



Arizona Department of Education

Student Services Division Annual Report

- Child Nutrition
- Comprehensive Health
 - Early Childhood

January 2002

Arizona Department of Education Student Services Division Annual Report

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Student Services

To support schools and organizations in promoting the health and safety of students.

The Student Services Division in the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) consists of three major program areas: Child Nutrition, Comprehensive Health, and Early Childhood.

The Child Nutrition Programs provide federal funds to approximately 1,380 public, private, charter, and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and eligible child care organizations. The funds are used to ensure children are adequately fed and support the U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2000.

The Comprehensive Health Programs provide both federal and state funds for approximately 320 school districts and charter schools to implement effective school health and prevention programs.

The Early Childhood Programs promote improved student achievement by providing funding and program support for comprehensive early childhood education programs. Funding is available from a state-funded block grant, which is used by approximately 314 districts and charter schools to

provide a licensed and accredited preschool program for economically disadvantaged children, full-day kindergarten and/or supplemental programs that serve all public school students in kindergarten through third grade.

The three Student Services program areas are complemented by a supportive infrastructure. Administrative Support, Financial, and Technology Services Teams enable all Student Services programs and activities to operate efficiently and provide excellent customer service. The Administrative Support Team greets customers on site, responds to requests by phone or email, and maintains information to support program activities. The Financial Services Team administers budgets and ensures accountability for all Student Service's funding sources. They are also responsible for processing monthly reimbursement claims and preparing regular financial reports for Child Nutrition Programs. The Technology Services Team is guided by a progressive five-year plan that documents future requirements and direction for

computer application development and staffing. Projects currently in development include a web-based application for Child Nutrition Programs and a seamless application and funding process for Safe and Drug-Free Schools, as well as Early Childhood Programs.

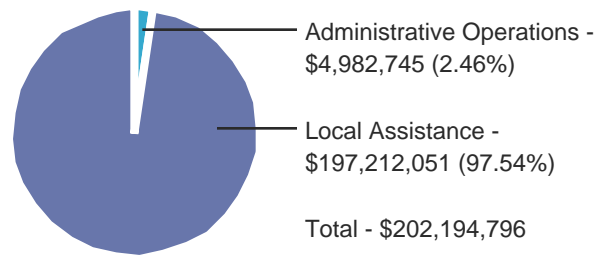
Funding for all programs and activities are provided by the State of Arizona, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. Funds are budgeted into two categories: Administrative Operations and Program Assistance for schools and organizations. Program Assistance funding of over \$222,000,000 is provided to schools and organizations per the laws or guidelines of the particular program in which they participate. For instance, Program Assistance funding may be used for reimbursement of meals served to children, delivery of preschool services, or development of drug prevention programs, depending upon the program participation and needs of the school or organization. Administrative Operations funding is used by Student Services in order to administer all

programs, and is less than two and one half percent of the Program Assistance budget.

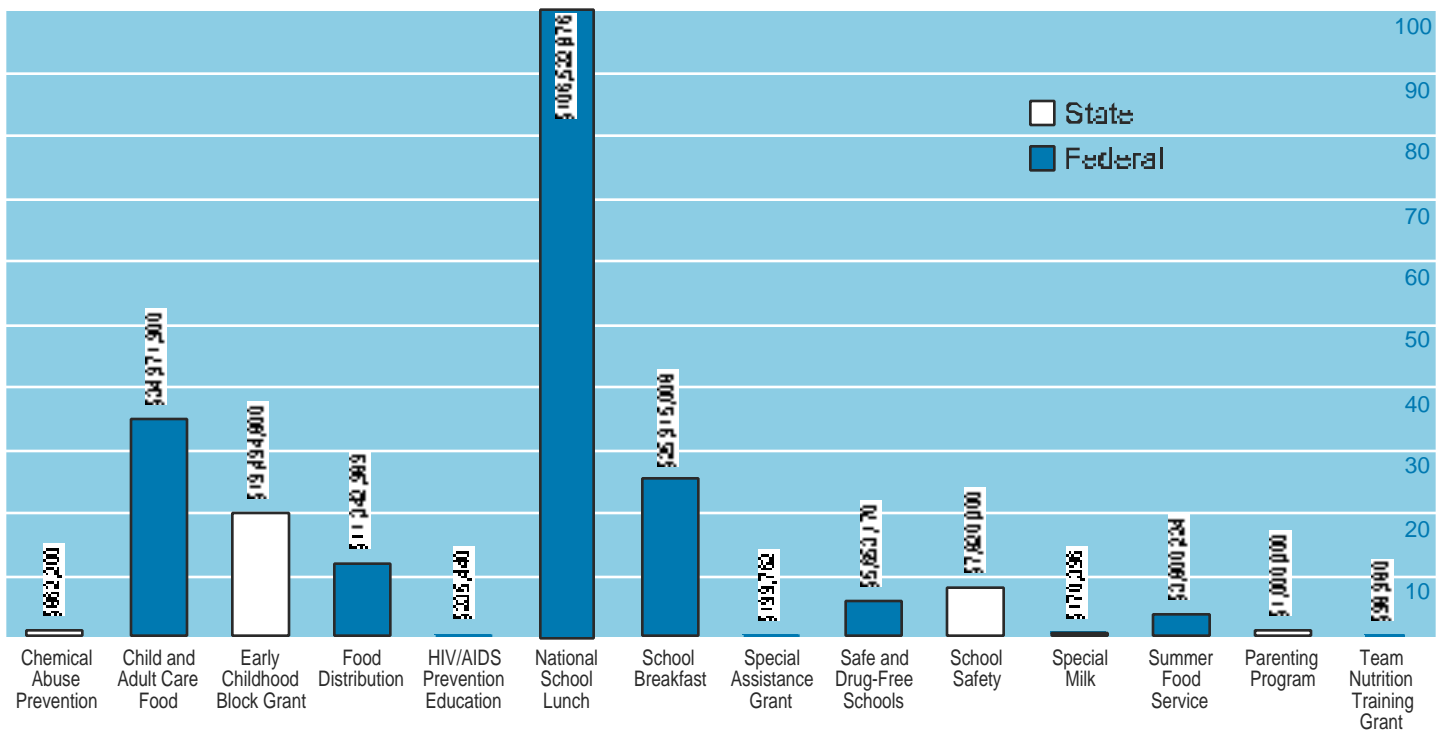
Less than 2.5% of the Student Services annual budget is used for administrative costs.

