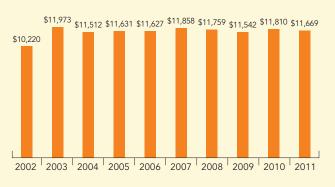
# New Jersey

#### PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

# STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2011 DOLLARS)





stablished as the result of a 1998 New Jersey Supreme Court decision, the largest and most intensive of New Jersey's three state-funded preschool programs (formerly known as the Abbott Preschool Program) serves 35 school districts. The state Department of Education (DOE) funds the districts to provide the program to all resident 3- and 4-year-olds who wish to enroll. They may contract with private child care centers or Head Start programs that meet state standards to provide services. Additionally, the state Department of Human Services (DHS) funds Abbott districts to offer extended-day and extended-year services. Since the 2007-2008 school year, these child care subsidy funds have been available only to families with incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level. A "hold harmless" clause in the state's school funding formula prevents former Abbott districts from receiving preschool aid lower than the 2008-2009 levels, the last year aid was calculated prior to the school funding formula going into effect. Formal evaluations of program quality and effectiveness for the former Abbott program were recently completed.

A second state-funded preschool initiative, formerly known as the Non-Abbott Early Childhood Program Aid (ECPA), serves 96 other districts in which 20 to 40 percent of children qualify for free or reduced-price lunch. These ECPA districts may contract with Head Start or private providers to offer services. ECPA funding increased in the 2010-2011 school year due to projected enrollment increases based on historical enrollment trends in each district.

A third program (formerly known as The Early Launch to Learning Initiative) was established in 2004. All non-Abbott districts may apply for funds to increase prekindergarten enrollment, extend program hours, or improve program quality. Funding levels are determined by length of the program day and number of low-income 4-year-olds.

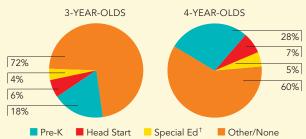
Beginning in 2009-2010 school year, districts across all three programs received funding based on the School Funding Reform Act of 2008. The Act's funding formula generated a total budget amount for each district, within which districts built their respective 2009-2010 budgets. As outlined in the School Funding Reform Act, over six years New Jersey plans to expand full-day preschool for at-risk 3- and 4-year-olds in all school districts, with the goal of providing preschool for an additional 30,000 children by fall of 2013. However, flat-funding continued to prevent most districts from expanding their programs in the 2010-2011 school year.

In order to present the contributions New Jersey makes to preschool education throughout its three separate initiatives, we first present summary information reflecting the state's overall commitment to preschool. Enrollment and state spending for the former Abbott, ECPA, and ELLI initiatives are taken into account. Next, we present specific details about each initiative in the state. The third page of this profile focuses exclusively on the former Abbott program; the fourth page focuses exclusively on the former ECPA program; and the final page focuses exclusively on the former ELLI program.

# **STATE OVERVIEW**

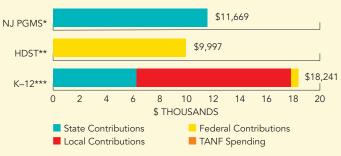
Total state program enrollment	51,207
Total state spending	.\$597,510,227
State spending per child enrolled	\$11,669
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$11,669

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



<sup>†</sup> This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

#### SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED



- $^{\star}$  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 2010-2011 year includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- $\star\star\star\star$  K–12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

Data are for the '10-'11 school year, unless otherwise noted.

State per-child spending in New Jersey appears to be higher for state prekindergarten programs than for K–12 education, but in fact this is not the case in the districts that offer state pre-K. More than 80 percent of state prekindergarten enrollment is in Abbott districts, which also have a K–12 state aid payment that is nearly 3 times the statewide average per child. In other words, state spending per child is also much higher for K–12 in the Abbott districts.

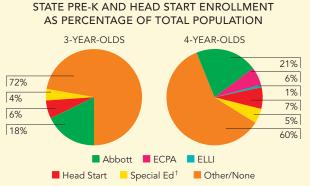
ACCESS RANKINGS		
4-YEAR-OLDS	3-YEAR-OLDS	
16	a	

RESOURCES RANKINGS		
STATE SPENDING	ALL REPORTED SPENDING	
1	1	

#### **NEW JERSEY FORMER ABBOTT AND EXPANSION DISTRICTS**

## **ACCESS**

Total state program enrollment	43,286
School districts that offer state program	6%
Income requirement	None
Hours of operation6 hours/day, 5 d	ays/week²
Operating scheduleAcade	emic year <sup>2</sup>
Special education enrollment	10,711
Federally funded Head Start enrollment	13,871
State-funded Head Start enrollment	0



