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Virginia Preschool Enrollment Expands, Commitment to Improving Quality is Needed

Nationally Uneven Access & Quality Span Two Decades, but New Universal Preschool Efforts Offer Hope

NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ – State-funded preschool partially recovered last year from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic nationally, and in Virginia as the state expanded their Early Childhood Foundation Mixed Delivery program. Nationally, longstanding problems in early education persisted as preschool access remained below pre-pandemic levels, funding was inadequate, and quality standards failed to improve, according to the [2022 State of Preschool Yearbook](#), released today by Rutgers University’s National Institute for Early Education Research ([NIEER](#)). Only one-fifth of four-year-olds in Virginia had access to publicly-funded preschool.

Key findings from the annual survey, which focused on the 2021-2022 school year, are summarized below for Virginia:

- Enrollment in state-funded preschool was 22,276, an increase of 4,220;
- State spending for preschool programs was \$117,412,318, including \$10,785,265 in federal pandemic relief funding, an increase of \$21,018,465 (inflation adjusted);
- State spending per child enrolled in preschool was \$5,271;
- Virginia met an average of 5.9 of 10 quality standards benchmarks;
- Virginia has not committed to universal preschool for four-year-olds;
- Virginia provided incentives for preschool teacher retention and recruitment;
- By fall 2023 all programs will be required to participate in Virginia’s unified measurement and improvement system (VQB5).

VIRGINIA: 2022 NATIONAL RANKINGS

- Enrollment at age 4: 29th (20%)
- Enrollment at age 3: 24th (2%)
- State spending per child: 27th (\$5,271)
- All-reported spending per child: 19th (\$8,731)

The new [report](#) found substantial year-over-year progress in enrollment: nationally with a 13% increase of children in state-funded preschool in 2021-2022 with 180,668 more preschoolers enrolled than in the prior school year, and growth in nearly every state.

Despite this, most children still lack access to high-quality, publicly-funded early childhood education, and preschool enrollment is down by 8% compared to pre-pandemic levels, from the high of 1.66 million in 2019-2020 to 1.53 million in 2021-2022.

States spent an estimated \$9.9 billion on preschool, including more than \$393 million in COVID-19 relief, an inflation adjusted increase of only \$71 million (0.7%) from the prior year. Spending

per child enrolled in preschool was \$6,571. Adjusting for inflation, spending per child has not changed in 20 years and remains too low to support high-quality full-day preschool.

Virginia was one of just a few states to report providing incentives for teacher recruitment and retention. Most state-funded preschool programs reported experiencing a shortage of qualified teachers during the 2021-2022 school year. Waivers to teacher education requirements were more prevalent than in previous years, raising concerns about preschool quality.

“Progress in expanding access to high-quality state-funded preschool over the last two decades has been slow and uneven, despite proven benefits to children, families and our nation’s economy as a whole,” **said Allison Friedman-Krauss, Ph.D., the report’s lead author.**

“Virginia leaders, with federal support, must continue to work to expand preschool access, while simultaneously improving program quality and addressing issues related to teacher retention and pay to ensure that all children have access to the educational opportunities they deserve.”

A handful of states considering universal preschool offers a bright spot and an opportunity to expand access for nearly half of preschoolers across the country.

“For the first time in decades, new state commitments to universal preschool give hope that the USA might take a giant step forward. If these states make good on their newly promised investments in preschool for all they will advance early education opportunities dramatically,” **said W. Steven Barnett Ph.D., NIEER’s senior co-director.** “We praise Virginia for expanding its mixed-delivery preschool model. However, the state should continue to assess its support for preschool against other states that provide much stronger support for access, quality standards, and funding per child. Virginia’s young children deserve no less.”

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The 2022 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.