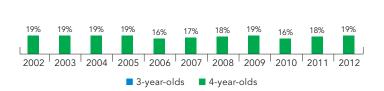
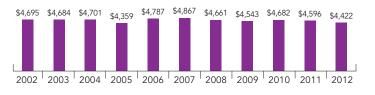


PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2012 DOLLARS)





he Michigan School Readiness Program (MSRP) was established in 1985 to provide preschool education to at-risk 4-year-olds and is directly aligned with the state's early childhood initiative, Project Great Start. Effective with the 2008-2009 program year, MSRP is known as the Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP). At least 75 percent of the children registered in GSRP must come from families with an income below 300 percent FPL, although other risk factors for educational disadvantages can determine eligibility. In May 2009, the risk factors were revised by the Michigan State Board of Education into eight categories in an effort to streamline the enrollment process and target the most at-risk children. A new prioritization process was also adopted to allow families with extremely low family income to automatically qualify; second priority is based on low-income families with one or two additional risk factors. Children with family incomes above 300 percent FPL may be eligible if they have at least two risk factors.

A shift from half-day programs toward school-day GSRP and GSRP/Head Start led to a decrease in the total number of children served. The rationale for the shift is that some at-risk children would not be able to attend half-day. In the 2011-2012 school year, the state clarified the definition of existing priority status in the allocation of funds to programs offering wrap-around care by specifying 10 hours of programming per day.

Public school districts are given funding directly but they may subcontract with local providers in other settings to provide GSRP. Competitive preschool education grants are also available for other preschool providers including private child care centers, social service and mental health agencies, and Head Start agencies. The level of need in each district as well as a school funding formula determines district funding. During the 2011-2012 school year, the funding structure for GSRP was changed so that intermediate school districts act as fiduciaries and flowthrough funds to LEAs and non-district competitive agencies. Despite an original intent to include GSRP into an early childhood block grant for the 2012-2013 school year, this did not occur. However, the legislature intends for GSRP to be part of an early childhood block grant through requiring development of a multi-year phase-in plan.

Teaching requirements were revised in the 2011-2012 school year. The new requirements recognized a new early childhood endorsement for teaching certification, eliminated the exception for subcontracted programs to allow teachers to participate in the program with 90 credit hours and at least four years of teaching experience, and required all teachers with incomplete training to complete compliance plans within two years rather than four years from the date of employment. Early learning standards were also beginning to be revised in an effort to align the infant-toddler, pre-K, and K-3 standards with the Common Core standards.

In August 2011, the governor combined the Michigan Department of Education's Office of Early Childhood Education and Family Services and the Michigan Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood into the Office of Great Start within the Michigan Department of Education to provide administrative authority over the GSRP program. The state is encouraging participation in a state quality rating system during the 2012-2013 school year. In addition, the Office of Great Start proposed a QRS requirement for the 2013-2014 school year, but that remains dependent on the budget and legislative process. Since 2004, the GSRP program has been evaluated for both program impact/child outcomes and process quality a number of times.

Established in 2005, The Early Childhood Investment Corporation (ECIC) aims to integrate Michigan's system of early education and related family services through the institution of standards and guidelines. The ECIC announced in 2011 that 30 Great Start collaboratives were awarded \$2.8 million in public and private grants to establish local matching funds and to provide child care/preschool scholarships for at-risk 3-year-olds.

ACCESS RANKINGS				
4-YEAR-OLDS	3-YEAR-OLDS			
22	None Served			

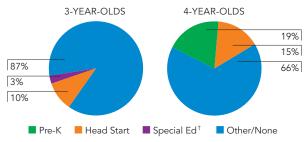
RESOURCES RANKINGS				
STATE SPENDING	ALL REPORTED SPENDING			
15	23			

MICHIGAN GREAT START READINESS PROGRAM

ACCESS

Total state program enrollment23,5791				
School districts that offer state program80%				
Income requirement75% of children must be at or below 300% FPL				
Hours of operation				
Operating schedule30 weeks/year				
Special education enrollment				
Federal Head Start enrollment, ages 3 & 431,226				
State-funded Head Start enrollment0				

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



[†] All special education students are included in state pre-K enrollment.

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

POLICY	STATE PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	DOES REQUIREMENT MEET BENCHMARK?	
Early learning standards	Comprehensive	Comprehensive		
Teacher degree	BA ²	BA	\checkmark	
	EE certification + ECE endorsement (public); EE certification + ECE endorsement or CDA, or BA in CD (nonpublic) ²	Specializing in pre-K		
Assistant teacher degree .	CDA or equivalent ³	CDA or equivalent	\checkmark	TOTAL BENCHMARKS
Teacher in-service	6 credit hours/5 years (certified staff); 12 clock hours/year (other staff) ⁴	At least 15 hours/year		MET
3-year-olds	NA 18	20 or lower	V	7
3-year-olds	NA 1:8 ⁵	1:10 or better	✓	
Screening/referraland support services	Vision, hearing, health, developmental; and support services ⁶	Vision, hearing, health; and at least 1 support service	\square	
Meals	Snack ⁷	At least 1/day		
Monitoring	Other monitoring ⁸	Site visits		

RESOURCES

Total state pre-K spending	\$104,275,000
Local match required?	Yes ⁹
State spending per child enrolled	\$4,422
State Head Start spending	\$7,500,000
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$4,422

- * 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 2011-2012 year includes funding only for 3- and 4-year-olds served. Past years' figures have unintentionally included funds for Early Head Start.
- *** K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures. Data are for the '11-'12 school year, unless otherwise noted.
- ¹ Children served in the full-day programs using two half-day slots are only counted once in the enrollment.
- ² Teachers whose training is incomplete may be considered "out of compliance" but must be enrolled in a training program and reach compliance within four years.
- ³ An associate degree in early childhood education/child development or equivalent training approved by the State Board of Education is also permissible. If a suitable candidate cannot be hired, an assistant teacher may start "out of compliance" but must have completed one course in child development and have a plan to complete the requirements within two years.
- ⁴ All classroom staff must have 12 clock hours of professional development per year, not including CPR, first aid, and blood pathogen training. Certified teachers need at least 6 credit hours of professional development (or an equivalent number of State Board Continuing Education Units) per 5 years to renew their certificates.
- 5 A qualified teacher and associate teacher must be present in classes of 9-16 children. If more than 16 children are in a class, a third adult must be present.

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED \$4,422 PRE-K* \$7,125 HDST** \$13,544 K-12*** 12 8 10 0 4 14 6 16 18 20 22 \$ THOUSANDS ■ State Contributions ■ Federal Contributions Local Contributions ■ TANF Spending

- ⁶ Programs must assure that children have health screenings, including vision and hearing, but they do not have to provide the screening. Screenings are often provided in the program by the local health department. Programs are required to make referrals; behavioral and dental screenings and referrals are determined locally. Support services include parent conferences or home visits, parent involvement activities, health services for children, information about nutrition, referral to social services, and transition to kindergarten activities.
- Part-day programs must provide at least a snack, and school-day programs must provide one meal and two snacks or two meals and one snack.
- 8 The state oversight agency's monitoring plan includes site visits to programs, but the visits are not written into state policy requirements. Programs receive site visits based on problems or special issues, although the plan includes monitoring every three years.
- ⁹ GSRP cannot operate solely on the state funding, but the state does not collect local spending. Grantees must include in-kind space for GSRP because GSRP does not allow funding to cover the cost of facilities. Data are not collected on the total in-kind funding contribution.