<sup>†</sup> This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

#### **QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST**

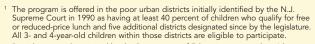
POLICY	STATE PRE-K	BENCHMARK	DOES REQUIREMENT
	REQUIREMENT		MEET BENCHMARK?
Early learning standards	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	<b>⊻</b>
Teacher degree	BA	BA	$\checkmark$
Teacher specialized training	gP–3, Nursery School Certificate, P–8 with 2 years preschool teaching experience (public and nonpublic) <sup>3</sup>	Specializing in pre-K	TOTAL
Assistant teacher degree	HSD4	CDA or equivalent	BENCHMARKS
Teacher in-service	100 clock hours/5 years	At least 15 hours/year	MET
		20 or lower	
	15		M
	15		
		1:10 or better	<b>▼</b>
	2:15		
,	2:15		
9	Vision, hearing, health, dental, developmental; and support services <sup>5</sup>	Vision, hearing, health; and at least 1 support service	<b>✓</b>
• •	Breakfast, lunch, and snack	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	V
	Site visits and other monitoring		<b>⊻</b>

# **RESOURCES**

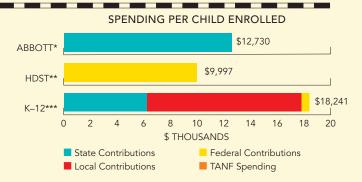
Total state pre-K spending	.\$551,027,752
Local match required?	No
State spending per child enrolled	\$12,7306
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$12,7306

- ${\ensuremath{^{\star}}}$  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 2010-2011 year includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- \*\*\* K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

Data are for the '10-'11 school year, unless otherwise noted.



- <sup>2</sup> Providers are only required by the Department of Education to provide a 6-hour educational program for the 180-day academic year. Providers can choose to operate a before- and after-care program and/or a full-year (245-day) program. If they chose to do so, all children meeting income requirements are paid for through the Department for Children and Families.
- Teachers with an Elementary School certificate (N-8) may teach preschool if they have an equivalent of two academic years of full-time experience teaching 3- and 4-year-olds under the certificate or demonstrate content knowledge in line with a district's established documentation requirements. Teachers with related certificates may apply for preschool licensure, take the Praxis exam, and begin the process of obtaining a P-3 certificate.

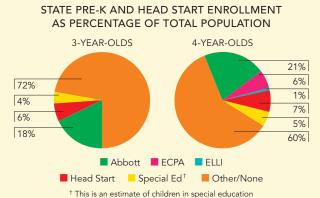


- <sup>4</sup> Assistant teachers in public schools supported by Title I funding must meet the education/degree requirements specified in NCLB.
- Support services include parenting support or training, parent involvement activities, health services for children, information about nutrition, referral to social services, transition to kindergarten activities, and parent conferences or home visits
- State per-child spending in New Jersey appears to be higher for state prekindergarten programs than for K-12 education, but in fact this is not the case in the districts that offer state pre-K. More than 80 percent of state prekindergarten enrollment is in Abbott districts, which also have a K-12 state aid payment that is nearly 3 times the statewide average per child. In other words, state spending per child is also much higher for K-12 in the Abbott districts.

#### NEW JERSEY FORMER EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM AID DISTRICTS

#### **ACCESS**

Total state program enrollment
School districts that offer state program16%
Income requirementNone
Hours of operationAt least 2.75 hours/day (part-day), or at least 6 hours/day (full-day), 5 days/week
Operating scheduleAcademic year
Special education enrollment10,711
Federally funded Head Start enrollment13,871
State-funded Head Start enrollment0



# QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

POLICY	STATE PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	DOES REC	UIREMENT CHMARK?
Early learning standards .	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	$\checkmark$	
Teacher degree	BA	BA	$\checkmark$	
Teacher specialized training	ngP-3, Nursery School Certificate, N-8 with 2 years preschool teaching experience (public and nonpublic) <sup>3</sup>	Specializing in pre-K	✓	TOTAL
Assistant teacher degree.	HSD4	CDA or equivalent		BENCHMARKS
Teacher in-service	100 clock hours/5 years	At least 15 hours/year	$\checkmark$	MET
3-year-olds		20 or lower	✓	8
3-year-olds	2:18 2:18	1:10 or better	<b>√</b>	
9	Vision, hearing, health, dental, developmental; and support services <sup>5</sup>	. 5.	✓	
Meals	Depend on length of program day <sup>6</sup>	At least 1/day		
Monitoring	Site visits and other monitoring	Site visits	V	

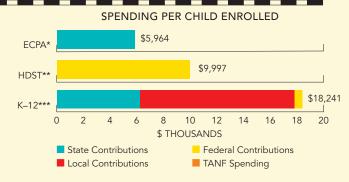
# **RESOURCES**

Total state pre-K spending	\$44,202,175
Local match required?	
State spending per child enrolled	\$5,964
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$5,964

- ${\ensuremath{^{\star}}}$  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 2010-2011 year includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- \*\*\* K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

Data are for the '10-'11 school year, unless otherwise noted.

