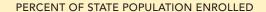
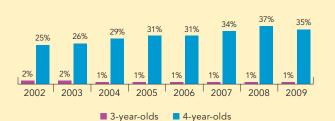
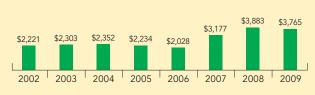
Maryland





STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2009 DOLLARS)



n 1980, Maryland's Extended Elementary Education Program (EEEP) began as a pilot preschool program serving at-risk 4-year-olds in Baltimore City and in Prince George's County. The initiative eventually expanded to include all of the state's jurisdictions and was serving 25 percent of all 4-year-olds in Maryland by 2002. In 2002, as part of a school finance reform law, the state mandated that all local boards of education increase access to preschool education to all economically disadvantaged 4-year-olds by the 2007-2008 program year. In an effort to meet this requirement, the state significantly increased funding to school districts. In addition, the state's preschool education regulations were revised to reflect the new statute and to maintain a high-quality program addressing the kindergarten readiness needs of low-income, special education, and English Language Learner students.

Maryland's school finance reform law also redefined preschool funding. Until 2007, school districts received dedicated EEEP funds, which served as a state subsidy to the local school systems' general education funds. Beginning in the 2007-2008 program year, all preschool education programs are funded with state aid and local education dollars as a result of the Bridge to Excellence in Public Schools Act. Costs for preschool education services are included in the cost estimates of state aid for K–12 education and account for weighted costs for low-income and special education students as well as English Language Learners.

In 2007, the Task Force on Universal Preschool Education submitted a report to the governor recommending expanding preschool access to all 4-year-olds in Maryland, regardless of their family income. Some of the report's recommendations are being implemented, although major funding support for the voluntary, universal preschool program is stalled due to the state's budgetary constraints. Nevertheless, a completed business plan for providing preschool for all 4-year-olds was submitted to the governor in December 2009.

In addition to funding EEEP, Maryland has created 24 early learning centers of excellence, called Judy Center Partnerships, in high-risk school districts. In order to provide continuous and enhanced learning opportunities for young children, the Judy Center Partnerships collaborate with selected schools that have early care and education centers serving children birth to age 5. More than 8,000 children are served in the Judy Center Partnerships.

Maryland also provides funds to supplement the federal Head Start program. Supplemental funds are used to support enrollment, extended-day services, and quality improvements. In the 2008-2009 program year, the state dedicated \$2.3 million, which along with CCDF dollars provided funds for an additional 2,548 Early Head Start and Head Start slots.

ACCESS RANKINGS		
4-YEAR-OLDS	3-YEAR-OLDS	
	20	

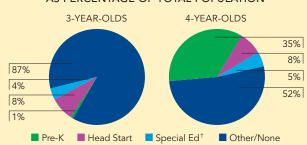
RESOURCES RANKINGS			
STATE SPENDING	ALL REPORTED SPENDING		
21	6		

MARYLAND PREKINDERGARTEN PROGRAM

ACCESS

Total state program enrollment	26,8211
School districts that offer state program	100%
Income requirement	185% FPL
Hours of operation2.5 hours/day 6.5 hours/day (full-day);	
Operating scheduleAd	cademic year
Special education enrollment	7,300
Federally funded Head Start enrollment	9,386
State-funded Head Start enrollment	2,5172

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



[†] This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

POLICY	STATE PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK		EQUIREMENT ENCHMARK?
Early learning standards	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	V	
Teacher degree	BA	BA	V	
Teacher specialized training	N-3 certification	Specializing in pre-K	V	
Assistant teacher degree	HSD ³	CDA or equivalent		
Teacher in-service	6 credit hours/5 years	At least 15 hours/year	✓	TOTAL BENCHMARKS
Maximum class size		20 or lower	V	MET
3-year-olds 4-year-olds				
Staff-child ratio		1:10 or better	\checkmark	4
3-year-olds 4-year-olds				
Screening/referralVision, hearing		Vision hearing health; and	✓	
and support services lead screening	•			
Meals	At least 1 meal ⁶	At least 1/day	V	
MonitoringSite visi	ts and other monitoring	Site visits	V	

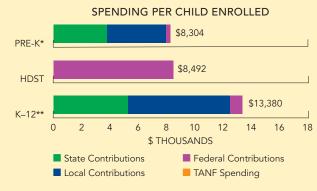
RESOURCES

Total state pre-K spending	.\$100,974,791
Local match required?	No
State Head Start spending	\$2,300,0008
State spending per child enrolled	\$3,765
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$8,304

- * Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure.
- **K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

Data are for the '08-'09 school year, unless otherwise noted.

- 1 The enrollment total includes 3- and 4-year-olds participating in the Judy Center Partnerships.
- ² The state was unable to break down the total number of children served by single year of age. As a result, this figure is an estimate based on the percentage of federal Head Start enrollees in Maryland who were 3 or 4 years old.
- ³ Paraprofessionals in Title I schools must also meet one of three requirements: two years of college, AA degree, or qualifying score on the Para Pro assessment.
- 4 By policy, 3-year-olds are not eligible for state pre-K, but state child care regulations require a maximum class size of 20 and a staff to child ratio of 1:10 for 3- and 4-year-olds.



- Vision and health screening and referral are the responsibility of the school health services program in conjunction with the health department under Title I, which applies to all children enrolled. Support services include two annual parent conferences or home visits, parenting support or training, parent involvement activities (as specified by NCLB), health services for children, transition to kindergarten activities, and other locally determined services.
- 6 Children in full-day programs are offered breakfast and lunch. In half-day programs, children are offered either breakfast or lunch.
- 7 The mandate to provide services also requires local spending as necessary to serve enrolled children.
- 8 These supplementary monies funded both Head Start and Early Head Start. This sum also represents \$500,000 in CCDF funds dedicated to Head Start and Early Head Start programs.