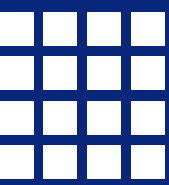


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The State(s) of Head Start and Early Head Start: Looking at Equity

RUTGERS



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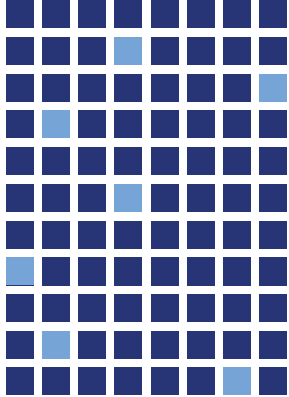
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By Allison H. Friedman-Krauss, Ph.D., W. Steven Barnett, Ph.D., & Jennifer K. Duer, Ph.D.

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01

Executive Summary

This *State(s) of Head Start and Early Head Start* report focuses on **equity** of access to Head Start in the 2020-21 program year. It answers questions such as, are some children more (or less) likely to enroll in Head Start or Early Head Start? Does enrollment vary by children's race or ethnicity, or by geographic location within and across states? For children enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start, are there differences in funding per child or the quality of their experiences? And finally, how has the Covid-19 pandemic affected enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start?

Given the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, we compare 2020-21 data to 2018-19 and (where available) 2019-20 to assess the impacts of the pandemic. Most data for this report come from the Head Start Program Information Report (PIR)¹ which was not collected in 2019-2020 due to the pandemic. To provide an even greater historical perspective we also present some data going back to the 2011-12 program year. (For additional information see the Guide to the Profile Pages and Methodology.)

The *State(s) of Head Start and Early Head Start: Looking at Equity* is the second report from the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) to examine Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment, funding, and quality state-by-state. This report differs from the first *State(s) of Head Start* report in its greater focus on **equity** of access and its organization around four main themes relating to equity: (1) Impacts of The Covid-19 Pandemic, (2) Poverty, (3) Race and Ethnicity, and (4) State Variation.

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start, which began in 1965 as part of the War on Poverty, is one of the nation's oldest federal programs serving low-income children and their families.² The American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Head Start program began in the summer of 1965 providing grants to federally-recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes.³ The Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program began by providing services to migrant farm workers and their children in 1969. In 1999, the program expanded to include seasonal workers and their children.⁴ Early Head Start began in 1995 providing services to pregnant women and infants and toddlers.⁵

Together, these programs strive to enhance children's development, improve school readiness, and provide a strong foundation for success later in life. Head Start is a comprehensive child development program that aims to support children's cognitive and social-emotional development, and health.



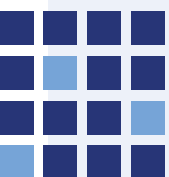
“Head Start has been overdue for reauthorization since 2012 with no indication of when Congress may act.”



Head Start is a federal program, administered nationally by the Office of Head Start within the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start programs are available in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, six U.S. territories, and in tribal areas. As this report highlights, although all Head Start programs are required to follow the same set of Head Start Program Performance Standards, there is substantial variation in how the programs operate that leads to inequalities in enrollment, funding, and quality that state-by-state comparisons illuminate.

Head Start was last reauthorized in 2007 through the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act⁶ which revised performance standards to be more developmentally appropriate, raised teacher qualifications (requiring at least 50% of Head Start teachers to have a BA or higher and all Early Head Start teachers to have at least a CDA), expanded eligibility from 100 to 130 percent of the federal poverty level for up to 35% of enrollment, and called for school-day programs. In 2016, new Head Start Program Performance Standards⁷ called for teachers to have training and skills needed to provide high quality learning experiences, prohibited expulsions and limited suspensions of children, and required all Head Start programs to provide 1,020 hours annually by 2021. However, in 2020, this hours requirement was decreased to 45% of programs by then Health and Human Services Secretary Azar.

Head Start has been overdue for reauthorization since 2012 with no indication of when Congress may act. The findings in this report establish clear areas where improvements to Head Start can be made to improve equity of access to the program.

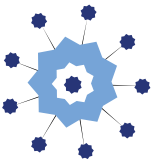


02

Key Themes

Equity of Access to Head Start and Early Head Start

The State(s) of Head Start and Early Head Start: Looking at Equity finds many areas of inequitable access to Head Start but also areas where Head Start is excelling for all children. We offer suggestions for improvements to make Head Start more equitable and to reach more eligible children with high quality services. On the next page we summarize the key findings organized by the report's four themes.



COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The Covid-19 pandemic had a large negative impact on enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start.

Across all Head Start programs, 287,000 fewer children attended Head Start in 2020-21 than in 2018-19. Despite the large decrease in actual enrollment, funding for Head Start increased slightly, adjusted for inflation; and additional funding was made available to local programs through Covid-19 relief funding allocated by Congress. The good news is that data from 2021-22 suggest enrollment is rebounding, though it is not yet entirely back to pre-pandemic levels. To ensure a continued return of children to Head Start and Early Head Start, funding should be used to improve facilities (e.g., air purification and ventilation), recruit and retain staff, and for outreach to families on the benefits of Head Start and Early Head Start and how children can safely return. (For more information see pages [12-15](#).)



POVERTY

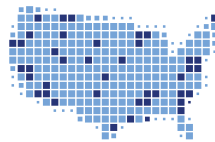
Head Start and Early Head Start do not reach even half of children in poverty (defined as 100% of the federal poverty level) even though

all are eligible. Moreover, despite a decade long decline in the number of children living in poverty, the percent of children in poverty enrolled in Head Start has not changed (moving from an estimated 40% in 2011-12 to an estimated 41% in 2018-19 prior to the pandemic). Early Head Start enrollment did increase from an estimated 5% of children in poverty in 2011-12 to an estimated 9% in 2018-19, but this is still less than 10% of infants and toddlers in poverty. (See Methodology on page [294](#).) Additional funding for Head Start and Early Head Start would enable the programs to enroll more children in poverty, especially important in states and localities where there are no other public early childhood education programs. (For more information see pages [16-17](#).)



RACE AND ETHNICITY

Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment, funding, and experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, with inequities nationally and in most states. For example, a higher percentage of Black children in poverty (33%) enrolled in Head Start than White children (25%), Asian children (23%), and children of other races (28%). To some extent these difference could be due to other need factors that Head Start considers for prioritizing enrollment. However, Head Start funding per child was lower in states that enrolled a higher percentage of Black children in Head Start. And, classroom quality, as measured by the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)⁹ was lower in states that enrolled a higher percentage of Black children. On a positive note, Head Start serves as an exemplar for other early childhood education programs on collecting detailed data on children's and staff's race and ethnicity that makes these kinds of analyses possible. While increased funding is one action to decrease the identified inequities in access, funding, and quality, outreach to underrepresented families is also an important step to take. (For more information see pages [18-21](#).)



STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state difference in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. Although all Head Start and Early Head Start programs are required to follow the same Head Start Program Performance Standards, this report identifies large state-by-state differences that have no policy rationale. For more detail on these state-by-state differences in enrollment, funding, quality, program duration, transportation, serving children with disabilities, staff turnover, and teacher salaries, see pages [22-27](#). Increasing federal funding for Head Start and targeting the distribution of this funding to reduce interstate inequality by leveling up, is a critical next step for Head Start.

Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

Head Start aims to provide educational and child development services to support whole child development, in both the short- and long-run.

However, insufficient funding has limited the program's ability to deliver these services to all eligible children and families, hampering progress over the last decade. This remains true even though a long-term decline in poverty rates made it easier to reach the goal of serving every child in poverty across Head Start, state pre-K, and other publicly-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs. In some states Head Start has been more successful in contributing to this goal – Mississippi enrolled an estimated 90% of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Head Start before the Covid-19 pandemic. The top five states for Head Start access enrolled an estimated average of 74% of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty and the top five states for Early Head Start access enrolled an estimated average of 22% of children under 3 in poverty.

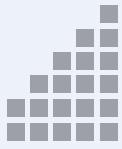
We recommend increased funding for Head Start and Early Head Start to bring enrollment in all states up to the levels of access in the 5 states with the best coverage.

This would cost approximately

\$10 billion, taking into account pre-existing needs for salary increases and could be done by increasing Head Start funding by \$2.5 billion each year for four years

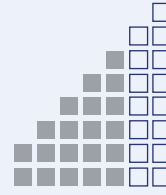
(with additional adjustments for inflation).

We also recommend additional funding to increase salaries supporting increased equity in the quality of education Head Start provides. This is critical to true equity of access and enabling Head Start to achieve its goals for all children and families. The National Head Start Association (NHSA) has estimated this cost at an additional \$2.5 billion annually based on current enrollment. The time to act is now, before even more children miss out on the opportunity to attend Head Start and/or Early Head Start.



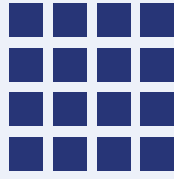
**2020-2021 Head
Start Funding**

**\$10.3
billion**

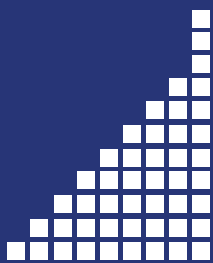


**Gap in
Funding**

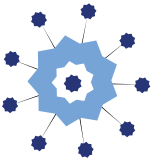
**\$12.5
billion**



Total Funding Needed



**\$22.8
billion**



Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic had a large negative impact on enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start. The 2020-21 program year saw 287,000 fewer children enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, AIAN, and MSHS than in 2018-19. Enrollment partially rebounded in 2021-22.

Head Start enrollment declined in all 50 states, D.C., and the U.S. Territories between the 2018-19 and the 2020-21 program years. Enrollment in Early Head Start declined everywhere except for seven states (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, DC, Florida, Iowa, and Utah). Enrollment in the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) and American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) Head Start programs also declined. This large decline in enrollment likely reflects the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic on all facets of life, including attending in-person school. By 2021-22, enrollment increased but it did not reach pre-pandemic levels.

The Covid-19 pandemic impacts on Head Start enrollment were not equal for all children: Black children in poverty had an estimated 15 percentage point decline compared to only 6 percentage points for White children in poverty; no difference was seen for Early Head Start. Hispanic/Latino and Non-

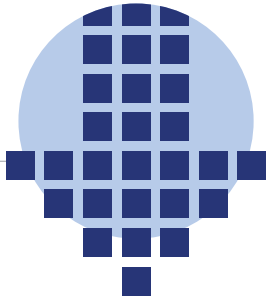
Hispanic/Non-Latino children had similar decreases in Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment.

Among the children who did attend Head Start and Early Head Start, many received virtual programming for at least part of the year, which likely reduced the effectiveness of the program in achieving its child development goals. Data on who attended virtual programs, for how long, and the impacts of this, are not available.

Despite the large decrease in Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment, federal funding for the programs and funded enrollment remained relatively stable. Additional pandemic relief funding was also made available to programs. Data from the 2020-21 program year indicate a continuation of the trend of funding and funded enrollment shifting from Head Start to Early Head Start.

📌 ACTIONS TO TAKE

Congress has provided funding to facilitate the safe return of children to Head Start and Early Head Start by, for example, investing in facilities (e.g., air purifiers and ventilation) to mitigate Covid-19 risks, outreach to parents about the benefits and safety of Head Start, and increased teacher salaries to reduce turnover. Programs may need assistance to effectively spend the funds. Funding for research on how the pandemic, including virtual learning, impacted children will be important as the pandemic continues to evolve.



HEAD START

During the 2020-21 program year, almost

257,000

fewer children attended Head Start nationwide than in 2018-19, a decrease of

33%

EARLY HEAD START

Almost

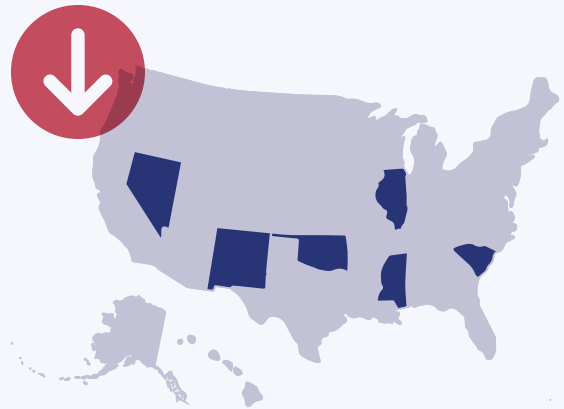
22,000

fewer children attended Early Head Start nationwide, a decrease of almost

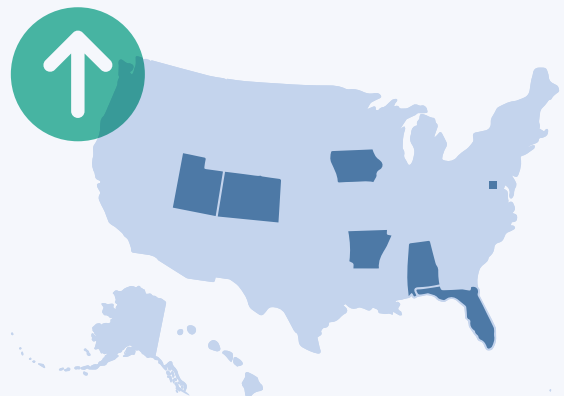
10%

between 2018-19 and 2020-21.

Enrollment in Head Start declined in all 50 states, D.C., and the U.S. Territories, but some states saw a more significant decline than others. Enrollment in Early Head Start declined in all but 7 states.



Enrollment declined by **more than 40%** in Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.



Enrollment in Early Head Start **declined everywhere except** for seven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, D.C., Florida, Iowa, and Utah.





FUNDING

Total annual federal funding authorized by Congress for Head Start, Early Head Start, AIAN, and MSHS combined did not change substantially as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. But Congress did authorize supplemental Covid-19 relief funding to support local programs.

Total federal funding was stable, adjusting for inflation between the 2019-20 and 2020-21 program years. Total funding for Head Start and Early Head Start (including MSHS and AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start) in the 50 states, DC, and six U.S. territories totaled \$10.3 billion in 2020-21, a 0.20% increase, adjusted for inflation from the previous year. Stable funding signifies a commitment to maintaining the programs and keeping classrooms open and staff employed despite lower than expected program enrollment especially for Head Start. Congress provided an additional \$2 billion total in 2020 and 2021 in supplemental Covid-19 relief funding to support local programs in responding to the pandemic, including for recruiting and retaining staff and improving facilities.

Total funded enrollment was also stable (a decrease of less than 2%) between the 2019-20 and 2020-21 program years. However, continuing a trend since the 2014-2015 program year, Head Start funded enrollment decreased by 20,700 children (3%) and Early Head Start funded enrollment increased by almost 8,700 children (5%). Similarly, Head Start funding decreased by 3% and Early Head Start funding increased by 7%, adjusted for inflation.

📌 Increase annual federal funding to at a minimum include the amount of stabilization funding programs received so programs can continue to operate safely. Additional funding can grow Early Head Start without decreases in Head Start while also enrolling more children in programs that meet the 1,020 hour requirement for Head Start and the 1,380 hour requirement of Early Head Start.



ENROLLMENT

When compared to pre-pandemic enrollment, Head Start enrollment declined in all U.S. states and territories, and Early Head Start enrollment declined in all but 7 states during the 2020-2021 program year.

The 2020-21 program year saw 33% fewer children enroll in Head Start and almost 10% fewer children enroll in Early Head Start compared to 2018-19. Head Start enrollment declined across all U.S. states, D.C., and territories, by 256,659 from 775,902 to 519,243 children nationally. Early Head Start enrollment declined in almost all U.S. states and Territories, with the exception of 7 states, by 21,716 from 230,067 children to 208,351 children nationally. Migrant and Seasonal Head Start enrollment decreased by 8,578 children. The good news is that by 2021-22, enrollment had begun to rebound, though it did not yet reach pre-pandemic levels.

Some groups of children experienced larger declines in enrollment: Enrollment of Black children in Head Start decreased by 37%, compared to 29% for White children. For Early Head Start, 10% fewer Black children enrolled compared to 8% fewer White children. Enrollment decreases were similar for Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children.

📌 Invest in more outreach to parents regarding the benefits of Head Start and Early Head Start program participation, vaccine availability and safety, and ways programs are reducing health risks. Additional funding for facilities to reduce risk of Covid-19 risks (e.g., air purification and improved ventilation) can also help with this.



OUTCOMES

The Covid-19 pandemic reduced the number of children living in poverty reached by Head Start and Early Head Start, but did not impact staff turnover on a national scale.

During the 2020-21 program year, Head Start reached an estimated 30% of 3- & 4-year-olds living in poverty, compared to an estimated 41% prior to the pandemic. Early Head Start reached an estimated 9% of children under 3 living in poverty in both 2018-19 and in 2020-21, despite an estimated 12% decrease in the number of children living in poverty who enrolled in the program (see *Poverty on Page 16*).

Nationally, approximately 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left Head Start in 2018-19 and in 2020-21. Unlike other ECE programs, Head Start did not experience an increased exodus of staff as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 relief funding allocated by Congress likely helped to stabilize the system and retain staff. As in the economy generally, staffing turnover is now at an all time high (20% in Head Start and 18% in Early Head Start in 2021-22). In some states more than 30% of staff left during the 2021-22 program year.

📌 Increase funding to attract and retain a high quality workforce and support pay parity with K-12.



DATA AVAILABILITY

There is no data available to assess the extent to which children received virtual Head Start or Early Head Start, or how that affected children’s learning and development.

The Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) did not collect data on how many children attended virtual Head Start programs, and for how long or how well. Currently, we cannot draw conclusions about any impact virtual Head Start programming had on children.

📌 Additional learning and development supports may be needed for children who only received virtual Head Start or Early Head Start during the Covid-19 pandemic. Better data is needed to identify who may need additional supports.

“

Stable funding signifies a commitment to maintaining the programs and keeping classrooms open and staff employed despite lower than expected program enrollment especially for Head Start.”





Poverty

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decline in the percent of children living in poverty over the last decade.

Head Start was launched in 1965 as part of the national War on Poverty as a child development a program for preschool-age children in poverty. Early Head Start, a program to support pregnant women and children under age 3 began in 1995. In the last decade, child poverty rates fell dramatically from 25% in 2012 to 18% in 2019.⁹ This reduced the percentage and number of income-eligible children and families.

Because of the decrease in children living in poverty over the last decade, Head Start might have been expected to greatly increase coverage of the income-eligible population. However, the percentage of children in poverty served by Head Start only increased from an estimated 40 to 41%. Early Head Start had a larger improvement in the percent of children in poverty enrolled, increasing from an estimated 5 to 9%, but the program still enrolls less than 10% of children in poverty.

Despite the incremental improvement, it is disappointing that Head Start and Early Head Start remain so far from reaching most young children in poverty after so many decades and despite the reduction in child poverty.

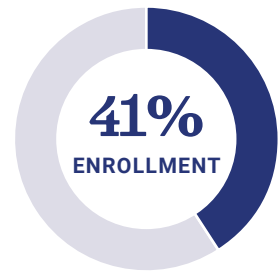
📌 ACTIONS TO TAKE

Funding for Head Start and Early Head Start must be increased to serve more children living in poverty, especially in places where other quality early childhood education (ECE) programs are not available. States must also ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include locating programs in neighborhoods convenient for children and families living in poverty and/or providing transportation (see [State Variation](#)). Additionally, increased outreach to eligible families might uncover other barriers to participation.

“

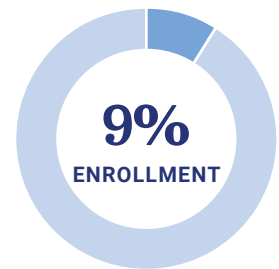
Research demonstrates that high-quality preschool, including Head Start, can improve academic, social, and lifetime outcomes, especially for children disadvantaged by poverty.¹⁰

Every child deserves equal access to education. ”



HEAD START

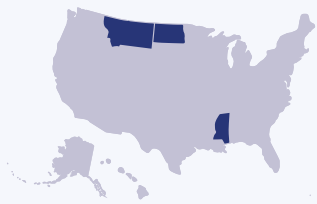
Head Start enrolled 41% of 3- & 4-year-olds in poverty in 2018–19. The Covid-19 pandemic **reduced this to 30%** in 2020–21.



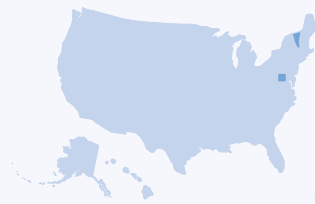
EARLY HEAD START

Early Head Start enrolled 9% of children under 3 in poverty in in 2018-19. This remained level in 2020-21 despite a 12% decrease in Early Head Start enrollment.

Head Start and Early Head Start both fell short of reaching all children in poverty. However, Head Start and Early Head Start do better in some states than others.



At its highest, Head Start reached 50% of children in poverty in **only three** states in 2020-21: Mississippi, Montana, and North Dakota.



At its highest, in 2020-21 Early Head Start reached 38% of children in poverty in **only** Washington DC, with the next closest state, Vermont, falling much shorter at 22%.



Program reach has increased at a disproportionately lower rate relative to the decrease in poverty.

Although poverty decreased by 7 percentage points (a drop from 25% to 18%), Head Start's reach increased by only 1 percentage point and Early Head Start's by 4 percentage points. Reasons might include insufficient funding, a continued shift of funding between Head Start and Early Head Start, more full-day enrollment, or more children enrolled in other ECE programs.

➤ Increase overall program funding instead of shifting funding between Head Start and Early Head Start.



Head Start provides the same level of quality regardless of child poverty in the state.

Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support average scores from the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) show little variation from state to state when compared to the percent of children in poverty enrolled in Head Start or in the state. Instructional Support is low across the board.

➤ A renewed focus on supporting teachers to engage with children in rich, meaningful interactions is needed to raise the bar everywhere.



Head Start funding per child is *less* in states with *higher* poverty. The opposite is true for Early Head Start.

In the five states with the highest percent of children in poverty (more than 23% in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, West Virginia), Head Start's average federal funding per child was **\$1,590 less** compared to the five states with the lowest poverty (less than 11% in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah).

However, Early Head Start federal funding averaged **\$1,924 more** per child in the five states with the highest percent of children in poverty than in the five states with the lowest percent.

➤ Additional funding is needed to raise the funding levels up in all states to a level that supports high quality environments and higher teacher compensation.



There is no national data system to track enrollment across all early childhood education programs at the state level.

According to national census data, less than 50% of 3- & 4-year-olds in poverty are in any type of preschool program, public or private.¹¹ And Head Start and Early Head Start are both falling short of reaching all children in poverty. Without a national data system tracking enrollment across all publicly-funded programs, the extent of the problem for each state and for specific groups of children is unknown.

➤ State and federal governments need to work together to create a comprehensive data system of all ECE programs that includes information on child characteristics.



Race & Ethnicity

Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities nationally and in most states.

Nationally, an average of an estimated 30% of 3- & 4-year-olds in poverty attended Head Start during 2020-21. But, for reasons unknown, children's race and ethnicity are associated with their likelihood of enrolling in Head Start. Black children in poverty were more likely to be enrolled in Head Start (33%) than White children (25%), Asian children (23%), and children of other races (28%) in poverty. Hispanic/Latino children in poverty were less likely (27%) to enroll in Head Start than their Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino peers (32%).

A similar pattern is found for Early Head Start which enrolled, on average, an estimated 9% of children under age 3 living in poverty in 2020-21, though differences are very small, much less than for Head Start: an estimated 10% of Black children, 9% of children of other races, 8% of White children, and 6% of Asian children in poverty. Enrollment for Hispanic/Latino children in poverty was an estimated 9% compared to 9.4% of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children in poverty under age 3.

📌 ACTIONS TO TAKE

Head Start grantees and agencies should be supported to identify ways to increase enrollment of underrepresented groups in Head Start and Early Head Start while decreasing inequities in funding and quality by race and ethnicity. This might include outreach to underrepresented families in each state to understand their choices about ECE programs for their children. Additional funding for Head Start and Early Head Start should be made available to expand services in communities with low and unequal access and to reduce inequities in per child funding.

\$3,204

is the gap in Head Start federal funding per child in the 5 states with the lowest and highest percentages of Black children



Gaps between Black and White and Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children in poverty in Head Start and Early Head Start.

HEAD START

Black-White gap:

9

percentage points

Hispanic/Latino-Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino gap:

-4

percentage points

EARLY HEAD START

Black-White gap:

2

percentage points

Hispanic/Latino-Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino gap:

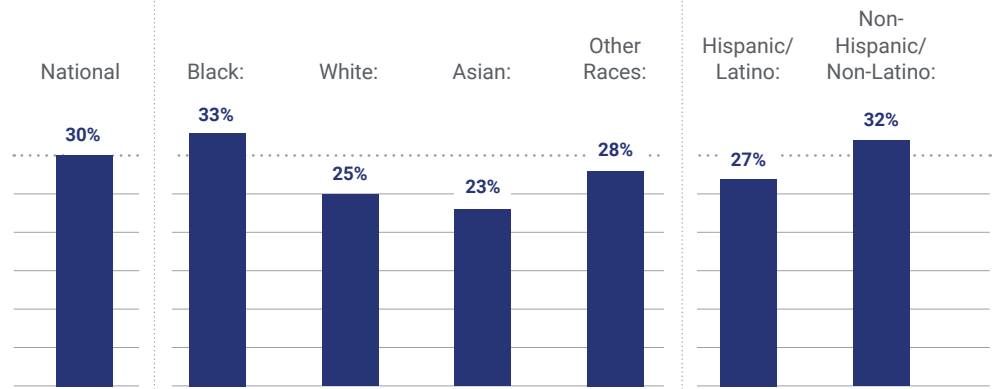
-0.5

percentage points

Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment vary by race and ethnicity but are too low for all children in poverty.

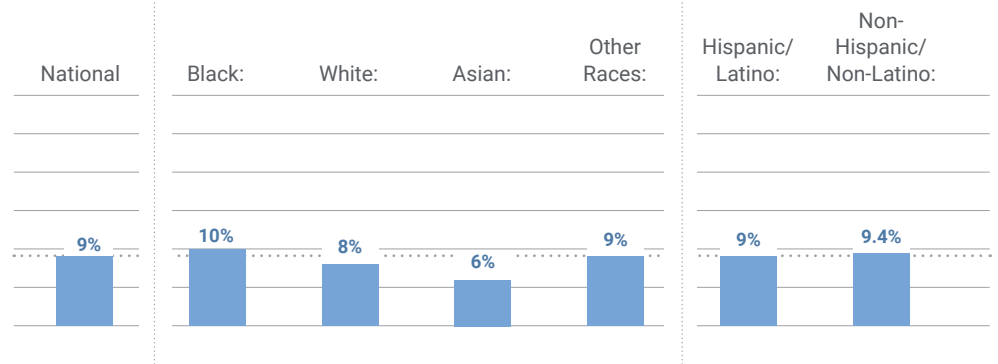
Head Start

Black children in poverty are more likely than other children in poverty to enroll in Head Start; Hispanic/Latino children in poverty are less likely than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children to enroll.



Early Head Start

Black children in poverty are more likely than other children in poverty to enroll in Early Head Start; Hispanic/Latino children in poverty are less likely than Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children to enroll; the differences are smaller than for Head Start.



FUNDING

Federal Head Start funding is not equitably distributed to states.

Head Start funding per child is lower in states that enroll higher percentages of Black children in Head Start, that have a higher percentage of Black children in the state, and that have a higher percentage of teachers who are Black. In the five states with the highest percent of Black children (DC, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi), average funding per child was \$9,450, compared to \$12,654 in the five states with the lowest percentage of Black children in the state (Idaho, Montana, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming), a difference of \$3,204 per child

after adjusting for differences in cost of living by state. The reason for this discrepancy is not readily apparent but the data suggest Black children may be less likely to receive a quality program.

This same pattern was not seen for Early Head Start.

➡ Additional funding for Head Start to increase funding per child in states with the largest populations of Black children to the levels in other states.



ENROLLMENT

Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states.

Nationally, Head Start enrolled a lower percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in states that have a greater percent of Black children and states that have a greater percent of Hispanic/Latino children.

This same pattern was not seen for Early Head Start.

➤ Additional Head Start funding for programs in states with the most diverse populations so that all states can enroll an equally high percentage of children in poverty to reduce or eliminate these inequities.



OUTCOMES

Black children enrolled in Head Start are more likely to enroll in programs with lower observed quality.

Observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores on the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)¹²—was significantly lower in states where Black children in poverty were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment, and in states that have a higher percent of Black children in the state. Alleviating this concern somewhat is that Emotional Support and Classroom Organizations scores were high in nearly all states. The same patterns were not seen for Instructional Support, which is low in most states.

➤ Dedicated funding for programs to use for quality enhancements, which could include coaching for teachers, with more support for programs more in need. This quality problem also should be addressed by adding funding for programs with low per child funding levels.



DATA AVAILABILITY

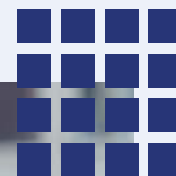
Head Start does a good job reporting data about children's race and ethnicity, standing in stark contrast to many other ECE programs.

Through the Head Start Program Information Report (PIR)¹³ each Head Start and Early Head Start program (including AIAN and MSHS) is required to report annually information on the race and ethnicity of all children enrolled during the program year. As a result, there is detailed information at the program level, which can easily be aggregated to the state or national level, on the characteristics of children attending Head Start programs, including race, ethnicity, home language, age, parent education, parent employment, and receipt of social services. Annual data are comparable year to year and easily accessible. Most state-funded preschool programs do not have this type of data on children enrolled.

➤ Head Start can be a model for other ECE programs' data systems and should be integrated with states' early childhood data systems.

“

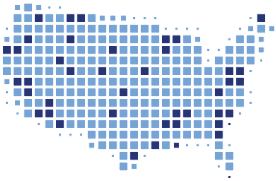
Head Start funding per child is lower in states that enroll higher percentages of Black children in Head Start, that have a higher percentage of Black children in the state, and that have a higher percentage of teachers who are Black. ”



“

The first *State(s) of Head Start* report found substantial variation in Head Start and Early Head Start across the states. Six years (and one pandemic) later, state-by-state variation remains ubiquitous and is found in enrollment, funding, observed quality, teacher salaries, and program duration (e.g., number of hours provided), to name just a few key program features. These differences have no clear policy rationale and must be addressed to make Head Start and Early Head Start more equitable.

”



State Variation

Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, program components, and quality vary greatly state-by-state in ways that are not related to differences in state population eligibility and needs.

Head Start and Early Head Start are federally-funded programs required to follow a uniform set of federal Head Start Program Performance Standards. Nevertheless, we find large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, and quality, not explained by differences in population eligibility and needs.

Head Start and Early Head Start are federally funded programs with a single uniform set of federal Head Start Program Performance Standards. The first *State(s) of Head Start*¹⁴ report found substantial variation in Head Start and Early Head Start across the states. Six years (and one pandemic) later, state-by-state variation remains ubiquitous and is found in enrollment, funding, observed quality, teacher salaries, and program duration (e.g., number of hours provided), to name just a few key program features. These differences have no clear policy rationale and must be addressed to make Head Start and Early Head Start more equitable.

Difference between

the highest and lowest states for enrollment of children in poverty in Head Start

50
percentage points

Difference between

the highest and lowest states for enrollment of children in poverty in Early Head Start

33
percentage points



Difference between the highest and lowest states for

\$6,995/
child
for Head Start

Difference between the highest and lowest states for

\$7,685/
child
for Early Head Start

▶ ACTIONS TO TAKE

Increase federal funding and distribute this funding in ways that raise enrollment, teacher salaries, and funding per child everywhere to the highest levels achieved among the states. Increased federal funding also could be dedicated to reducing inequities within states by ensuring all groups of children have equal and equitable access. States also could consider providing supplemental funding for Head Start and Early Head Start to increase equity by serving more children—as federal Head Start funding is far below that needed to serve all eligible children— and by increasing funding per child, extending program hours, raising teacher pay, and supporting quality improvement.



FUNDING

From the highest to lowest state, federal funding differs by nearly \$7,000 per child in Head Start and \$7,700 in Early Head Start.

Head Start federal funding per child averaged \$11,065 nationally in 2020-21 but this varied by nearly \$7,000 after adjusting for differences in the cost of living (e.g., the cost of providing Head Start) in each state. At the low end, programs in six states (Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia) and four territories¹⁵ (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau) received less than \$9,000 per child. At the high end, programs in two states (Oregon and Vermont) received more than \$14,000 per child.

Early Head Start federal funding per child was \$16,583 nationally, but this varied by nearly \$7,700, adjusting for differences in state cost of living. At the low end, programs in two states (Hawaii and Kansas) received less than \$11,500 per child while at the high-end programs in seven states (Alabama, Alaska, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont) received more than \$17,000 per child.

🗨️ Provide an increase in federal funding for Head Start and Early Head Start that is dedicated to raising per child funding levels across states with lower funding levels to reduce inequalities.



ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Enrollment of children in poverty in Head Start ranges by more than 50 percentage points across states; For Early Head Start, the range is 33 percentage points.

Nationally, an estimated 30% of 3- and 4-year-olds living in poverty enrolled in Head Start during the 2020-21 program year but the percentage of young children in poverty enrolled in Head Start differed across states by 50 percentage points—from an estimated 56% in North Dakota to an estimated 9% in Nevada and an estimated 6% in DC.¹⁶ While DC's low Head Start enrollment may be explained by the District's truly universal preschool program for 3- and 4-year-olds obviating the need for separate Head Start provision, the same cannot be said for other states with very low Head Start enrollment like Connecticut and Nevada where state-funded preschool programs reach only a tiny fraction of the eligible children.

Turning to Early Head Start, nationally the program enrolled nine percent of children under 3 in poverty but the percentage of children in poverty enrolled ranged by 33 percentage points—from an estimated 5% in Indiana and Nevada to an estimated 22% in Vermont and an estimated 38% in DC. Both Vermont and DC have universal preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-olds, enabling them to allocate a larger percentage of federal Head Start funding to Early Head Start than Head Start, as compared to other states. In some states Early Head Start reaches less than half the percentage of eligible children it does in most other states.

🗨️ Increase federal Head Start allocations to programs in the states serving the lowest percentage of their eligible populations—when they are not already served by state or local ECE programs—so that all states can enroll the same high level of children in poverty as the top states.



ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

In nearly all states, the percentage of children living in poverty enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start varies by child race and ethnicity but there is considerable variation across states in which groups of children are underrepresented.

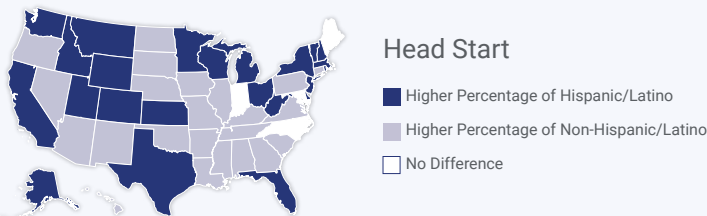
There were differences in nearly all states in the percent of children in poverty attending Head Start by child race and by child ethnicity; however, there was not necessarily a consistent pattern where one group was always more likely than other to attended Head Start. For example, in 23 states, a significantly larger percent of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino than Hispanic/Latino children in poverty enrolled in Head Start. But in 23 states it was the reverse (and in the remainder of states, there was no meaningful difference). For Early Head Start, there were also 23 states where a significantly larger percent of Non-Hispanic/Not Latino than Hispanic/Latino children in poverty were enrolled, and 19 states with the opposite pattern reverse (and in the remainder of states, there was no meaningful difference). For example, in California a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino children in poverty (29%) than non-Hispanic/non-Latino children in poverty (22%) enrolled in Head Start. The reverse pattern was seen in New Mexico where 22% of Hispanic/Latino children in poverty attended Head Start, compared to 37%

of Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino children in poverty.

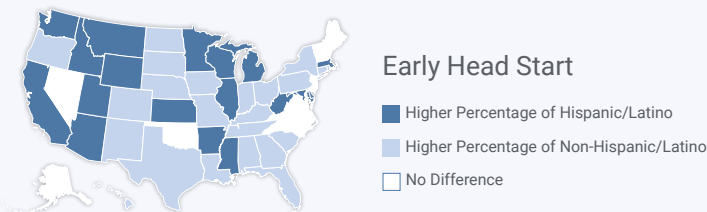
In 14 states, a significantly larger percentage of White children in poverty than Black children in poverty enrolled in Head Start. But in 29 states, it was the reverse. For Early Head Start, 11 states enrolled a significantly larger percent of White children in poverty than Black children in poverty; in 28 states, the opposite pattern was seen. (In the other states there were no meaningful differences.) For example, in Alabama, a higher percentage of Black children in poverty (56%) was enrolled in Head Start compared to White children in poverty (14%). In Michigan, however, 34% of Black children in poverty enrolled in Head Start compared to 44% of White children in poverty.

Research to understand why these discrepancies exist can help Head Start grantees target outreach to under enrolled populations in their communities, but additional funding likely is needed to expand outreach and to raise enrollment for all groups of children to the levels attained for those currently best served.

Differences in Enrollment of Children in Poverty by Ethnicity

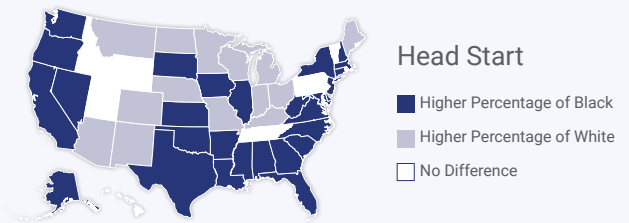


Head Start
■ Higher Percentage of Hispanic/Latino
■ Higher Percentage of Non-Hispanic/Latino
□ No Difference

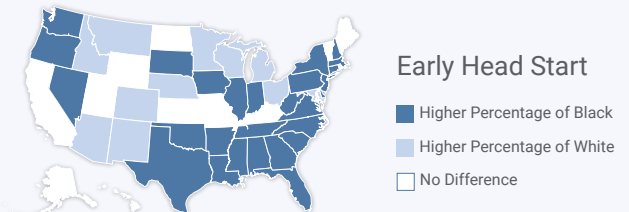


Early Head Start
■ Higher Percentage of Hispanic/Latino
■ Higher Percentage of Non-Hispanic/Latino
□ No Difference

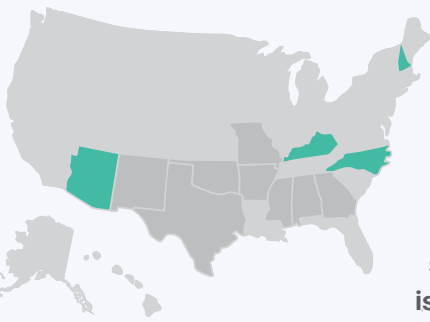
Differences in Enrollment of Children in Poverty by Race



Head Start
■ Higher Percentage of Black
■ Higher Percentage of White
□ No Difference



Early Head Start
■ Higher Percentage of Black
■ Higher Percentage of White
□ No Difference



Average CLASS Instructional Support scores are higher than 3 in 20 states, but confidently higher than 3 in only 4 states (in green) It is confidently lower than 3 in 8 states (in dark gray).



OBSERVED QUALITY

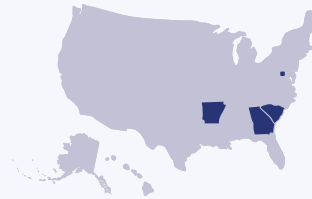
In only four states do statistical analyses provide confidence that Instructional Support is higher than a research-based threshold.

Classroom quality was measured by observations using the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)¹⁷, averaged between 2016 and 2019.

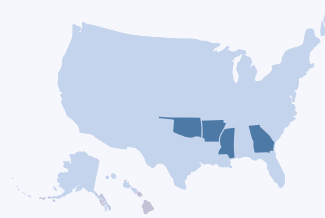
There are only four states where we can be confident that Instructional Support exceeds the research-based threshold of a 3 (on a scale of 1 to 7): Arizona, Kentucky, New Hampshire, and North Carolina. Another 16 states had average CLASS scores above a 3, though we cannot be confident this is not due to chance. On the flip side, average Instructional Support scores were confidently lower than a 3 in eight states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas).

There was minimum variation across states in average scores on the two other CLASS domains. Emotional Support scores were confidently above the research-based threshold of 5.5 in all states. Classroom Organization scores were above a 5.5 in all states, and confidently above 5.5 in all except eight states.

📌 Average Instructional Support Scores increased from 2012-2015 to 2016-2019. Nevertheless, Head Start in most states does not reach the Instructional Support research-based threshold. Therefore, additional funding is needed to raise quality, for example for increased teacher compensation and qualification, coaching and professional development.



Nearly all Head Start enrollment was funded to operate for at least 1,020 hours annually in Arkansas, DC, Georgia, and South Carolina.



At least 90% Early Head Start enrollment was funded to operate for at least 1,380 hours annually in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma.



DURATION

The 2016 revisions to the Head Start Program Performance Standards require programs to provide 1,020 hours of Head Start and 1,380 hours of Early Head Start annually. States varied in the extent to which they met this goal in 2020-2021.¹⁸

Three-quarters of Head Start center-based enrollment during 2020-21 was funded to provide at least 1,020 hours (but only 16% was funded to provide a full working day and calendar year program). In four states (Arkansas, DC, Georgia, and South Carolina) and two territories (Palau and Virgin Islands), nearly all Head Start enrollment was funded to operate for at least 1,020 hours during the program year. At the other end, in eight states and three territories, less than half of Head Start children were provided 1,020 hours.

Fifty-nine percent of Early Head Start center-based enrollment during the 2020-21 program year was funded for at least 1,380 hours (while only 28% was funded to provide a full working day and calendar year program). In four states (Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma) and Northern Mariana Islands, at least 90% of all Early Head Start enrollment was funded to operate for at least 1,380 but in 20 states, less than 50% of Early Head Start enrollment was.

📌 Return to the goal of 100% of Head Start enrollment receiving 1,020 hours. Additional funding will be needed to help grantees expand the hours programs offer without decreasing the number of children they can enroll. Coordination with the child care subsidy system can also help provide working families with longer hours to meet their needs.



TRANSPORTATION

Most children do not receive transportation to/from Head Start or Early Head Start, but there is large state-by-state variation.

Providing transportation to and from Head Start programs is expensive but can help improve accessibility of the program for families. Over the last decade, the percent of children receiving transportation to/from Head Start and Early Head Start has declined drastically. Only 15% of children enrolled in Head Start in 2020-21 received transportation, compared to 29% in 2011-12 and 22% in 2018-19. In some states and territories, no Head Start children received transportation (Delaware, DC, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands). At the high end, 40% of Head Start children in Minnesota, 60% in West Virginia, 58% in American Samoa, and 59% in Palau received transportation.

During the 2020-21 program year, only 2% of Early Head Start children received transportation, compared to 7% in 2011-12 and 4% in 2018-19. Eight states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Vermont) and two territories (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico) did not provide transportation for any children in Early Head Start. Only two states (Idaho and Minnesota) and the Virgin Islands provided transportation to more than 10% of children in Early Head Start.

📌 Prioritize transportation services in areas where it is a known barrier to program participation.



CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Nationally and in most states, at least 10% of children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start have an individualized education program (IEP) or an individualized family service plan (IFSP).

Head Start Program Performance Standards require that at least 10% of funded enrollment is filled by children who qualify for special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Nationally, 13% of children in Head Start and 12% of children in Early Head Start had either an IEP or IFSP, though this varied across the states. Thirty percent of children in Head Start in Wyoming had an IEP compared to less than 10% in nine states and three territories. Twenty-five percent of children in Early Head Start in Massachusetts had an IFSP, but less than 10% of children did so in 21 states.

Some of these children entered Head Start and Early Head Start already receiving services through IDEA while Head Start played a role in assisting other children to qualify for services. Nationally, 37% of children with an IEP or an IFSP in Head Start and in Early Head Start had their IEP/IFSP determined during the program year. For Head Start, this ranged from less than 25% of children in four states (Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Mexico) and three territories (Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Virgin Islands) to more than half in three states (Arkansas, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) and two territories (American Samoa and Palau). For Early Head Start, this ranged from less than 25% in two states (Nevada and North Dakota) and Northern Mariana Islands to more than half in two states (Arkansas and South Dakota) and two territories (Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

📌 Head Start and Early Head Start should continue to prioritize enrollment of children with disabilities in inclusive education settings to maintain its excellent record of success enrolling children with disabilities.



TEACHER SALARIES

Head Start and Early Head Start teacher salaries are low, well below what public school teachers earn and the state median income in each state.

In every state, Head Start and Early Head Start teachers earned less than public school teachers and less than the state median income. Head Start lead teachers earned an average of \$37,685 which is substantially lower than the average public teacher salary (\$67,818) by more than \$30,000. While all Head Start teachers received low salaries, there was substantial variation across the states. After adjusting for state-by-state cost of living differences, in seven states (Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, and South Carolina) the average Head Start teacher salary was below \$30,000; at the other end, average salaries were above \$45,000 in DC and West Virginia (two states with universal pre-K).

Early Head Start teacher salaries averaged \$30,352, less than half of what public school teachers earned. After adjusting for state-by-state cost of living differences, in nine states (Alaska, Arizona, DC, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin) average Early Head Start teacher salaries were below \$25,000; in only three states (Alabama, Arkansas, and Minnesota) were average salaries higher than \$35,000 which is still less than the average Head Start teacher salary.

📌 Head Start must invest in achieving compensation parity for Head Start teachers, including benefits as well as salaries. Initial new investments could be focused on states with the lowest salaries and greatest gaps between Head Start and Early Head Start teachers and their peers in public schools to ensure greater equity in children's access to well-qualified, well-supported teachers.



TEACHER TURNOVER

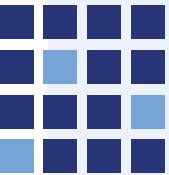
Twenty percent or more of Head Start staff left before the end of the 2020-2021 program year in nine states. This happened in 12 states for Early Head Start.

Nationally, nearly 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left at some point during the 2020-21 program year. While there was not a substantial uptick in staff turnover during the Covid-19 pandemic, too many children experience an interruption in their program staffing which is concerning given the benefits of stable relationships for young children.

Head Start staff turnover reached as high as 25% in Nebraska and was at least 20% in eight other states (Arkansas, DC, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Montana, and Nevada). California and Virginia were the only states where less than 10% of Head Start staff left during the program year; however, staff turnover was less than 10% in all territories except Palau.

Early Head Start staff turnover reached as high as 33% (one-third) in Nevada and was at least 20% in 11 other states (Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia). California, DC, New York, North Carolina, Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico were the only states and territories where less than 10% of Early Head Start staff left during the program year.

📌 Improved supports to reduce teacher burnout will help retain teachers. Head Start agencies should be provided with the best available information on how to improve teacher retention. Efforts to improve teacher compensation should help to address this problem, as well.



03

Guide to the State Profiles

For each state and territory, we present a four-page profile organized by four themes: Covid-19 Impacts, Poverty, Race and Ethnicity, and State Variation. Data on the profile pages are for the 2020-2021 program year except as otherwise noted. AIAN data are included for each state with the Head Start and Early Head Start data on each state's page that has an AIAN program. To facilitate comparisons national averages are reported with each state profile. National averages are based on the 50 States, D.C., and the U.S. territories and include AIAN programs. MSHS is not included in state-specific numbers but is included in national statistics where applicable.

All funding and salary information has been adjusted for state-by-state differences in cost of living to represent purchasing power differences for programs across the states. All funding is reported in constant 2021 dollars, adjusting dollars from other years for inflation.

In the following, each data point included in the state profile is explained:

Funding Overview: “Federal Funding” is total federal funding across all Head Start, Early Head Start, AIAN Head Start, and AIAN Early Head Start in a state. “State Supplemental Funding” is any additional funding a state provides to Head Start and/or Early Head Start to improve quality, increase the length of the program day, or increase the number of seats available.

Enrollment Overview: Enrollment of children in poverty in Head Start and in Early Head Start (separately) as a percentage of children in poverty in the relevant age range (ages 3 to 4 years and birth to 3 years, respectively).

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions): Total funding each year (2011-2012, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021) is shown, as is the Head Start and Early Head Start amounts. Numbers are shown in millions of dollars. The first year for which funding information can be separated into Head Start and Early Head Start is 2011-2012.

Funding Per Child: Funding per child for Head

Start and Early Head Start is calculated by dividing the total funding in each state by the total funded enrollment.

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled: This figure shows the number of children enrolled in Head Start, the number of children enrolled in Early Head Start, and the number of pregnant women in 2011-2012, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, and 2020-2021. These figures are for cumulative enrollment – the total number of children and pregnant women who received services at any time during the program year. It is not available for 2019-2020.

Impact of Covid-19 on Number Enrolled: This shows the change in the total number of children enrolled in Head Start and in Early Head Start between 2018-2019 and 2020-2021. Negative numbers indicate a decline in enrollment.

Impact of Covid-19 on Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled: This is the change in the percentage of children in poverty enrolled in Head Start and in Early Head Start. The

percentage point change is calculated by subtracting the percentage enrolled in 2018-2019 from the percentage enrolled in 2020-2021. Negative numbers indicate a decrease.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State: This figure shows, in 2011-2012, 2018-2019, and 2020-2021 the percentage of children in poverty and the number of children in poverty in the state who enrolled and did not enroll in Head Start and Early Head Start. These years were selected to show change over a decade and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child: Funding per child in Head Start and Early Head Start is calculated by dividing the total funding of programs in each state by the total funded enrollment. It is shown here for 2011-2012, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021. Horizontal dark blue bars show the national average funding per child for each year.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment: Funded enrollment is the number of children that could be enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start at one time point. Funded enrollment is reported separately for Head Start and Early Head Start for 2011-2012, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021.

Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019: This figure presents average scores for each

domain of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS). CLASS data are from the Head Start monitoring process between 2016 and 2019 and may not reflect all grantees in a state. The dark blue bars show the average scores across observed classrooms in the state on each of the three CLASS domains: Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support. The national average is shown in yellow. The research-based threshold for each domain is shown by a dark blue horizontal line. A **green check** mark indicates that the state's CLASS score is statistically significantly above the research-based threshold. A **red X** indicates that the state's CLASS score is statistically significantly below the research-based threshold. No mark indicates the score is not statistically different from the research-based threshold. CLASS scores can range from 1 to 7.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start with an IEP/IFSP: This figure shows the percentage of children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start with an IEP or IFSP in the state. That total is also broken down into the percentage who had their IEP/IFSP when they enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start and the percentage who had their IEP/IFSP determined while they were enrolled. The national averages are presented for comparison.

Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries: Average annual salaries for the Head Start

and Early Head Start workforce are presented here and compared to the average salary for a public school teacher in the state (in yellow). Horizontal bars indicate the national average as an additional comparison. Average annual salaries are shown for the following types of employees: Head Start teachers, Head Start assistant teachers, Early Head Start teachers, Head Start Home-Based Visitors, Head Start Family Child Care, Early Head Start Home-Based Visitors, and Early Head Start Family Child Care.

Head Start and Early Head Start Staff

Turnover: These figures show the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start staff in each state who left their jobs during the program year. This data is shown for 2018-2019 and for 2020-2021, show the extent to which the Covid-19 pandemic impacted staff turnover. Blue horizontal lines show the national average.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race: These figures show, for each state, the percentage of children in poverty served for each race (Asian, Black, White, and other) in Head Start or Early Head Start. The vertical blue bars display the national averages. In some states, data for a specific race are not available, typically because there are too few young children in poverty for that race to reliably estimate that population. These data are not available for the territories.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity: These figures show, for each state, the percentage of Hispanic/Latino and Non-

Hispanic/Non-Latino children in poverty who attended Head Start or Early Head Start. The vertical blue bars display the national averages. In some states, data for Hispanic/Latino children are not available. These data are not available for the territories other than Puerto Rico.

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity: The percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start Education and Child Development staff in the state who are Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino is shown here. The vertical blue bars show the national average for comparison.

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race: These figures show the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start Education and Child Development Staff in each state by race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, White, Biracial or Multi-race, and Other/Unspecified race. The vertical blue bars show the national average for comparison.

Child Home Languages: For Head Start and Early Head Start, the four most common languages spoken among enrolled children in the state are shown, and the bottom bar represents the total of all other languages spoken. The languages shown vary by state and may also differ within a state for Head Start and Early Head Start.

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency: This shows the

percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start Education and Child Development staff in each state who are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County: The map shows the geographic location of all Head Start centers in the state, color coded by type of center. The map also shows the concentration of families with children under 5 living in poverty by county. Poverty data was divided into quartiles so that 25% of counties nationally are in each quartile. The 25th percentile was 10.3% poverty, 50th percentile/media was 17.1% poverty, and 75th percentile was 26.2%. Counties in darker blue have a higher percentage of families with children under 5 living in poverty, and lighter colored counties have a lower percentage of families with children under 5 in poverty.

Total Centers: This lists the total number of Head Start and Early Head Start centers in the state. It also shows, of this total, the number of centers that are Head Start, Early Head Start, both Head Start & Early Head Start, American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start and Early Head Start, and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start.

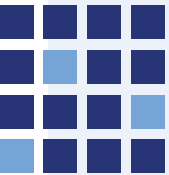
Percent of Children Who Received Transportation to and from Head Start: This figure shows the percentage of children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start who received transportation to and from Head Start.

Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving at Least 1,020 Hours Annually:

This figure shows the percentage of Head Start funded enrollment in the state that received at least 1,020 hours during the program year. The national average is shown in yellow for comparison.

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving at Least 1,380 Hours Annually:

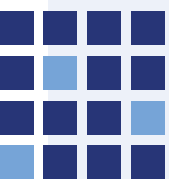
This figure shows the percentage of Early Head Start funded enrollment in the state that received at least 1,380 hours during the program year. The national average is shown in yellow for comparison.



04

Glossary

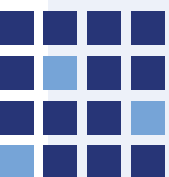
AIAN	American Indian and Alaska Native
CDA	Child Development Associate credential
CLASS	Classroom Assessment Scoring System
ECE	Early Childhood Education
IEP	Individualized Education Program
IFSP	Individualized Family Service Plan
MSHS	Migrant and Seasonal Head Start
OHS	Office of Head Start
PIR	Program Information Report



05

Endnotes

- 1 Head Start Program Information Reports (PIR) for 2011-2012 through 2021-2022.
- 2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2019). Head Start Timeline. Retrieved from: <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/about-us/article/head-start-timeline>
- 3 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2022). American Indian and Alaska Native Programs. Retrieved from: <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/programs/article/american-indian-alaska-native-programs>
- 4 Schmit, S. (2014). Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Participants, Programs, Families and Staff in 2013. Center for Law and Social Policy. Retrieved from: <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/public/resources-and-publications/publication-1/MHSH-PIR-2013-Fact-Sheet.pdf>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2019).
- 5 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2019).
- 6 Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007, P.L. 110-134, 121 Stat. 1363.
- 7 Head Start Program Performance Standards Final Rule. ACF-PI-HS-16-04.
- 8 Pianta, R. C., LaParo, K.M., & Hamre, B.K. (2008). *Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)*. Baltimore, MD: Brookes.
- 9 Data analysis based on Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles, J. Robert Warren and Michael Westberry. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 9.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V9.0>
- 10 Abbott-Shim, M., Lambert, R., & McCarty, F. (2003). A comparison of school readiness outcomes for children randomly assigned to a Head Start program and the program's wait list. *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk*, 8, 191-214. Barnett, W. S.m(2011). Effectiveness of early educational intervention. *Science*, 333, 975-978. Currie, J., & Thomas, D. (1993). Does Head Start make a difference? NBER Working Paper Series. National Bureau of Economic Research: Cambridge, MA. Gormley, W. T., Phillips, D., & Gayer, T. (2008). Preschool programs can boost school readiness. *Science*, 320, 1723-1724. Lee, V. E., Brooks-Gunn, J., & Schnur, E. (1988). Does Head Start work? A 1-year follow-up comparison of disadvantaged children attending Head Start, no preschool, and other preschool programs. *Developmental Psychology*, 24, 210-222. Shager, H. M., Schindler, H. S., Magnuson, K. A., Duncan, G. J., Yoshikawa, H., Hart, C. M. D. (2013). Can research design explain variation in Head Start research results? A meta-analysis of cognitive and achievement outcomes. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 35, 76-95. Weiland, C., & Yoshikawa, H. (2013). Impacts of a prekindergarten program on children's mathematics, language, literacy, executive function, and emotional skills. *Child Development*, 84, 2112-2130. Yoshikawa et al., 2013.
- 11 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). Table B-2.
- 12 Pianta et al. (2008).
- 13 Head Start Program Information Reports (PIR) for 2011-2012 through 2021-2022.
- 14 Barnett, W. S., & Friedman-Krauss, A. H. (2016). *State(s) of Head Start*. New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research.
- 15 Funding for the territories has not been adjusted for "state-by-state" cost of living because adjustors are not available.
- 16 DC has universal preschool for 3- and 4-year-olds, consistently leading the nation in preschool access. High rates of preschool enrollment explain, at least in part, DC's low Head Start enrollment. Most of DC's federal Head Start funding goes towards Early Head Start and the District is a leader in Early Head Start enrollment.
- 17 Pianta et al. (2008).
- 18 The funded duration of program hours reported in the PIR should reflect normal operations as instructed by OHS. However, due to COVID-19 causing general confusion on how to report certain items in the PIR, it is still possible that at least a few programs reported shorter operational hours due to COVID-19 in their PIR.
- 19 Throughout this report, the District of Columbia is included like a state.
- 20 Flood, S., King, M., Rodgers, R., Ruggles, S., Warren, J. R., & Westberry, M. (2021). Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 9.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V9.0>



06

National Profile

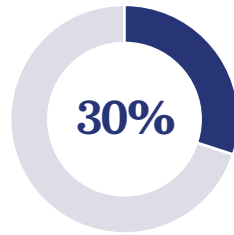
National

FUNDING OVERVIEW

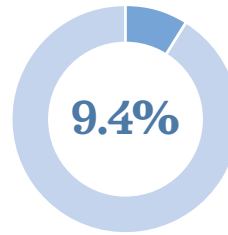
\$10,344,077,007
Total Federal Funding

\$328,613,470
Total State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in the U.S. enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in the U.S. enrolled in Early Head Start



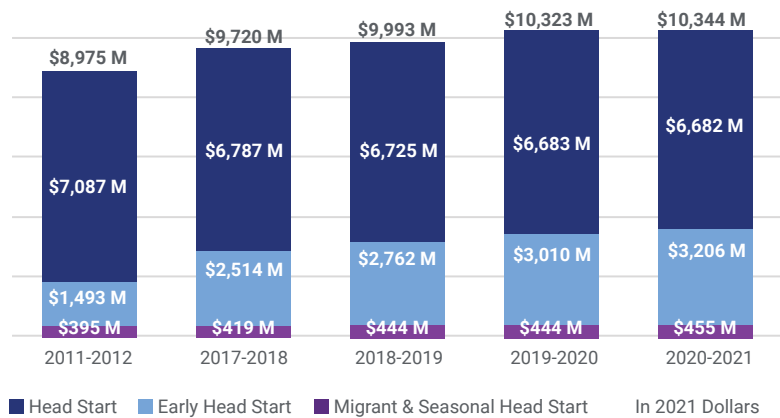
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty.

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



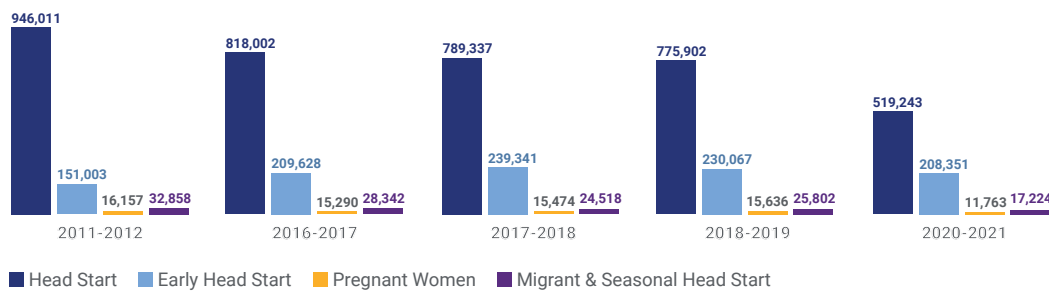
Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$11,065
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,583
per child

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START
\$16,945
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

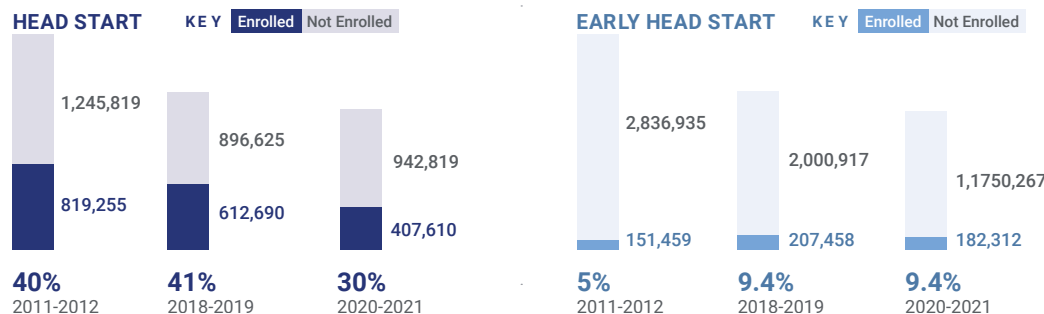
-256,659

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-21,716

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

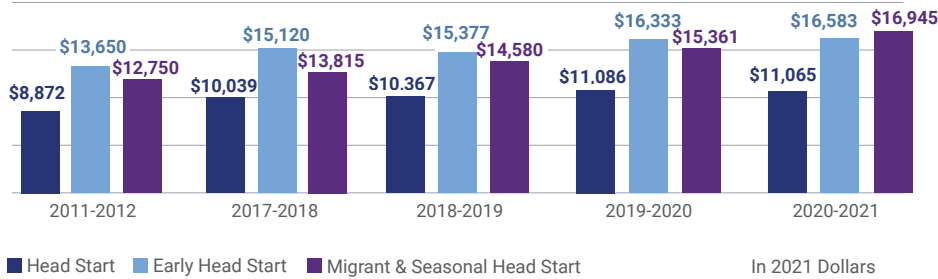
-11 percentage points
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

0 percentage points
change in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

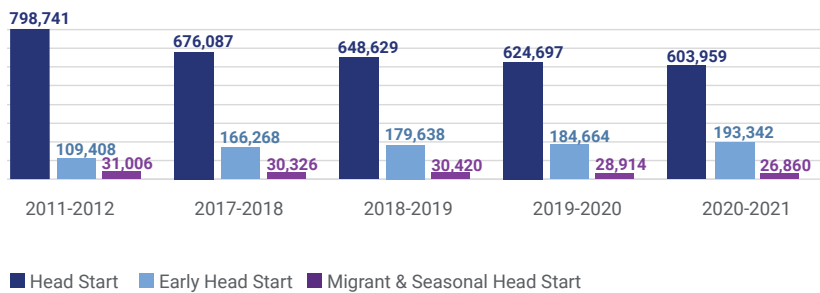


RACE & ETHNICITY

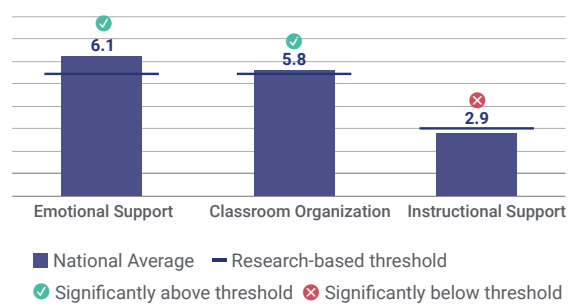
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



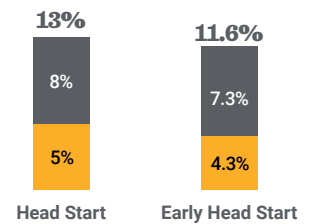
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

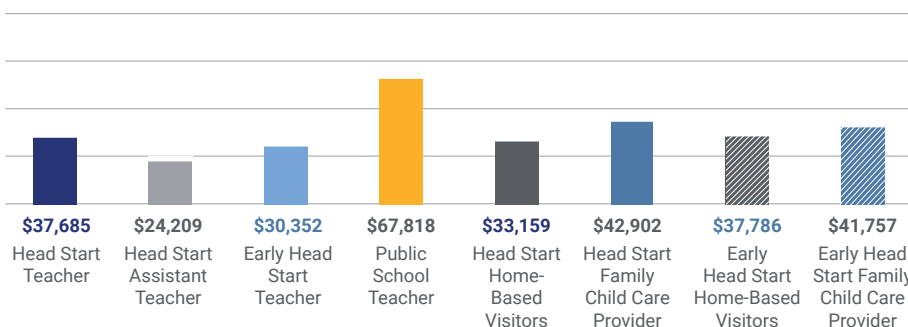
■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

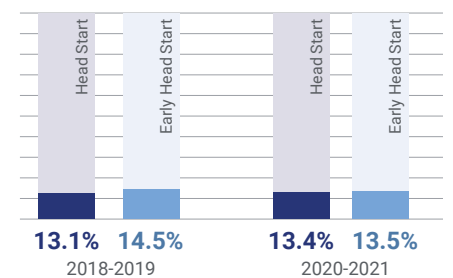
Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that nearly 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year.

Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



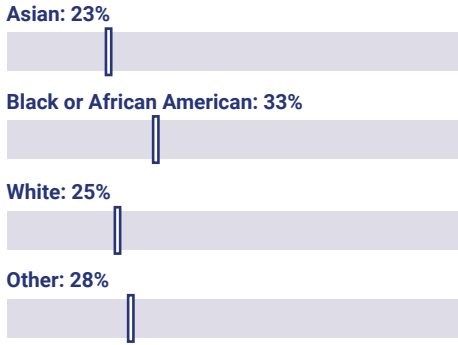
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

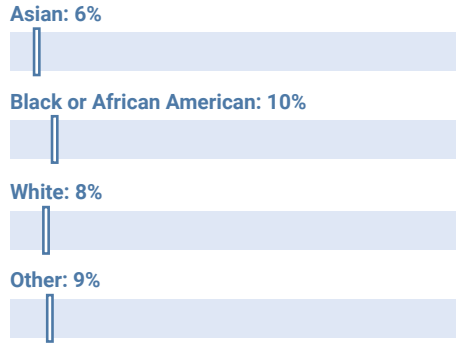


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

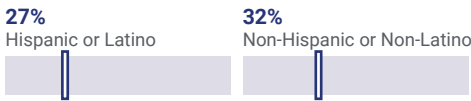


RACE & ETHNICITY

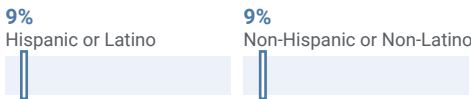
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

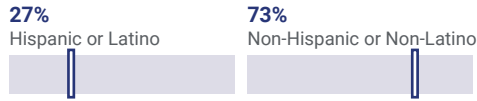


EARLY HEAD START

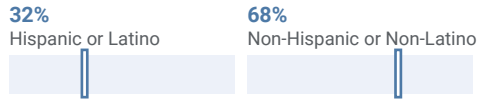


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

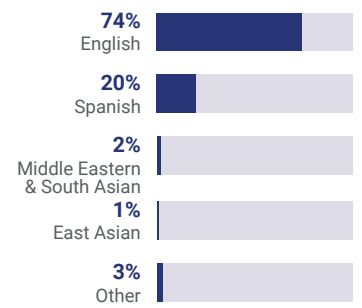


EARLY HEAD START



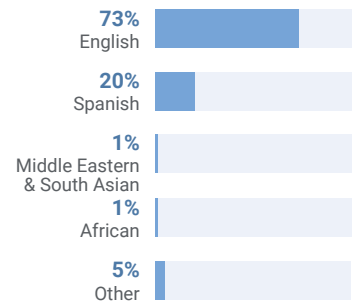
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



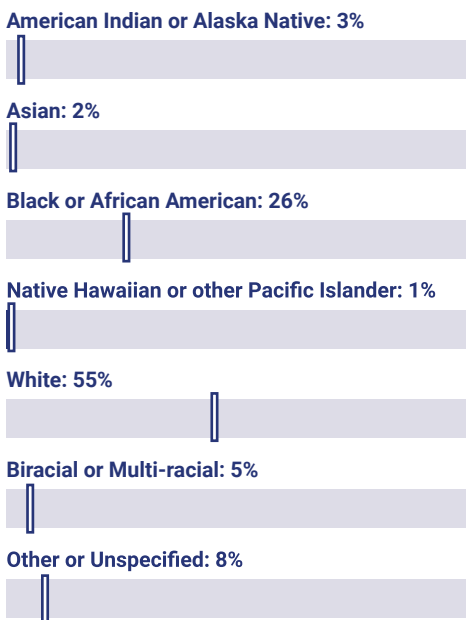
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

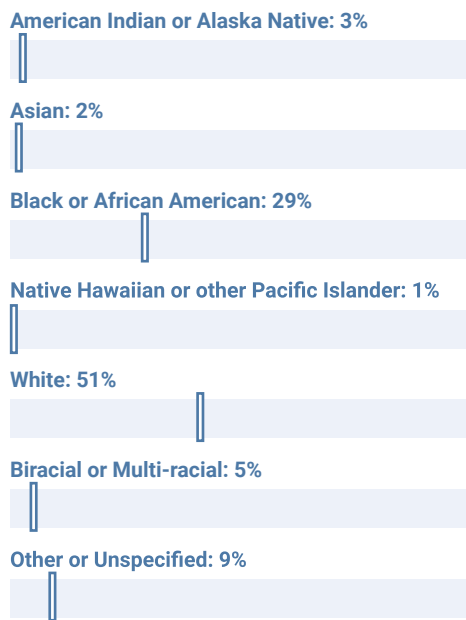


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



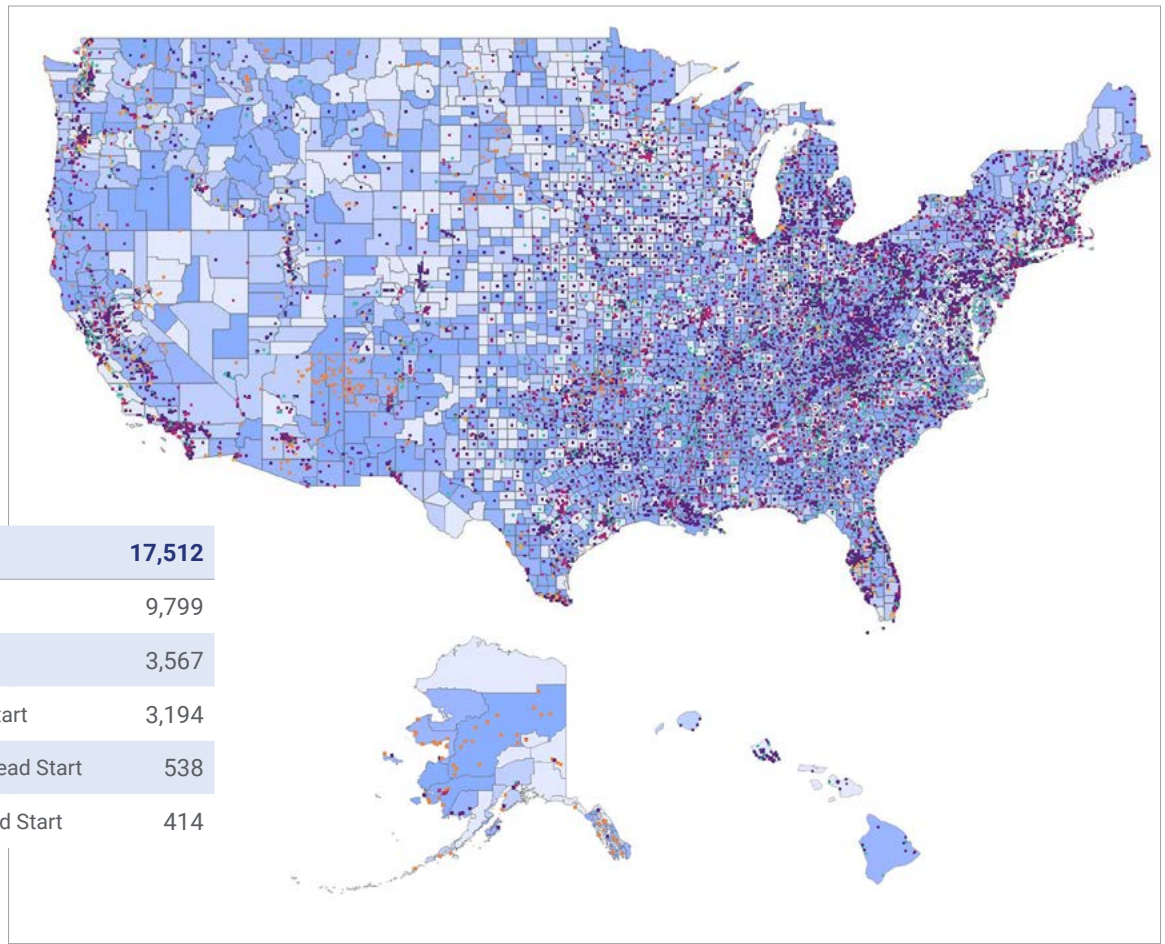
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

27% **32%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under 5 in Poverty, by County



STATE VARIATION

The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

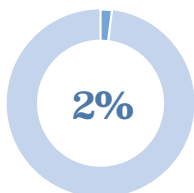
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start

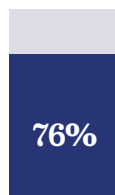


of Head Start children receive transportation

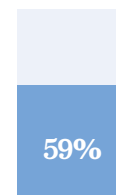


of Early Head Start children receive transportation

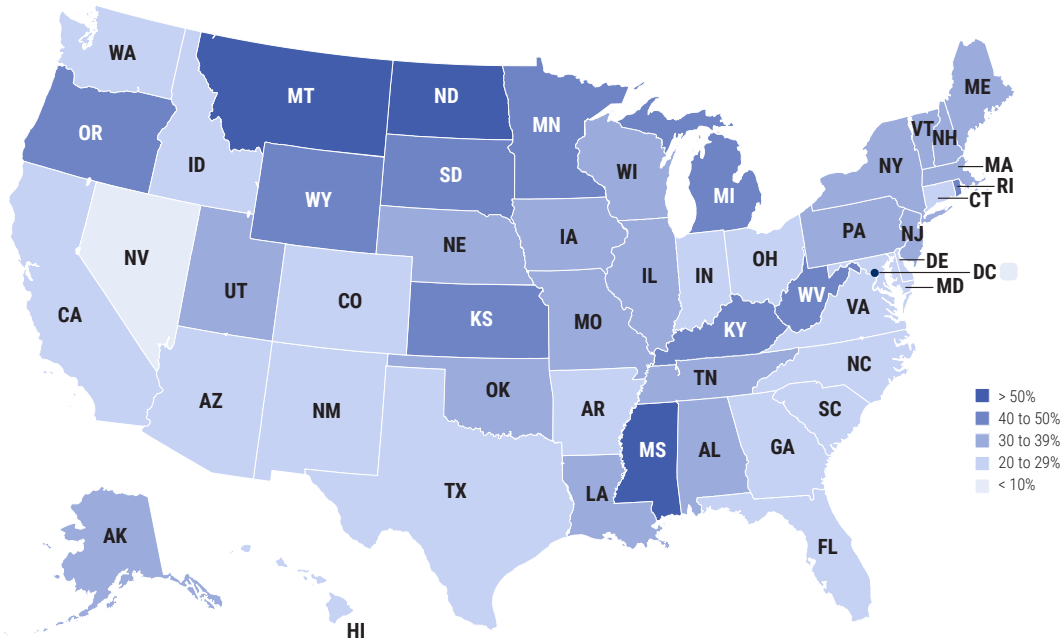
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



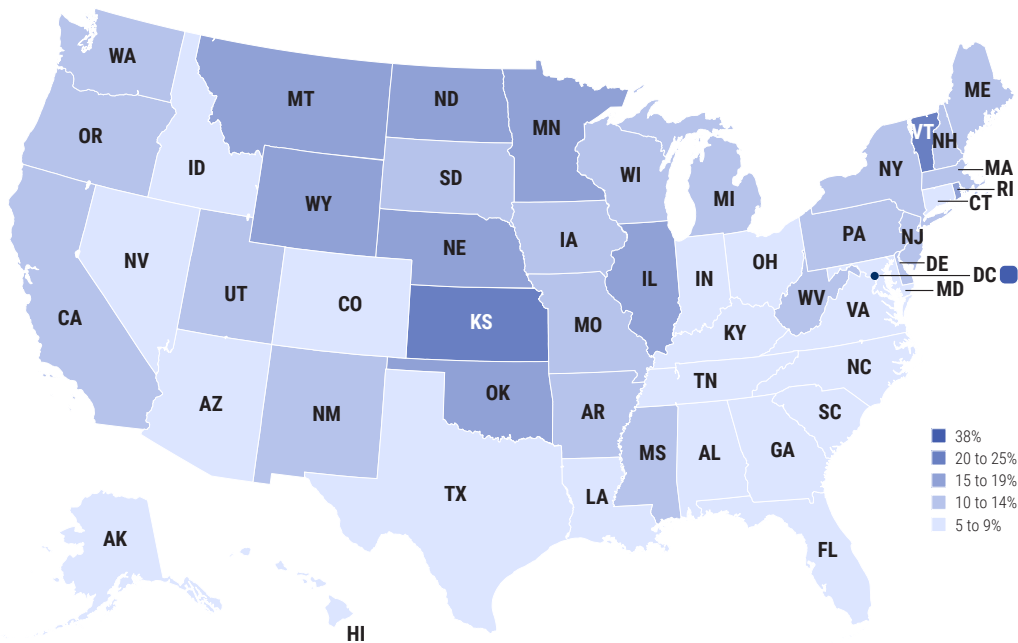
Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



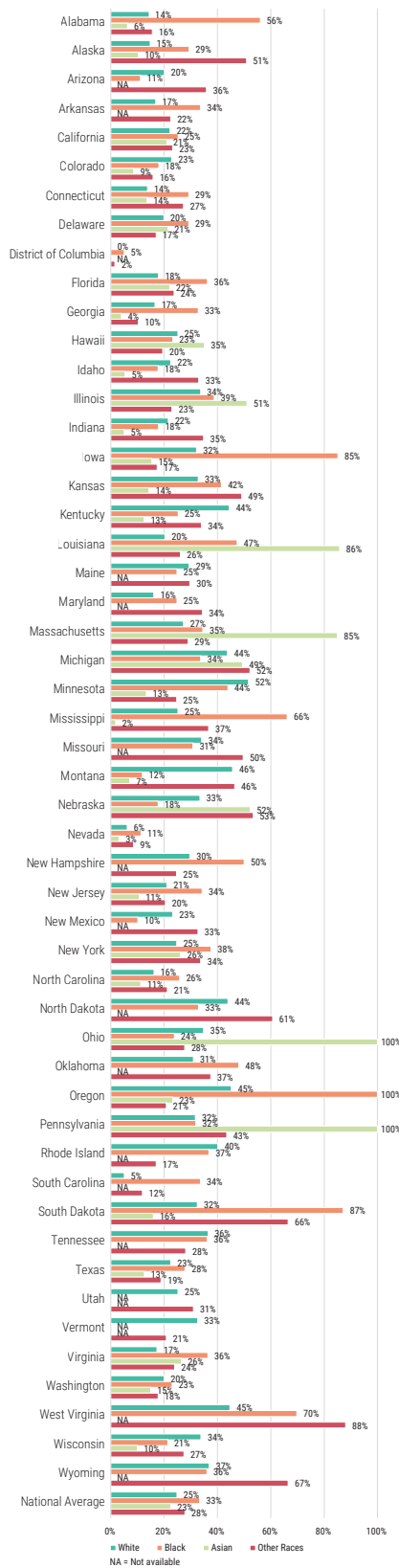
Percentage of 3- & 4-year-olds in poverty enrolled in Head Start



Percentage of children under 3 years old in poverty enrolled in Early Head Start

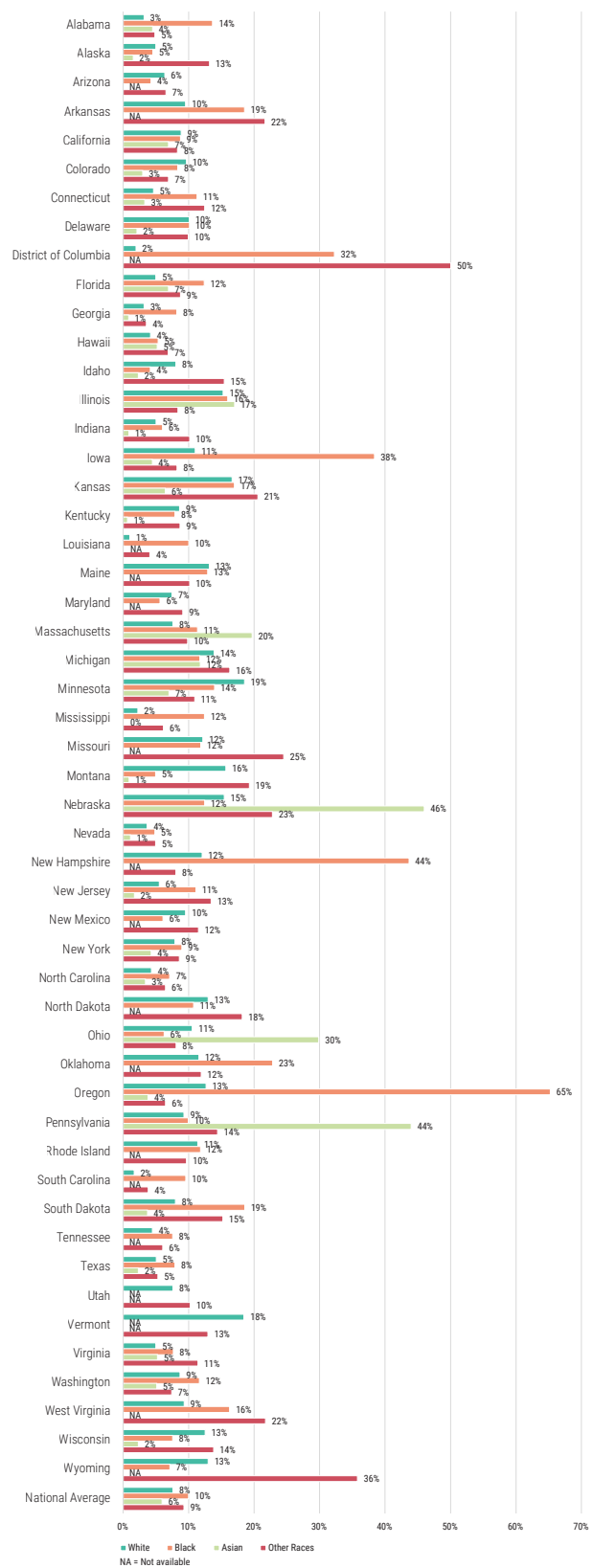


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start, by Race



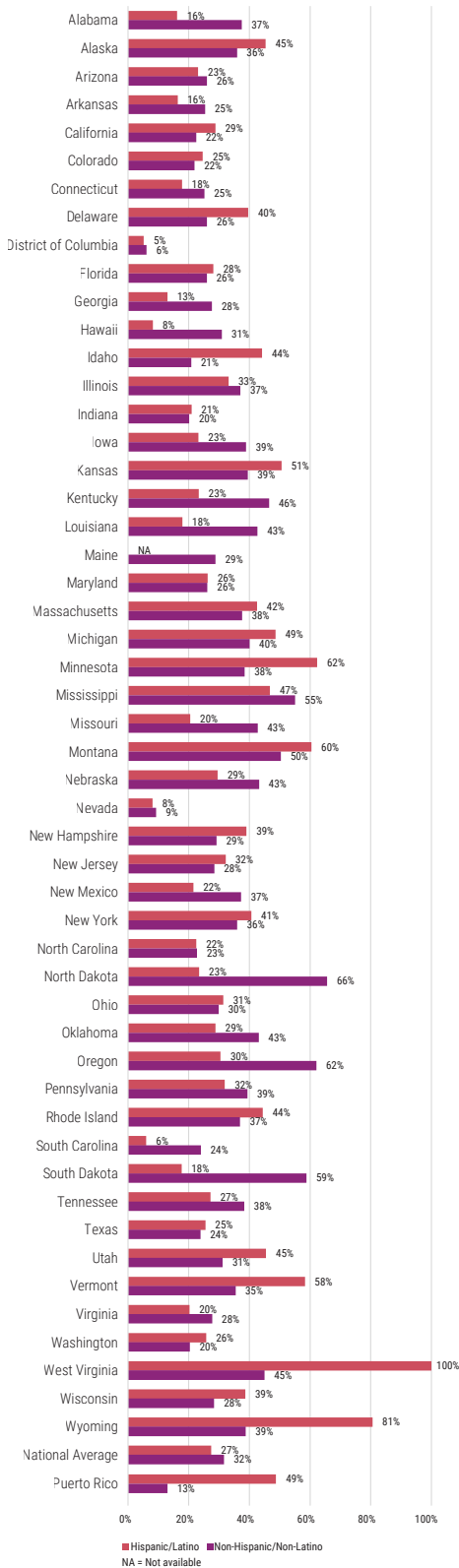
Enrollment of children in poverty in Head Start varies by race in almost every state but which group is underrepresented varies across states.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Early Head Start, by Race



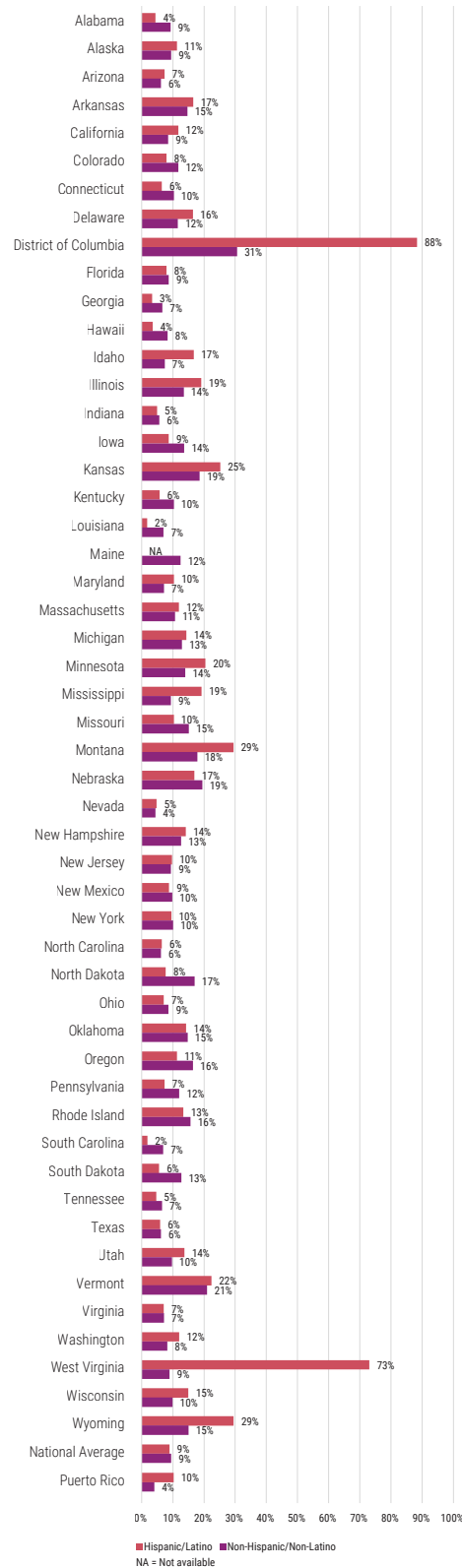
Enrollment of children in poverty in Early Head Start varies by race in almost every state but which group is underrepresented varies across states.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start, By Ethnicity



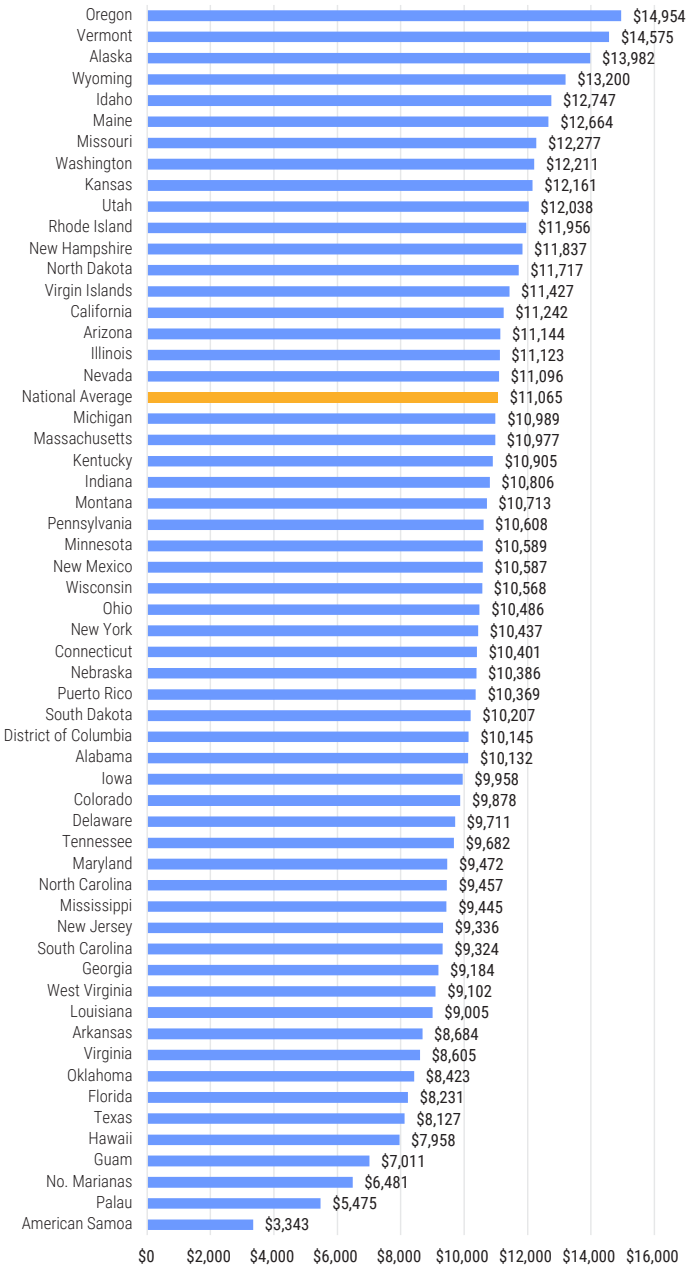
Enrollment of children in poverty in Head Start varies by ethnicity in almost every state but which group is underrepresented varies across states.

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Early Head Start, By Ethnicity



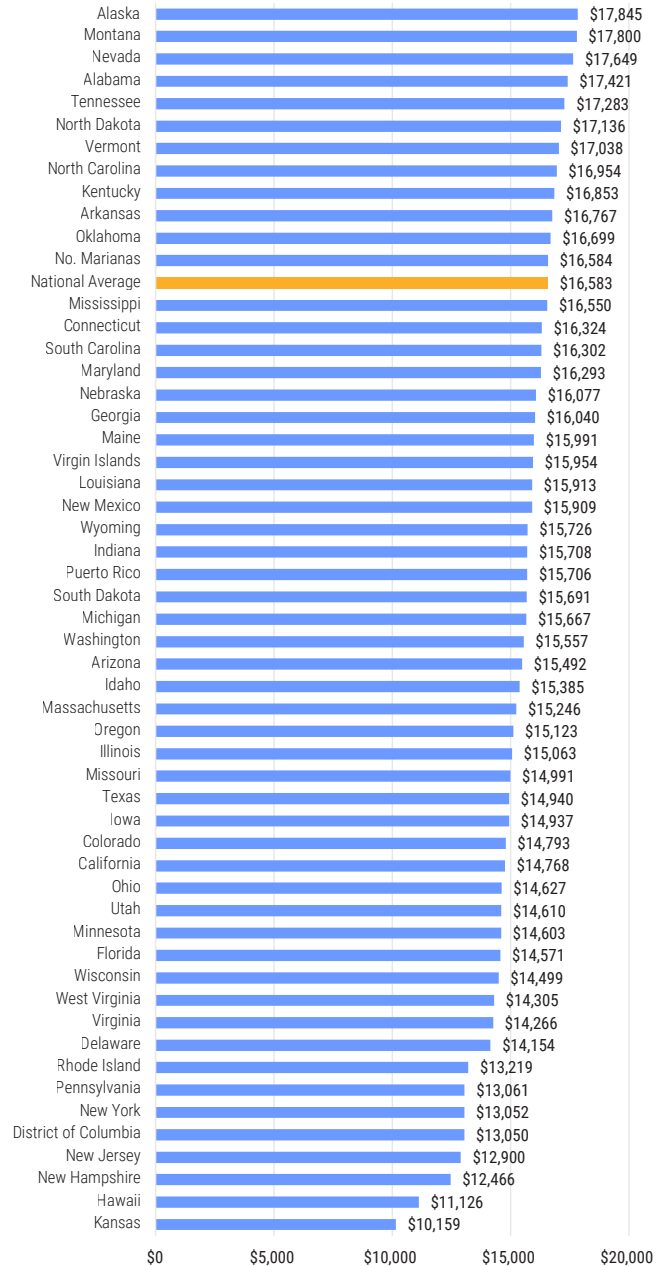
Enrollment of children in poverty in Early Head Start varies by ethnicity in almost every state but which group is underrepresented varies across states.

