Hawaii does not have a state-funded preschool initiative meeting the criteria set forth in this report, but the state does fund initiatives providing support for early learning services.

In the early 1980s, the Preschool Open Doors Project began providing subsidy payments to low-income parents, allowing them to purchase preschool for their 4-year-olds and, on a case-by-case basis, for 3-year-olds with special needs. While parents may select a program of their choice, the subsidy is delivered directly to the chosen provider. Eligibility is limited to families with incomes below 85 percent of the state median income. Family income is reassessed every six months, so the initiative does not necessarily offer continuous enrollment after children initially qualify. Because of this, the Preschool Open Doors Project is best viewed as a support for working families rather than a dedicated preschool education program.

The Pre-Plus Program, established in 2002, supports construction of preschool facilities at public schools sites. Seventeen Pre-Plus facilities have been constructed since 2002, but there are no funds available for further construction at this time. This initiative does not directly fund educational services for children.

A third initiative, Junior Kindergarten, was launched in the 2006-2007 school year. Junior Kindergarten is an educational program for children who are age eligible for kindergarten but turn 5 later than July 31, making them younger than most children in kindergarten. Children are also eligible if school assessments indicate that they are not developmentally ready for kindergarten despite being age eligible. After completing one year of Junior Kindergarten, children may attend kindergarten or first grade, depending on the child’s readiness and individual program practices.

In July 2008, a statewide early learning system known as Keiki First Steps was established. Keiki First Steps was designed to provide a variety of early learning opportunities from birth until kindergarten entry. The state also established an Early Learning Council to develop and administer the early learning system. In addition, the council would establish the Keiki First Steps Grant Program and promote the development of additional early learning facilities.
ACCESS

Total state program enrollment ..............................................0
School districts that offer state program...............................NA
Income requirement ............................................................NA
Hours of operation .............................................................NA
Operating schedule ............................................................NA
Special education enrollment .............................................1,552
Federally funded Head Start enrollment .........................2,666
State-funded Head Start enrollment .................................0

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

3-YEAR-OLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-K</th>
<th>Head Start</th>
<th>Special Ed †</th>
<th>Other/None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-YEAR-OLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-K</th>
<th>Head Start</th>
<th>Special Ed †</th>
<th>Other/None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in Head Start.

RESOURCES

Total state pre-K spending ..............................................$0
Local match required? ....................................................NA
State Head Start spending .............................................$0
State spending per child enrolled .................................$0
All reported spending per child enrolled* ........................$0

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED

- PRE-K*: $0
- HDST: $8,856
- K-12**: $13,906

- State Contributions
- Federal Contributions
- Local Contributions
- TANF Spending

* 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.