



# 2009— Early Childhood Education Background

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## *Early Education Programs: Preschool, Child Care and Head Start*

### **Obama Administration's Plans**

President Obama has been a strong proponent of early childhood education, citing it as a priority during his campaign. His plan for early childhood education includes the following three components:

- *Zero to Five Plan:* Provide critical support to young children and their parents. Unlike other early childhood education plans, key emphasis will be placed on early care and education for infants, which is essential for children to be ready to enter kindergarten. Early Learning Challenge Grants will be created to promote state Zero to Five efforts and help states move toward voluntary, universal pre-school.
- *Expand Early Head Start and Head Start:* Quadruple Early Head Start, increase Head Start funding, and improve quality for both.
- *Provide affordable, High-Quality Child Care:* Increase access to affordable and high-quality child care to ease the burden on working families.

The federal stimulus package (the Americans Reinvestment and Recovery Act) provided \$5 billion for Early Childhood programs, including \$1 billion for Head Start, \$1.1 billion for the expansion of early Head Start programs, and \$2 billion for childcare block grants to supplement, not supplant, state funding for childcare assistance for low-income families. California should receive approximately \$82.5 billion for Head start and \$220 million for the childcare block grant. Additionally, funding for early childhood education the Zero to Five Plan is an area focus for the President in his 2010 budget year proposal.

During campaign stops as a presidential candidate, Obama also highlighted the Harlem Children's Zone (HCZ) as a model for transforming the lives of children from birth to college. The HCZ is \$68 million nonprofit community agency that strives to meet a wide range of educational, health, and social-service needs of residents in a 97-block area of New York. A call for such "Promise Neighborhoods" was included in the President's 2010 budget proposal as part of his effort to create a comprehensive anti-poverty program that would provide healthcare, social services and education beginning before children are born until they graduate from college.

## Preschool and Childcare in California

In addition to preschool programs supported by parent fees, California has a long history of offering publicly subsidized child care and preschool, especially for children from low-income families. A number of state, federal and local funding streams are available. The most significant of these are programs administered by the California Department of Education (CDE), as well as the federally sponsored Head Start program. In addition, many school districts, county offices of education and other partnering agencies have utilized grants from their local First 5 Children and Families First Commissions, as well as from private foundations and corporate partners, to expand preschool services. Some school districts also utilize a portion of Title I funding for preschool.

Unfortunately, not all eligible children in California are currently being served by these existing programs. According to a study conducted by *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids*, the major state and federally funded preschool programs in California reached only 47 percent of preschool age children eligible for these programs and 20 percent of all preschool age children statewide.

### State Funding

For more than half a century, California has made a commitment to child care and development programs. Both the State Department of Social Services and the California Department of Education have responsibilities related to overall child care and early education. The California Department of Social Services is responsible for licensing, conducting background checks on childcare staff and administering stage one of CalWORKs. The California Department of Education is responsible for providing subsidies and administering various programs, administering stages two and three of CalWORKs, conducting planning, technical assistance, quality improvement and capacity development activities, and setting staffing standards for all subsidized child development programs.

The state budget appropriates more than \$2.5 billion for the CDE's Child Development Programs, through its Child Development Division, in a mix of 61 percent state funds and 39 percent in "passed through" federal funds.

The Child Development Division of the CDE administers state funding for center-based preschool programs through direct contracts with providers, such as school districts, non-profit organizations and other public agencies. In addition, both the CDE and the Department of Social Services contract with local entities such as LEAs, nonprofits and other public and private agencies to purchase child care in a variety of settings. In total, the CDE disperses approximately 1,500 contracts through 790 public and private agencies statewide to support and provide services to nearly 498,000 children.

CDE programs that support preschool and child care are numerous and include the following:

- **State Preschool:** Part-day comprehensive developmental program for three- to five-year-old children from low-income families. Staffing and other requirements for state preschool providers are established under Title 5 and generally requires state preschool teachers and administrators to complete 24 credits of early childhood education and 16 credits of general education at the college level, and programs directors must also complete at least 8 credits related to administration.

