between early education and subsequent success in higher-level education. It provides potential decision-makers – parents, educators, policymakers – with evidence-based insights, accentuating how preschool could potentially serve as the



launchpad for academic success and graduation, as opposed to bypassing this crucial foundation.

### **Preschool education can reduce adult crime by 17%.**

In the skirmish of statistics between Preschool Vs No Preschool, the revelation that 'Preschool education can reduce adult crime by 17%' stands as a compelling communicate. The statistic showcases an unexpected domino effect of early education, where its influence extends not only to academic prowess but to long-term societal consequences such as crime rates. It emphasizes that preschool does more than prime children for academic success; it potentially redirects their life trajectory towards a path away from criminality, making our communities safer. Such profound implications foster a deeper understanding of the indispensable role that preschool education plays in shaping our society and highlights the urgency for investment and quality improvements in early childhood education.

### **Preschool education can improve social skills, with the effects lasting well into adulthood.**

Highlighting the enduring impact of preschool education on social skills offers a compelling narrative in the debate between preschool and no preschool. It draws attention to the long-term benefits that may not be readily apparent. Beyond imparting academic knowledge, preschool stimulates social interaction and emotional maturity, fostering skills such as cooperation, sharing, and empathy. What is even more remarkable is that these effects persist well into adulthood, setting a solid foundation for interpersonal relationships and community engagement. In the comparison of preschool versus no-preschool scenarios, this statistic unequivocally adds to the preschool's merit, demonstrating it as a crucial early investment for long-standing socio-emotional health.



### **60% of the children who attended preschool are more likely to go to college.**

Highlighting a statistic such as '60% of the children who attended preschool are more likely to go to college' serves as a powerful cornerstone in a post discussing Preschool Vs No Preschool Statistics. It underscores the potential long-term significance of early childhood education for future academic accomplishments. This compelling piece of data exhibits how the preschool environment may foster a foundation conducive to higher educational pursuits. Therefore, the statistic not only enhances the argument for preschool attendance but also stimulates discussion on how to optimize early education for a child's long-term academic success.

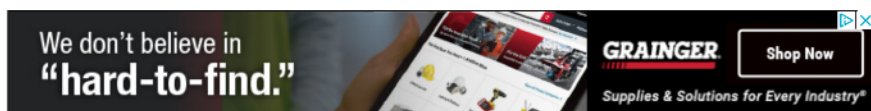
### **Specialized preschool programs can reduce future welfare dependency by 32%.**

Painting an insight-provoking perspective to the Preschool Vs No Preschool debate, the statistic that specialized preschool programs can potentially slash future welfare dependency by a whopping 32% serves as a significant highlight. The gravitas of this data point revolves around the implication that investing in children's early education

data point reinforces around the impression that investing in children's early education can yield substantially improved social outcomes, with ripple effects that can lead to decreased welfare costs and enhanced societal productivity. Thus, it fuels the argument pillar presenting an array of long-term benefits of preschool, strengthening the stance to remodel it as not just basic education but forward-thinking societal infrastructure.

**High-quality early education can save taxpayers up to \$7,000 per child over their lifetimes.**

With the debate heating up around the value of preschool, it's crucial to examine the compelling figures about long-term fiscal impact. The statistic highlighting the potential savings of up to \$7,000 per child with access to high-quality early education is a dramatic illustration of the financial weight this discussion holds. This landscape isn't just about the immediate financial investment but the subsequent cost savings that can be gained over time, a thought-provoking point for taxpayers. By reducing the future costs associated with remedial education, social services, and even crime, the significant savings underpin the momentous importance of quality early education, emphasizing its criticality in the preschool versus no preschool debate.