Head Start funding per child (adjusted for state cost of living)



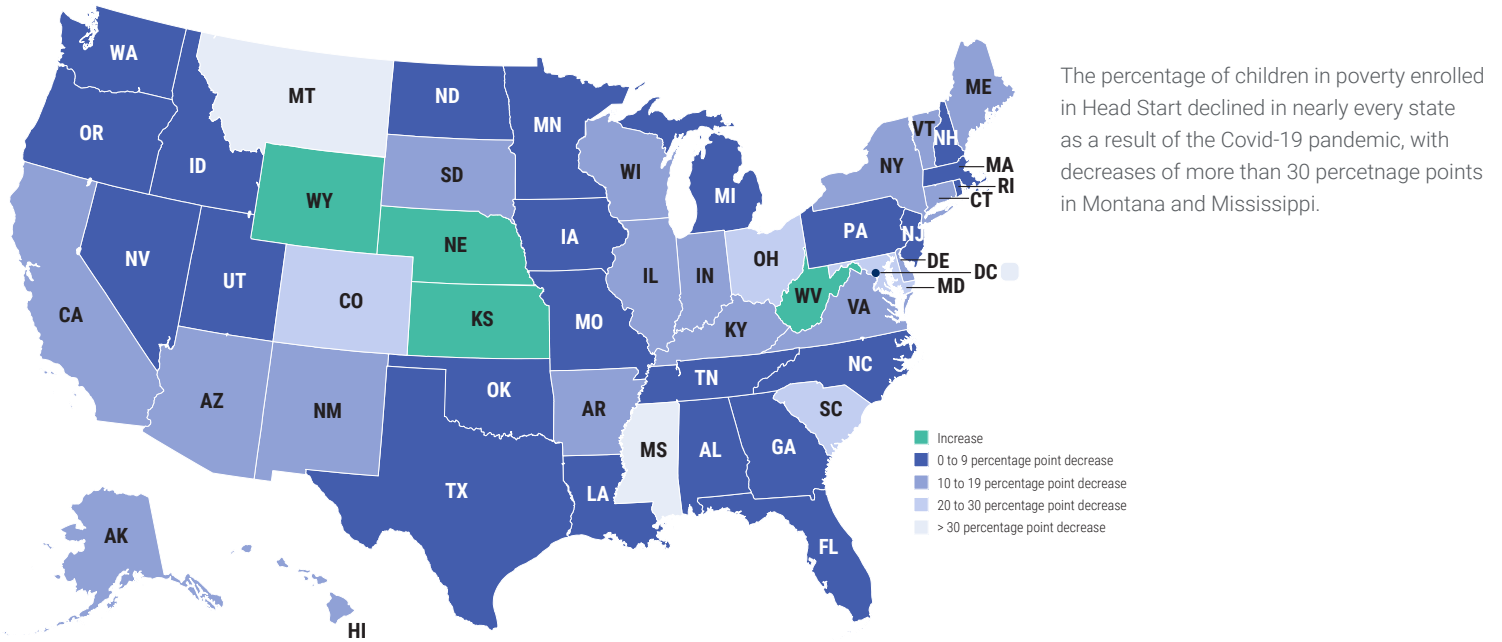
Head Start federal funding per child varies by nearly \$7,000 across the states, after adjusting for state-by-state cost of living differences.

Early Head Start funding per child (adjusted for state cost of living)

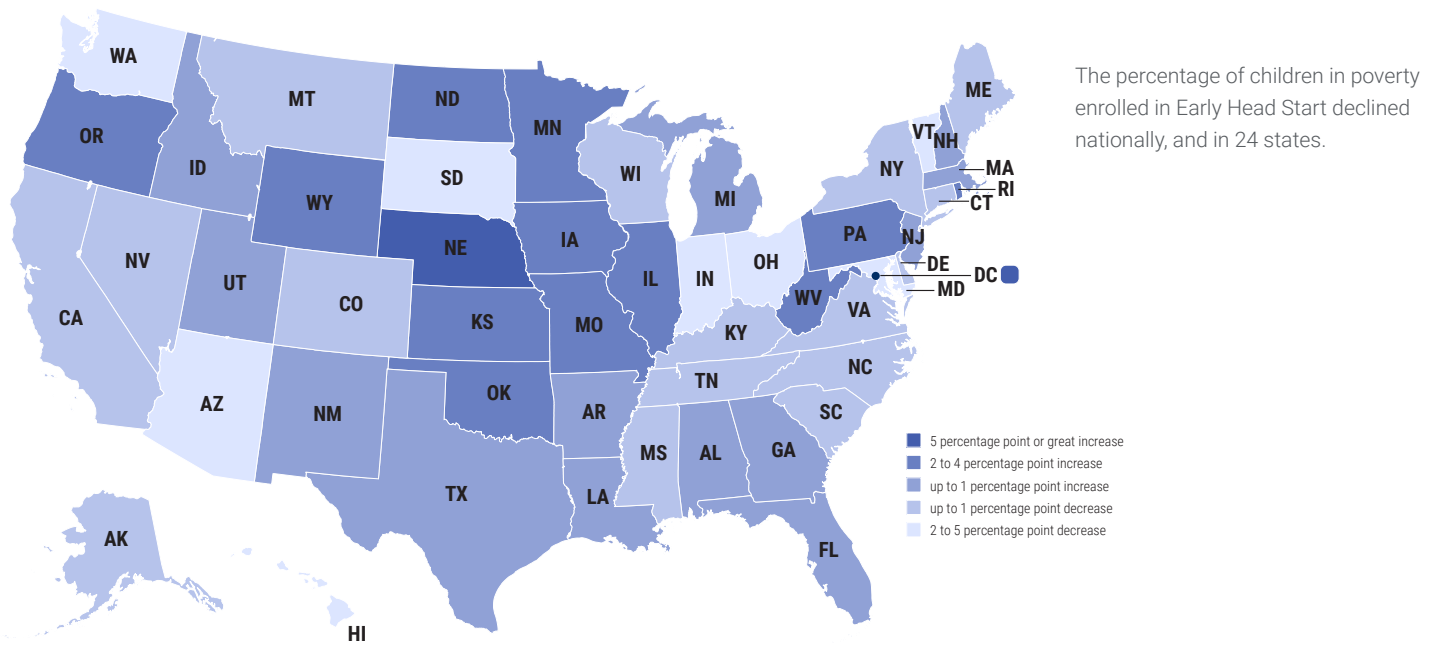


Early Head Start federal funding per child varies by \$7,700 across the states, after adjusting for state-by-state cost of living differences.

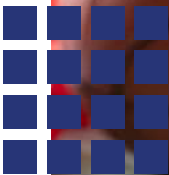
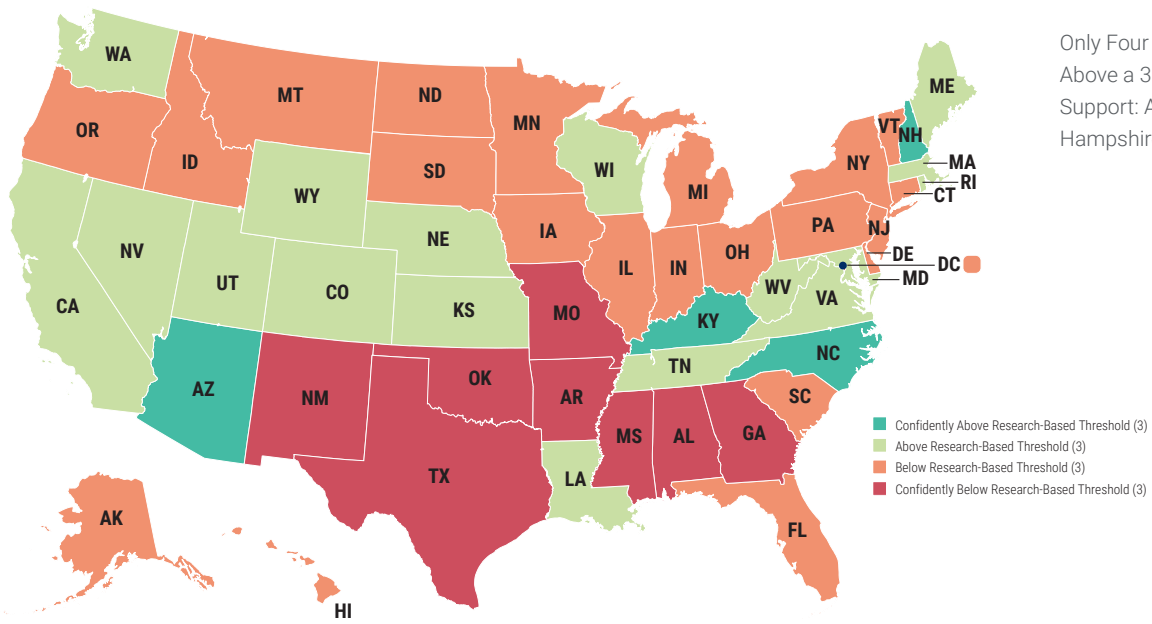
Change in Percentage of 3- & 4-year-olds in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start between 2018-2019 and 2020-2021



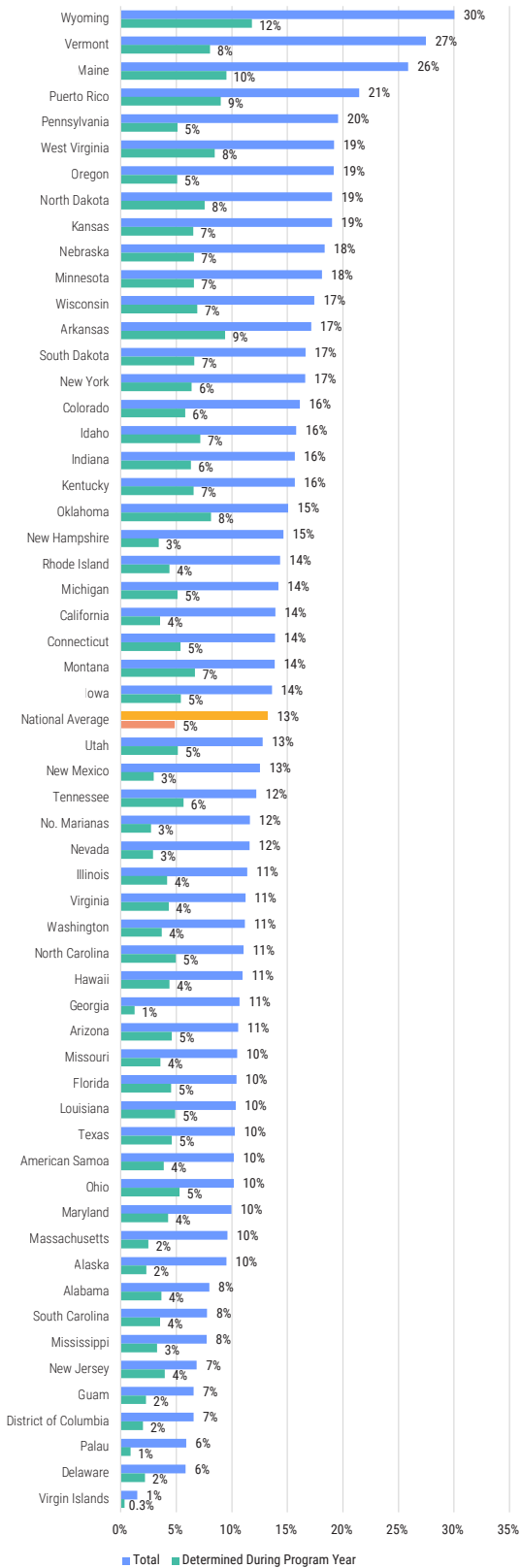
Change in Percentage of children under 3 years old in Poverty Enrolled in Early Head Start between 2018-2019 and 2020-2021



Average CLASS Pre-K Instructional Support Scores: 2016-2019

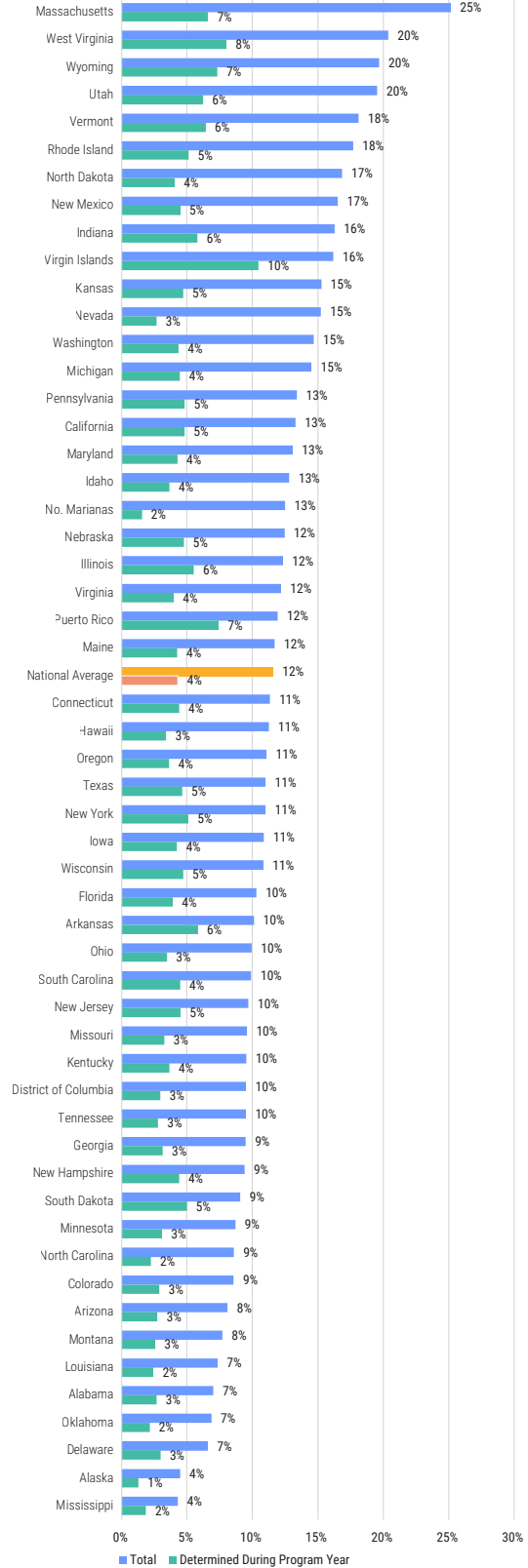


Percent of children enrolled in Head Start with an IEP



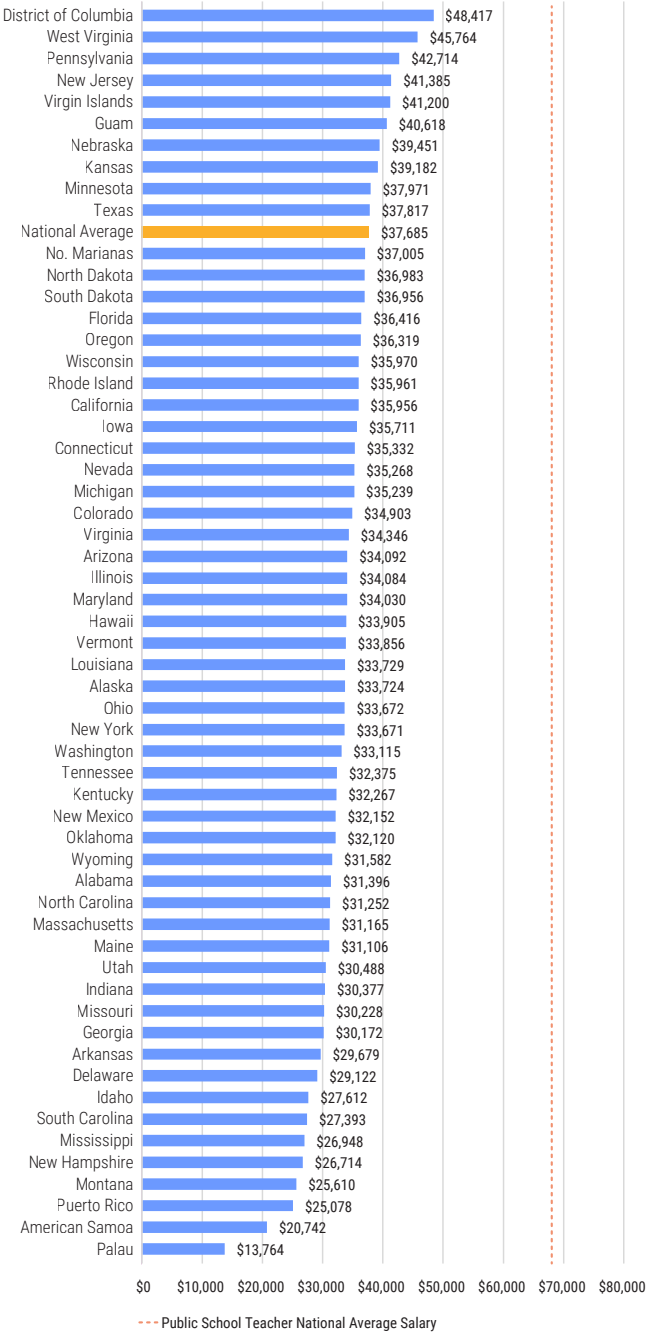
In nearly all states, at least 10% of children enrolled in Head Start had an IEP.

Percent of children enrolled in Early Head Start with an IFSP



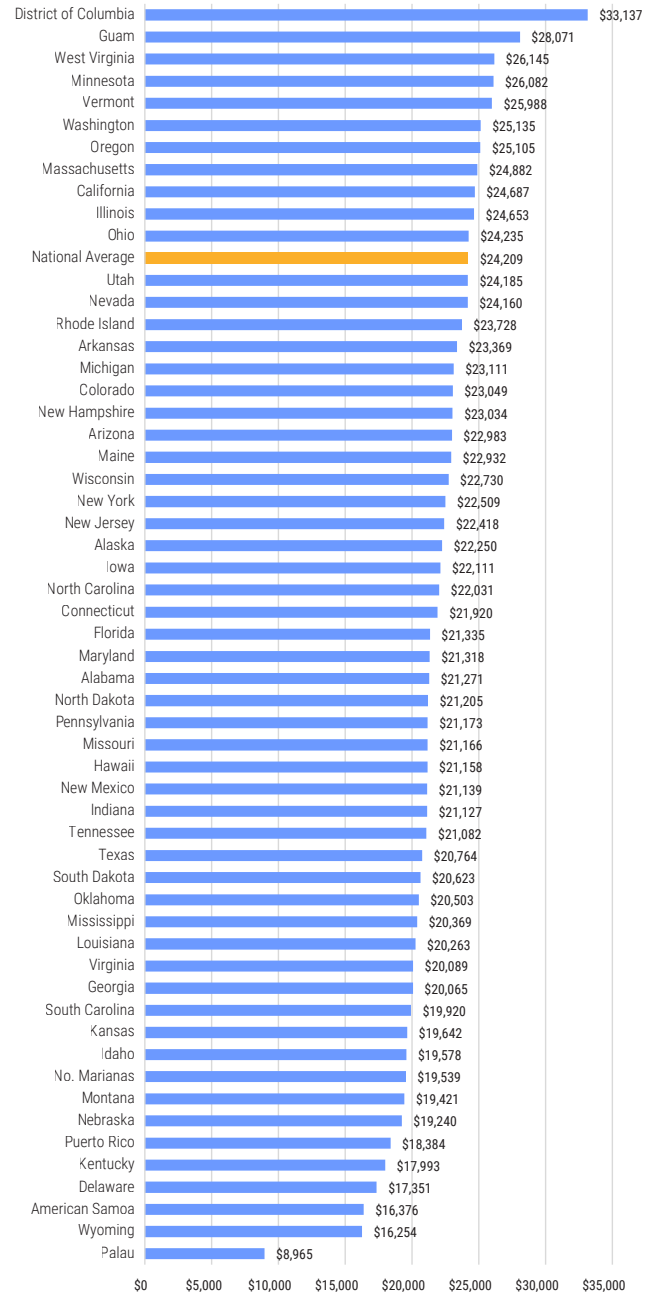
In nearly all states, at least 10% children enrolled in Early Head Start had an IFSP.

Head Start Teacher Average Annual Salary (adjusted for state by state cost of living differences)



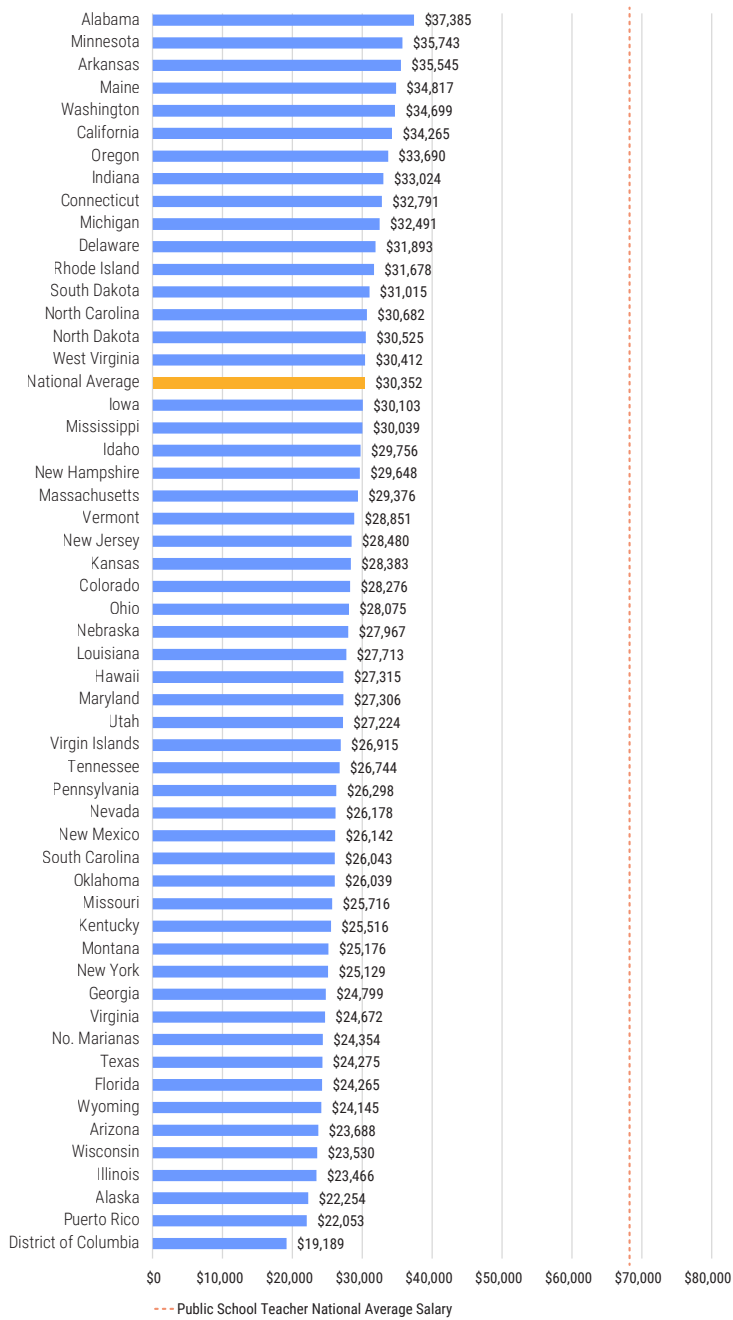
Head Start Teacher salaries are lower than average public school teacher salaries in every state.

Head Start Assistant Teacher Average Annual Salary (adjusted for state by state cost of living differences)



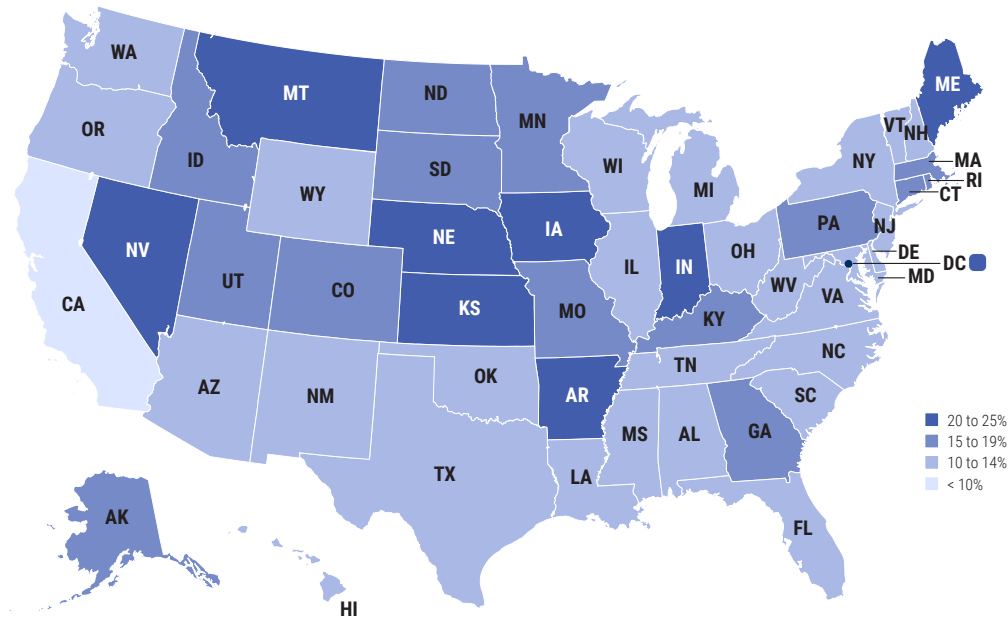
Head Start Assistant Teacher salaries are low in every state.

Early Head Start Teacher Average Annual Salary (adjusted for state by state cost of living differences)



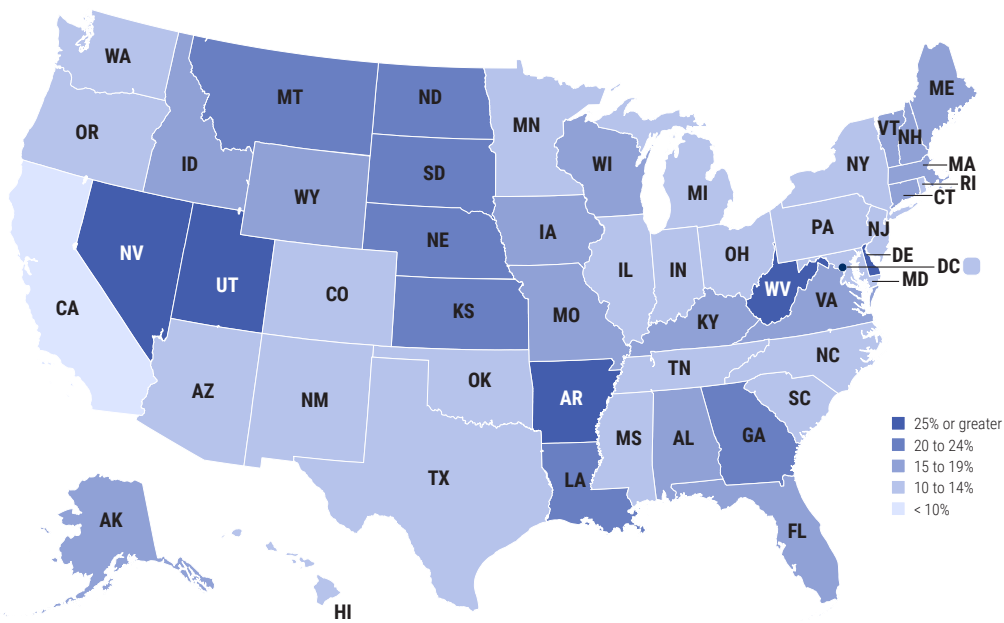
Early Head Start Teacher salaries are lower than average public school teacher salaries in every state.

Head Start Staff Turnover



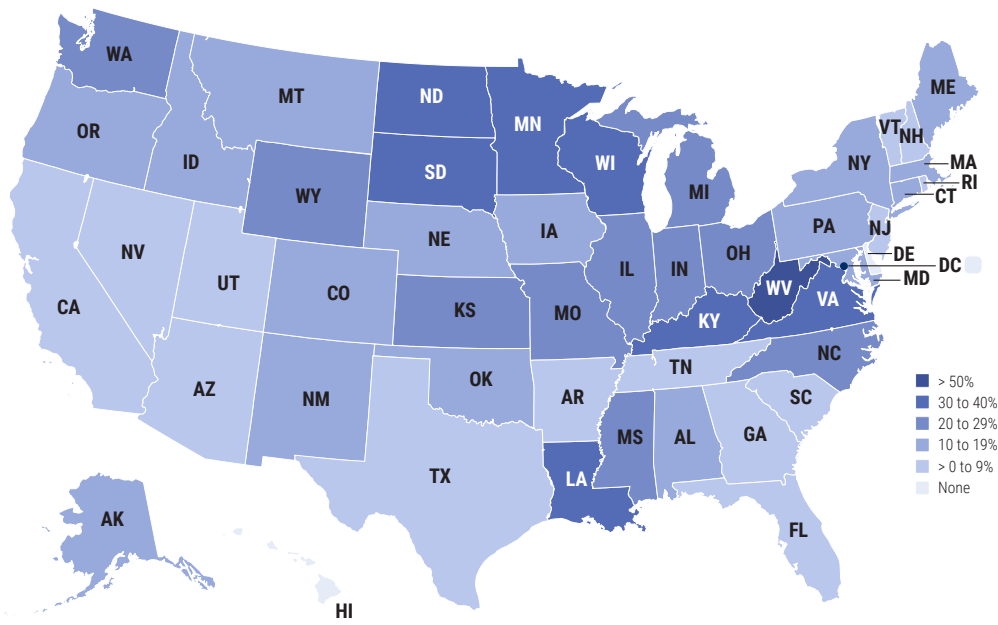
In nine states, more than one-fifth of Head Start left during the 2020-2021 program year.

Early Head Start Staff Turnover



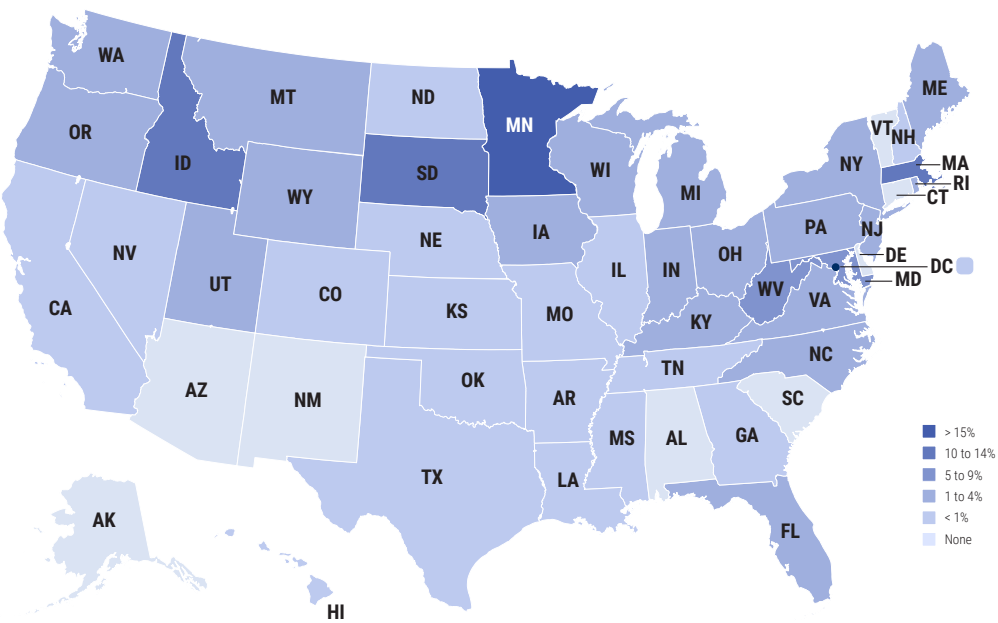
In five states, more than one-fourth of Early Head Start staff left during the 2020-2021 program year.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start who Received Transportation



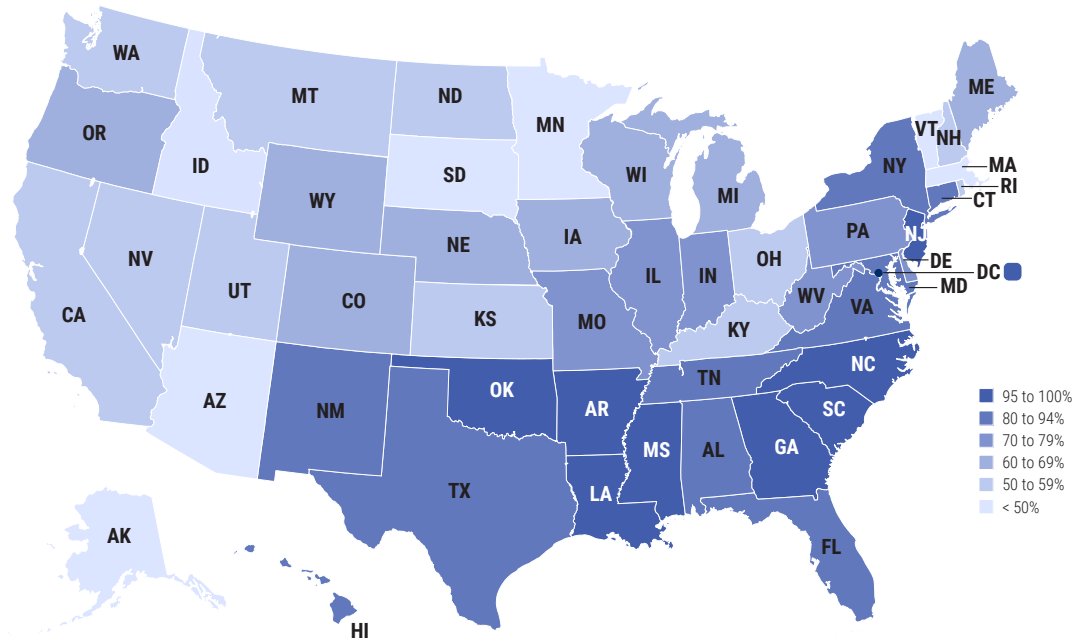
In 17 states, less than 10% of Head Start children received transportation.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start who Received Transportation

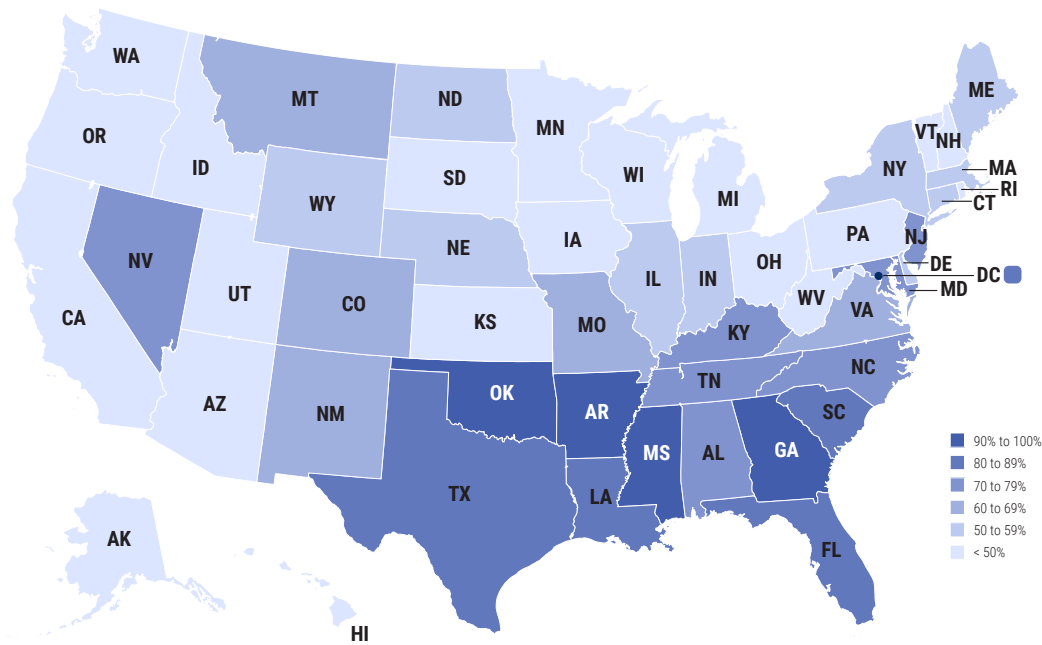


Minnesota and Idaho are the only two states to provide transportation to more than 10% of children in Early Head Start.

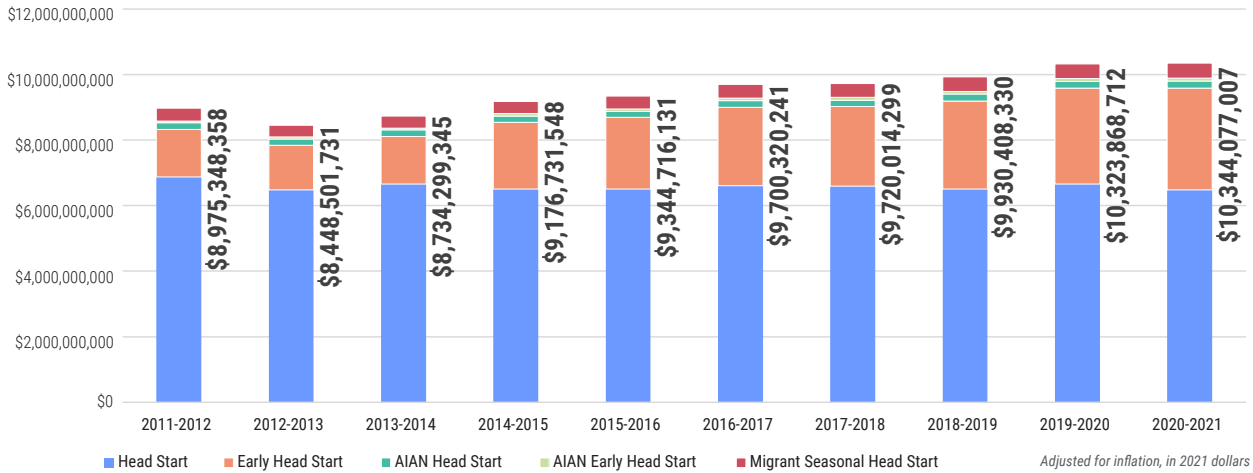
Percent of Head Start funded enrollment receiving at least 1,020 hours annually



Percent of Early Head Start funded enrollment receiving at least 1,380 hours annually

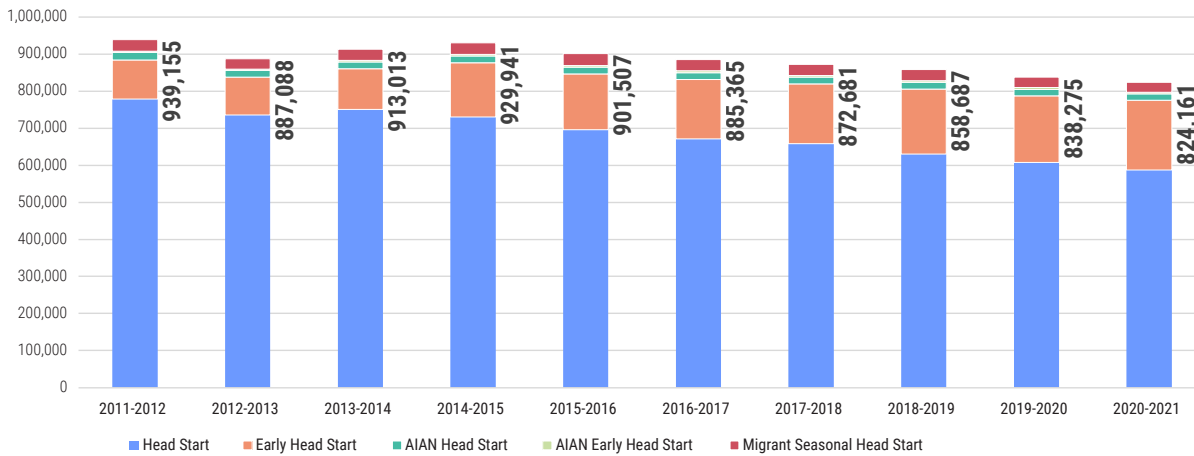


Total Federal Funding



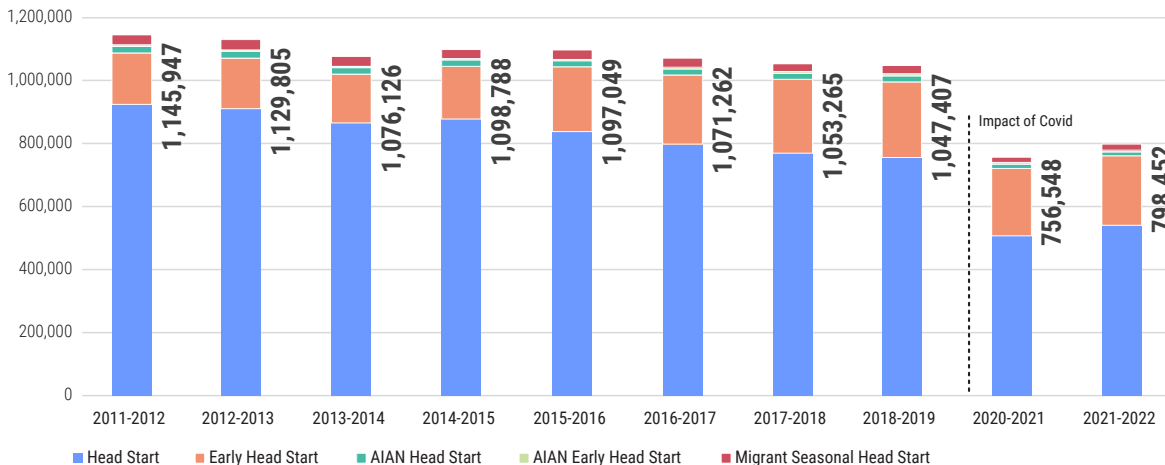
Federal funding for Head Start has increased slightly over the last decade, but additional funding is needed to increase access, quality, and equity as well as teacher compensation.

Funded Enrollment



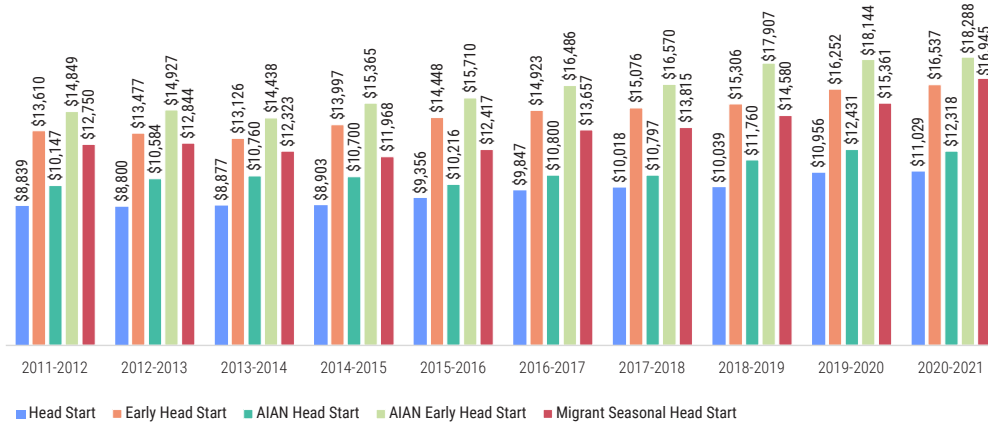
Funded Head Start enrollment has declined steadily over the last decade as school-day enrollment and Early Head Start enrollment have increased.

Cumulative Enrollment



The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of children who attended Head Start.

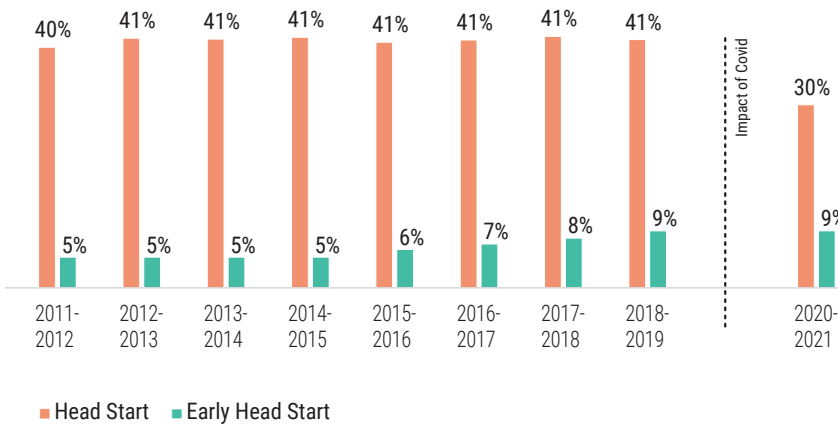
Federal Funding per Child Enrolled



Head Start funding per child remains too low to support a full-day, high-quality program, comprehensive services, and to pay teachers adequately.

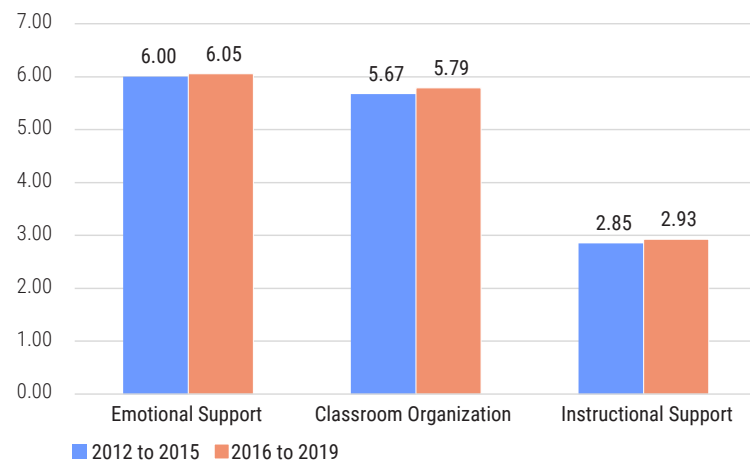
Adjusted for inflation, in 2021 dollars

Percent of Children in Poverty enrolled

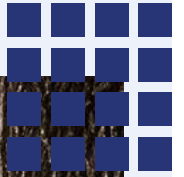


Despite declining child poverty, the percent of children in poverty enrolled in Head Start has not changed over the last decade (pre-Covid); there has been some progress in Early Head Start.

National Average CLASS Pre-K scores



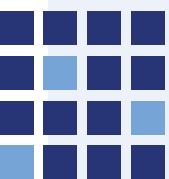
Nationally, average CLASS scores on all three domains significantly increased across the two time points.



“

The findings in this report establish clear areas where improvements to Head Start can be made to improve equity of access to the program.

”



07

State Profiles

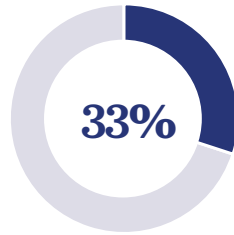
Alabama

FUNDING OVERVIEW

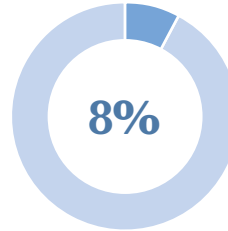
\$157,979,137
Federal Funding

\$3,848,364
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Alabama enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Alabama enrolled in Early Head Start



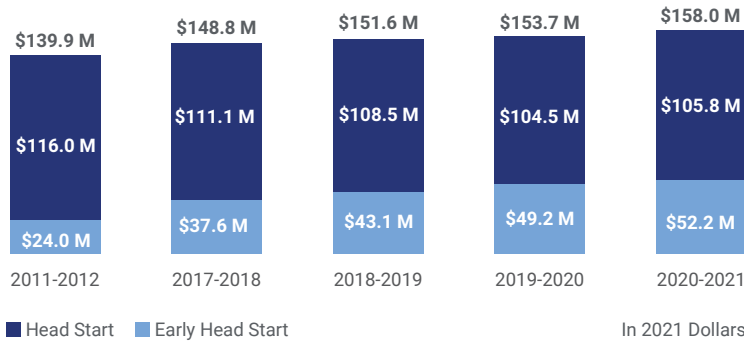
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

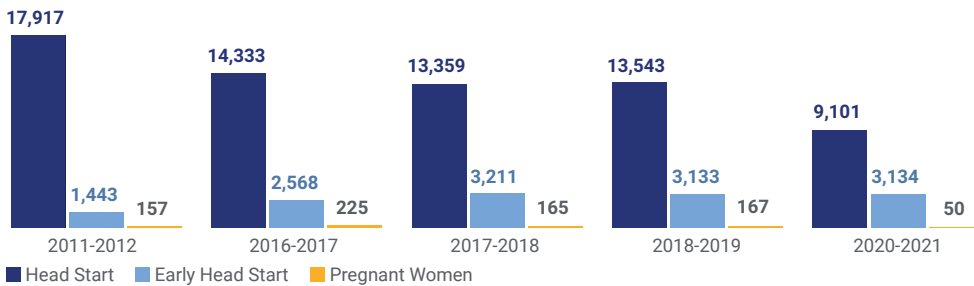


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$10,132
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$17,421
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

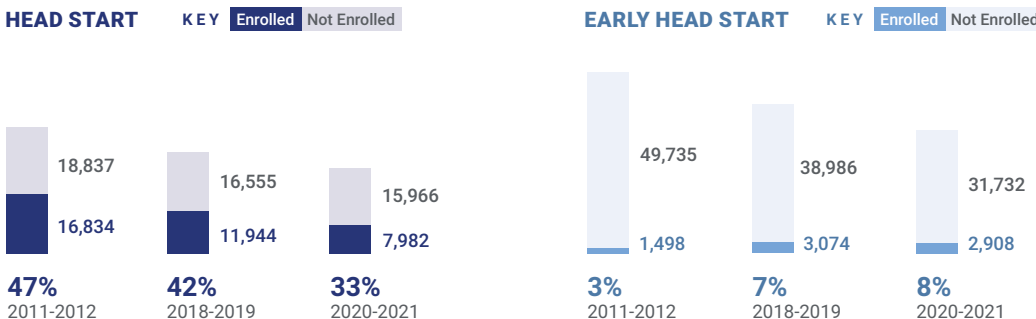
-4,442

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1

fewer child enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

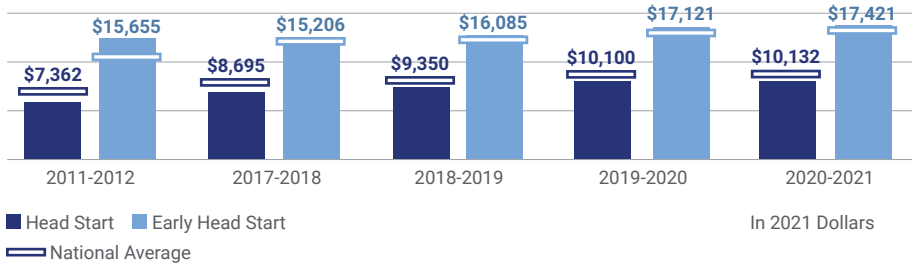
+1 percentage point
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

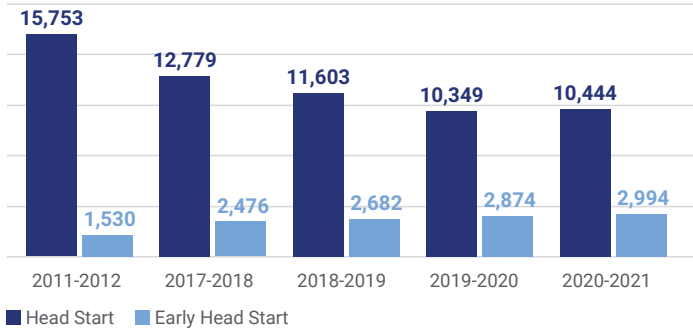


RACE & ETHNICITY

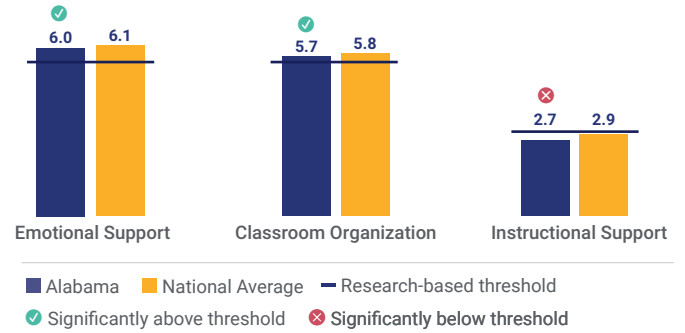
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



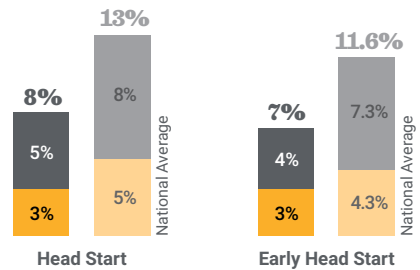
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

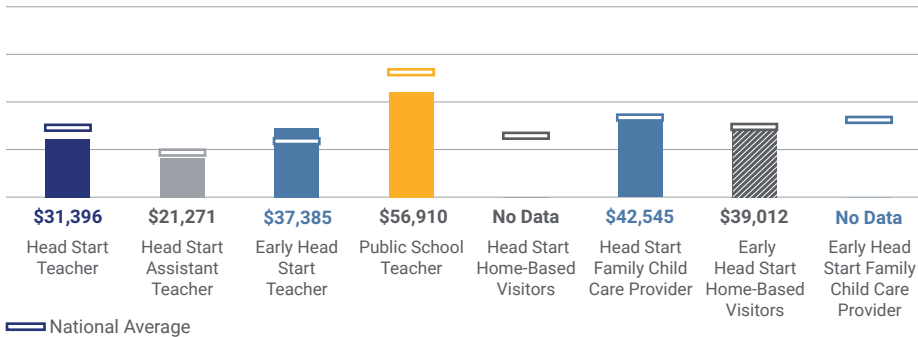


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

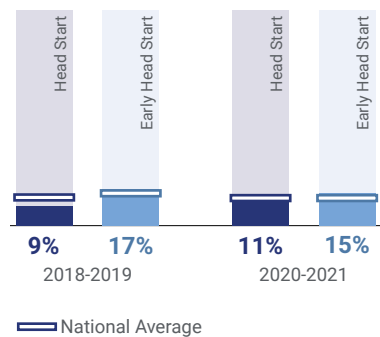
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



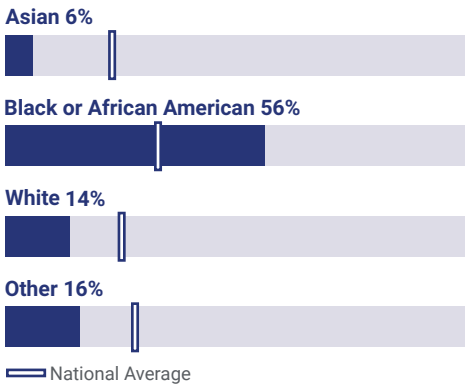
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

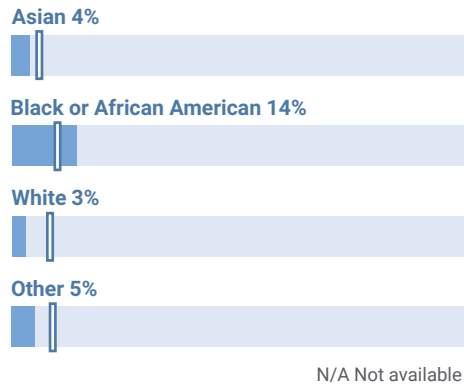


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

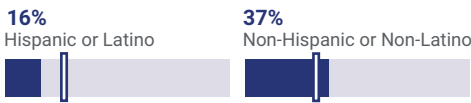


RACE & ETHNICITY

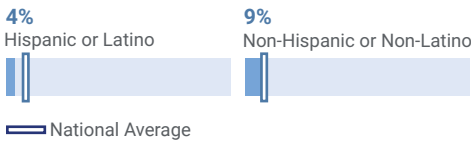
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

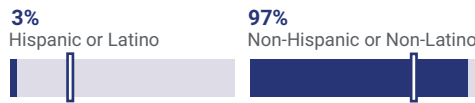


EARLY HEAD START

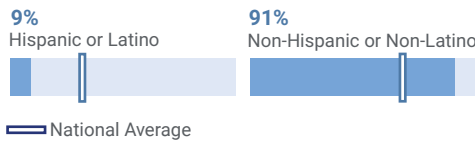


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

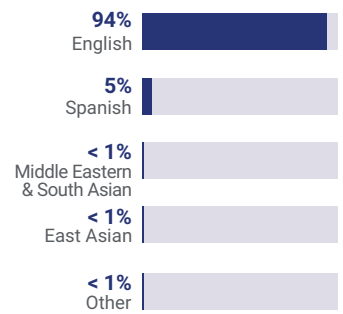


EARLY HEAD START



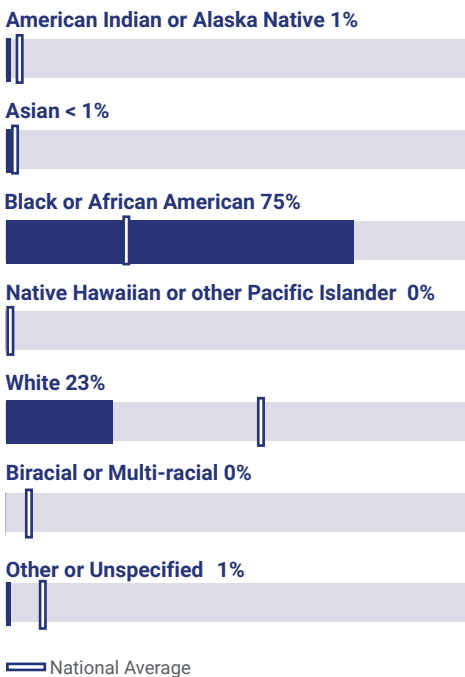
Child Home Languages

HEAD START

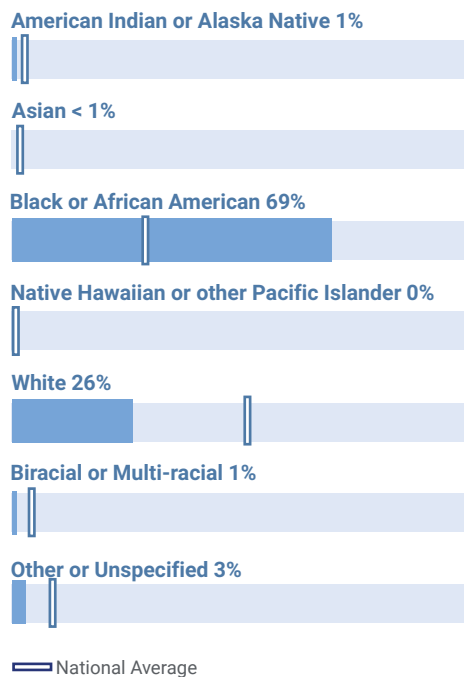


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START

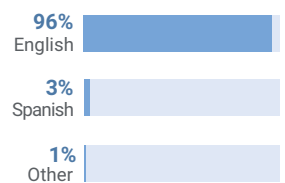


EARLY HEAD START



Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



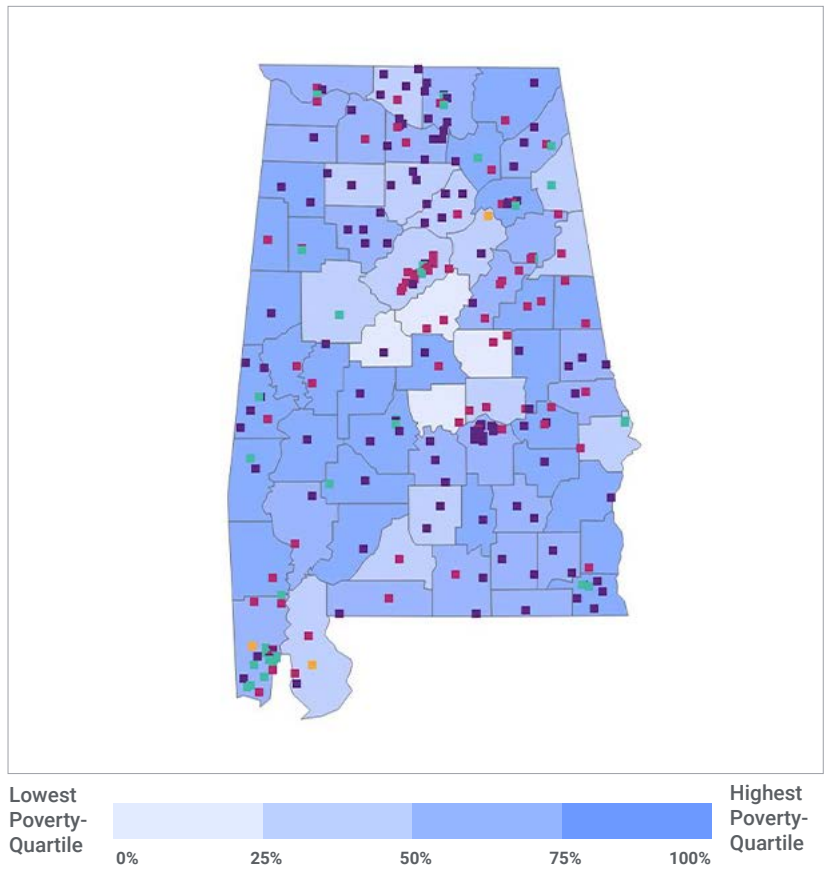
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

2% of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

1% of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	247
■ Head Start	127
■ Early Head Start	39
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	78
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	3



STATE VARIATION

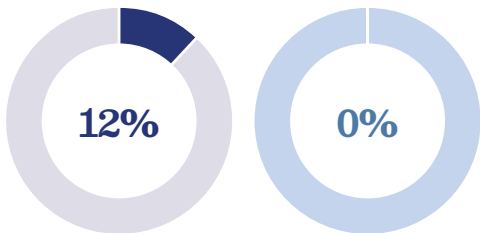
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

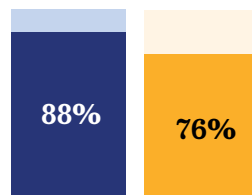
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

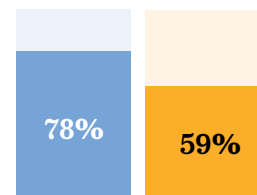
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Alabama

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Alabama

National Average

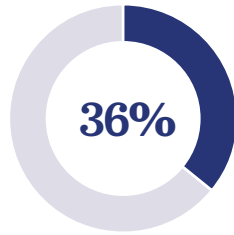
Alaska

FUNDING OVERVIEW

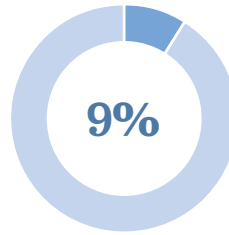
\$49,079,069
Federal Funding

\$5,968,109
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Alaska enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Alaska enrolled in Early Head Start



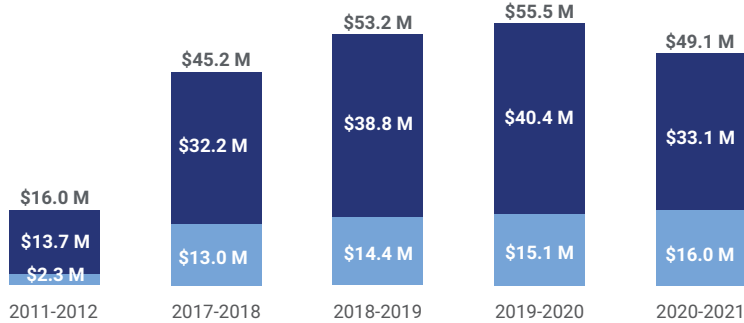
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start
In 2021 Dollars
2011-2012 does not include AIAN due to data availability, but subsequent years do.

Funding Per Child

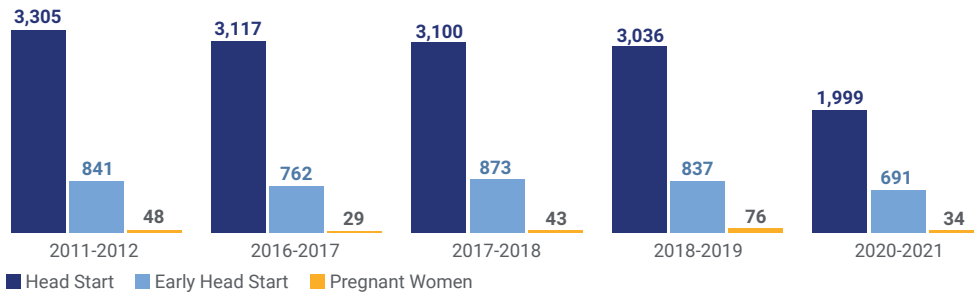
HEAD START

\$13,982
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$17,845
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start ■ Pregnant Women

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-1,037

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

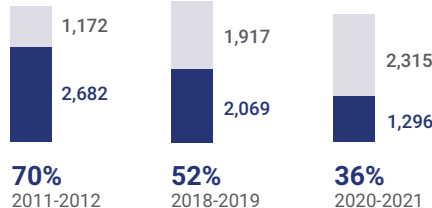
-146

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

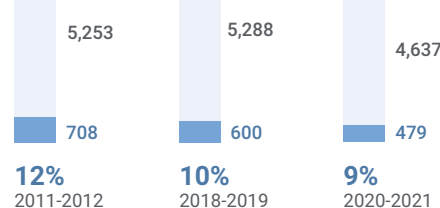
HEAD START

KEY ■ Enrolled ■ Not Enrolled



EARLY HEAD START

KEY ■ Enrolled ■ Not Enrolled



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-16% percentage points
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

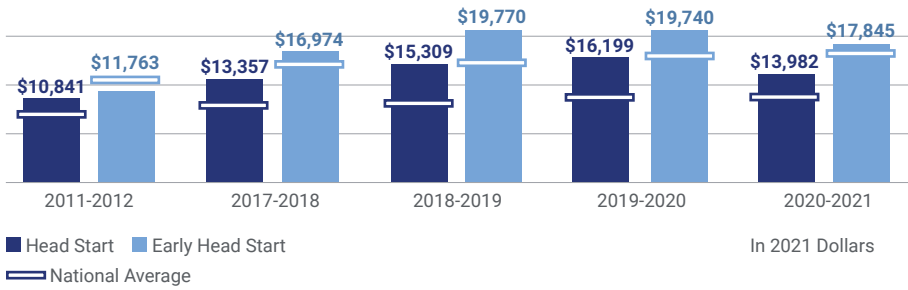
-1% percentage point
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

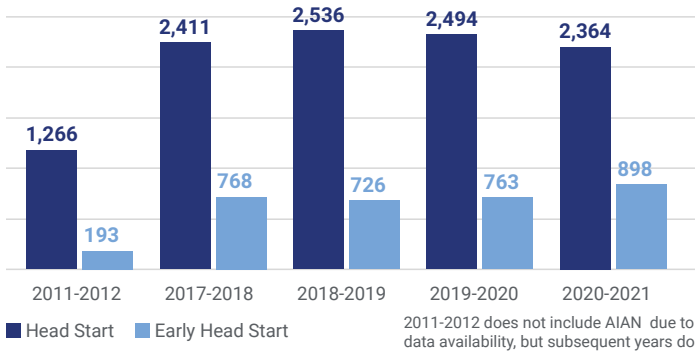


RACE & ETHNICITY

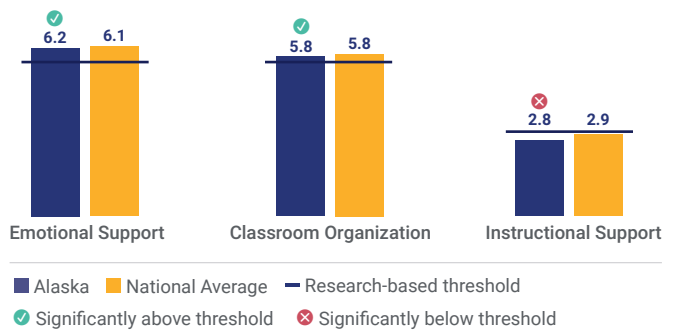
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



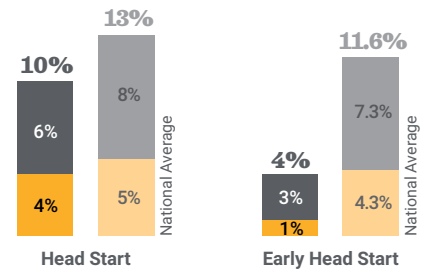
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange)

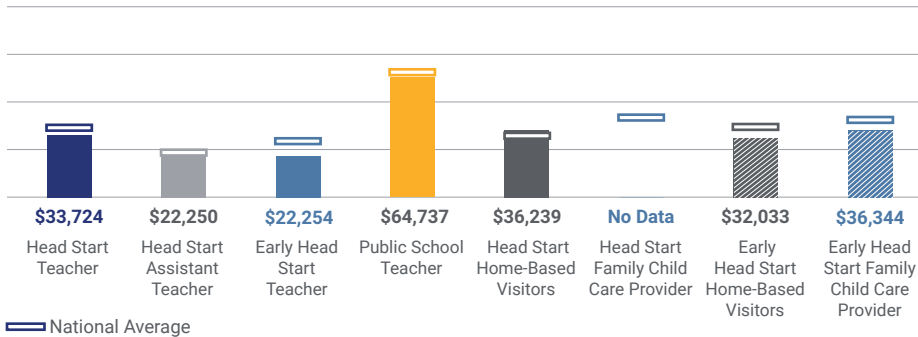


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

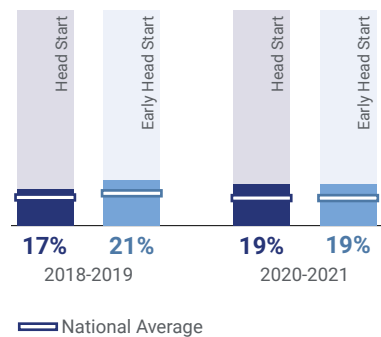
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



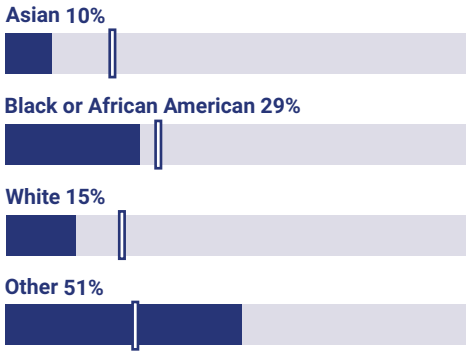
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

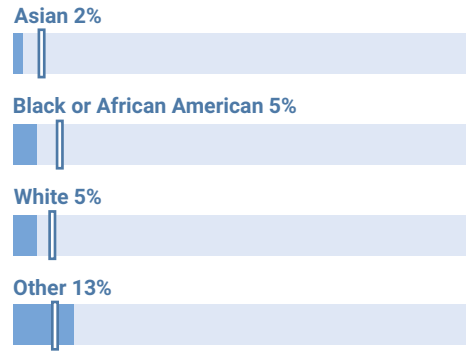


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

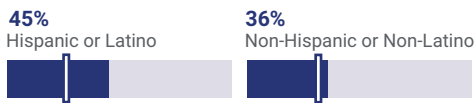


RACE & ETHNICITY

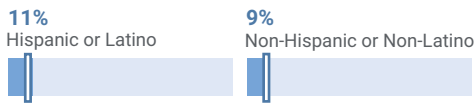
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



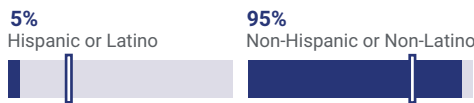
EARLY HEAD START



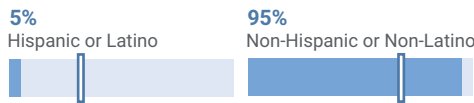
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



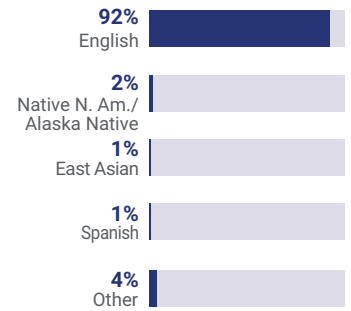
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

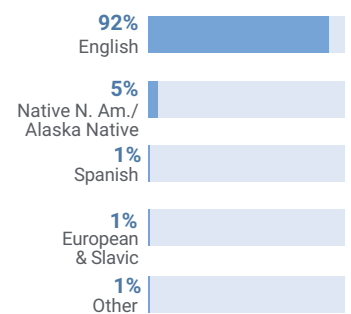
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



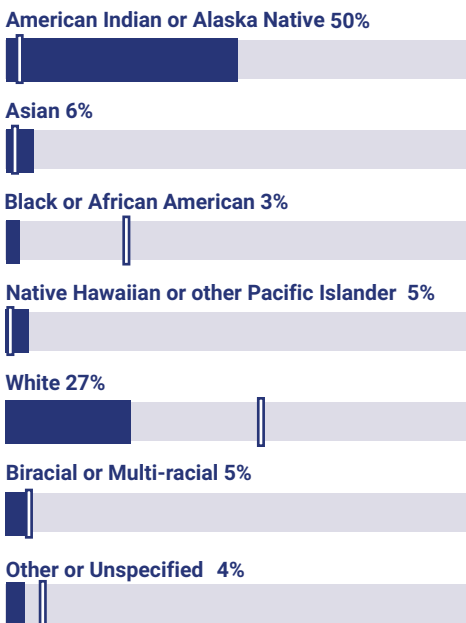
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

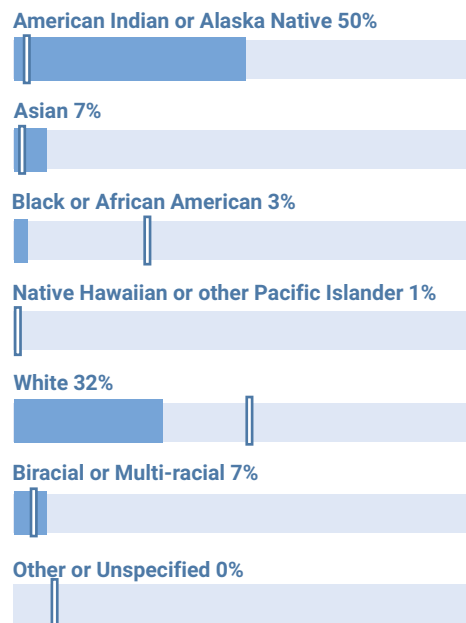


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

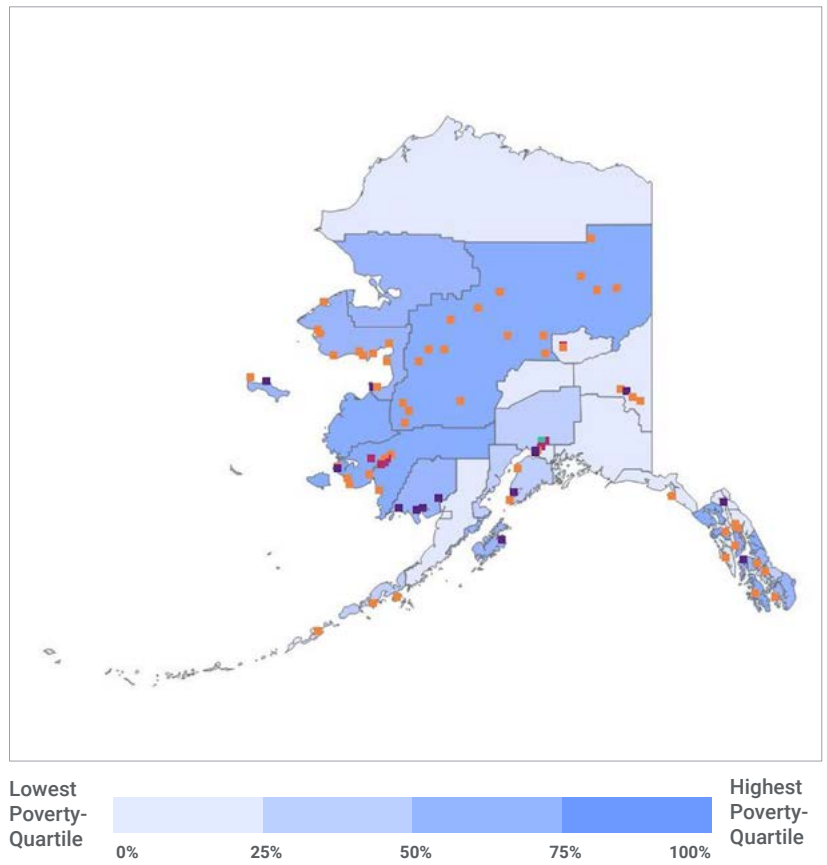
21% **18%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	98
■ Head Start	21
■ Early Head Start	2
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	8
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	67
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

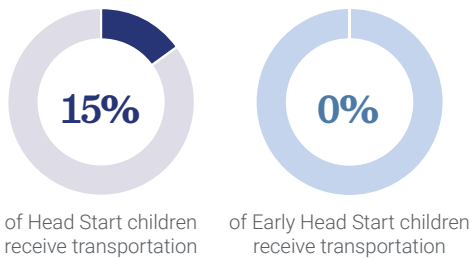
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

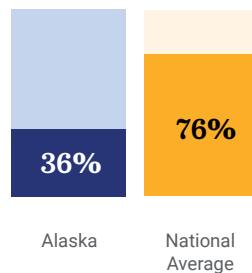
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

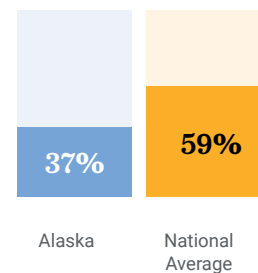
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



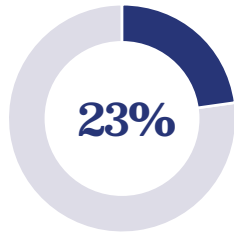
Arizona

FUNDING OVERVIEW

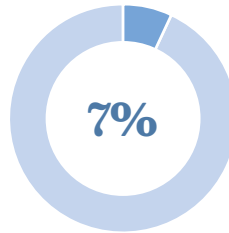
\$191,513,504
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Arizona enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Arizona enrolled in Early Head Start



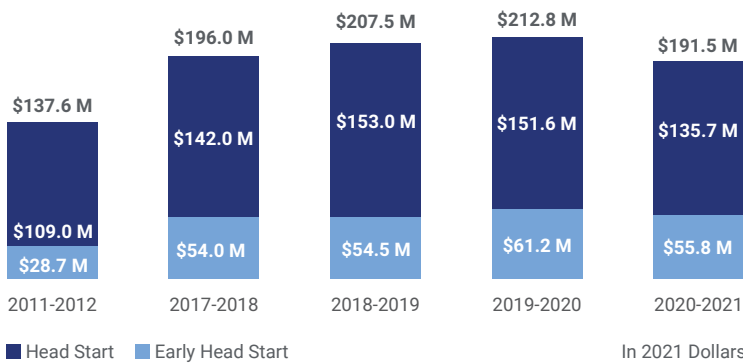
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

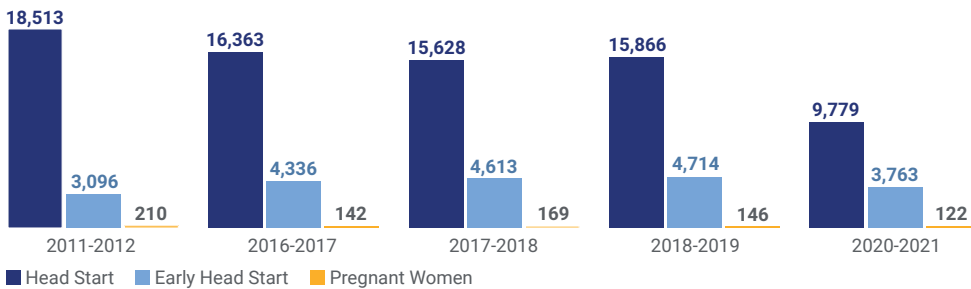


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$11,144
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,492
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

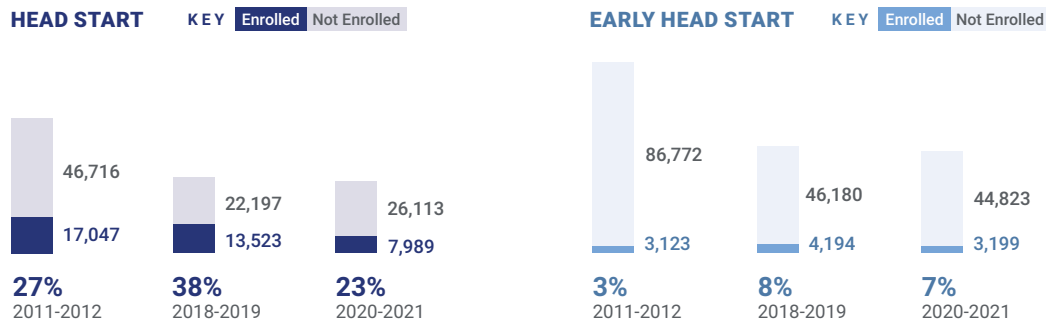
-6,087

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-951

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-15 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

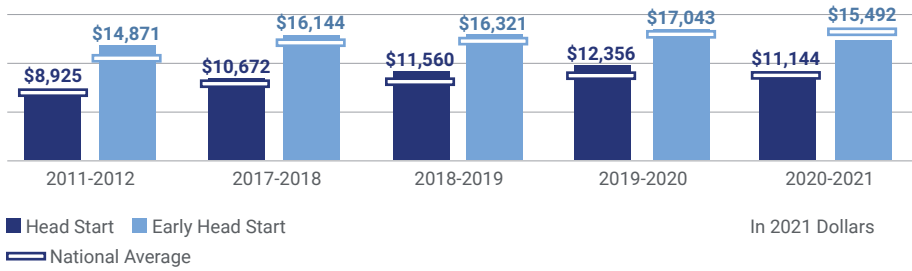
-1.5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

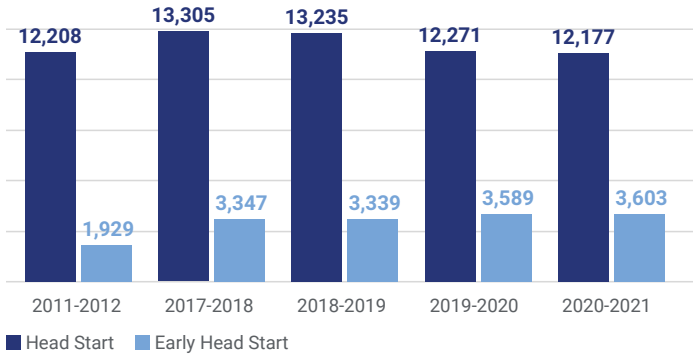


RACE & ETHNICITY

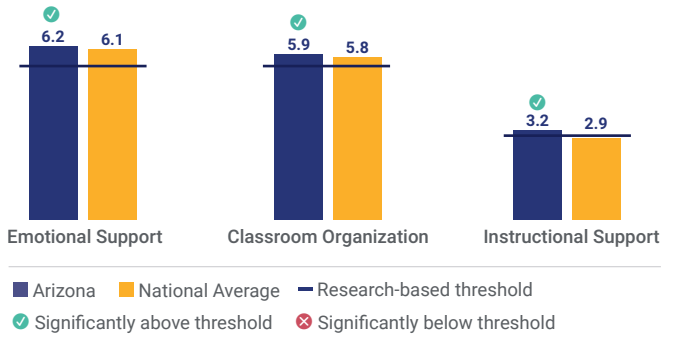
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



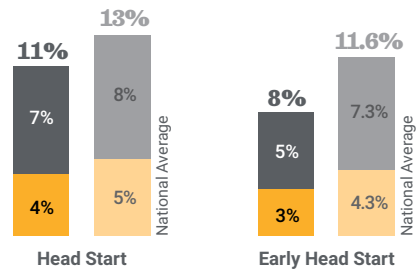
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

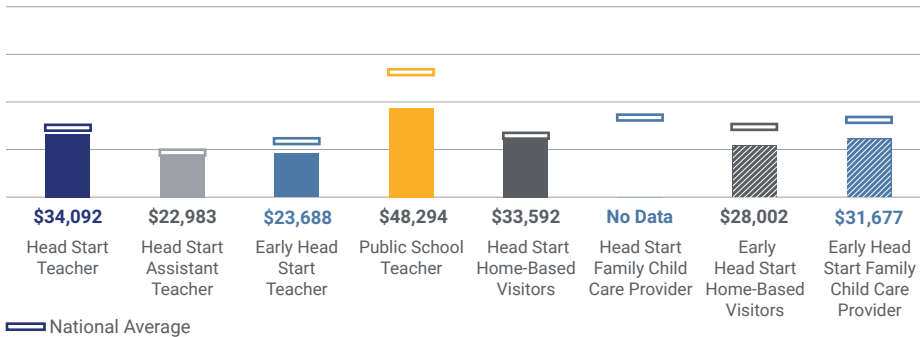


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

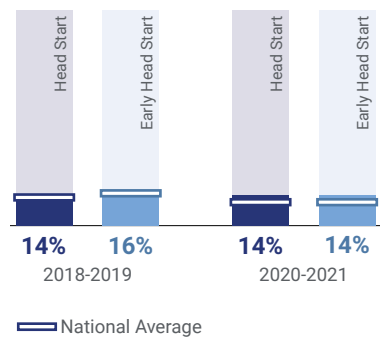
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



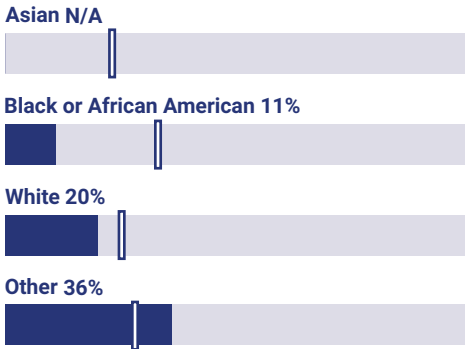
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

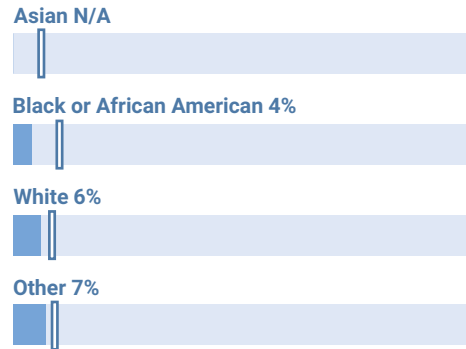


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

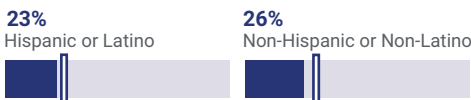


RACE & ETHNICITY

Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

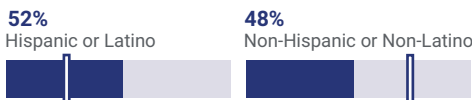
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

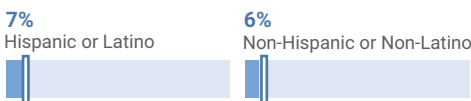


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

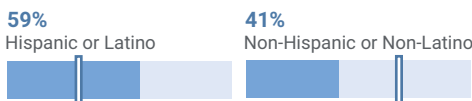
HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

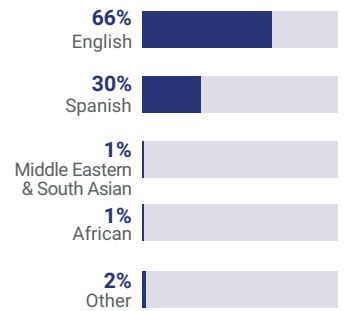


— National Average

— National Average

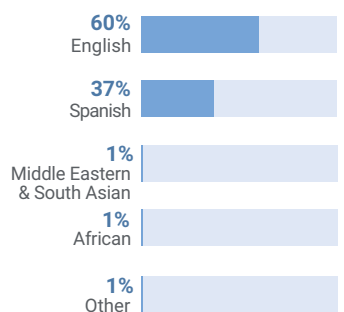
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



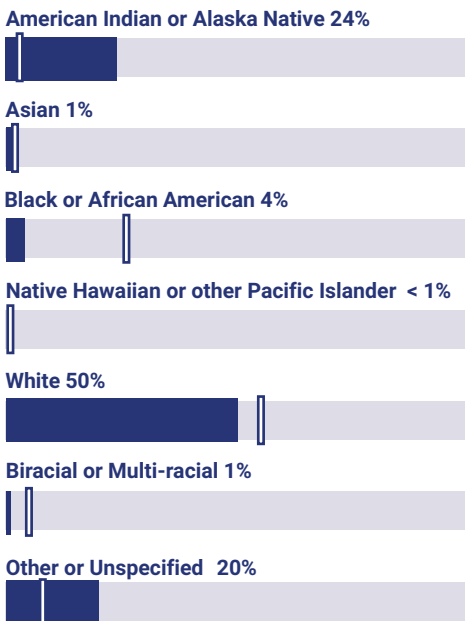
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

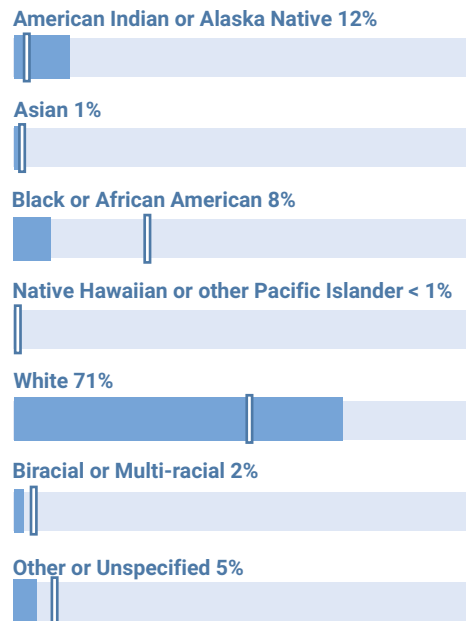


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

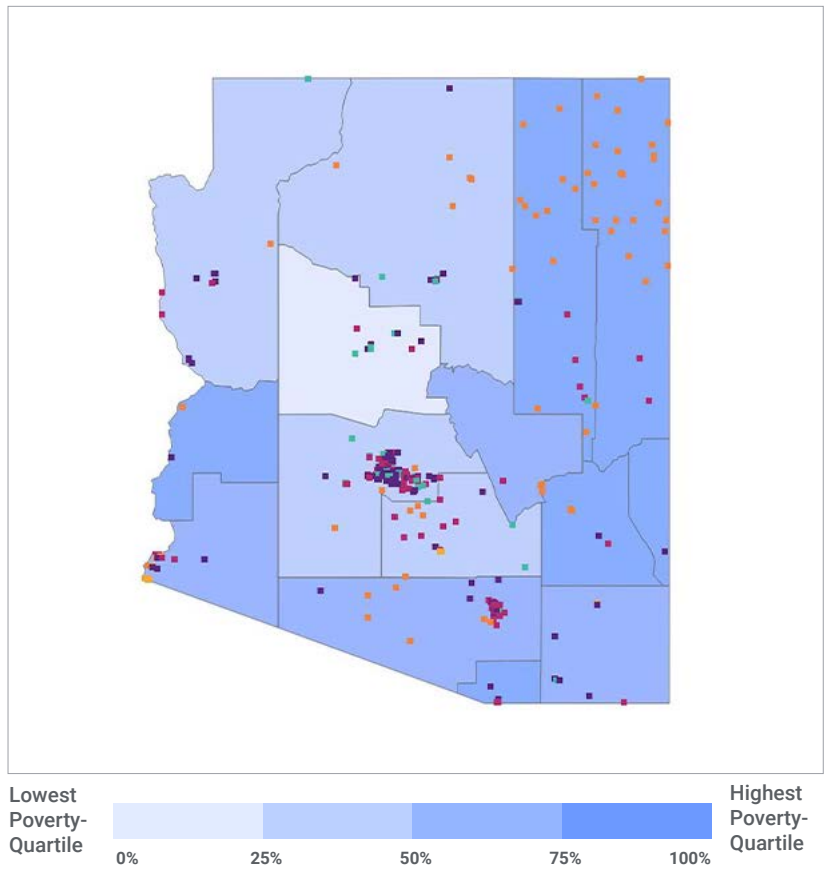
52% **49%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	417
■ Head Start	160
■ Early Head Start	49
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	91
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	97
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	20