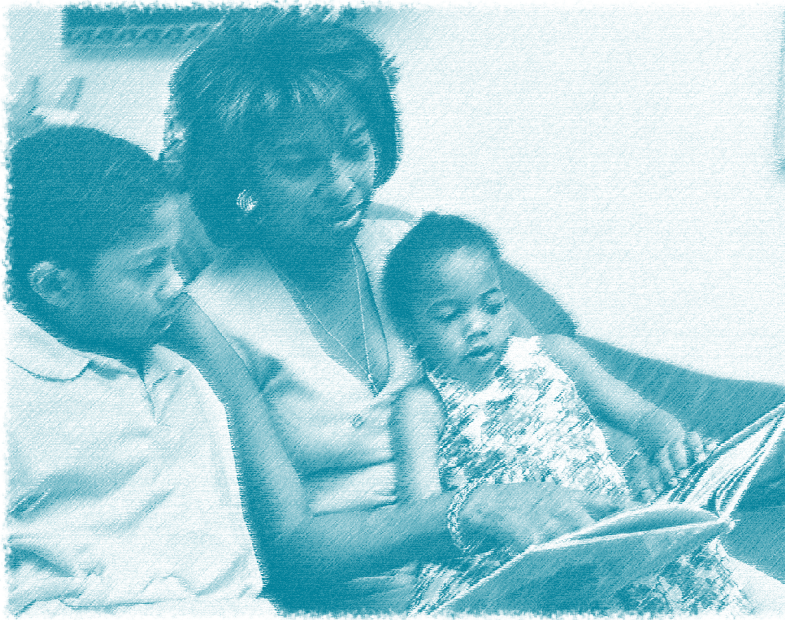
Source: Student Services Budget Reports, September 2001

Student Services Funds FY 2001



Student Services Funds by Program FY 2001 (Administrative and Assistance)





“Good nutrition is essential for effective learning every day, all year long.”

Shirley R. Watkins,
Under Secretary
Food, Nutrition and
Consumer Services, USDA

Child Nutrition Programs

To assist schools and organizations to improve the nutritional health and well-being of students.

Child Nutrition Programs

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Team Nutrition
- National School Lunch, School Breakfast and Special Milk Programs
- After School Snack Program
- Summer Food Service Program
- Food Distribution Program

The Child Nutrition Programs provide cash assistance and donated foods to serve nutritionally adequate meals to children in schools, preschools, child care centers, and homes. Eighty percent of the children served are low income, based on free and reduced income eligibility status. Training, technical assistance and compliance reviews are conducted to ensure nutrition integrity and fiscal accountability as prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Meals served in these programs meet the United States Dietary Guidelines for Americans. These Guidelines provide advice about food choices that promote health and prevent diseases, encouraging an increased intake of fruits, vegetables and grains, while limiting fat, salt, and sugar.

Child and Adult Care Food Program

To improve and maintain the health and nutritional status of children and adults in care while promoting the development of good eating habits.

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) was established by Congress in 1966 to enable child care centers and family child care homes to provide meals according to the nutrition standards set by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and receive partial cost reimbursement for serving healthy meals and snacks. In 1987, as part of the Older Americans Act, the program was made available to adult day care center participants. In 1999, emergency shelters serving residential families with children were also eligible to participate in CACFP, and funds were also available for meals and snacks served at after-school programs.

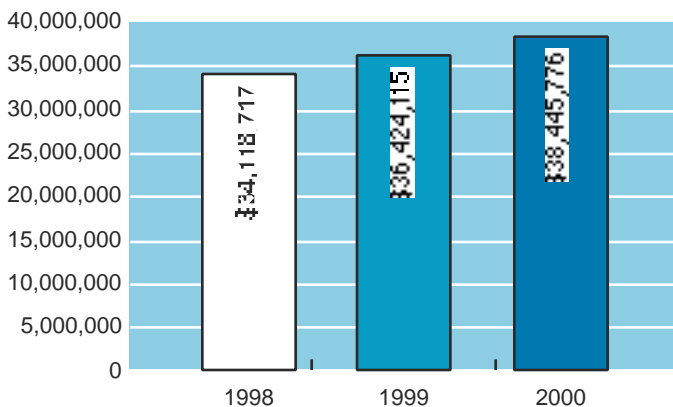
Participating programs may provide meals and snacks. Each program is reimbursed for a maximum of up to two meals and one snack or one meal and two snacks per child per day. Participating programs also receive

additional cash in lieu of commodity foods for lunch and supper meals. CACFP participants must be licensed or meet minimum quality standards in order to participate. The CACFP serves as a quality indicator for parents seeking child care services for their children.

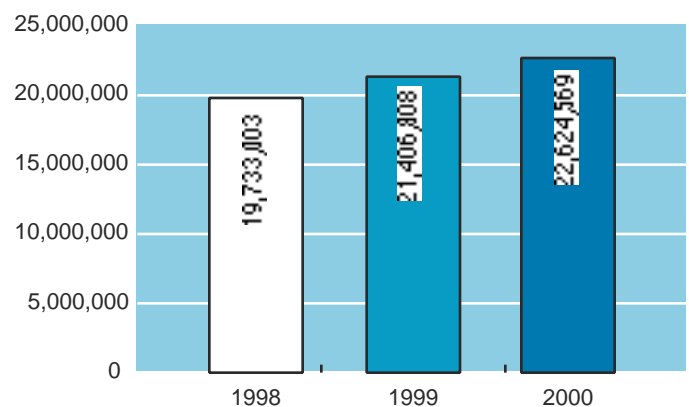
Research continues to prove that proper nutrition in young children not only contributes to their physical growth, but also to a child's intellectual and emotional development. "It is likely that CACFP helps to enrich the child care environment and therefore enhance overall child development, especially among low-income children who are at greatest risk of deficiencies" (The Link Between Nutrition and Cognitive Development in Children, Tufts University School of Nutrition and Science and Policy, 4th ed., 1998).

The Tufts report also states ". . . undernutrition--even in its 'milder' forms--during any period of childhood can have detrimental effects on the cognitive development of children and their later productivity as adults." The funding and training provided by and through CACFP directly benefits children and adults who may be at risk for undernutrition.

Total Reimbursement Funding Provided to CACFP Center and Home Providers in FY 1998-2000



Total CACFP Center and Home Providers Meals and Snacks Served in FY 1998-2000



Team Nutrition

To improve children's lifelong eating and physical activity habits by using the principles of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2000 and the Food Guide Pyramid.

Team Nutrition is an integrated, behavior-based, comprehensive plan for promoting the nutritional health of the nation's school children. Team Nutrition develops messages and materials that can be used consistently throughout the country. Team Nutrition is implemented by providing training and technical assistance to child nutrition food service professionals to help them serve meals that look good, taste good, and meet nutrition standards. Team Nutrition also provides multifaceted, integrated nutrition education for children and their parents that builds skills and motivates them to make healthy food and physical activity choices as part of a healthy lifestyle. Team Nutrition garners support for its mission by involving school administrators and other school and community partners.

“Almost three-fourths of young people do not get the recommended number of daily servings of fruit and vegetables.”

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control, School Health Programs: An Investment in our Nation's Future, 1999.

Program Highlights

- Team Nutrition has developed over 37 resource materials for use in schools and for child care programs. Information on these resources can be viewed at www.fns.usda.gov/tn.
- Since Team Nutrition's implementation in 1996, Arizona has been awarded two Team Nutrition training grants. The funding was used to support training and development of local school district comprehensive health programs and school gardens.

“...CACFP helps to enrich the child care environment and therefore enhance overall child development...”

Source: The Link Between Nutrition and Cognitive Development in Children, Tufts University School of Nutrition and Science and Policy, 4th ed., 1998.

Program Highlights

- A statewide fingerprint system through the Department of Public Safety was developed in cooperation with CACFP collaborators.
- The CACFP program is participating in the development of a statewide Professional Development System to support training and education for all care providers.
- Management Improvement Training for all CACFP providers has been initiated.

Number of CACFP Participants in FY 1999-2001

Participating Sites	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
Child Care Center	424	454	436
Head Start	273	293	264
Family Child Care Home	4,172	4,177	4,492
Emergency Shelter	4	7	12
After School Program	97	83*	95
Adult Day Care	24	24	24
Total Participating Sites	4,994	5,038	5,323

*Decrease is due to transfer of school-based after school programs to National School Lunch Program.

Partnerships

- Governor's Office for Children
- Child Care Resource and Referral
- Department of Health Services, Offices of Child Care Licensure and Nutrition Services
- Department of Economic Security

Partnerships

The Team Nutrition Program collaborates with:

- University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Services, Community/School Gardening
- Parents, school administrators, and communities

***National School Lunch Program
School Breakfast Program
Special Milk Program***

*To safeguard the health and well-being of
the nation's children.*

reduced-price meals. Schools and institutions that choose to participate in the NSLP and SBP receive cash reimbursement for the meals served to children. Public schools, private schools, residential child care institutions, juvenile correctional institutions, and boarding schools may participate in these programs.

“Increasing numbers of studies are confirming the validity that school breakfast advances educational and developmental goals.”

Source: [School Breakfast Score Card, Food Research and Action Center, 1999.](#)

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) are federally assisted meal programs that provide nutritionally balanced meals to over 300,000 children in Arizona each day. Nutritious breakfasts and lunches are available to school children at minimal cost. Households with economic need may apply to receive free or

The Special Milk Program (SMP) encourages the consumption of milk by children by providing milk for free or at minimal cost. Milk is available to those children attending schools that are unable to provide a meal service, as well as to children attending half-day preschool or kindergarten classes who do not have access to the NSLP or SBP. Participating organizations include preschools, child care centers, summer camps, and shelters.

