

PROVIDERS¹

Total Number of Grantees/Delegates: 2,809

Early Head Start: **948**

Head Start: **1,597**

American Indian/Alaska Native Head Start: **56**

American Indian/Alaska Native Early Head Start: **146**

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start: **62**

ACCESS

Number of Children in Poverty Ages 0-5²: 5,975,000

Total Funded Enrollment¹: 917,681

Early Head Start: **103,865**

Head Start: **759,110**

American Indian/Alaska Native Head Start: **18,774**

American Indian/Alaska Native Early Head Start: **3,528**

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start: **32,404**

Homeless Children Served³: 40,324

Children with Disabilities Served³: 130,690

Pregnant Women Served³: 14,506

Families Receiving Family Services^{3*}: 167,570

*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: 70.80%

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

Fiscal Year 2014 Enacted Funding¹²: \$8,598,095,000

**Enrollment information for the 2014-2015 school year will be collected and available by Fall 2015*

Total Jobs³: 225,938

State Average Salary for Head Start Teachers with a BA¹: \$29,876.04

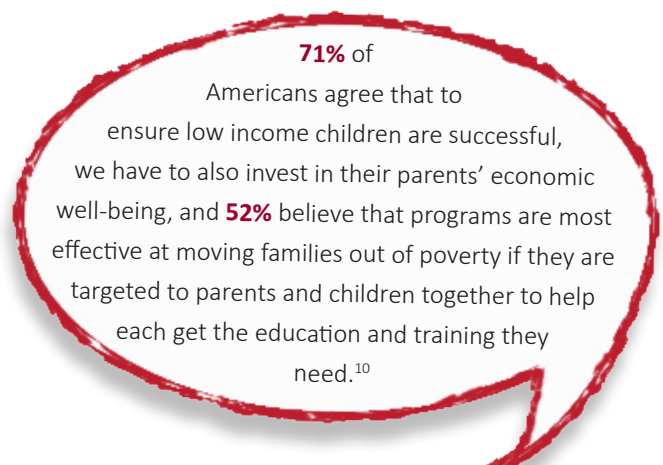
The Head Start investment pays off: for each \$1 invested, Head Start yields an annual ROI ranging from 7-9%.⁸

SEQUESTRATION

Funding Cut Due to Sequestration⁴: \$375,061,082

Children Unserved Due to Sequestration¹: 52,788

Jobs Lost Due to Sequestration¹¹: 10,653



Head Start is the original two-generation model, and over the past fifty years comprehensive health, education, and self-sufficiency supports for children and their parents have helped thirty-two million families achieve success in school and in life.

Endnotes

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014, November 1). 2013-2014 Head Start Program Information Report.
2. Kids Count Data Book. (2014). Children in poverty by age group. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data>
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014, November 1). 2013-2014 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. Riskey, 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. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, Fiscal Year 2015. March 2014. Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/2015_acf_cj_posted_on_3_7_14.pdf
13. Kids Count Data Book. (2014). Children in poverty by age group. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data>
14. Administration of Children and Families. (2014). Program Information Report (PIR) 2013-2014: Federally-funded early head start slots. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
15. Child Care Aware of America. (2014). Parents and the high cost of child care 2014 report from <http://usa.childcareaware.org/costofcare>
16. Barnett, W.S., Carolan, M.E., Squires, J.H., Clarke Brown, K. (2013). *The state of preschool 2013: State preschool yearbook*. New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research.
17. Office of Child Care. Administration of Children and Families. (2014). FY 2013 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/fy-2013-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary>