



NATIONAL HEAD START ASSOCIATION

NHSA 2020 State Fact Sheet Citations & Notes

Funding

- State funding number includes total actual funding awarded for Head Start, Early Head Start, EHS-Child Care Partnerships, and AIAN. It does not include MSHS funding.
- National funding number is full federal appropriation.
- Source: Office of Head Start, Head Start Program Facts: Fiscal Year 2018.
<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/about-us/article/head-start-program-facts-fiscal-year-2018>

Jobs

- Source: 2019 PIR; Total Head Start staff (B.1-1) and Total Contracted Staff (B.1-2)

Slots

- Head Start and Early Head Start slots listed include only regional slots, not MSHS or AIAN slots.
- Migrant/Seasonal and AIAN slots listed include all slots birth to five.
- Source: 2019 PIR; ACF Funded Enrollment (A.2.a)

Access

- Cumulative enrollment (all programs) divided by number of children in poverty ages 0-2 and 3-5.
- This percentage represents the percent of income-eligible children with access to Head Start or Early Head Start, but does not account for other eligibility factors.
- Source: 2019 PIR; Total Cumulative Enrollment (A.15).
- Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2018) Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2017. CPS Table Creator: CPS Data Collected in Year: 2018, Persons in Poverty Universe, Poverty Status in 2017: In Poverty. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>
 - For Puerto Rico: U.S. Census Bureau (2017) 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Poverty status in the past 12 months by sex by age. ID: B17001. Retrieved from: <https://factfinder.census.gov/>
 - For the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010) American Fact Finder. Decennial Census. Poverty Status in 2009 by Age. ID: PCT71. Retrieved from: <https://factfinder.census.gov/>
 - Because data on the territories is grouped as children under 5, we estimate that 60% are ages 0-2 and 40% are 3-4 and then add in the children in poverty at age 5.
 - For Migrant and Seasonal: ACF (2015) MSHS Supplement to the National Agricultural Workers Survey Report II OPRE Report #2015-115, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human. Retrieved from: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/migrant-and-seasonal-head-start-supplement-to-the-national-agricultural-workers-survey-2015-report>

Comprehensive Services:

- Source: 2019 PIR; fathers who participated in Head Start program governance (C.52.d), Job Training (C.50.f-2), Children with Staff Consultations (C.23.a)
- Number of home visits calculated as the sum of:
 - All Early Head Start Home-based Option (A.5) multiplied by 46
 - All Head Start Home-based Option (A.5) multiplied by 32
 - All Center-based Option (A.3.a + A.3.b + A.4.a + A.4.b) multiplied by 2



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Long-term Impact

- 1) Bailey, M., Sun, S., Timpe, B. (2018) Prep School for Poor Kids: The Long-Run Impacts of Head Start on Human Capital and Economic Self-Sufficiency. Retrieved from: http://www-personal.umich.edu/~baileymj/Bailey_Sun_Timpe.pdf
- 2) Klein, S., Fries, L., & Emmons, M. M. (2017). Early care and education arrangements and young children's risk of foster placement: Findings from a National Child Welfare Sample. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 83, 168-178. Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2017.09.006>
- 3) Sabol, T. J., & Chase-Lansdale, P. L. (2015). The influence of low-income children's participation in Head Start on their parents' education and employment. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 34(1), 136-161. Retrieved from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pam.21799>

Note: All data downloaded January 2020.