Number of School Lunches and Breakfasts Served in FY 1999-2001

FY	Lunch			Breakfast		
	99	00	01	99	00	01
Free	41,359,142	41,675,788	42,111,704	18,020,310	18,027,820	18,499,132
Reduced	6,418,324	7,258,158	7,935,174	1,539,733	1,783,783	1,969,838
Paid	24,870,786	26,270,449	27,209,526	2,664,086	2,951,256	3,276,553

Reimbursement Funds Paid to Participating Organizations for Breakfasts and Lunches Served in FY 1999-2001

FY	Lunch			Breakfast		
	99	00	01	99	00	01
Public	\$91,378,441	\$95,162,420	99,529,175	\$21,439,424	\$21,250,220	22,446,499
Non-Public	\$5,333,630	\$5,250,970	5,319,685	\$2,576,602	\$2,548,499	2,626,853
Total	\$96,712,071	\$100,413,390	104,848,860	\$24,016,026	\$23,798,719	25,073,353

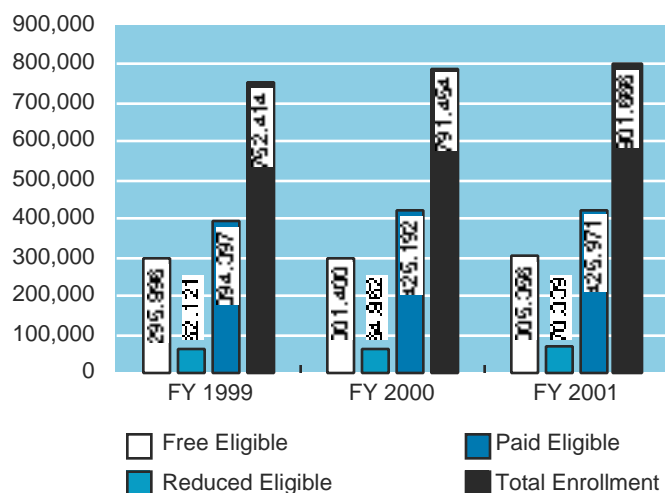
Program Highlights

- Washington Elementary School District in Maricopa County was one of six school districts selected nationwide to participate in a three-year study funded by the United States Department of Agriculture. This comprehensive study will examine the critical link between a nutritious breakfast and learning. The schools involved in the pilot provide free breakfast to all children regardless of family income.
- The School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study published in October of 1993 indicated that the average percentage of calories from total fat in NSLP lunches was 38%. This study culminated in the Healthy School Meals Act being signed in 1996, creating the requirement that schools provide meals that meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The schools in Arizona have made a great effort to reduce the fat content of their meals as is shown by the following statistic: The average percent of calories from total fat in Arizona school meals is 31%.
- The Reauthorization Act of 1998 now allows schools to claim snacks provided to children in after school care programs.

69% of children enrolled in schools offering the NSLP participate in the lunch program and 47% of these students are eligible for free or reduced price meals.

Source: ADE Child Nutrition Programs data, October 2000

Student Eligibility for Lunch and Breakfast Programs FY 1999-2001

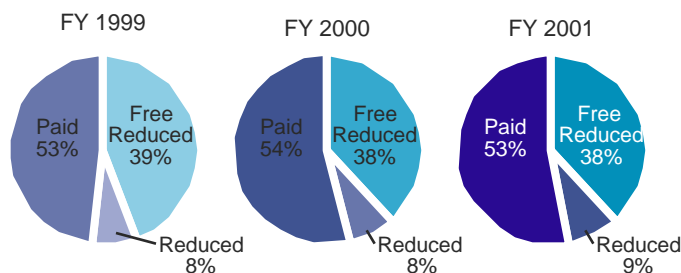


Partnerships

NSLP/SBP/SMP collaborates with:

- Arizona School Food Service Association
- Arizona Association of School Business Officials
- The Arizona Hunger Advisory Council

Student Eligibility as Percent of Enrollment FY 1998-2000



Participation by Organization Type FY 1999-2001

National School Lunch Program

Sponsor Type	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites
Public Schools	189	1096	188	1139	188	1144
Private Schools	33	33	35	35	32	32
Institutions	17	19	16	19	16	19
RCCI ¹	37	133	35	106	27	84
BIA ²	38	42	38	43	38	43
Charter Schools	30	44	39	58	40	57
TOTAL	344	1367	351	1400	341	1,379

National Breakfast Program

Sponsor Type	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites
Public Schools	171	927	170	970	194	989
Private Schools	17	17	19	19	17	17
Institutions	17	19	16	19	16	19
RCCI ¹	37	131	41	106	30	84
BIA ²	38	42	39	44	39	44
Charter Schools	23	35	23	34	30	39
TOTAL	303	1171	308	1192	326	1,192

After-School Snack Program

An estimated seven million children return to an empty home after school because their parents work outside the home. The hours after school are a critical time when children and youth are most at-risk of engaging in delinquent behavior. The After-School Snack Program provides nutritious snacks during supervised after-school programs that are safe, fun and offer an educational or enrichment focus.

Schools, child care programs and other organizations which provide snacks in their after-school programs are reimbursed at the highest level of snack reimbursement if the program is offered at an "area-eligible" site. An area-eligible site is one located in a school attendance area where 50 percent of the children are certified as eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Non area-eligible sites earn

reimbursement for snacks depending on the income-eligibility of each child. After-school snacks can be served to all children and youth through age 18, and must be offered at no charge.

Summer Food Service Program

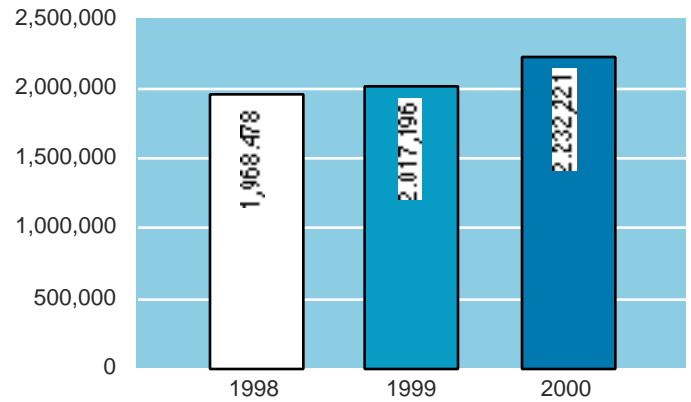
To provide nutritious meals to low income children during school vacation.

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is designed to ensure that children in needy areas continue to receive nutritious meals during school vacations that are comparable to those served under the NSL and SBP. Free meals are provided to all children at approved SFSP sites in areas with significant concentrations of low-income children. Current law defines such an area as one in

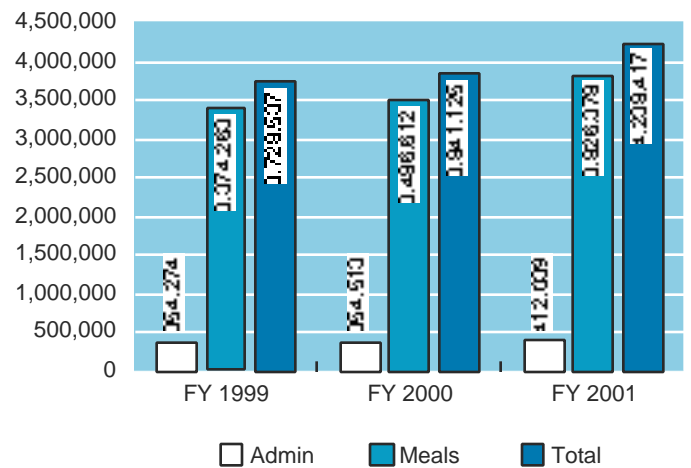
which one half or more of the children are from households with income at or below the eligibility level for free and reduced price school meals. Programs can be sponsored by schools, private non-profit organizations, government agencies, or summer camps.

The Summer Food Service Program coordinates efforts with the Department of Economic Security, Arizona Association of Food Banks, Arizona Hunger Advisory Council, and the Migrant and Indian Education offices to reach at-risk populations in under served areas. Community and school outreach provides families in low-income areas with information on the availability of the SFSP.

Total Summer Food Meals and Snacks Served in FY 1999-2001



Total Reimbursement Funding Provided to Summer Food Sponsors in FY 1999-2001



“SFSP is the single largest federal resource available for local sponsors who want to combine a feeding program with a summer activity program.”

Source: USDA-Food and Nutrition Service, [A Guide to Starting the SFSP, 1999](#)

“Through the Food Distribution Program, over 100 different types of commodities are available for states to order.”

Source: USDA, 2000 (www.fns.usda.gov/fdd.)

Number of Summer Food Participants by Sponsor Type in FY 1999-2001

Sponsor Type	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
Government Agency	5	6	5
Nat'l Youth Sports Program	2	1	0
Residential Camp	6	6	6
Public/Charter	91	92	103
Private	1	1	1
Total	105	106	115

Program Highlights

- The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 removed remaining restrictions on participating private non-profit organization sponsors, expanded the

availability of the “offer vs. serve” option, and eliminated the federal requirement for registering commercial vendors.

A variety of foods are available, including fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, grains and pasta products, chicken, beef, and cheeses.

Partnerships

SFSP collaborates with:

- Community Information and Referral
- Arizona Hunger Advisory Council
- Association of Arizona Food Banks

Program Highlights

- The USDA has partnered with the Department of Defense to offer schools the availability of ordering fresh produce from local distributors with their entitlement dollars.

Food Distribution Program

To strengthen the nutrition safety net through commodity distribution and to strengthen American agriculture.

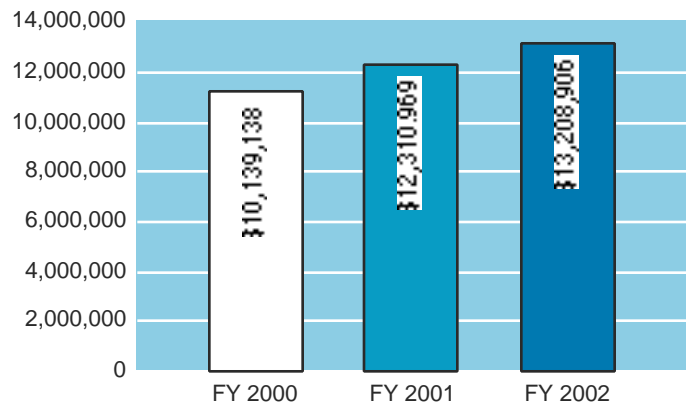
Partnerships

The Food Distribution Program collaborates with:

- Department of Defense
- Food Processors/Industry
- Association of Arizona Food Banks

The Food Distribution program removes farm surpluses from the market and provides a variety of nutritious foods to schools. Due to USDA food specifications, these foods are of equal or better quality compared to commercially prepared foods. USDA commodity purchases represent about 15-20% of the market value of the food schools serve in their lunch and breakfast programs.