**Preschool helps reduce grade repetition and special education placement rates by 8.1%.**

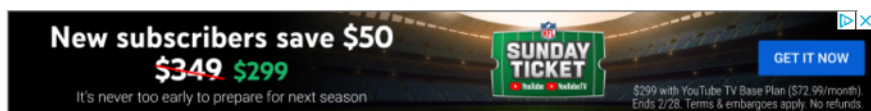
Painting a vivid picture of the persuasive power of numbers, the statistic 'Preschool reduces grade repetition and special education placement rates by 8.1%' speaks volumes about the significant role that preschool plays in a child's educational journey. It begins to reveal the hidden advantages of early education – it not only gives children a sturdy academic foundation to build on, providing a solid head start, but it also acts as a shield, buffering against the higher risks of grade repetition and needing special education interventions. This, therefore, sparks a compelling discourse on the Preschool Vs No Preschool debate, shedding light on the clear benefits of preschool and its potential long-term effects on a child's academic trajectory.

**Low-income kids in Chicago who attended a rigorous preschool program were 28% less likely to develop drug or alcohol problems by adulthood.**

This compelling statistic is a clear testament to the transformative power of quality early education, particularly for children from low-income backgrounds. In the ongoing debate around Preschool Vs No Preschool, it underscores the long-term societal impact that investing in a child's early years can have. Not only does a rigorous preschool program in Chicago evidently equip these children with an academic head-start, but it also seems to instigate a meaningful decline in their susceptibility to future substance abuse issues by 28%. This statistic highlights that preschool can be fundamental in shaping not only a child's cognitive abilities but also their future habits and lifestyle choices, casting a new light on the broader implications and benefits of early education.

**Kids from low-income families who don't attend preschool start kindergarten 12-14 months behind their classmates.**

In a blog post exploring the influence of preschool on future academic achievement, this statistic illuminates a compelling disparity. It starkly showcases the disadvantage faced by children from low-income families who have not had the beneficial experience of attending preschool, commencing their formal education journey already trailing behind their peers by an entire year or more. This disparity at the very onset of schooling could potentially have long-term effects on these children's education path, impacting their ability to catch up, their self-confidence, and possibly their future academic and career prospects. Thus, the statistic underlines a critical message: the profound impact of preschool education on leveling the academic playing field.



**80% of children who participate in Head Start programs, a federal preschool program for low-income children, show strong development of pre-reading and pre-writing skills.**

Harnessing the power of data, one can observe the dramatic impact of preschool programs on a child's early literacy development. The statistic revealing that 80% of children engaged in the Head Start, a federally-funded preschool program for low-income offspring, demonstrate pronounced development of pre-reading and pre-writing skills, emerges as a powerful testament to the importance of early educational intervention. Within the heated Preschool Vs No Preschool debate, this statistic offers compelling evidence of the positive effects of preschool, particularly for less advantaged children, illuminating the efficacy of such programs in fostering the fundamental skills required for academic success.

**High-quality preschool programs can reduce the achievement gap by as much as 45 percent.**

In the sizzling debate of Preschool Vs No Preschool, the stats reveal a compelling narrative in support of the former. Precisely, the fact that high-quality preschool programs bear the potential to diminish the achievement gap by a striking 45 percent underscores the pivotal role these programs play in setting the stage for academic success. This significant reduction in the achievement gap effectively highlights that early education does not just kindle the spark of knowledge, but it also potentially bridges the chasm that might otherwise widen as children mature, an especially important aspect in a nation marked by diversity and socioeconomic disparities. Long story short, investing in preschool education can be a leap towards fostering educational equity and promoting optimal cognitive development.

**Preschool has been shown to have a positive impact on the math skills acquisition, with an average effect size of 0.20.**

Illuminating the potential advantages of preschool education, the statistic revealing an average effect size of 0.20 in math skills acquisition presents pivotal data to the Preschool vs No Preschool debate. This upswing may initially appear modest, yet it carries significant implications, underscoring the early introduction to numerical concepts as a powerful catalyst for mathematical understanding. The ability to grasp these primary principles in preschool can lay a robust foundation for future learning,

shaping young minds and putting them firmly on the track to academic success.



**Students attending public preschool were found to have higher mathematic scores at kindergarten entry by 0.44 standard deviations.**

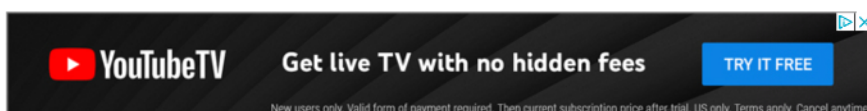
This compelling statistic serves as a vital datapoint in enriching the narrative on the comparison between Preschool and No Preschool scenarios. It highlights the considerable leverage offered by public preschool in elementary mathematics competency, evident in their higher scores at kindergarten entry by a notable 0.44 standard deviations. It not only endorses the benefits of early education on a child's mathematical acumen but also underlines the role of public preschools as a valuable launchpad for such foundational skills. In the broader scope of education statistics, it lets the reader reflect upon the substantial educational dividends of preschool exposure, especially in the context of mathematics, a subject considered a cornerstone of many future academic and professional pursuits.

**Preschool attendees not only have better achievement scores but also are less likely to be held back in school – 14% versus 23%.**

Painting a compelling comparison between the academic performance of children who attend preschool and those who don't, the statement highlights an interesting divergence. Children who participate in preschool programs are shown to be not just higher achievers, but also less prone to retracing their academic steps. The contrast—14% compared to 23% for those held back in school—serves as a powerful testament to the impact of early education. This statistic underscores how an early start enhances children's learning capabilities and sets a solid foundation for their future education journey, thereby strengthening the argument for the positive influence of preschool education.

**Nearly 30% of low-income children who do not attend preschool do not complete high school.**

Painting a vivid picture, our statistic underscores the influential role of preschool education in shaping the future of low-income children. It serves as a compelling revelation that nearly 30% of these children, when denied early education, fail to see their high school education through to completion. This alarming ratio resonates with a compelling narrative about the need and benefits of preschool education in mitigating high school dropout rates, especially among disadvantaged children. Within the framework of a blog post comparing preschool and no preschool statistics, this statistic not only substantiates the significance of preschool education but also sets the stage for a meaningful discussion on plausible solutions to combat high school dropout rates.



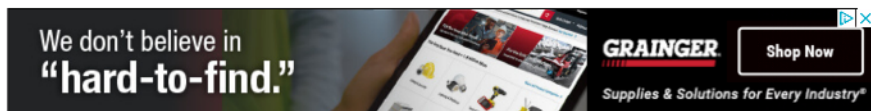


## **Kids who attended preschool programs were up to 31% more likely to hold a job for at least six months.**

Peeling back the layers on the impact of preschool education, the statistic – ‘Kids who attended preschool programs were up to 31% more likely to hold a job for at least six months’ paints a riveting picture. Serving as a testament to the profound long-term benefits of early childhood education, it distinctly highlights that preschool learners carry a competitive advantage into adulthood in terms of job stability. By extension, this also hints at the durability of learned socio-emotional skills, discipline, and work ethic instilled by preschool education, accentuating why it shouldn’t be just an option, but a cornerstone in every child’s formative development journey.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the preschool vs. no preschool statistics, enrolling children in a preschool program has significant benefits. Statistics reveal that children who attend preschool tend to have superior cognitive, social and emotional skills, scoring more positively on school readiness measures compared to those who do not attend preschool. These children also tend to excel in later academic years, illustrating a strong foundation laid by preschool education. Therefore, preschool education appears to provide an advantage in preparing children for long-term academic success.



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## FAQs

Is there a substantial difference in cognitive development between children who attend preschool and those who do not?

Does attending preschool have a long-term effect on a child's academic performance?

Does the quality of the preschool program influence the benefits that children receive from attending?

Are there any character or personality development differences in children who attend preschool compared to those who do not?

Are there any immediate effects on school readiness for kids who attended preschool versus those who didn't?

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