- **State Preschool Full-Day Program:** Full day program that allows “wrap-around” of their existing half-day programs to provide families with the extended services. Agencies providing full-day services continue to operate in a half-day mode as a state preschool program, but must follow general child care rules and regulations for the remainder of the program day.
- **General Child Care and Development:** General child care and development programs are state and federally funded programs that utilize centers and networks of family child care homes, operated by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. The program is subject to the same requirements under Title 5 as the state preschool program, but it operates full-day and full-year.
- **Alternative Payment Program (APP):** Alternative Payment Programs (often referred to as APPs) subsidize child care provided primarily in private settings. They are intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family, including those families participating in the CalWORKs welfare assistance program. There are approximately 80 agencies in California with contracts to administer APP, including many counties.
- **Pre-kindergarten and Family Literacy program:** This is a new program created in 2006 (AB 172/Chan) and provides reimbursement to local child development and preschool programs that are located in the attendance area of elementary schools ranked in the bottom three deciles of the state’s Academic Performance Index, with preference provided to underserved areas. These programs must serve children who will attend kindergarten in the next academic year. An amount of \$2,500 per classroom is also available for compensation and support costs for program coordinators, specifically for staff development, family literacy services and instructional materials.
- **Collaboration with Head Start:** The CDE Child Development Division also contracts with nearly half of the Head Start agencies in the state to administer general child care and/or state preschool programs. Many of these programs are located at the same site.

In addition to the state-administered programs, the First 5 California Children and Families Commission (First 5) is significant source of potential preschool funding and is a result of the passage of Proposition 10 in 1998. Proposition 10 added a tax of 50 cents per pack of cigarettes and a comparable tax on other tobacco products. Revenues from the measure may be used to fund a variety of education, health and child care programs that promote early childhood development from the prenatal stage through age 5, including preschool. The initiative generates approximately \$500 million per year statewide. The First 5 California Children and Families Commission supports many important education and health programs related to children and families, including preschool-related initiatives, such as the School Readiness Initiative and the Power of Preschool Demonstration Projects. More information on county First 5 Commissions follows in the section on local funding.

The budget approved by the Legislature and the Governor in February proposes to redirect funding from the state and local first five commissions over the next five years: \$340 million from the state commission’s reserves by June 30, 2008 and \$268 annually until 2013-14. This funding represents over half of the annual revenues received from the tax increase and would be used to offset reductions in state funding for health services for young children. This redirection

found in Proposition 1D will be before voters on the May 19 special election ballot. CSBA is opposed to this proposal.

## **Federal Funding**

Head Start is the main source of federal funding for early care and education programs for very low-income young children and their families. It is designed as a comprehensive child development program that works with families to improve children's health and nutritional status, social and emotional development and cognitive development. All Head Start programs must meet state licensing standards for health and safety. Most Head Start participants are 3 and 4 year-olds, but the program serves some children who are younger or older.

State enrollment of 3 to 5 year-olds for 2007 was 90,787. California also had an enrollment of 7,608 for Early Head Start, which serves children 0-3 in age. Additionally, California is home to a Migrant Head Start funded enrollment of 5,553 and American Indian/Native American enrollment of 658. Head Start's total federal appropriation in 2006 was \$6.8 billion. Of that amount, California Head Start/Early Start programs received a total of \$812.7 million.

In addition, school districts with schools that meet certain qualifications may also utilize some funding to subsidize preschool services through Title I, which allocates federal dollars for educationally disadvantaged students.

## **Local Funding**

First 5 County Commissions were established pursuant to Proposition 10 in 1998. Each county in the state has a commission that is comprised of members appointed by county boards of supervisors. To receive funds, the commissions must be established according to specific requirements, including guidelines for the composition of the county commission and the requirement that the county commission adopt a strategic plan to support and improve integrated services related to early childhood development, prenatal to age 5. Counties may collaborate to establish a commission. County commissions have the flexibility to undertake a variety of efforts, including child care and preschool.

Several county First 5 Commissions have played a leading role in efforts to promote the expansion of quality preschool services to all children in the communities they serve.

Commissions have also provided significant funding to public agencies, including school districts, and collaboratives for preschool pilot programs and demonstration projects. County commissions in Los Angeles, San Mateo and San Francisco, to name only a few have made or are making significant commitments to expanding preschool access.

## **Program Providers**

Many agencies and organizations currently provide preschool (as well as child care) programs in California, including public schools, county offices of education, charter schools, colleges, cities and counties, nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, faith-based organizations and family child care providers, both licensed and license-exempt. Many of these providers are subsidized in full or in part for delivering the programs with government funds from sources described earlier.