Food Distribution Funding FY 2000-2002



Schools and organizations that participate in the NSLP and SBP are eligible to receive USDA commodities. USDA gives the State of Arizona an entitlement dollar amount each school year based on the number of meals served in Arizona the previous school year. This entitlement is divided up among the Arizona sponsors participating in the Food Distribution Program based on their Average Daily Participation (ADP) in their school lunch program. Therefore, each individual sponsor has a “fair share” set entitlement amount to spend on commodities for that particular school year.

Department of Defense Funding and Participation FY 2000-2002

	Funding Set-Aside	Participating Organizations
FY 00	\$860,000	23
FY 01	\$860,000	36
FY 02	\$860,000	36



“...regardless of the amount of funds available to a school, or the effectiveness of their pedagogy, school programs or competence of their staff, without a safe learning environment students will not thrive.”

Ralph D. Romero, CPM, Director of Operations,
Academic Support, ADE.

Comprehensive Health Programs

To support schools in implementing programs that promote healthy behavior of students.

Comprehensive Health Programs

- Safe and Drug Free Schools Program
- Chemical Abuse Prevention Program
- Tobacco Use Prevention Program
- School Safety Program
- HIV/AIDS Education Program
- School-Based Parenting Program Initiative

The Comprehensive Health Programs provide support for school-based programs that promote healthy behavior of students. In 1997, the State Board of Education approved the *Academic Standards for Comprehensive Health Education*. These standards define what students should know and be able to do at various levels of achievement. Ten major content areas are included in Comprehensive Health Education: Community Health, Consumer Health, Environmental Health, Family Life Education, Injury Prevention and Safety, Mental and Emotional Health, Nutrition, Personal Health, Prevention and Control of Disease, and Substance Use and Abuse. The ultimate goal of comprehensive health education is to help young people achieve their fullest potential by attaining their highest level of health and wellness as students and adults.

“Students who use drugs are more likely to drop out of school, be victims or perpetrators of violence, and engage in risky sexual behavior.”

Source: “Protective School--Linking Drug Abuse Prevention with Student Success,” Kris Bosworth, Ph.D., The University of Arizona, College of Education, 2000

Safe and Drug Free Schools Program

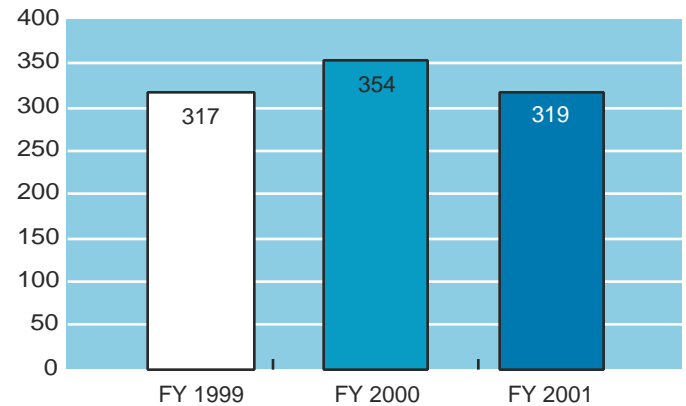
The Safe and Drug Free Schools Program is the federal government’s primary vehicle for reducing violence and the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco through education and prevention activities in schools. Initiatives are supported which promote school environments that are free from drugs and violence and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol, and offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning. The programs implemented must be research-based and proven to be effective or show promise of being effective.

Chemical Abuse Prevention Program

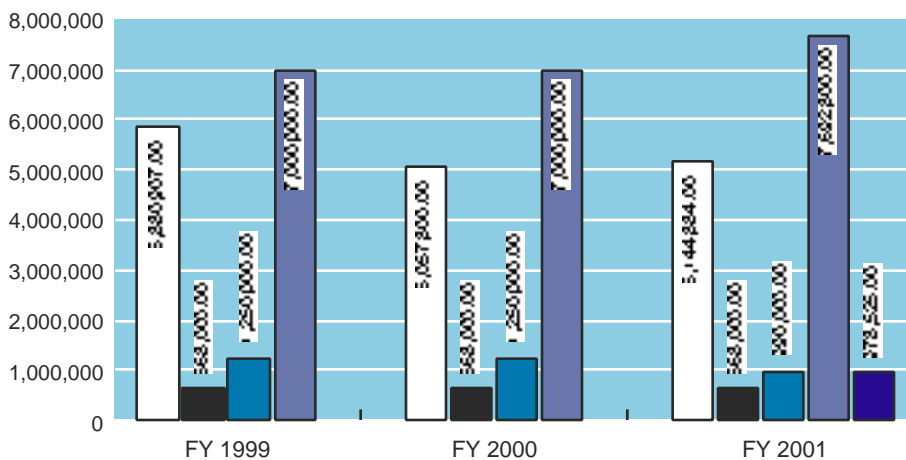
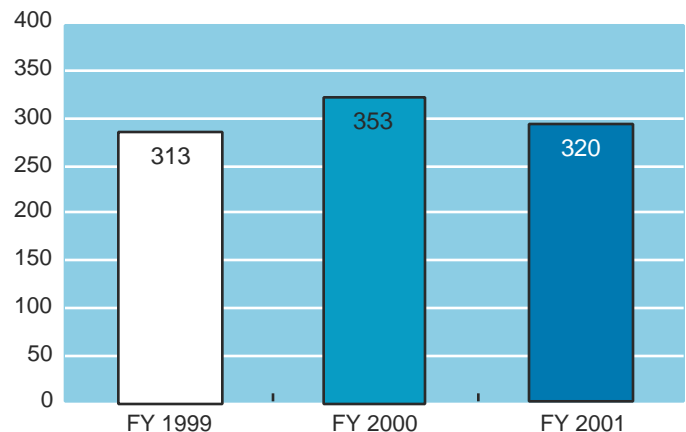
The Chemical Abuse Prevention Program is similar to the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program but is funded by the state of Arizona. The goal of the program is to provide assistance to

schools that implement programs designed to prevent student substance use. Instruction on the nature and harmful effects of alcohol, tobacco, narcotic drugs, and marijuana, including instruction on laws related to the control of these substances, may be offered.

