

Hawaii

NO PROGRAM

In 2005-2006, Hawaii did not have a standard state-funded prekindergarten program that meets the criteria set forth in this report. However, the state does offer funding for initiatives that provide some support for early childhood education.

Since the early 1980s, Hawaii's Preschool Open Doors Project has provided low-income parents with subsidy payments to purchase preschool education for their 4-year-olds or, in a few cases, 3-year-olds with special needs. The Preschool Open Doors Project determines eligibility using the same income requirements as the child care subsidy program, but differs from that program because it does not have a specific parent work requirement for participation. Parents are free to choose their own program but the benefit is delivered directly to the chosen provider. Children are eligible if they have family income under 85 percent of the state median income. During the 2005-2006 school year, income eligibility was assessed on a monthly basis; beginning in 2006-2007, income was assessed every 6 months. Due to these income eligibility requirements, the Preschool Open Doors Project does not necessarily offer continuous enrollment to preschoolers once they initially qualify to participate, and is best viewed as offering support to working families rather than as a dedicated educational program.

In 2002, Hawaii began a separate initiative, the Pre-Plus Program, to support construction of prekindergarten facilities at public school sites. The data in this report do not include the Pre-Plus Program because it does not fund services directly.

A third initiative, Junior Kindergarten, began during the 2006-2007 school year. The purpose of this initiative is to offer educational services for children who are age-eligible for regular kindergarten but turn 5 after July 31, and are therefore younger than most kindergartners. Some districts also place children in Junior Kindergarten if the results of school assessments show that they are not developmentally ready for kindergarten, despite meeting the state's age eligibility requirement. After completing a year of Junior Kindergarten, some children move directly into first grade and others move into a regular kindergarten class, depending on both the child's readiness and the individual program practices.

ACCESS RANKING-4s

ACCESS RANKING-3s

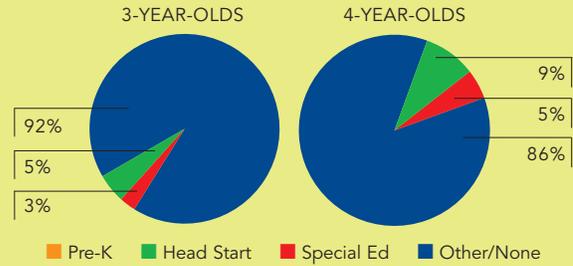
RESOURCES RANKING

No Program

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.....	1,459
Federally funded Head Start enrollment	2,478
State-funded Head Start enrollment	0 ¹

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



QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

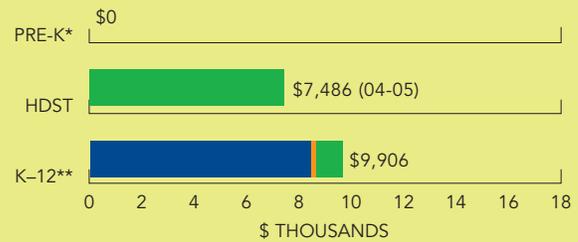
TOTAL BENCHMARKS MET

No Program

RESOURCES

Total state pre-K spending	\$0
Local match required?	NA
State spending per child enrolled	\$0
State Head Start spending	\$390,000 ¹
State spending per 3-year-old.....	\$0
State spending per 4-year-old.....	\$0

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED



* 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 '05-'06 school year, unless otherwise noted.

■ State Contributions ■ Federal Contributions
 ■ Local Contributions ■ TANF Spending

¹ These figures are based on fiscal year 2003 data, but funding has remained flat, and Hawaii still does not fund additional slots with the state supplement.