STATE VARIATION

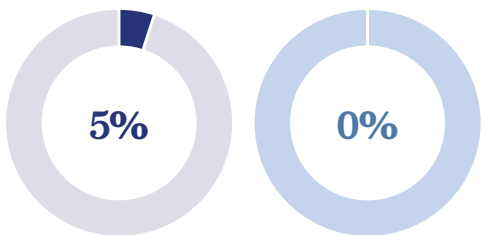
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

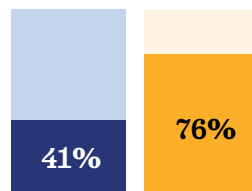
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

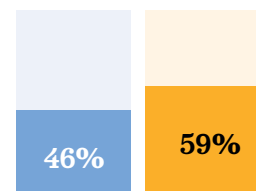
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Arizona

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Arizona

National Average

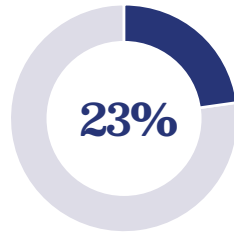
Arkansas

FUNDING OVERVIEW

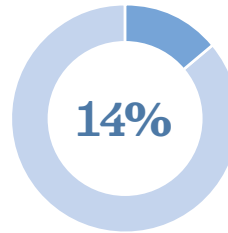
\$107,240,557
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Arkansas enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Arkansas enrolled in Early Head Start



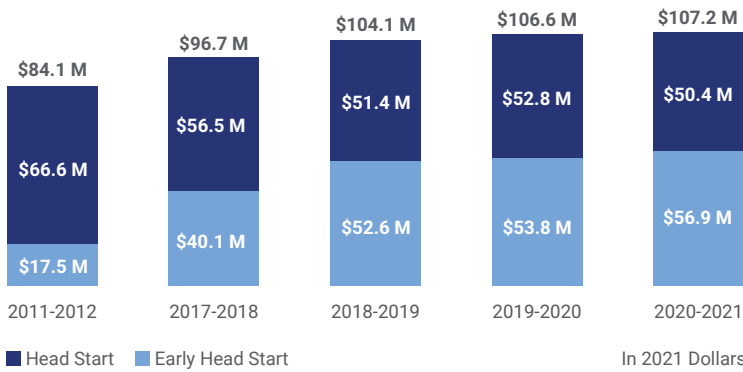
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

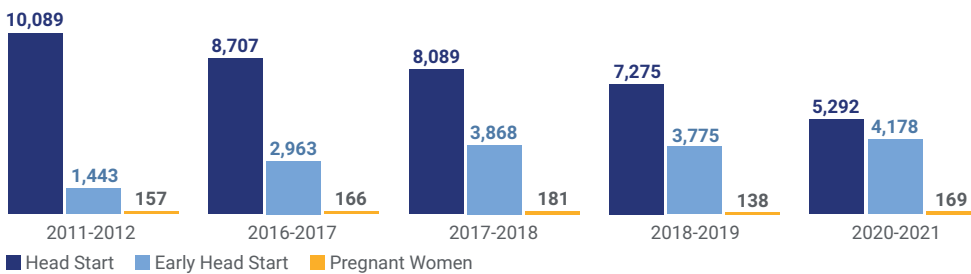


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$8,684
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,767
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

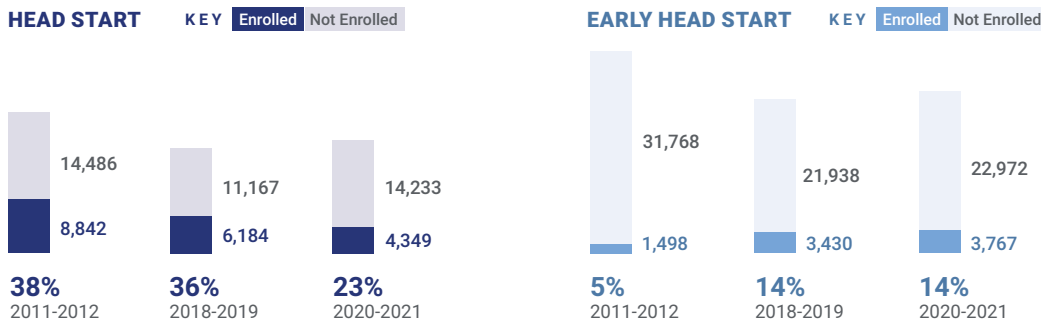
-1,983

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+403

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-12 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

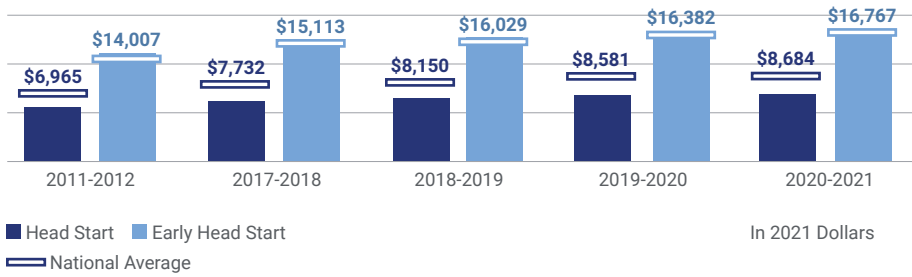
+0.5 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

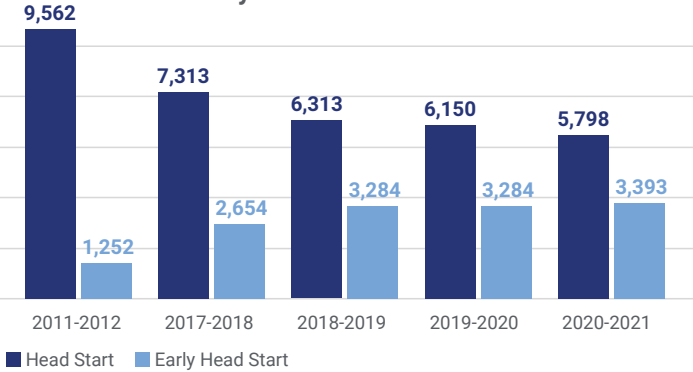


RACE & ETHNICITY

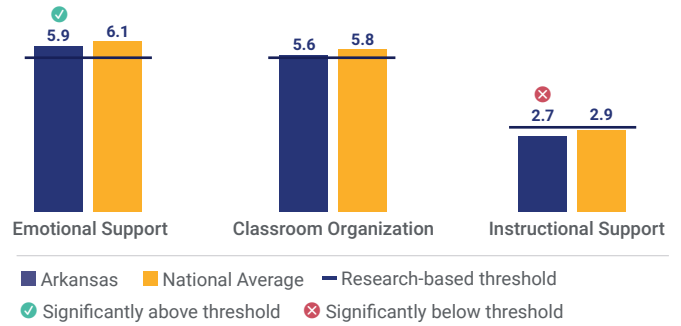
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



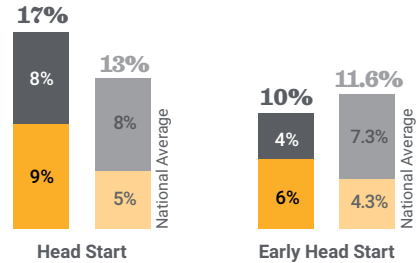
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

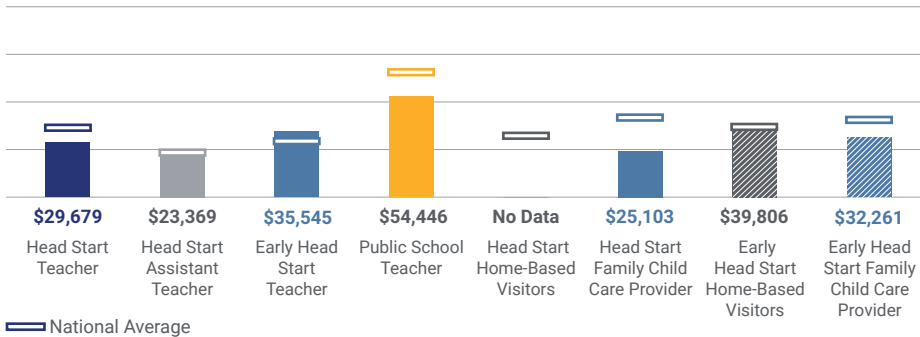


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

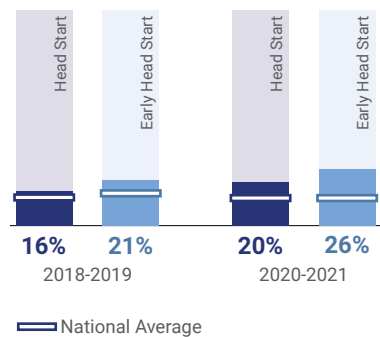
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



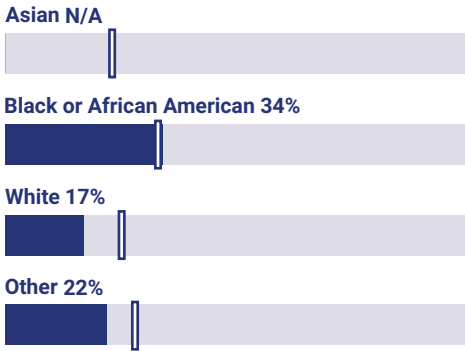
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



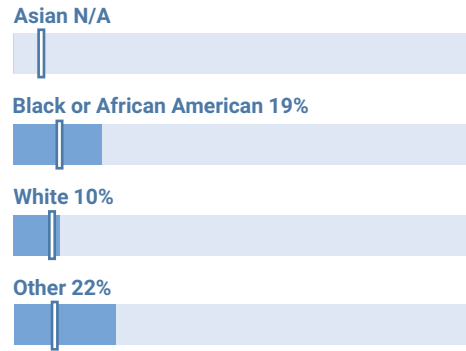
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

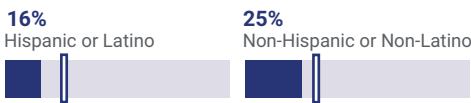


RACE & ETHNICITY

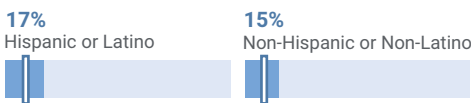
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



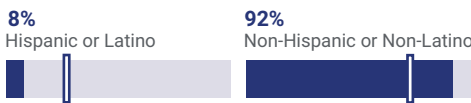
EARLY HEAD START



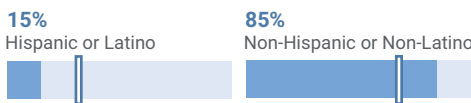
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



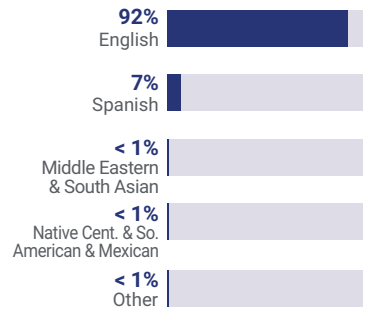
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

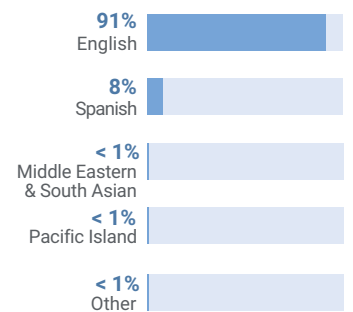
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



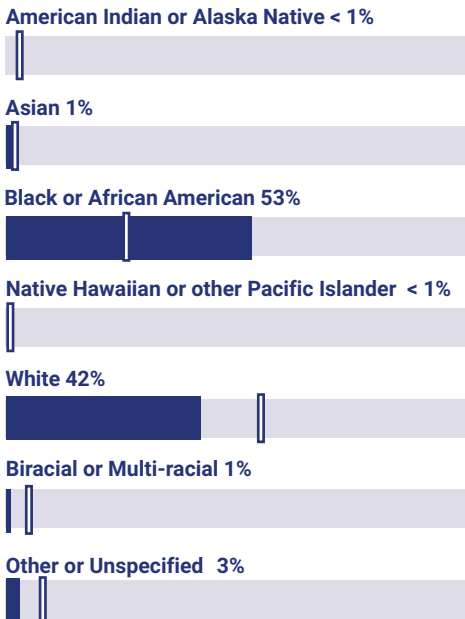
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



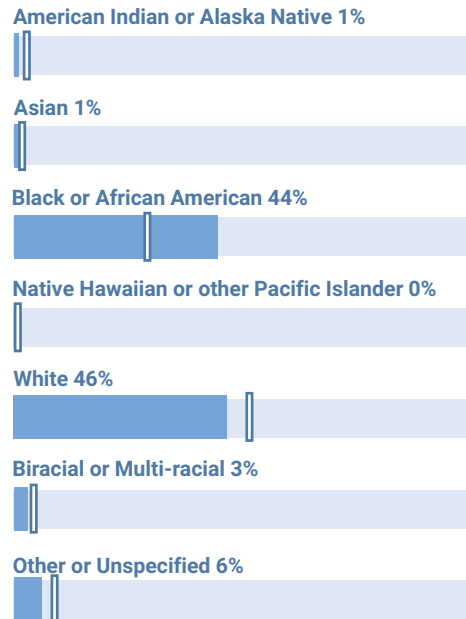
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

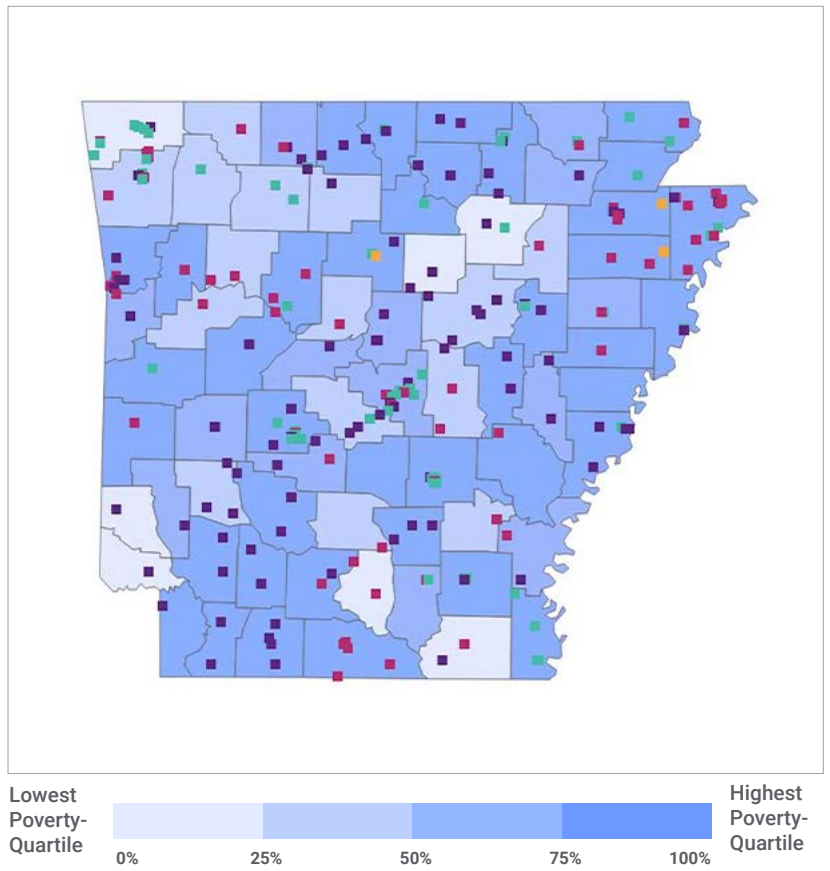
8% **10%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	252
■ Head Start	101
■ Early Head Start	80
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	67
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	4



STATE VARIATION

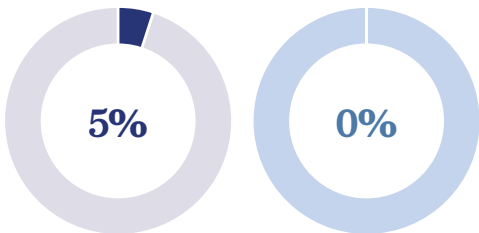
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

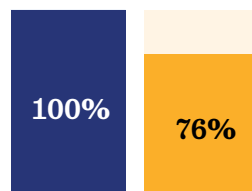
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

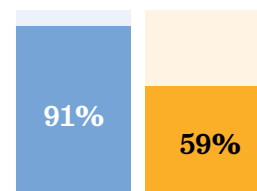
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Arkansas

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Arkansas

National Average

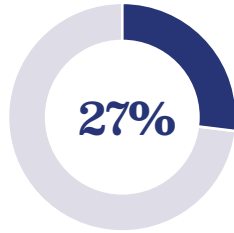
California

FUNDING OVERVIEW

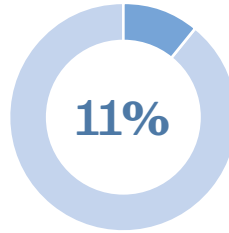
\$1,087,088,356
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in California enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in California enrolled in Early Head Start



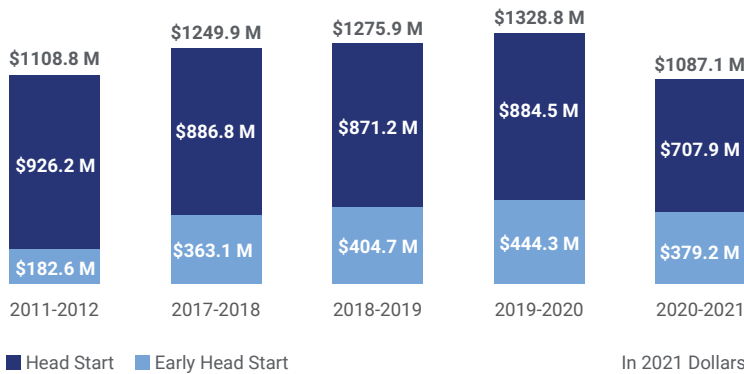
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

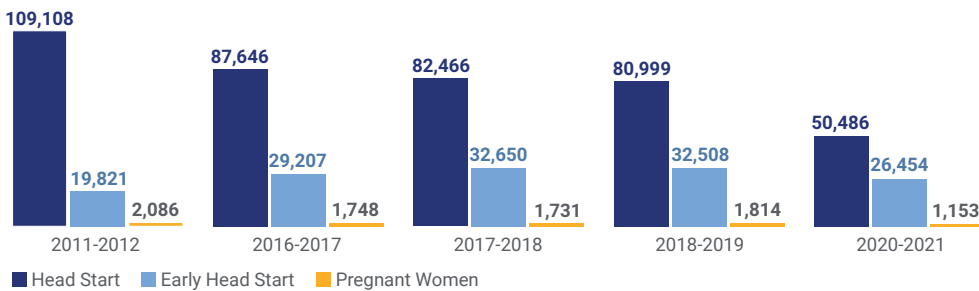
HEAD START

\$11,242
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,768
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

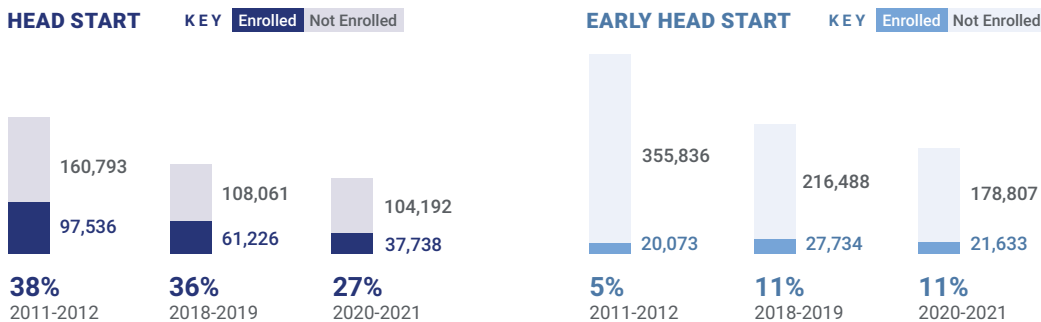
-30,513

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-6,054

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-10 percentage points
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

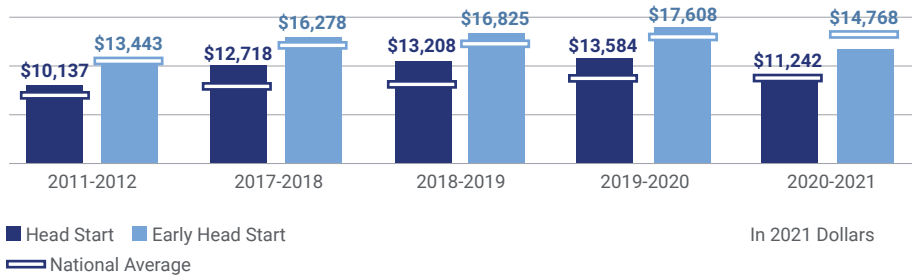
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

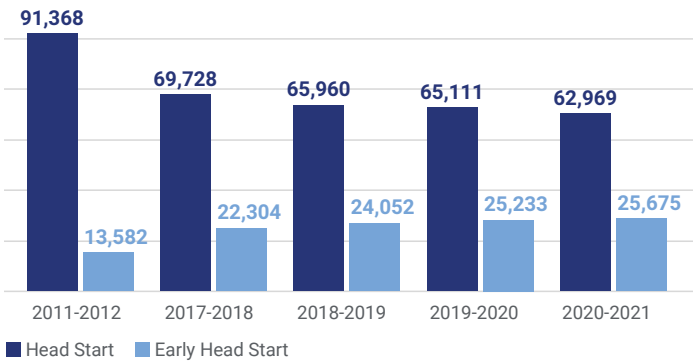


RACE & ETHNICITY

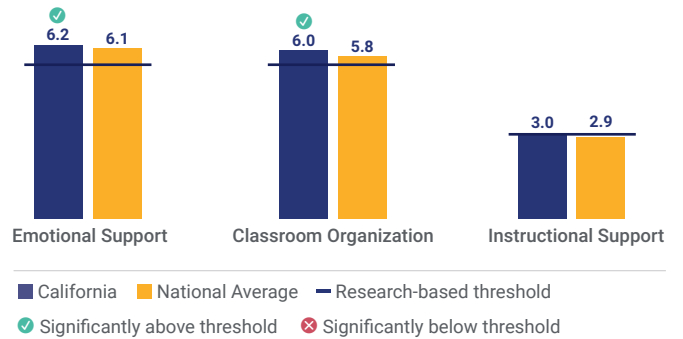
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



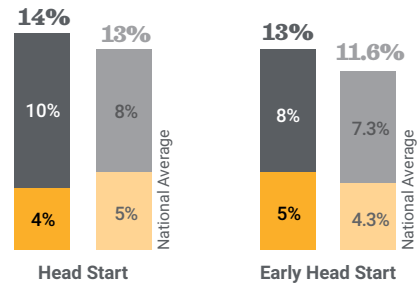
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

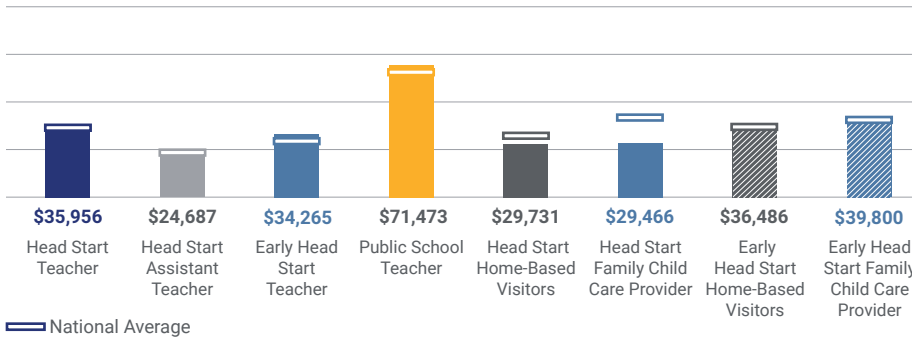


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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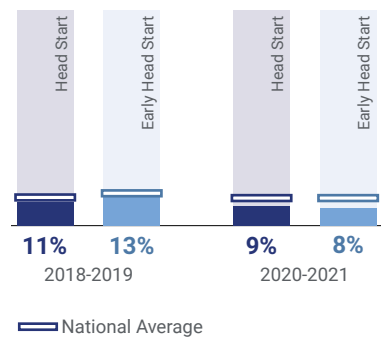
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



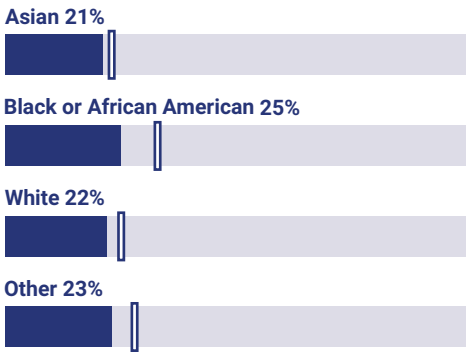
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



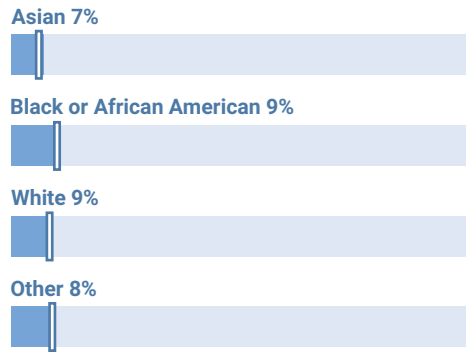
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

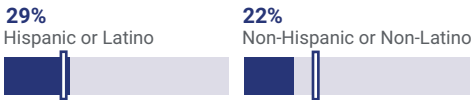


RACE & ETHNICITY

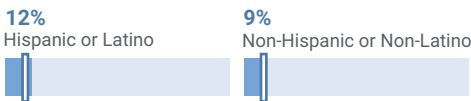
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



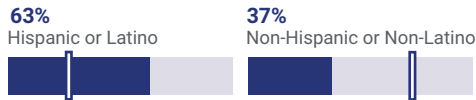
EARLY HEAD START



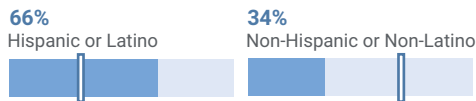
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



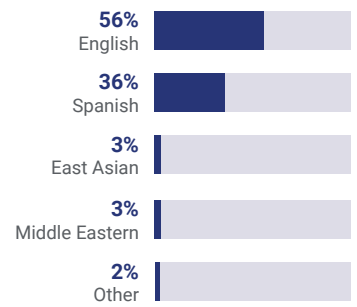
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

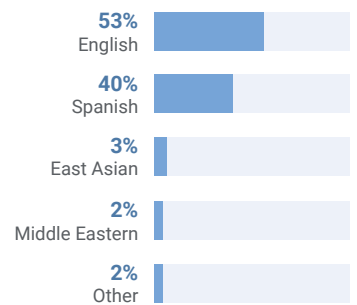
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



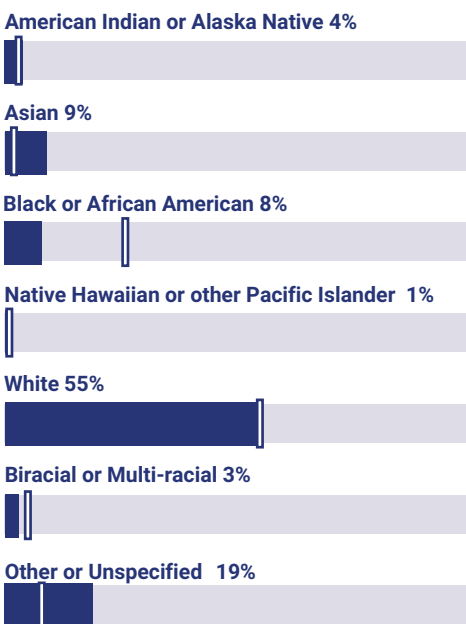
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



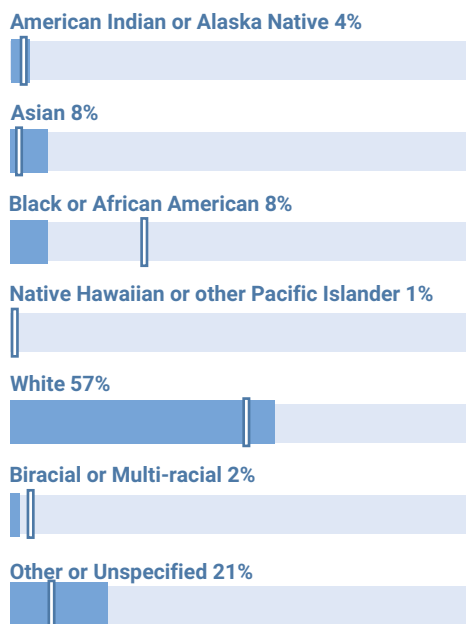
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

62%

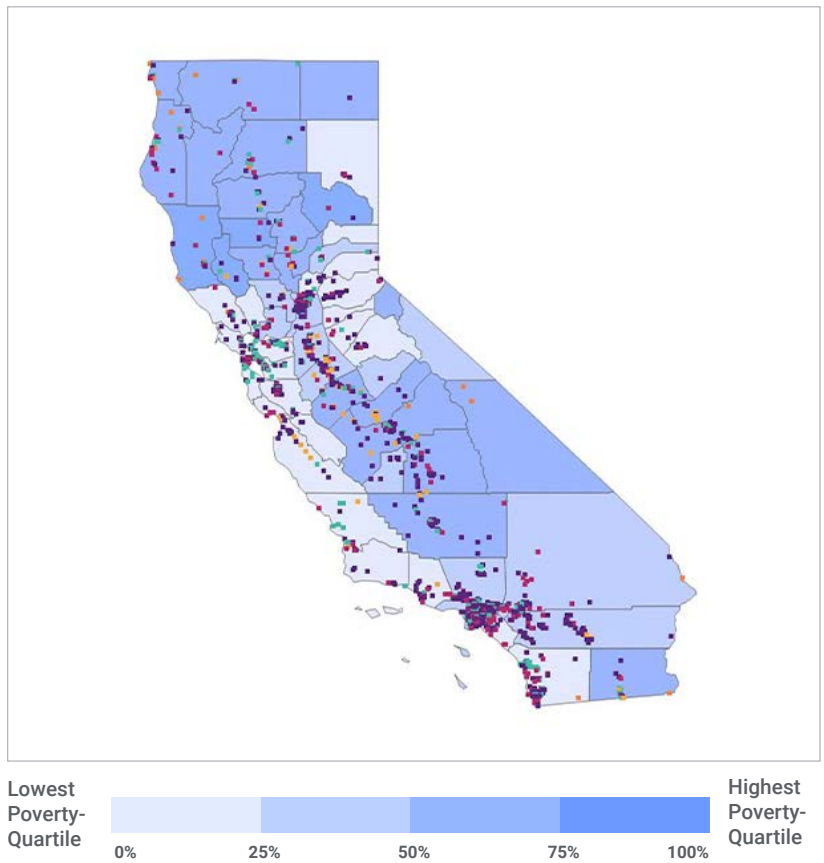
of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

66%

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	2,010
■ Head Start	1,105
■ Early Head Start	390
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	398
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	23
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	94



STATE VARIATION

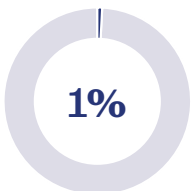
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

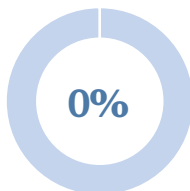
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start

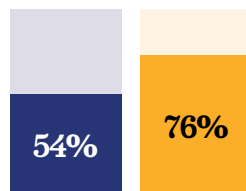


of Head Start children receive transportation



of Early Head Start children receive transportation

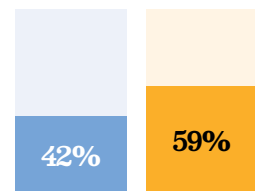
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



California

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



California

National Average

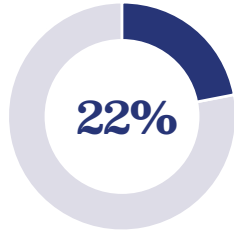
Colorado

FUNDING OVERVIEW

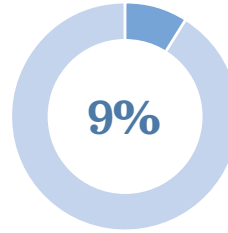
\$104,940,079
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Colorado enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Colorado enrolled in Early Head Start



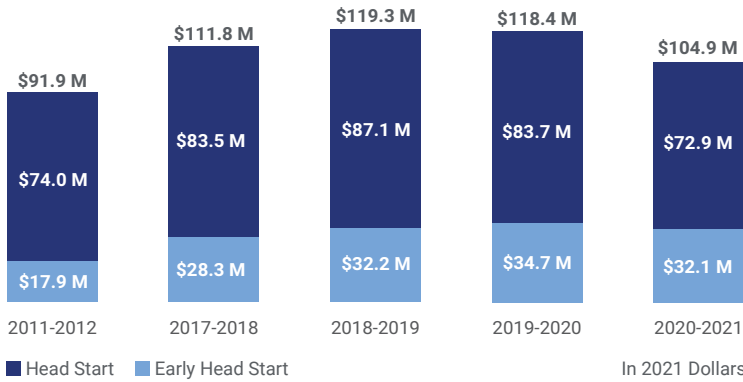
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

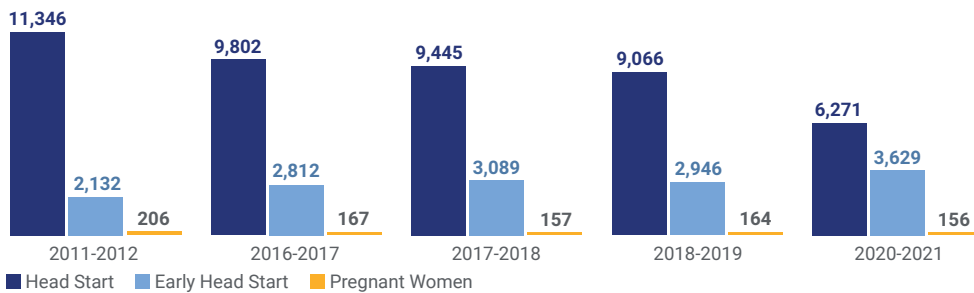


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,878
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,793
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

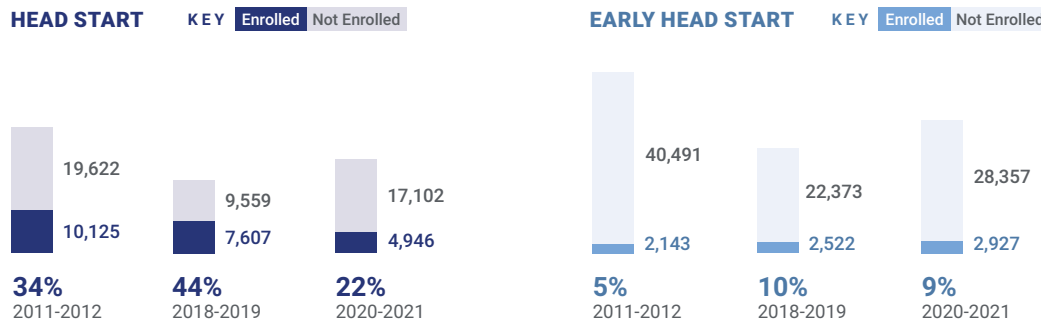
-2,795

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+683

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-22 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

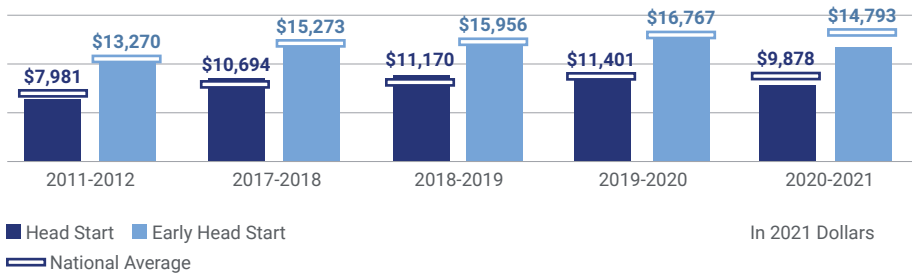
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

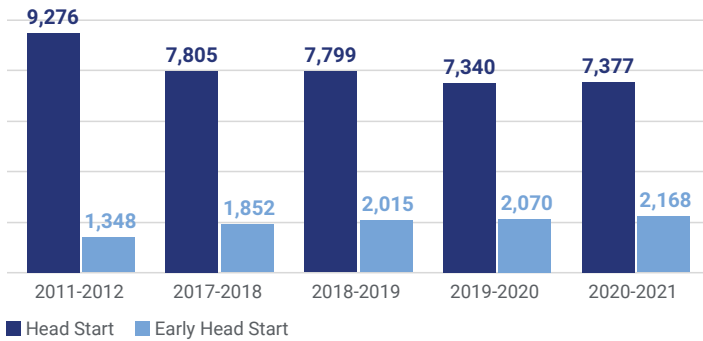


RACE & ETHNICITY

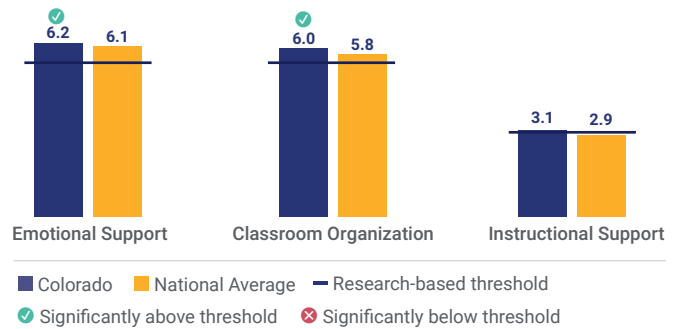
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



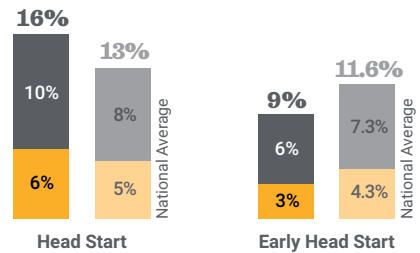
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

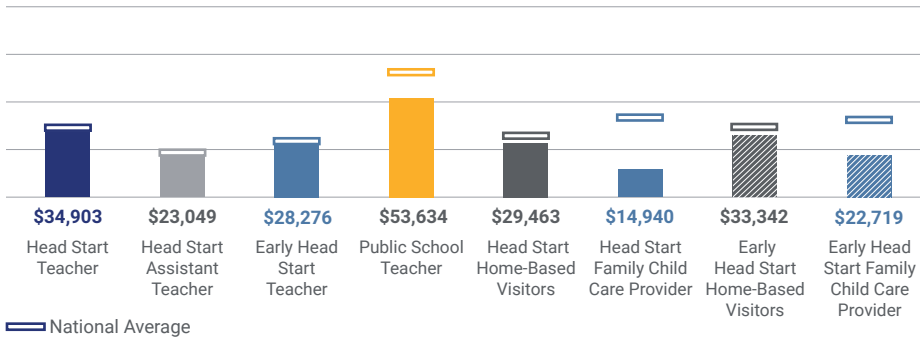


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

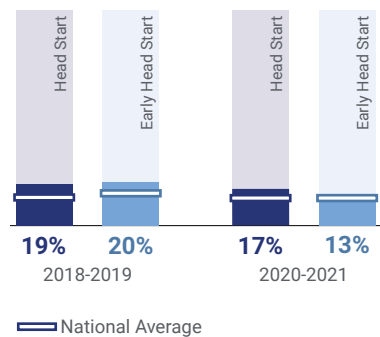
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



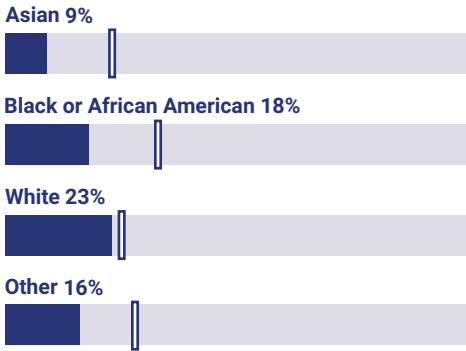
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

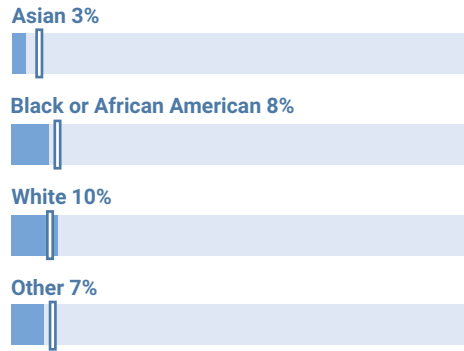


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

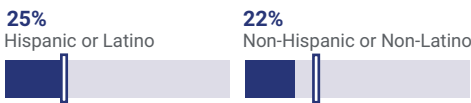


RACE & ETHNICITY

Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

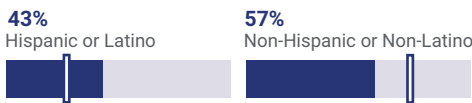
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

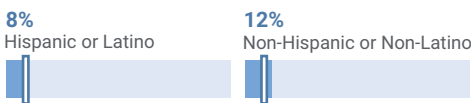


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

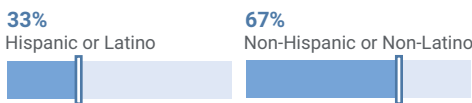
HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

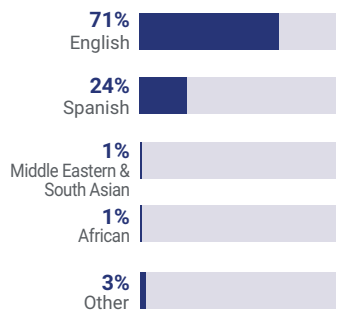


▬ National Average

▬ National Average

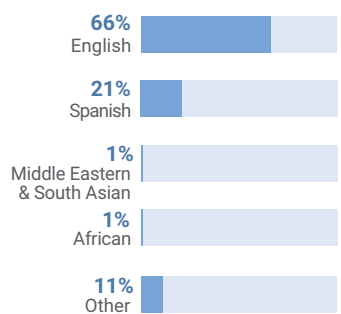
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



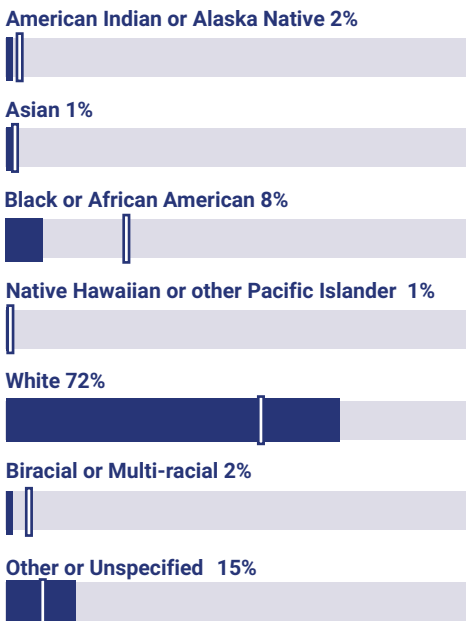
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

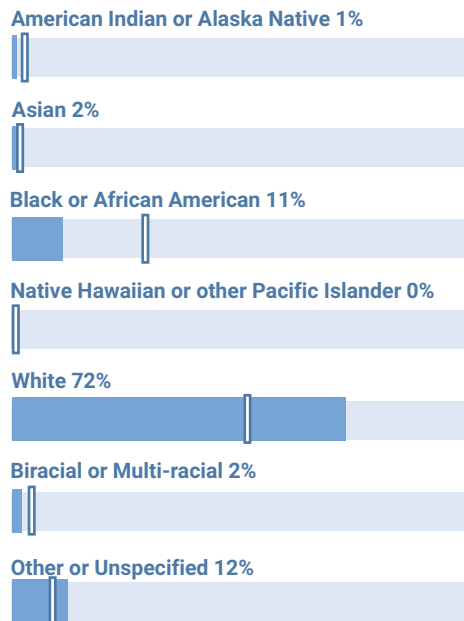


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

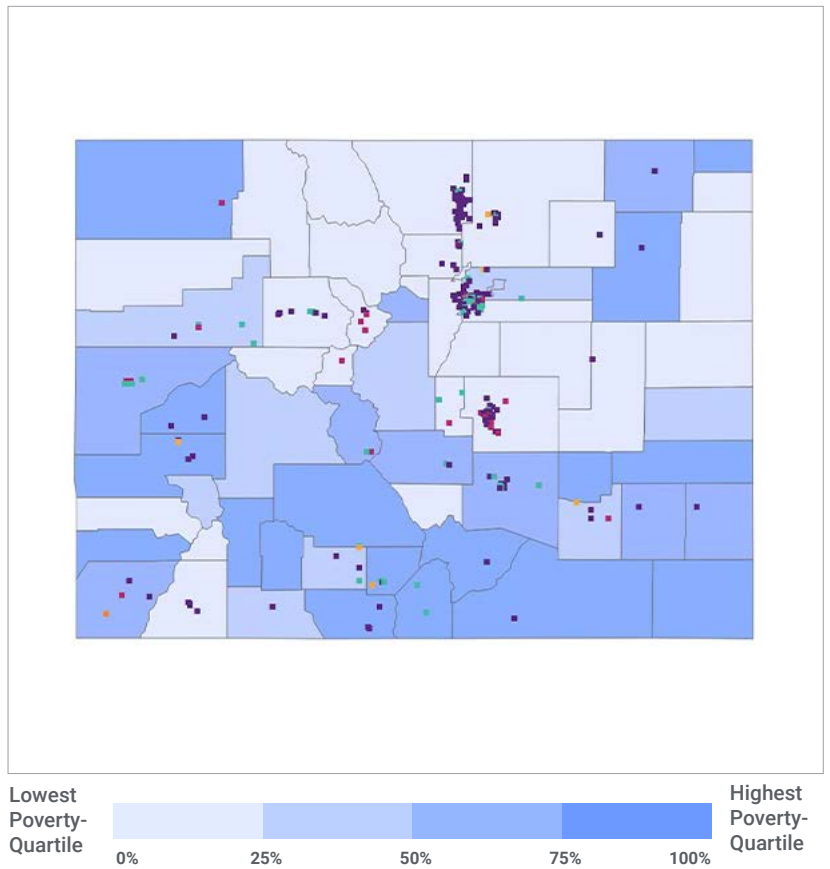
28% **54%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	301
■ Head Start	172
■ Early Head Start	81
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	39
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	1
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	8



STATE VARIATION

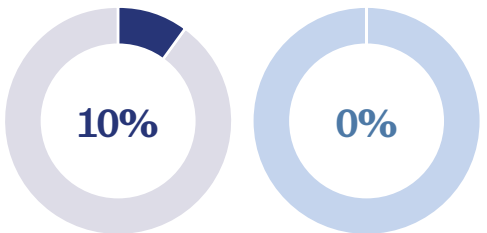
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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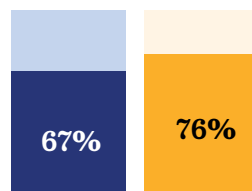
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

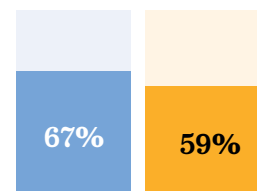
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Colorado

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Colorado

National Average

Connecticut

FUNDING OVERVIEW

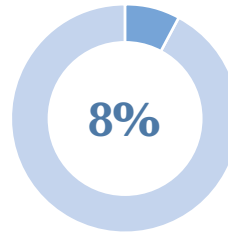
\$63,575,962
Federal Funding

\$4,064,508
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Connecticut enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Connecticut enrolled in Early Head Start



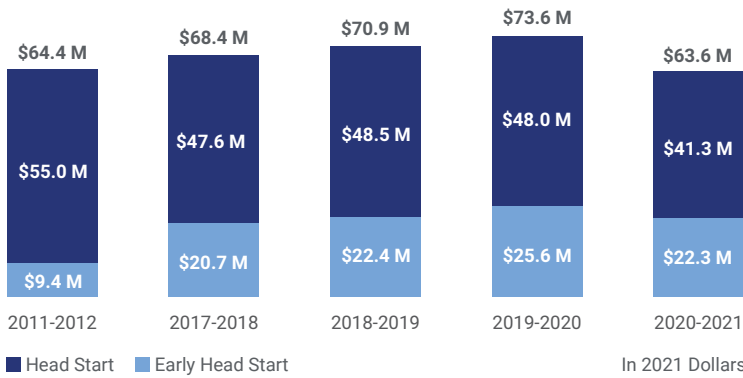
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

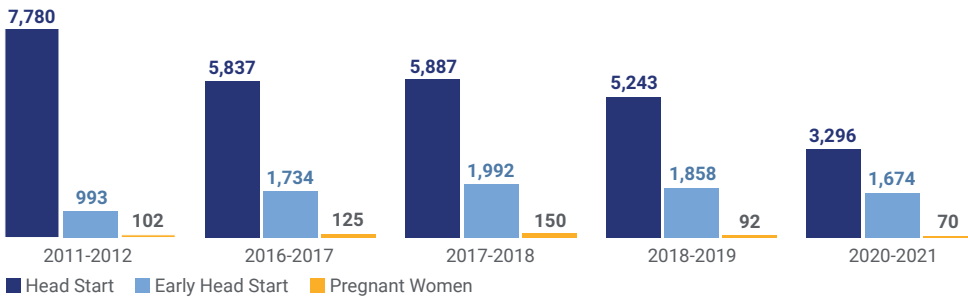
HEAD START

\$10,401
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$16,324
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

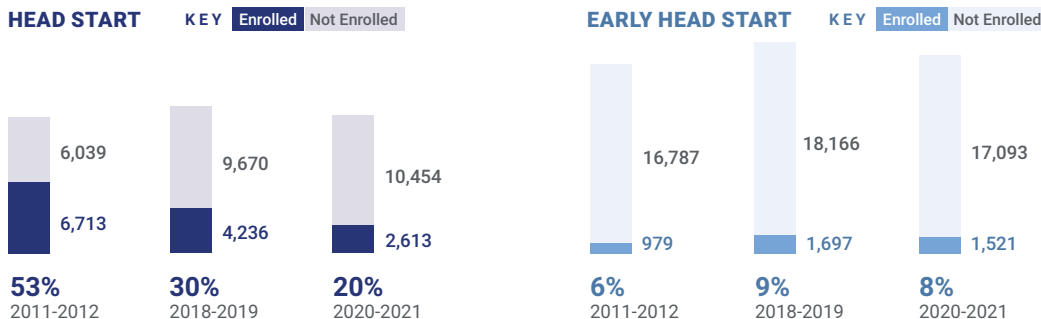
-1,947

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-184

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-10 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

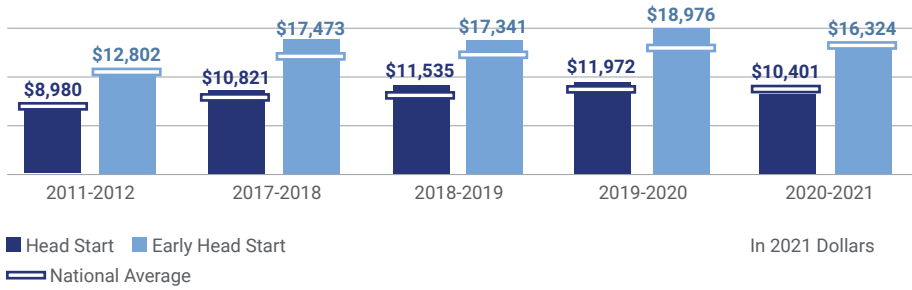
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

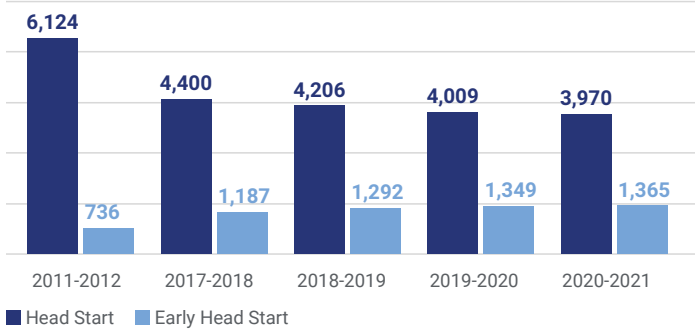


RACE & ETHNICITY

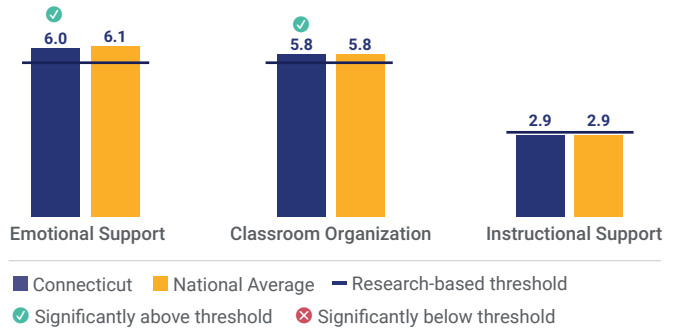
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



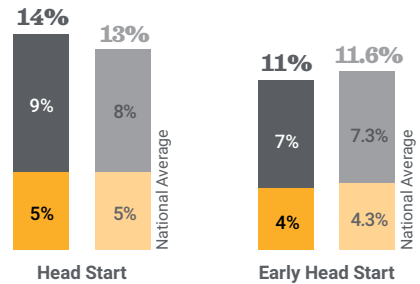
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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

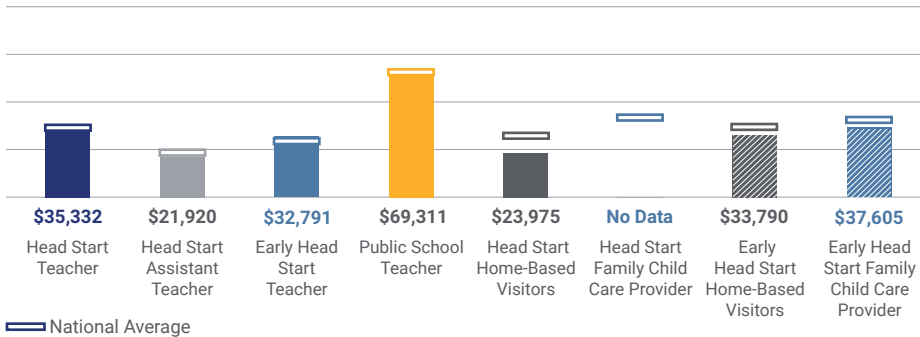


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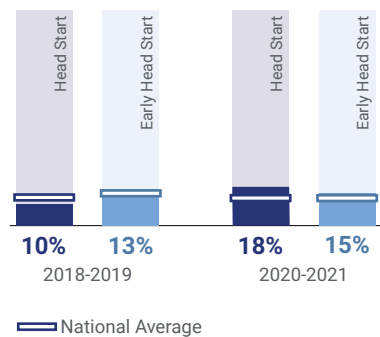
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



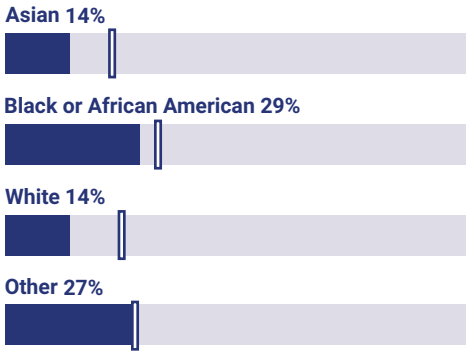
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

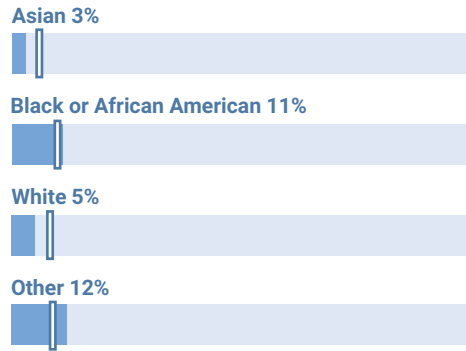


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

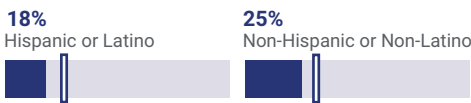


RACE & ETHNICITY

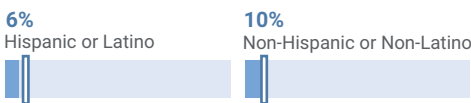
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



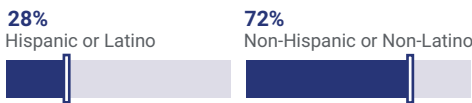
EARLY HEAD START



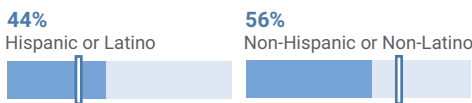
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



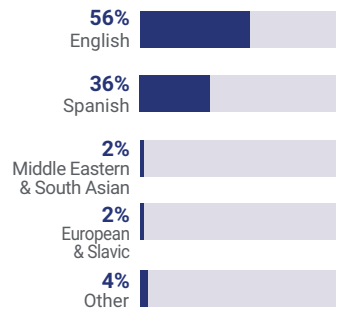
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

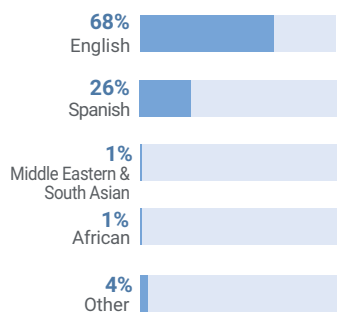
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



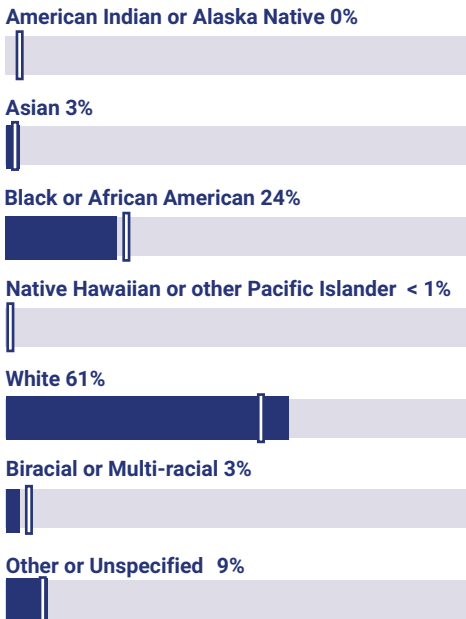
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



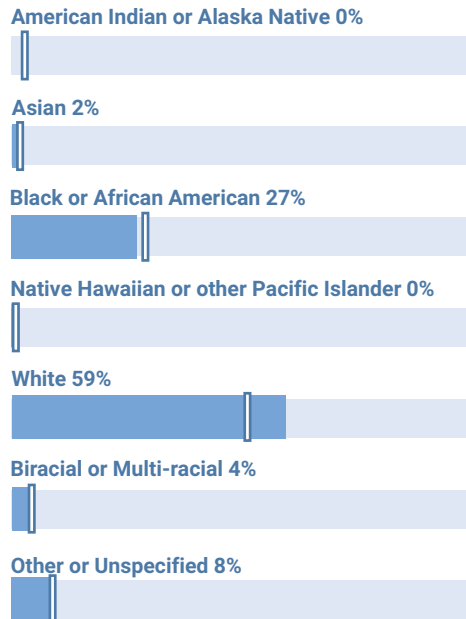
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

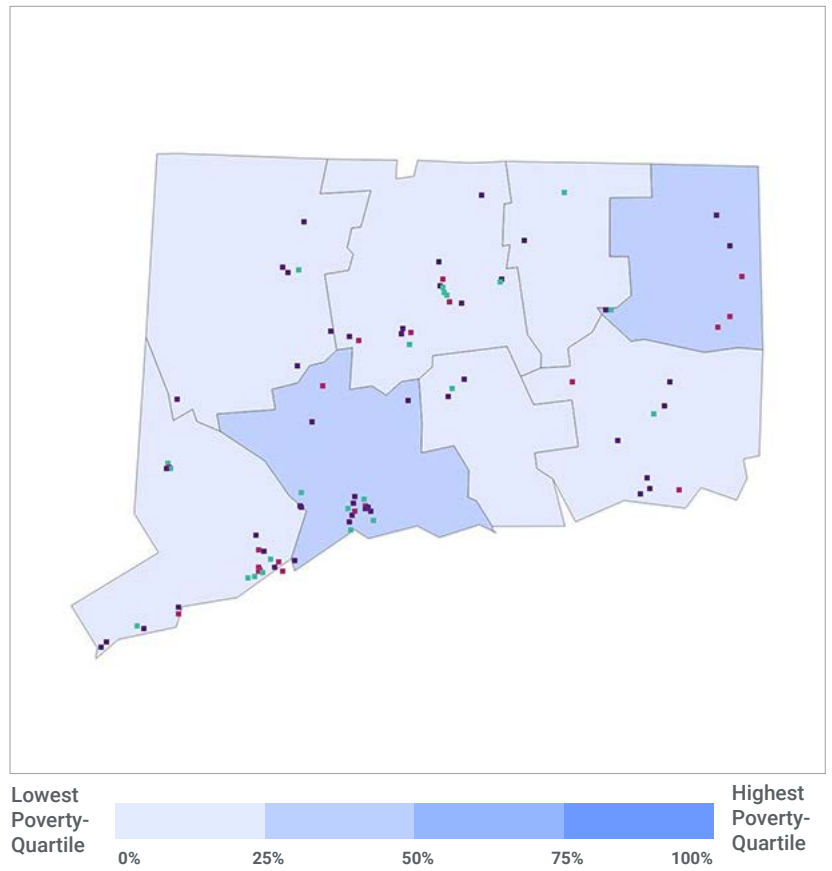
39% **49%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	90
■ Head Start	47
■ Early Head Start	22
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	21
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

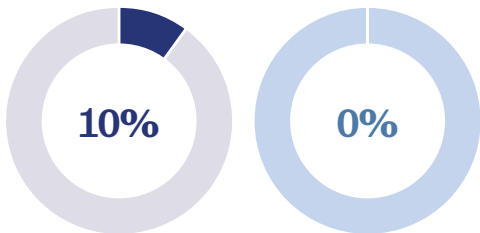
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

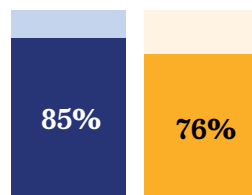
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

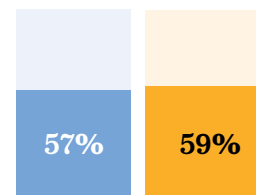
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Connecticut

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Connecticut

National Average

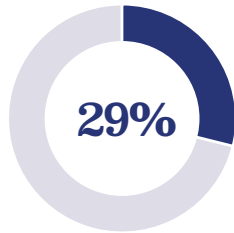
Delaware

FUNDING OVERVIEW

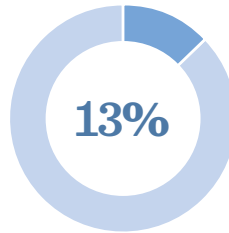
\$19,781,079
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Delaware enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Delaware enrolled in Early Head Start



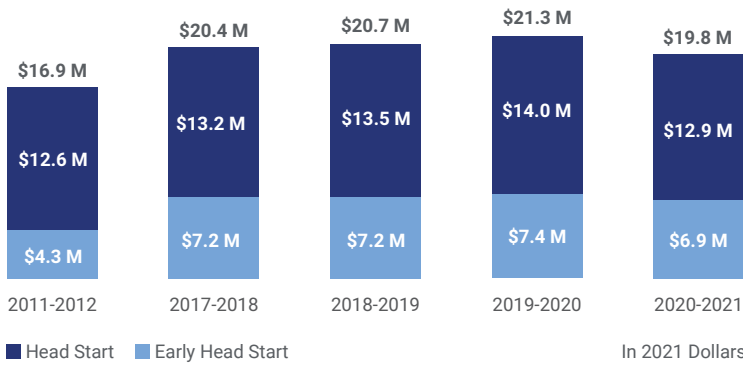
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

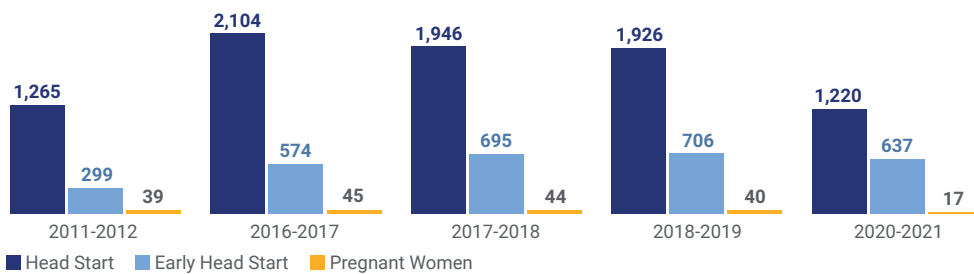


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,711
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,154
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

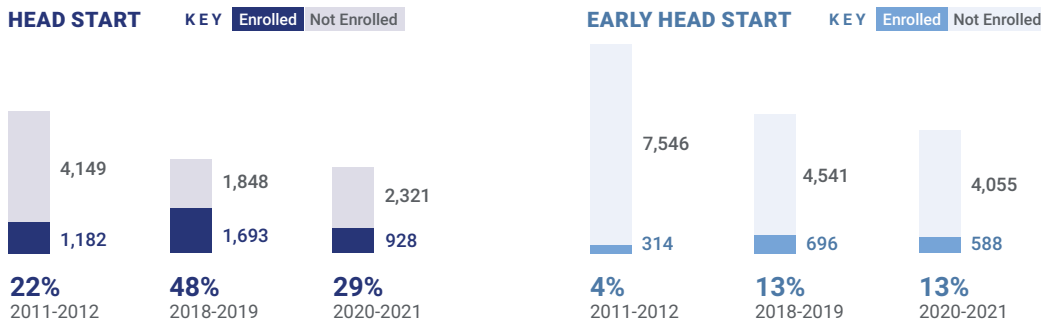
-706

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-69

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-19 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

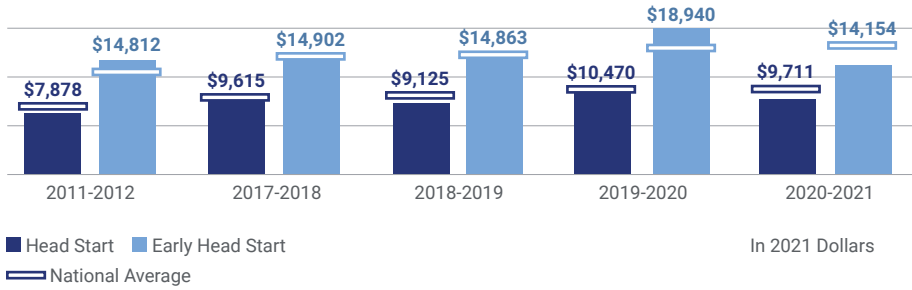
-0.5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

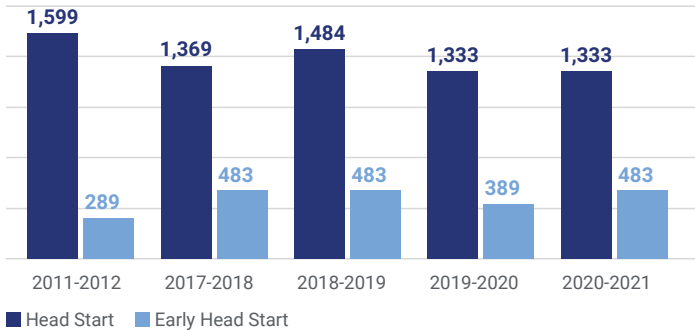


RACE & ETHNICITY

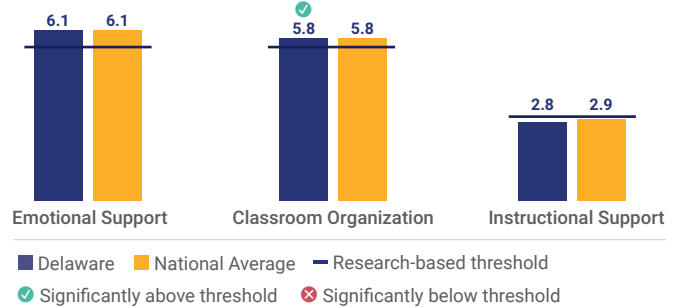
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



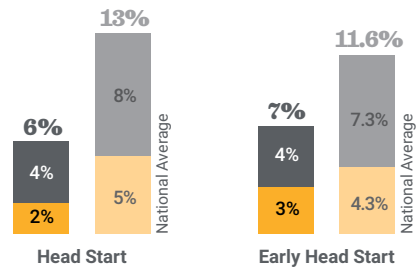
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

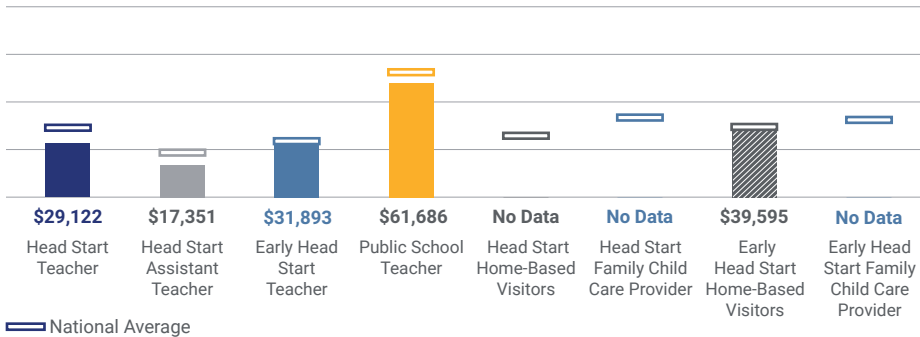


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

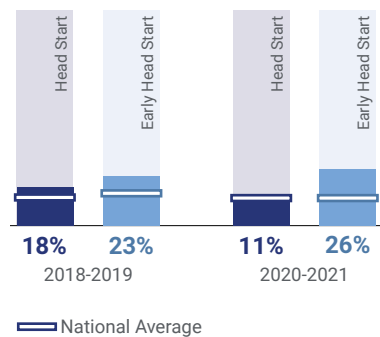
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



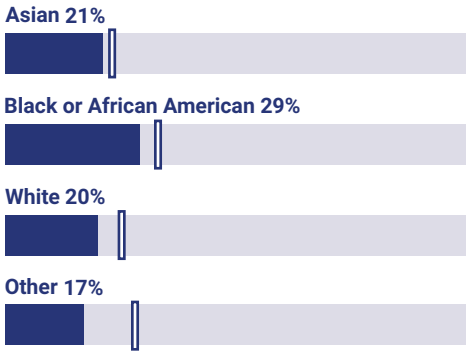
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

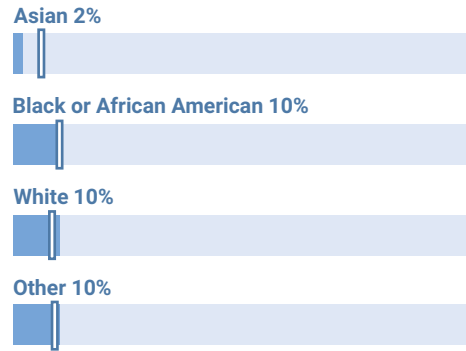


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

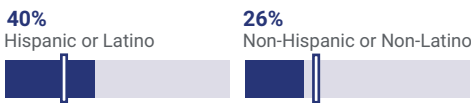


RACE & ETHNICITY

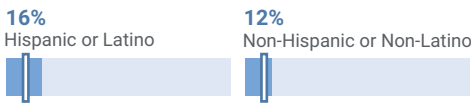
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



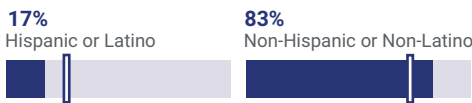
EARLY HEAD START



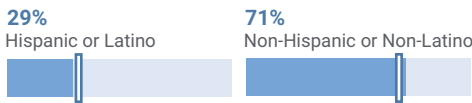
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



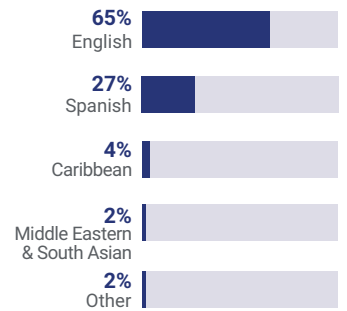
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

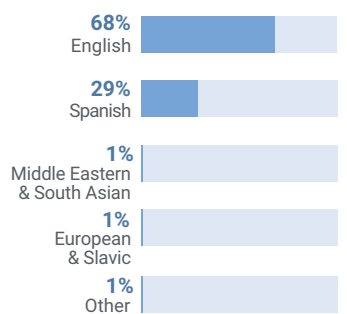
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



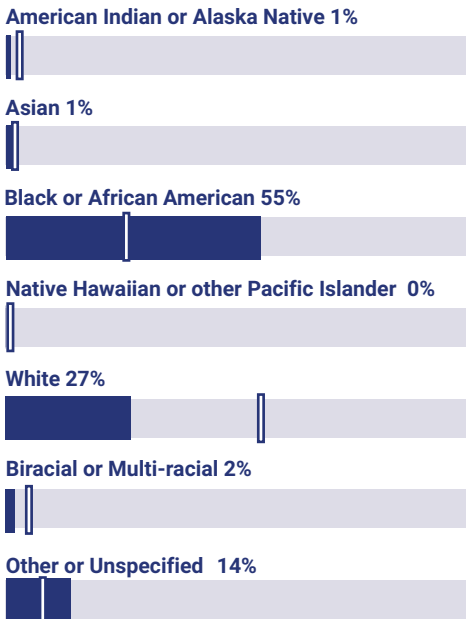
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



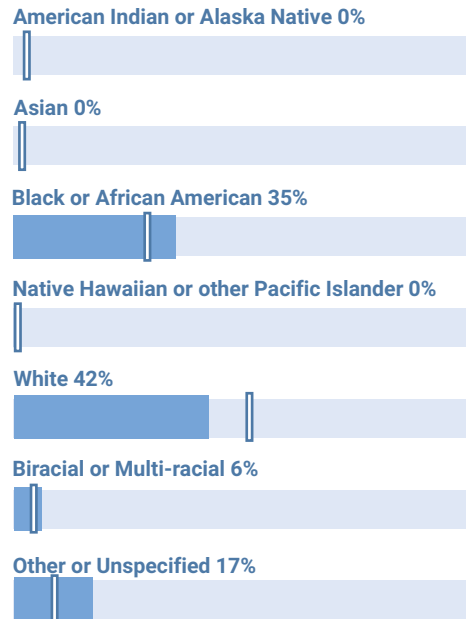
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

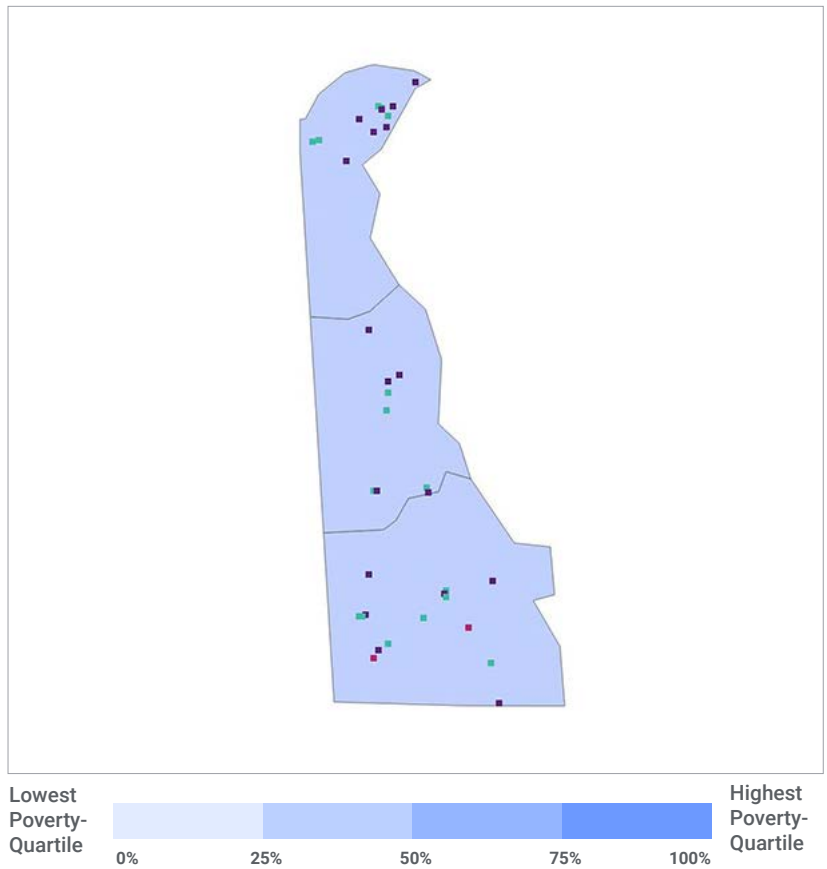
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

25% **26%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	44
■ Head Start	20
■ Early Head Start	22
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

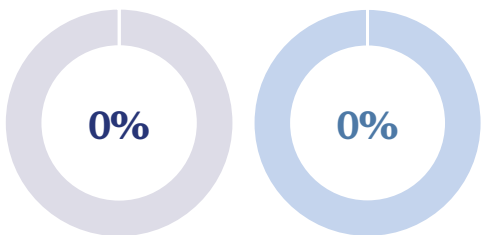
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

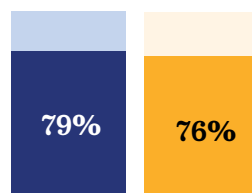
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

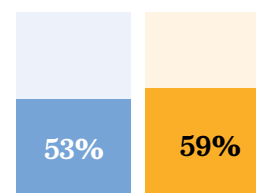
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Delaware

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Delaware

National Average

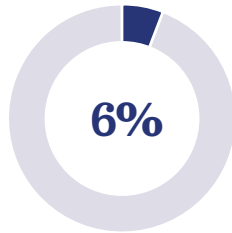
District of Columbia

FUNDING OVERVIEW

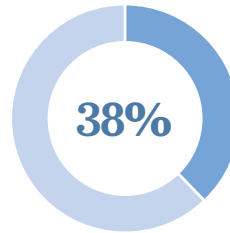
\$29,569,052
Federal Funding

\$1,723,598
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in the District of Columbia enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in the District of Columbia enrolled in Early Head Start



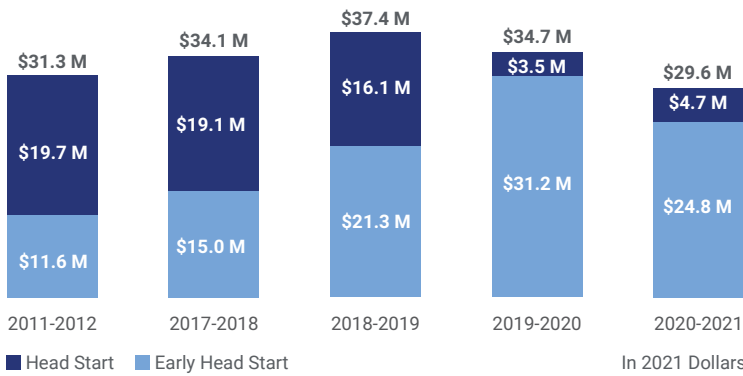
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

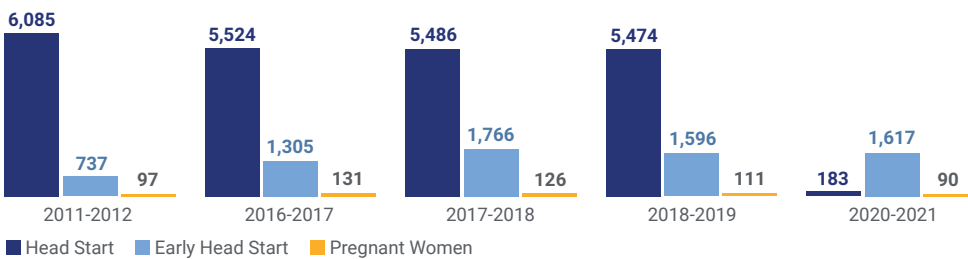
HEAD START

\$10,145
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$13,050
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

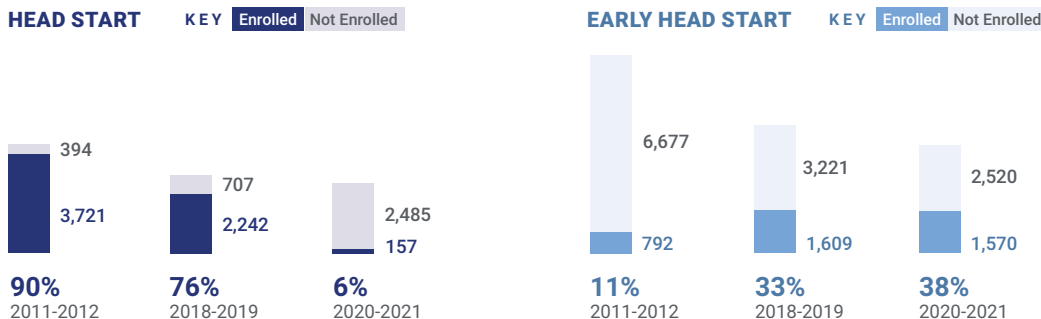
-5,291

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+21

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-70 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

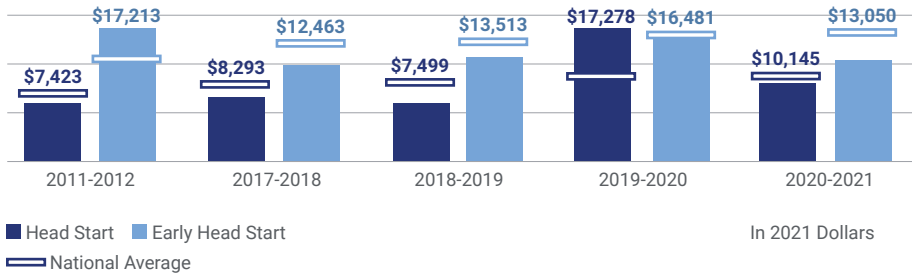
+5 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

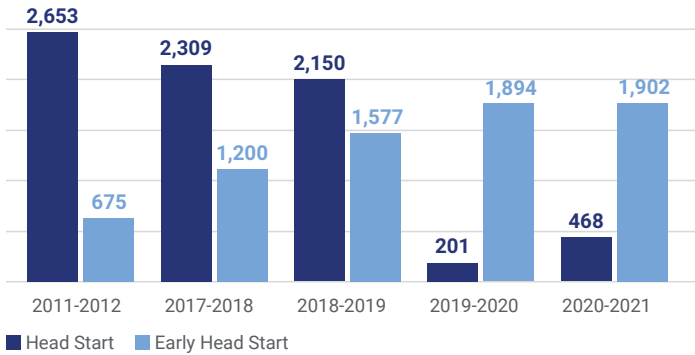


RACE & ETHNICITY

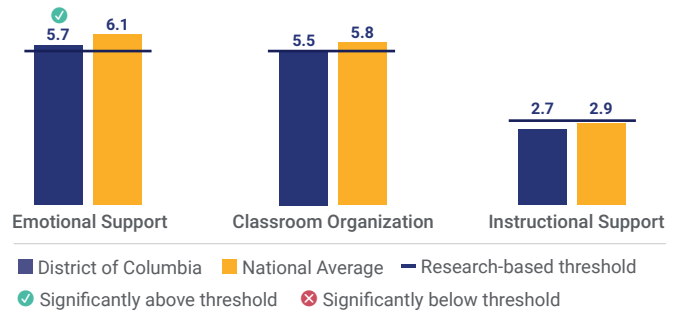
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



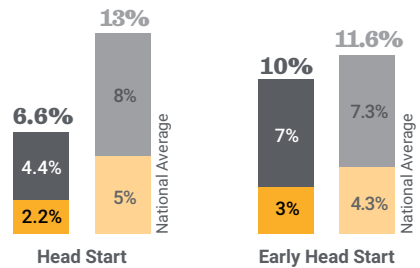
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

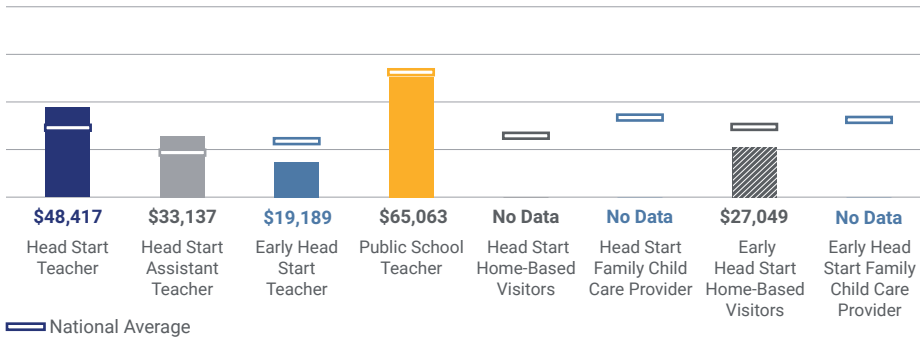


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

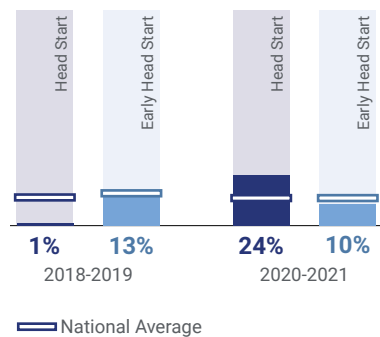
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



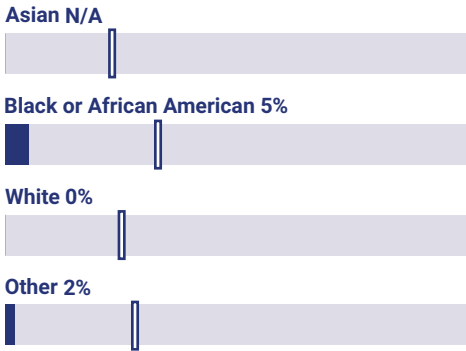
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



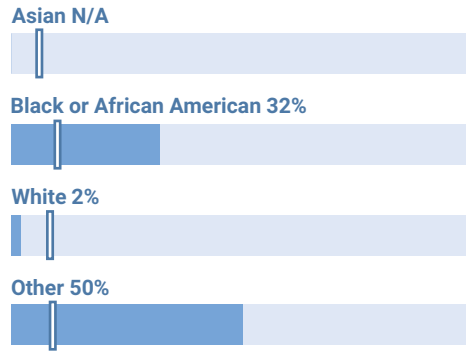
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

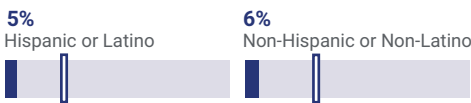


RACE & ETHNICITY

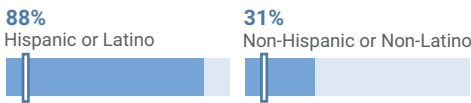
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



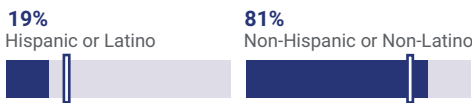
EARLY HEAD START



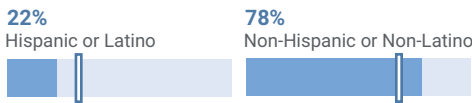
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



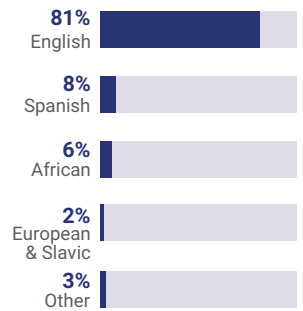
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

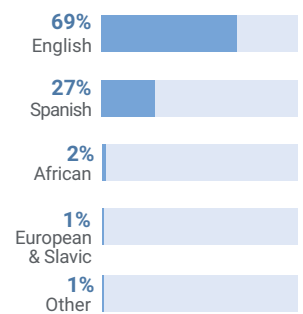
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



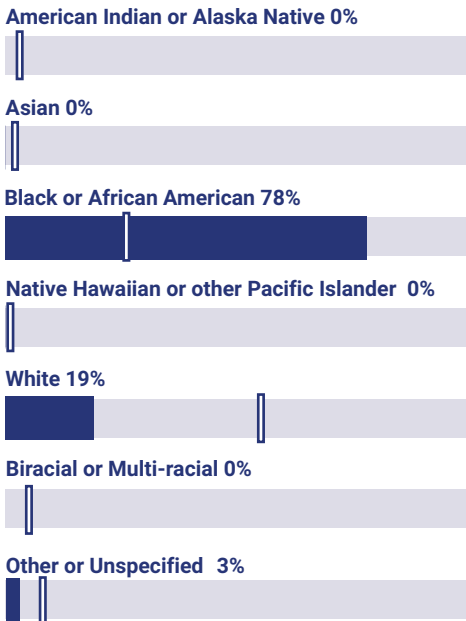
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



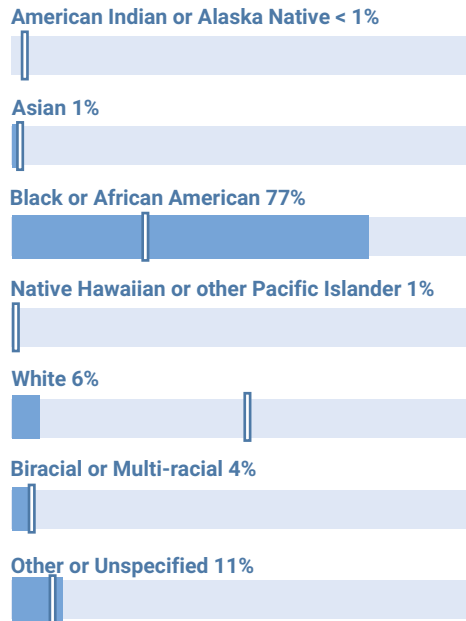
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

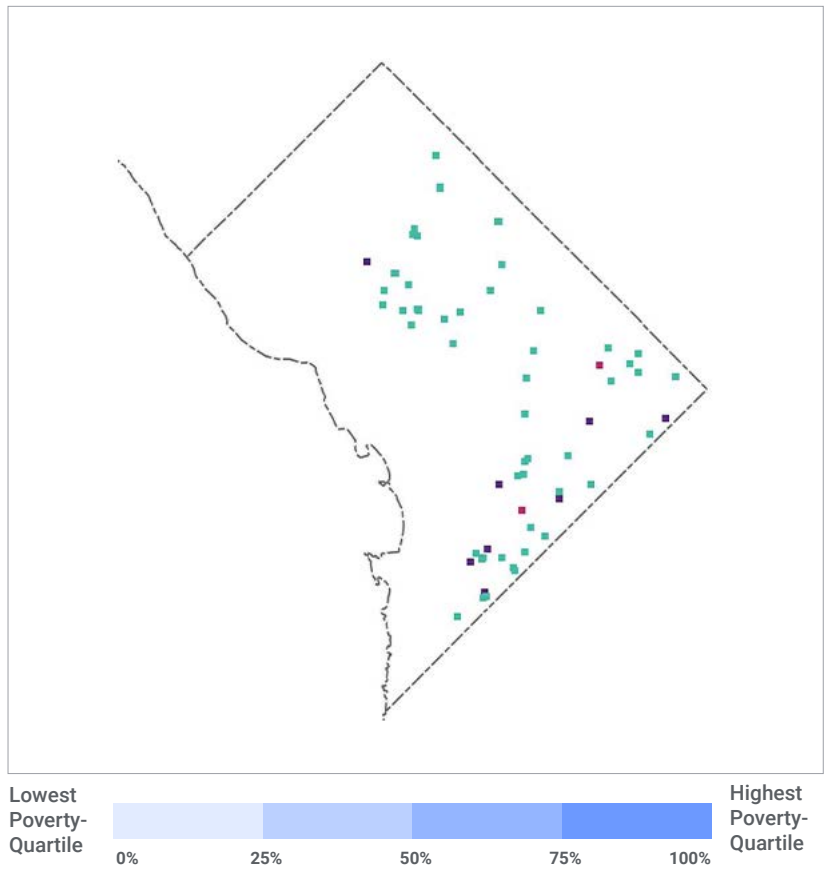
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