In 2005, 27 percent of California school districts provided state-funded preschool at school sites. Districts also operate approximately one-third of the Head Start programs in the state. A growing number of districts also utilize Title I funds and other discretionary funds to deliver or supplement the delivery of services, or they may offer preschool as part of a collaborative effort through a First 5 project. Districts may provide programs independently or in partnership with other local public and/or private partners.

More than half of the state's 58 county offices of education directly operate State Preschool programs, while about half of these also sub-contract with school districts, Head Start, private providers and other public entities to deliver services. Slightly less than half of the county offices of education also provide preschool and/or child development services directly to children, by operating State Preschool and State General Child Care programs. In 13 of the state's 58 counties, the county office of education is a Head Start grantee, and in 10 of those counties, it is the only grantee in the county. In addition to providing direct services, many county offices of education play an essential role in local planning and support.

### **CSBA's Grant Activities**

In 2003, the California School Boards Association began exploring the benefits and barriers to providing access to high-quality preschool programs to all children in California. This work was supported by CSBA's Conditions of Children Council, which identified early childhood education as its priority for 2003-04. CSBA's Policy Platform also supports universally available, developmentally appropriate preschool programs and early educational opportunities. Through interviews and site visits, staff investigated several issues related to universal preschool, including governance, finance and facilities, program quality, personnel, access and partnerships. During this process, school board members and administrators encouraged CSBA to develop a resource and policy guide to support local school leaders who were interested in expanding access to high-quality preschool programs. The preschool resource and policy guide was made possible with the continued support of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

Research shows that one way to raise student achievement and bridge the achievement gap, as well as to make certain all children are ready academically, socially and emotionally to enter school, is to enroll more children in high-quality preschool. Many communities throughout California have already embraced this concept. They are carrying out innovative and exciting work to provide access to quality preschool for all children, as well as related services for children, parents and families.

School districts and county offices of education often play a pivotal role in these activities by directly providing preschool services at school sites and/or working closely with local partners and families to make certain high quality services are available. Many more districts and county offices are beginning to examine ways in which they, too, can become engaged in the preschool effort as part of their overall plans to raise student achievement. In addition, education researchers have begun promoting the benefits of establishing an even more comprehensive and cohesive approach to early education, extending from preschool through the third grade. To assist districts and county offices, in 2005 CSBA released "Expanding Access to High-Quality Preschool Program: A Resource and Policy Guide for School Leaders." This guide has recently been updated and expanded to include new information, resources, strategies and links as part of CSBA's ongoing effort, with funding from the Packard Foundation, to help support and inspire school leaders in their critical work.

Over the past four years, with a grant from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, CSBA has engaged in state-level “preschool for all” policy development to explore the benefits and challenges to expanding access to high-quality preschool programs in California. The association has also developed a free, Web-based resource center that provides an overview of preschool research, the statewide policy context, an outline of strategies that board members and districts can use to expand access to high-quality preschool programs in their communities and links to numerous resources.

In 2006-07, CSBA continued to focus on educating our members about the preschool Web resource center. Activities conducted as part of this project included a full-day pre-conference symposium dedicated to preschool at CSBA’s 2006 Annual Education Conference and the presentation of preschool workshops in conjunction with regional CSBA conferences and partner organization conferences. In August 2007 CSBA was awarded an additional grant from the Packard Foundation to expand its support for governance teams. Specifically, this grant will assist in the development of podcasts, moderated discussion forums, and other electronic means of supporting districts in 2008. Additionally, the funding will provide direct support to governance teams that are planning to implement preschool programs in their districts.

*Source: The information on Preschool and Childcare in California was taken from CSBA’s “Expanding Access to High-Quality Preschool Programs: A Resource and Policy Guide for School Leaders.” This policy guide was designed to support local school district and county office of education efforts to expand access to these programs in their community.*

#### Additional Information:

Ca. Head Start Fact Sheet:

<http://www.caheadstart.org/2008%20CA%20Head%20Start%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

CDE ECE programs: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/op/>

First Five Information: <http://www.ccfcc.ca.gov/>

## **Attachment 1: Preschool**

### **Chronology of recent national efforts to expand access to quality preschool for all children**

- In **1995**, Georgia began providing preschool to all children in the state and currently 70 percent of four-year-olds are served in publicly funded programs.
- In **1998**, Oklahoma started a universal preschool program and 65 percent of four-year-olds in the state are in either state preschool or Head Start.
- In **1999**, New Jersey began providing preschool for all children in select districts and serves 67 percent of preschool-age children.
- In **2004**, Florida voters approved a ballot initiative to establish universal preschool. Illinois, New York and Texas are also working to expand access to preschool programs.

