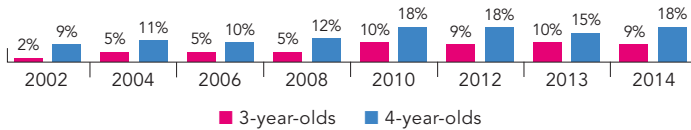
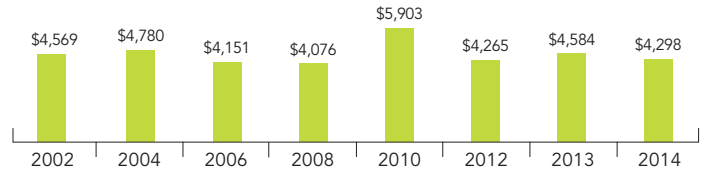


California

PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED*



STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED* (2014 DOLLARS)



The State Preschool Program (SPP), founded in 1965, has provided state-funded preschool throughout the state of California. Children who are at risk for neglect, abuse, family violence, or who are receiving protective services are provided preschool services through this program. The Prekindergarten and Family Literacy Program (PKFLP), molded after SPP, was founded in the 2007-2008 school year and offered half- and full-day services. PKFLP includes an additional literacy component for children from families at or below 70 percent of the state median income (SMI).

California streamlined the state’s multiple early children education programs into one funding stream, through the California State Preschool Program Act, in 2008. All SPP, PKFLP, and General Child Care programs, part-day and full-day, that served preschool-age children, were merged into the California State Preschool Program (CSPP). The merged program served students for the first time during the 2009-2010 school year, providing services to 3- and 4-year-olds. Eligible families must have an income at or below 70 percent of the SMI. This requirement is waived for children receiving protective services or those who are at risk of exploitation, neglect, or abuse, as well as for families who are homeless, or receiving CalWORKS cash aid.

School districts, Head Start programs, and private and faith-based agencies apply to provide the program through a competitive application process. Based on families’ eligibility and needs, the CSPP provides both full-day and part-day services, and also provides comprehensive services to children and families. Families must maintain eligibility throughout the entire school year to receive full-day services, though they can continue to receive part-day services if they are initially eligible but later experience a change in eligibility. Part-day preschools started charging a family fee beginning in the 2012-2013 school year, though these family fees will be repealed for the 2014-2015 school year.

The Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2010 gradually moved the kindergarten cutoff age from December to September, resulting in all children being 5 years old at the beginning of kindergarten. A Transitional Kindergarten (TK) program was implemented under the act, offering a two-year kindergarten plan for 4-year-olds no longer age-eligible for the one-year kindergarten program. First offered in the 2012-2013 school year, TK uses the kindergarten regulations regarding class size, standards, funding, and serving English language learners, though locally determined kindergarten curricula must be age- and developmentally appropriate. Students enrolled in TK are not regarded as being in pre-K by the state, but rather as in the first year of a two-year kindergarten program. As of fall 2013, 57,534 students were reported as enrolled in TK.

California receives funding through the Race to the Top- Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC) to implement a Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) for early learning programs broadly. The grant also seeks to sustain quality improvement efforts in areas of teachers and teaching, child development and school readiness, and program and environment quality.

The California Preschool Learning Foundation, developed in 2008, focused on social emotional development, language and literacy, mathematics and English language development. A second volume, released in December 2011, also focused on visual and performing arts as well as health and physical development. In September 2013, science and history/social science were addressed in a third and final volume.

ACCESS RANKINGS	
4-YEAR-OLDS	3-YEAR-OLDS
26	8

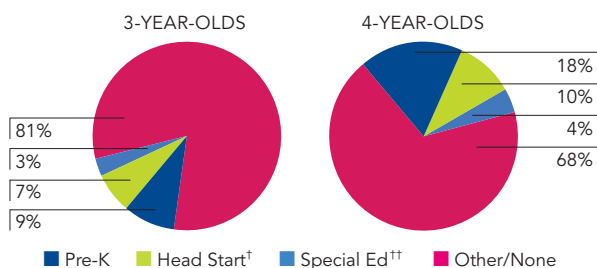
RESOURCES RANKINGS	
STATE SPENDING	ALL REPORTED SPENDING
18	22

CALIFORNIA STATE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

ACCESS

Total state program enrollment	132,397
School districts that offer state program	96% (counties)
Income requirement	70% SMI ¹
Hours of operation	3-6 hours/day, 5 days/week ²
Operating schedule	Determined locally ²
Special education enrollment, ages 3 and 4	44,906
Federally funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4	87,568
State-funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4	0

STATE PRE-K AND HEAD START ENROLLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION



† Some Head Start children may also be counted in state pre-K.
 †† Estimates children in special education not also enrolled in state pre-K or Head Start.