24% **28%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	79
■ Head Start	9
■ Early Head Start	68
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

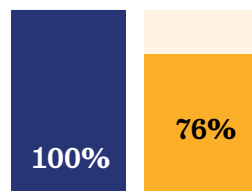
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

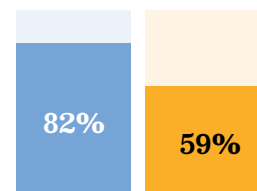
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



District of Columbia

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



District of Columbia

National Average

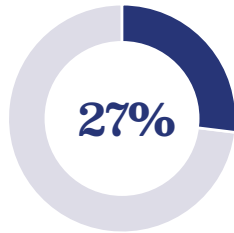
Florida

FUNDING OVERVIEW

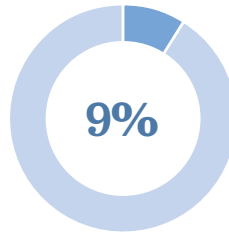
\$394,991,907
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Florida enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Florida enrolled in Early Head Start



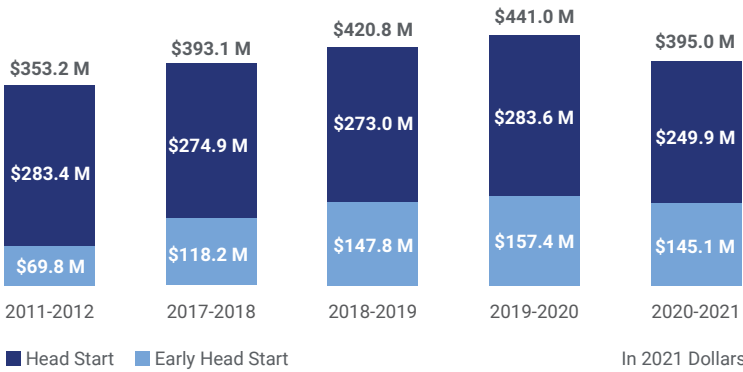
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

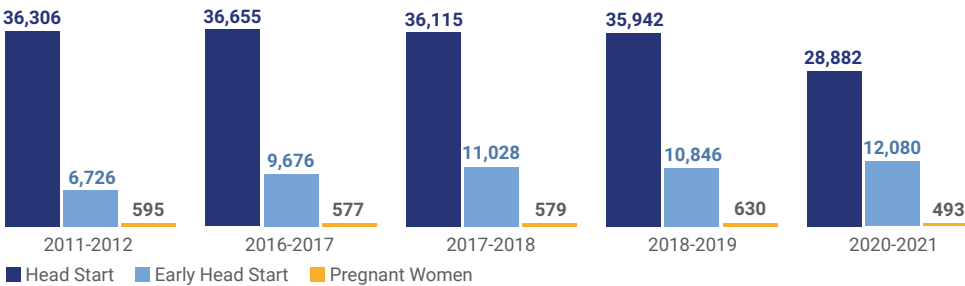


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$8,231
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,571
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

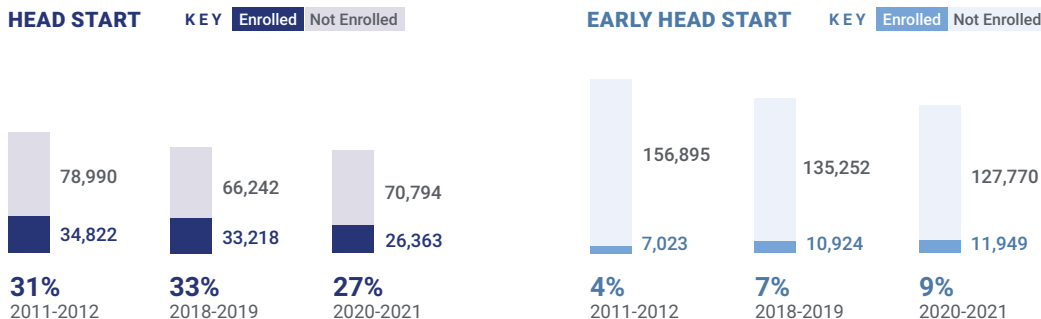
-7,060

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+1,234

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-6 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

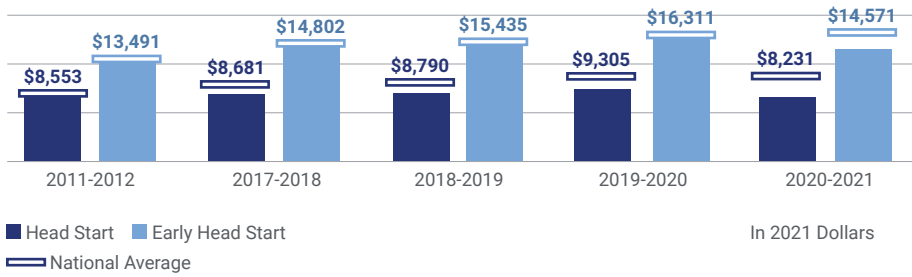
+1.5 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

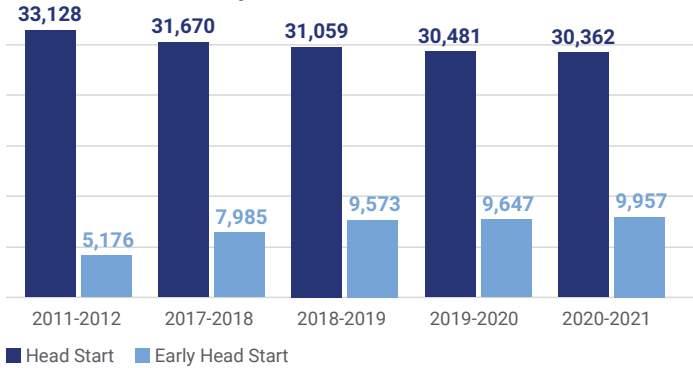


RACE & ETHNICITY

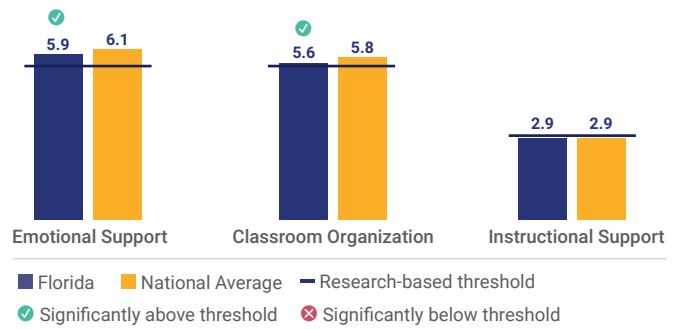
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



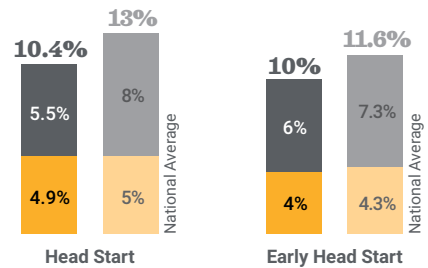
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange)

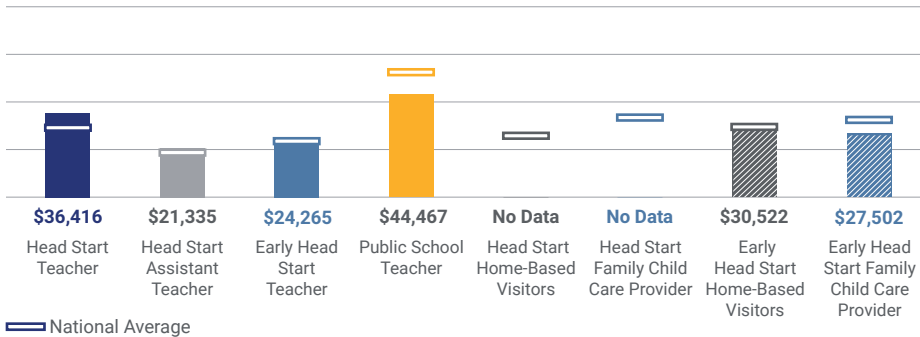


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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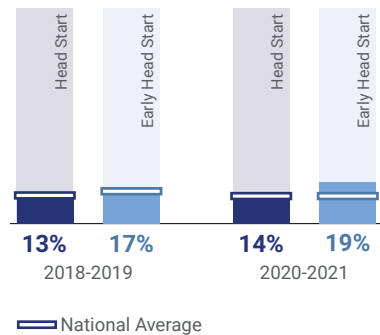
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



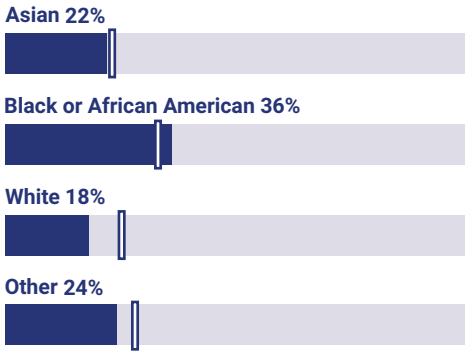
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

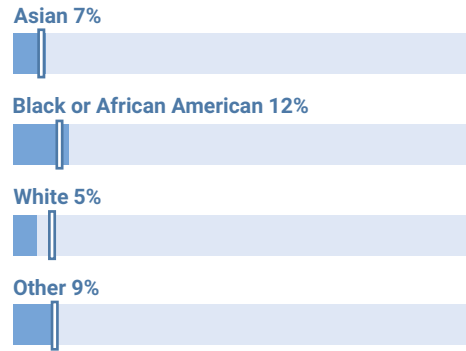


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

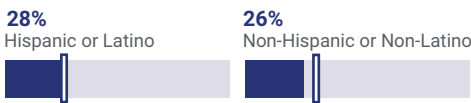


RACE & ETHNICITY

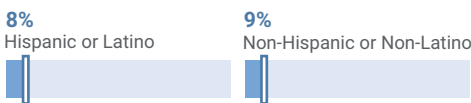
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



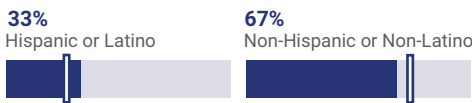
EARLY HEAD START



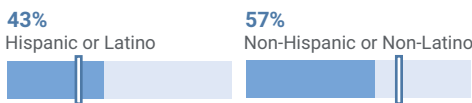
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



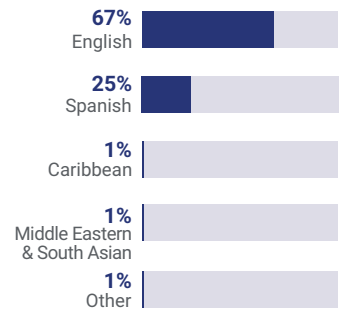
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

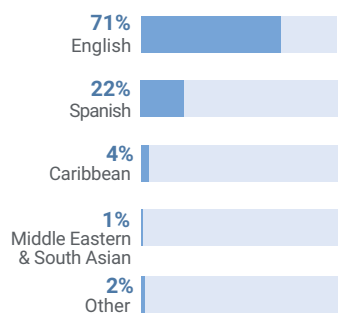
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



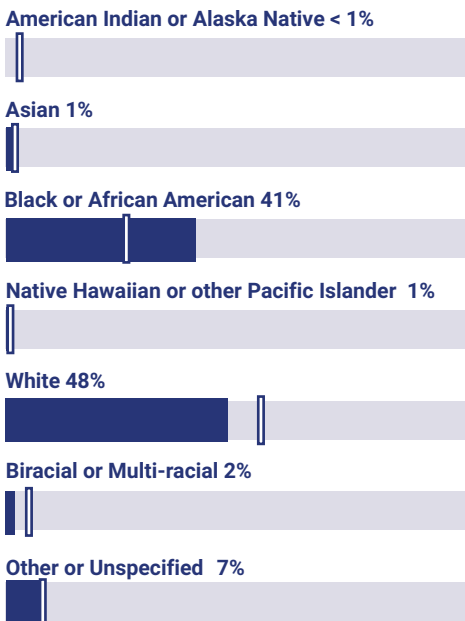
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

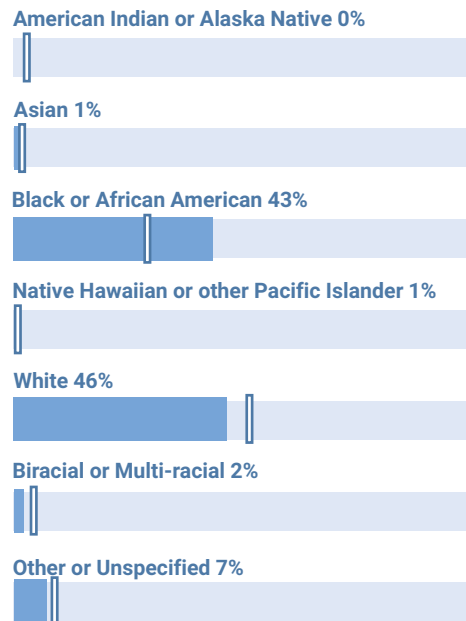


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

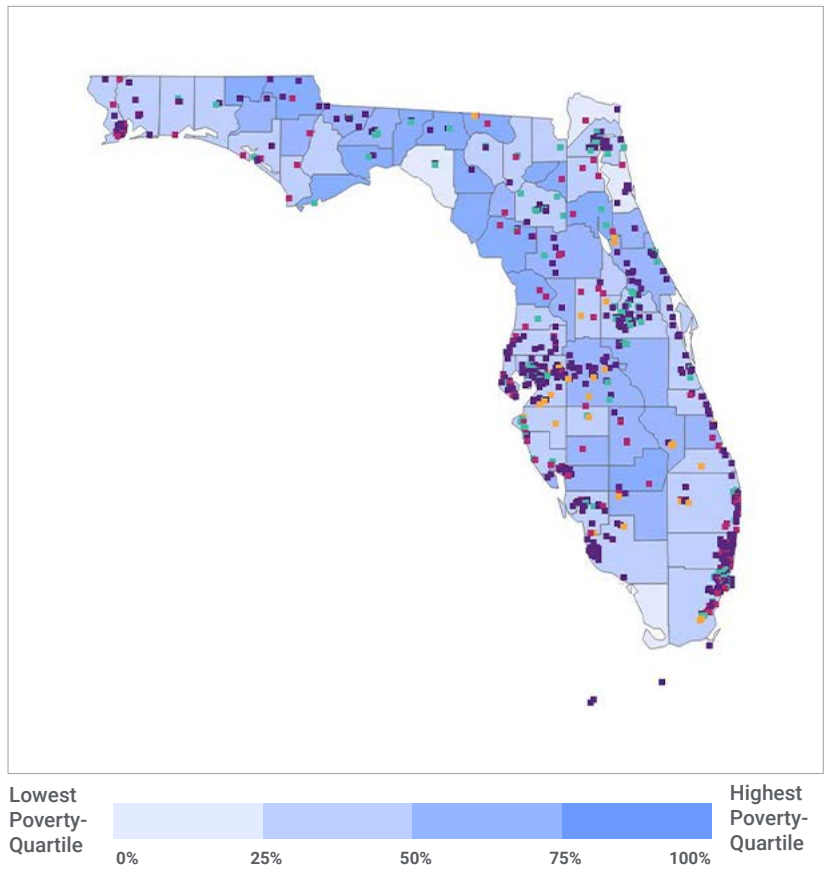
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

32% **41%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	909
■ Head Start	504
■ Early Head Start	226
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	128
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	51



STATE VARIATION

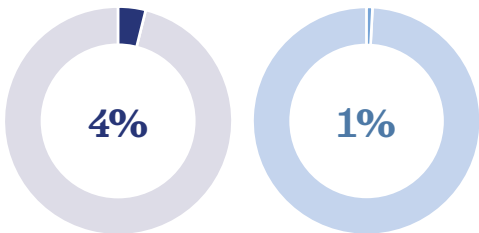
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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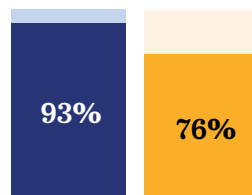
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

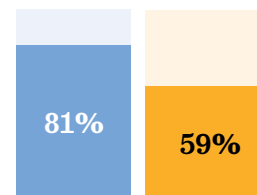
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Florida

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Florida

National Average

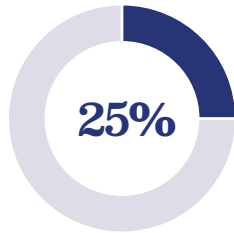
Georgia

FUNDING OVERVIEW

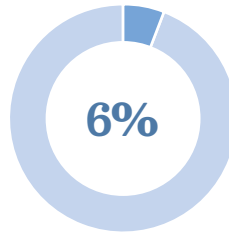
\$246,082,757
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Georgia enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Georgia enrolled in Early Head Start



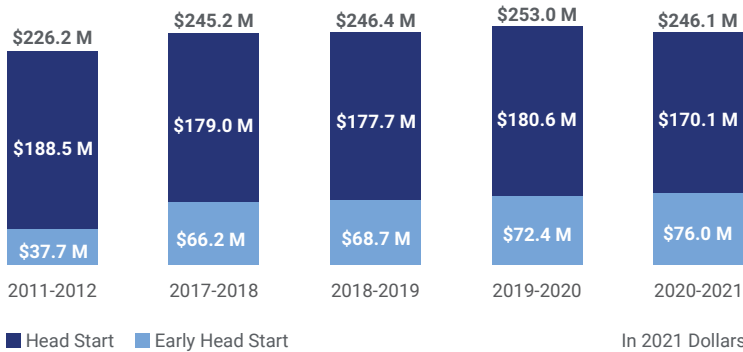
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

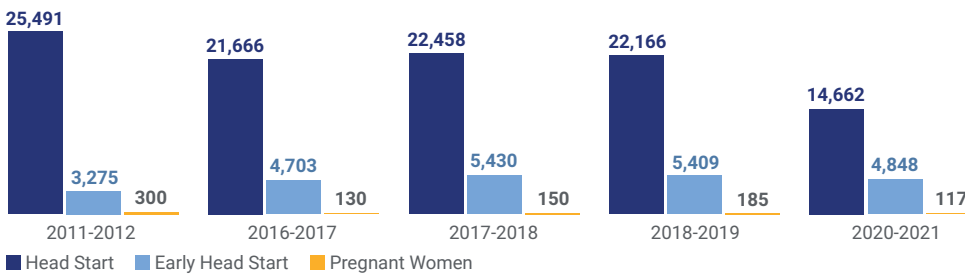


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,184
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,040
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

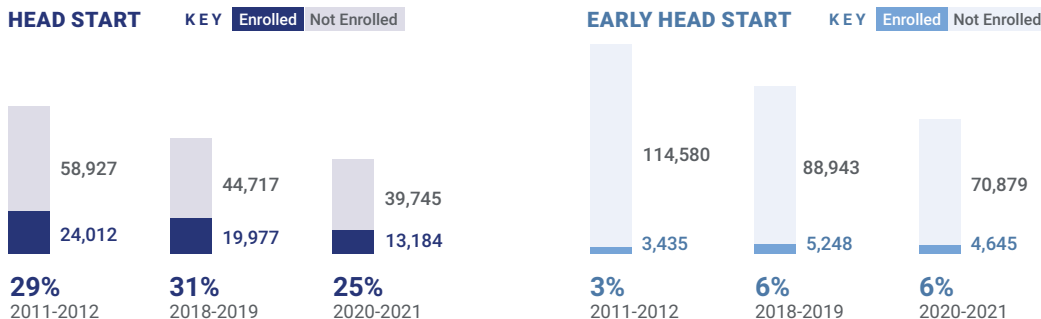
-7,504

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-561

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-6 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

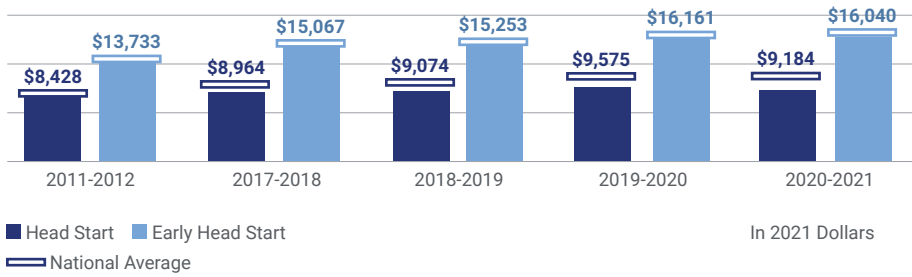
+0.6 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

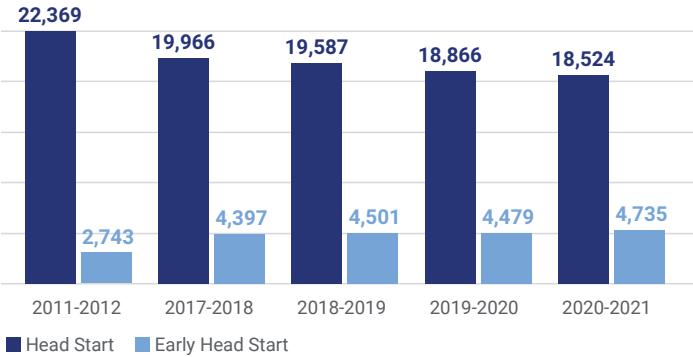


RACE & ETHNICITY

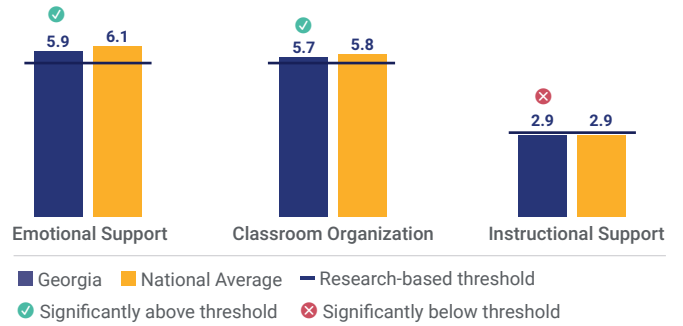
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



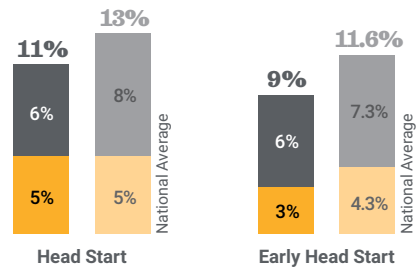
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Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange)

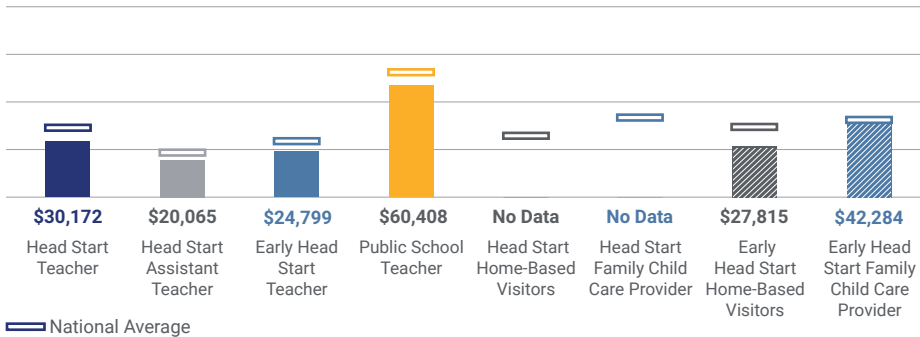


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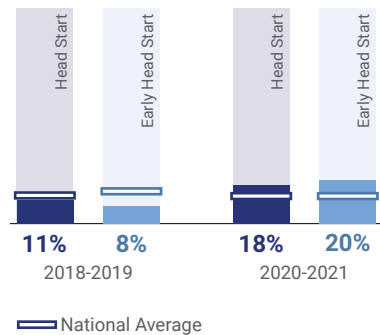
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



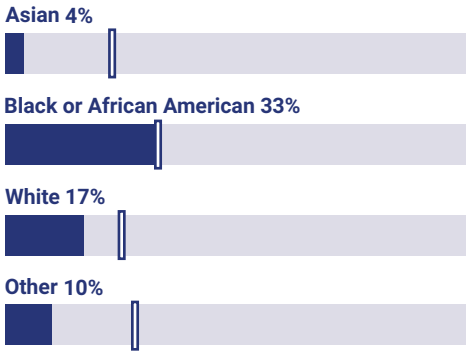
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



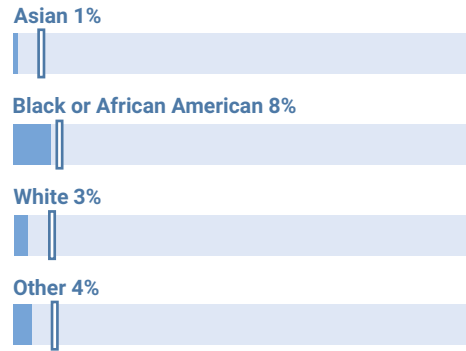
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

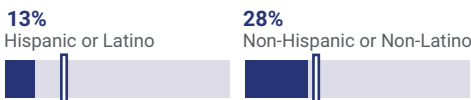


RACE & ETHNICITY

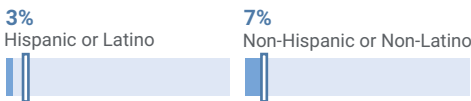
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



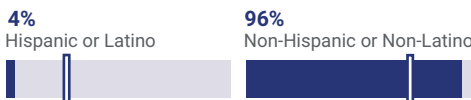
EARLY HEAD START



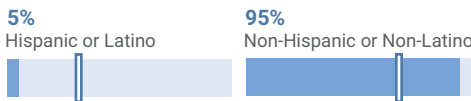
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



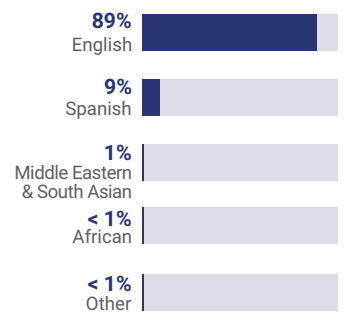
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

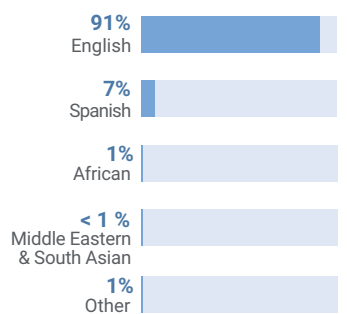
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



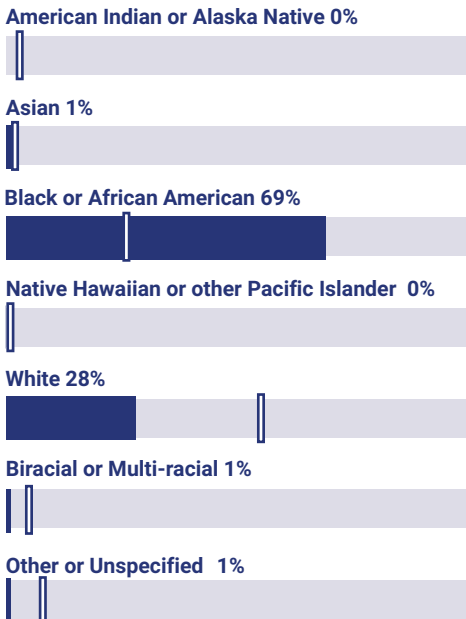
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



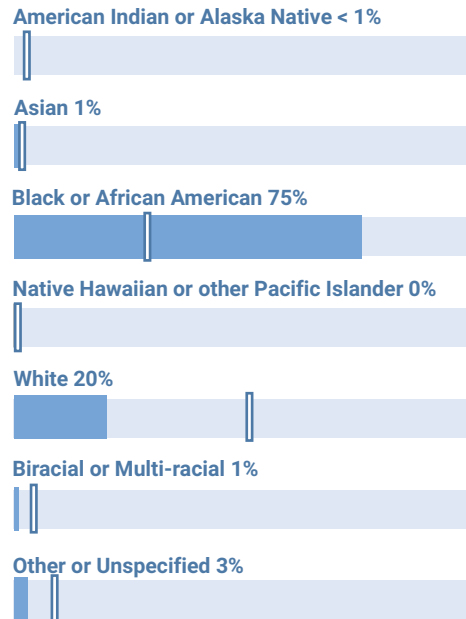
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

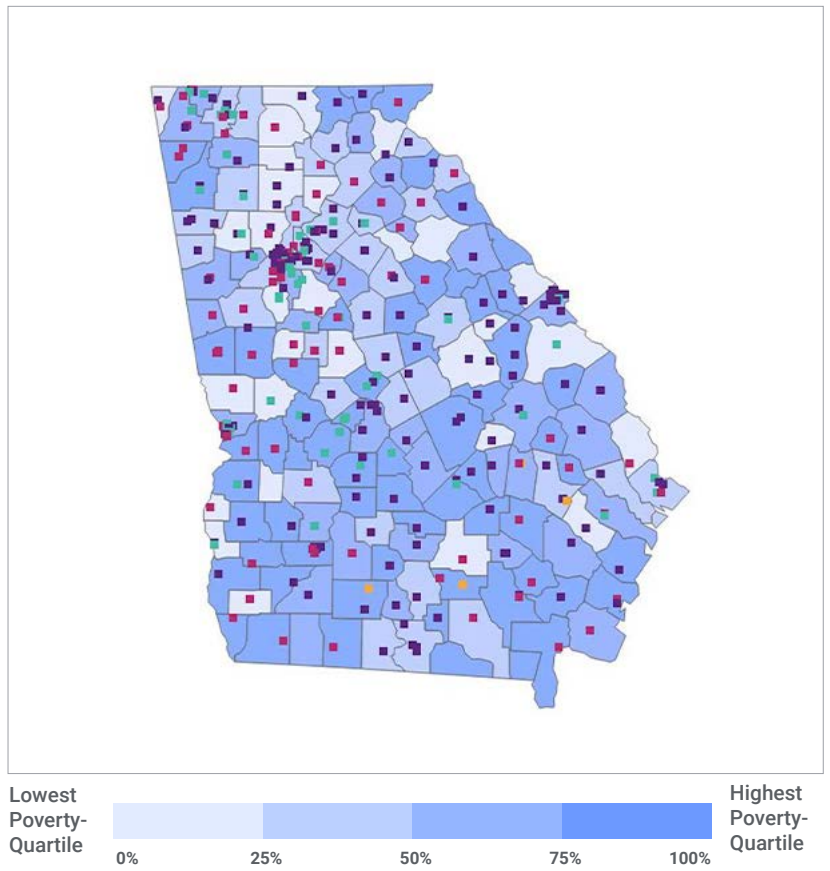
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

5% **6%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	384
■ Head Start	195
■ Early Head Start	79
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	105
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	5



STATE VARIATION

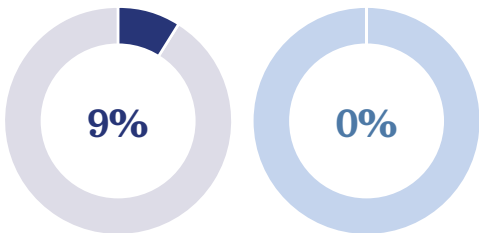
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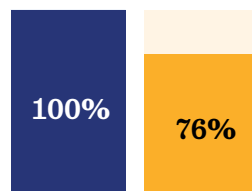
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

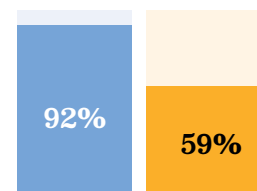
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Georgia

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Georgia

National Average

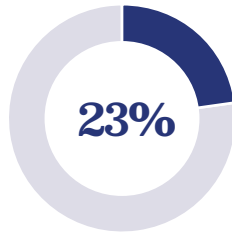
Hawaii

FUNDING OVERVIEW

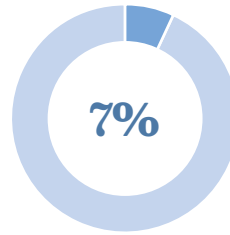
\$25,689,172
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Hawaii enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Hawaii enrolled in Early Head Start



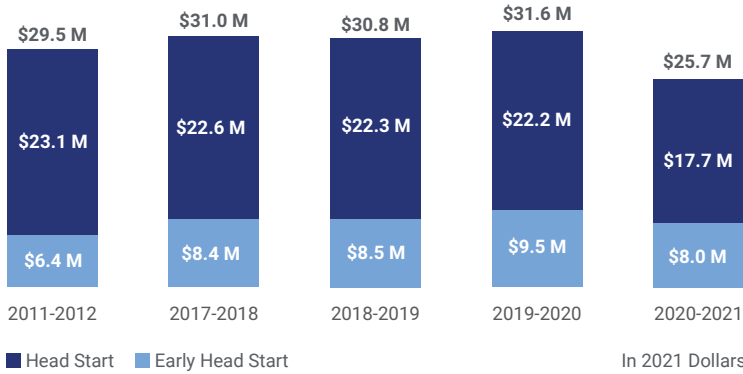
POVERTY

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Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

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Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

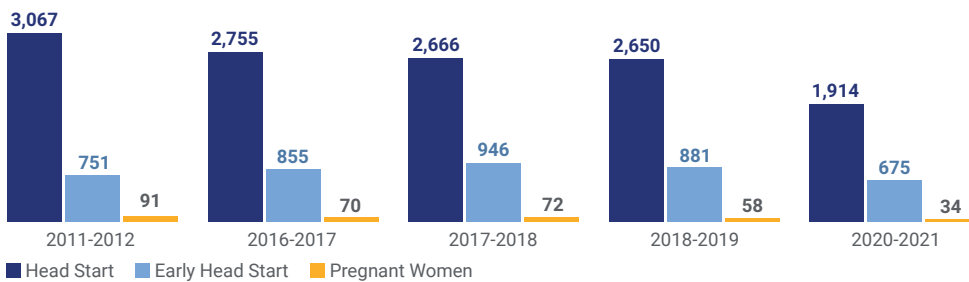


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$7,958
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$11,126
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

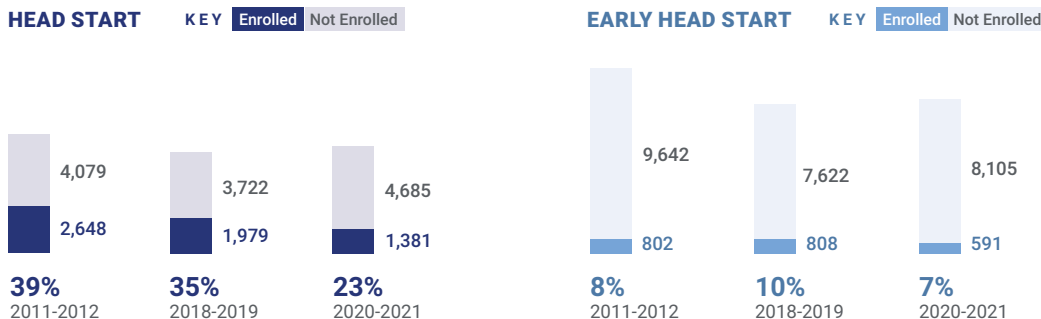
-736

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-206

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-12 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

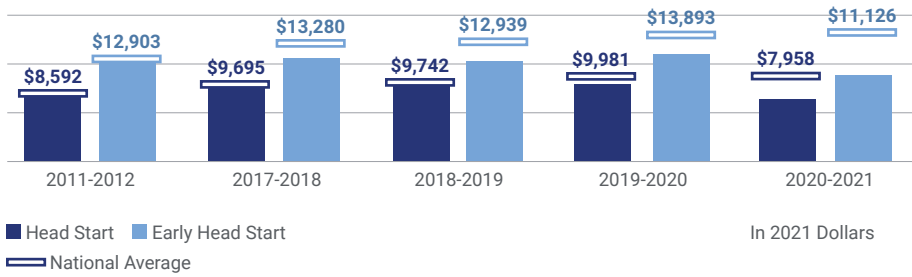
-3 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

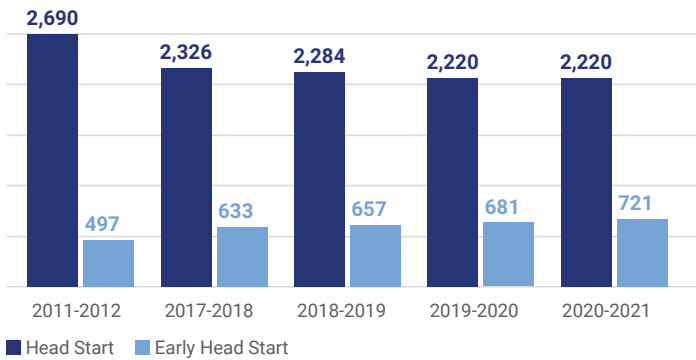


RACE & ETHNICITY

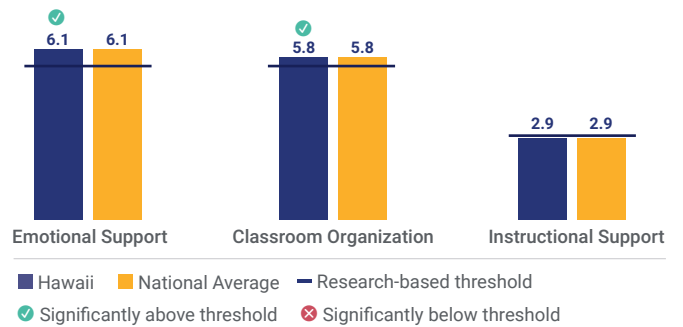
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



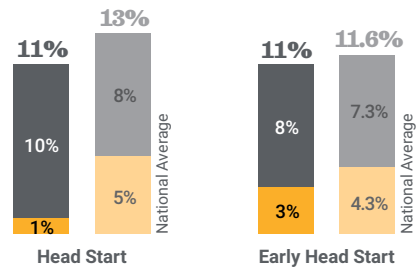
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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

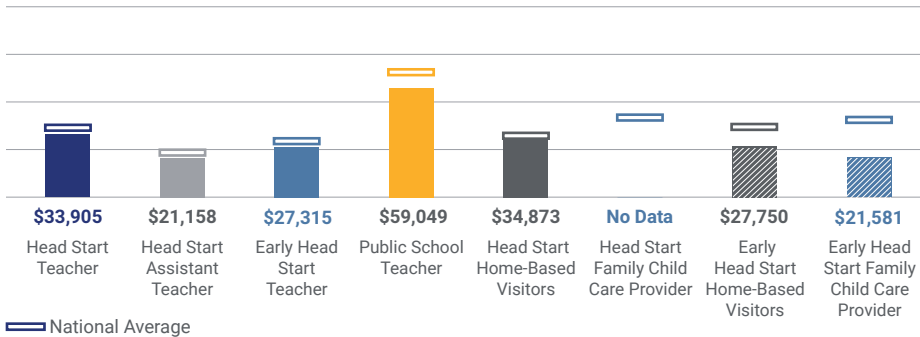


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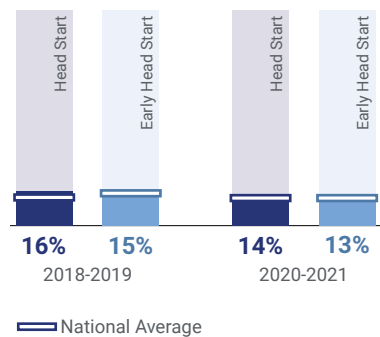
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



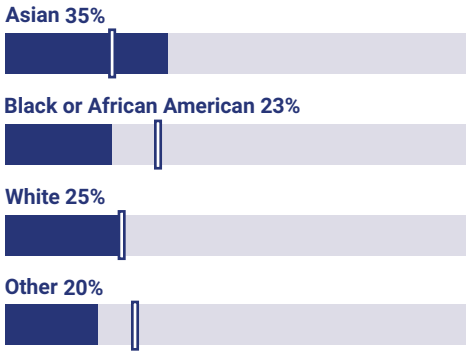
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



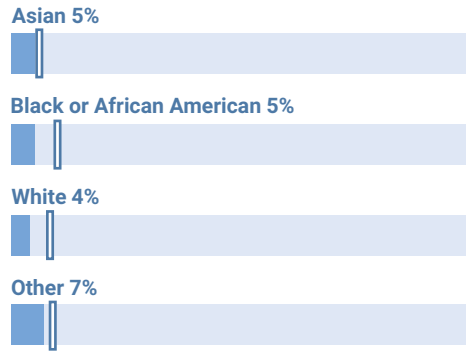
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

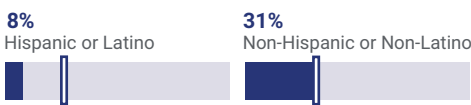


RACE & ETHNICITY

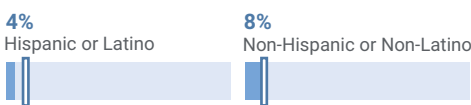
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HEAD START



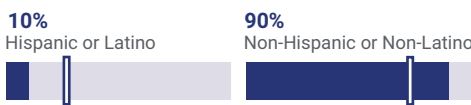
EARLY HEAD START



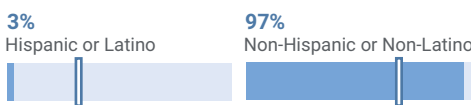
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



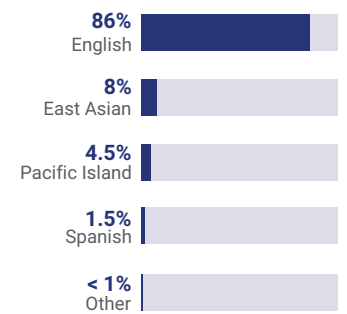
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

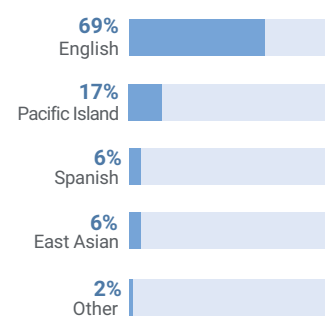
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



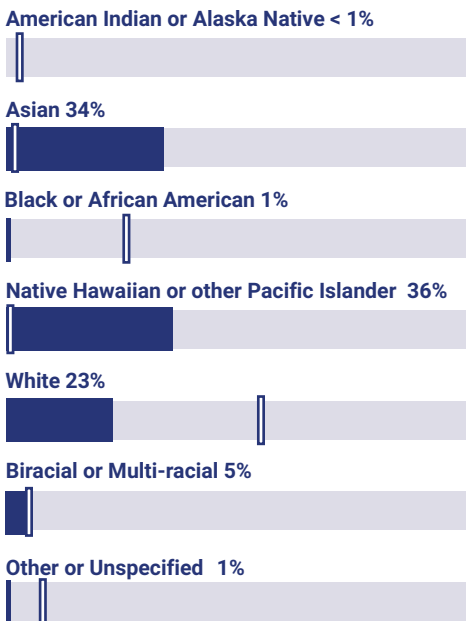
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



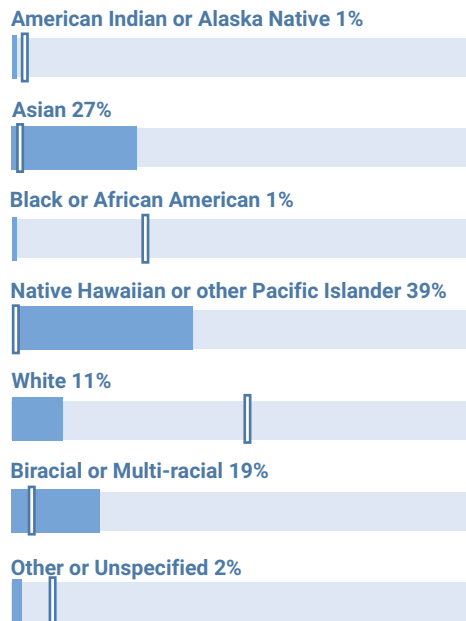
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

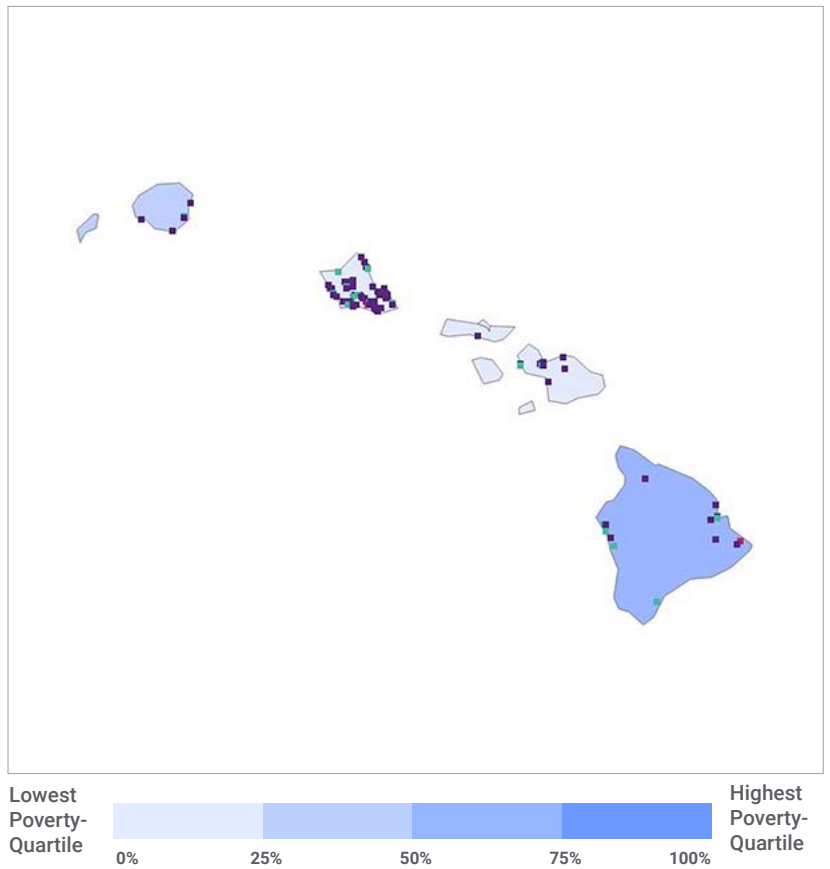
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

17% **32%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	114
■ Head Start	81
■ Early Head Start	30
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	3
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

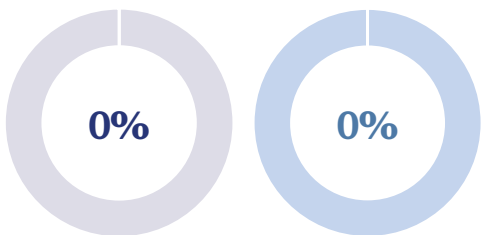
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

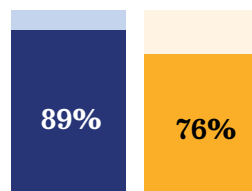
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

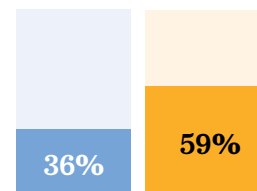
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Hawaii

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Hawaii

National Average

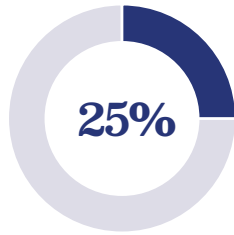
Idaho

FUNDING OVERVIEW

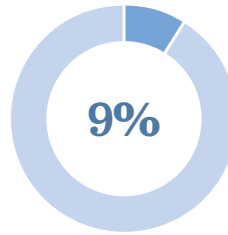
\$43,096,671
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Idaho enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Idaho enrolled in Early Head Start



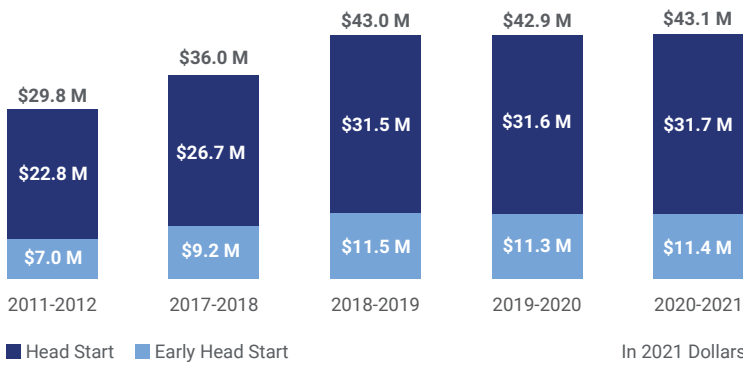
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

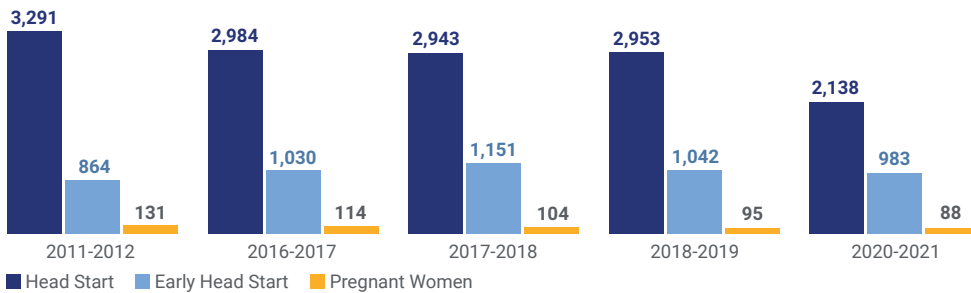


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$12,747
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,385
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

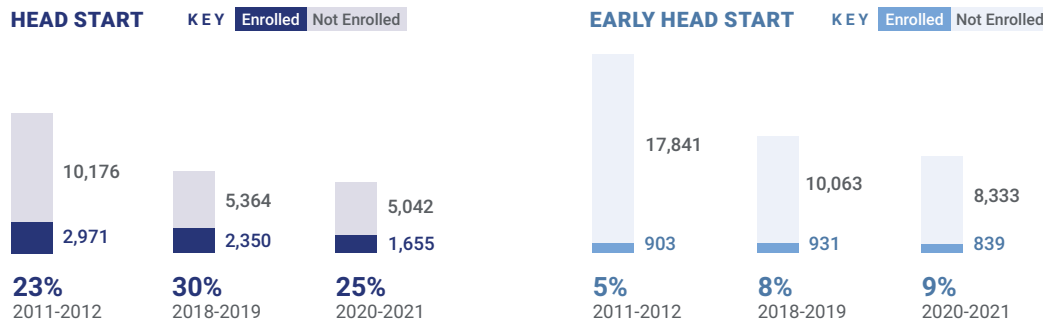
-815

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-59

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-5.8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

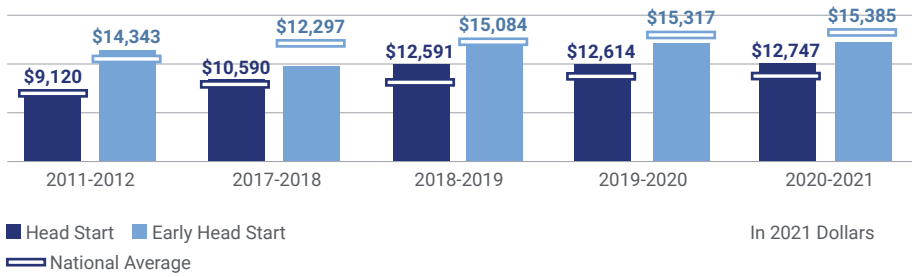
+1 percentage point
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

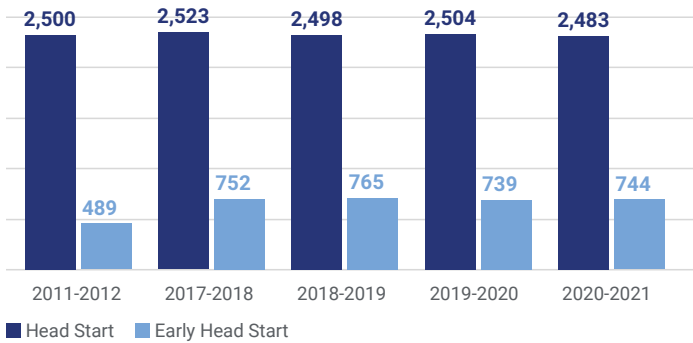


RACE & ETHNICITY

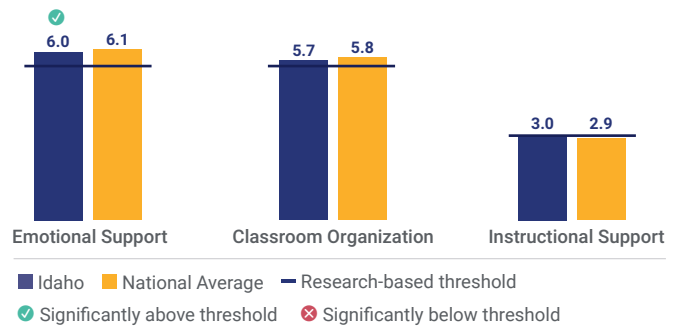
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



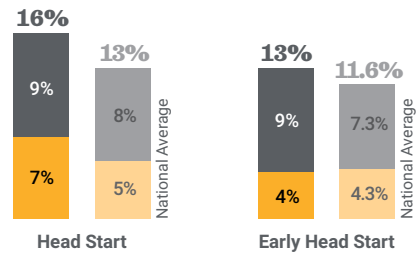
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

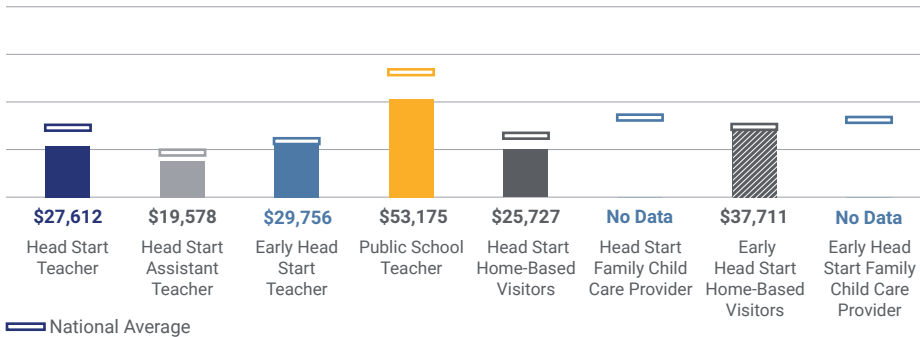


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

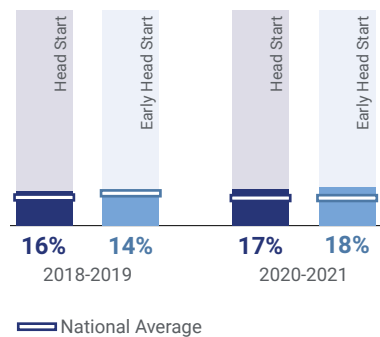
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



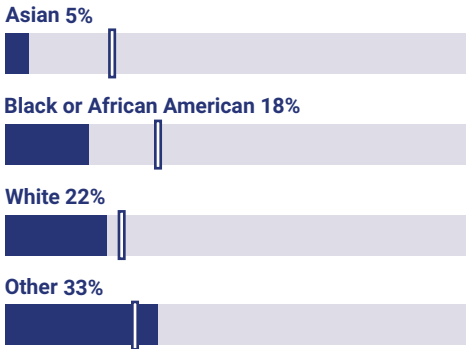
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

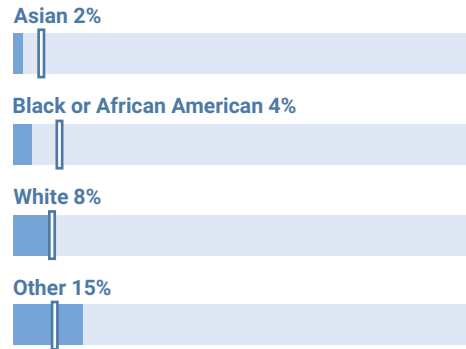


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

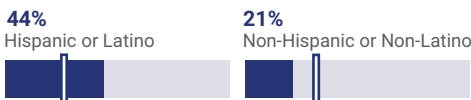


— National Average

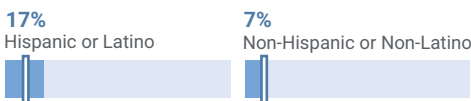
N/A Not available

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



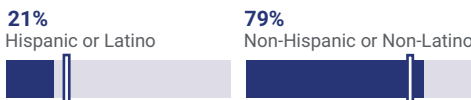
EARLY HEAD START



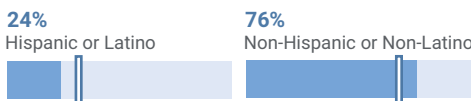
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



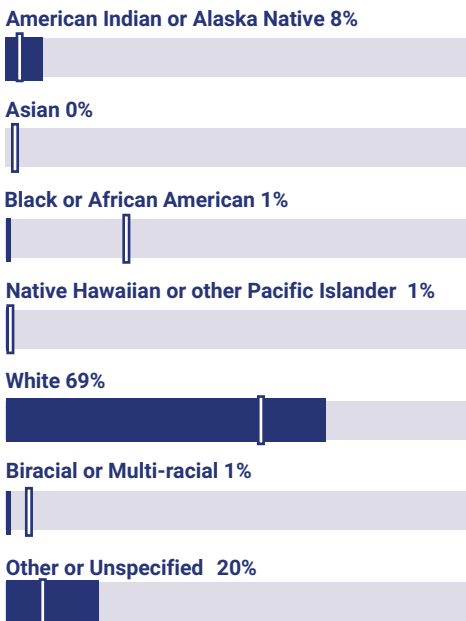
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

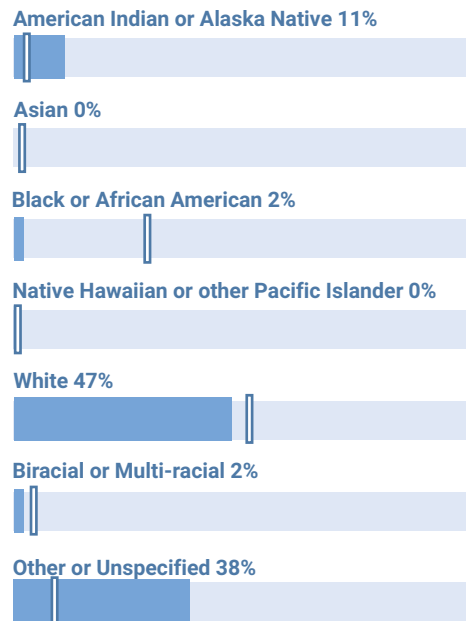
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

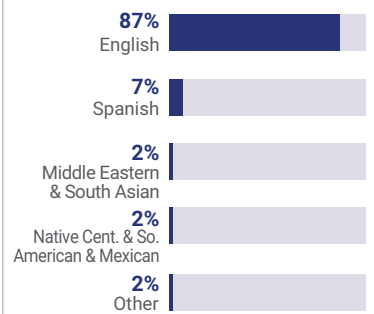


RACE & ETHNICITY

Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

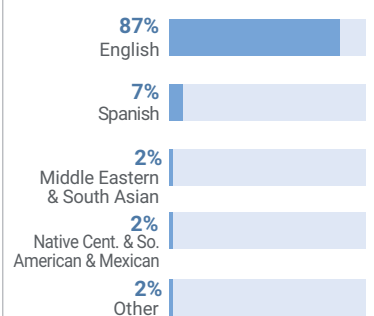
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

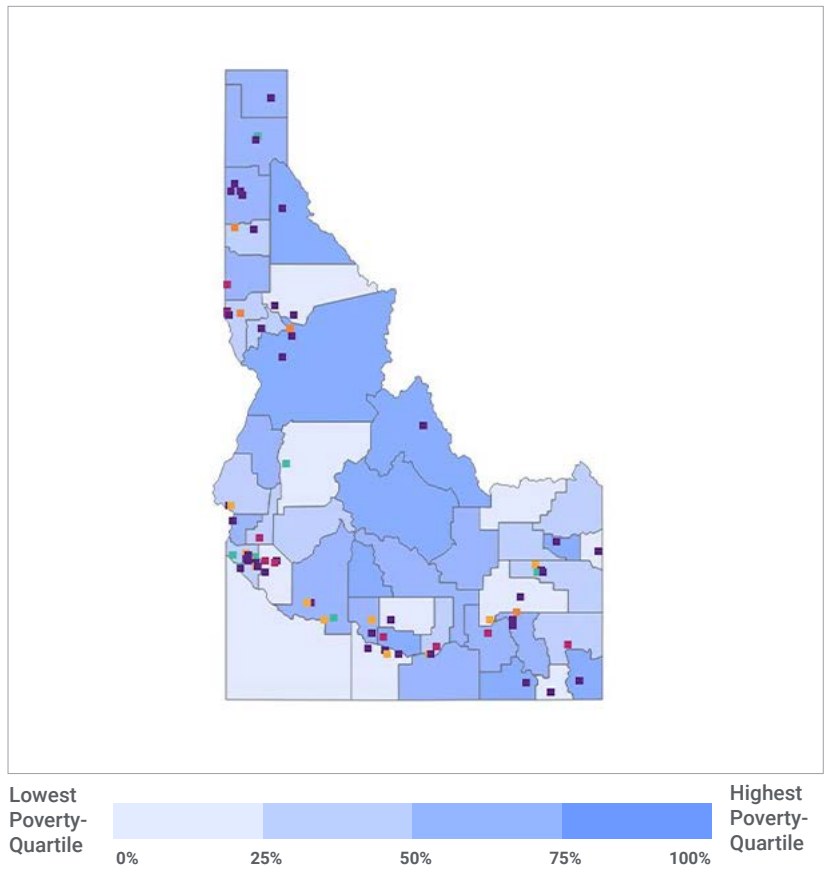
24% **29%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	95
■ Head Start	47
■ Early Head Start	15
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	15
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	5
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	13



STATE VARIATION

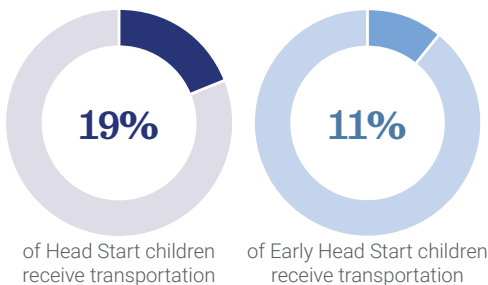
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

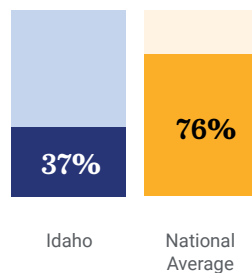
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

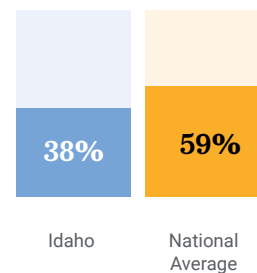
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



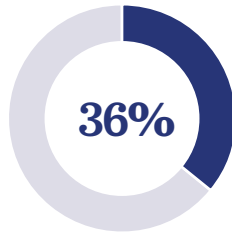
Illinois

FUNDING OVERVIEW

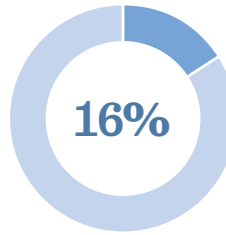
\$367,632,483
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Illinois enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Illinois enrolled in Early Head Start



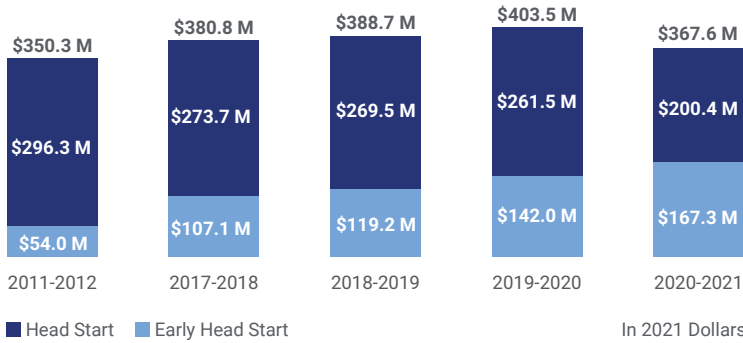
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

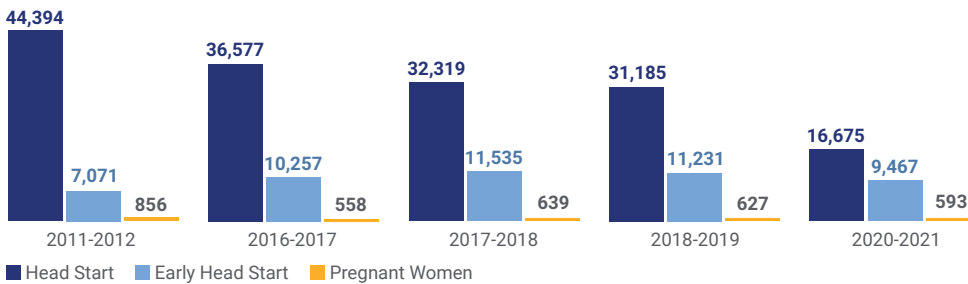


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$11,123
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,063
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

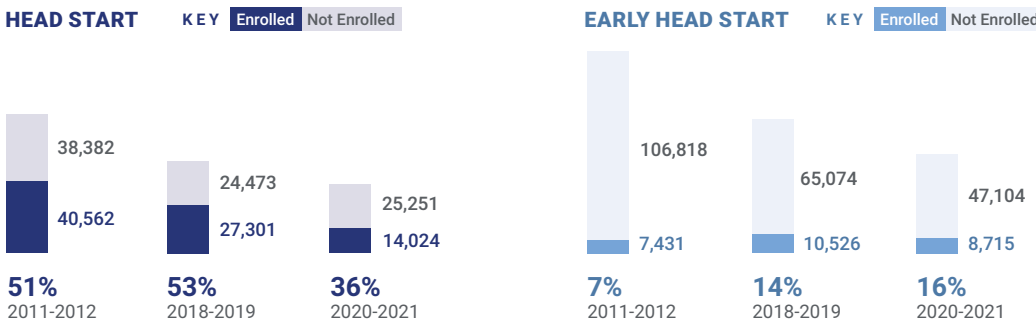
-14,510

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1,764

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-17 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

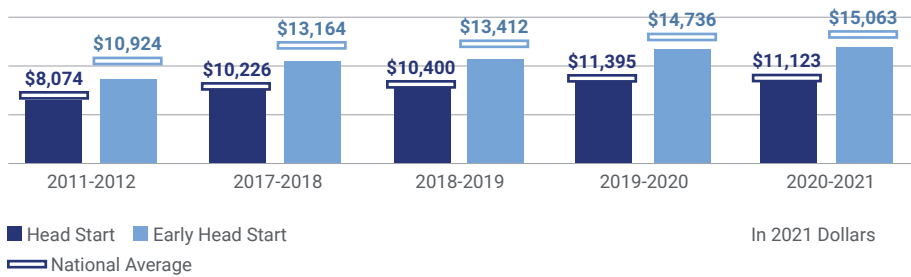
+2 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

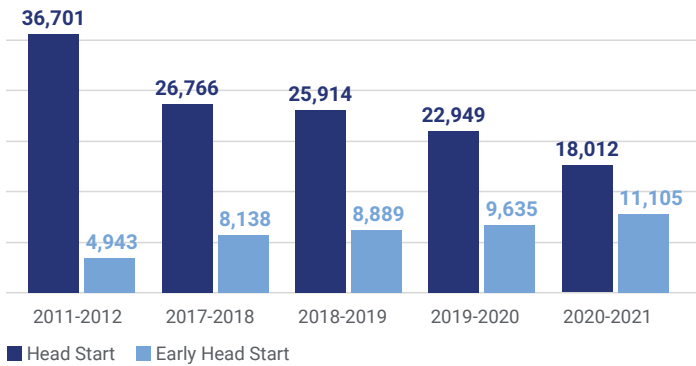


RACE & ETHNICITY

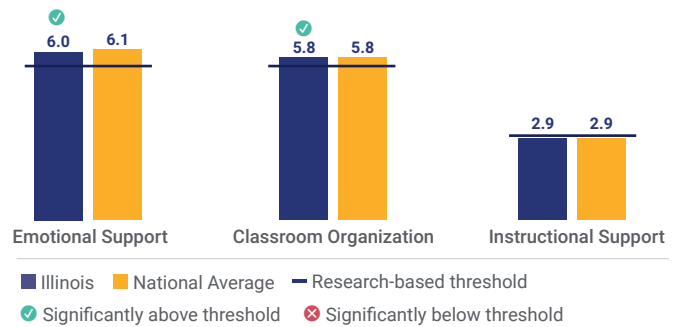
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



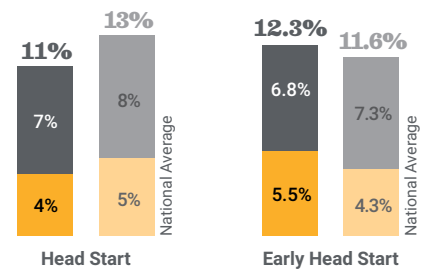
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

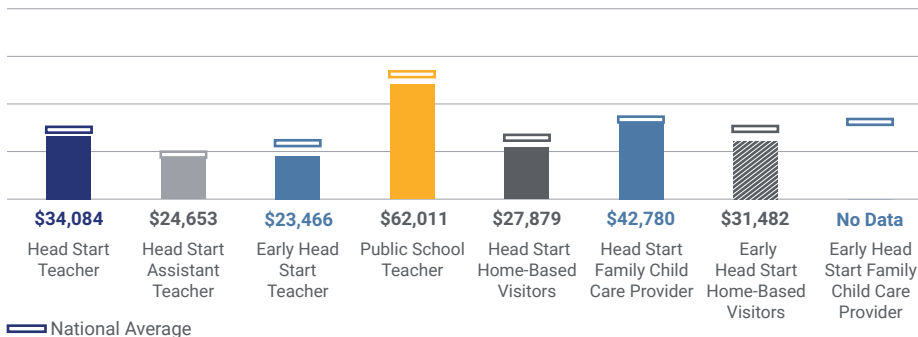


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

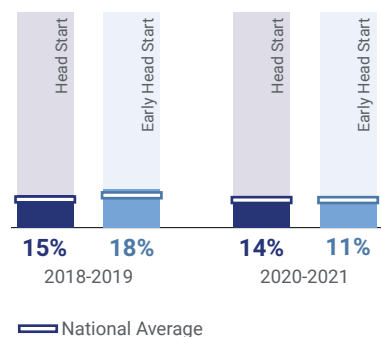
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



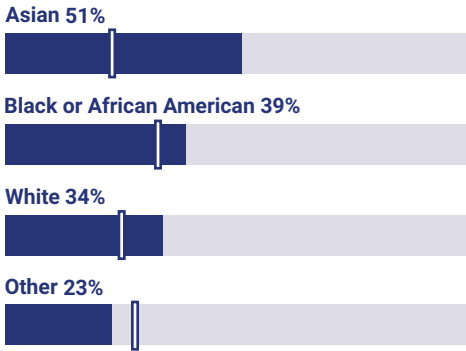
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

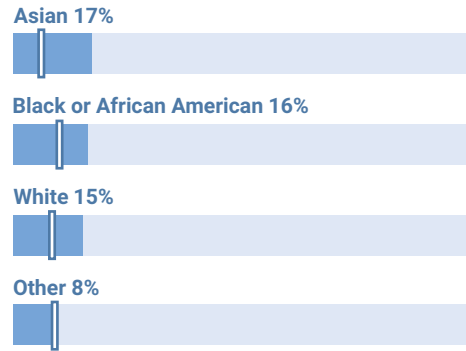


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

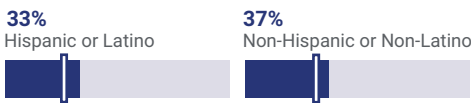


RACE & ETHNICITY

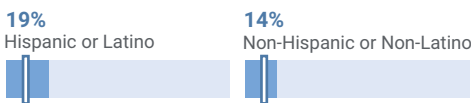
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



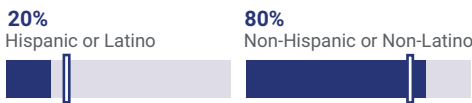
EARLY HEAD START



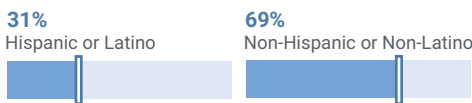
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



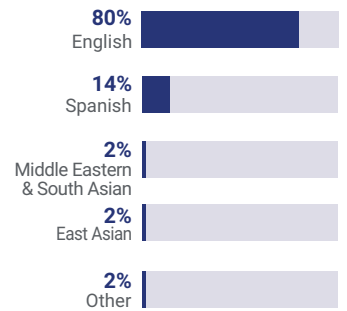
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

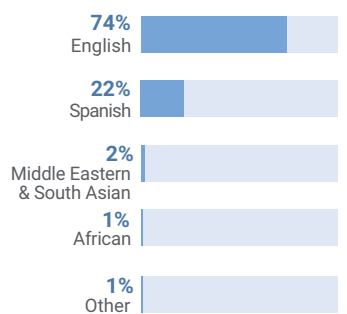
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



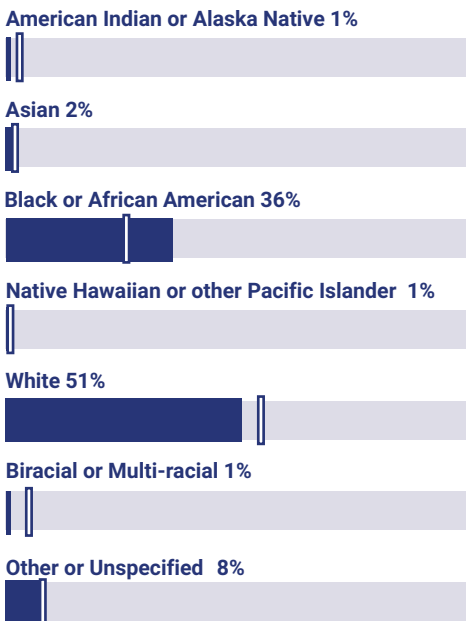
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

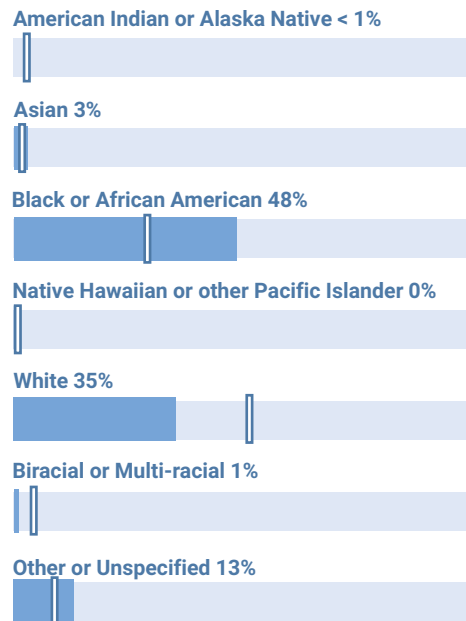


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

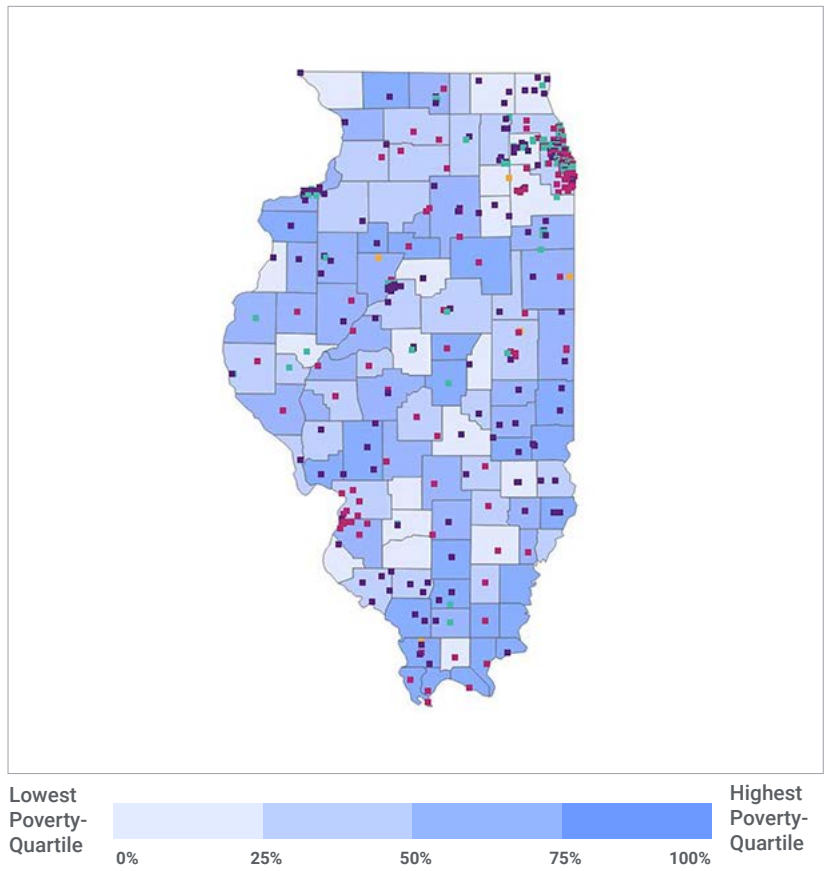
20% **29%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	591
■ Head Start	214
■ Early Head Start	164
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	207
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	6



STATE VARIATION

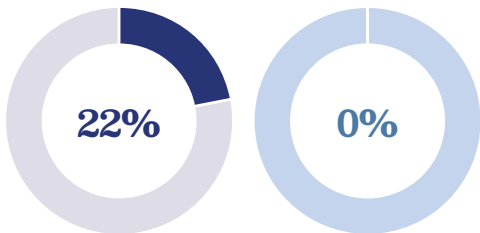
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

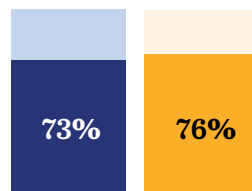
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

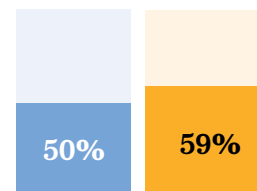
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Illinois

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Illinois

National Average

Indiana

FUNDING OVERVIEW

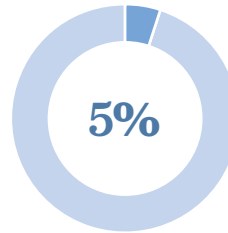
\$156,406,148
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Indiana enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Indiana enrolled in Early Head Start



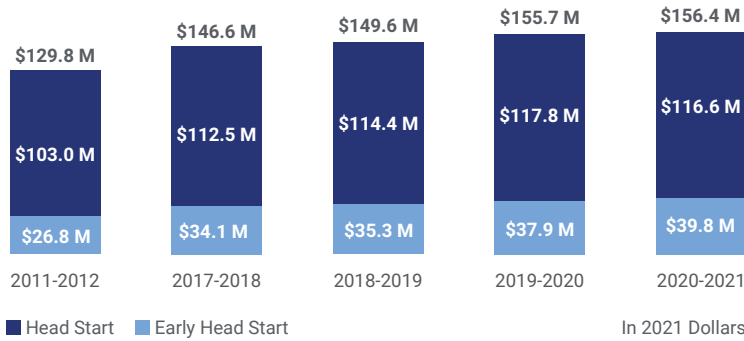
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

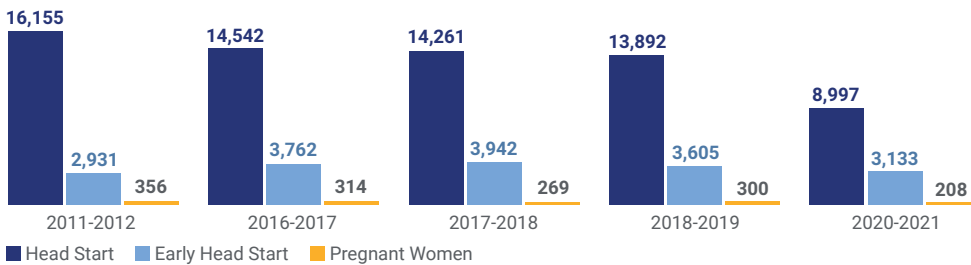
HEAD START

\$10,806
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,708
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

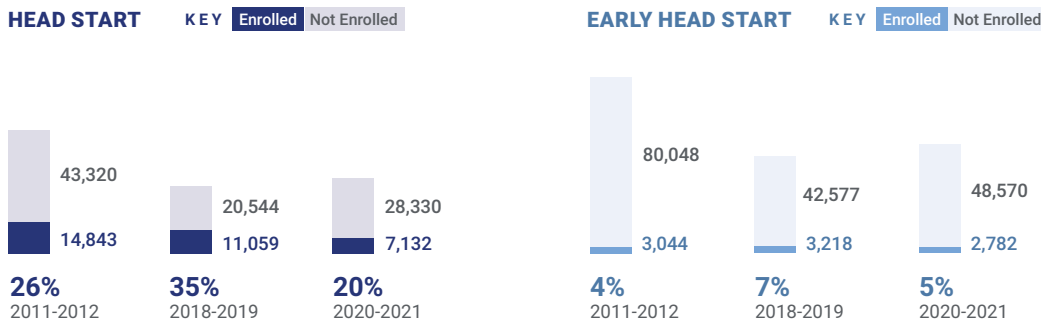
-4,895

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-472

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-15 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

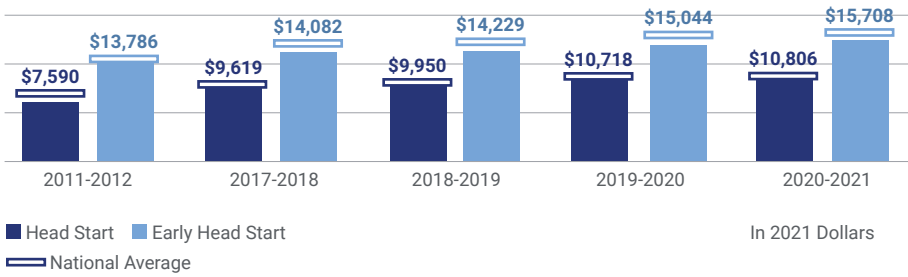
-2 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

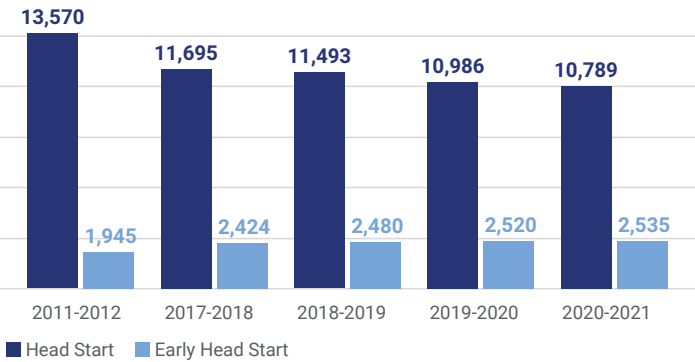


RACE & ETHNICITY

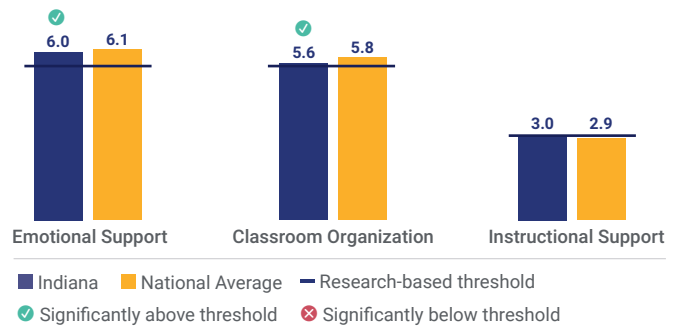
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



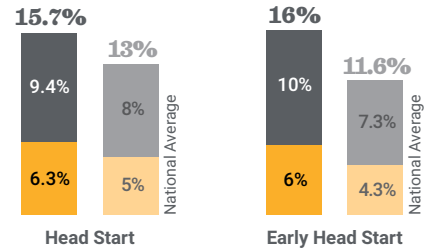
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

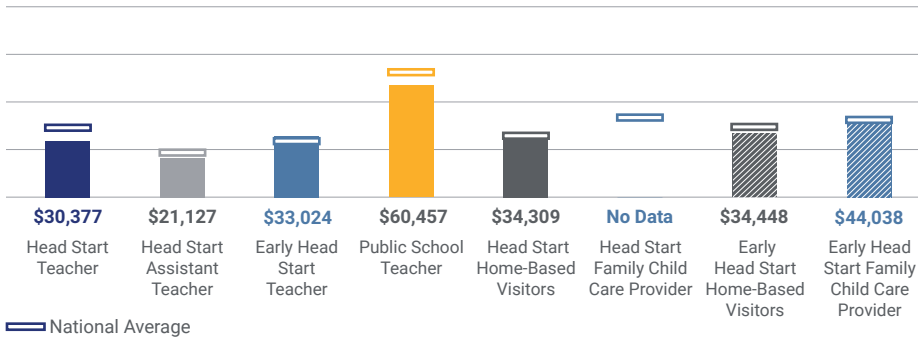


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

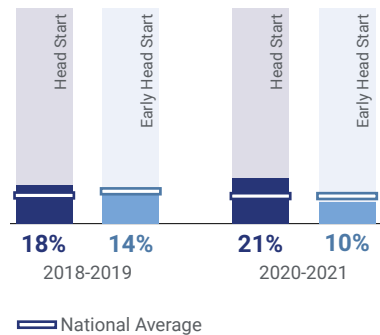
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



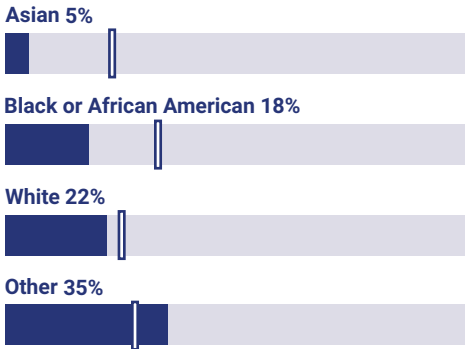
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

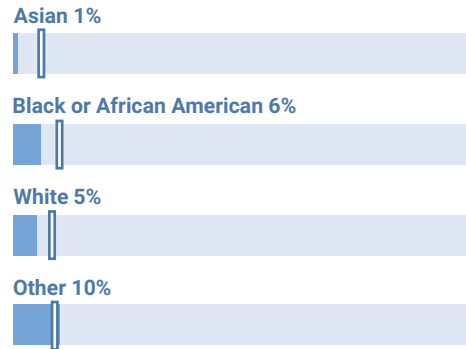


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

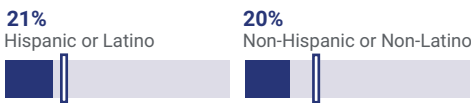


RACE & ETHNICITY

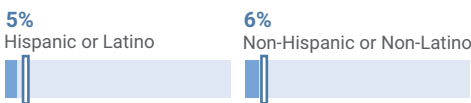
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



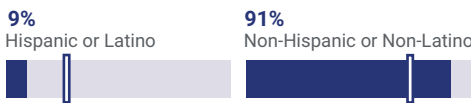
EARLY HEAD START



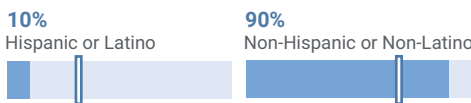
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



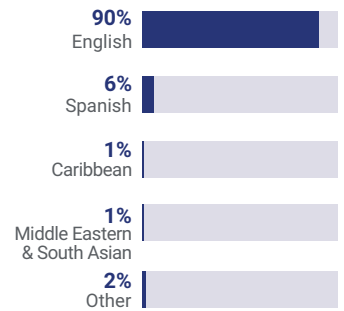
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

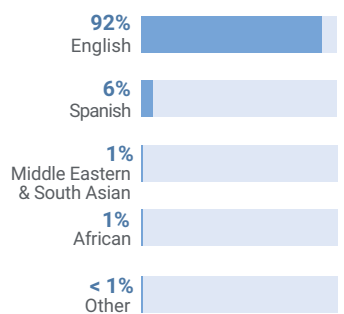
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



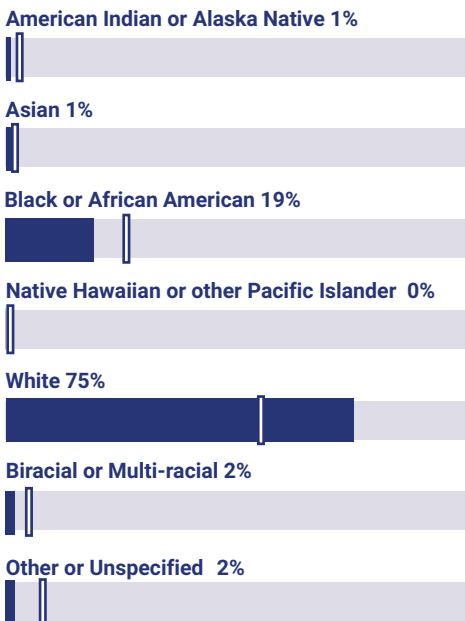
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

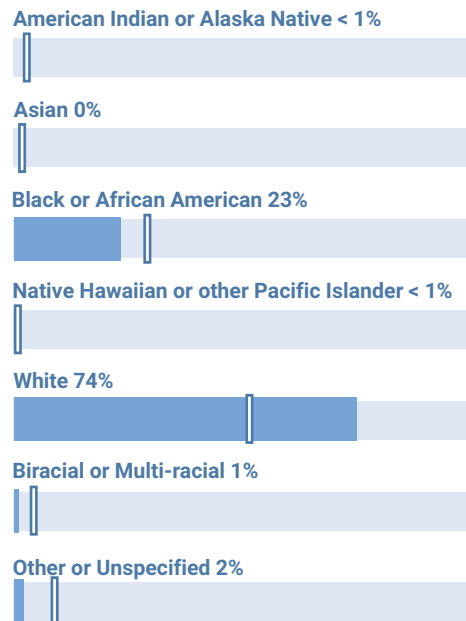


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

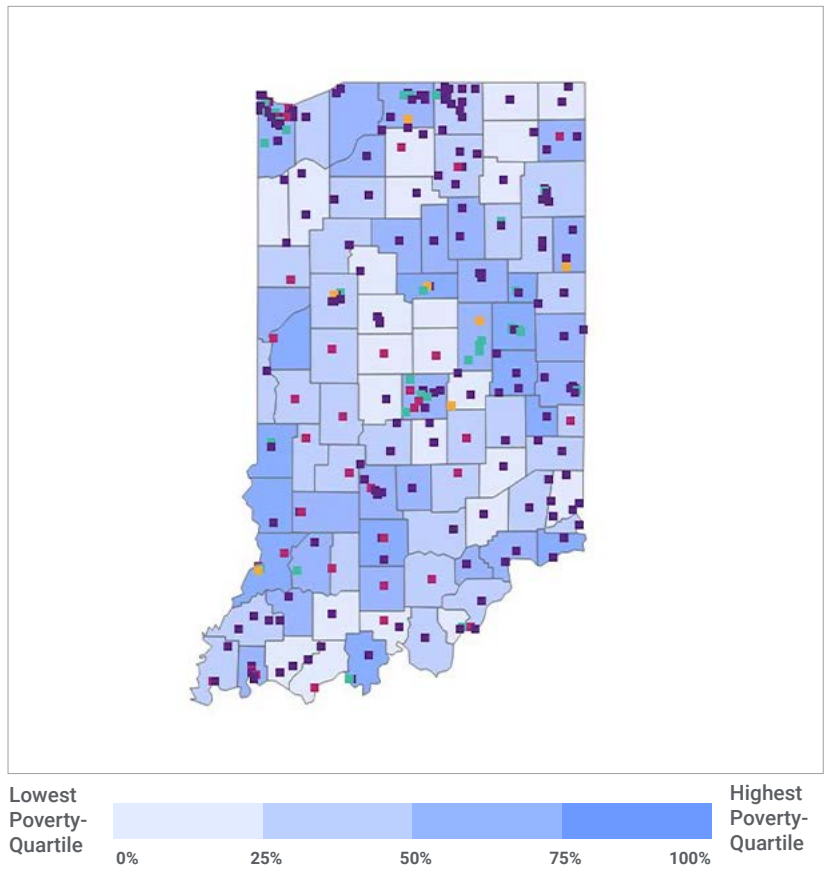
10% **12%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	284
■ Head Start	192
■ Early Head Start	42
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	43
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	7



