

PROVIDERS¹

Total Number of Grantees/Delegates: 2,810

Early Head Start: **948**

Head Start: **1,607**

American Indian/Alaska Native Head Start: **144**

American Indian/Alaska Native Early Head Start: **57**

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start: **54**

ACCESS

Total Funded Enrollment¹: 959,828

Early Head Start: **160,829**

Head Start: **910,833**

American Indian/Alaska Native Head Start: **20,627**

American Indian/Alaska Native Early Head Start: **4,722**

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start: **32,082**

Homeless Children Served³: 40,853

Children with Disabilities Served³: 136,120

Pregnant Women Served³: 15,632

Families Receiving Family Services^{3*}: 771,840

*Family services include mental health care, dental health care, housing assistance, parenting education, smoking cessation, job education and more.

Research on Head Start has shown that participating families are more likely to invest time in literacy activities with their children, both while enrolled and years after their children graduate from the program.⁵

QUALITY

Head Start and Early Head Start programs engage in continuous quality improvement efforts. Among other notable accomplishments, the national percentage of Head Start teachers with Bachelors degrees has increased from 38% to 66% since 2007.

Percent of Head Start Teachers with BA or Advanced Degrees³: 66.50%

Over Head Start children's lives they are less likely to need special education services⁶ or engage in unhealthy behaviors⁷ and are more likely to achieve success in school and in life.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Total Jobs³: 236,591

Average Salary for Head Start Teachers with a BA or Advanced Degree³: \$30,722

The Head Start investment pays off: for each \$1 invested, Head Start yields an annual ROI ranging from 7-9%.⁸

SEQUESTRATION

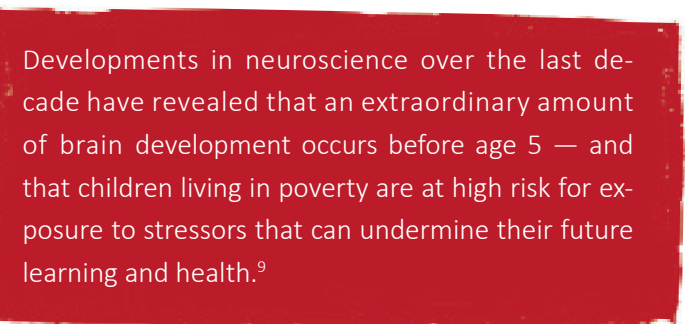
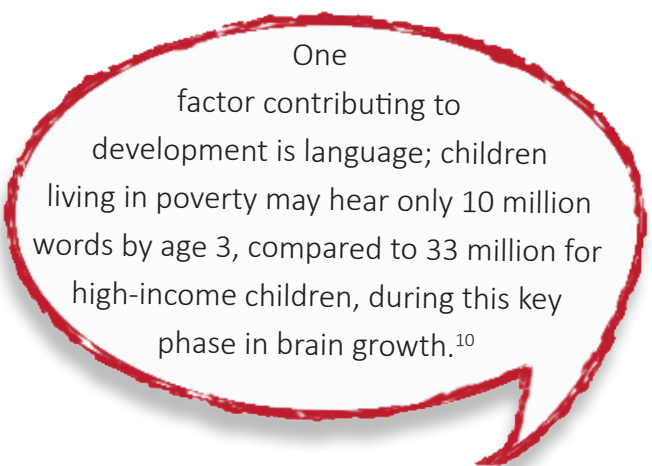
Funding Cut Due to

Sequestration⁴: \$427 million

Days Cut from School Calendar Due to Sequestration¹¹: 1,342,015



In addition, more than 18,000 staff across the country lost their jobs or were furloughed, and many programs closed centers, eliminated transportation, shortened school years and school days, and bought fewer supplies from businesses in their communities.



Endnotes

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2013, November 1). *2012-2013 Head Start Program Information Report*.
2. "Children in Poverty by Age Group." (2013). The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org.
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2013, November 1). *2012-2013 Head Start Program Information Report*. The number of children and families served in a year may exceed the total funded slots where transient populations led to turnover in enrollment during the program year.
4. Sequestration data obtained from "Under Threat: Sequestration's Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services," a report by Senator Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Harkin, T. (2012, July).
5. National Bureau of Economic Research. (2011, December). "Children's Schooling and Parents' Investment in Children: Evidence from the Head Start Impact Study (Working Paper No. 17704)". Cambridge, MA: A. Gelber & A. Isen.
6. Zhao, H. & Modarresi, S. (2010, April). "Evaluating Lasting Effects of Full-day Prekindergarten Program on School Readiness, Academic Performance and Special Education Services". Office of Shared Accountability of Montgomery County Public Schools.
7. Anderson, K.H., Foster, J.E., & Frisvold, D.E. (2010). Investing in Health: the Long-term Impact of Head Start on Smoking. *Economic Inquiry*, 48(3), 587-602.
8. Ludwig, J. and Phillips, D. (2007). The Benefits and Costs of Head Start. *Social Policy Report*. 21 (3: 4).
9. Shonkoff, J. P., & Phillips, D. (2000). *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D. C.: National Academy Press.
10. Risley, T. R & Hart, B. (2006). Promoting early language development. In N. F. Watt, C. Ayoub, R. H. Bradley, J. E. Puma & W. A. LeBoeuf (Eds.), *The crisis in youth mental health: Critical issues and effective programs*, Volume 4, *Early intervention Programs and Policies* (pp. 83-88). Westport, CT: Praeger.
11. Data provided by the Administration for Children and Families and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
12. 2013 funding estimates calculated based on 2012 funding and cuts due to sequestration.



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