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

POLICY	STATE PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	DOES REQUIREMENT MEET BENCHMARK?
Early learning standards	Comprehensive ³	Comprehensive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Teacher degree	California Child Development Associate Teacher Permit	BA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teacher specialized training	CD Associate Teacher Permit (PK) ⁴	Specializing in pre-K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Assistant teacher degree	HSD or equivalent ⁵	CDA or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teacher in-service	105 clock hours/5 years	At least 15 hours/year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maximum class size		20 or lower	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-year-olds	No limit		
4-year-olds	No limit ⁶		
Staff-child ratio		1:10 or better	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3-year-olds	1:8		
4-year-olds	1:8 ⁶		
Screening/referral.....	Screening/referrals locally determined; ⁷ support services	Vision, hearing, health; and at least 1 support service	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meals	Depends on length of program day ⁸	At least 1/day	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring	Other monitoring ⁹	Site visits	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOTAL BENCHMARKS MET

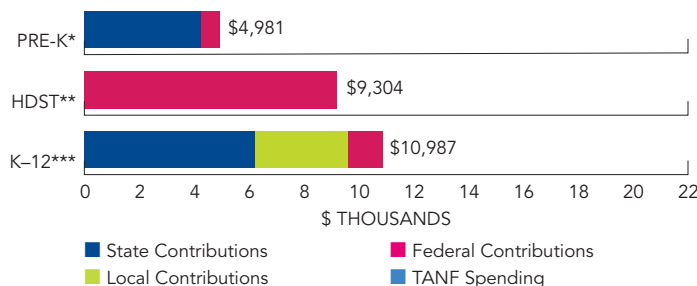
4

RESOURCES

Total state pre-K spending	\$568,986,908
Local match required?	No
State spending per child enrolled	\$4,298
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$4,981

* Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure.
 ** Head Start per-child spending for the 2013-2014 year includes funding only for 3- and 4-year-olds served. Past years figured have unintentionally included funds for Early Head Start.
 *** K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures. Data are for the '13-'14 school year, unless otherwise noted.

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED



¹ Children receiving protective services, whose families are homeless or receiving CalWORKS cash aid, or who are at risk for abuse, neglect, or exploitation are not
² The part-day program is funded to operate at least 3 hours per day for a minimum of 175 days per year. The school-day program is funded to operate at least 6 hours per day for a minimum of 246 days per year. The majority of programs currently operate approximately 10 hours per day.
³ The Preschool Learning Foundations Volume 2, which includes visual and performing arts, physical development, and health, was released in December 2011 and was in effect for the 2011-2012 school year. Volume 3 was released in 2012 and includes history/social science and science.
⁴ The Child Development Associate Teacher permit is the minimum requirement for the lead teacher in the classroom, though California does not use the term "lead teacher." It exceeds the requirement of the CDA. The permit requires 12 units in ECE or child development and 50 days of work experience in an instructional capacity. It may be renewed one time for a five-year period. A CDA credential issued in California meets temporary alternative qualifications for the Associate Teacher permit. A teacher may also have the full Child Development Teacher permit, which requires a minimum of 40 semester units of education, including a minimum of 24 units in ECE or child development, and 175 days of work experience, or a Master Teacher permit.

⁵ Assistant teachers in the California State Preschool Program are required to have a High School Diploma or equivalent. The optional Child Development Assistant Teacher permit requires six credits in ECE or CD.
⁶ Although there is no limit to class size, programs typically enroll 24 children in the class.
⁷ Immunizations and physical and developmental assessments are required by Title 22. If screenings are not provided by the parents, local programs must address them. Support services include annual parent conferences or home visits, parent education or job training, parenting support or training, parent involvement activities, child health services, referral for social services, and transition to kindergarten activities.
⁸ Licensing laws and regulations require that all part-day programs provide at least a snack. One or two meals and two snacks are required for all programs longer than 6 hours. Contractors must meet the nutritional requirements specified by the federal Child Care Food Program or the National School Lunch Program.
⁹ As of the 2010-2011 school year, California has moved from a regularly scheduled visit policy, to a new monitoring schedule determined based upon program information (consultant communication with agency staff, audit information, fiscal information, other concerns), which result in only 'as-needed' site visits.