STATE VARIATION

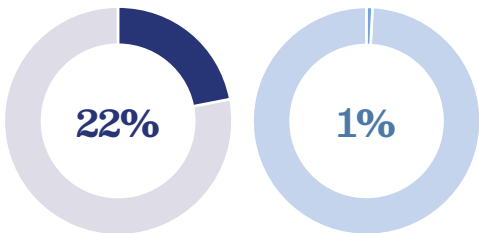
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

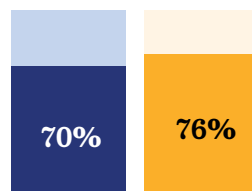
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

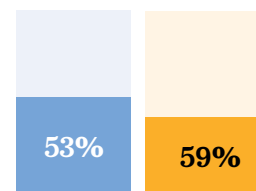
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Indiana

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Indiana

National Average

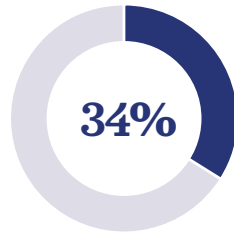
Iowa

FUNDING OVERVIEW

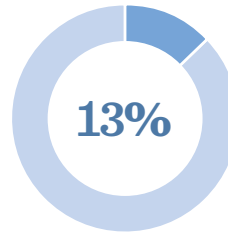
\$79,657,900
Federal Funding

\$567,318
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Iowa enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Iowa enrolled in Early Head Start



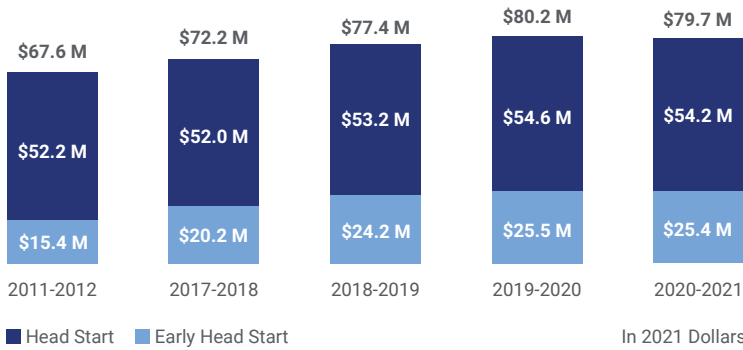
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

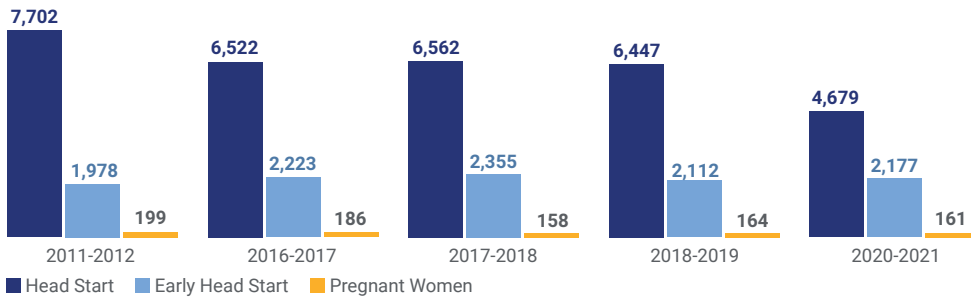


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,958
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,937
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

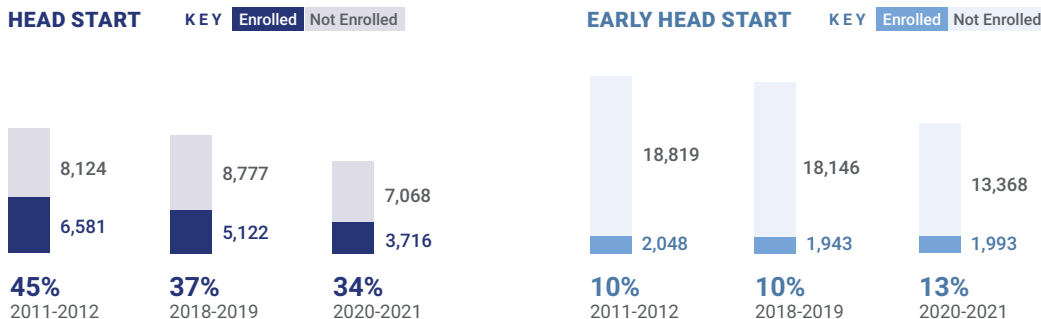
-1,768

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+65

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-2.4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

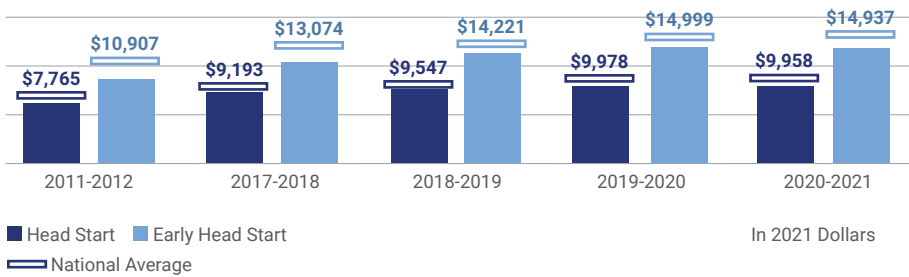
+3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

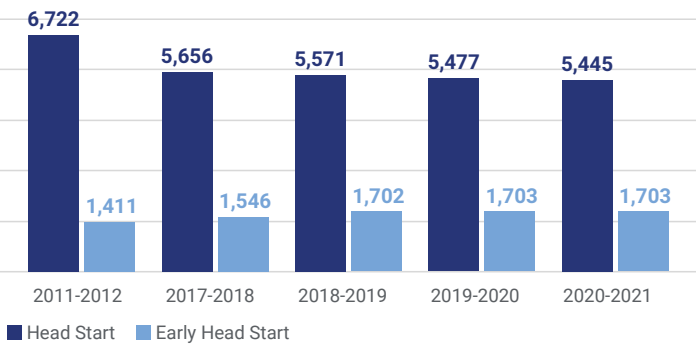


RACE & ETHNICITY

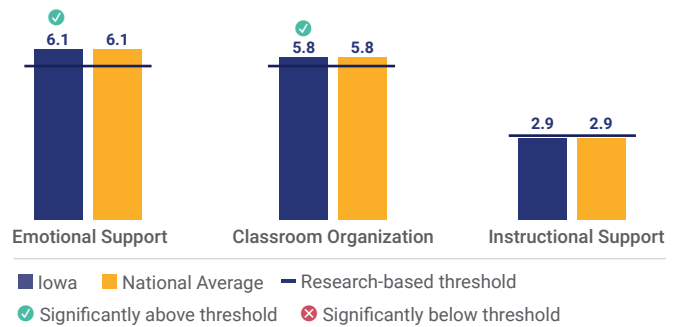
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



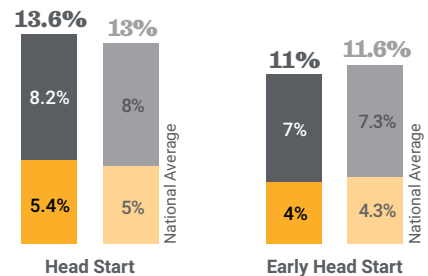
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

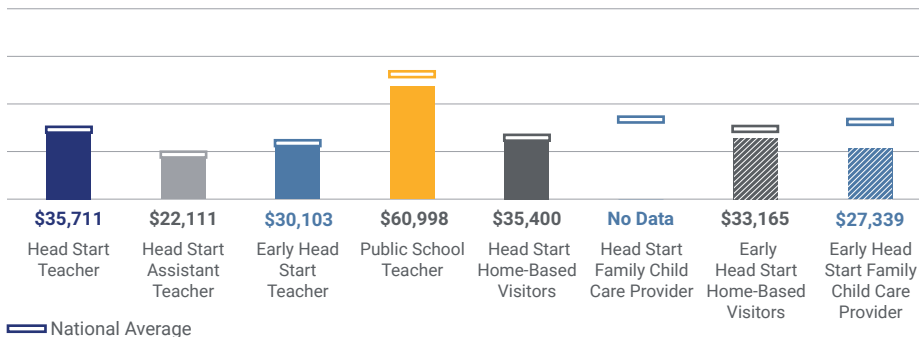


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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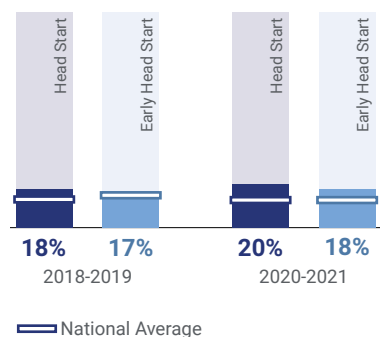
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



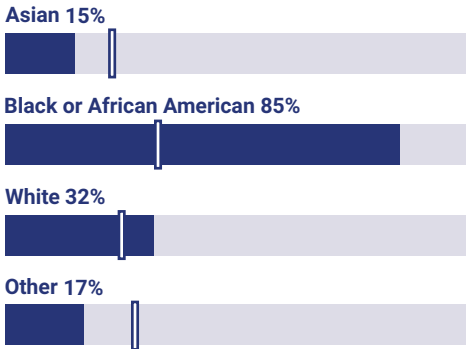
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

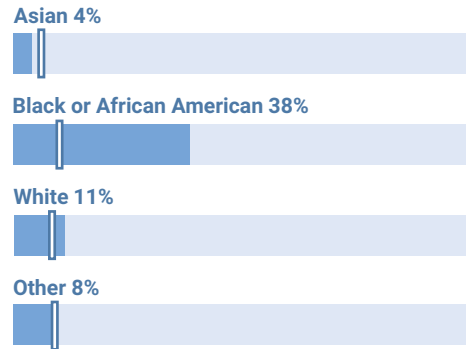


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

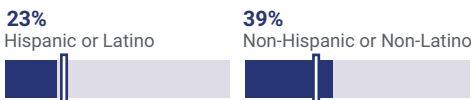


RACE & ETHNICITY

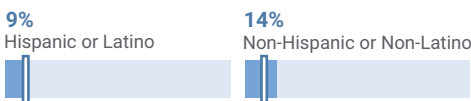
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



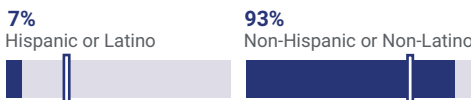
EARLY HEAD START



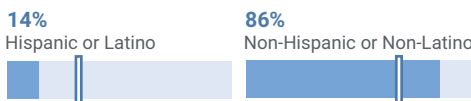
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



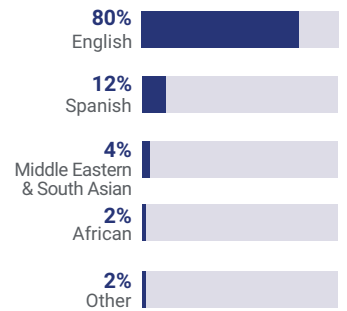
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

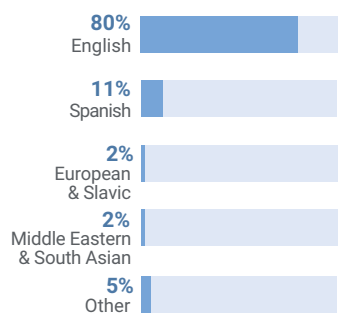
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



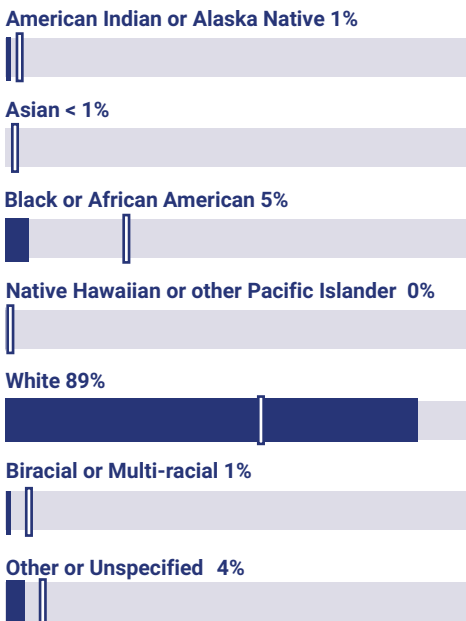
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

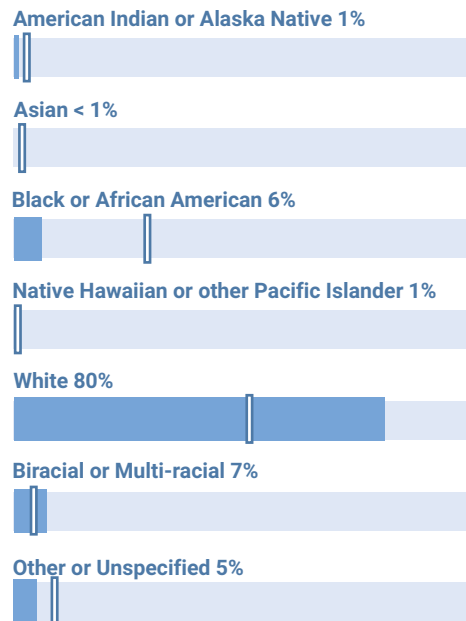


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

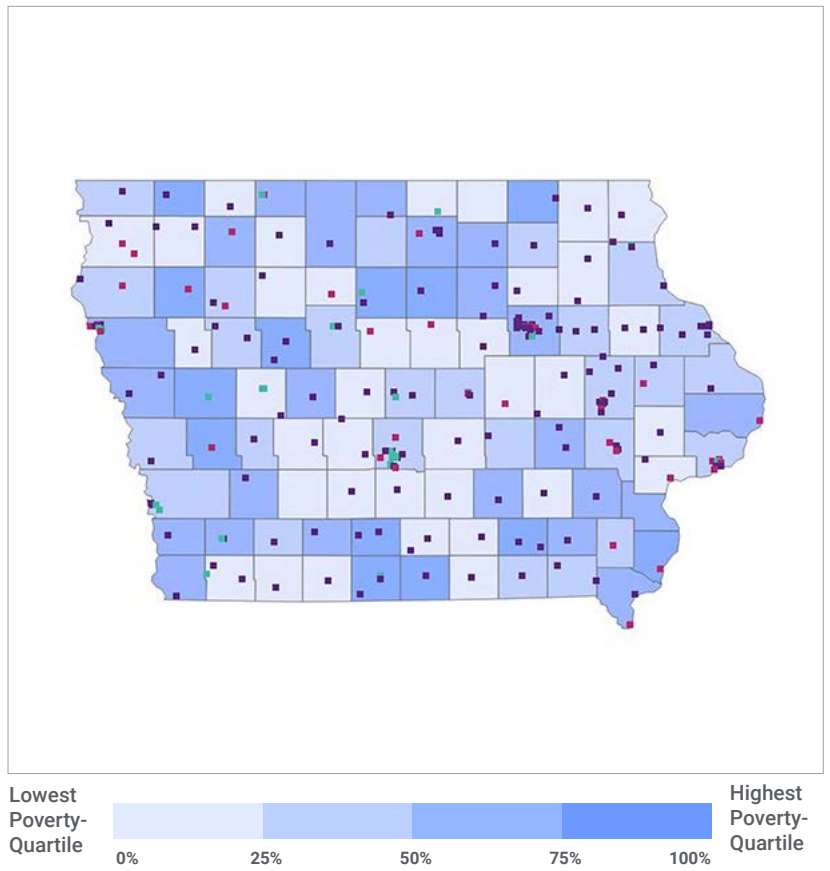
6% **15%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	233
■ Head Start	162
■ Early Head Start	30
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	41
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

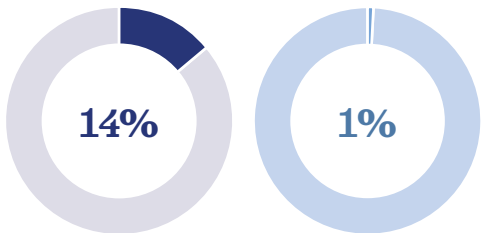
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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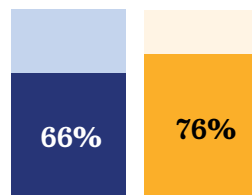
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

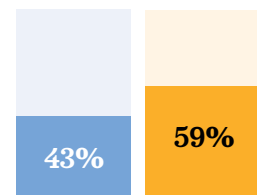
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Iowa

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Iowa

National Average

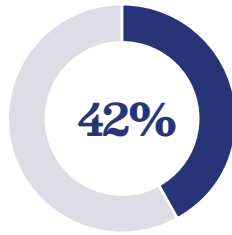
Kansas

FUNDING OVERVIEW

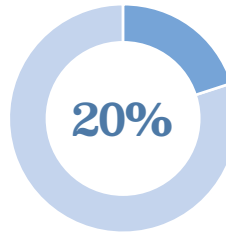
\$79,925,382
Federal Funding

\$11,557,786
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Kansas enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Kansas enrolled in Early Head Start



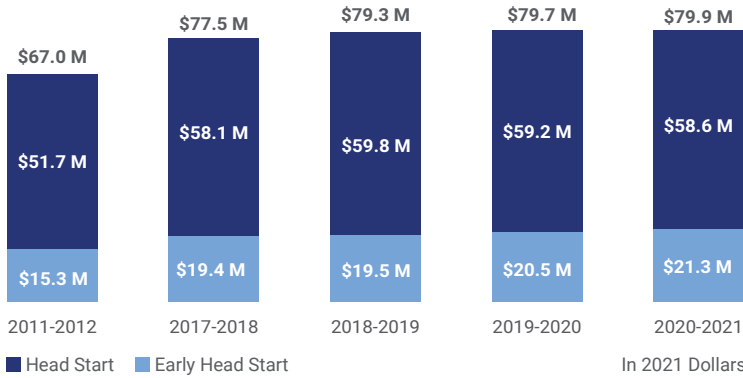
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

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Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

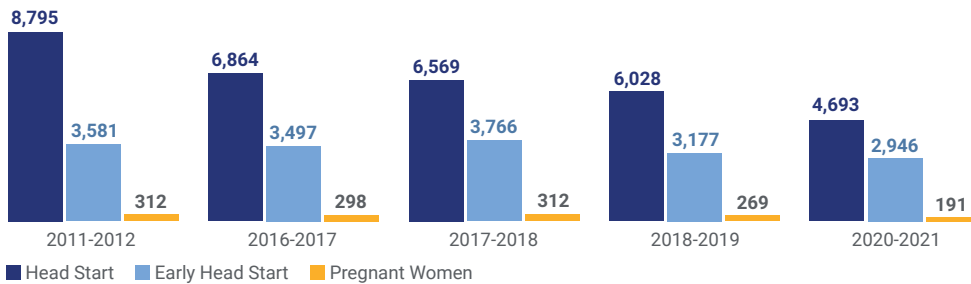


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$12,161
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$10,159
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

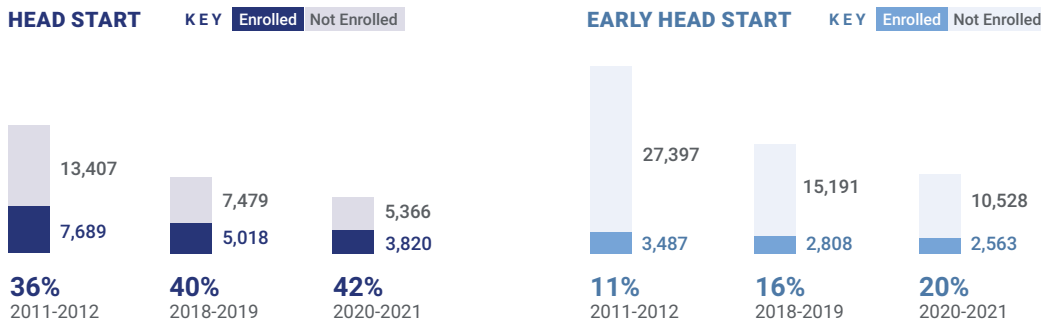
-1,335

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-231

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

+1.4 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

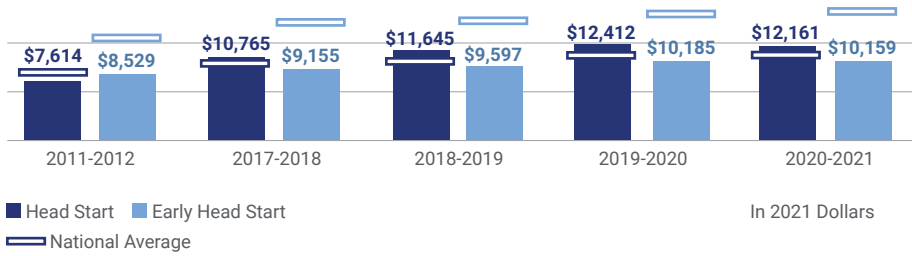
+4 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

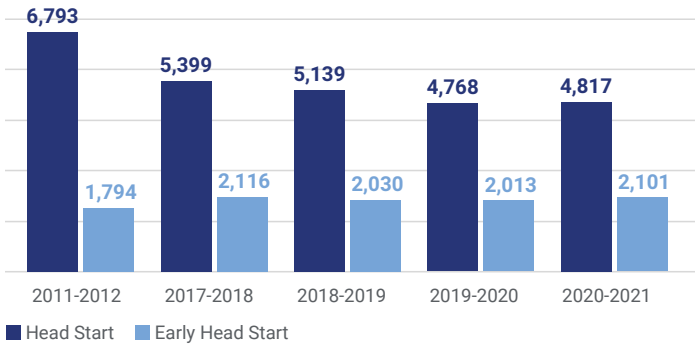


RACE & ETHNICITY

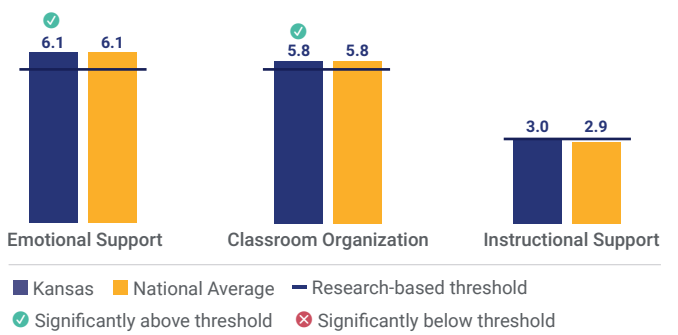
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



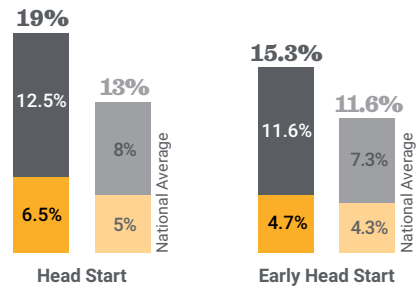
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

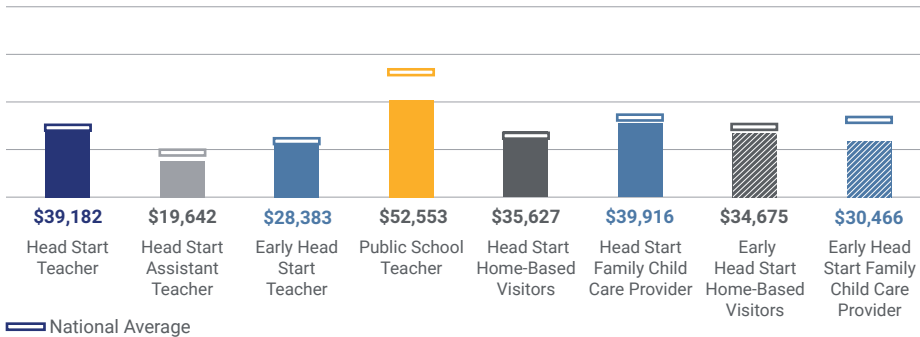


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

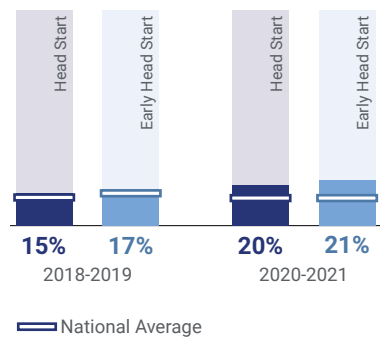
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



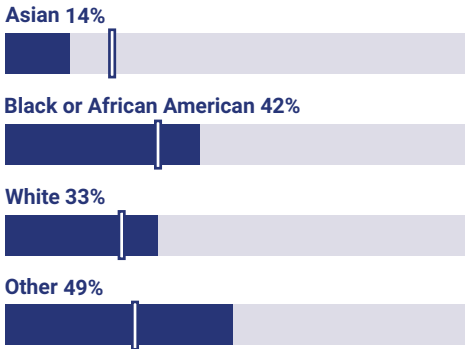
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

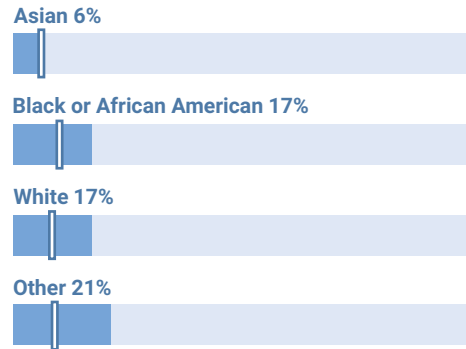


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

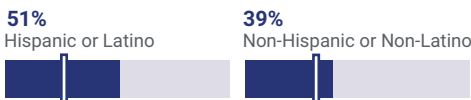


RACE & ETHNICITY

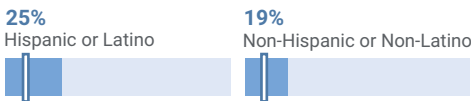
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



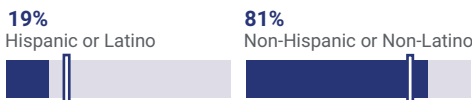
EARLY HEAD START



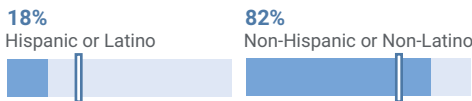
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



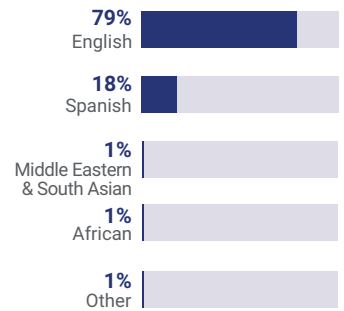
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

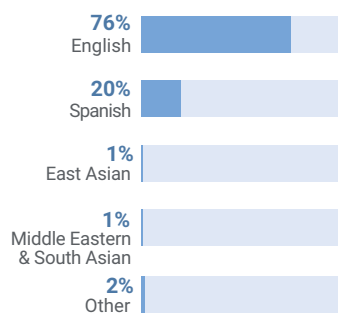
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



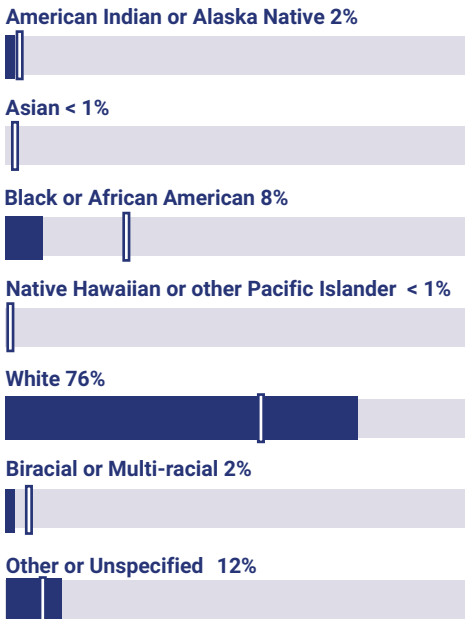
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



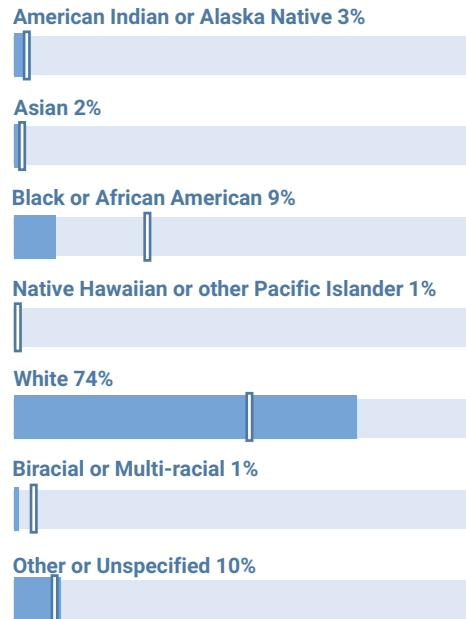
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

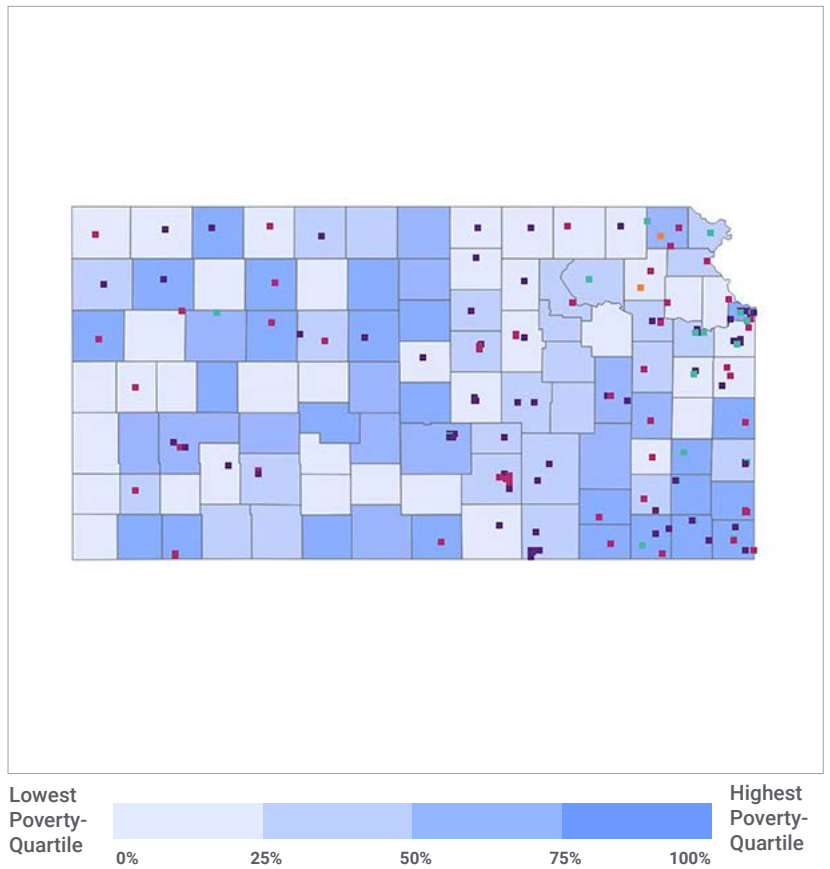
15% **20%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	167
■ Head Start	81
■ Early Head Start	30
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	54
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

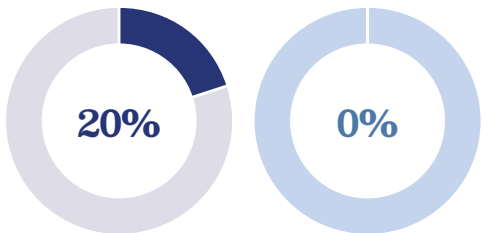
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

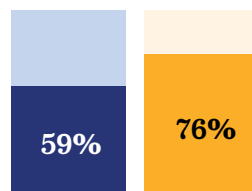
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

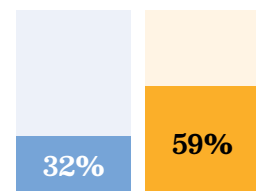
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Kansas

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Kansas

National Average

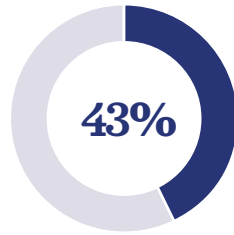
Kentucky

FUNDING OVERVIEW

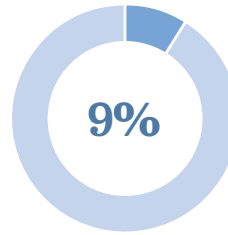
\$181,261,905
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Kentucky enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Kentucky enrolled in Early Head Start



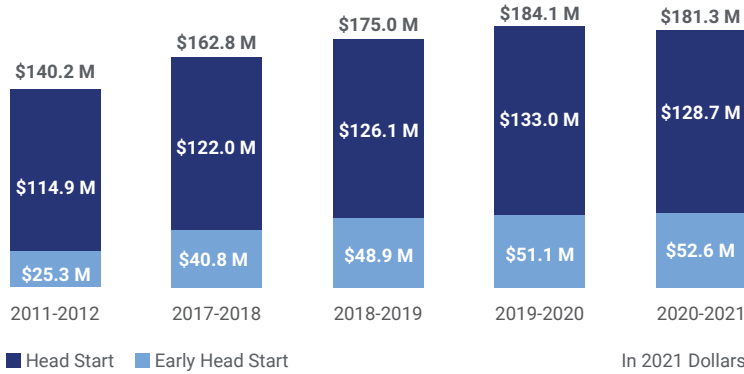
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

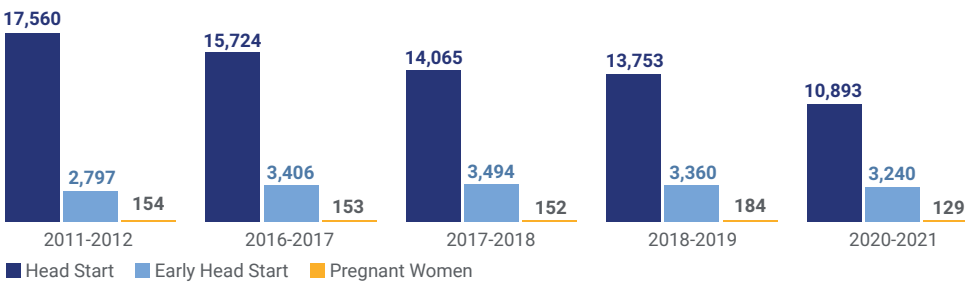
HEAD START

\$10,905
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$16,853
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

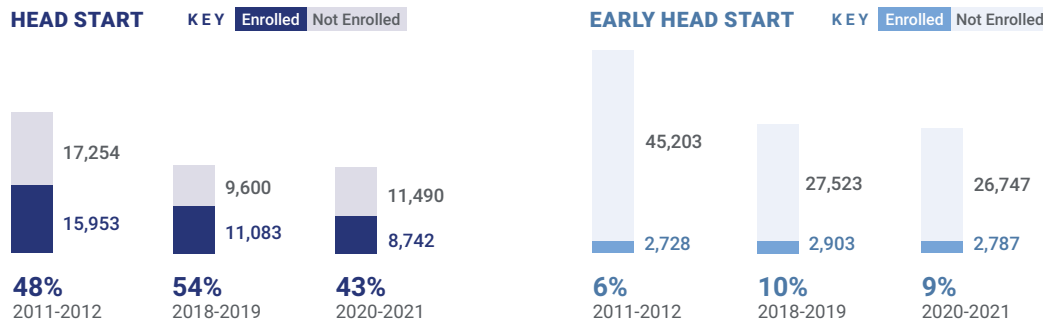
-2,860

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-120

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-10.4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

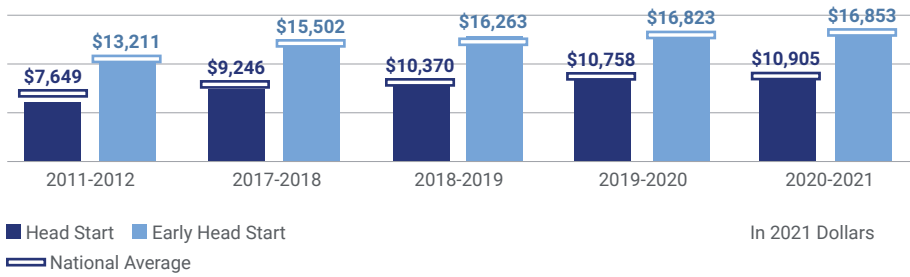
-0.1 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

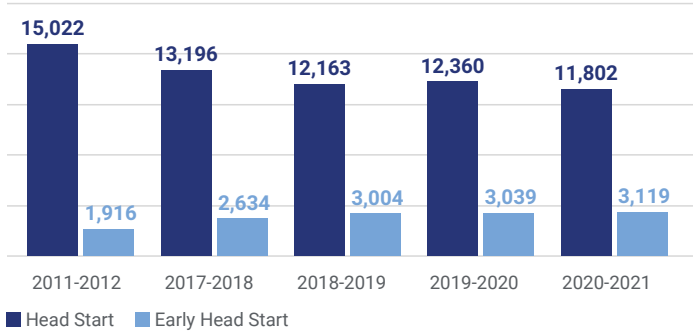


RACE & ETHNICITY

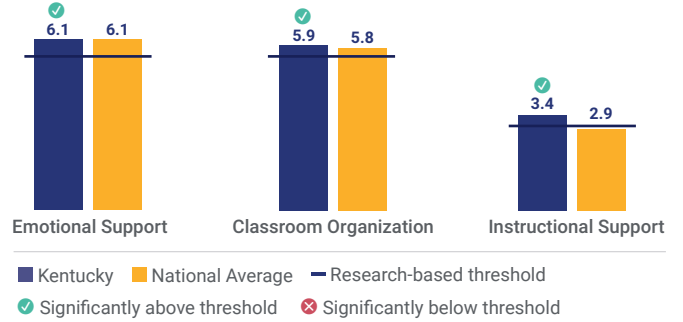
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



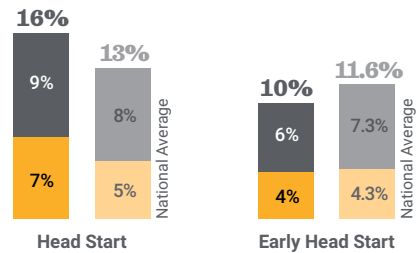
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

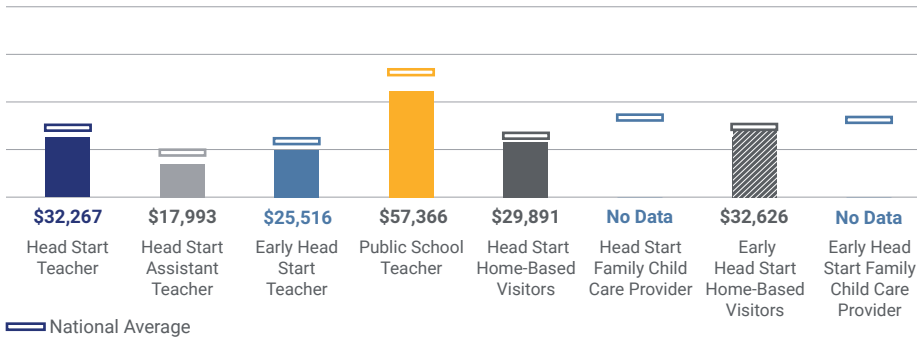


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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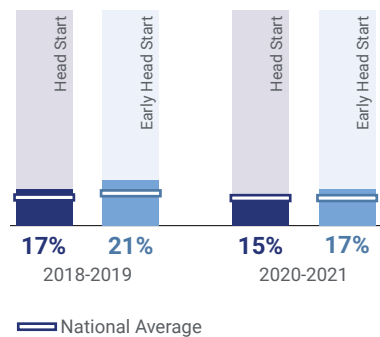
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



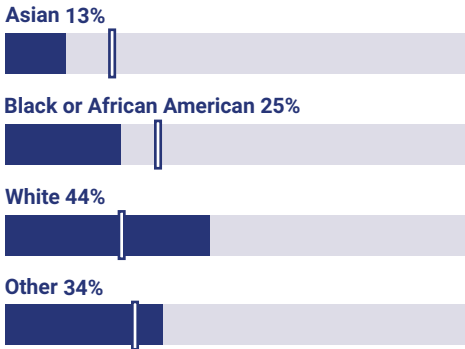
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

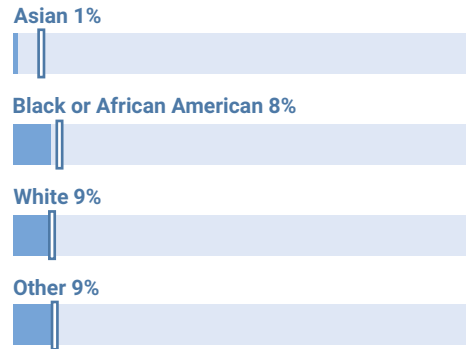


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

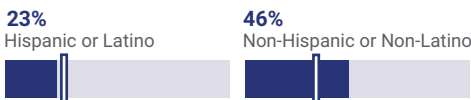


RACE & ETHNICITY

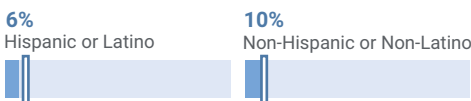
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



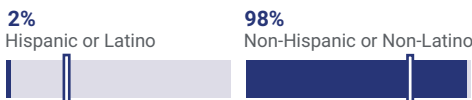
EARLY HEAD START



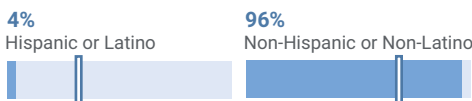
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



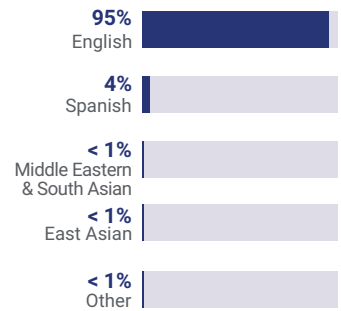
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

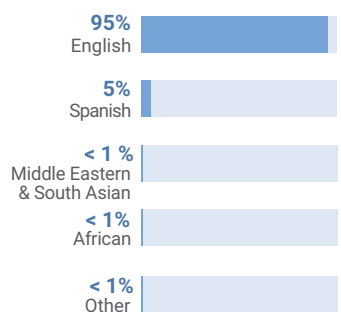
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



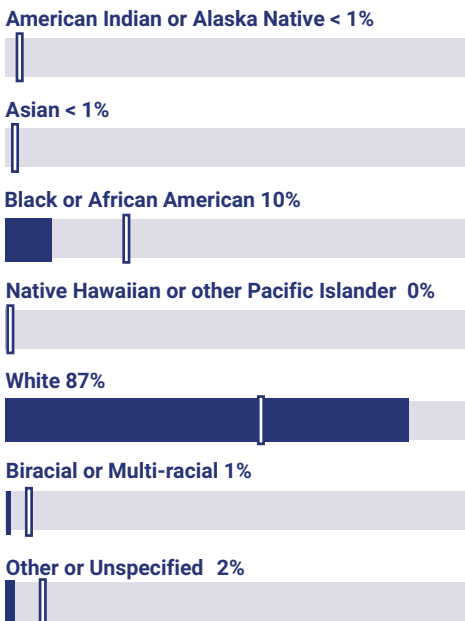
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

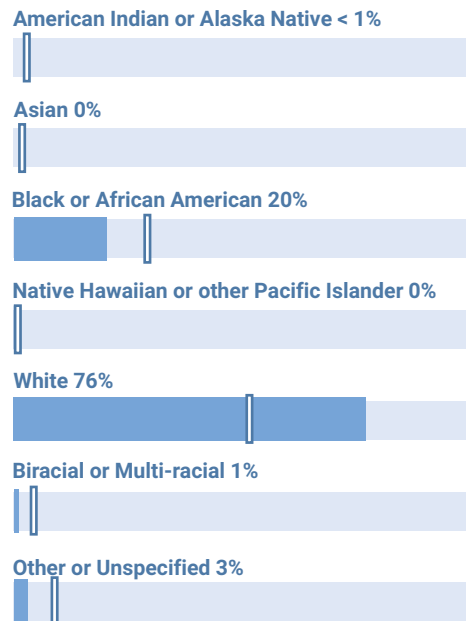


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



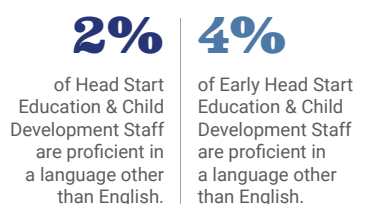
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

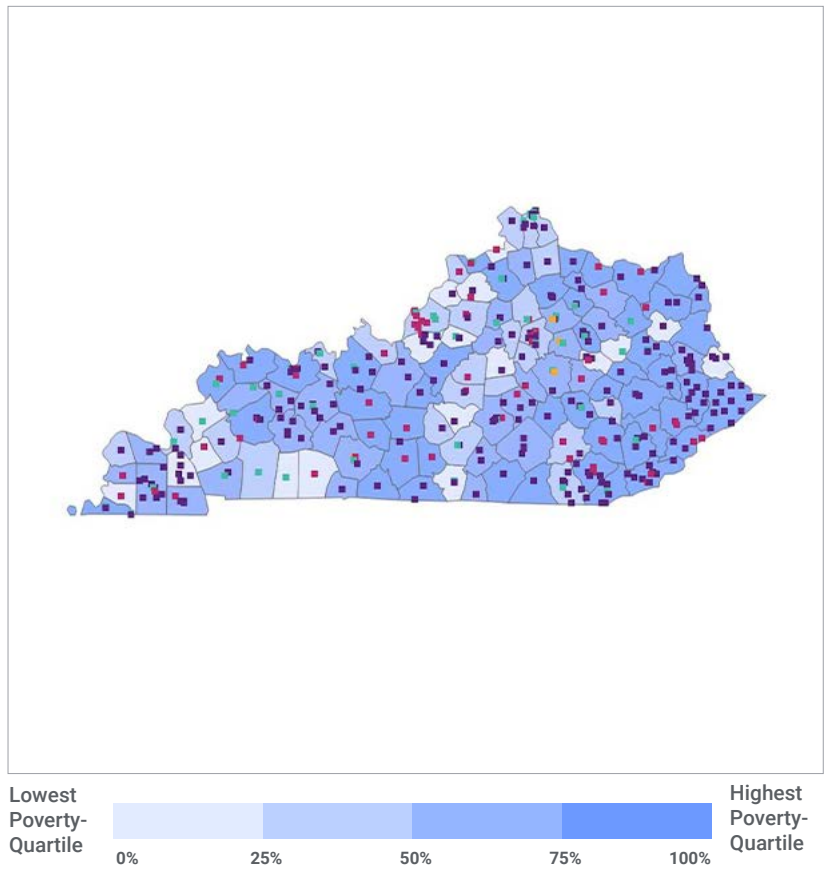
▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	398
■ Head Start	244
■ Early Head Start	72
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	74
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	8



STATE VARIATION

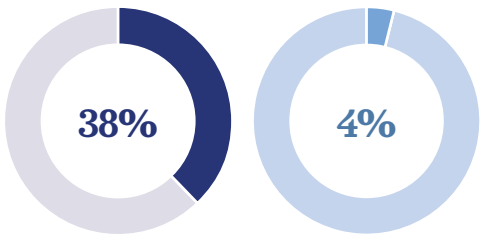
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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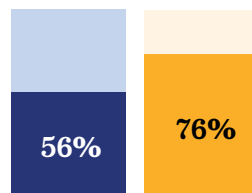
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

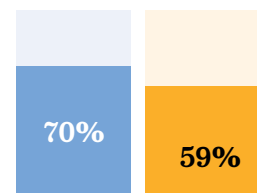
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Kentucky

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Kentucky

National Average

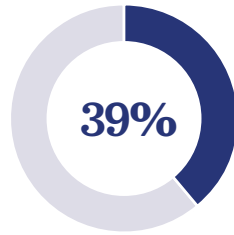
Louisiana

FUNDING OVERVIEW

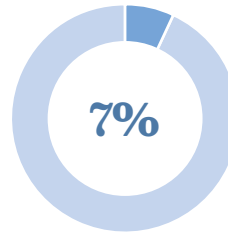
\$203,574,485
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Louisiana enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Louisiana enrolled in Early Head Start



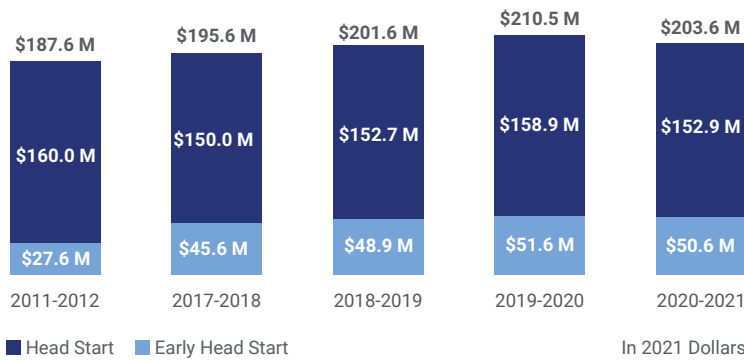
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

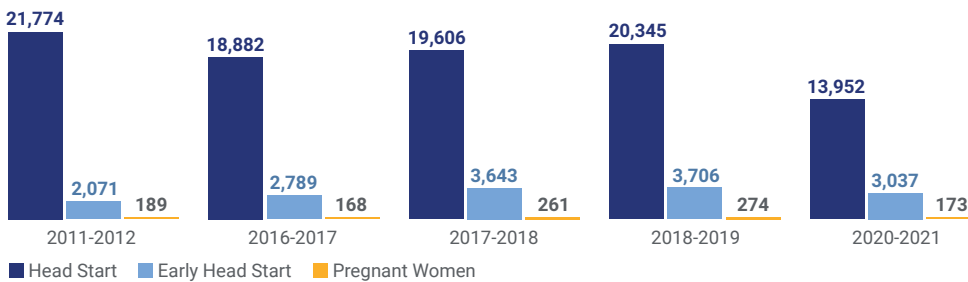


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,005
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,913
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

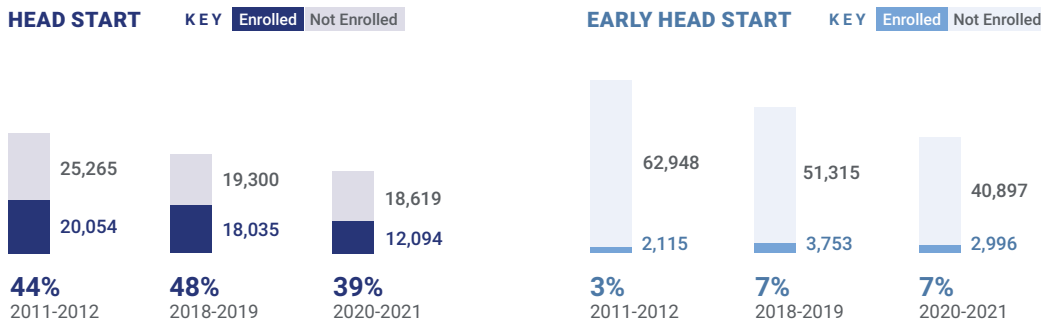
-6,393

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-669

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

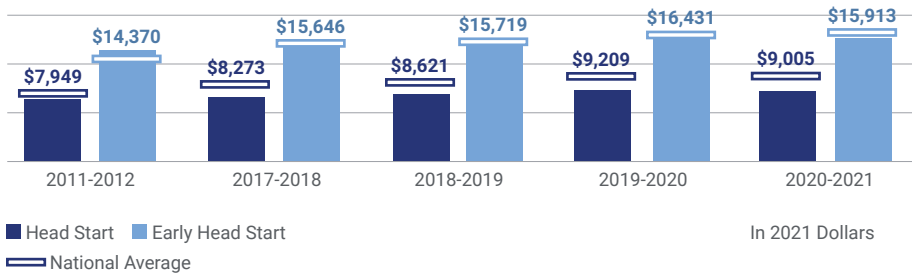
0 percentage point
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

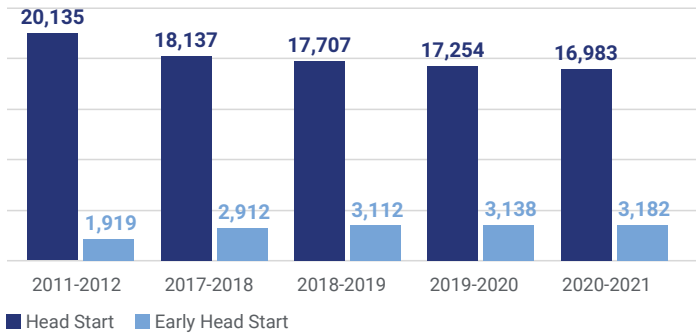


RACE & ETHNICITY

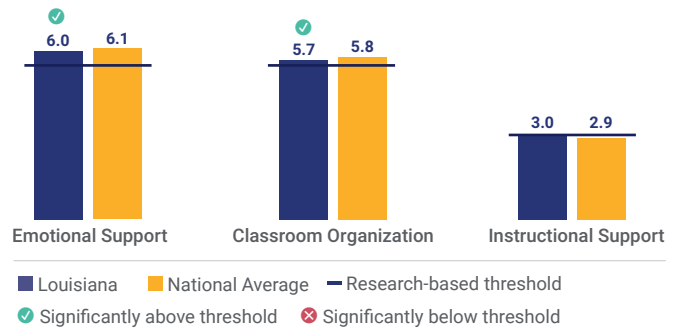
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



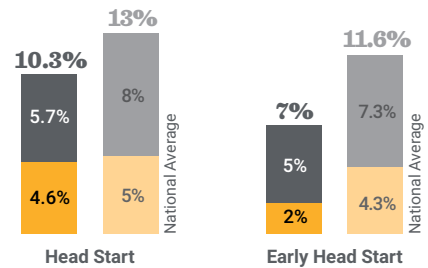
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

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 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

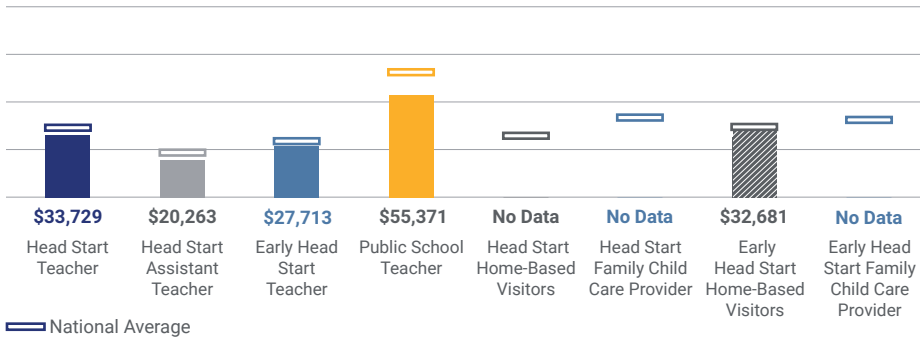


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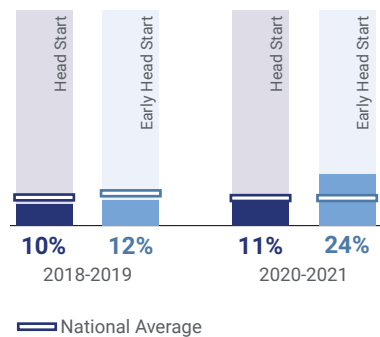
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



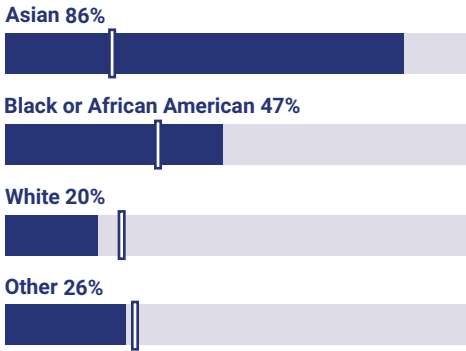
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

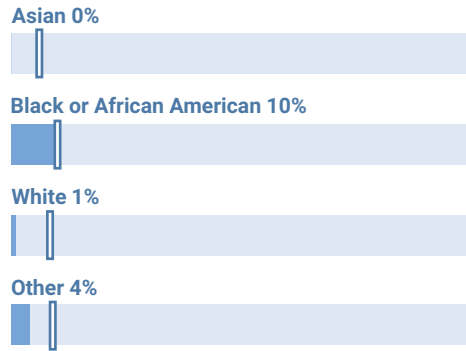


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



National Average

N/A Not available

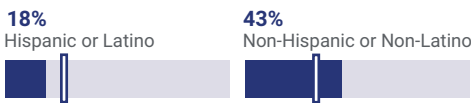


RACE & ETHNICITY

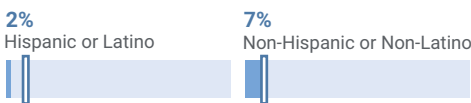
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



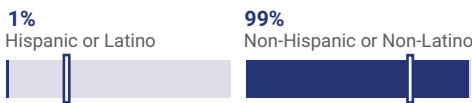
EARLY HEAD START



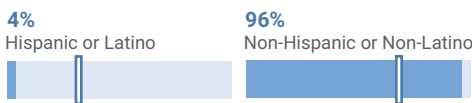
National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



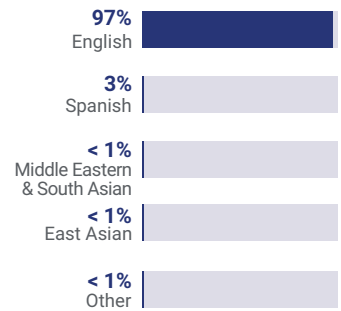
EARLY HEAD START



National Average

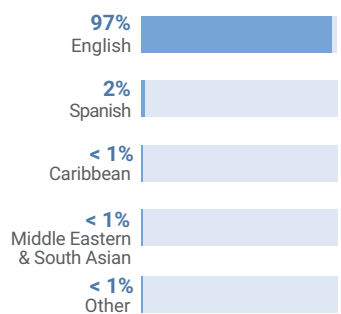
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



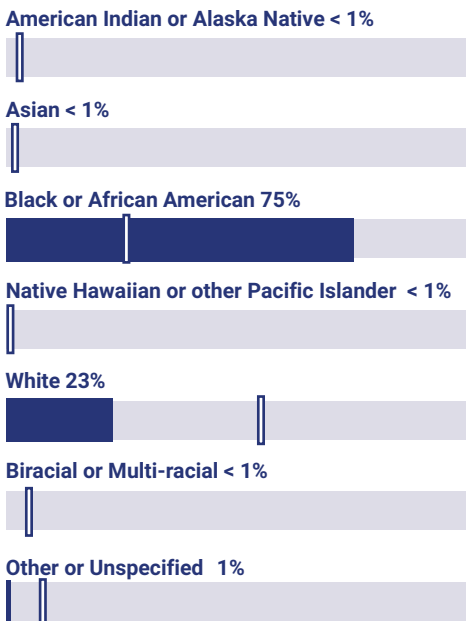
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

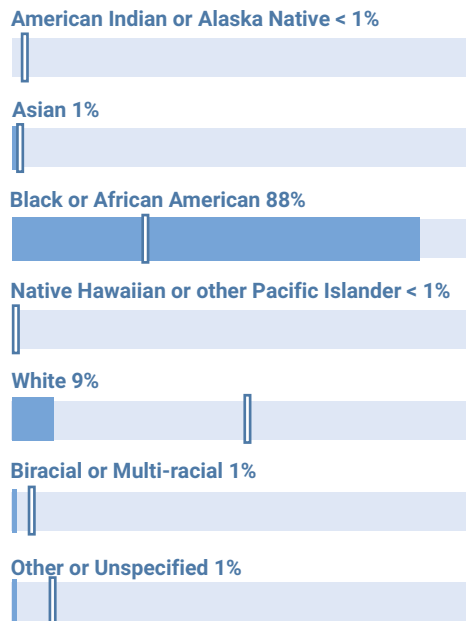


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



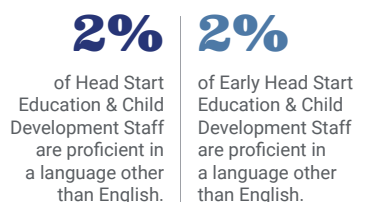
EARLY HEAD START



National Average

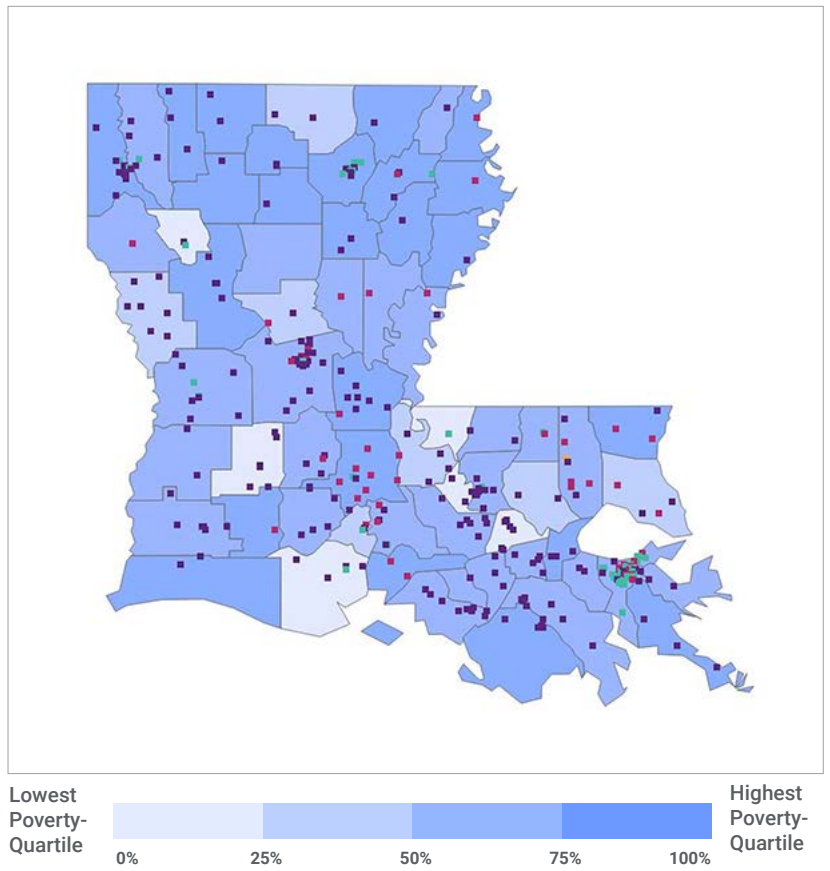
National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	357
■ Head Start	227
■ Early Head Start	73
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	56
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	1



STATE VARIATION

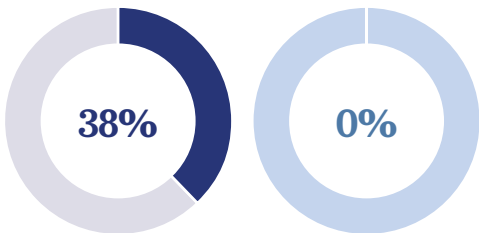
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

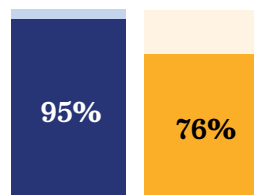
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

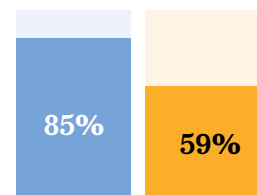
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Louisiana

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Louisiana

National Average

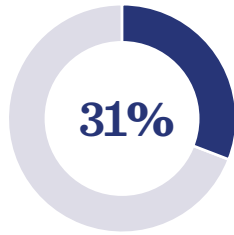
Maine

FUNDING OVERVIEW

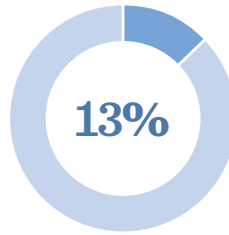
\$40,948,795
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Maine enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Maine enrolled in Early Head Start



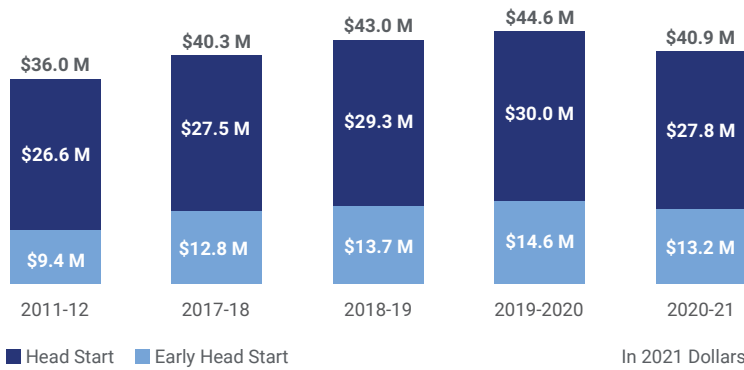
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

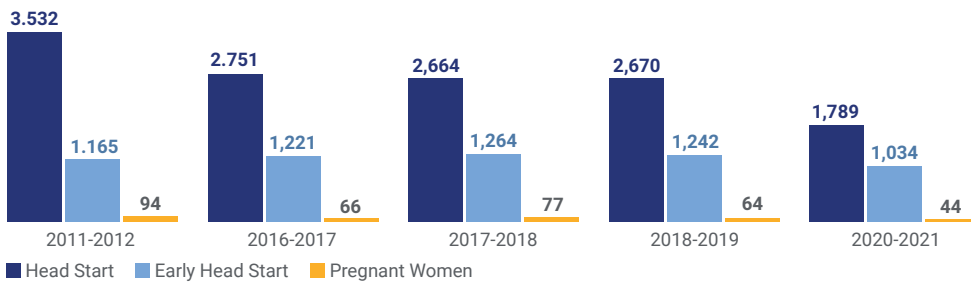
HEAD START

\$12,664
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,991
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

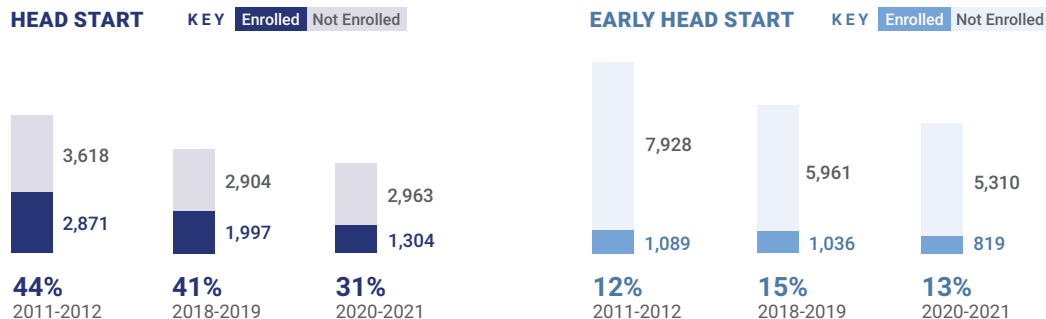
-881

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-208

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-10 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

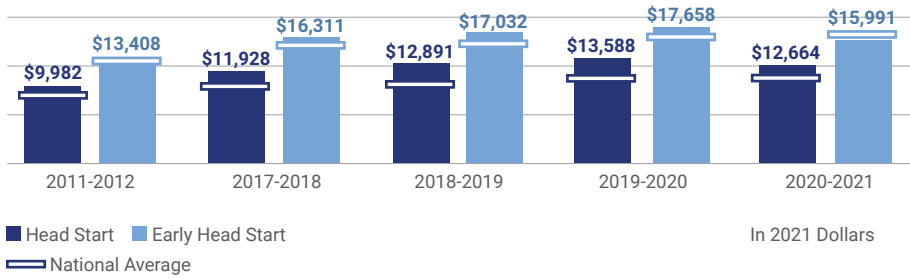
-1.4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

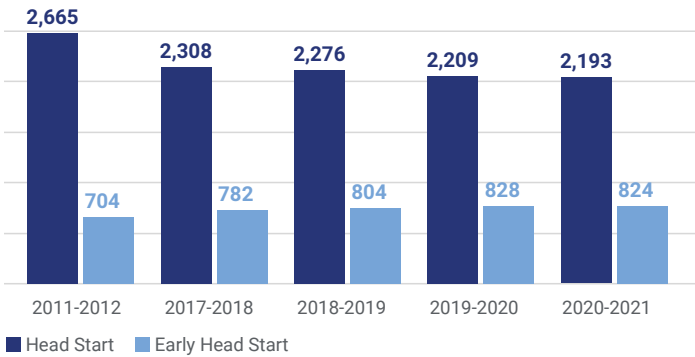


RACE & ETHNICITY

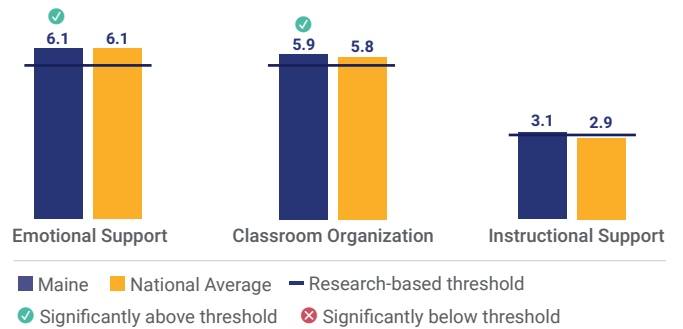
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



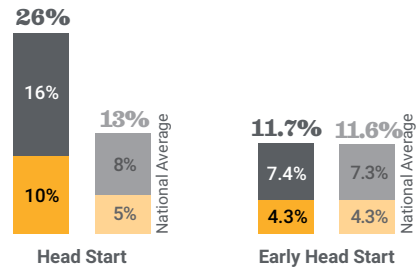
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

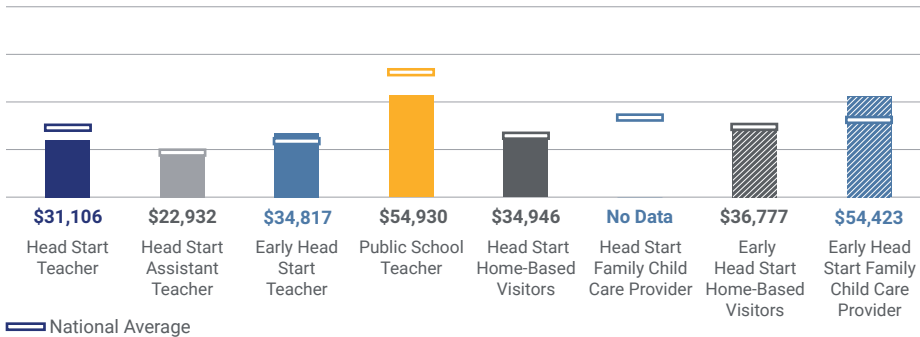


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

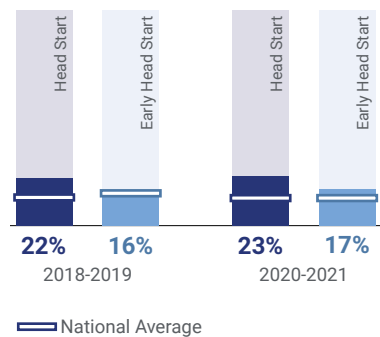
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



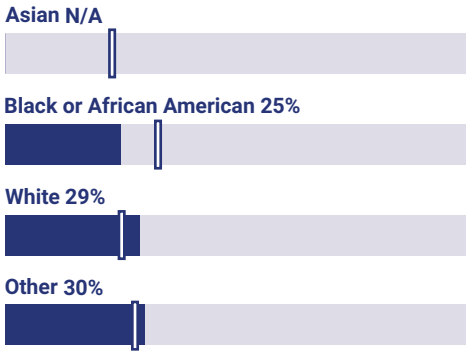
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

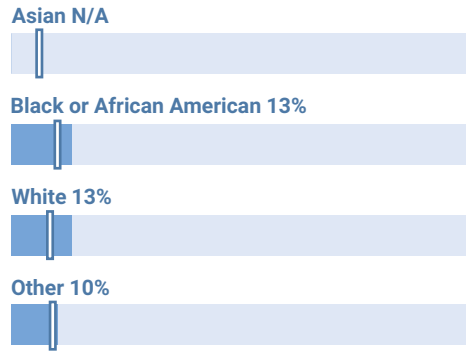


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

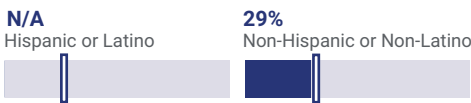


RACE & ETHNICITY

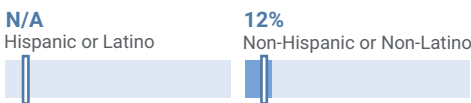
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



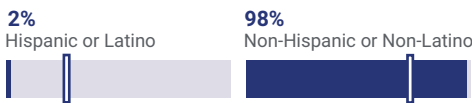
EARLY HEAD START



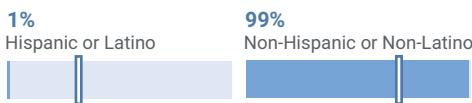
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



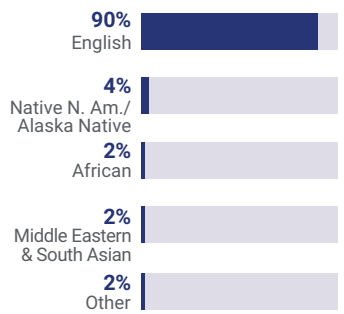
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

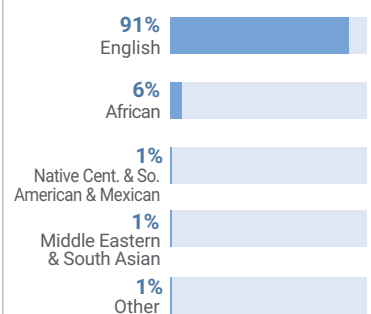
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



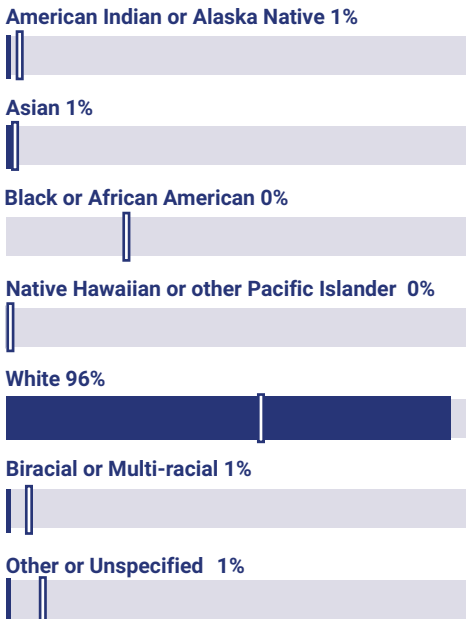
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



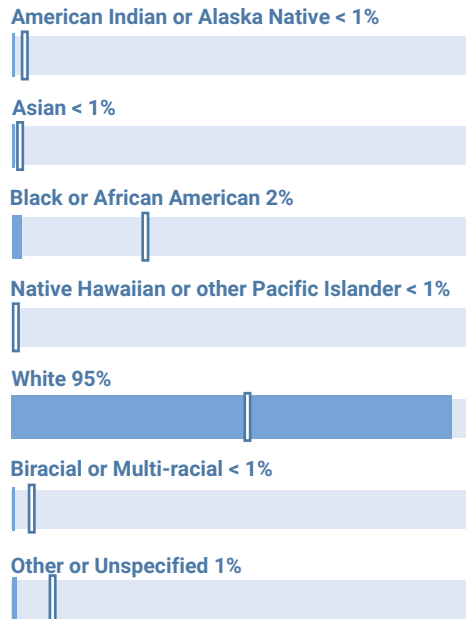
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

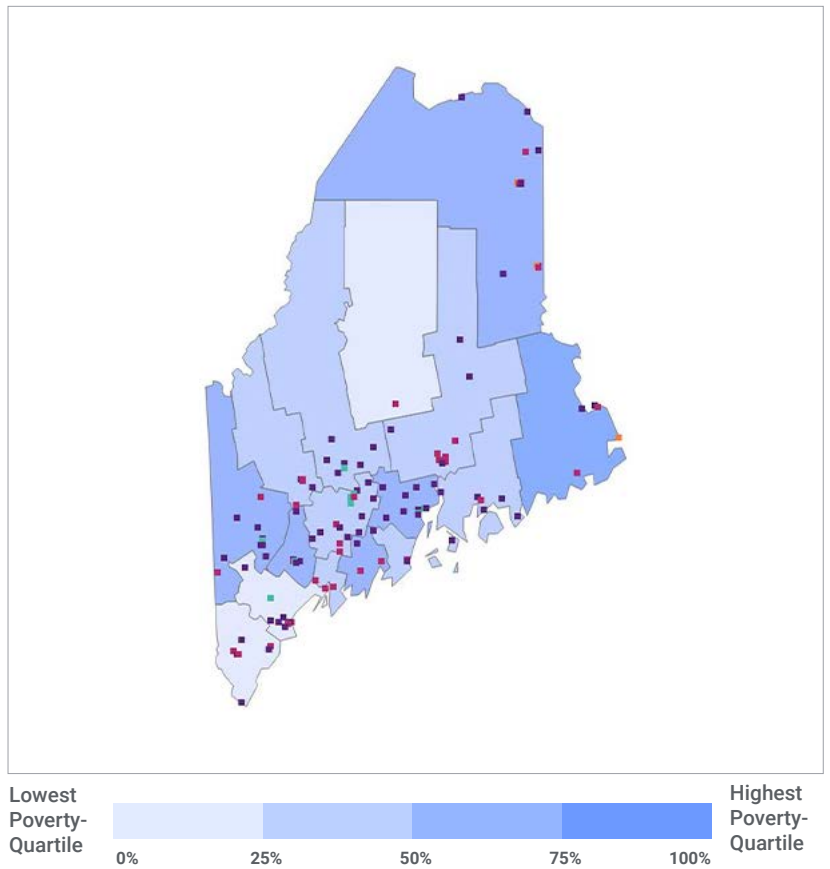
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

2% of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

2% of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	122
■ Head Start	69
■ Early Head Start	13
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	37
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	3
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

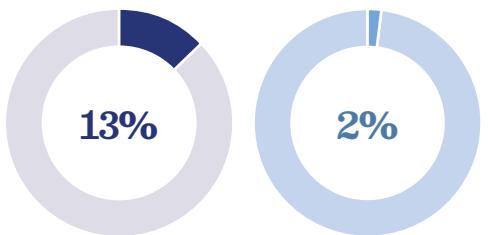
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In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

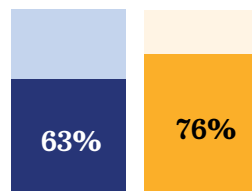
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

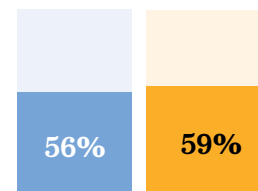
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Maine

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Maine

National Average

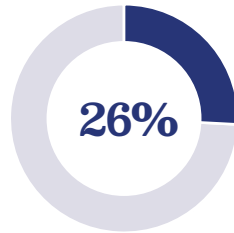
Maryland

FUNDING OVERVIEW

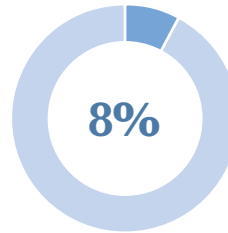
\$102,324,182
Federal Funding

\$2,533,270
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Maryland enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Maryland enrolled in Early Head Start



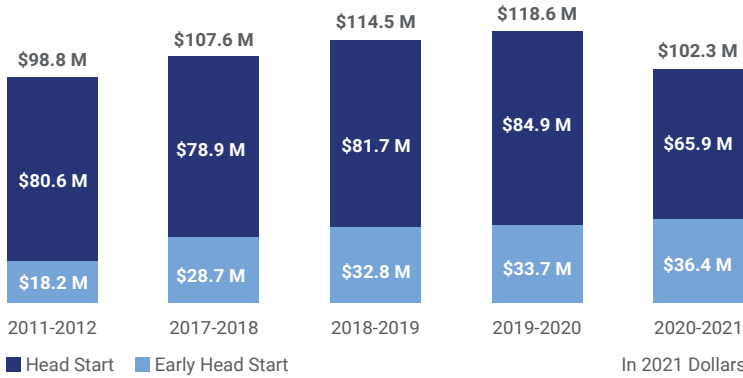
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

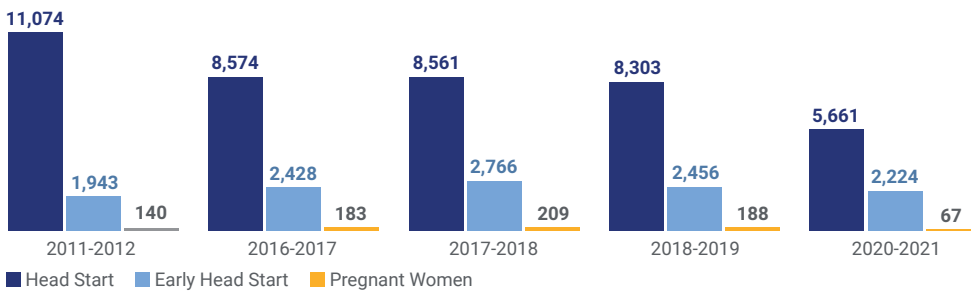


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,472
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,293
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

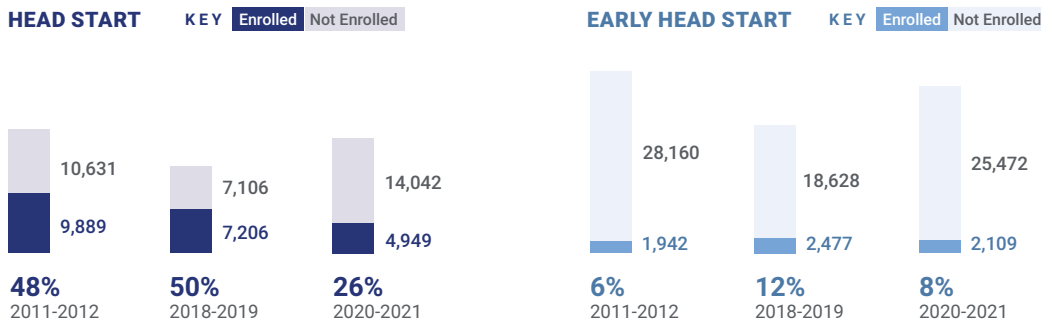
-2,642

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-232

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-24 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

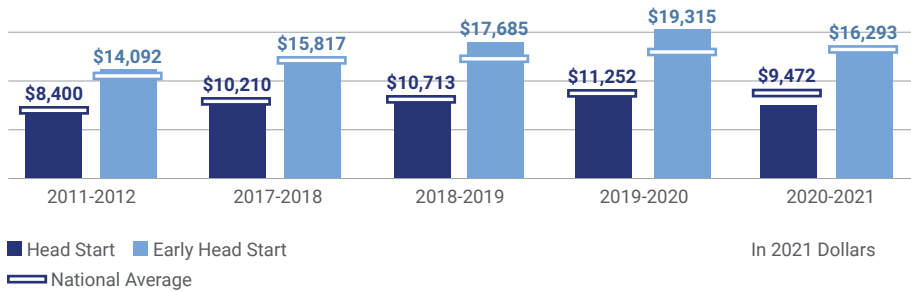
-4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

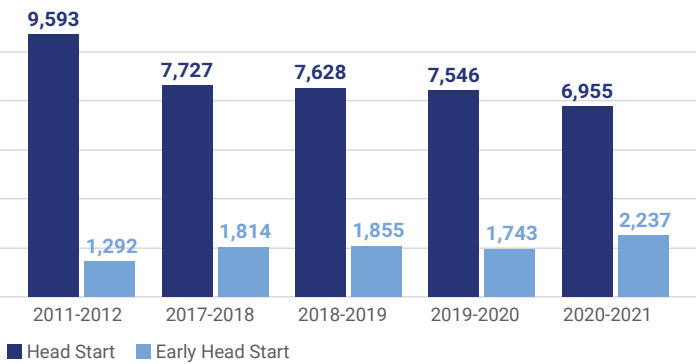


RACE & ETHNICITY

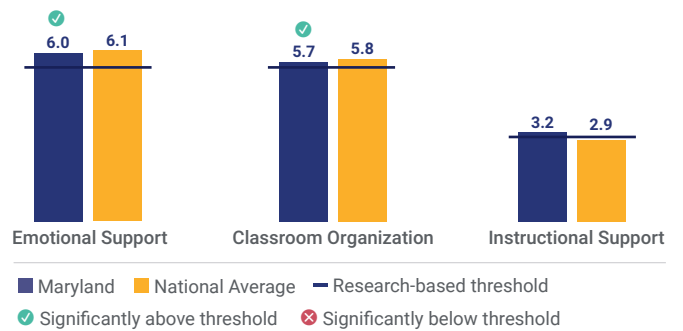
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



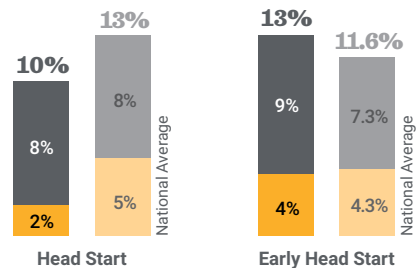
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

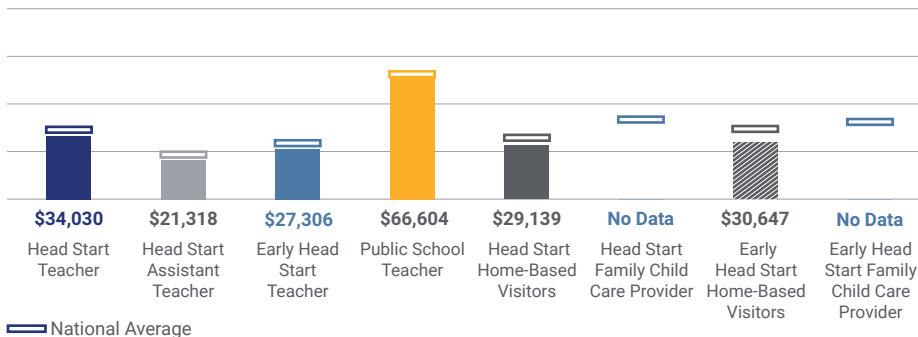


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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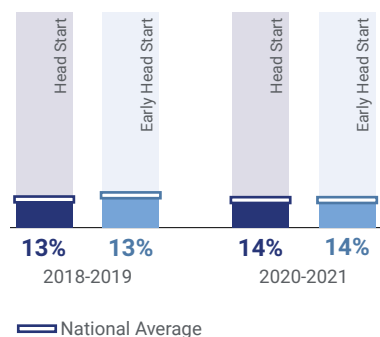
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



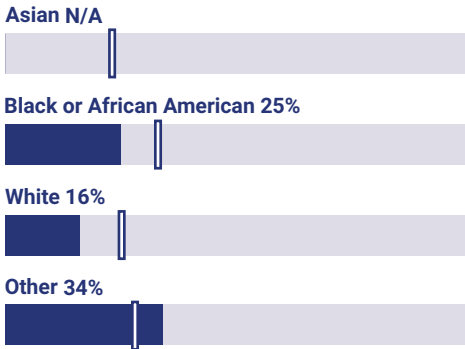
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

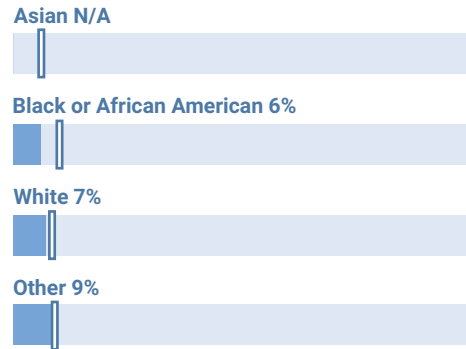


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

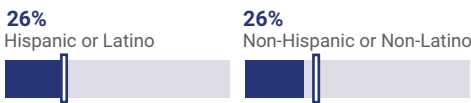


RACE & ETHNICITY

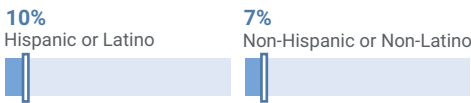
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



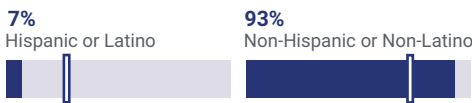
EARLY HEAD START



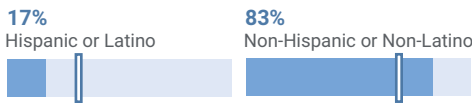
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



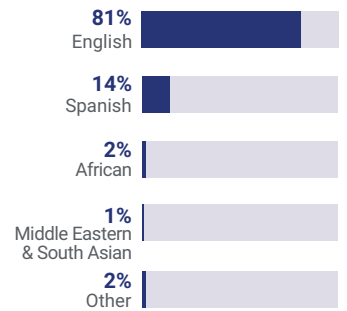
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

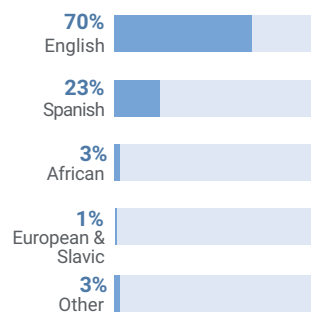
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



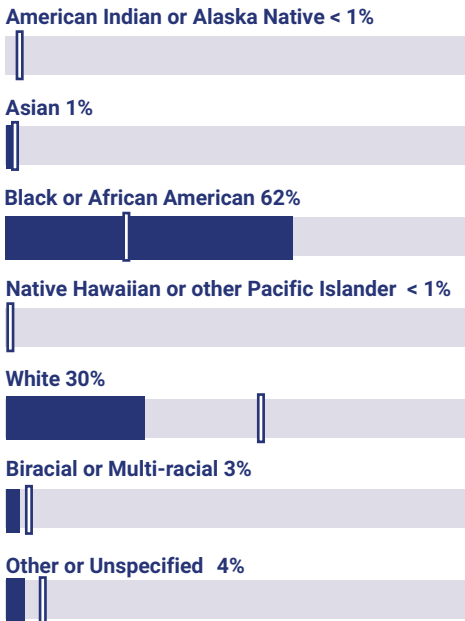
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