### **Chronology of recent statewide efforts to expand access to quality preschool for all children in California**

#### **1998:**

- In an effort to support education reform and ensure children were ready for school, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin convened a Universal Preschool Task Force that recommended that California offer publicly funded preschool to all three- and four-year-olds within 10 years.
- California voters supported Proposition 10, the California Children and Families Act. This initiative created the California First 5 Commission and 58 county commissions, to provide all children, prenatal to five years of age, with a comprehensive, integrated system of early childhood development services on a community-by-community basis.

#### **2001:**

- The First 5 Commission launched the School Readiness Initiative, which has provided more than \$400 million in state and local funds to support school readiness programs, including preschool and school readiness coordinators in all 58 counties.

#### **2002:**

- California's Pre-Kindergarten through University Master Plan for Education recommended that the state provide universal preschool to all children for two years prior to school entry.

#### **2003:**

- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation launched its Preschool for All initiative. The Packard Foundation has supported several local flagship demonstration programs, as well as state-level coalition building, outreach, research and advocacy efforts.
- Preschool California was established by the Packard Foundation and other funders to help coordinate Preschool for All efforts.

- Assembly Bill 56 (Steinberg, D-Sacramento) was introduced as the vehicle to implement the Master Plan recommendation to create a voluntary preschool system for all three- and four-year-olds by 2014. Portions of the bill were later amended into AB 712. The legislation was vetoed due to budgetary concerns.
- The First 5 Commission dedicated \$100 million to support Power of Preschool Demonstration Projects in selected counties in California over four years.
- An initiative was circulated by the California Teachers Association and Rob Reiner that would have provided \$4.5 billion for education each year, including \$1.5 billion for preschool education. The initiative was later withdrawn by the sponsors in 2004.
- First 5 California dedicated \$20 million to support eight Special Needs Demonstration sites in selected counties in California over five years.

#### **2004:**

- The California Preschool Instructional Network was initiated by the California Department of Education in collaboration with the California County Superintendents Educational Services Association.
- First 5 California launched the Preschool for All Technical Assistance Project in partnership with the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to provide technical assistance to First 5 commissions and their partners, including school districts.

#### **2005:**

- State Superintendent of Public Instruction Jack O'Connell announced preschool for all children as one of his top three priorities and released a white paper, Preschool for All: A First-Class Learning Initiative, which outlines several state and local policy actions relative to preschool.
- The superintendent of public instruction appointed a statewide P-16 Council to identify strategies to create a comprehensive, integrated system of student learning in California from preschool through college. P-16 councils are also operating at the regional level.
- With the support from the Packard Foundation, CSBA released a Resource and Policy Guide for School Leaders, "Expanding Access to High Quality Preschool Programs," and the first-ever Student Achievement Symposium on Preschool is held at the CSBA Annual Conference.
- Several important preschool related bills were introduced in the legislature:
  - Assembly Bill 1032 (Jones) focuses on preschool professional learning and workforce development issues.
  - Assembly Bill 1246 (Wolk) focuses on preschool content standards in reading/ language arts, mathematics, history/social science and science.
  - Assembly Bill 1254 (Coto) focuses on workforce development issues.

(While none of these bills ultimately made it to the Governor for signature, each raised important concepts that will continue to be advanced.)

#### **2006:**

- Proposition 82 to create a Preschool for All system in California, including a designated funding source is submitted by Rob Reiner and a coalition of business and early education groups. The measure is defeated on the June 2006 ballot.
- Governor Schwarzenegger signs into law AB 172 (Chan), to implement a state budget appropriation of \$55 million to expand access to preschool in needy and underserved areas.



**2008:**

- Several important preschool related bills were signed by the Governor:
  - Senate Bill 1298 (Simitian and Steinberg), the Education Data and Information Act, addresses several issues related to data and requires the Department of Education to begin using a common identifier for records from center-based early childhood programs through higher education.
  - Senate Bill 1629 (Steinberg) establishes an Advisory Committee to recommend a state Early Learning Quality Improvement System, which will develop policy and an implementation plan for improving the quality of early education programs.
  - Assembly Bill 2759 (Jones) consolidates all current State Preschool, Prekindergarten-Family Literacy and General Child Care and Development programs serving preschool-aged children, to create the California State Preschool Program.