**Safe and Drug Free Schools FY 1999-2001
Number of Participating Districts and Charter Schools**



**Chemical Abuse Prevention Program FY 1999-2001
Number of Participating Districts and Charter Schools**



**Comprehensive Health Funding Trends FY 1999-2001
(Assistance Funds only shown)**

- Safe and Drug Free Schools
 - Chemical Abuse
 - Tobacco
 - School Safety
 - Parenting*
- *Effective FY 2001

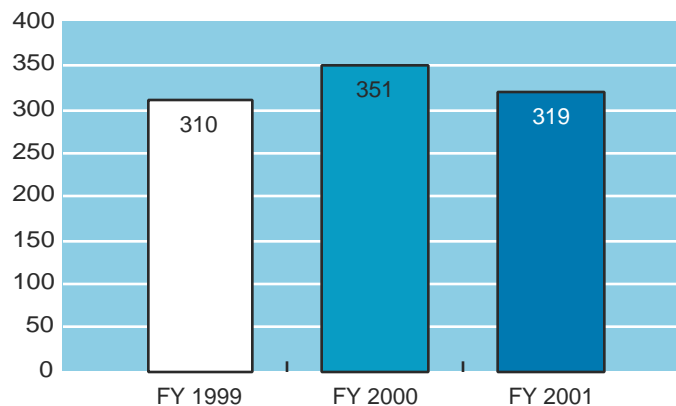
Tobacco Use Prevention Program

The primary purpose of the Tobacco Use Prevention Program is to create tobacco-free school environments, as required by state law, ARS 36-798.03. The funding originates from the state tax on tobacco products and may be used towards activities such as:

- revising district policies and procedures on tobacco use,
- training staff on policies and procedures,
- providing educational programs as alternatives to suspension,
- providing cessation programs for students and staff that use tobacco,
- purchasing tobacco-free school signs,
- enforcing policies.

Once tobacco-free environments are established, program funds may be used towards other research-based tobacco use prevention activities.

**Tobacco Use Prevention Program FY 1999-2001
Number of Participating Districts and Charter Schools**



“Students that use tobacco are more likely to engage in other substance use and risky sexual behavior.”

Source: Everett, et. al., *Journal of School Health*, August 2000

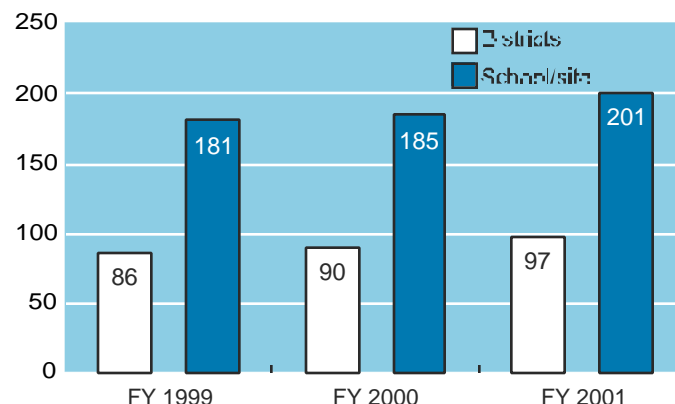
School Safety Program

The School Safety Program is a state-funded program that places school resource officers and/or probation officers in selected schools in order to provide Law-Related Education (LRE) and encourage positive interaction between students and law enforcement. LRE is instruction on the rules and laws of the legal system and actively involves students. The goal of LRE is to prepare students for responsible citizenship by promoting the development of those characteristics that lead to healthy behavior.

“Law-Related Education can play an important role in the effort of fostering resilience to risk factors among students.”

Source: *From Risk to Resiliency: The Role of Law-Related Education*, Norma D. Wright, Center for Civic Education, January 1994

**School Safety Program FY 1999-2001
Numbers of Participating Districts and School Sites**



HIV/AIDS Education Program

Through the HIV/AIDS Education Program, training and services are provided that assist teachers, school nurses, administrators, parents, and community groups in their HIV/AIDS education efforts. Training opportunities include workshops on implementation of effective curricula, educational updates, and policy development.

The School-Based Parenting Program

Initiative(SBPPI) is funded by the Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention and was created through a partnership between the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), the Parents Commission , and the Governor's Division of Drug Policy(GDDP).

The purpose of this initiative is to fund school districts interested in implementing proven effective parenting programs that are designed to address the risk factors associated with drug and alcohol use among children. The ADE disburses approximately one million dollars yearly for this three year discretionary grant. Awarded school districts are provided trainings specific to their selected program(s) and personalized technical assistance and evaluation. School districts select from a pre-determined list of rigorously evaluated and proven effective parenting programs that range in target population, age group, ethnicity, activities, and desired behavioral outcomes. The program objectives may include but are not limited to:

- family cohesiveness and conflict resolution;
- effective family management;
- parenting skills;
- parent perception and/or attitude of drug use;
- familial drug use behavior and/or acceptance of substance abuse

Comprehensive Health Program Highlights

Principles of Effectiveness--In 1998, the U.S. Department of Education announced new program requirements called the *Principles of Effectiveness*. These principles were put in place to ensure the effective use of funds. The principles require schools to:

- base programs on a thorough assessment of objective data about the drug and violence problems in the area served,
- establish sets of measurable goals and objectives and design programs to address those goals and objectives,
- design and implement programs based on research or evaluation that provide evidence that the programs used prevent or reduce drug use, violence, or disruptive behavior among youth, and
- evaluate programs periodically to assess progress towards achieving the desired goals and objectives.

On-going training and technical assistance are provided to schools on the selection and implementation of effective programs. Schools must demonstrate that the program requirements will be met in order to be approved for funding.

Academic Standards for Comprehensive Health

Education--During the 1999-2000 school year, the standards were taken a step further with the development of performance objectives, which describe what a student would do to show that he or she has achieved desired results of learning.

Multi-Hazard Safety Program Training--Fourteen workshops were held in partnership with the Arizona Division of Emergency Management. Schools are trained on how to plan, prepare, respond, and recover from natural and man-made disasters.

Prevention Workshops—Quarterly workshops were conducted for school prevention coordinators. One quarterly meeting was held in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education’s Annual Conference, a collaborative effort among various education programs.

Tobacco-free School Environments—In coordination with the Arizona Cessation Training and Evaluation program, training on tobacco-free school environments was offered as part of three Tobacco Cessation in Schools workshops.

Partnerships

The Comprehensive Health Programs office collaborates with:

- Arizona Prevention Resource Center
- Governor’s Division of Drug Policy
- Arizona Department of Health Services--
Division of Behavioral Health
Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Division of Emergency Management
- Arizona Bar Foundation
- Arizona School Health Association



“Collaborative efforts between early childhood programs such as Family Literacy, Even Start and the Early Childhood Block Grant increase articulation and sharing, building a greater spirit of community among Early Childhood education providers within Arizona.”

Karen Liersch, Director,
Adult Education, ADE

Early Childhood Block Grant

To provide leadership and support to schools, organizations and communities in implementing programs that assist children in preschool through third grade in achieving success in school

The Early Childhood Block Grant (ECBG) promotes student achievement by providing additional funding for early childhood programs. School districts may use funding to support preschool programs for economically disadvantaged children (using USDA free and reduced guidelines to determine eligibility), or for all students in kindergarten through third grade. School districts also subcontract with federally funded and private preschool providers to help provide these services.

All participating preschool programs are required to be licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Services, and be accredited by a national early childhood organization which is approved by the State Board of Education. All public school districts and charter schools, which serve preschool or primary grade students, are eligible for funding. Although Arizona has funded preschool education since initiating a pilot program 10 years ago, the

ECBG was created in its current form in 1996. Student Services began administering the program in FY 1999. In FY 2001, the total allocation for ECBG was approximately \$19.5 million. Approximately 314 applications were funded during FY 2001.

Nationally, the number of children participating in state-funded prekindergarten programs has increased 40% in the past decade, and state spending for these programs has increased by nearly \$1 billion.

Source: In Schumman, et. al., Young Children, November 1999

Early Childhood Block Grant Funding FY 1999-2001

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Amount (Assistance and Administrative)	\$19,483,200	\$19,483,200	\$19,494,800

Program Highlights

■ The Early Childhood Quality Improvement Project (ECQUIP) was developed to assist preschool programs to improve the quality of care and education provided to children age three to five years in typical classrooms and in those classrooms serving children with special needs.

■ A collaboration with the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) was established to train Arizona early childhood professionals as validators of preschool programs seeking national accreditation.

Partnerships

ECBG collaborates with:

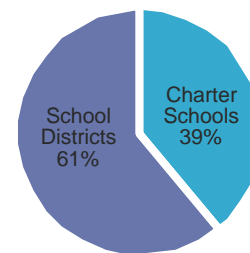
- Early Childhood Consortium
- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- Head Start Collaboration Council
- Arizona Department of Economic Security

Early Childhood Block Grant Funding FY 2000 & FY 2001

Program Type	FY 2000	FY2001
Preschool	\$10,363,524	\$9,828,076
Full Day Kindergarten	\$2,865,375	\$2,963,226
Kindergarten-3rd Grade	\$5,709,046	\$6,227,361

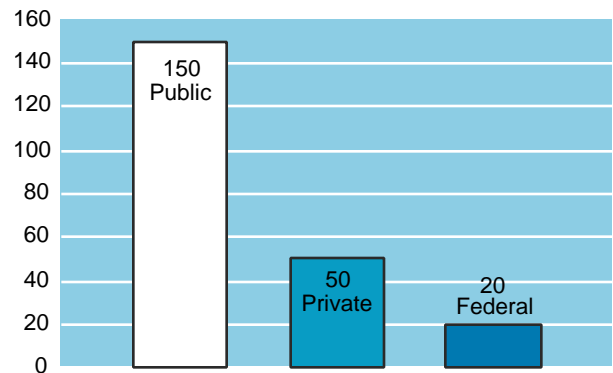
* Number of children served in FY 2001 is not currently available.

Type of Local Education Agencies Funded



A total of 314 local education agencies (LEAs) received funding in fiscal year 2001. In fiscal year 2000, 280 LEAs received funding; 68% were school districts and 32% were charter schools.

Type of Preschool Sites



54 LEAs provided comprehensive preschool services at approximately 200 sites.