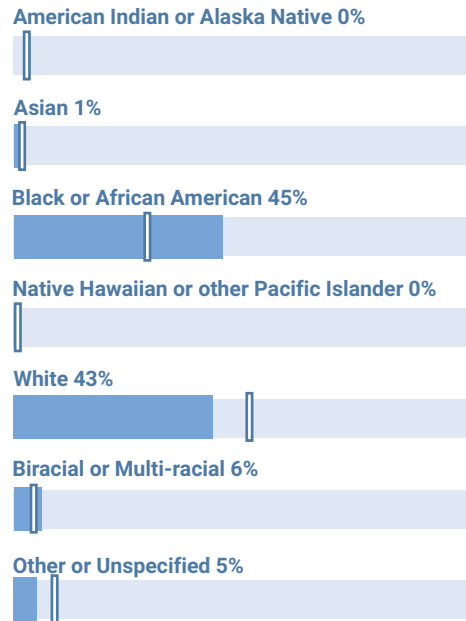


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

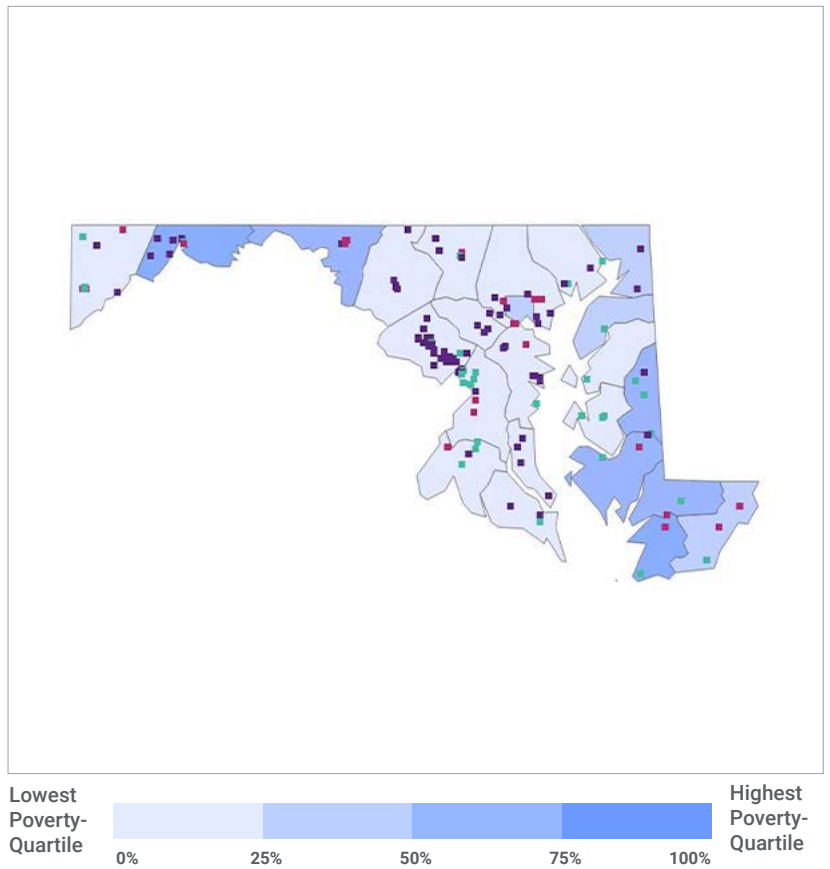
11% **18%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	212
■ Head Start	132
■ Early Head Start	53
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	27
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

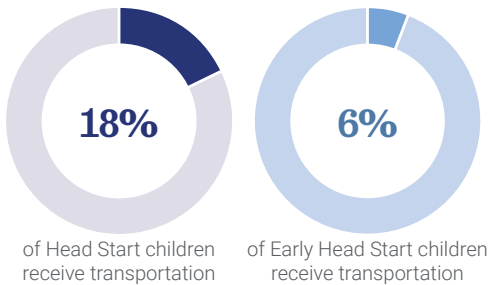
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In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

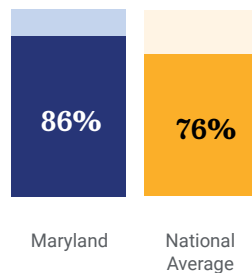
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

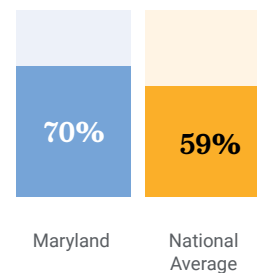
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



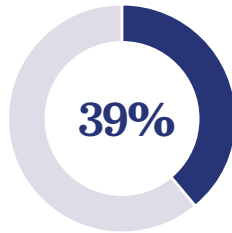
Massachusetts

FUNDING OVERVIEW

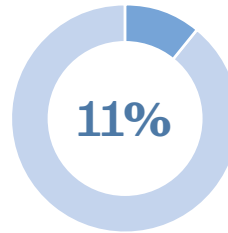
\$135,771,822
Federal Funding

\$12,552,091
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Massachusetts enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Massachusetts enrolled in Early Head Start



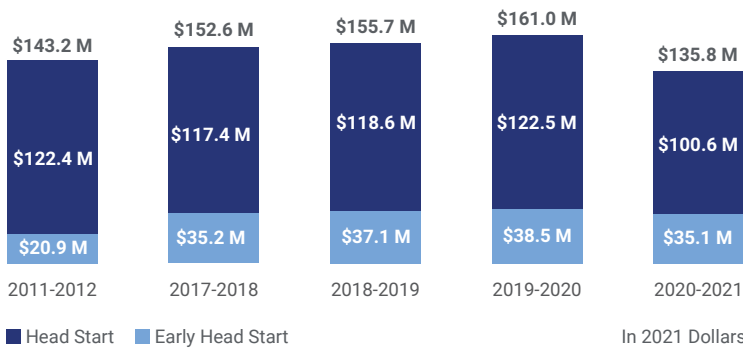
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

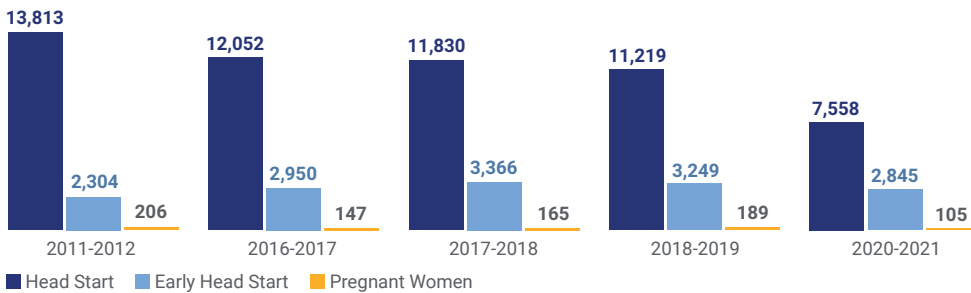
HEAD START

\$10,977
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,246
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

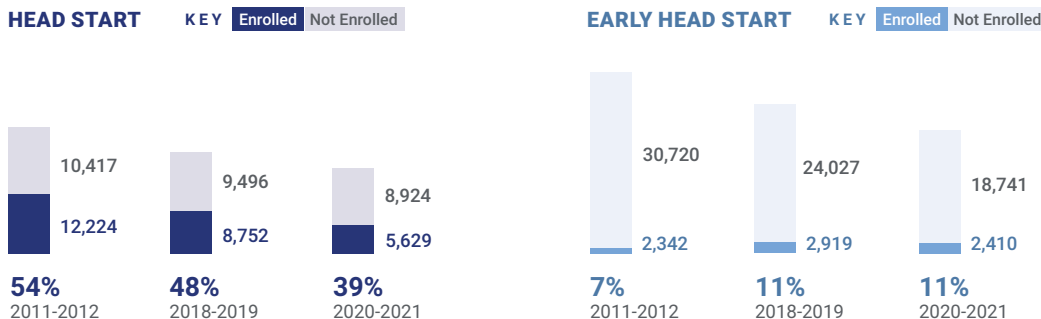
-3,661

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-404

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9 percentage points

lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

-0.6 percentage points

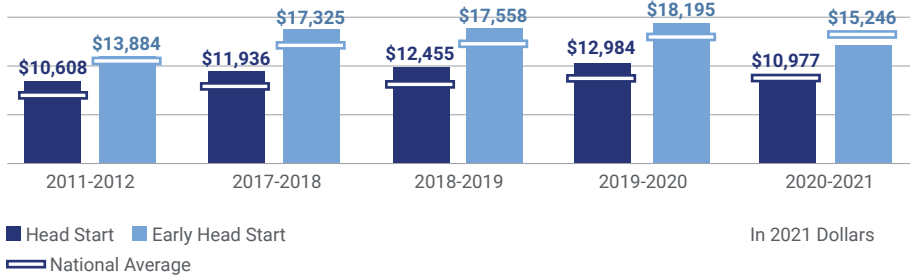
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

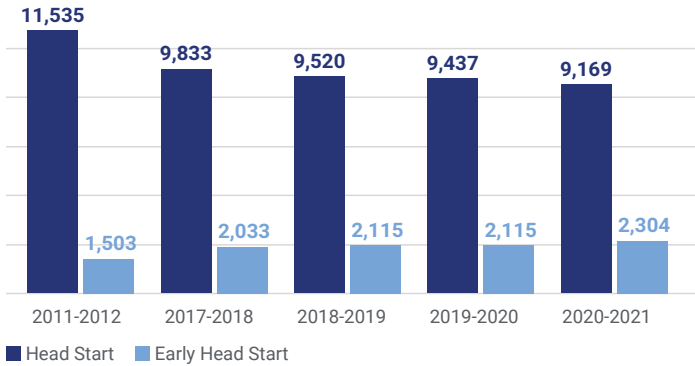


RACE & ETHNICITY

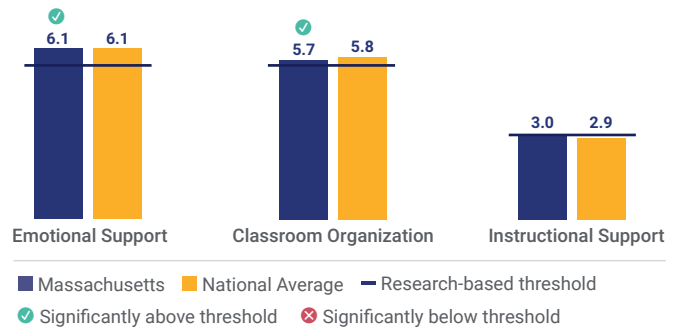
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



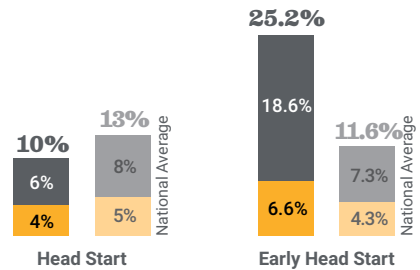
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

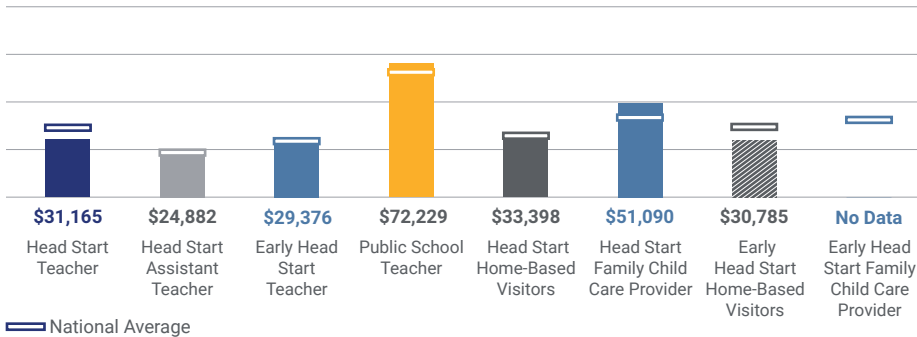


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

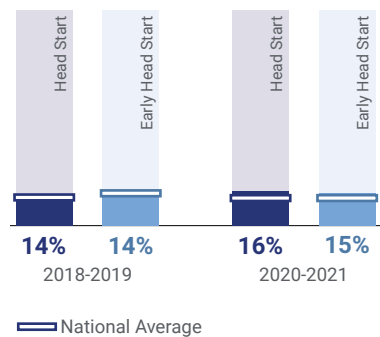
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



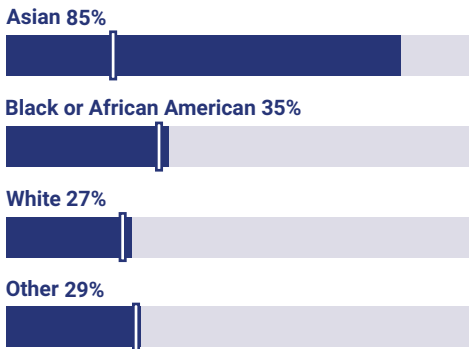
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

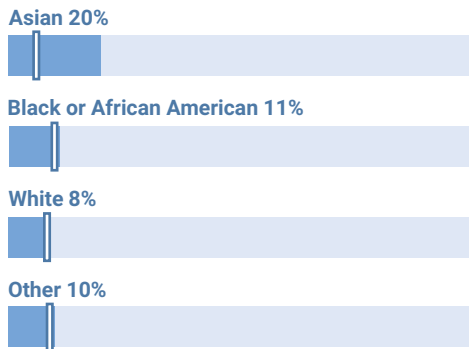


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



National Average

N/A Not available

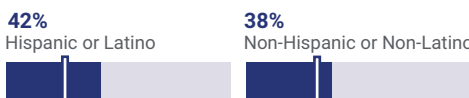


RACE & ETHNICITY

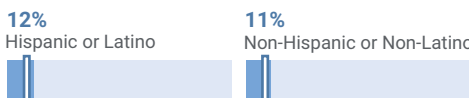
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



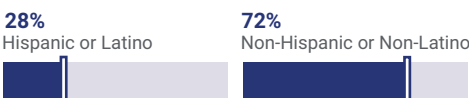
EARLY HEAD START



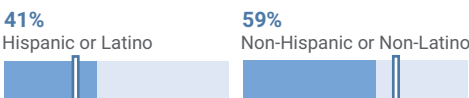
National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



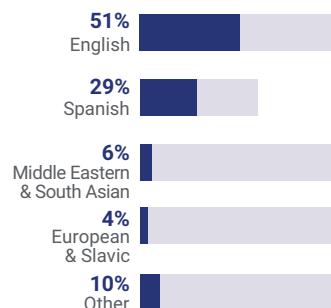
EARLY HEAD START



National Average

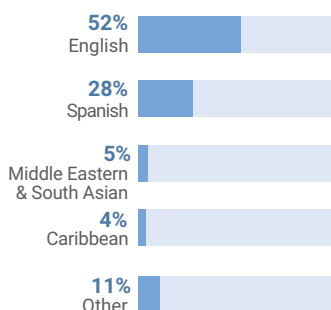
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



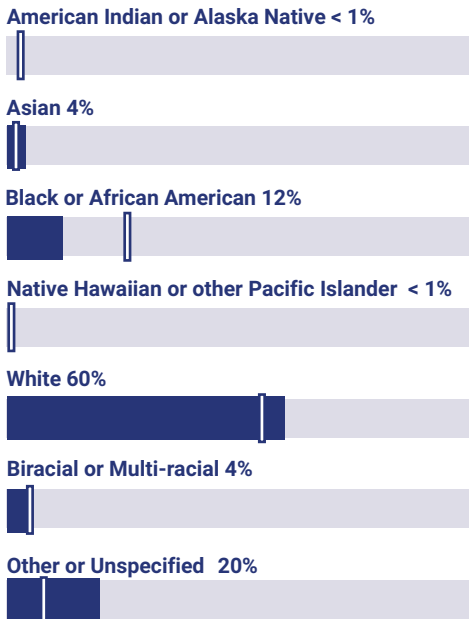
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

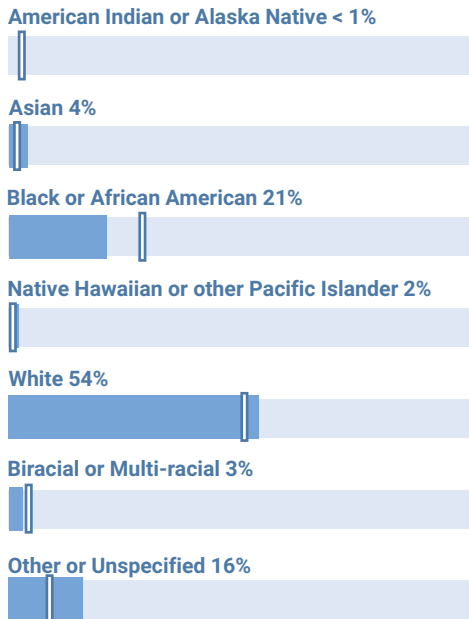


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



National Average

National Average

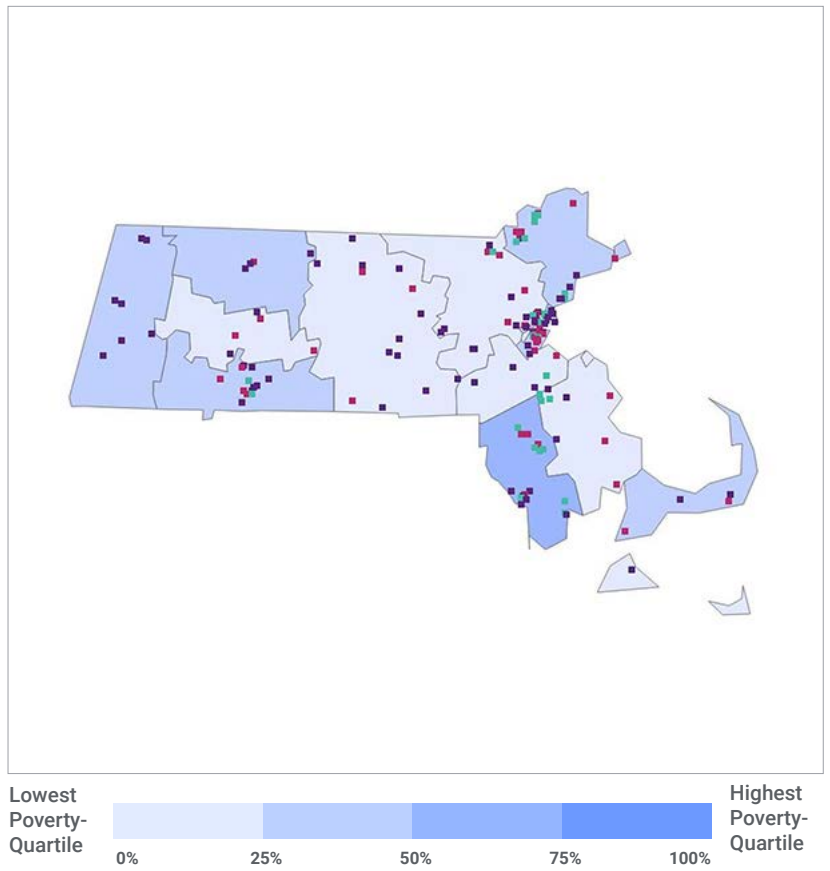
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

42% **45%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	172
■ Head Start	82
■ Early Head Start	34
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	53
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	3



STATE VARIATION

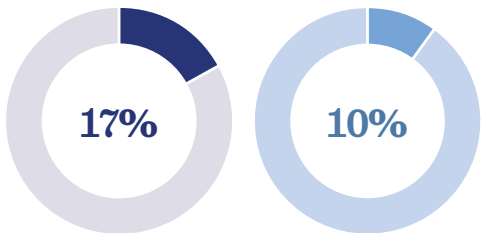
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

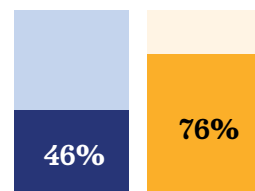
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

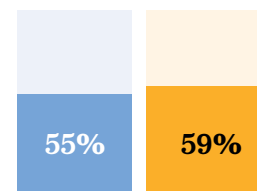
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Massachusetts

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Massachusetts

National Average

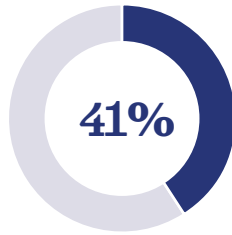
Michigan

FUNDING OVERVIEW

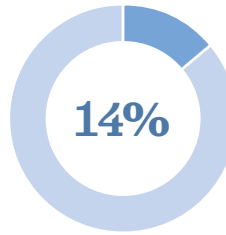
\$358,959,742
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Michigan enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Michigan enrolled in Early Head Start



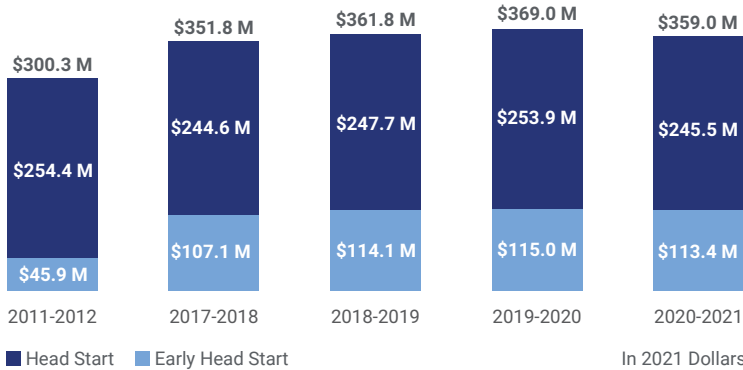
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

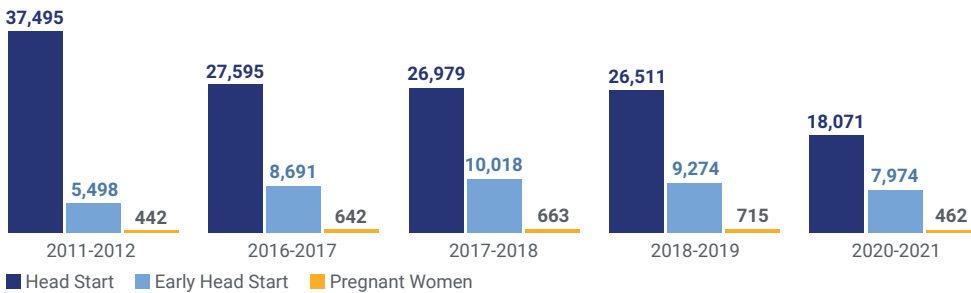


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$10,989
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,667
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

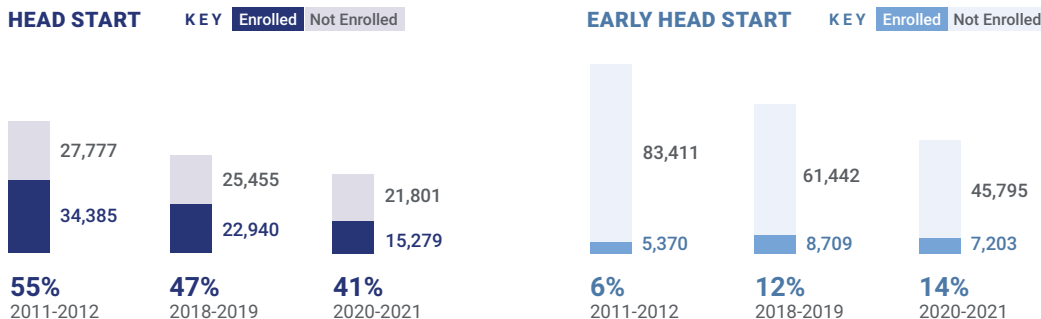
-8,440

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1,300

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-6 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

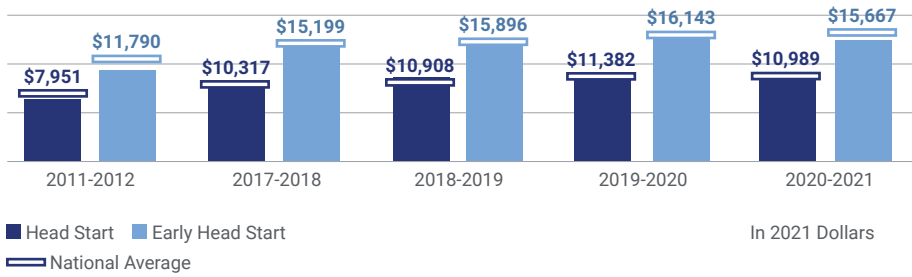
+1.2 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

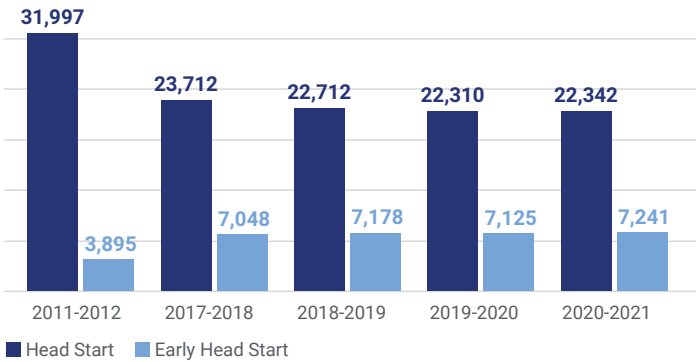


RACE & ETHNICITY

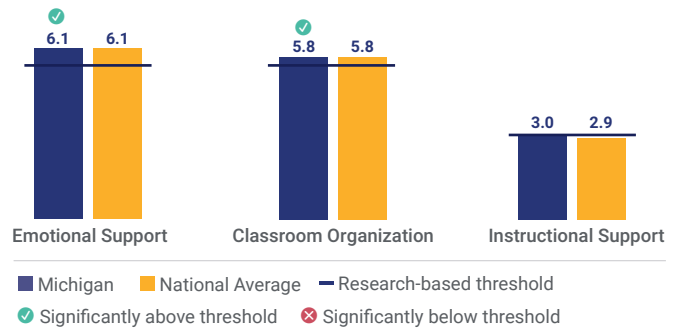
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



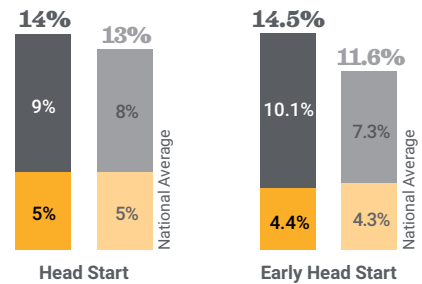
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

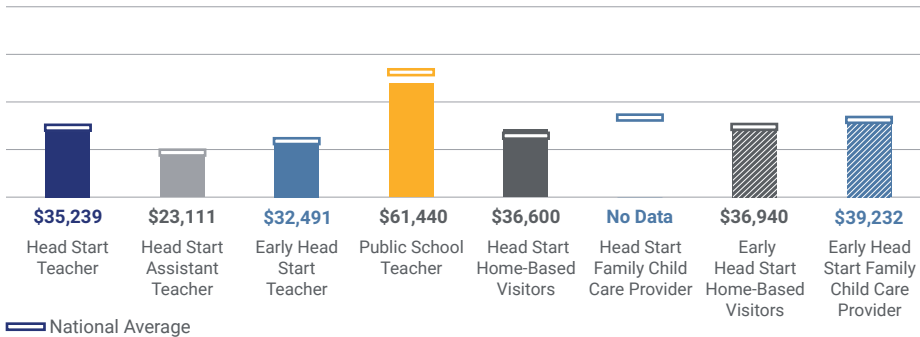


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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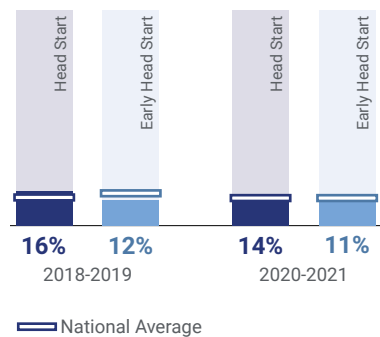
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



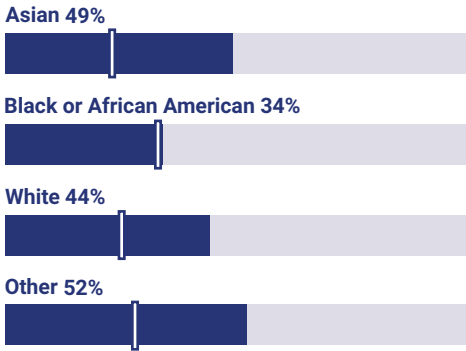
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

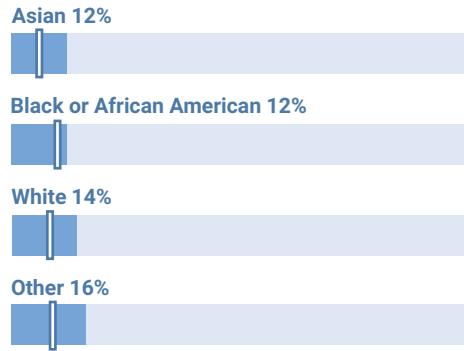


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

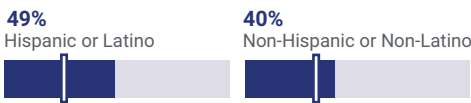


RACE & ETHNICITY

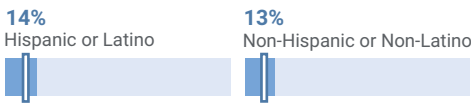
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



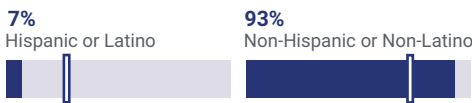
EARLY HEAD START



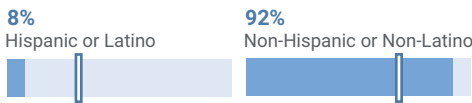
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



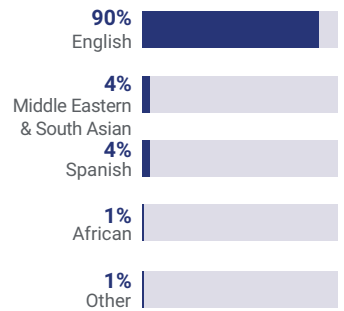
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

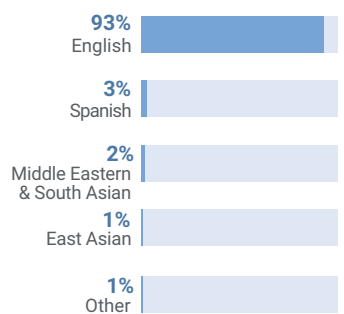
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



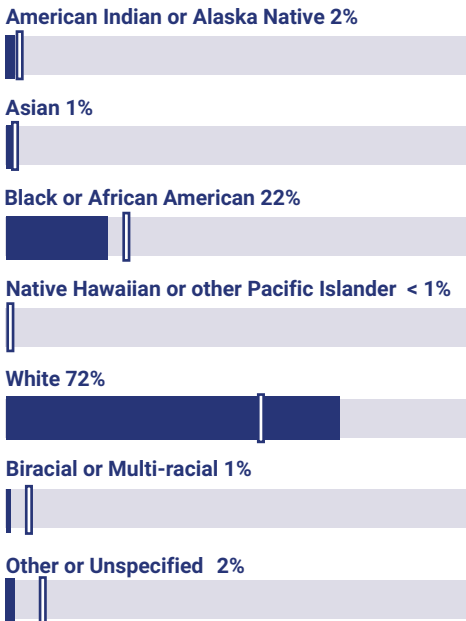
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



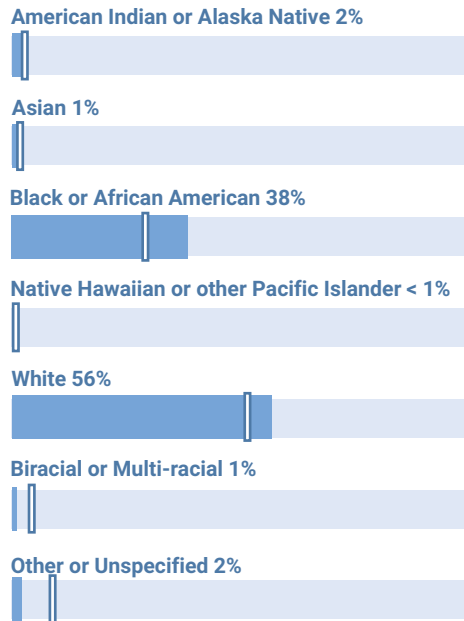
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

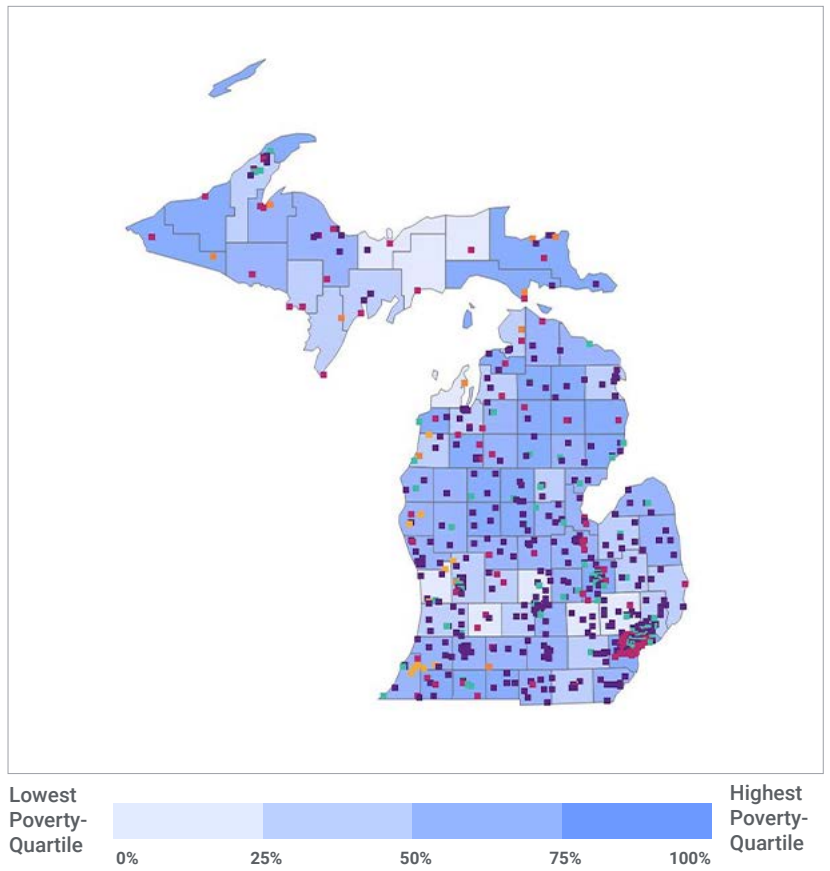
7% **6%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	698
■ Head Start	409
■ Early Head Start	136
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	128
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	12
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	13



STATE VARIATION

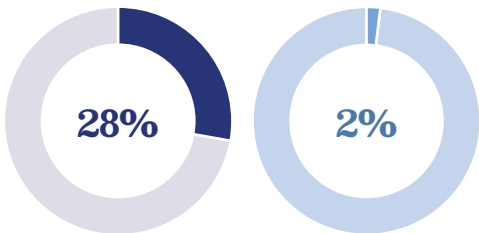
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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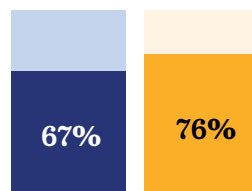
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

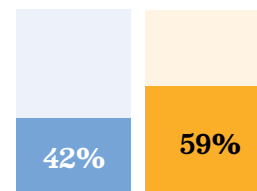
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Michigan

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Michigan

National Average

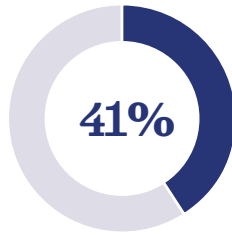
Minnesota

FUNDING OVERVIEW

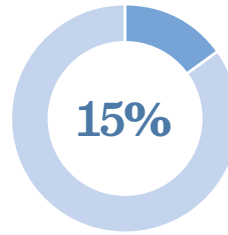
\$129,098,781
Federal Funding

\$22,664,351
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Minnesota enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Minnesota enrolled in Early Head Start



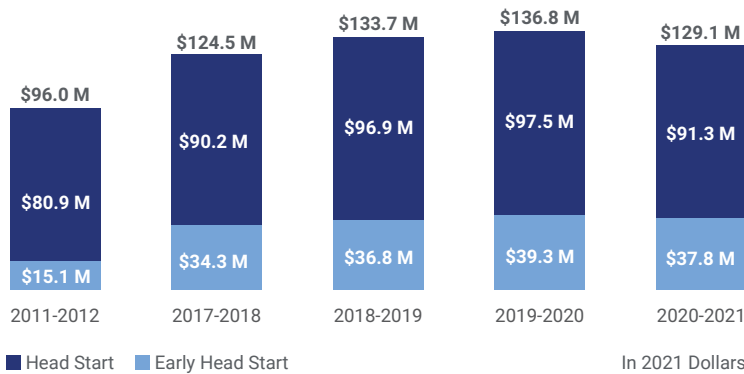
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

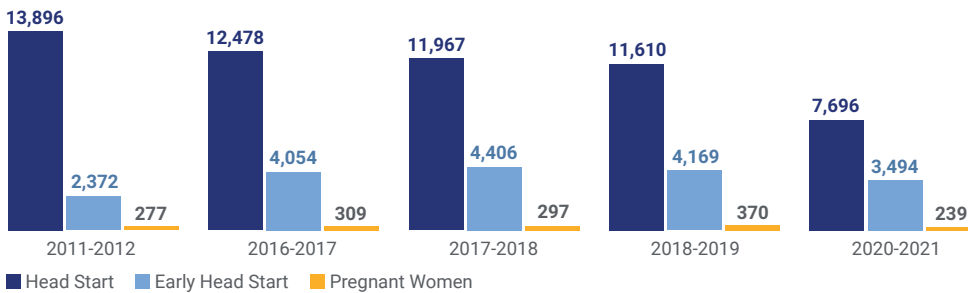
HEAD START

\$10,589
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,603
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

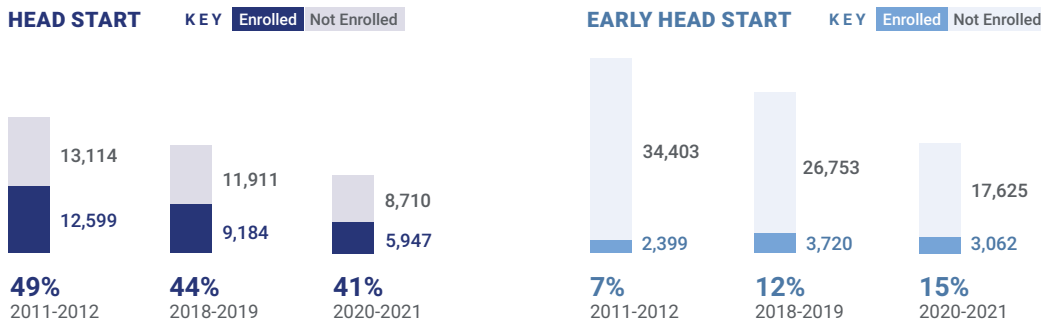
-3,914

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-675

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-3 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

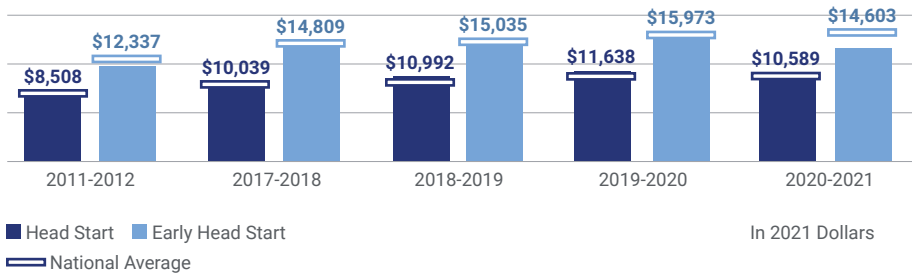
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■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

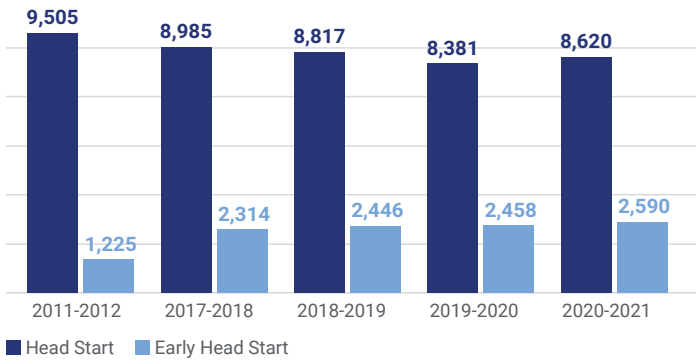


RACE & ETHNICITY

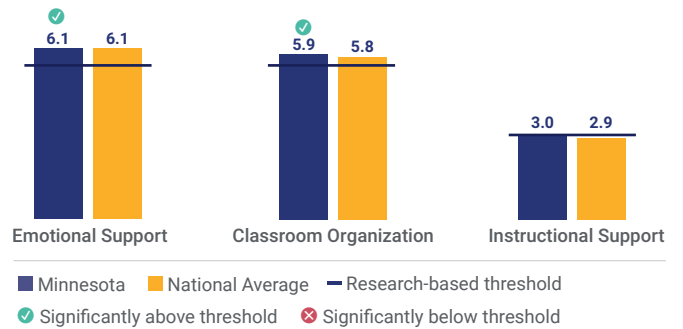
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



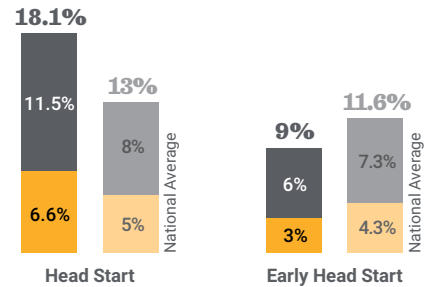
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There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

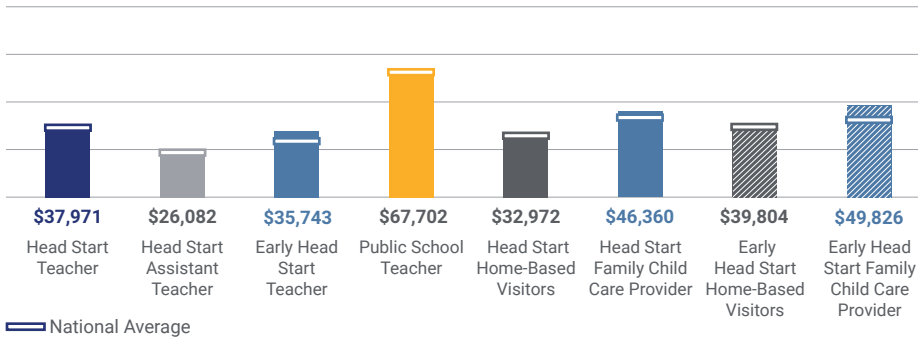


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

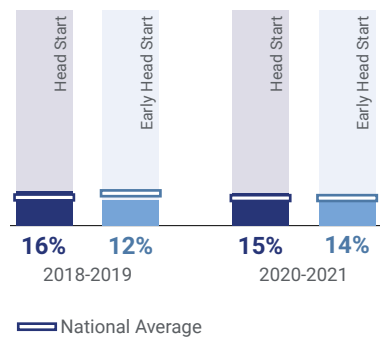
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



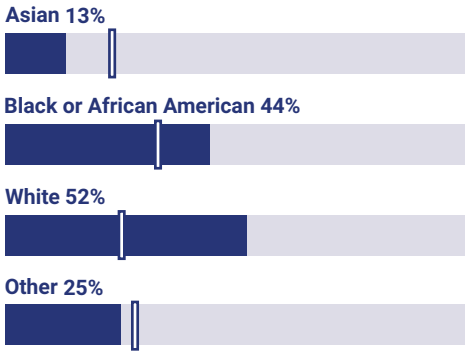
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

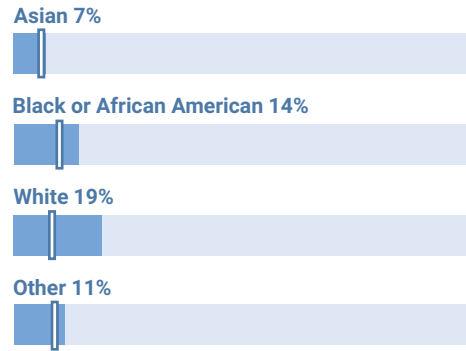


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

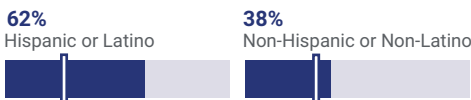


RACE & ETHNICITY

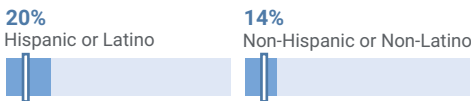
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



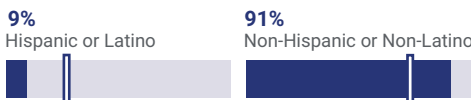
EARLY HEAD START



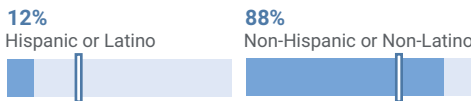
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



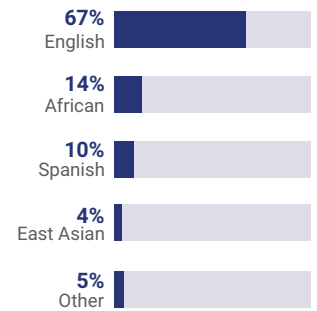
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

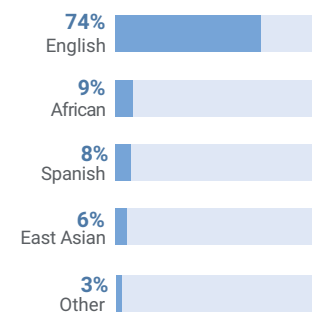
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



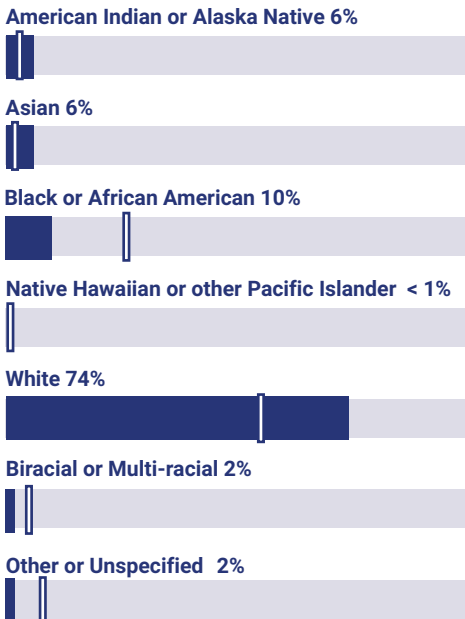
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

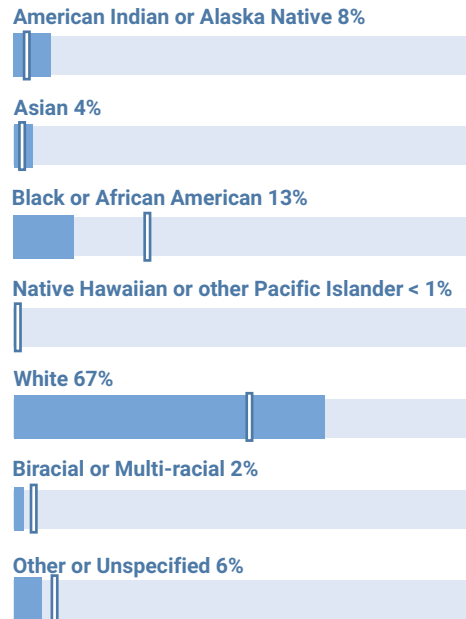


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

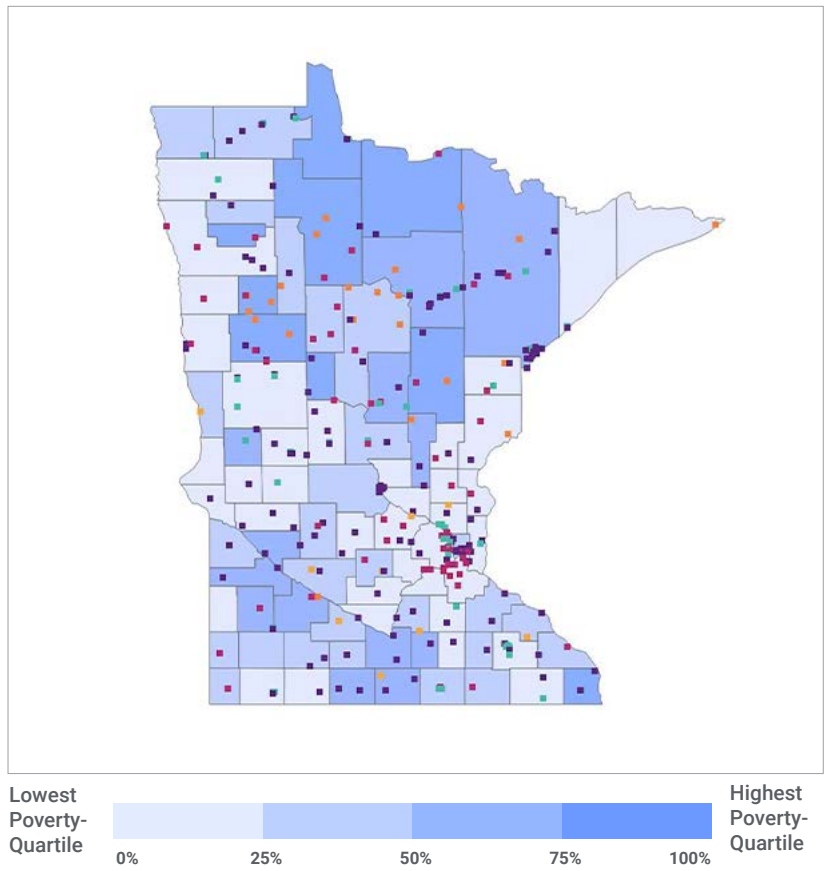
17% **18%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	313
■ Head Start	149
■ Early Head Start	58
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	70
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	25
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	11



STATE VARIATION

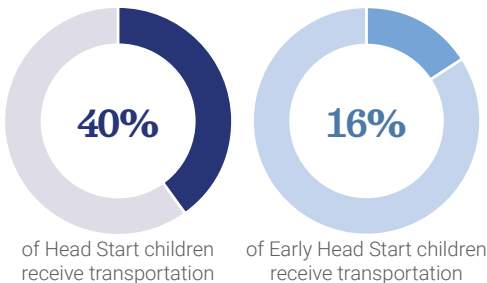
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

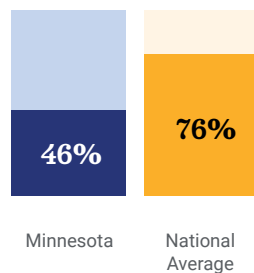
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

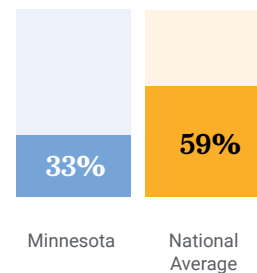
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



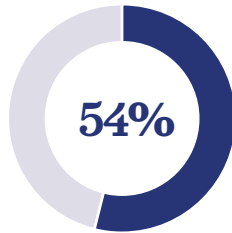
Mississippi

FUNDING OVERVIEW

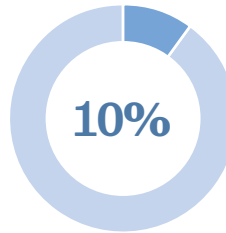
\$233,586,352
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Mississippi enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Mississippi enrolled in Early Head Start



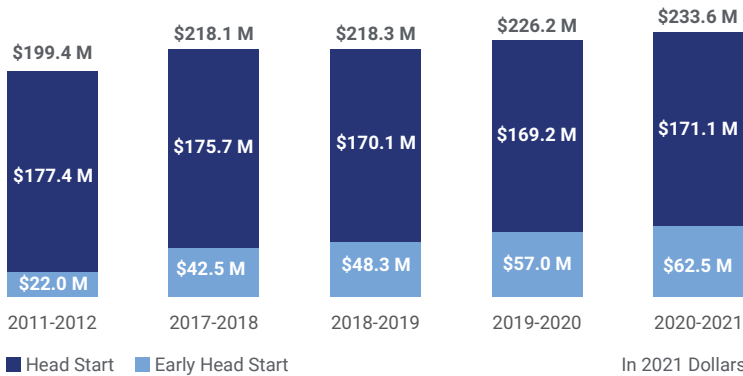
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

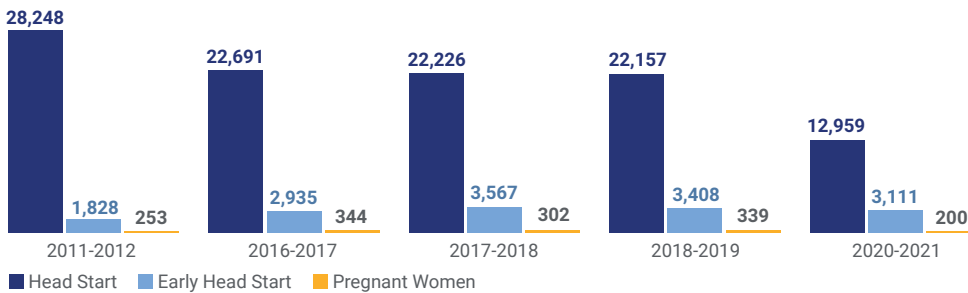


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,445
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,550
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-9,198

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-297

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-36 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

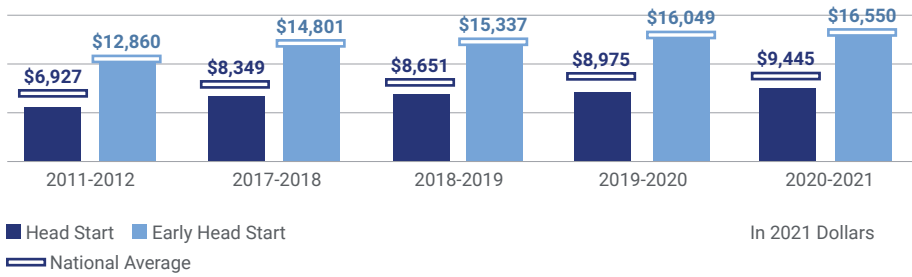
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

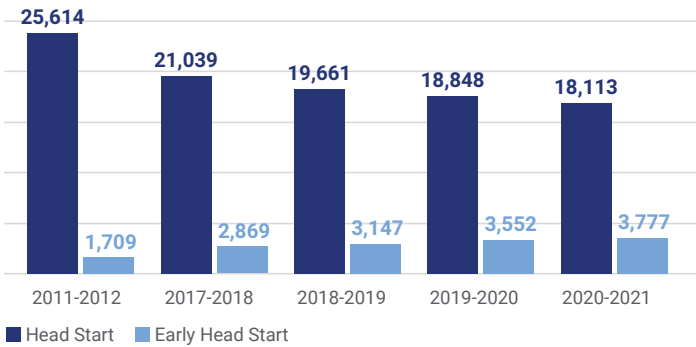


RACE & ETHNICITY

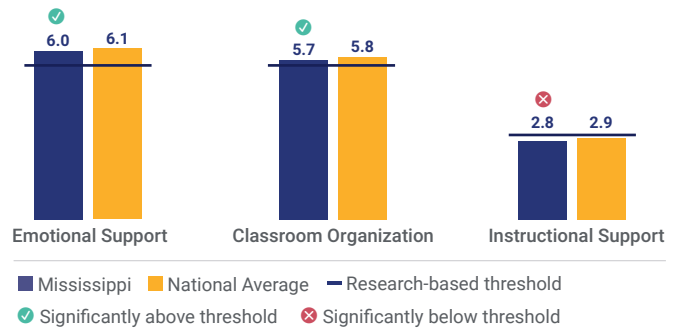
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



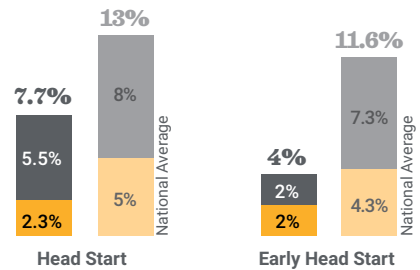
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

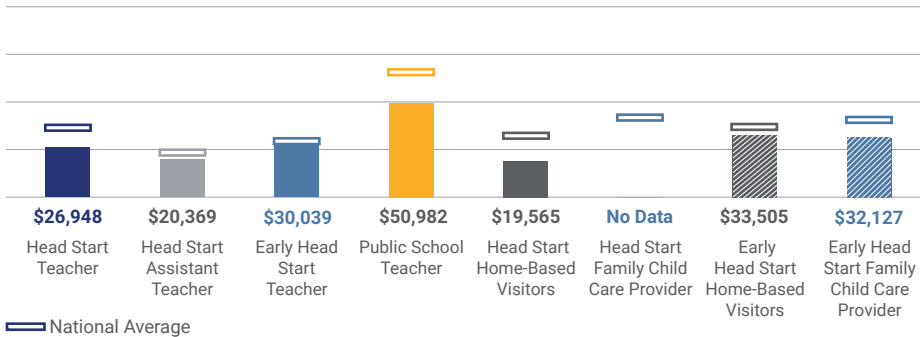


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

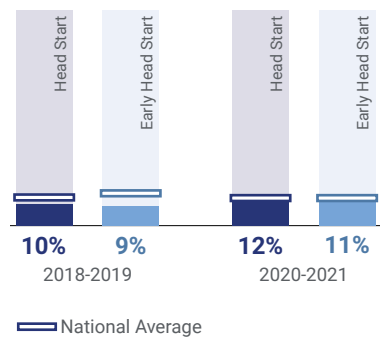
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



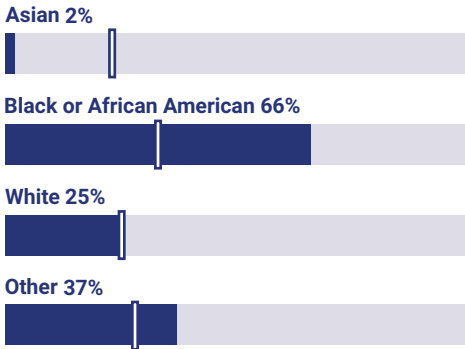
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

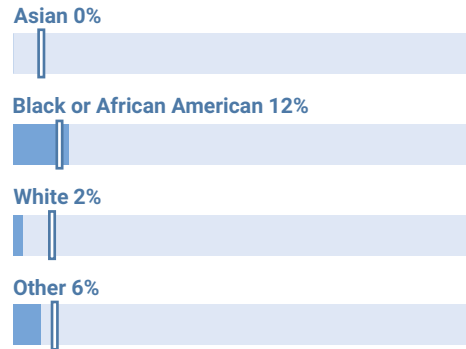


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

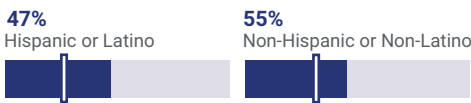


— National Average

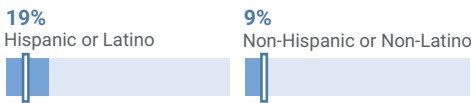
N/A Not available

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



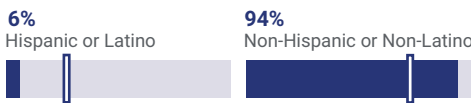
EARLY HEAD START



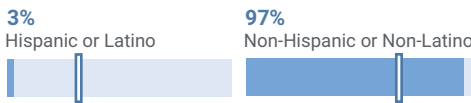
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



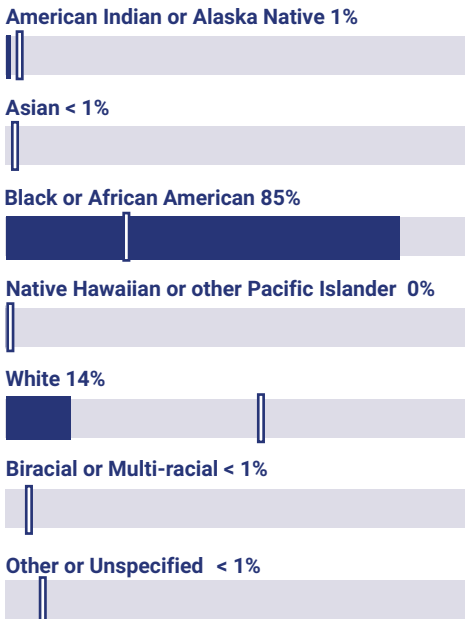
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

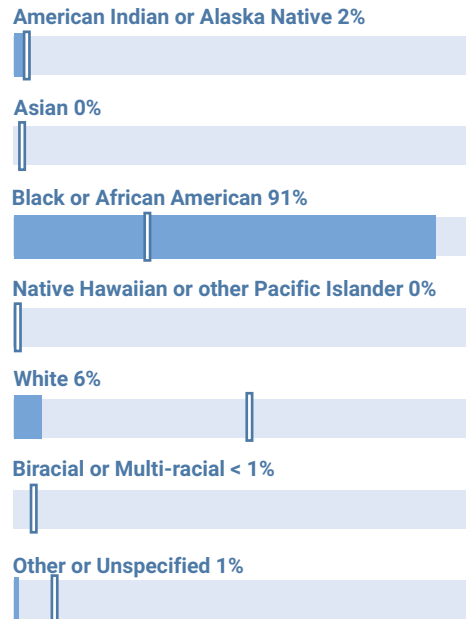
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

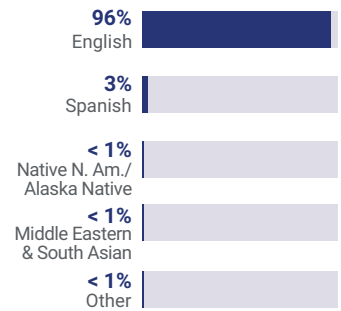


RACE & ETHNICITY

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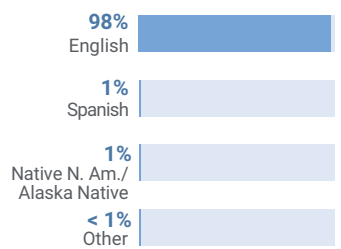
Child Home Languages

HEAD START

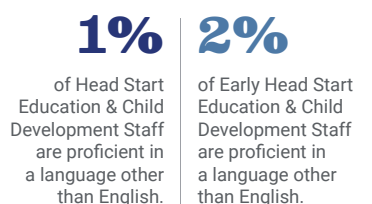


Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

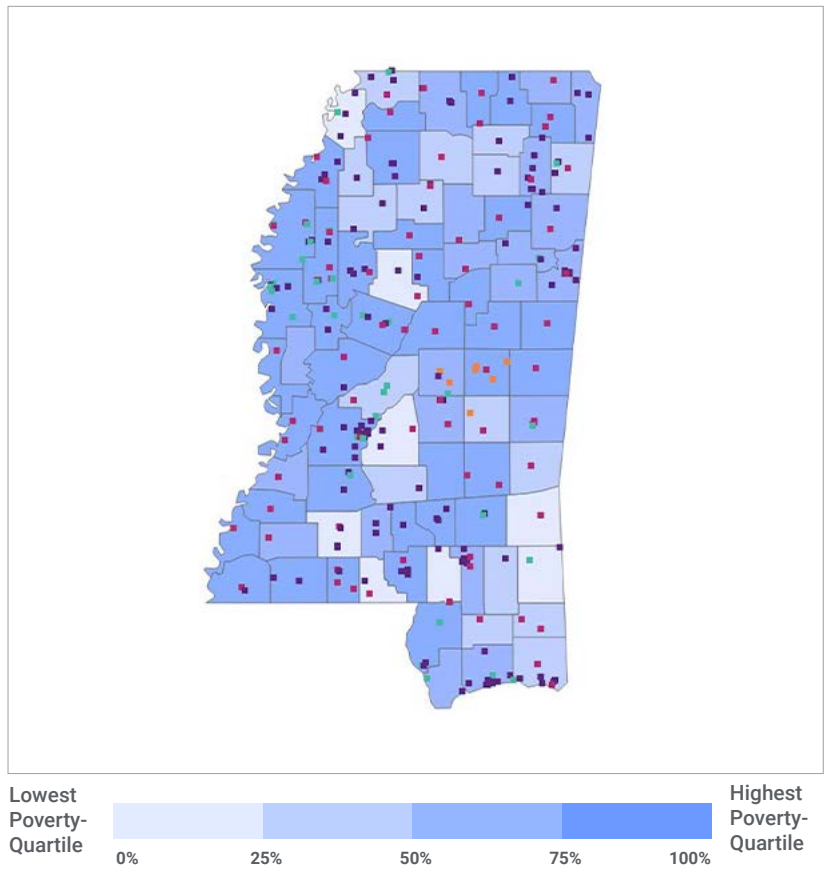


Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	286
■ Head Start	144
■ Early Head Start	46
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	89
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	7
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

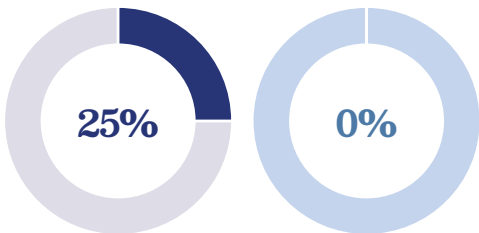
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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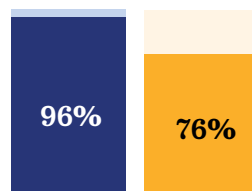
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

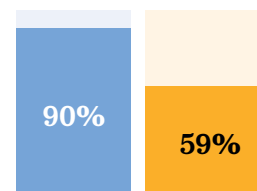
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Mississippi

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Mississippi

National Average

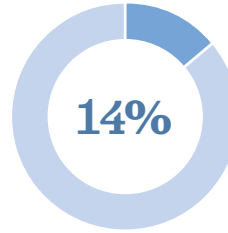
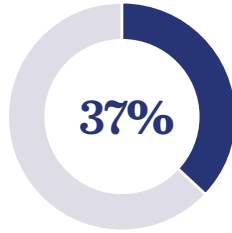
Missouri

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$181,390,324
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



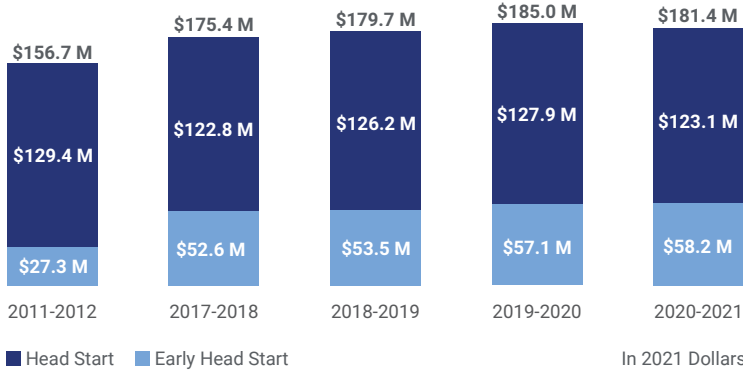
POVERTY

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Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

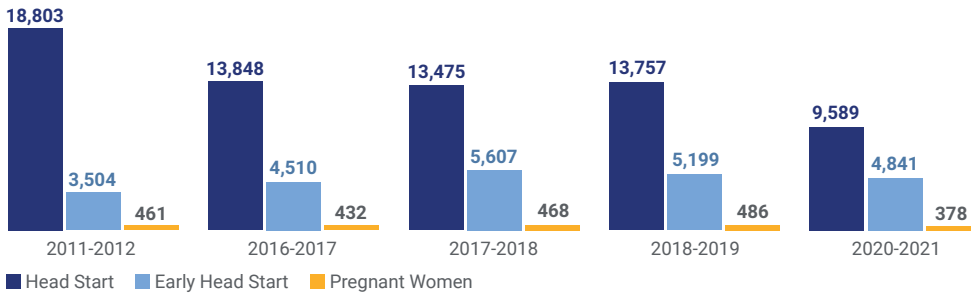
HEAD START

\$12,277
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,991
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

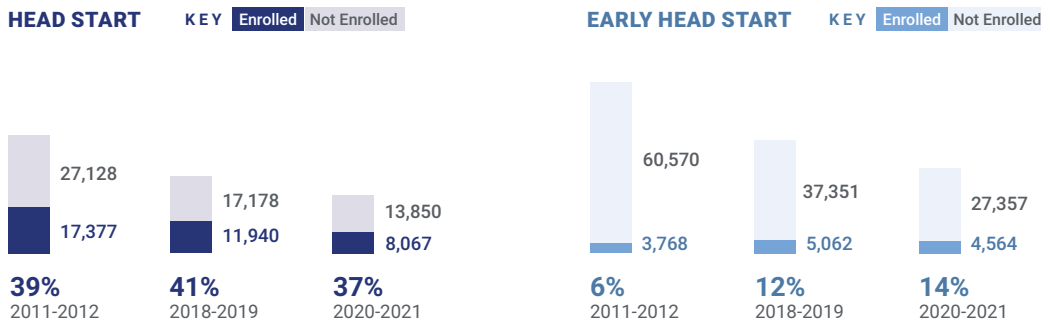
-4,168

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-358

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

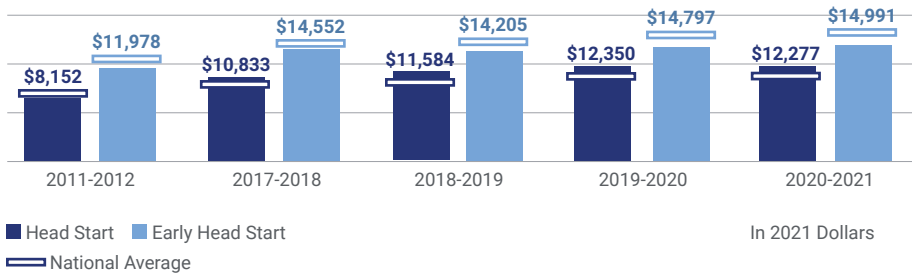
+2 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

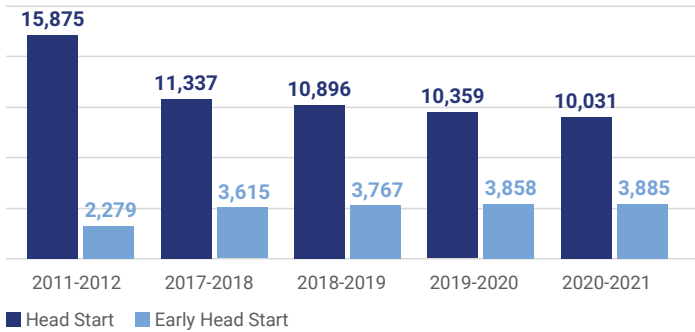


RACE & ETHNICITY

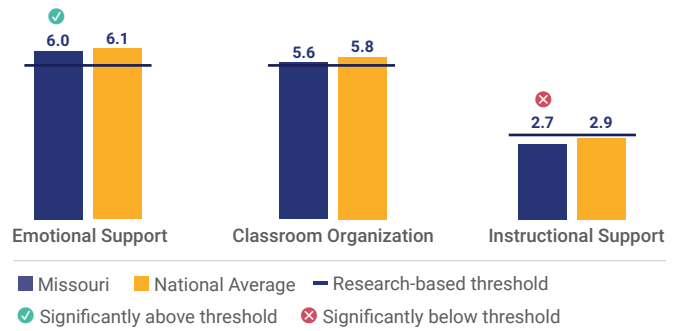
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



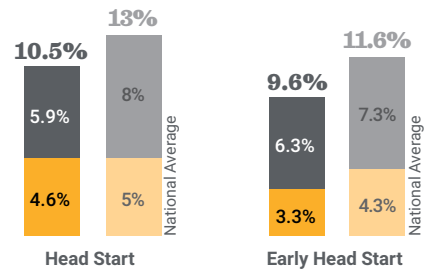
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
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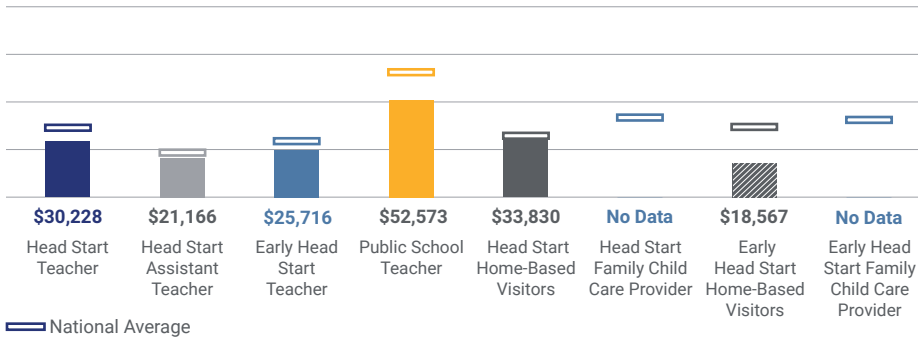


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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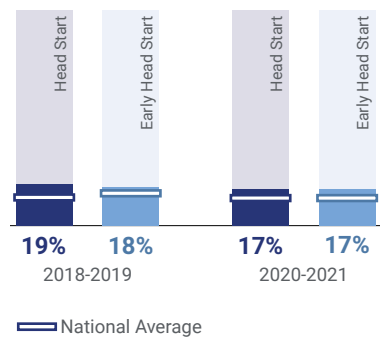
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



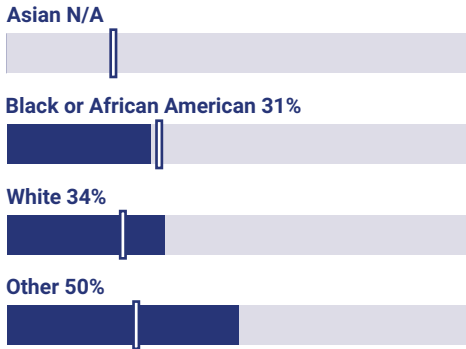
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

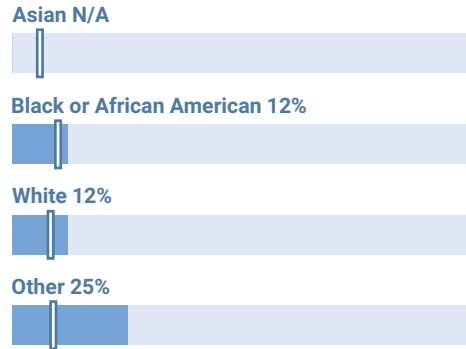


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

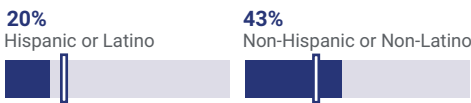


RACE & ETHNICITY

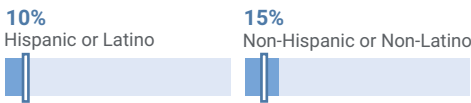
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



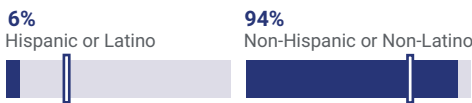
EARLY HEAD START



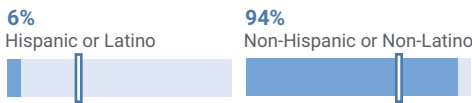
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



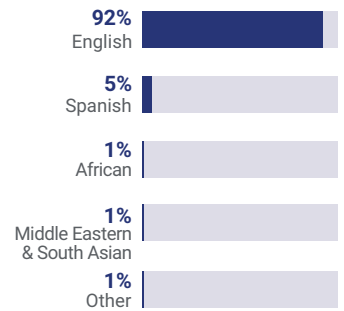
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

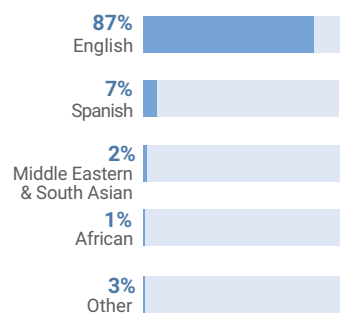
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



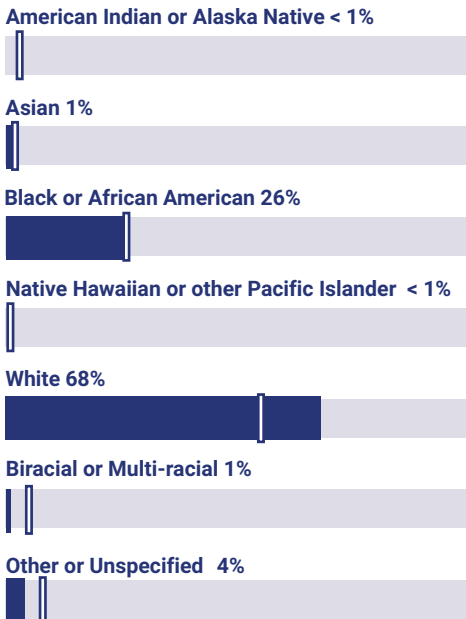
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



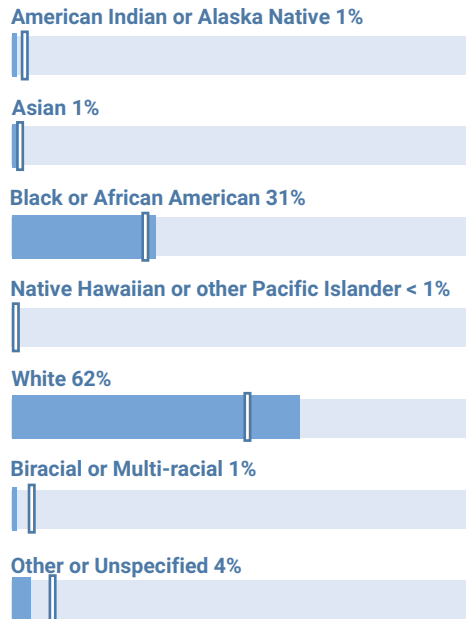
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

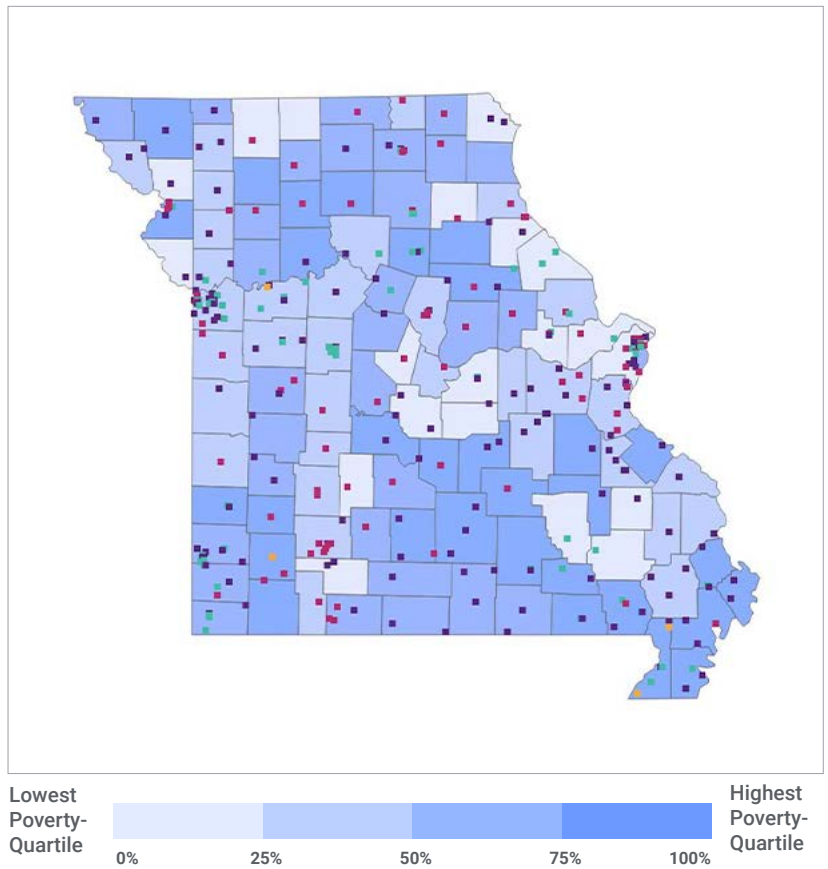
6% **8%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	364
■ Head Start	162
■ Early Head Start	91
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	107
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	4



STATE VARIATION

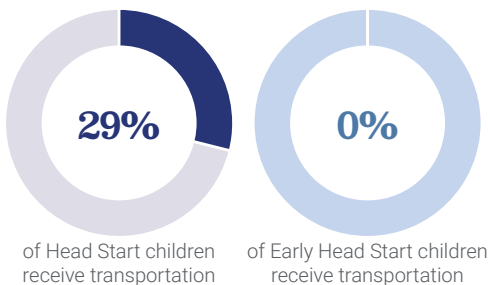
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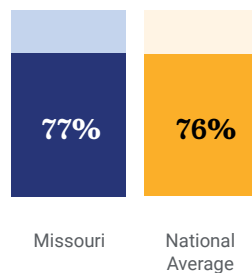
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

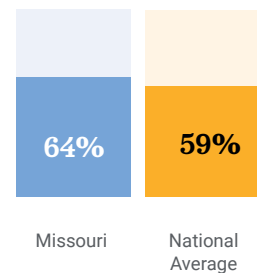
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



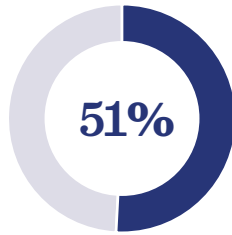
Montana

FUNDING OVERVIEW

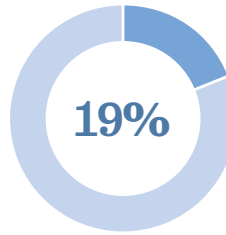
\$52,985,864
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Montana enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Montana enrolled in Early Head Start



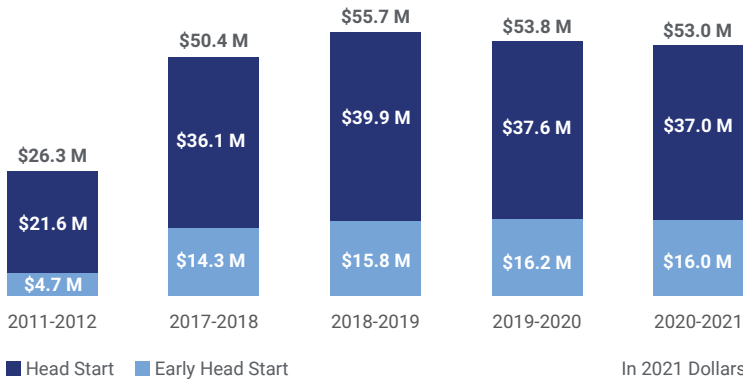
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

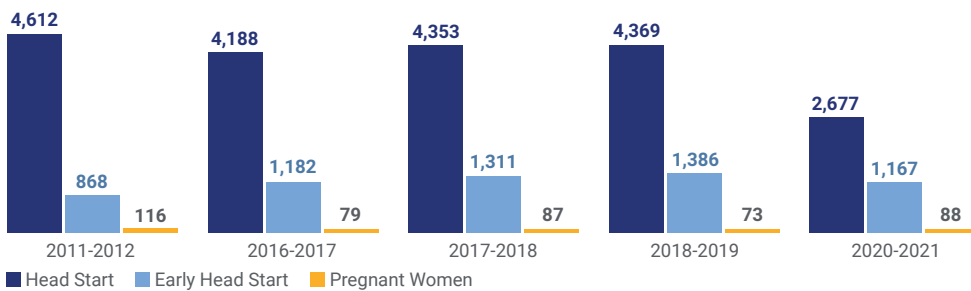


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$10,713
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$17,800
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

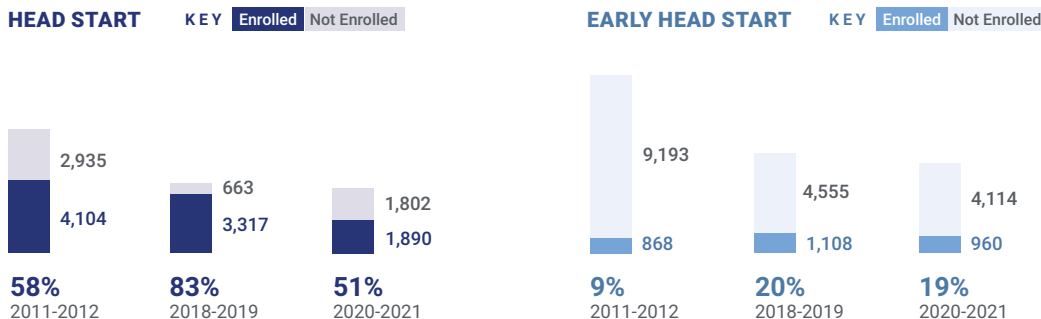
-1,692

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-219

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-32 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

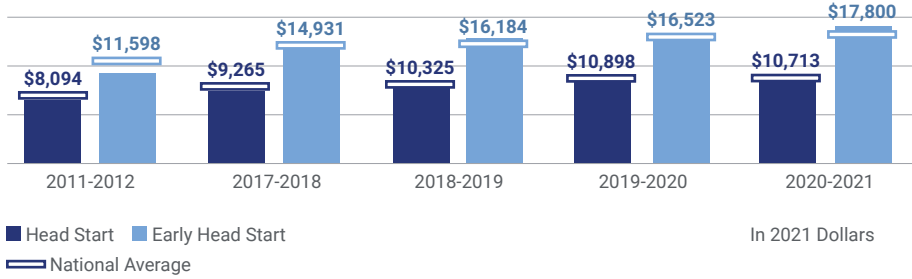
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

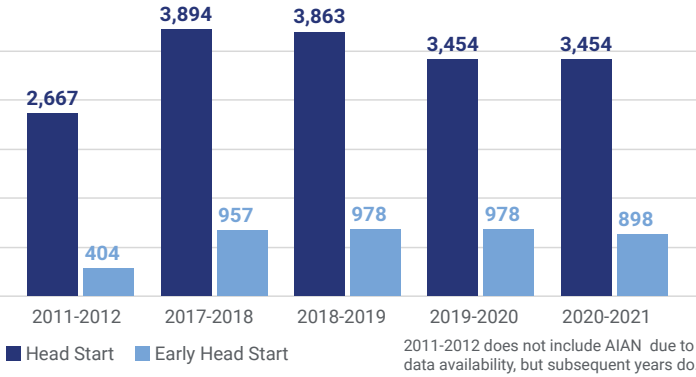


RACE & ETHNICITY

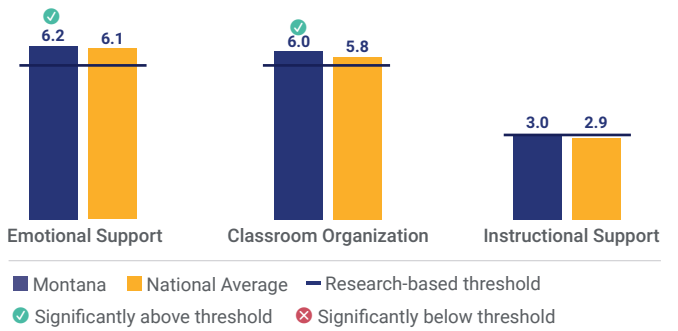
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



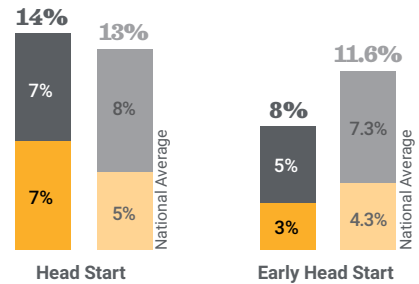
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

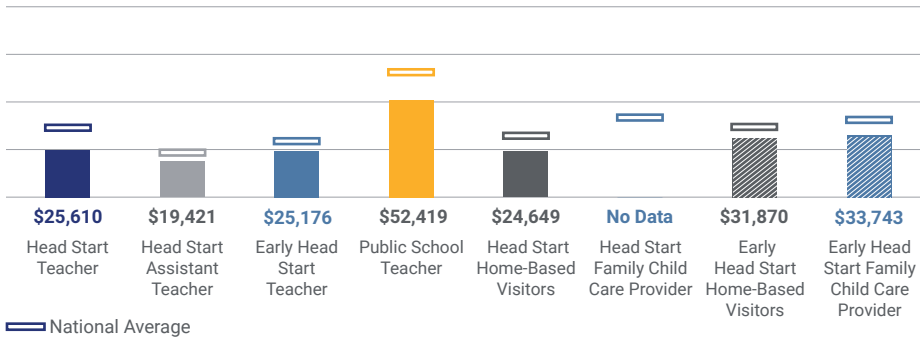


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

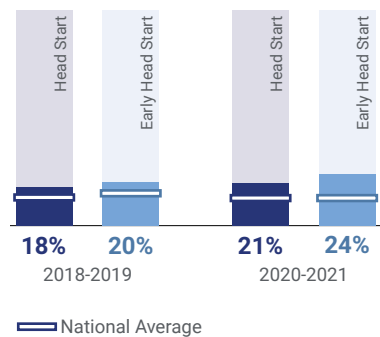
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



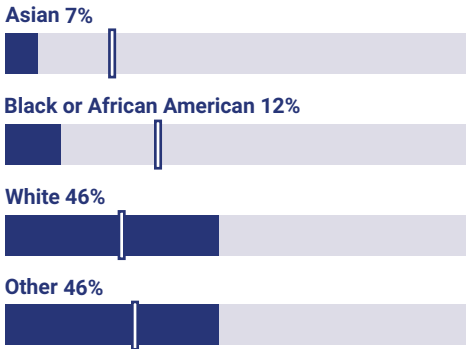
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

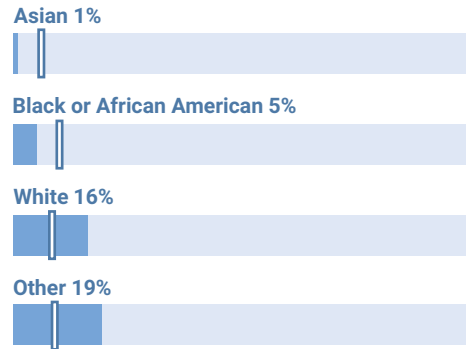


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

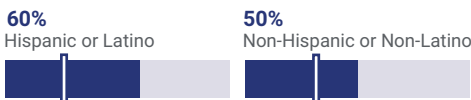


RACE & ETHNICITY

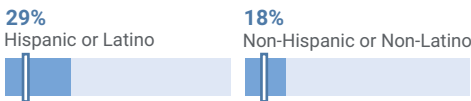
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



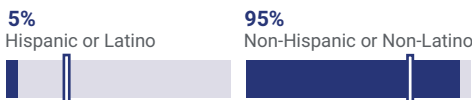
EARLY HEAD START



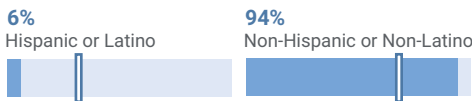
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



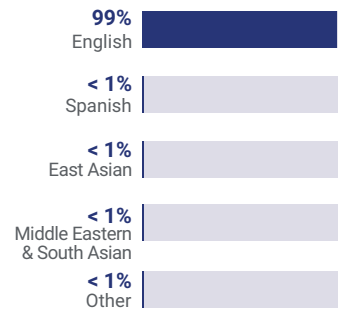
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

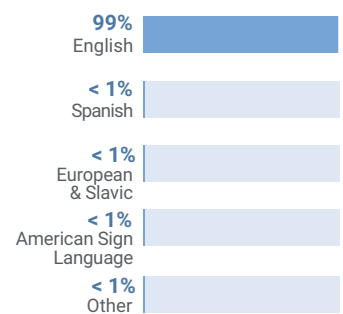
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



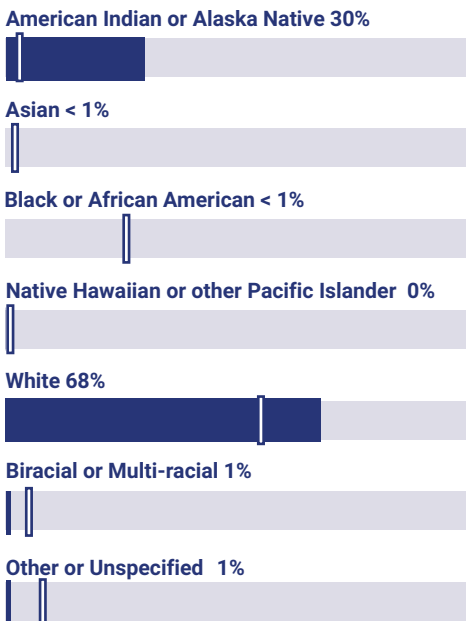
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



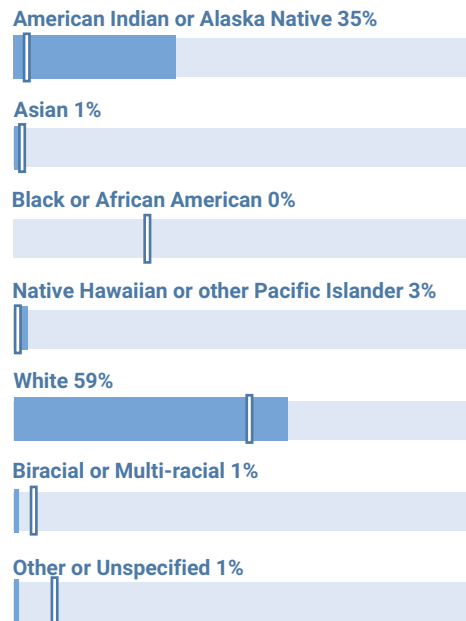
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