## **Chronology of recent local efforts to expand access to quality preschool for all children in certain local communities**

(Note: While many school districts, county offices of education and communities are moving forward in their efforts, this chronology highlights only a few significant events and is not meant to be comprehensive. For more information about local efforts and programs, see Section 10 of CSBA's *Expanding Access to High Quality Preschool Programs: A Resource and Policy Guide for School Leaders.*)

- In **2002**, New Haven Unified School District made preschool available to all three- and four-year-old children whose families choose to enroll them. The district works in partnership with Kidango, a private non-profit early care and education agency, and offers preschool classrooms at every elementary school in the district.
- In **2003**, several school districts and First 5 county commissions began developing plans to expand access to quality preschool programs in their community, including:
  - Elk Grove Unified School District, Merced County Office of Education San Jose Unified School District, San Diego County Office of Education, and Kern County Superintendent of Schools; and
  - First 5 Alameda County, First 5 Merced County, First 5 San Mateo County, First 5 Santa Clara County and First 5 Ventura County.
- In **2003-05**, several First 5 county commissions and school districts approved plans to implement "Preschool for All" in their communities, including:
  - Los Angeles First 5 LAUP;
  - Alpine First 5;
  - San Mateo First 5 (first phase of implementation done in partnership with Ravenswood City Elementary School District and Redwood City Elementary School District);
  - San Francisco First 5;
  - Manteca Unified School District in partnership with San Joaquin First 5; and
  - Elk Grove Unified School District in partnership with Sacramento First 5.
- In **2004-05**, 15 other First 5 county commissions have implemented local planning processes for preschool for all children.
- In **2004**, San Francisco voters passed Proposition H. This proposition provides funding for all four-year-old children who are San Francisco residents to attend preschool by September 1, 2009.

## **ATTACHMENT 2: Head Start**

### ***Head Start/Early Head Start in California***

#### ***Data from the 2008 Program Information Report***

California has 1,950 Head Start/Early Head Start/Tribal/Migrant centers housing 5,325 classes, along with 690 family child care homes and 811 home-based socialization groups that serve funded enrollment. In California's Head Start community there are 23,153 staff serving children and families. 22.3% of the employees are or were Head Start or Early Head Start parents. During this past program year, over 121,510 volunteers provided service to local Head Start programs. 85.8% of the volunteers are current or former parents of the local Head Start program.

During the 2008 Program Year over 120,436 children enrolled in California's Head Start/Early Head Start/Tribal/Migrant completed all medical screenings -- of those screened, 17.4% were identified as needing follow-up treatment and of those referred 96.6% received/receiving treatment for the following conditions (in some cases more than one type of treatment referral was made) :

Overweight	48.1%	Anemia	29.0%
Asthma	27.1%	Vision	12.6%
Hearing	2.3%		

80.1% of the children enrolled in California's Head Start/Early Head Start/Tribal/Migrant received dental examinations – 30.7% were identified as needing treatment. Over 87,940 Head Start children received preventive dental care in 2007/2008.

During the 2008 Program Year 13,397 or 10.2% of California's Head Start/Early Head Start/Tribal/Migrant enrollment consisted of children with disabilities, of those the top five areas most identified were:

Speech & Language	73.1%	Autism	4.2%
Developmental Delay	3.5%	Mental Retardation	2.4%
Health Impairment	1.4%		

Fall 2008, Head Start programs sent 58,574 children on to kindergarten to over 1022 different local school districts. 48.6% of those districts have formal agreements to coordinate transition services for children and families. During the 2008 Program Year, the majority of Head Start/Early Head Start/Tribal/Migrant families were employed, yet eligible for services under income guidelines. 57% of the families served were two-parent families. For Migrant Head Start, 73.7% of the families served were two-parent families. Of those families being served in California:

20.9% of the two-parent families were both working  
66.6% of the two-parent families had one parent working  
56.3% of the one-parent families were working during the year

Five different agency types delivered Head Start/Early Head Start services in 2008:

Private/Public Non-Profits	39.3%	School Systems	35.0%
Community Action Agencies	12.6%	Tribal Government/Consort	6.1%
Government Agencies	7.0%	Private/Public For-Profit	0.0%
(5.1% of California Head Start/Early Head Start agencies were identified as "religiously affiliated agency, providing essentially secular services".)			