- <sup>1</sup> Funds are only provided to those districts indicated by the legislature at the program's inception as having between 20 to 40 percent of children who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch. All 3- and 4-year-old children within those districts are eligible to participate. However, the program is only open to 3-year-olds once the district has offered full-day kindergarten to all age-eligible children, and either half- or full-day preschool to all 4-year-olds.
- <sup>2</sup> Half-day programs must be at least 2.75 hours per day; full-day programs must be at least 6 hours per day. Length of program day varies by districts. In some cases, both half- and full-day programs are offered. Half-day programs are most common.
- <sup>3</sup> Teachers with an Elementary School certificate (N-8) may teach preschool if they have an equivalent of two academic years of full-time experience teaching 3- and 4-year-olds under the certificate or demonstrate content knowledge in line with a district's established documentation requirements. Teachers with related certificates may apply for preschool licensure, take the Praxis exam, and begin the process of obtaining a P-3 certificate.

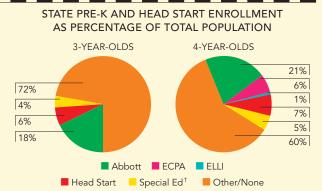


- <sup>4</sup> Assistant teachers in public schools supported by Title I funding must meet the education/degree requirements specified in NCLB.
- <sup>5</sup> Support services include parent involvement activities, health services for children, parent conferences or home visits, and transition to kindergarten activities.
- <sup>6</sup> Meals are required in full-day programs.
- <sup>7</sup> This figure reflects state funds directed to services for preschool-age children. Additionally, unspecified amounts of federal funds contribute to the program.

#### **NEW JERSEY FORMER EARLY LAUNCH TO LEARNING INITIATIVE DISTRICTS**

## **ACCESS**

Total state program enrollment510
School districts that offer state program4%
Income requirement
Hours of operationAt least 2.75 hours/day (part-day), or at least 6 hours/day (full-day), 5 days/week
Operating scheduleAcademic year
Special education enrollment10,711
Federally funded Head Start enrollment13,871
State-funded Head Start enrollment0



<sup>†</sup> This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

## **QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST**

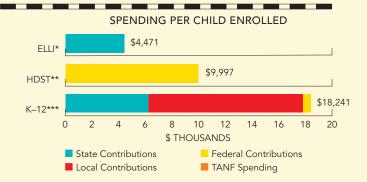
POLICY	STATE PRE-K REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	DOES REQUIREMENT MEET BENCHMARK?
Early learning standards	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	<b>♂</b>
Teacher degree	BA	BA	$\checkmark$
Teacher specialized training	gP–3, Nursery School Certificate, N–8 with 2 years preschool teaching experience (public and nonpublic) <sup>2</sup>	Specializing in pre-K	TOTAL
Assistant teacher degree	HSD <sup>3</sup>	CDA or equivalent	BENCHMARKS
Teacher in-service	100 clock hours/5 years	At least 15 hours/year	<b>™</b> MET
3-year-olds	NA20	20 or lower	<b>∑</b>
3-year-olds	NA 1:10	1:10 or better	<b>√</b>
S	Vision, hearing, health, dental, developmental; and support services <sup>4</sup>		☑*
Meals	Depend on length of program day <sup>5</sup>	At least 1/day	
Monitoring	Site visits and other monitoring	Site visits	¥

# **RESOURCES**

Total state pre-K spending	\$2,280,300
Local match required?	Yes <sup>6</sup>
State spending per child enrolled	\$4,471
All reported spending per child enrolled*	\$4,471

- $^{\star}$  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 2010-2011 year includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- \*\*\* K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

Data are for the '10-'11 school year, unless otherwise noted.



- <sup>1</sup> Districts may enroll other students in unusual circumstances.
- <sup>2</sup> Teachers with an Elementary School certificate (N-8) may teach preschool if they have an equivalent of two academic years of full-time experience teaching 3- and 4-year-olds under the certificate or demonstrate content knowledge in line with a district's established documentation requirements. Teachers with related certificates may apply for preschool licensure, take the Praxis exam, and begin the process of obtaining a P-3 certificate.
- <sup>3</sup> Assistant teachers in public schools supported by Title I funding must meet the education/degree requirements specified in NCLB.
- <sup>4</sup> Support services include parent involvement activities, health services for children, information about nutrition, parent conferences or home visits, and transition to kindergarten activities.
- <sup>5</sup> Full-day programs are required to offer breakfast, lunch, and snack.
- 6 Classrooms must include general and special education students funded through other sources.