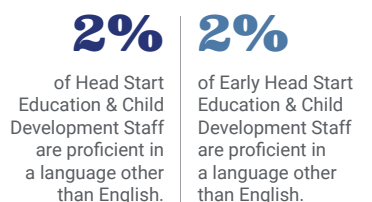
— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



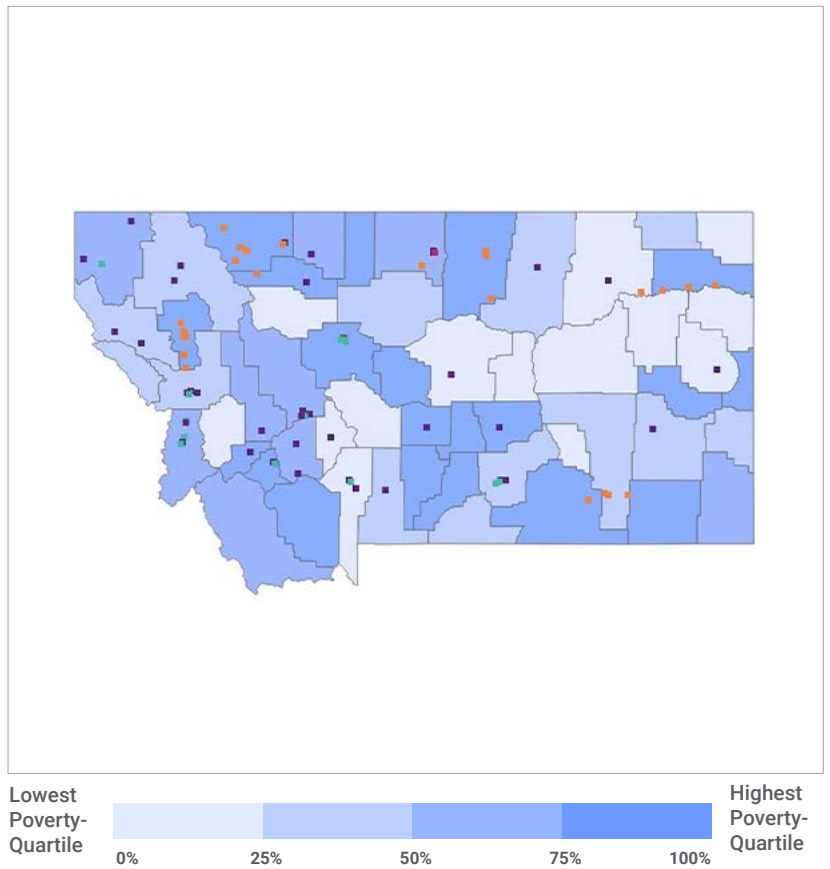
— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	108
■ Head Start	45
■ Early Head Start	22
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	3
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	38
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

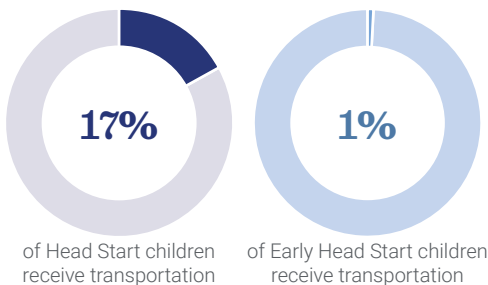
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

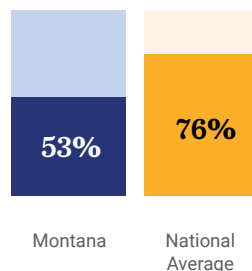
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

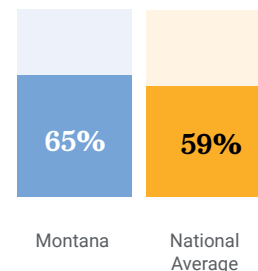
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



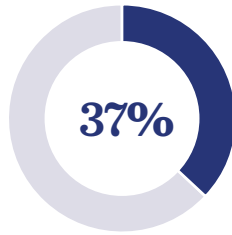
Nebraska

FUNDING OVERVIEW

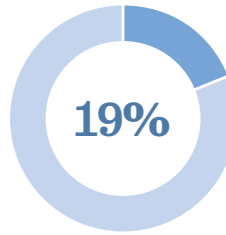
\$65,020,764
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Nebraska enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Nebraska enrolled in Early Head Start



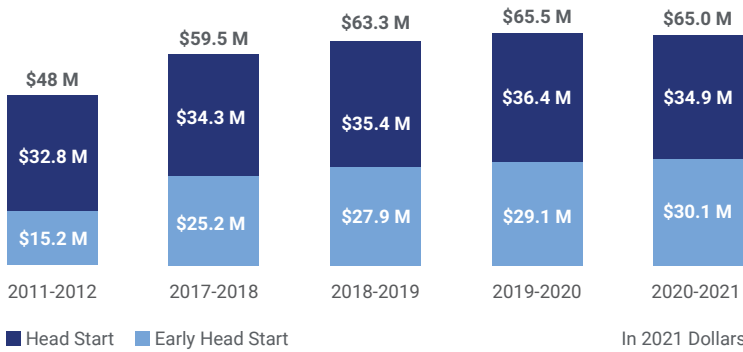
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

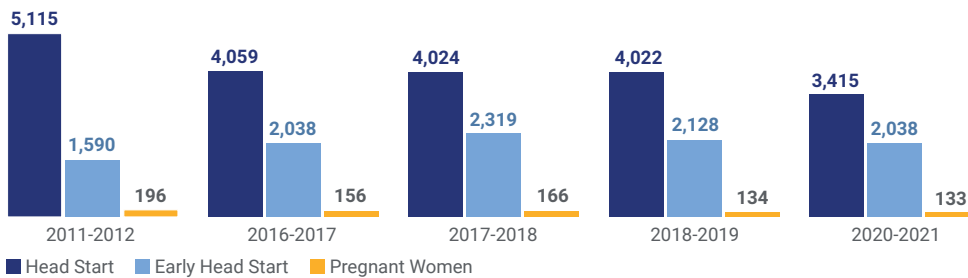
HEAD START

\$10,386
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$16,077
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

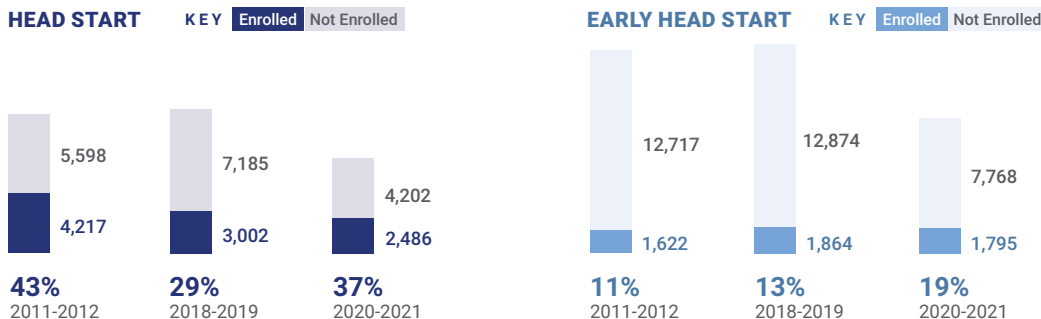
-607

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-90

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

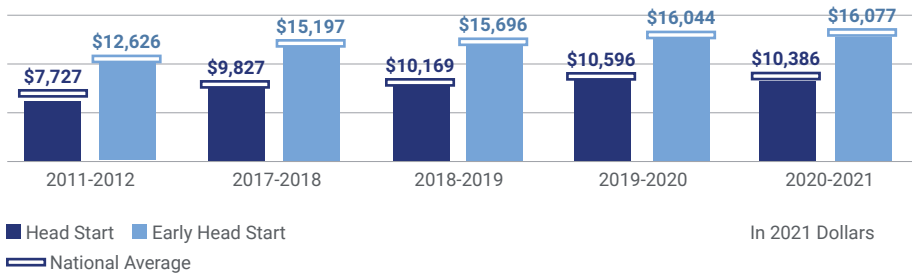
+6 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

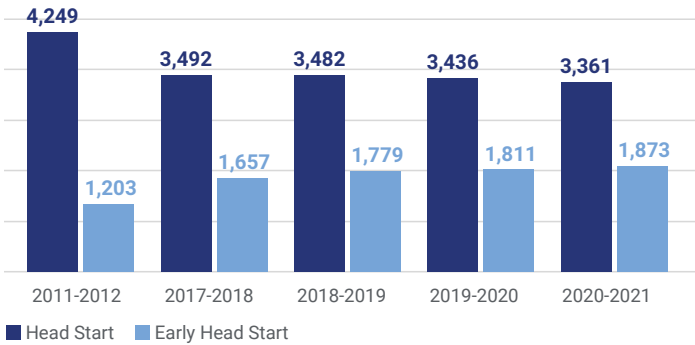


RACE & ETHNICITY

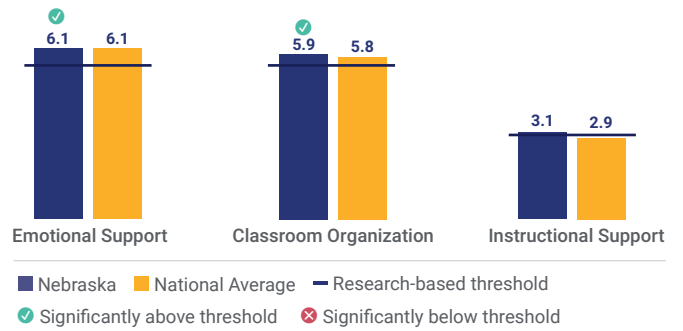
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



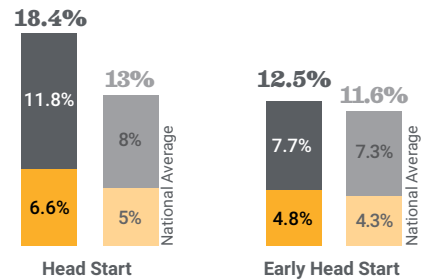
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

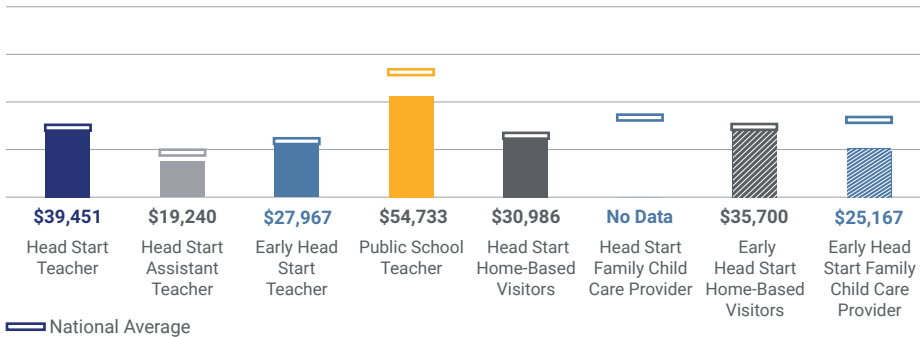


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

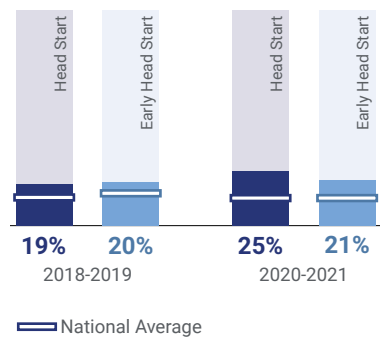
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



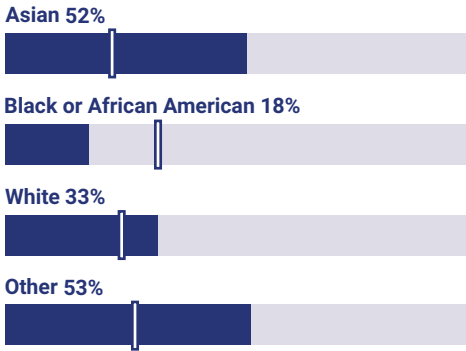
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

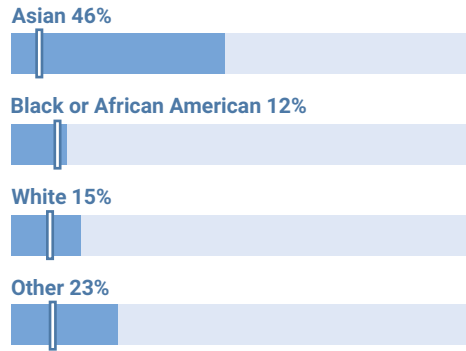


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

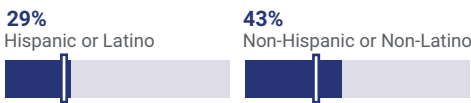


RACE & ETHNICITY

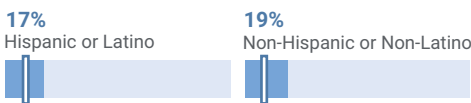
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



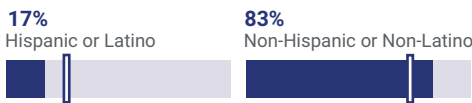
EARLY HEAD START



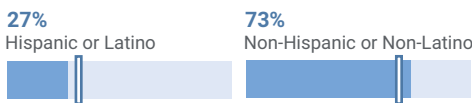
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



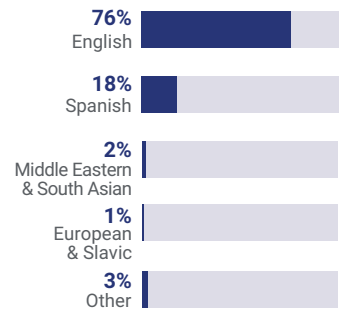
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

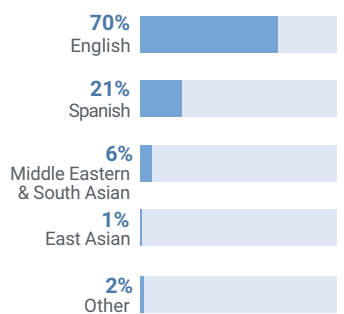
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



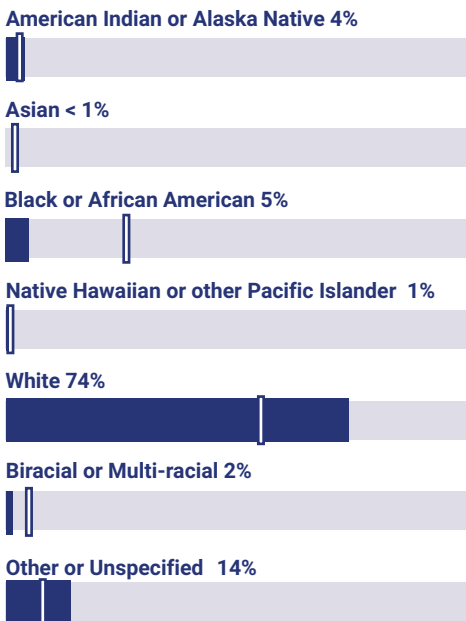
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



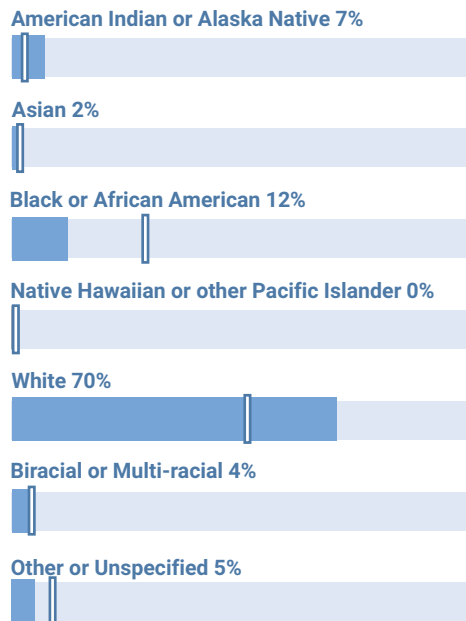
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

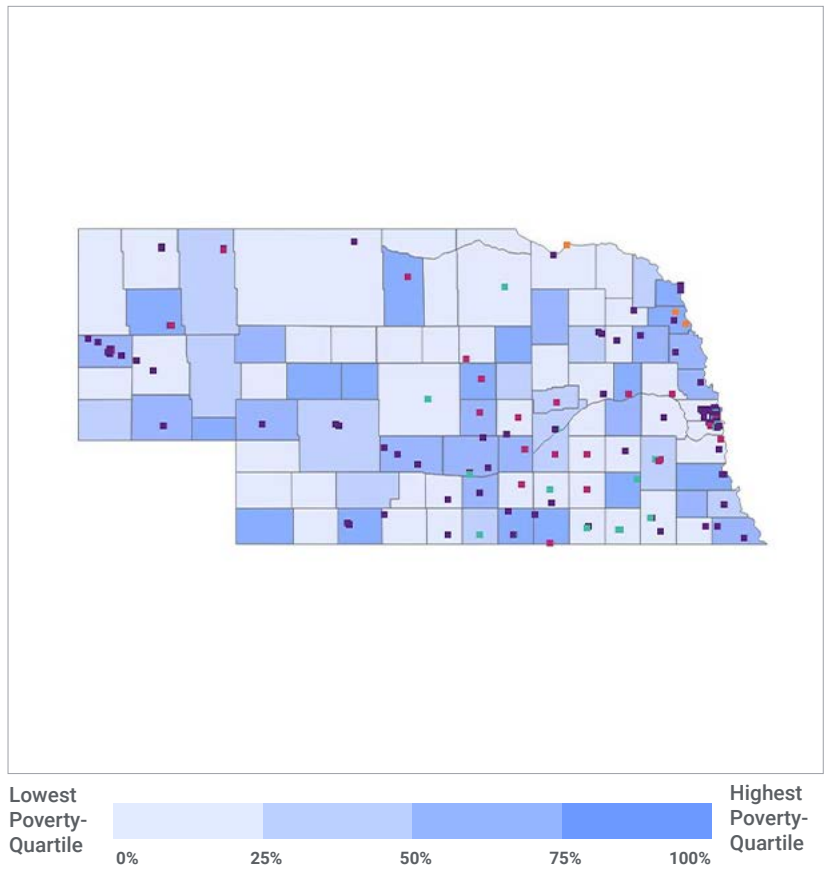
14% **27%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	160
■ Head Start	100
■ Early Head Start	26
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	27
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	5
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	2



STATE VARIATION

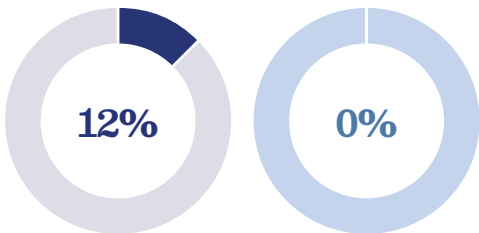
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

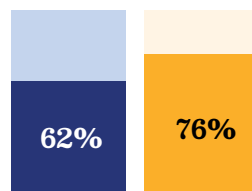
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

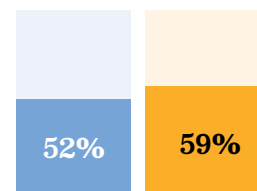
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Nebraska

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Nebraska

National Average

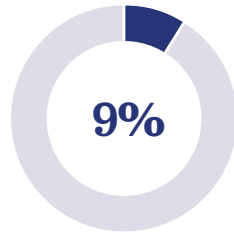
Nevada

FUNDING OVERVIEW

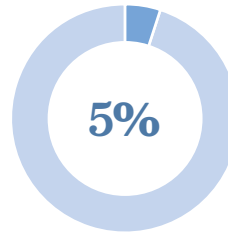
\$42,693,679
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Nevada enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Nevada enrolled in Early Head Start



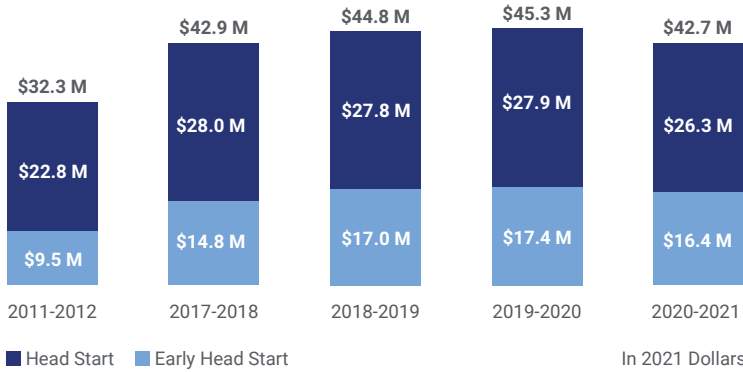
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

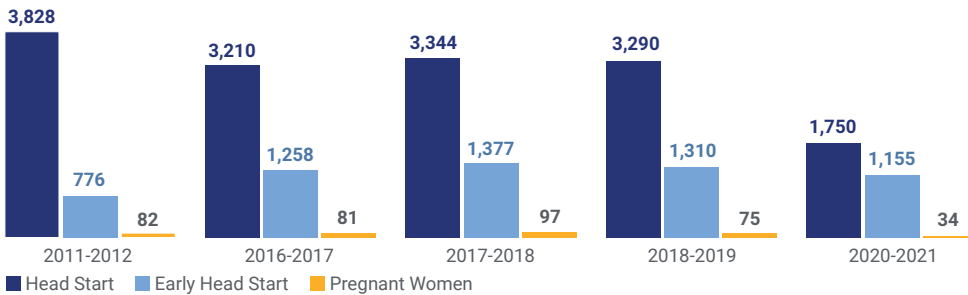
HEAD START

\$11,096
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$17,649
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

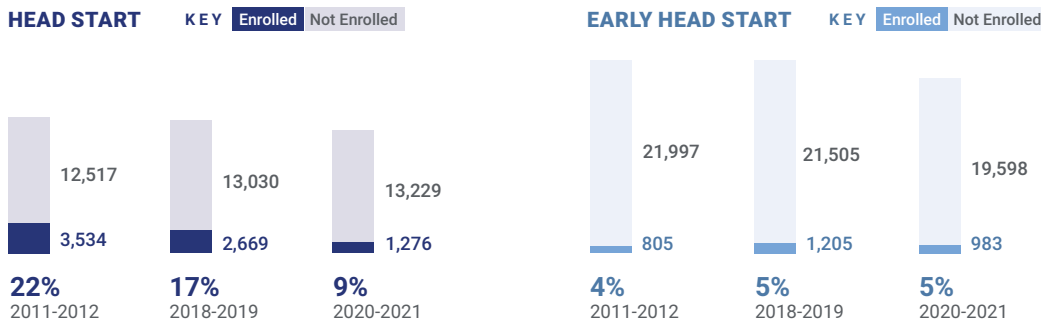
-1,540

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-155

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

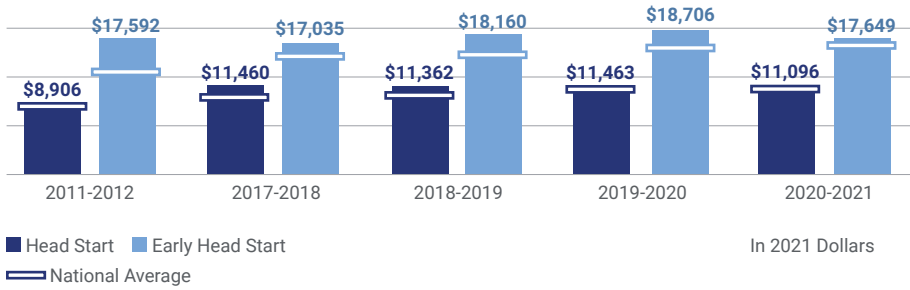
-0.5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

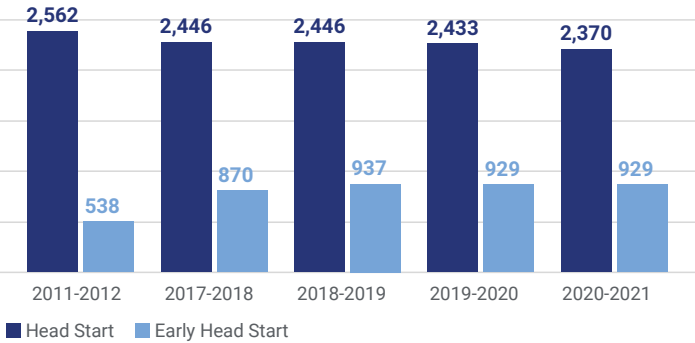


RACE & ETHNICITY

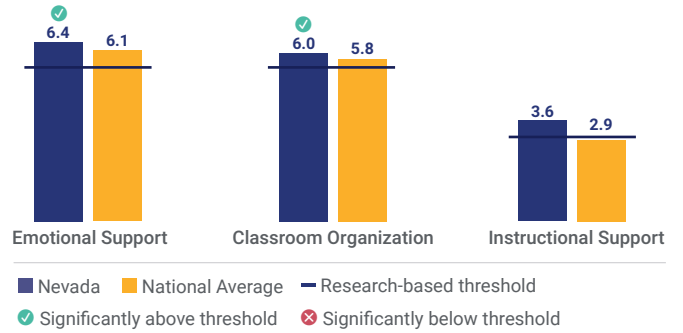
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



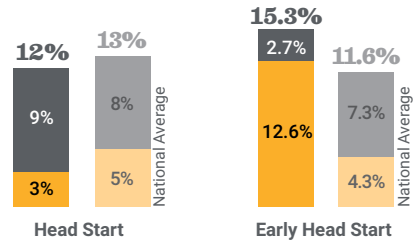
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

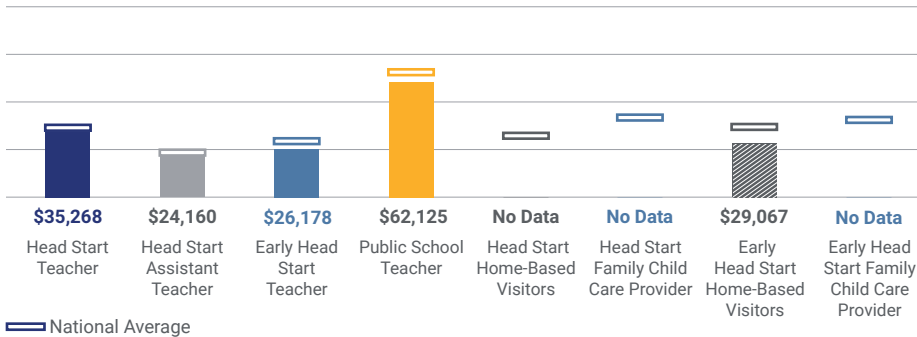


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

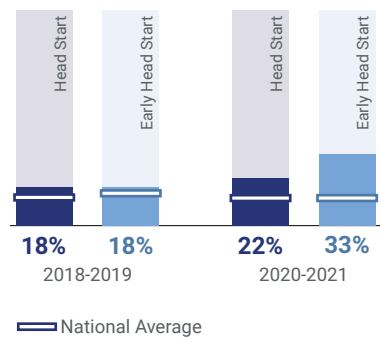
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



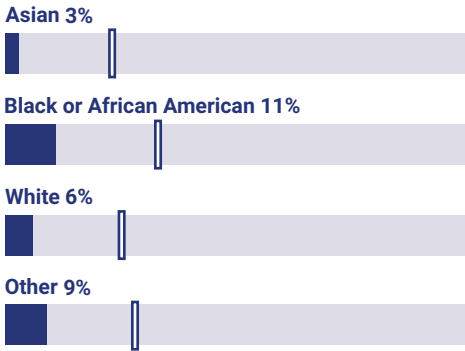
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

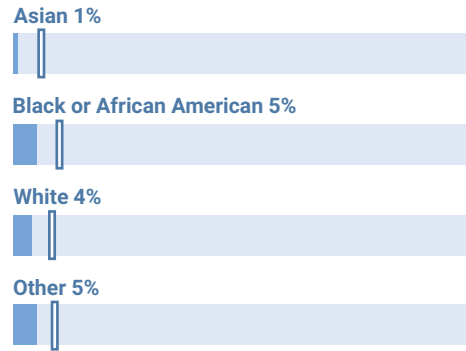


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

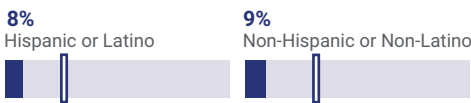


RACE & ETHNICITY

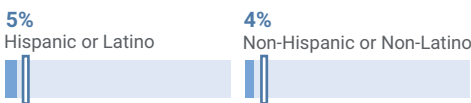
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



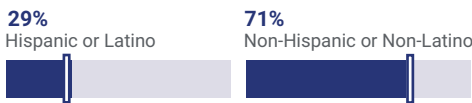
EARLY HEAD START



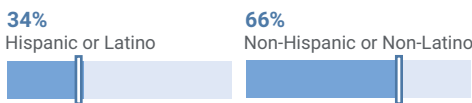
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



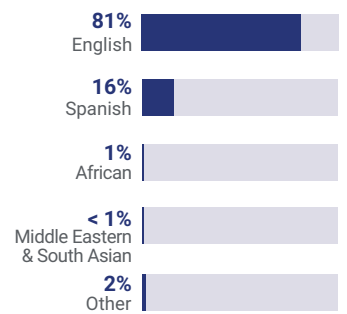
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

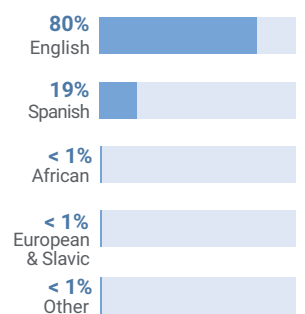
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



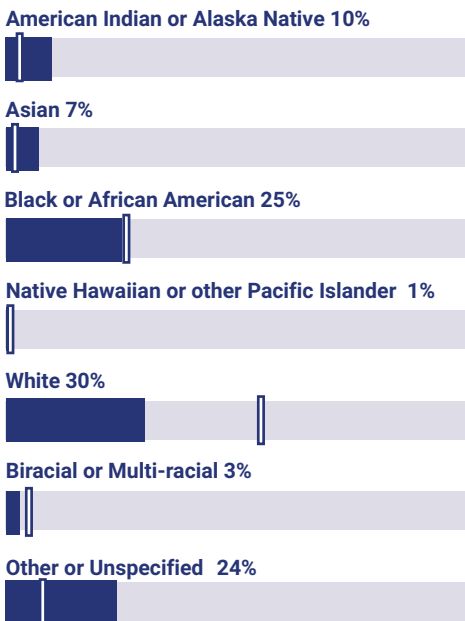
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



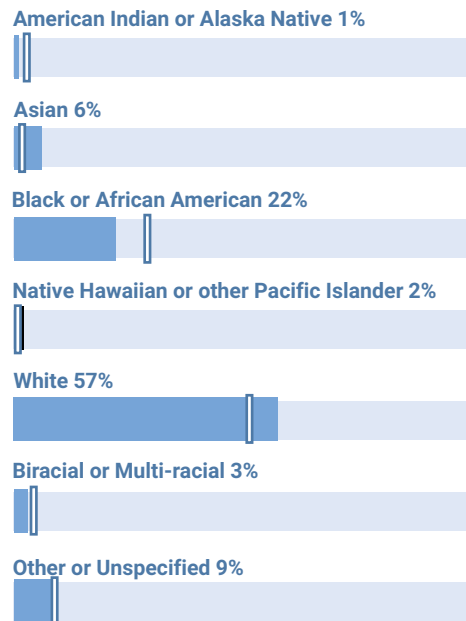
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

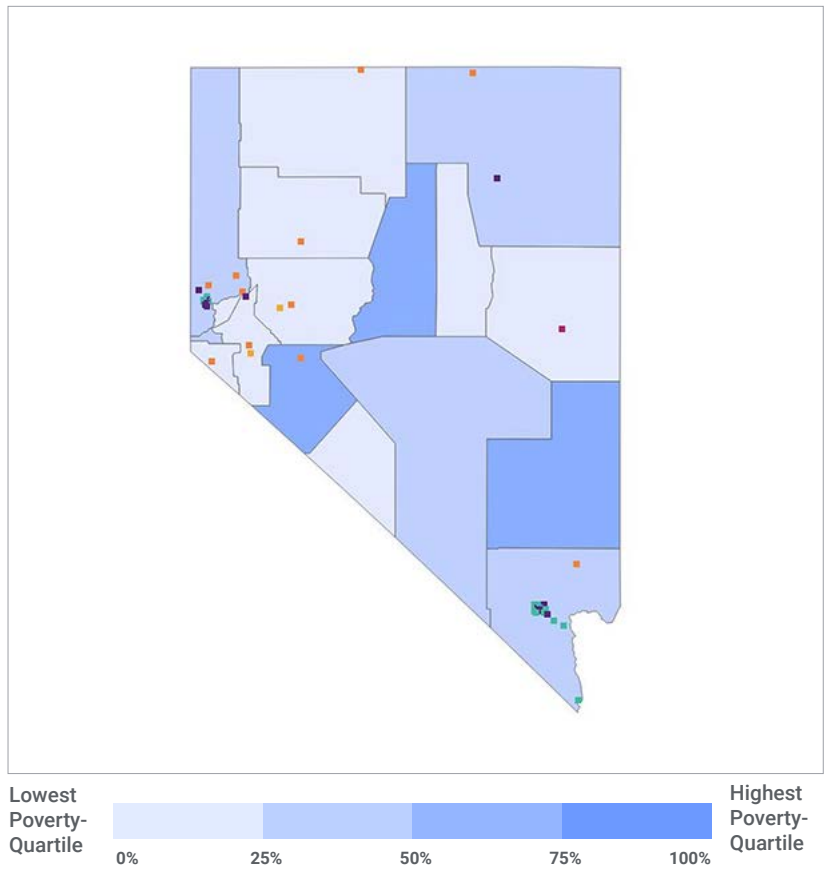
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

36% **30%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	69
■ Head Start	24
■ Early Head Start	28
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	1
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	14
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	2



STATE VARIATION

The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

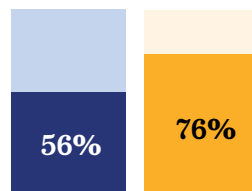
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

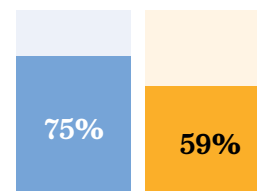
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Nevada

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Nevada

National Average

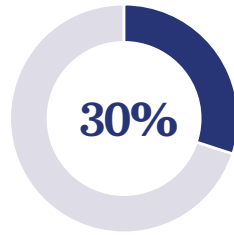
New Hampshire

FUNDING OVERVIEW

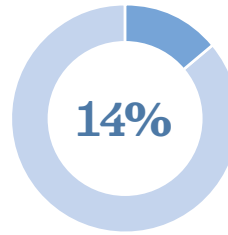
\$18,240,263
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in New Hampshire enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in New Hampshire enrolled in Early Head Start



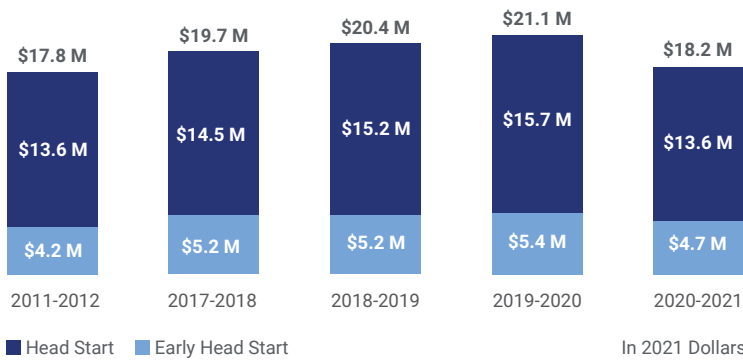
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

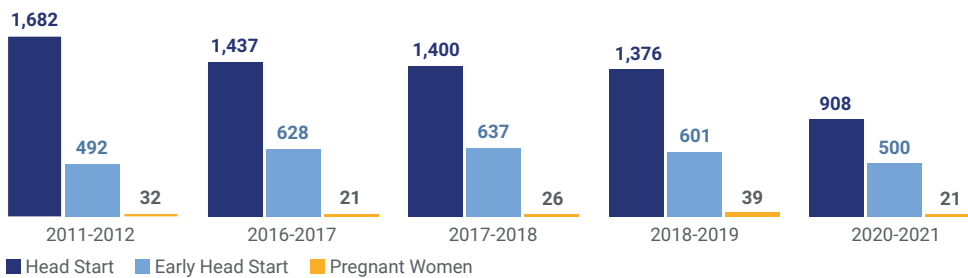
HEAD START

\$11,837
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$12,466
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

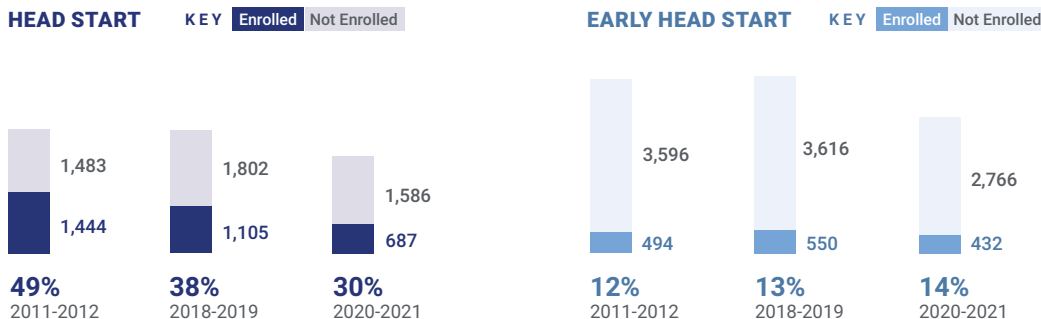
-468

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-101

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

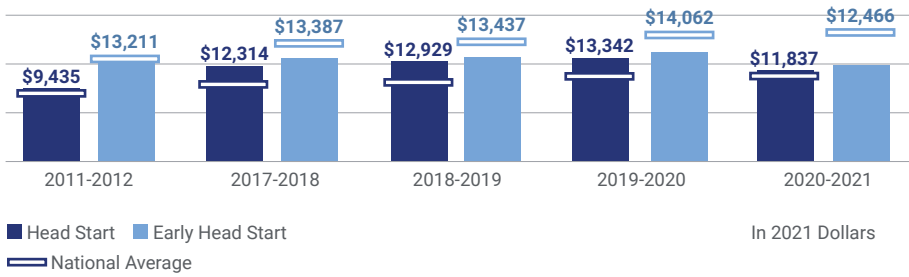
+0.3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

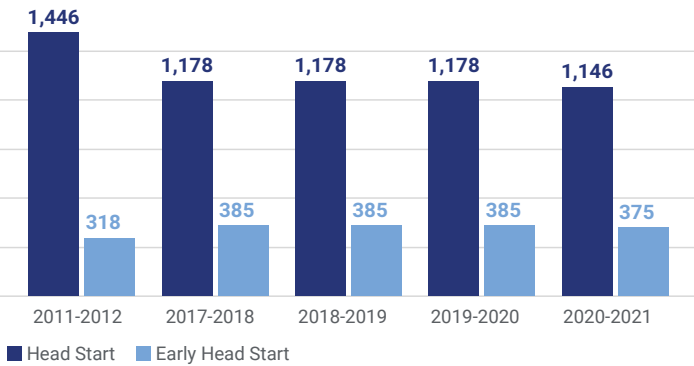


RACE & ETHNICITY

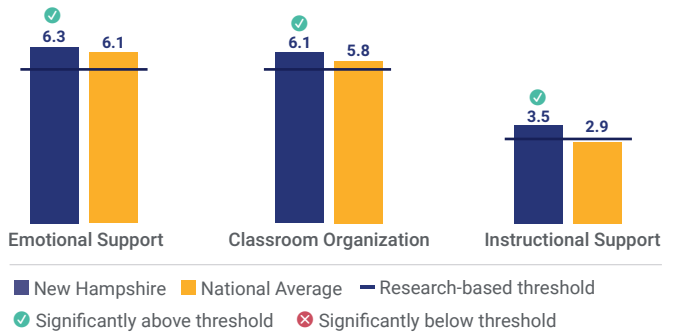
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



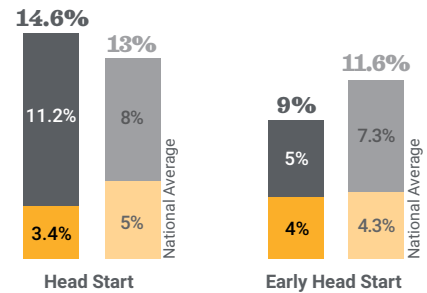
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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

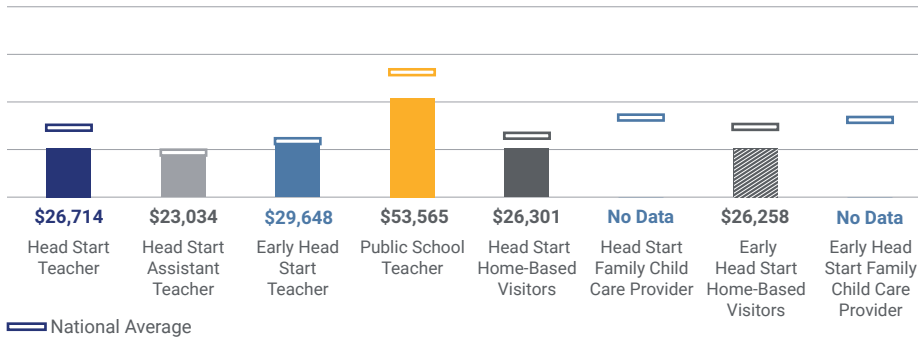


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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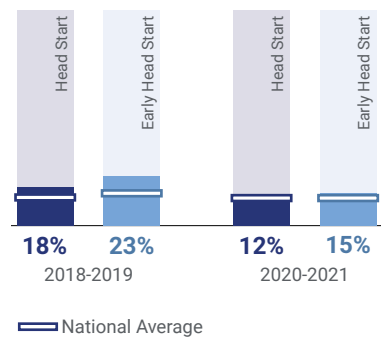
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



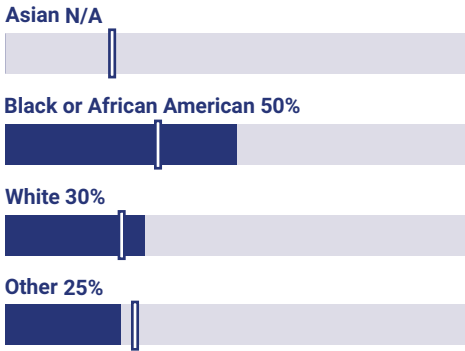
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

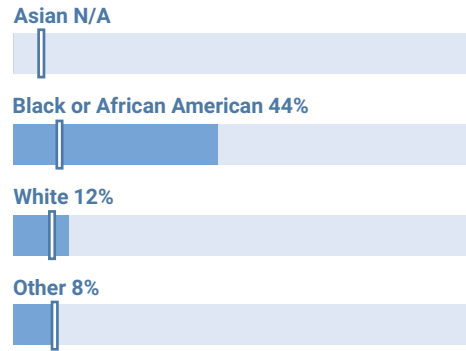


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

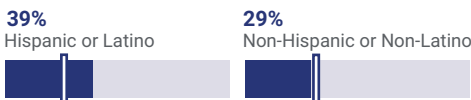


RACE & ETHNICITY

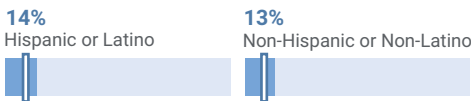
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



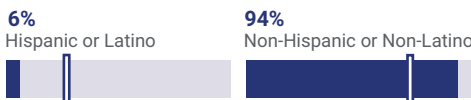
EARLY HEAD START



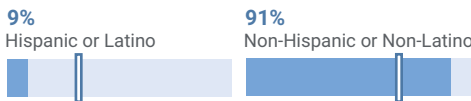
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



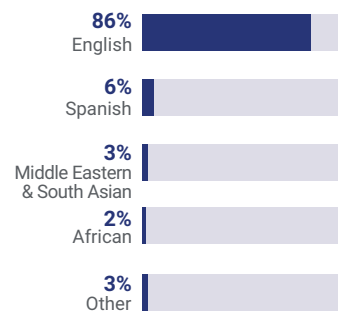
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

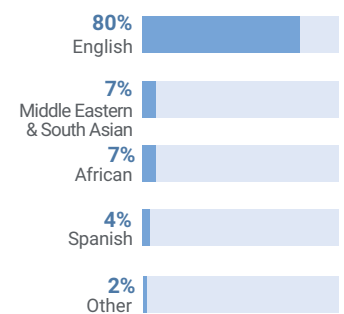
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



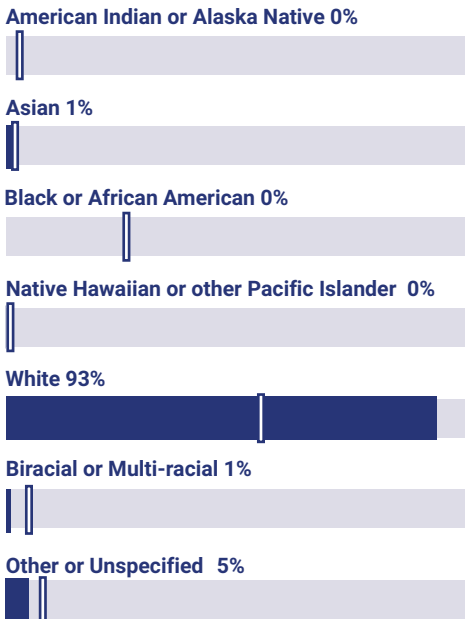
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



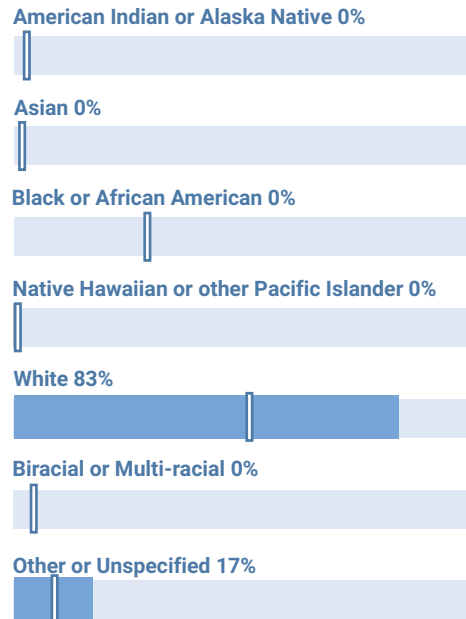
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

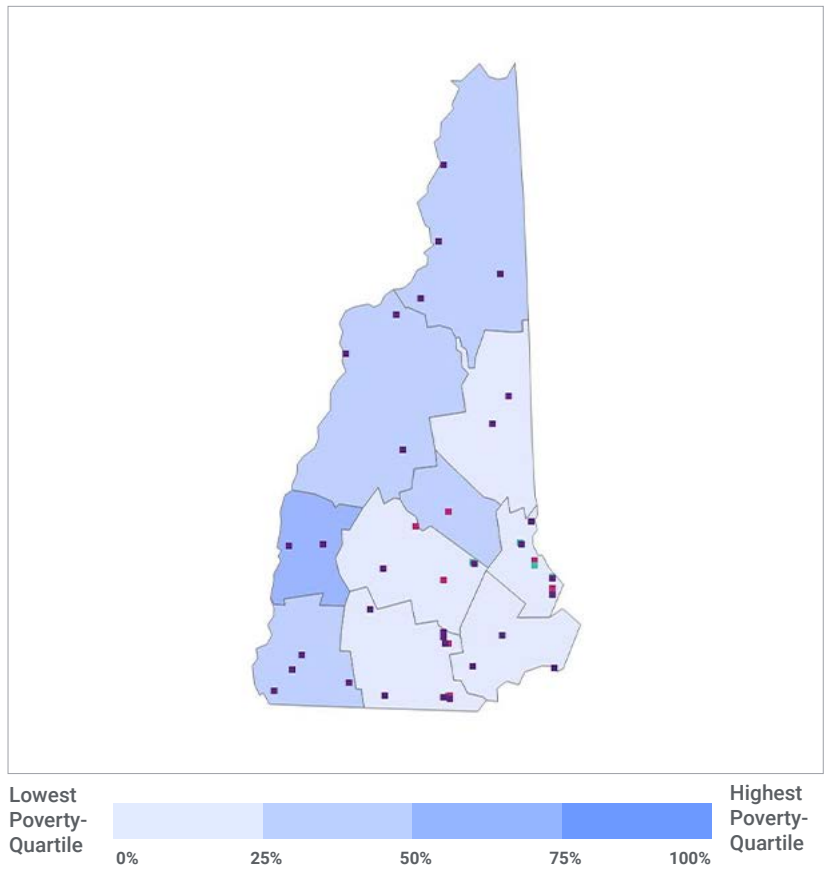
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

6% **14%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. | of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	45
■ Head Start	32
■ Early Head Start	6
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	7
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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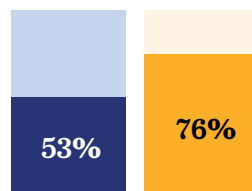
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

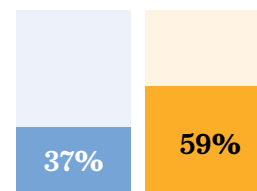
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



New Hampshire

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



New Hampshire

National Average

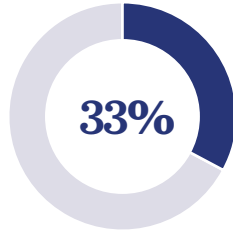
New Jersey

FUNDING OVERVIEW

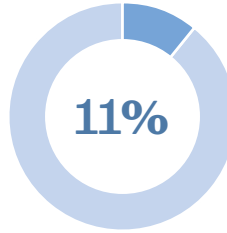
\$156,827,113
Federal Funding

\$38,944,540
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in New Jersey enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in New Jersey enrolled in Early Head Start



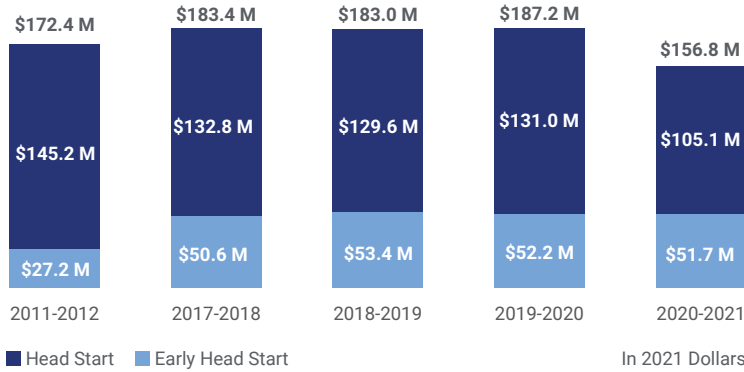
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

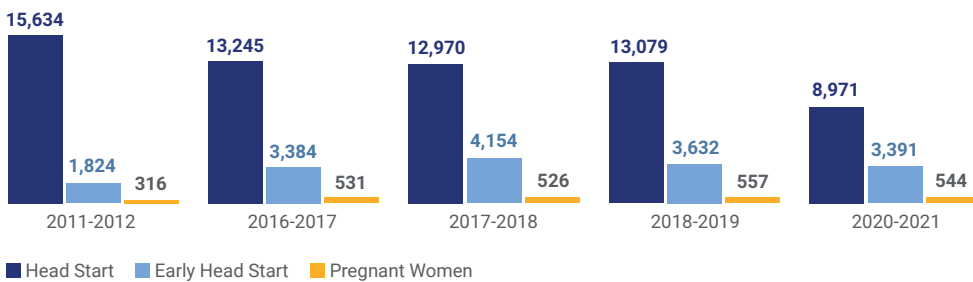


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,336
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$12,900
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

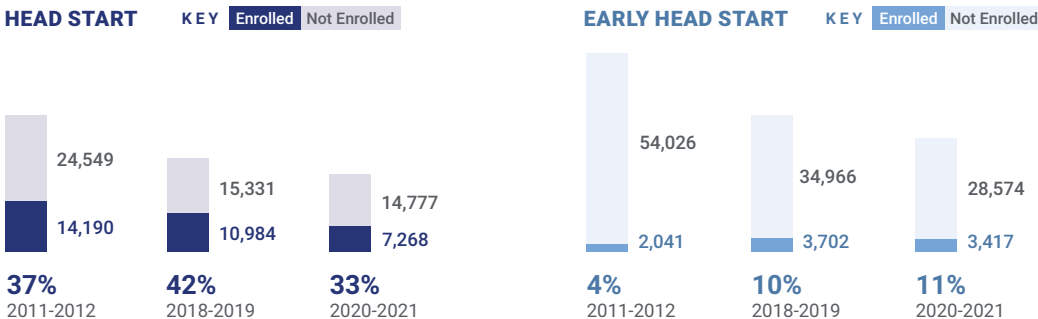
-4,108

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-241

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9% percentage points
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

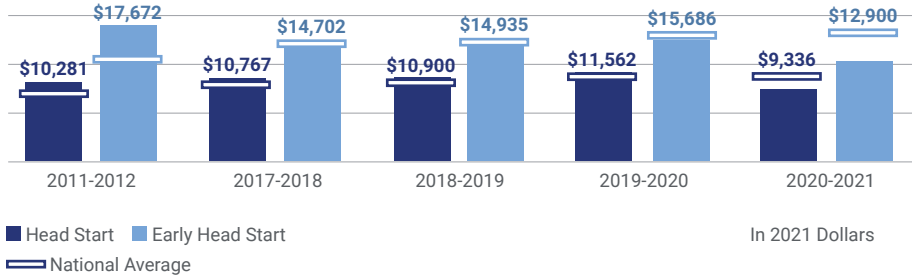
+1 percentage point
higher in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

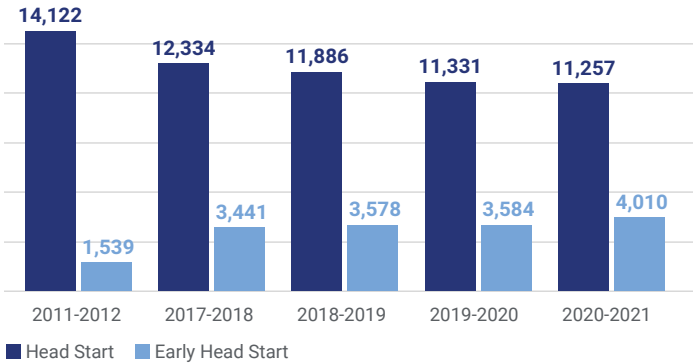


RACE & ETHNICITY

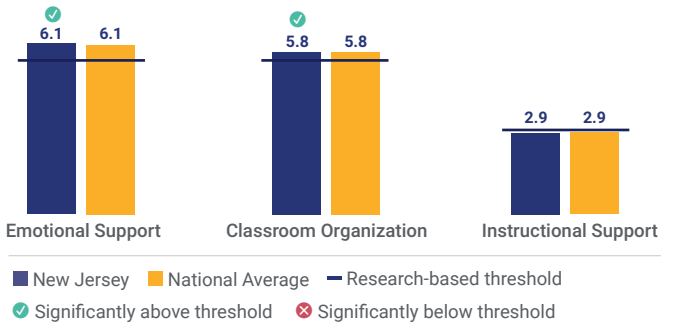
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



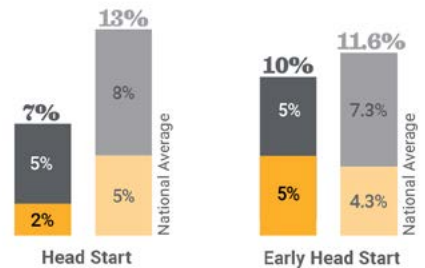
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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

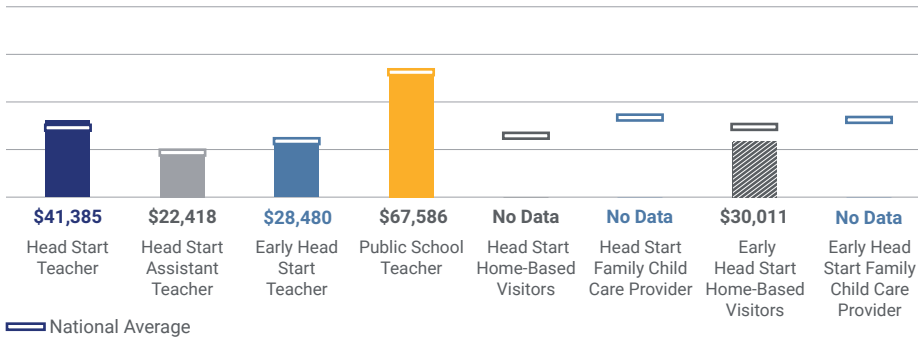


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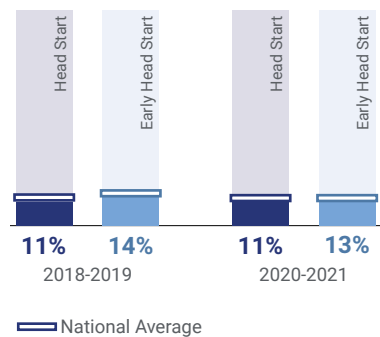
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



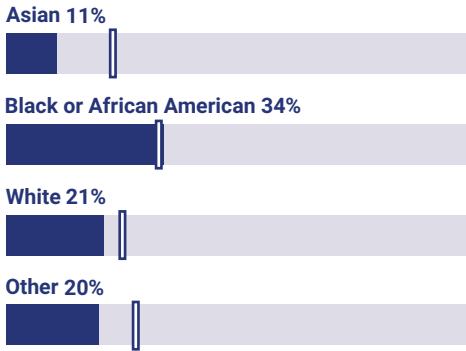
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

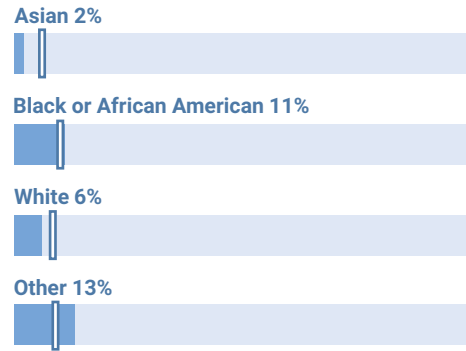


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

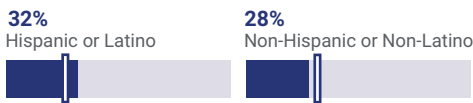


RACE & ETHNICITY

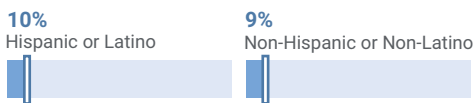
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



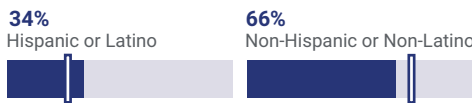
EARLY HEAD START



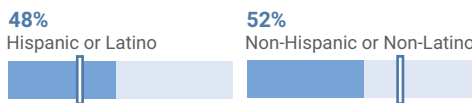
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



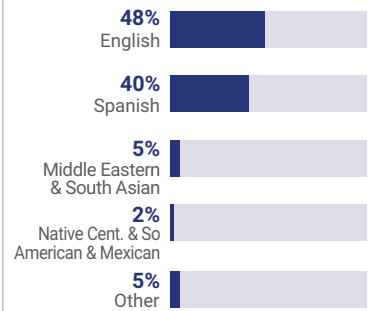
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

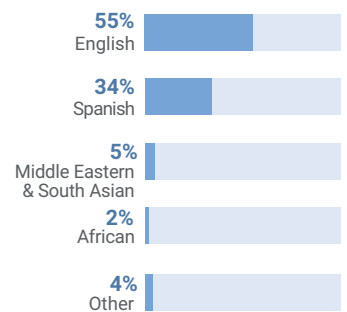
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



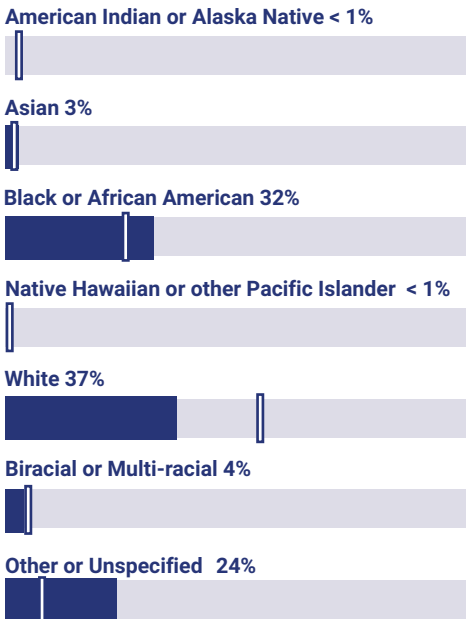
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



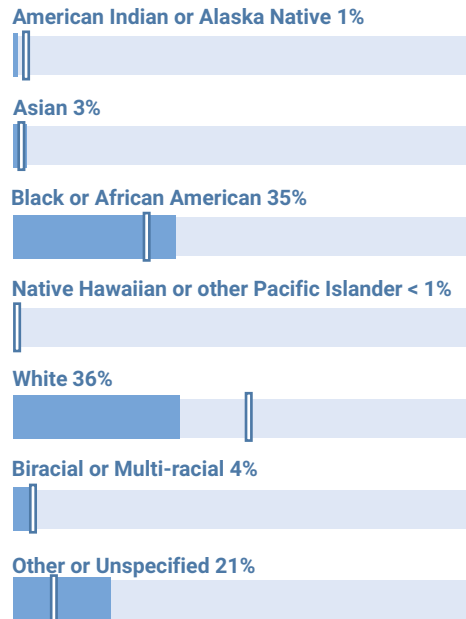
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

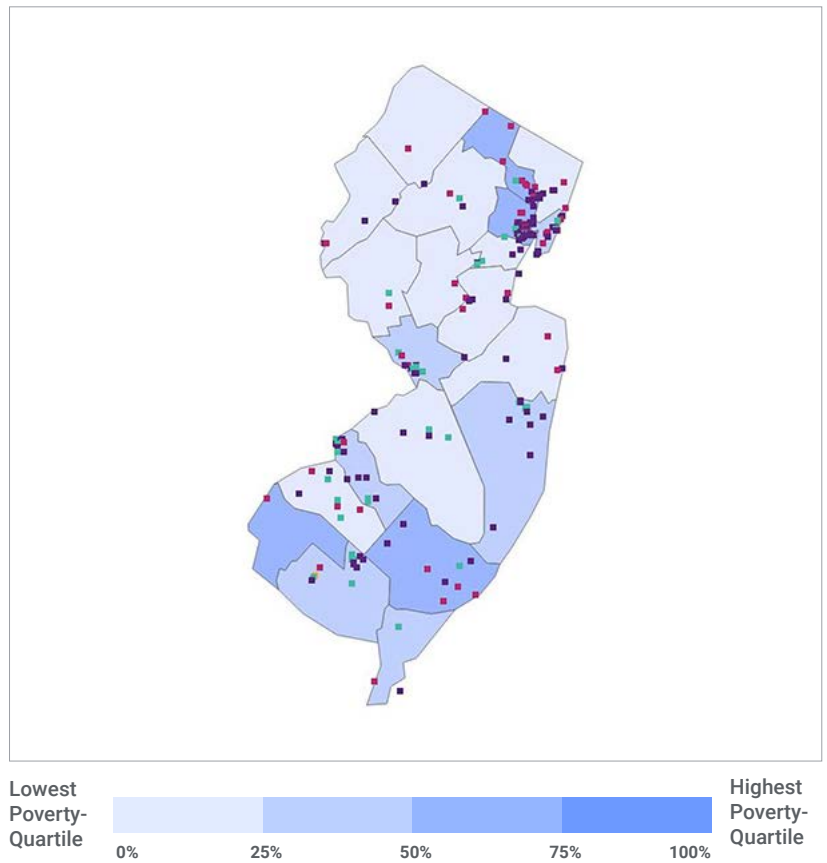
43% **46%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	234
■ Head Start	119
■ Early Head Start	60
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	54
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	1



STATE VARIATION

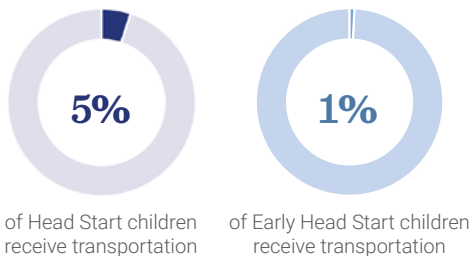
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

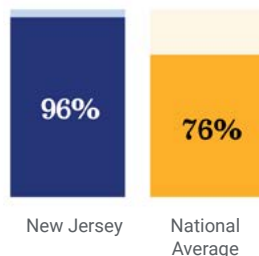
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

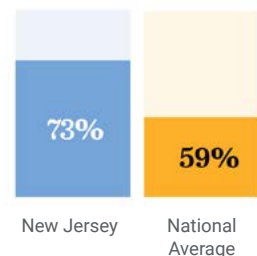
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



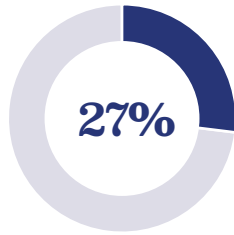
New Mexico

FUNDING OVERVIEW

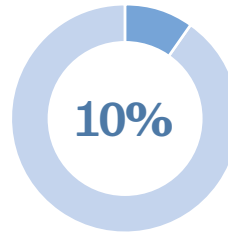
\$103,316,687
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in New Mexico enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in New Mexico enrolled in Early Head Start



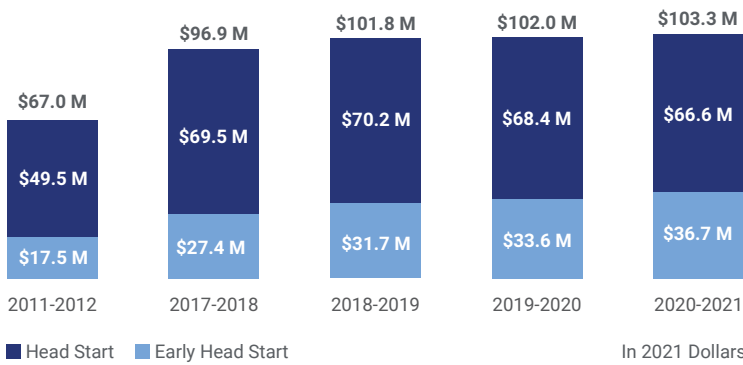
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

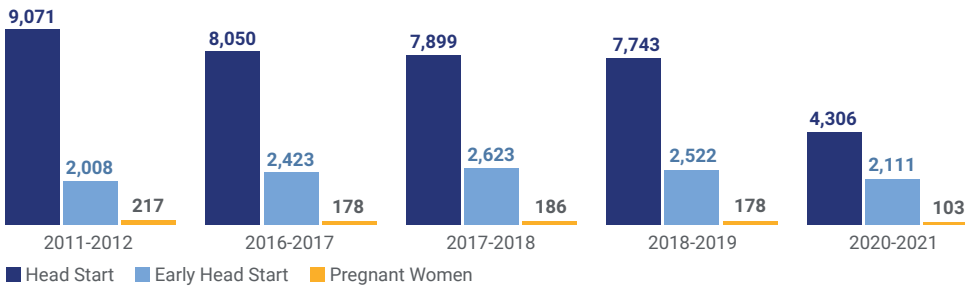


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$10,587
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,909
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

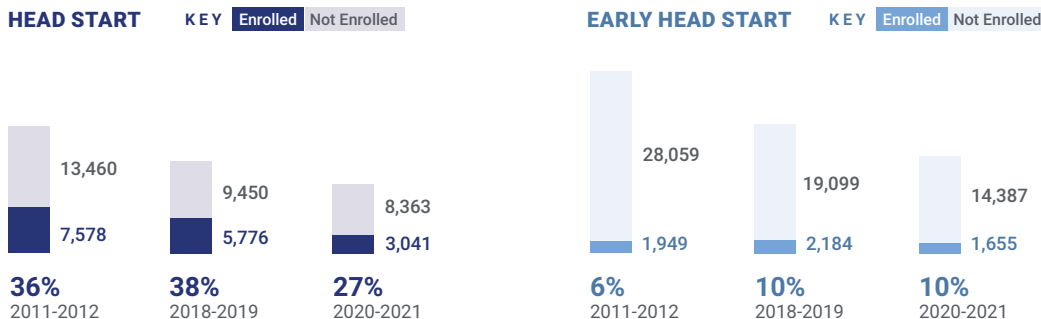
-3,437

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-411

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

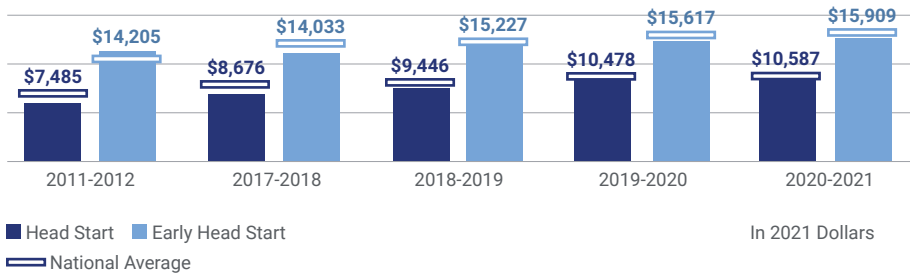
-11 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

0 percentage point
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

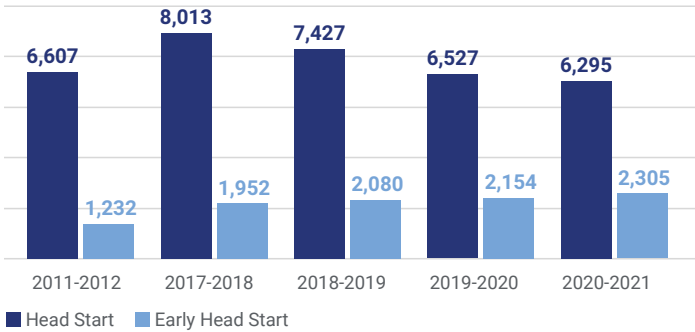


RACE & ETHNICITY

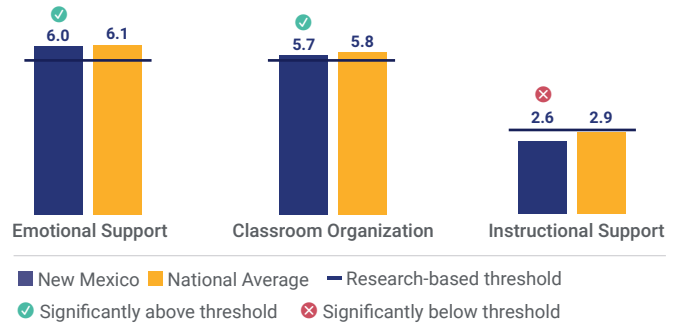
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



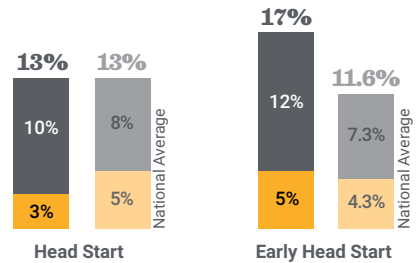
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

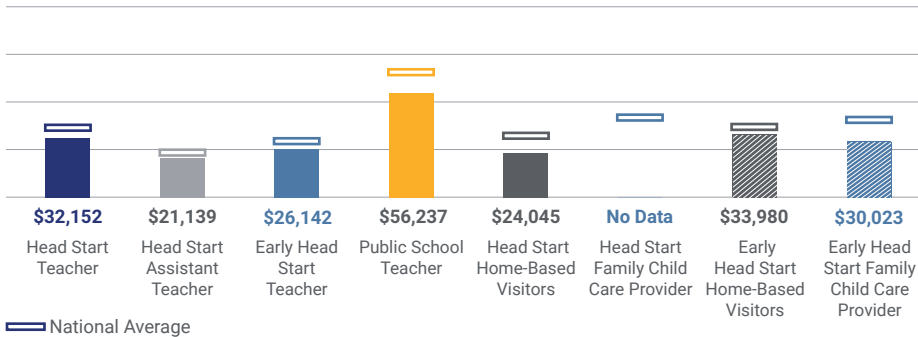


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

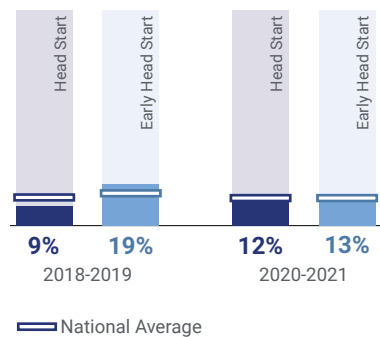
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



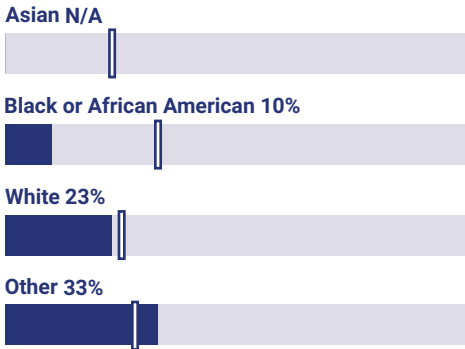
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



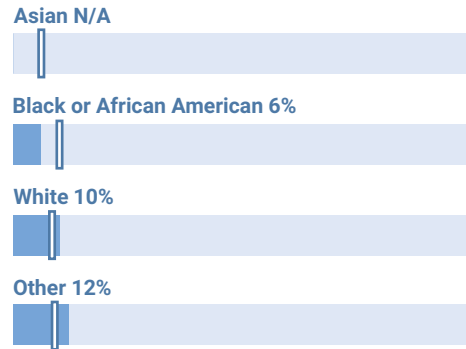
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

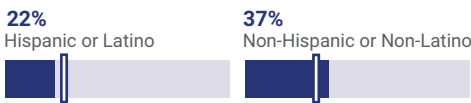


RACE & ETHNICITY

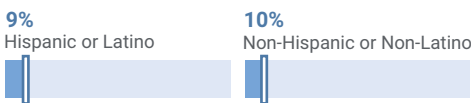
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



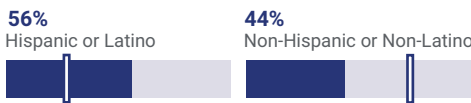
EARLY HEAD START



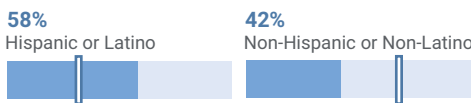
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



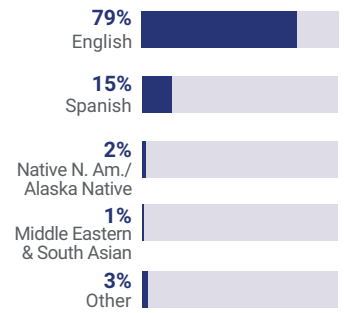
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

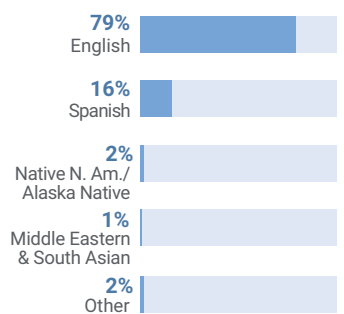
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



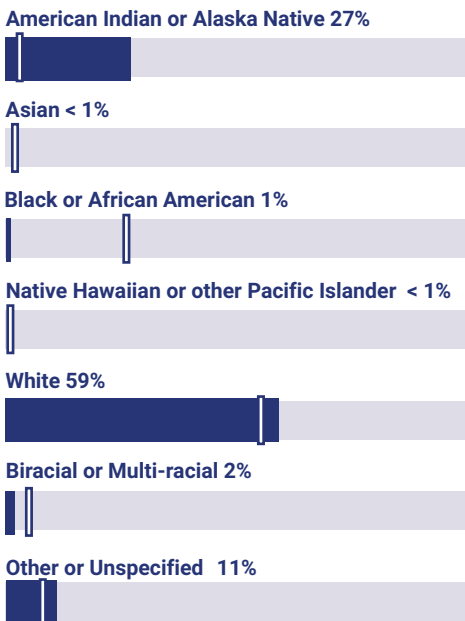
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



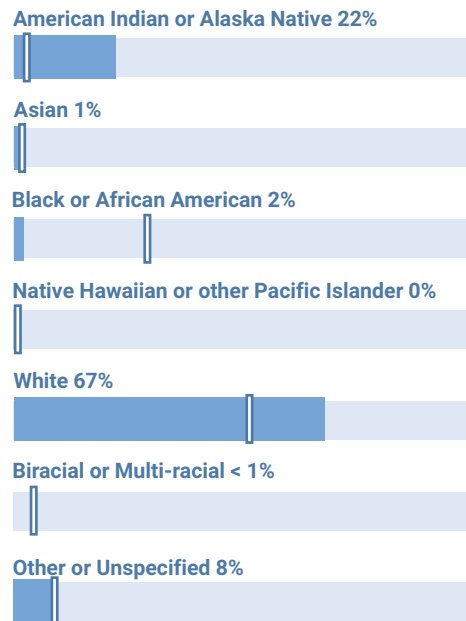
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

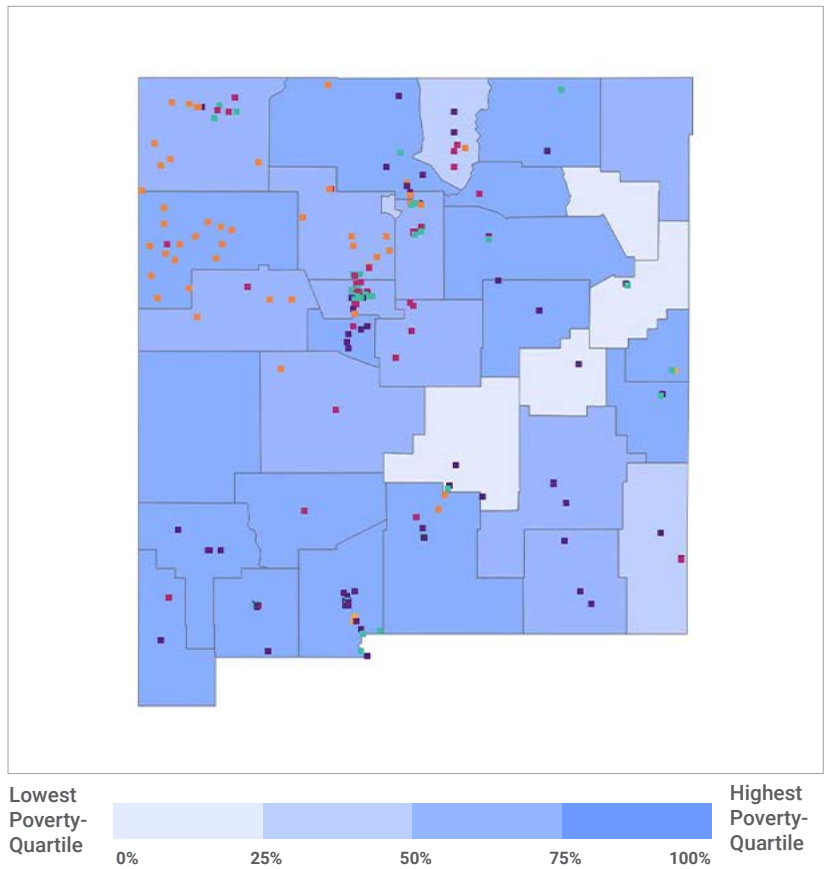
54% **50%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	182
■ Head Start	73
■ Early Head Start	44
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	39
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	23
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	3



STATE VARIATION

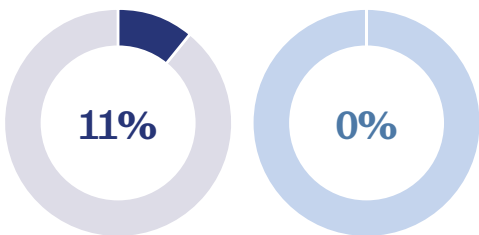
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

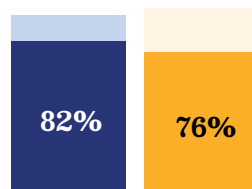
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

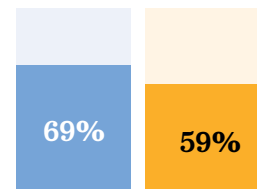
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



New Mexico

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



New Mexico

National Average

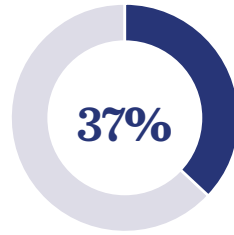
New York

FUNDING OVERVIEW

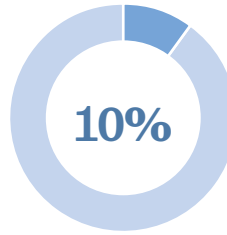
\$512,428,725
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in New York enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in New York enrolled in Early Head Start



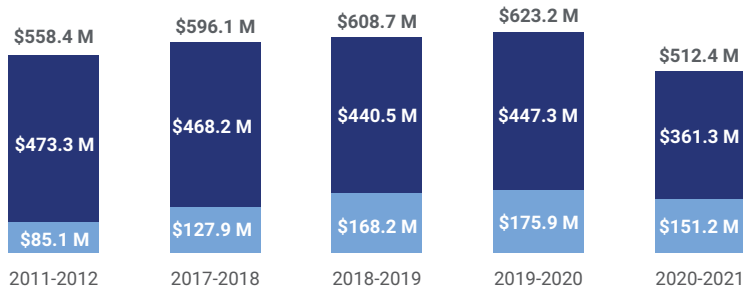
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

In 2021 Dollars

Funding Per Child

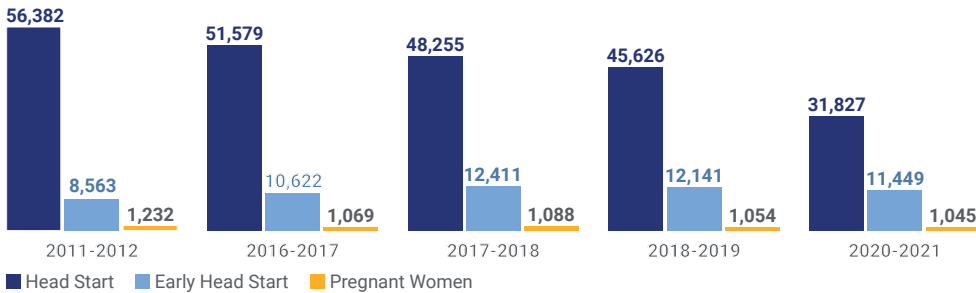
HEAD START

\$10,437
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$13,052
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start ■ Pregnant Women

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

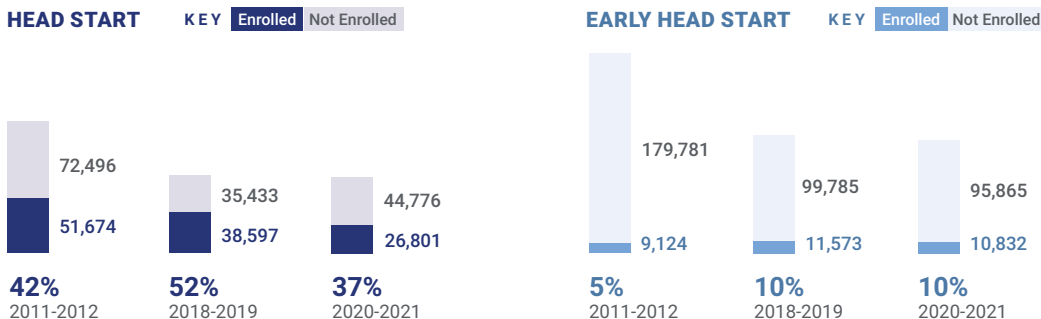
-13,799

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-692

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-15 percentage points
lower in 2020-21 than 2018-19.