69% of California Head Start agencies also contract with the State Department of Education, Child Development Division. The most common program collaborations are Head Start & State Preschool, Head Start & General Child Care and Head Start & State Preschool Full Day (2008 California Combined Contract Report). These funding combinations benefited 41,227 children through enrollment in the following programs:

State Preschool	47.9%	General Child Care	37.9%
PreKindergarten – Part Day	7.3%	CA Migrant	4.3%
State Preschool - Full Day	2.0%	PreKindergarten – Full Day	.6%

*Information provided by the California Head Start Association – [www.caheadstart.org](http://www.caheadstart.org)*

# Head Start/Early Head Start in California

Head Start Funded Enrollment (FY08) -----	90,695
Early Head Start Funded Enrollment (FY08) -----	7,652
Migrant Head Start Funded Enrollment in California (FY08) -----	5,928
American Indian/Native American Head Start Funded Enrollment (FY08) ---	608

## Age of Actual Enrollment

Children 0-1 year old.....	2.7%
Children 1 year old.....	3.4%
Children 2 years old.....	4.8%
Children 3 years old.....	32.6%
Children 4 years old.....	53.7%
Children 5 years old.....	1.7%
Pregnant Women.....	1.1%

*Between 2004 to 2007 a shift has been observed in fewer 5 year old children and more 3 year old children enrolled in Head Start in California*

## Ethnic Composition

Hispanic.....	72.1%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino.....	27.9%

## Racial Composition

White.....	36.4%
Unspecified Race.....	40.0%
Black/African American.....	9.4%
Multi Racial/Other.....	4.0%
Asian.....	4.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	4.7%
Pacific Islander.....	0.7%

## Teacher Information

### Education Level

✓ Associates Degree, ECE & Related.....	32.4%
✓ Baccalaureate or Graduate Degree.....	15.2%
✓ CDA Credential/State Equivalent.....	29.0%
✓ Enrolled, Related AA/BA Degree Program.....	11.2%

### Average Annual Teacher Salary, AA Degree

✓ Head Star/.....	\$29,796
✓ Early Head Start.....	\$30,616
✓ Migrant Head Start.....	\$26,010
✓ Tribal Head Start.....	\$26,879

### Average Annual Teacher Salary, BA Degree

✓ Head Start.....	\$33,775
✓ Early Head Start.....	\$35,941
✓ Migrant Head Start.....	\$27,121
✓ Tribal Head Start.....	\$31,511

### Ethnicity of Child Development Staff

✓ Hispanic or Latino.....	58.7%
✓ Non Hispanic or Non Latino.....	41.3%
✓ White.....	37.1%
✓ Unspecified Race.....	36.4%
✓ Black or African American.....	11.4%
✓ American Indian/Alaska Native.....	3.6%
✓ Asian.....	7.7%
✓ Pacific Islander.....	1.2%

## Program Models

Full-day (4 & 5 day) .....	26.8%
Part-day & variations in attendance.....	61.4%
Double Session .....	17.1%
Home-based.....	8.1%
Combination Option.....	1.1%
Locally Designed (LDO).....	0.2%
Family Child Care.....	2.4%
<i>The average class size is 17. The staff to child ratio in 2007 was 1:7</i>	

## Family Information

Actual Number of families served.....	122,542
Pregnant Women – 1575 (19.1% were under 18)	
Families on TANF.....	19.0%
Families on WIC.....	59.9%
Families on SSI.....	3.6%
Children without insurance, start of the program year.....	11.5%
Children without insurance, end of the program year.....	4.8%
Parent with less than High School Grad.....	46.3%
Parent with High School or GED.....	33.4%
Families served who were Homeless .....	1.9%
..	

## Home Language

English.....	39.3%
Spanish.....	54.4%
East Asian .....	3.4%
Other.....	2.8%

## Family Service provided/requested during program year

Emergency/ Crisis Intervention.....	15.7%
Health Education.....	35.3%
Parenting Education.....	38.8%
English Classes (ESL).....	13.4%
Adult Education (GED).....	17.0%
Marriage Education .....	2.3%
Mental Health.....	10.8%
Child Abuse & Neglect Services.....	9.5%
Assistance to families of incarcerated .....	1.5%

Over the past few years, Head Start programs have made father involvement a high priority. 75% of California Head Start programs have established formal outreach to dads. On average 23% of the children's fathers participated. Tribal programs reported the highest level of participation at 30%

*Information provided by the California Head Start Association – [www.caheadstart.org](http://www.caheadstart.org)*