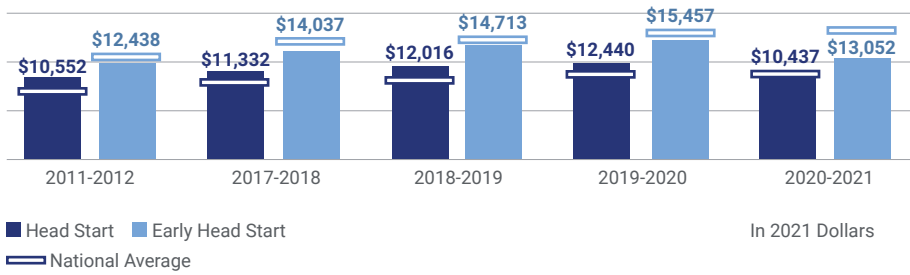
0 percentage point
change between 2018-19 and 2020-21

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

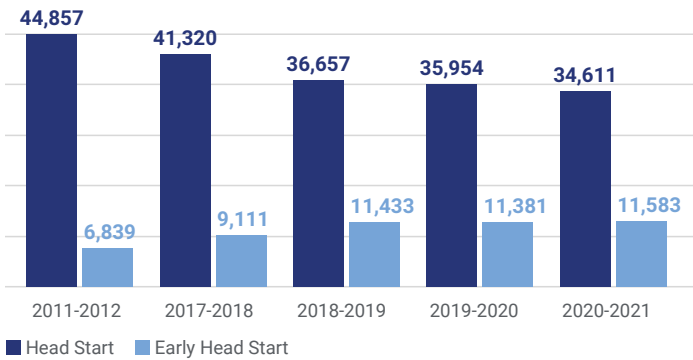


RACE & ETHNICITY

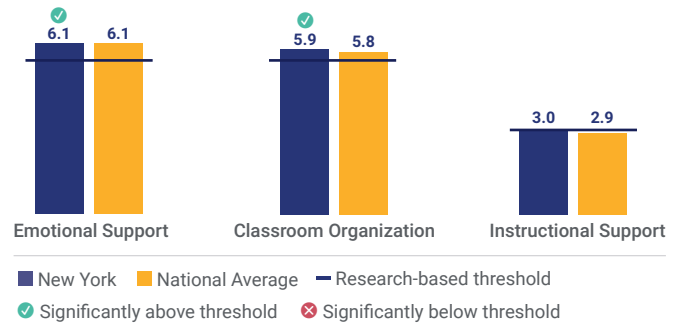
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



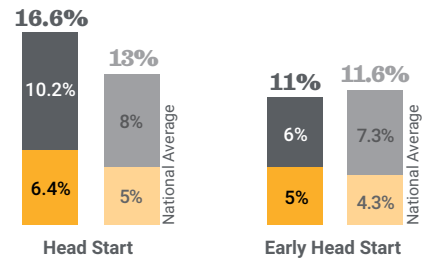
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

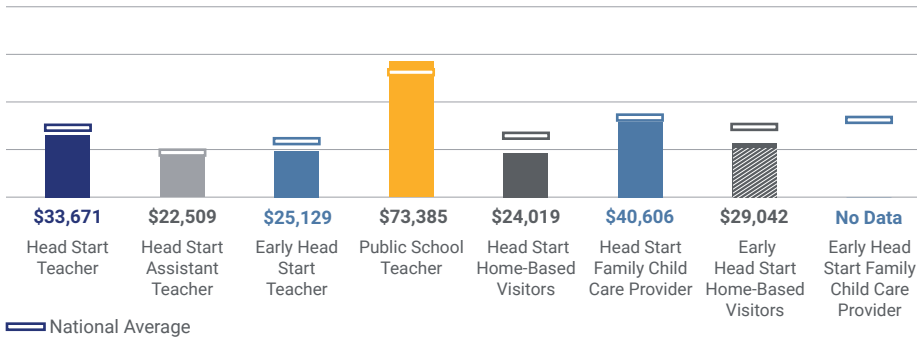


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

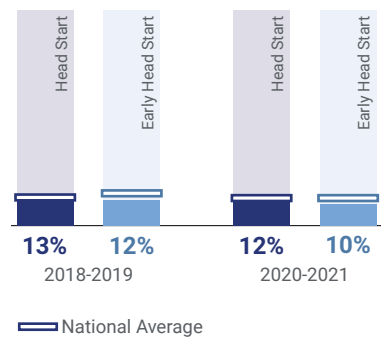
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



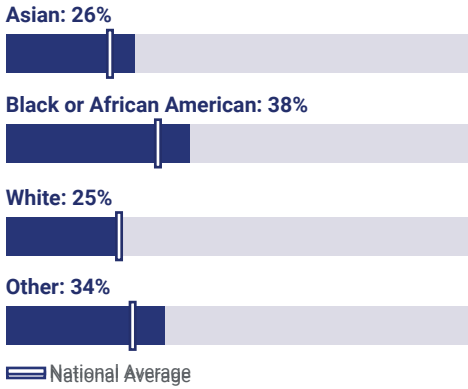
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

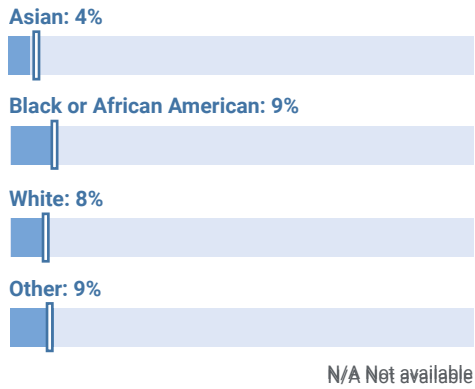


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

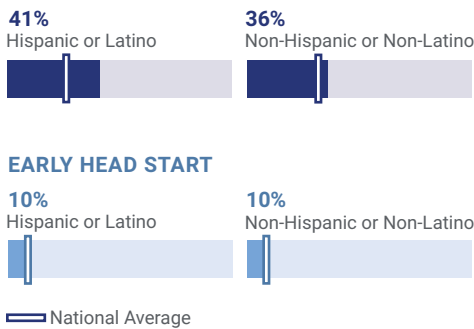


RACE & ETHNICITY

Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

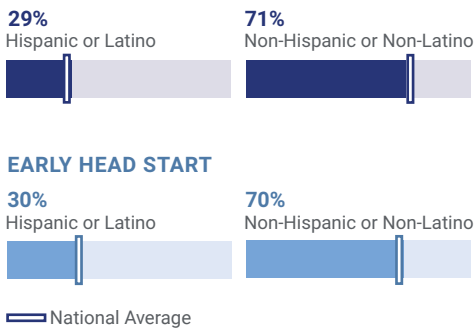
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START

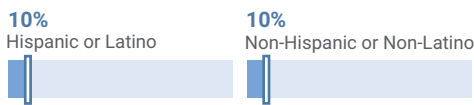


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

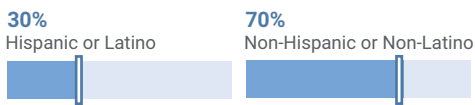
HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START

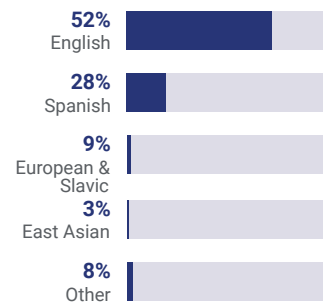


EARLY HEAD START



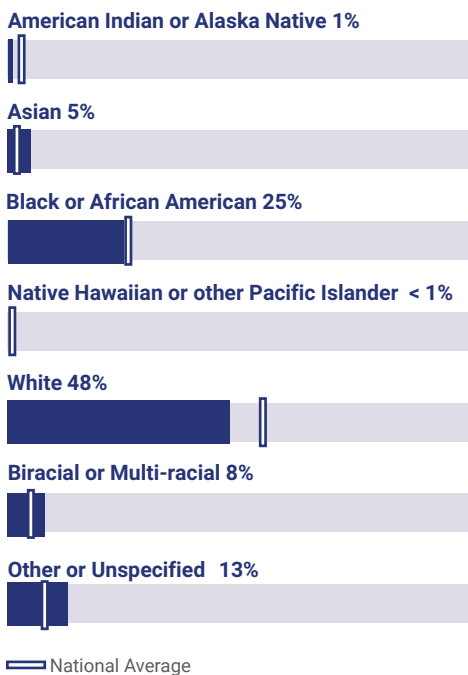
Child Home Languages

HEAD START

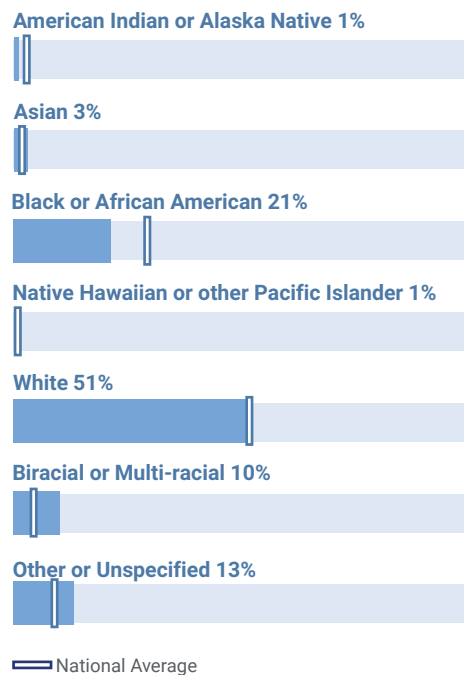


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START

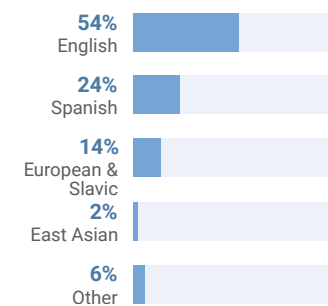


EARLY HEAD START



Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

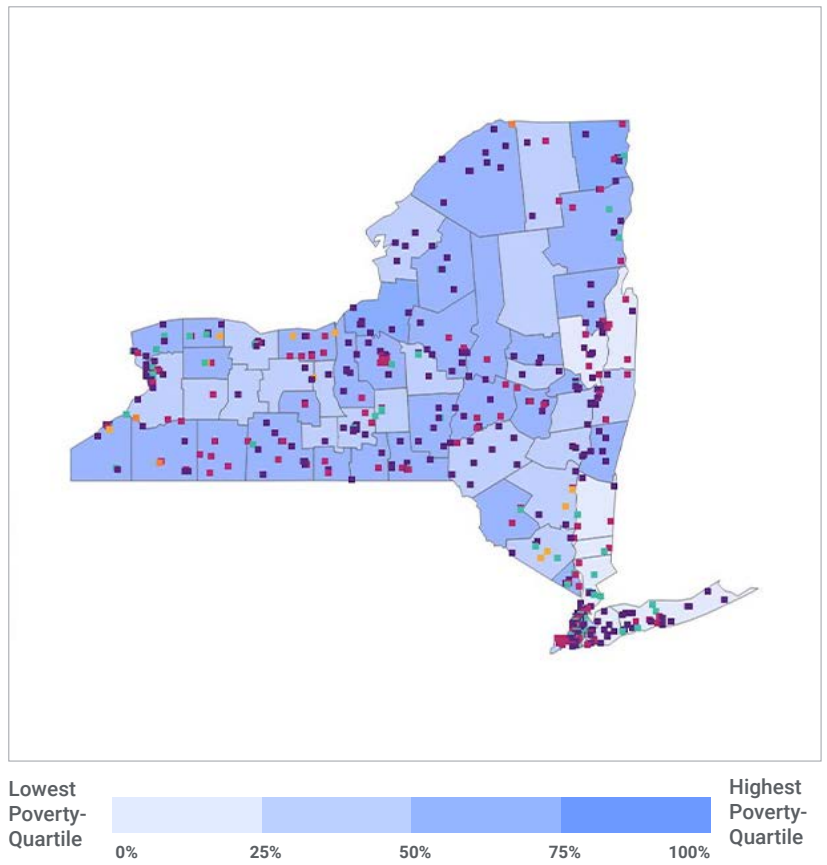
46% **51%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	773
■ Head Start	438
■ Early Head Start	139
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	181
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	3
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	12



STATE VARIATION

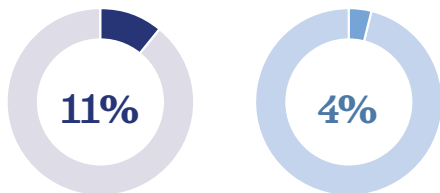
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

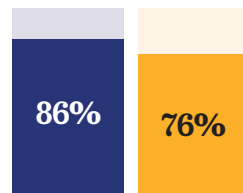
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

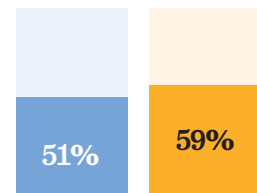
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



New York

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



New York

National Average

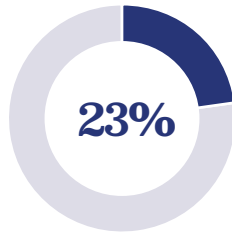
North Carolina

FUNDING OVERVIEW

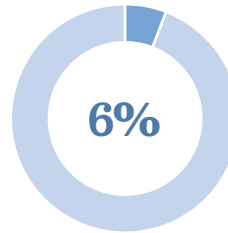
\$241,708,913
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in North Carolina enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in North Carolina enrolled in Early Head Start



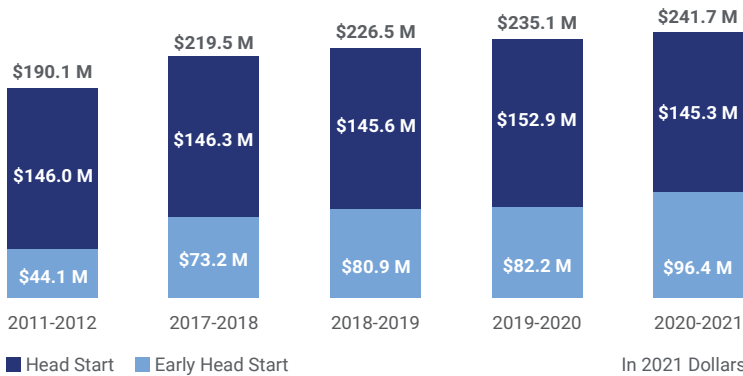
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

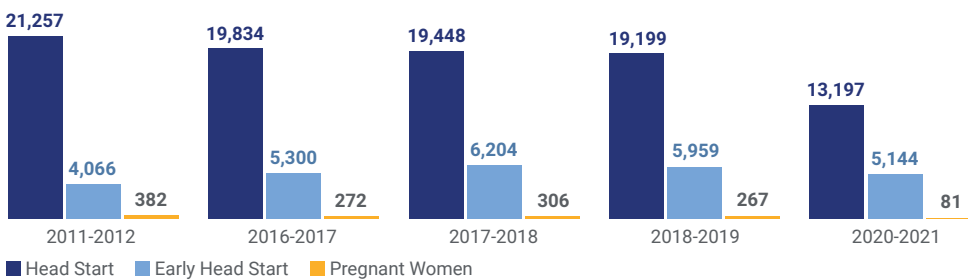


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,457
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,954
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

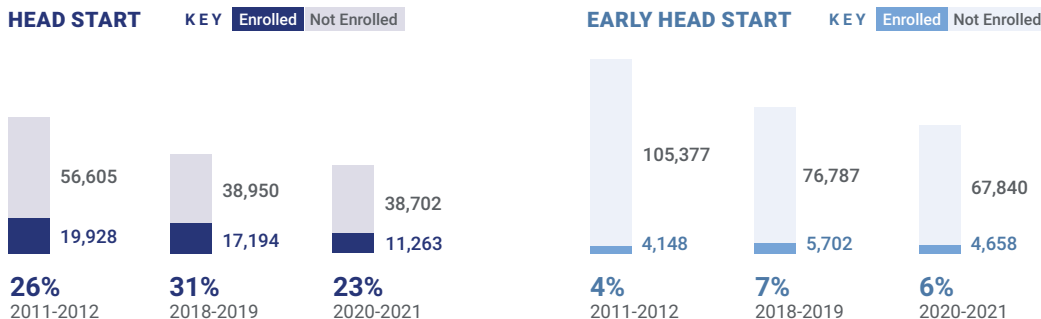
-6,002

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-815

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points

lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

-0.5 percentage points

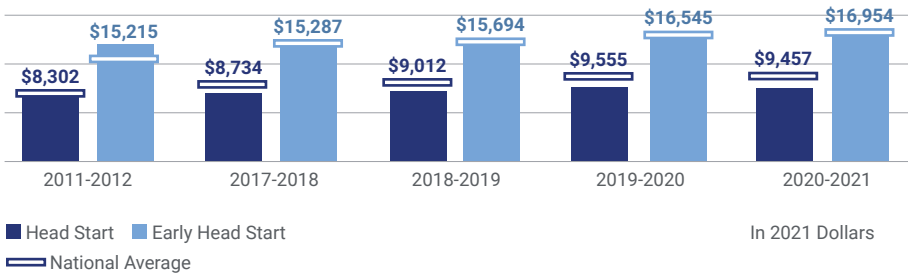
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

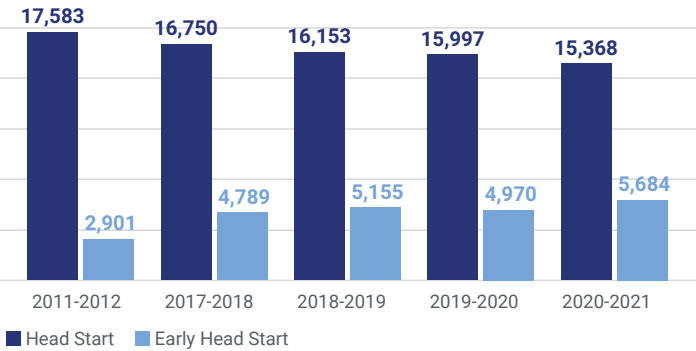


RACE & ETHNICITY

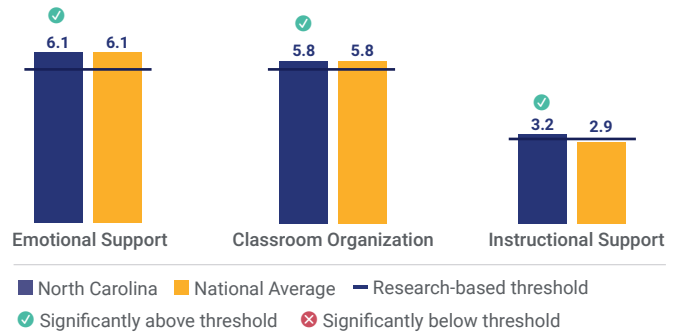
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



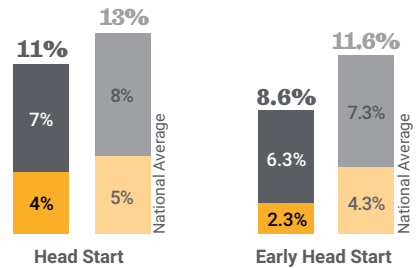
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

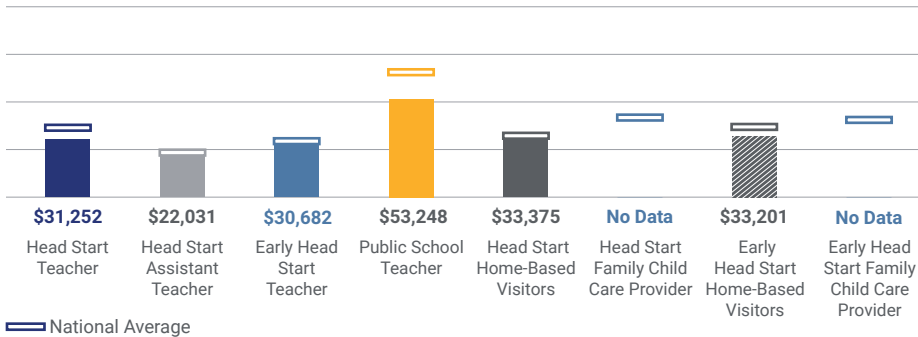


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

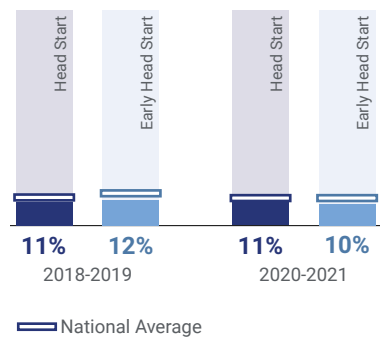
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



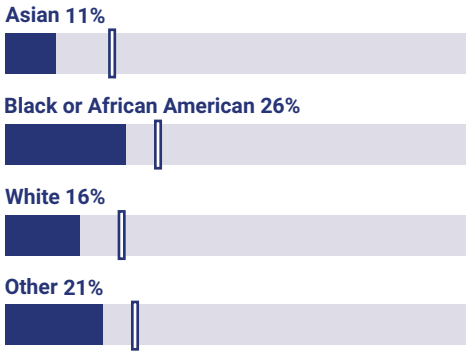
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

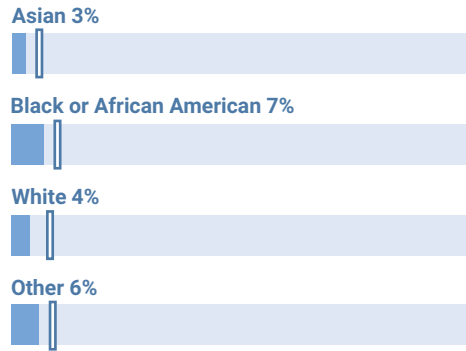


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

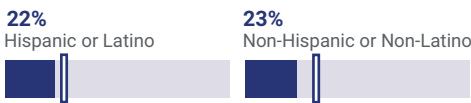


RACE & ETHNICITY

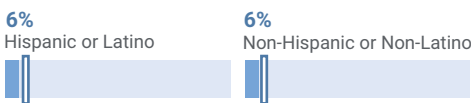
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



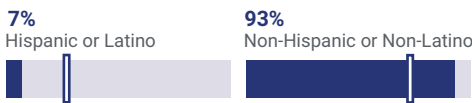
EARLY HEAD START



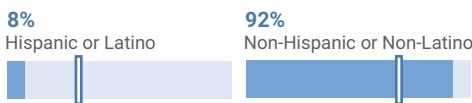
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



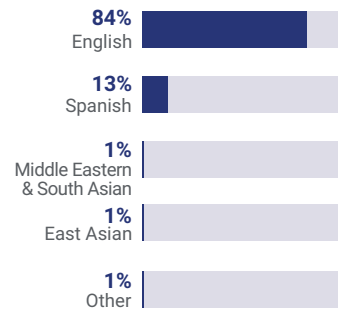
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

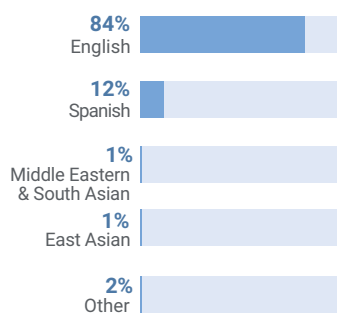
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



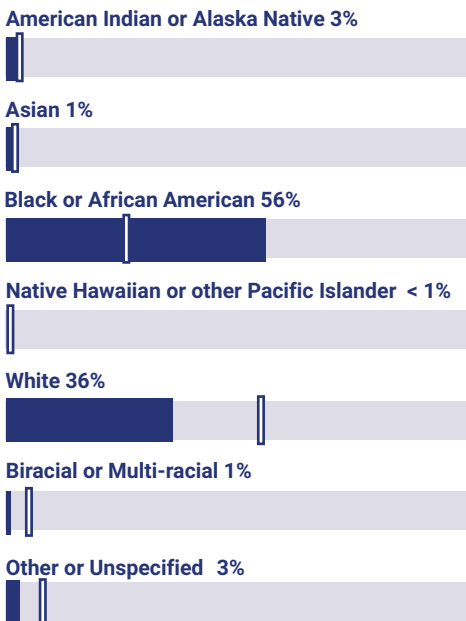
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

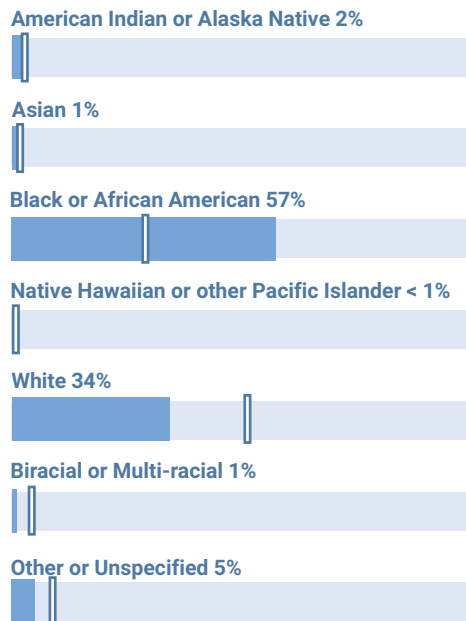


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

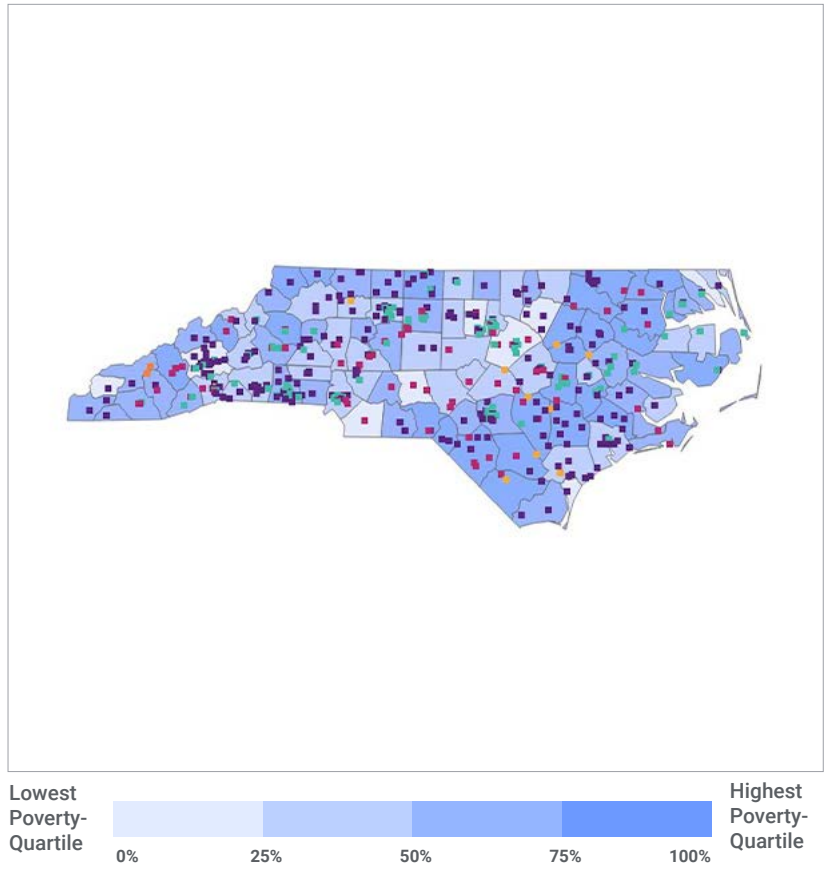
9% **9%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	498
■ Head Start	267
■ Early Head Start	136
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	83
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	10



STATE VARIATION

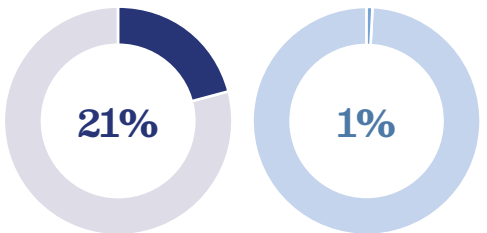
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

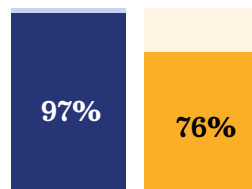
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

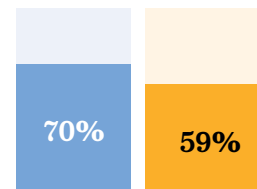
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



North Carolina

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



North Carolina

National Average

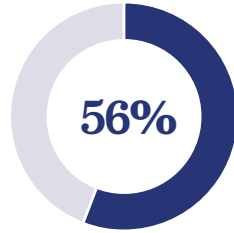
North Dakota

FUNDING OVERVIEW

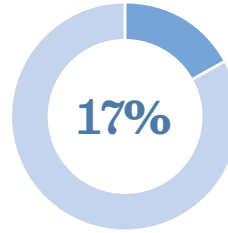
\$34,683,584
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in North Dakota enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in North Dakota enrolled in Early Head Start



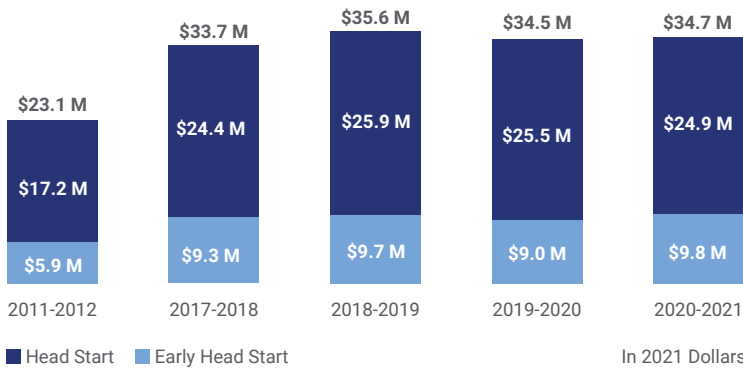
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

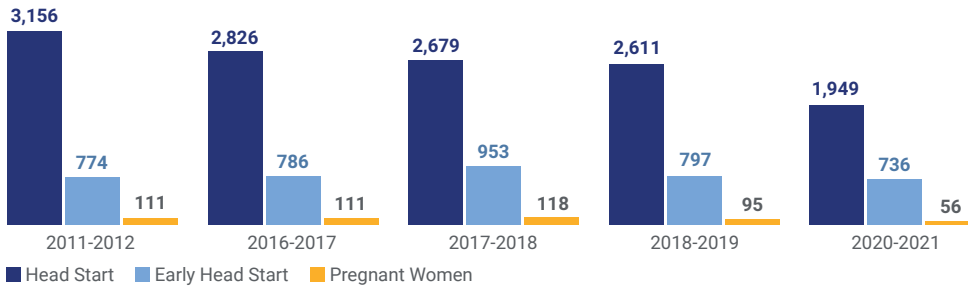


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$11,717
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$17,136
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

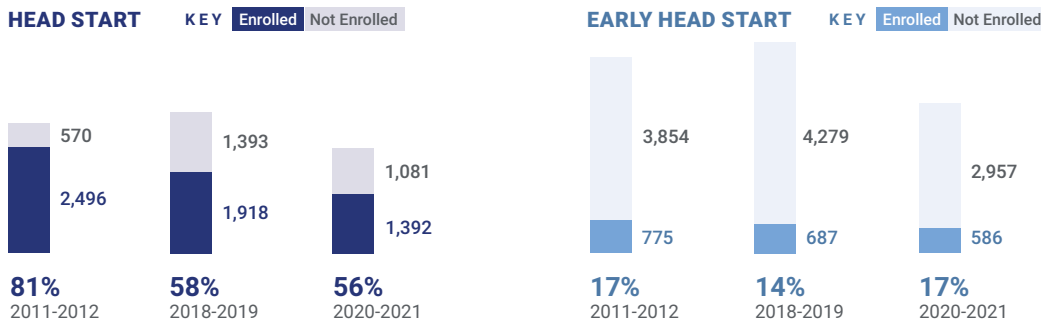
-662

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-61

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-2 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

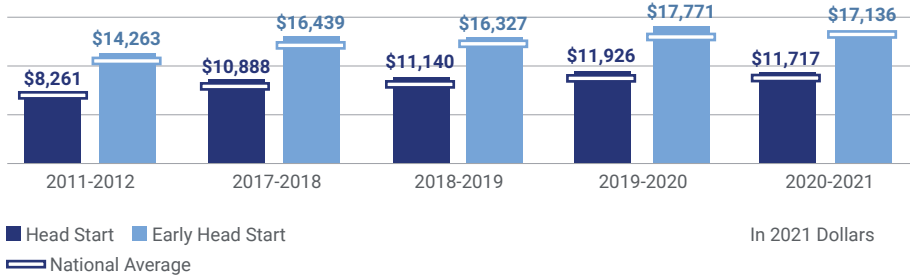
+3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

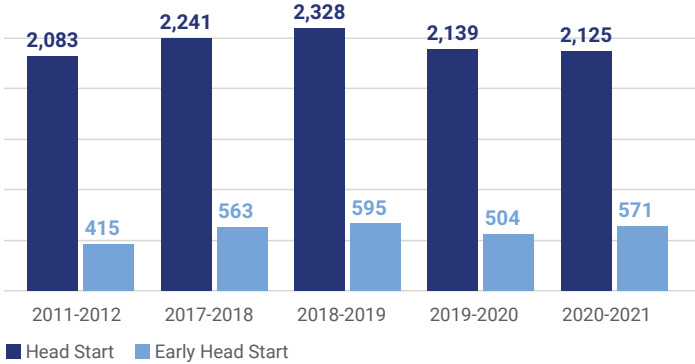


RACE & ETHNICITY

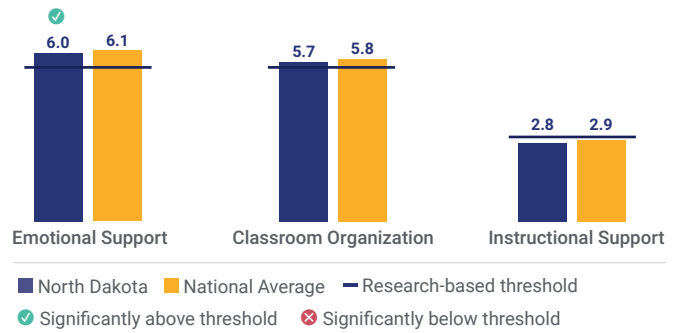
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



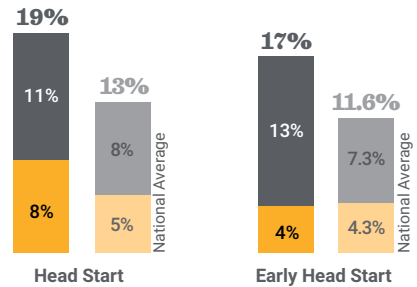
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

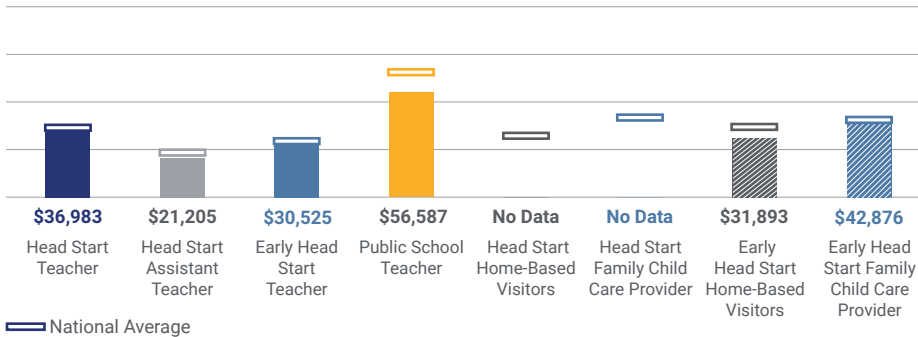


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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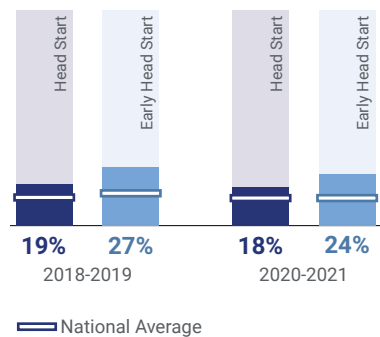
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



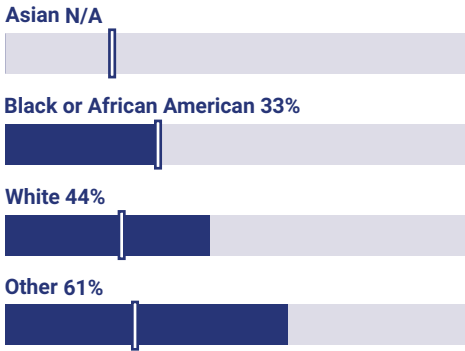
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

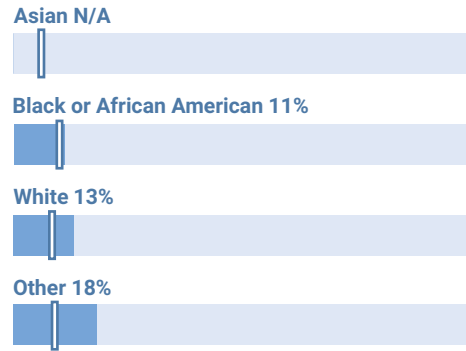


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



National Average

N/A Not available

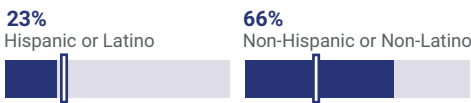


RACE & ETHNICITY

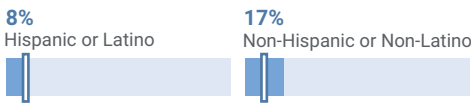
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



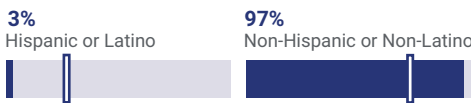
EARLY HEAD START



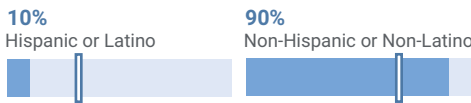
National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



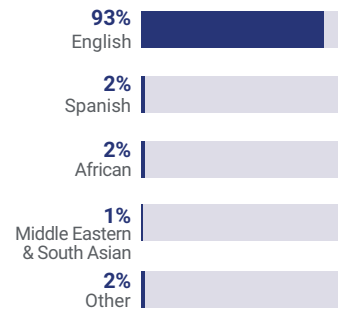
EARLY HEAD START



National Average

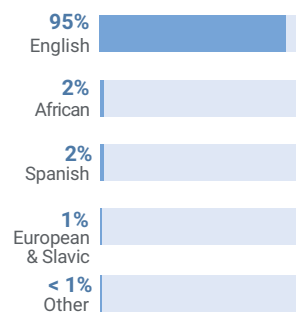
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



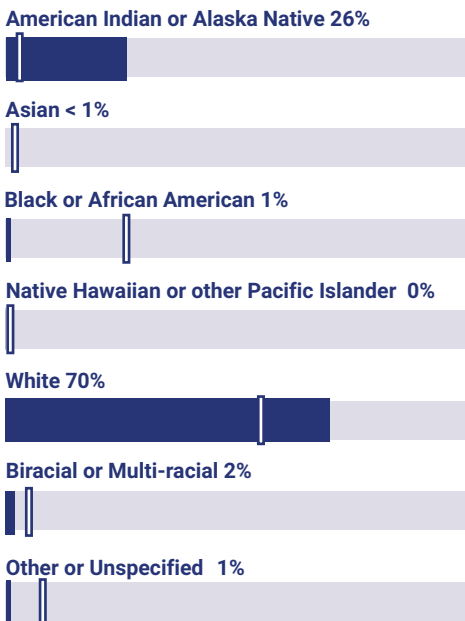
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

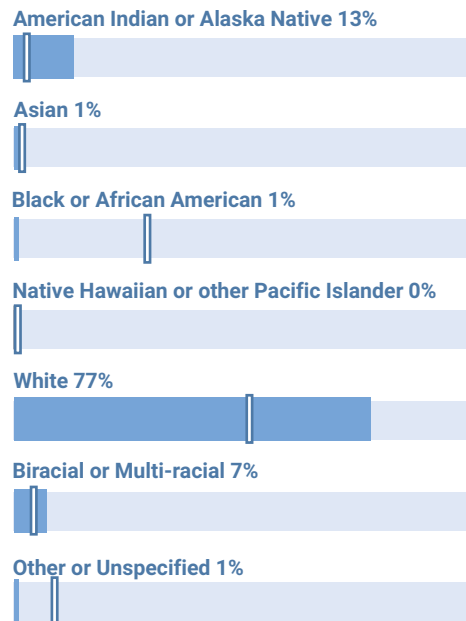


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



National Average

National Average

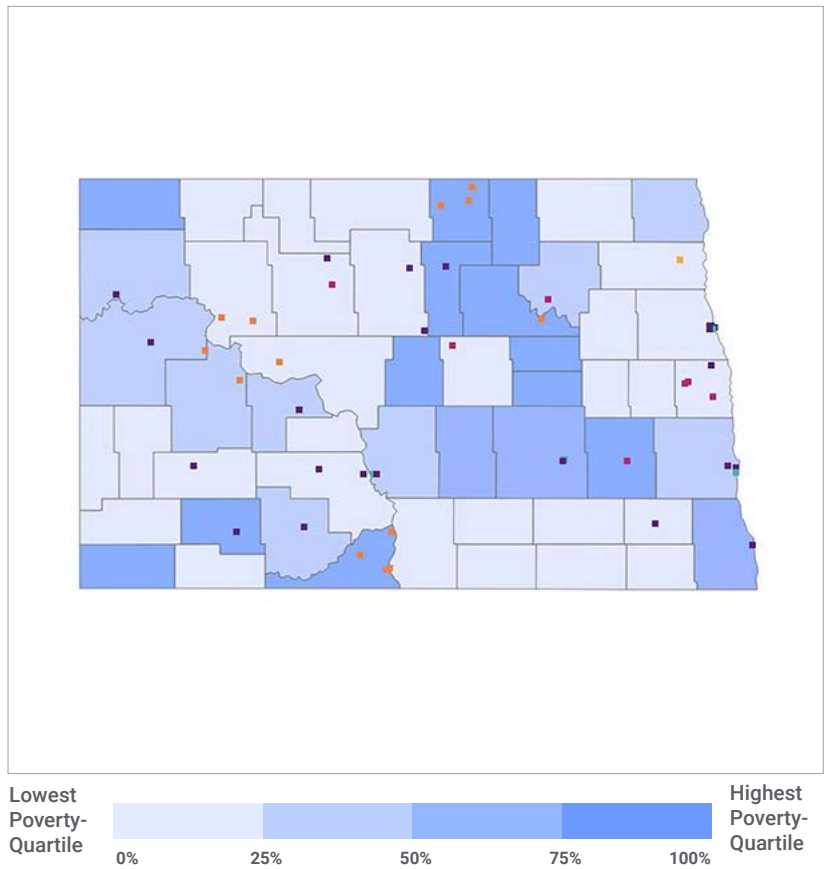
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

5% 4%

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	55
■ Head Start	27
■ Early Head Start	5
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	7
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	15
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	1



STATE VARIATION

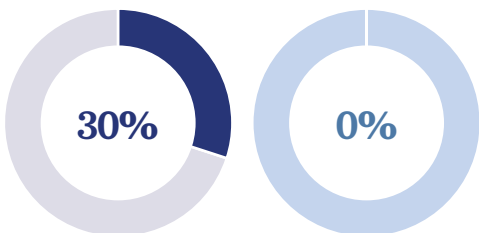
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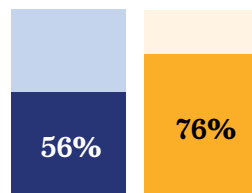
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

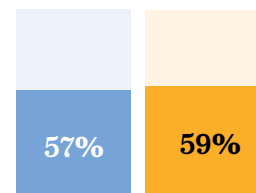
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



North Dakota

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



North Dakota

National Average

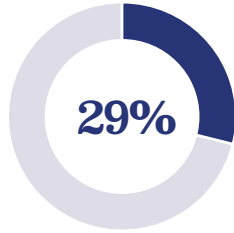
Ohio

FUNDING OVERVIEW

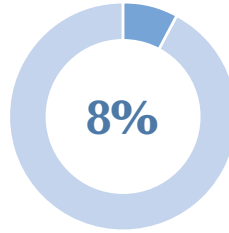
\$376,130,635
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Ohio enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Ohio enrolled in Early Head Start



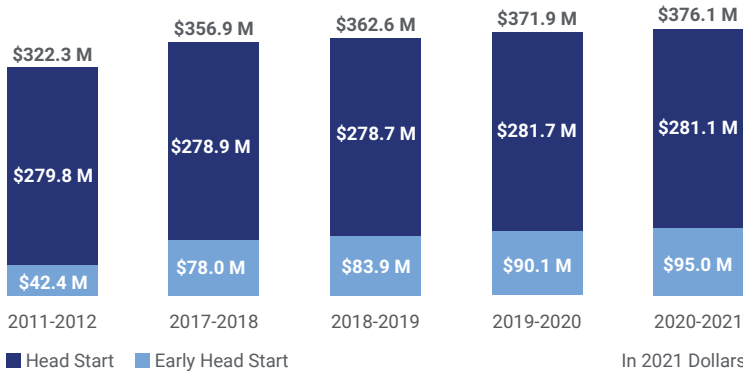
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

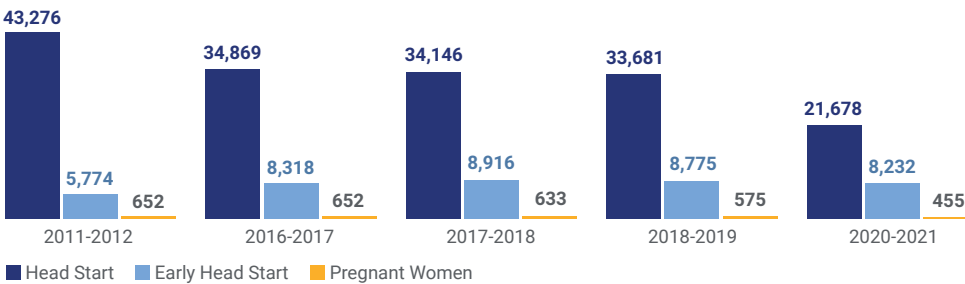
HEAD START

\$10,486
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,627
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

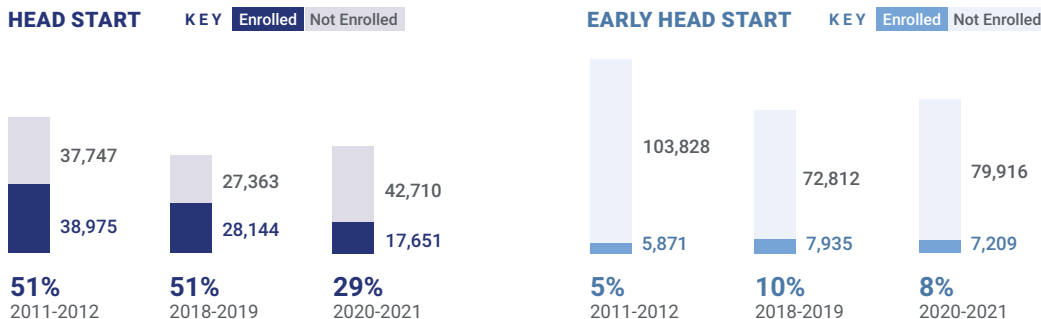
-12,003

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-543

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-21.5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

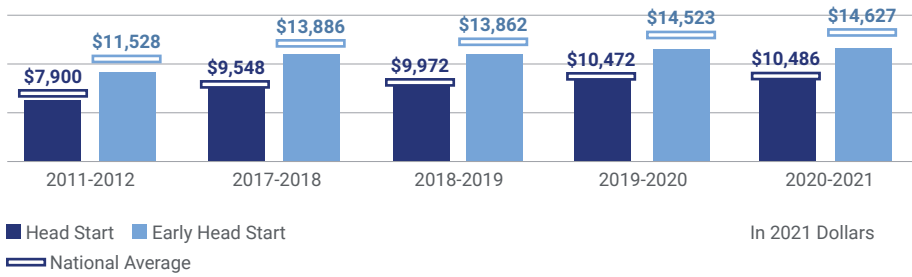
-2 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

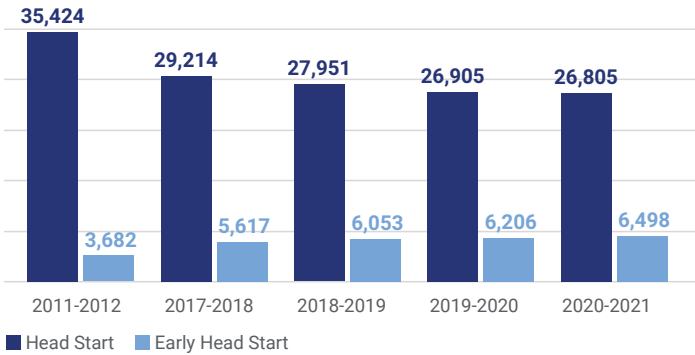


RACE & ETHNICITY

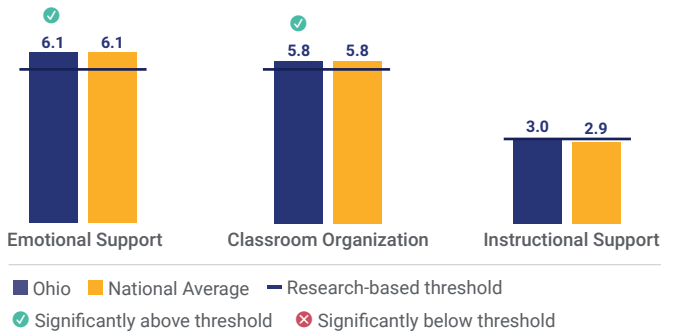
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



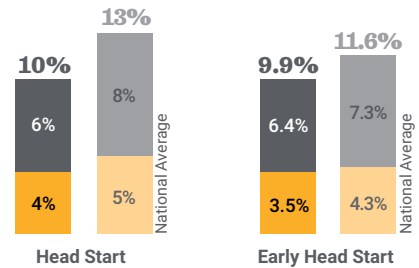
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

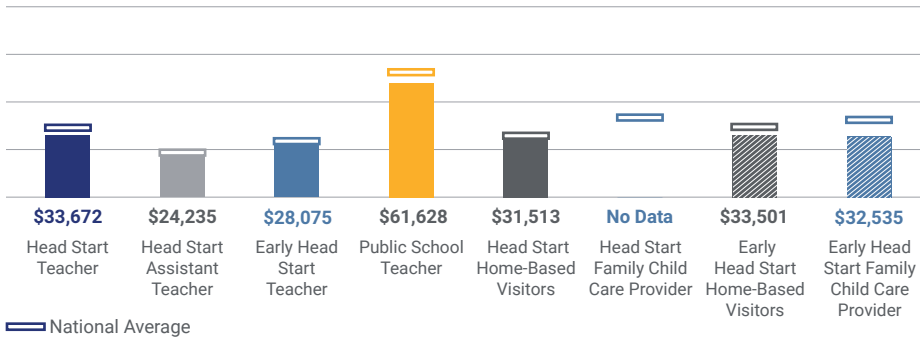


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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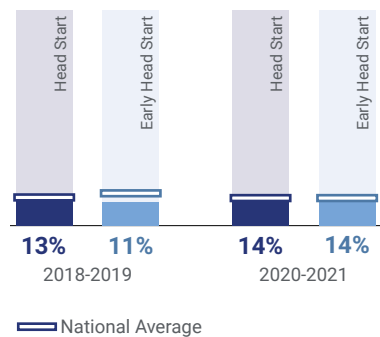
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



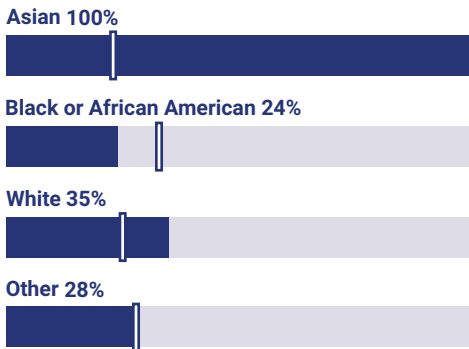
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

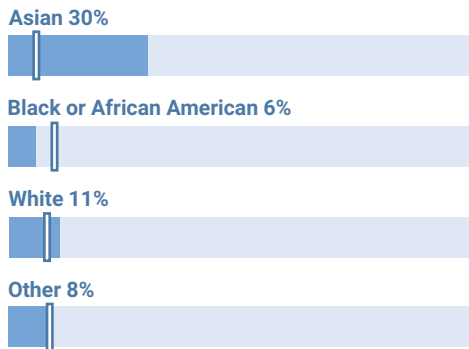


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available



RACE & ETHNICITY

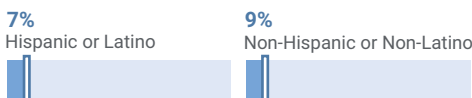
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



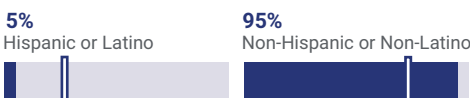
EARLY HEAD START



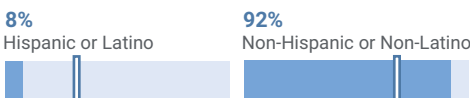
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



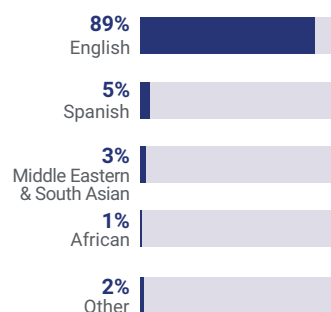
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

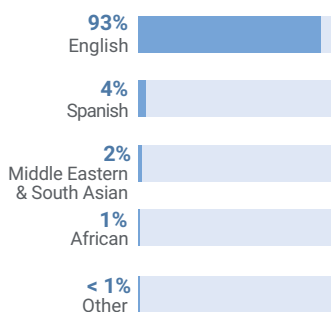
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



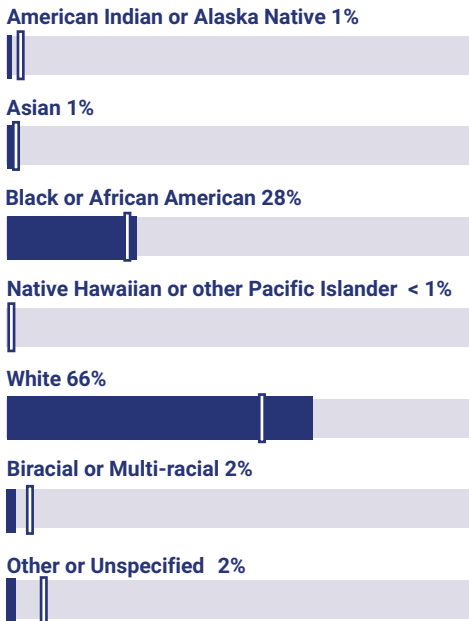
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

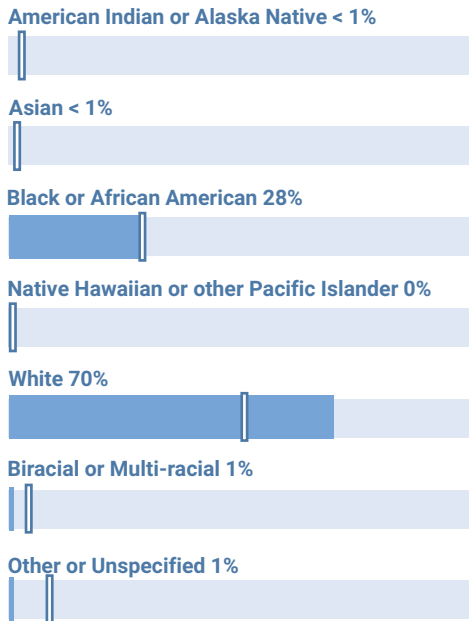


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

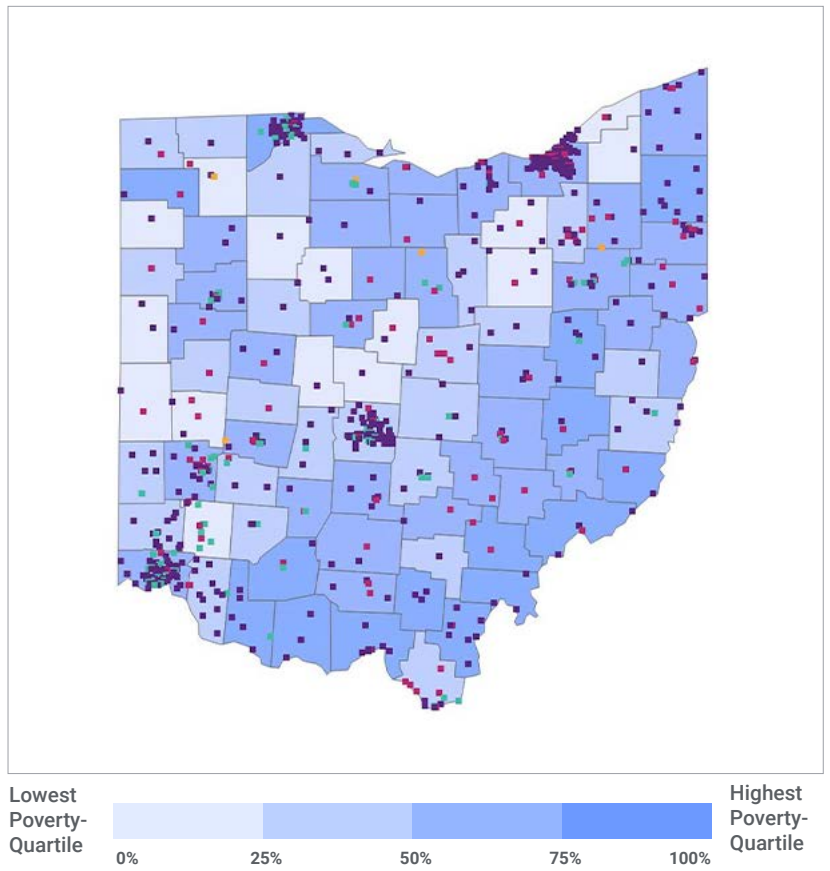
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

6% **3%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	738
■ Head Start	499
■ Early Head Start	116
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	118
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	5



STATE VARIATION

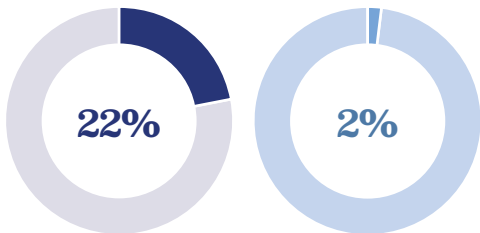
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

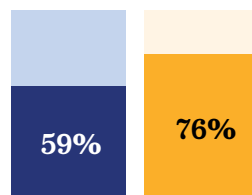
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

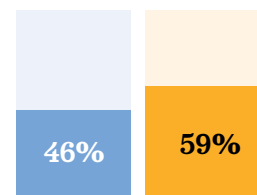
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Ohio

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Ohio

National Average

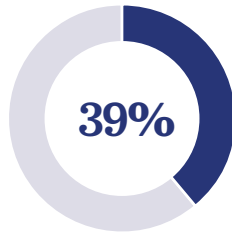
Oklahoma

FUNDING OVERVIEW

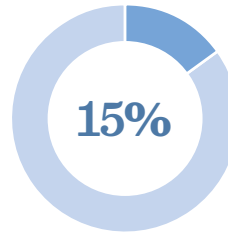
\$166,486,890
Federal Funding

\$1,631,226
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Oklahoma enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Oklahoma enrolled in Early Head Start



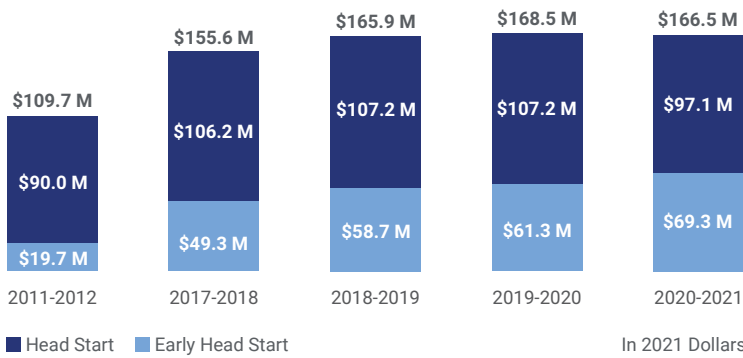
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

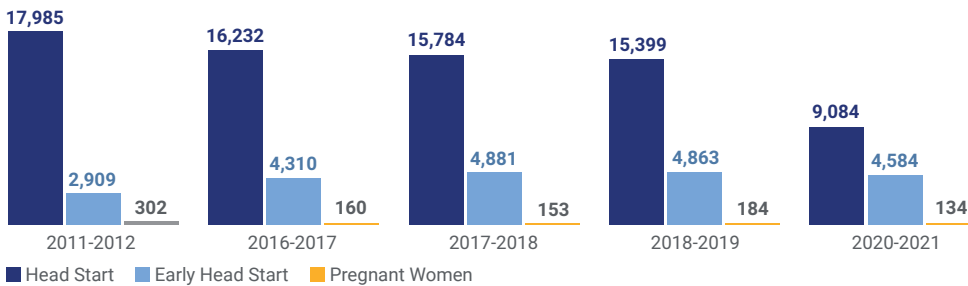


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$8,423
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,699
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

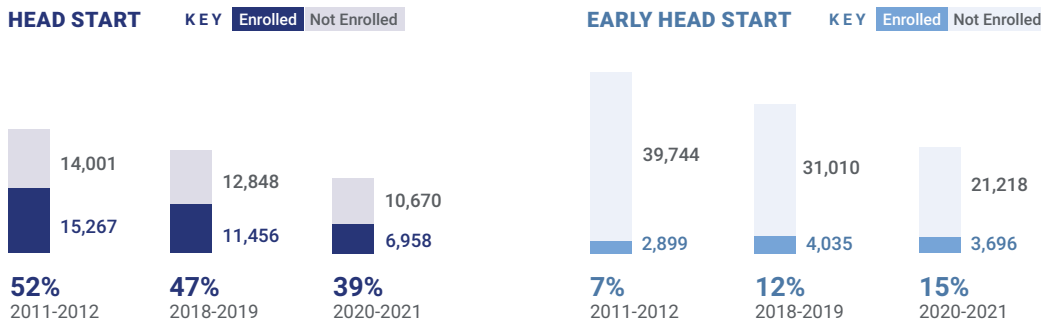
-6,315

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-279

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

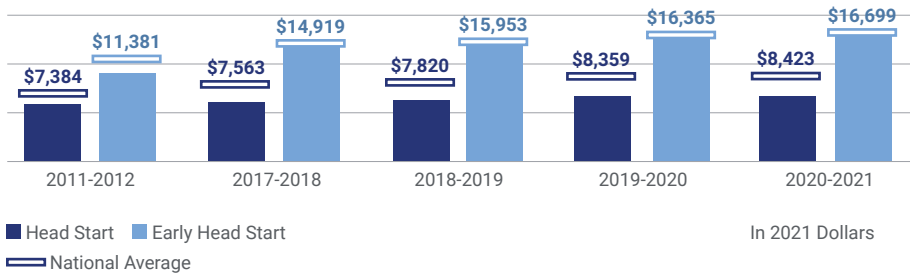
+3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

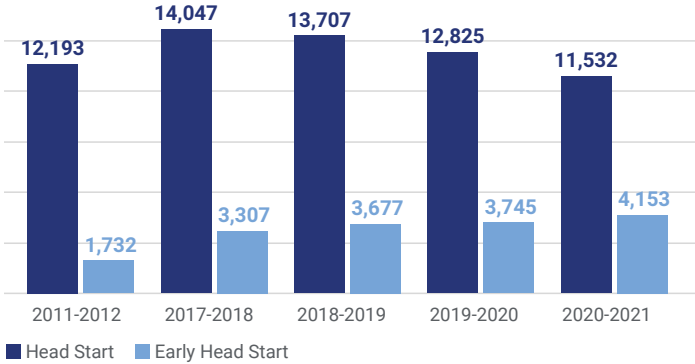


RACE & ETHNICITY

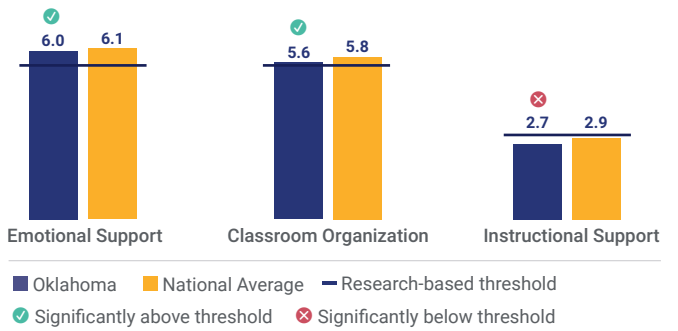
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



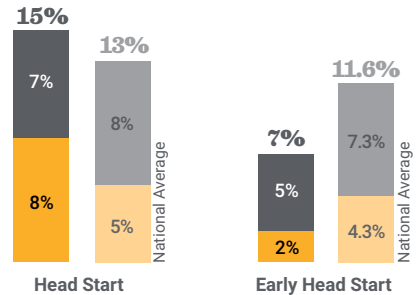
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

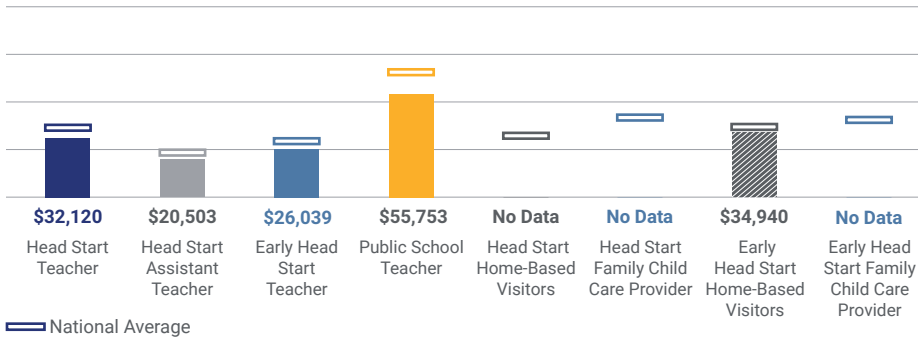


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

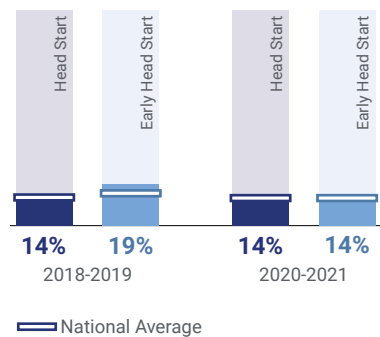
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



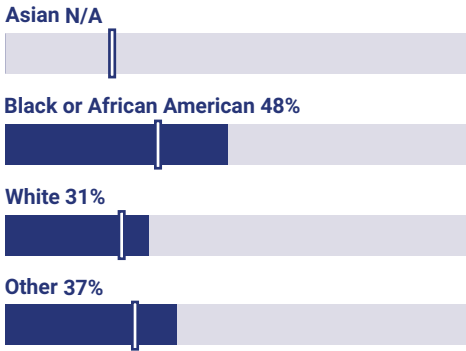
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

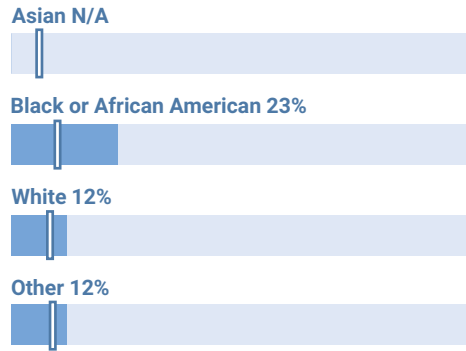


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

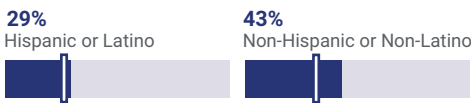


RACE & ETHNICITY

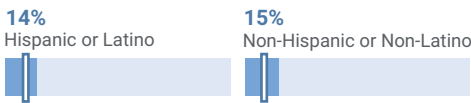
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



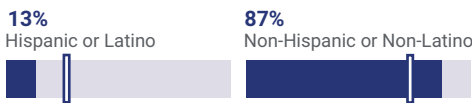
EARLY HEAD START



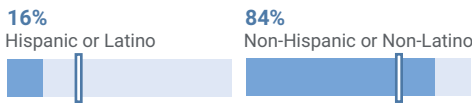
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



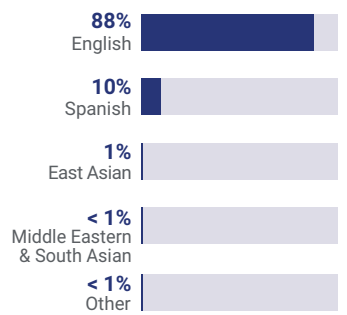
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

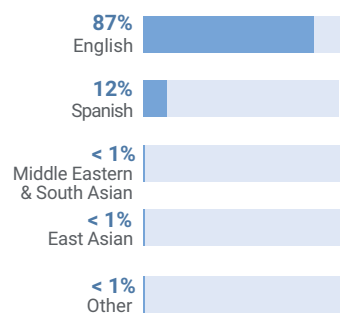
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



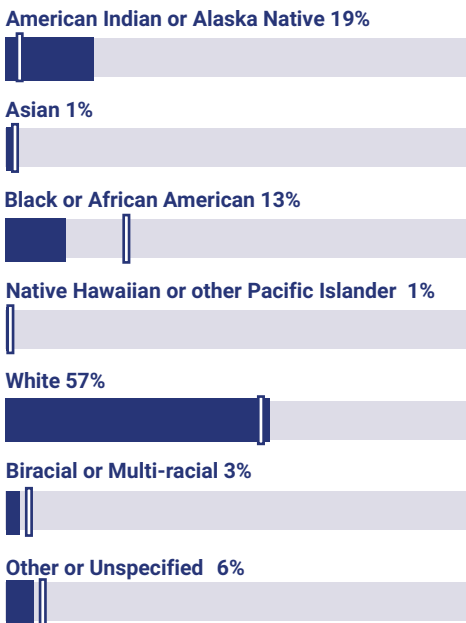
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

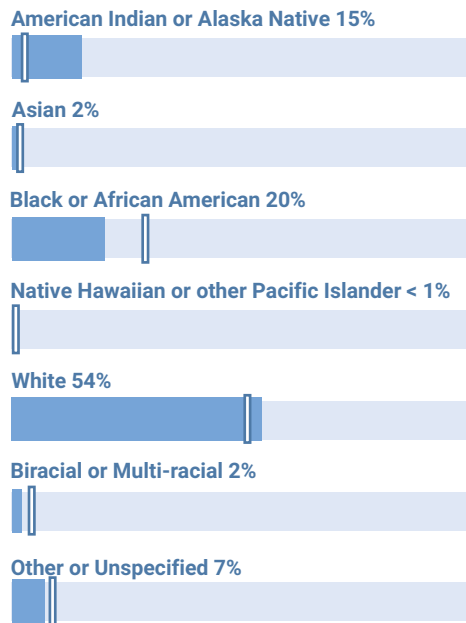


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

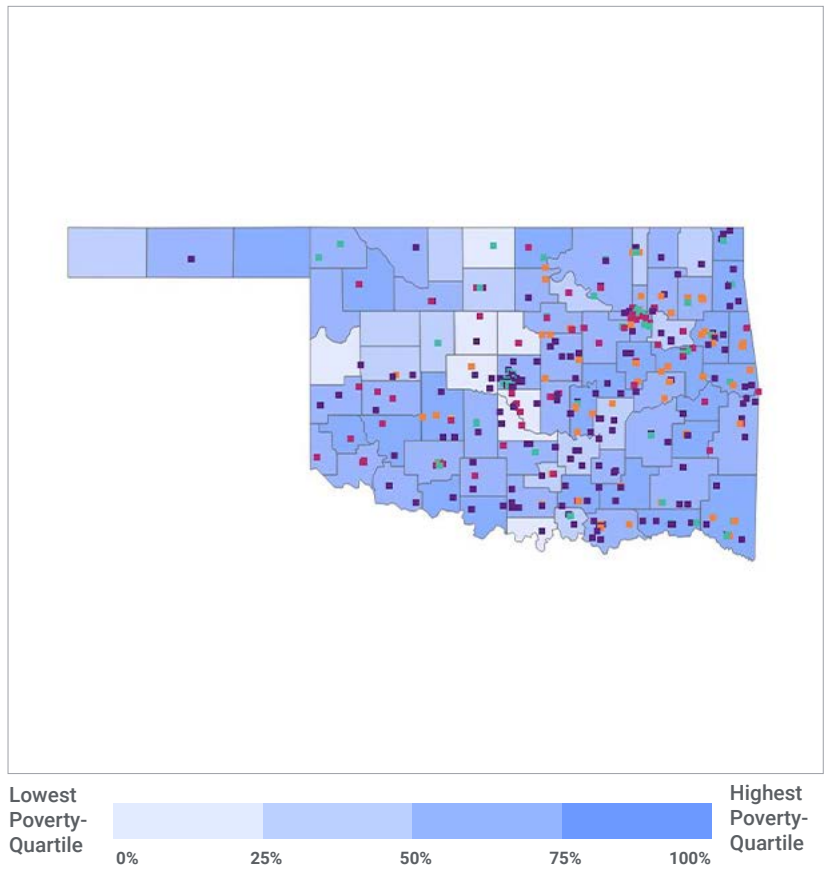
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

9% **14%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. | of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	408
■ Head Start	186
■ Early Head Start	80
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	67
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	73
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	2



STATE VARIATION

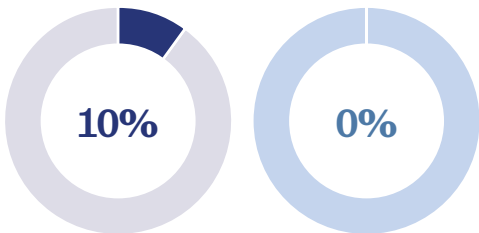
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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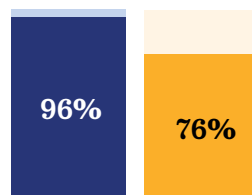
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

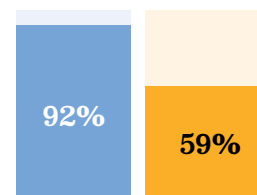
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Oklahoma

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Oklahoma

National Average

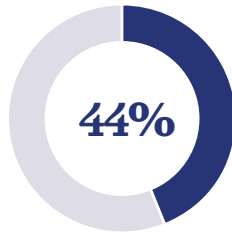
Oregon

FUNDING OVERVIEW

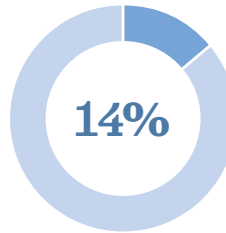
\$96,427,485
Federal Funding

\$117,733,552
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Oregon enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Oregon enrolled in Early Head Start



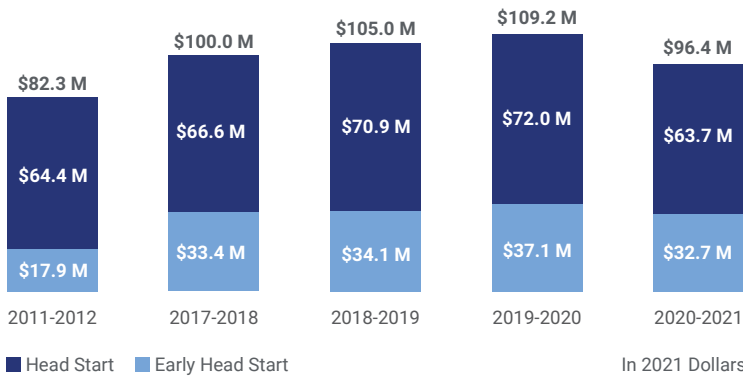
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

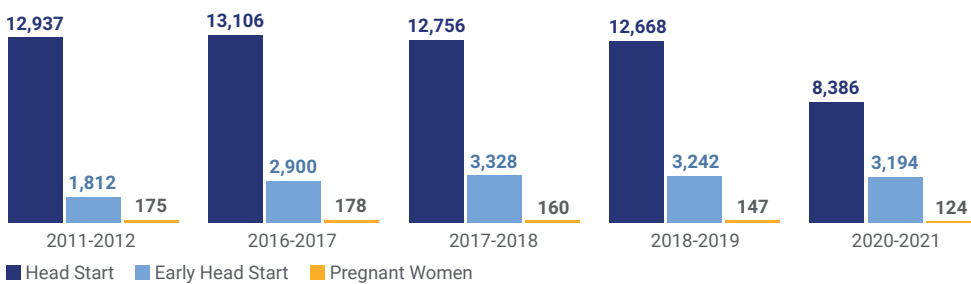
HEAD START

\$14,954
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,123
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

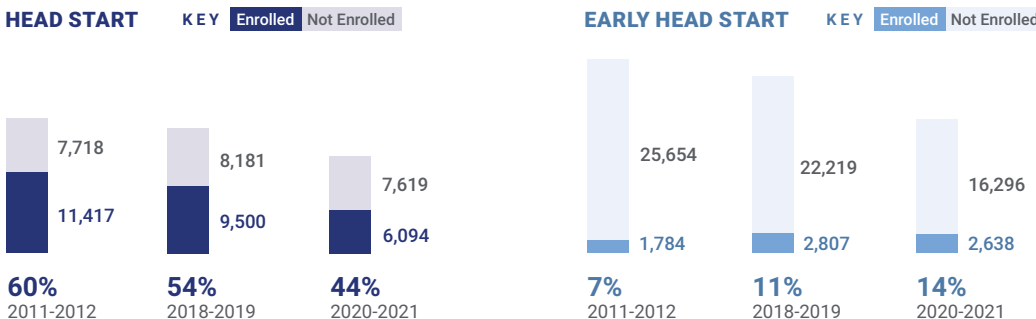
-4,282

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-48

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9.3 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

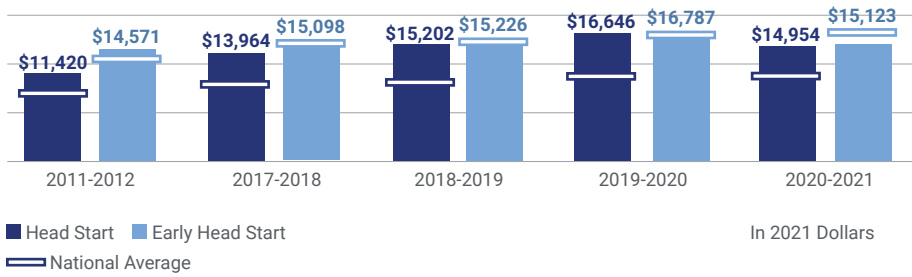
+3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

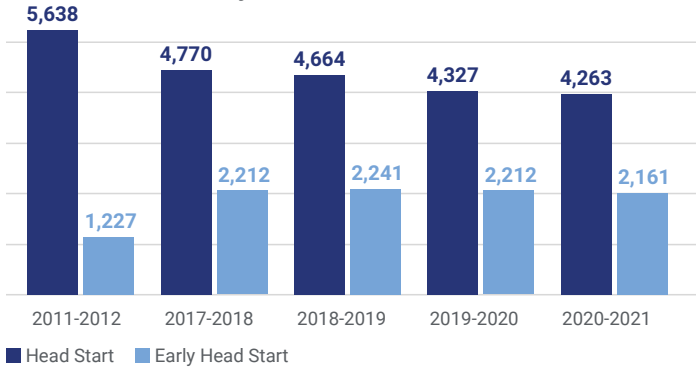


RACE & ETHNICITY

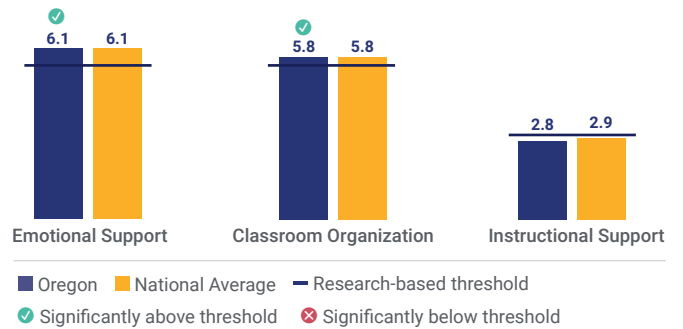
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



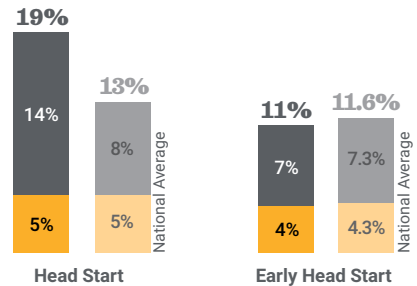
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

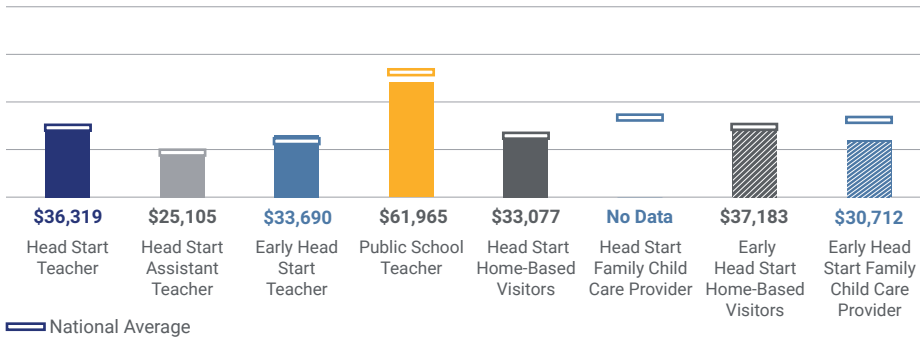


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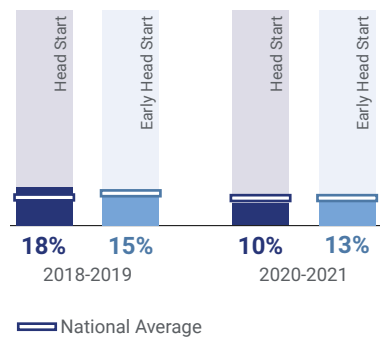
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



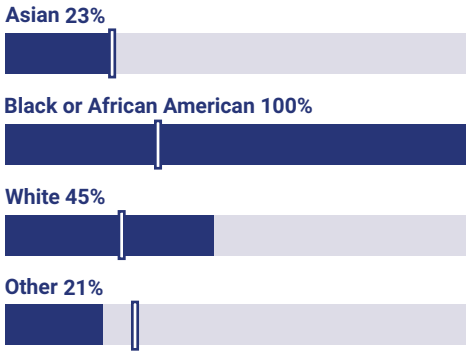
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

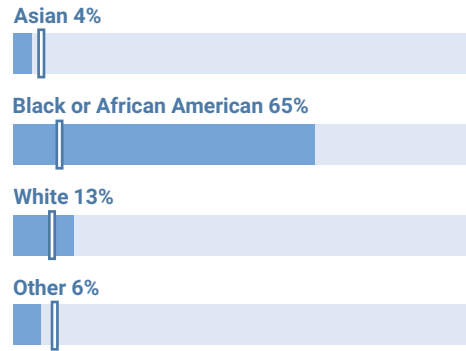


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

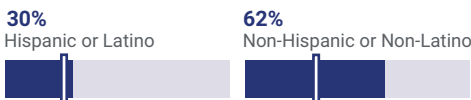


RACE & ETHNICITY

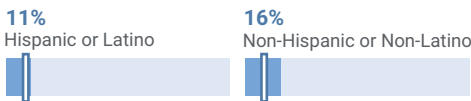
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



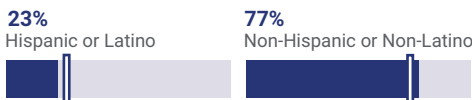
EARLY HEAD START



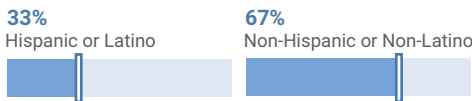
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



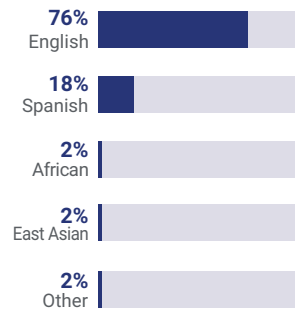
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

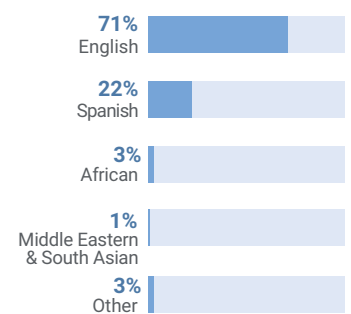
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



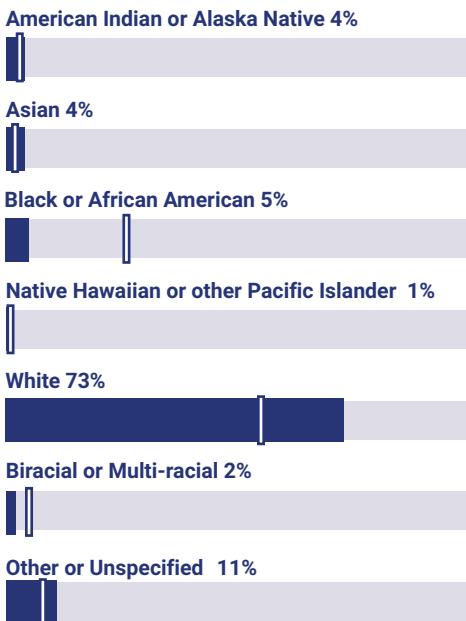
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



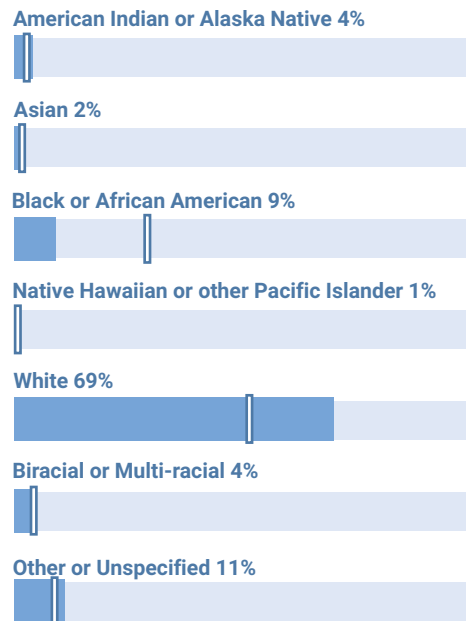
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

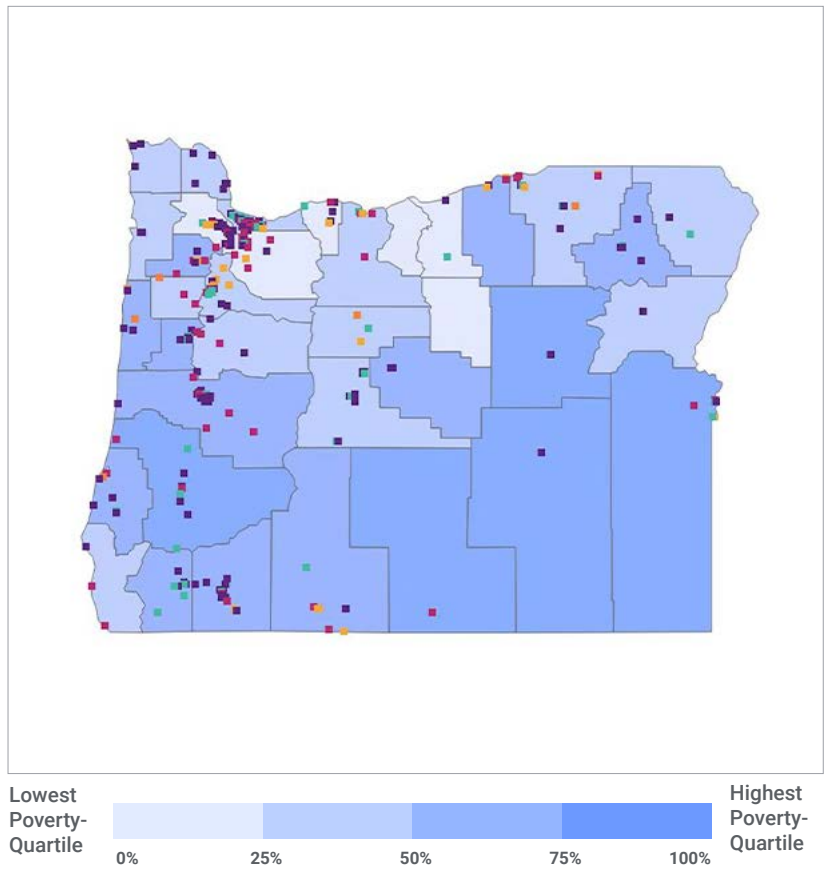
26% **40%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	332
■ Head Start	162
■ Early Head Start	62
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	65
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	8
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	35



STATE VARIATION

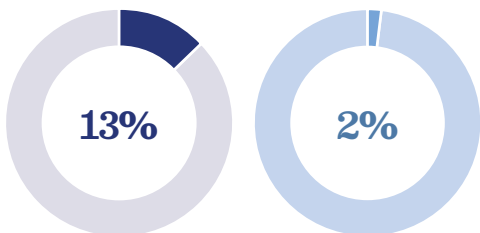
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

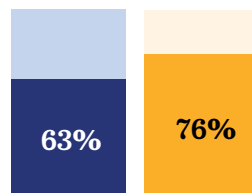
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

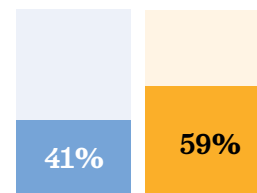
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Oregon

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Oregon

National Average

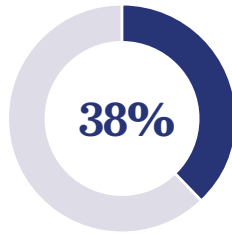
Pennsylvania

FUNDING OVERVIEW

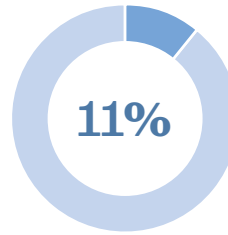
\$327,950,233
Federal Funding

\$59,137,057
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Pennsylvania enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Pennsylvania enrolled in Early Head Start



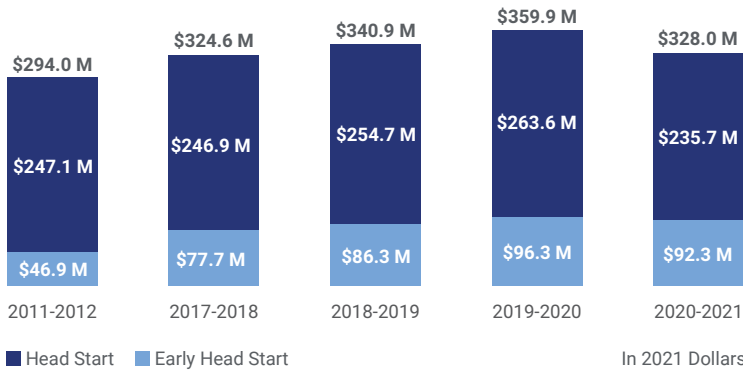
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

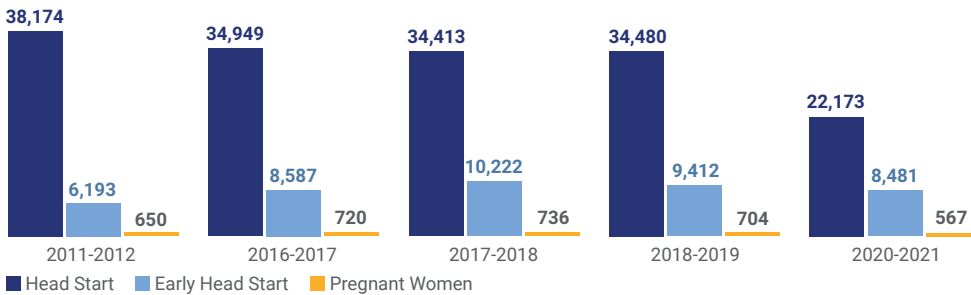
HEAD START

\$10,608
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$13,061
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

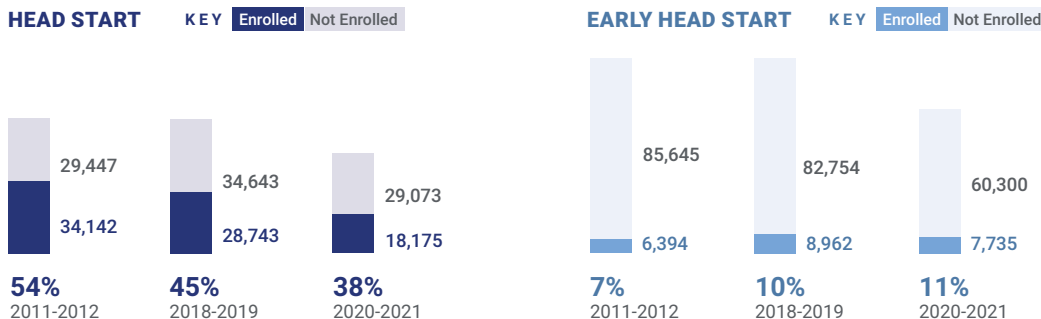
-12,307

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-931

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-7 percentage points

lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

+1.6 percentage points

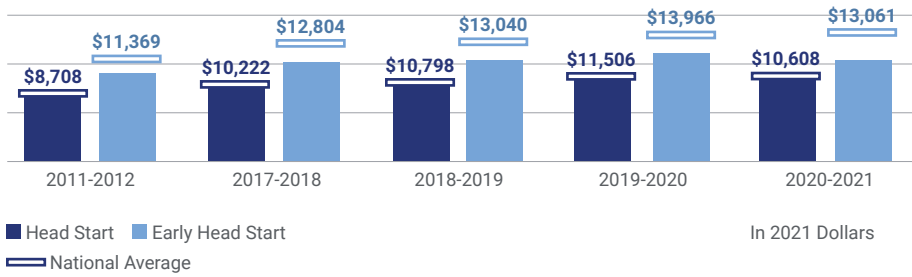
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

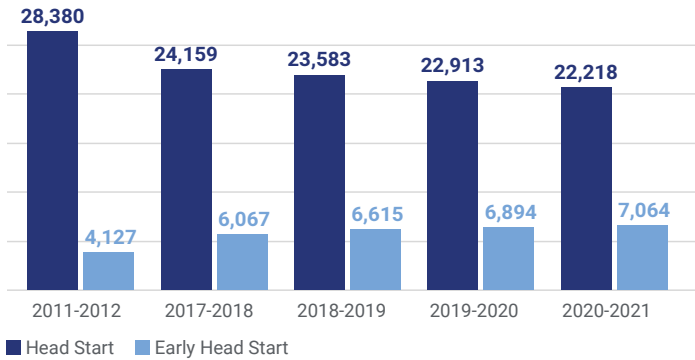


RACE & ETHNICITY

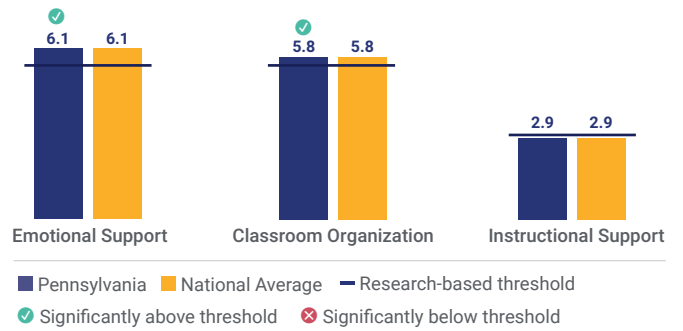
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



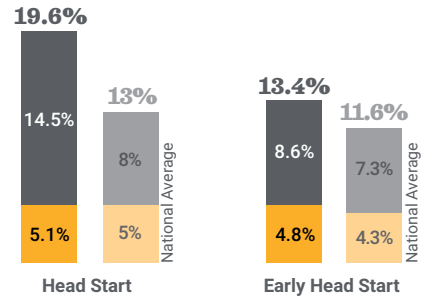
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

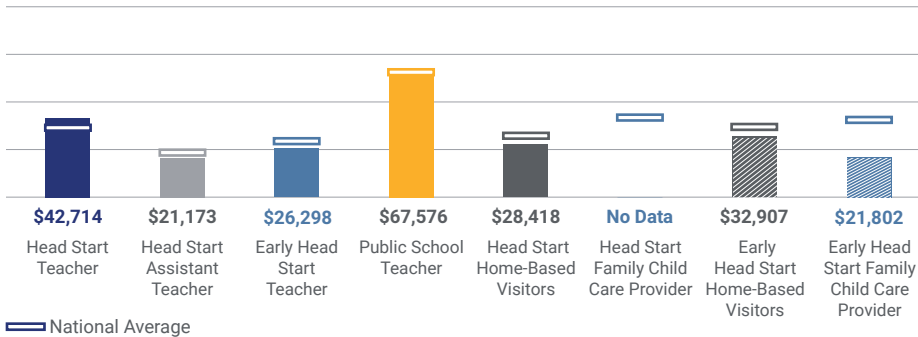


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

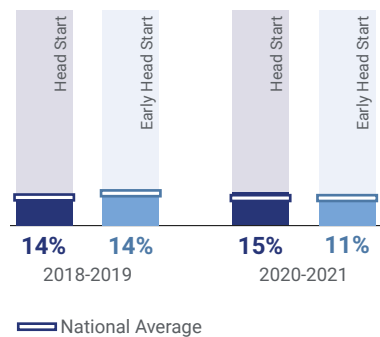
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



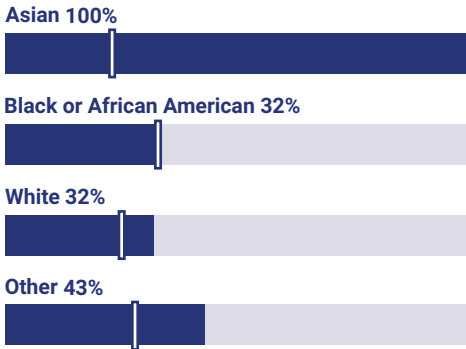
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

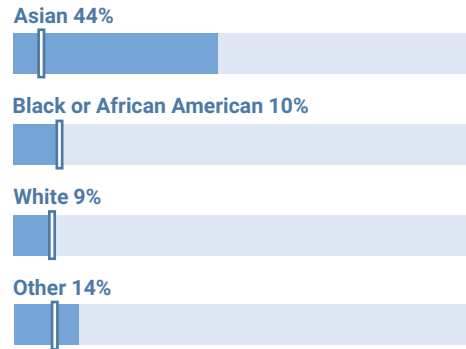


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

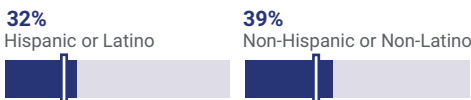


RACE & ETHNICITY

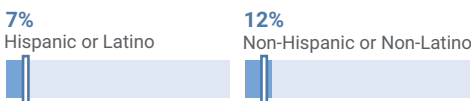
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



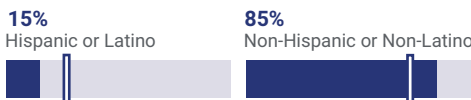
EARLY HEAD START



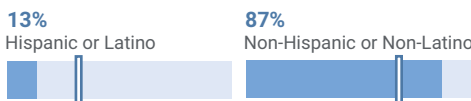
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



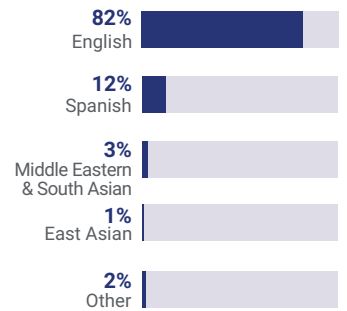
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

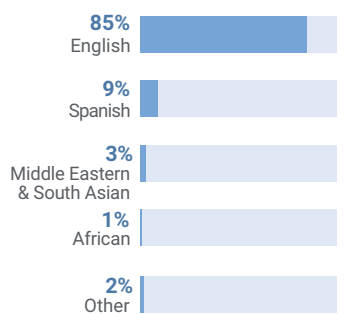
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



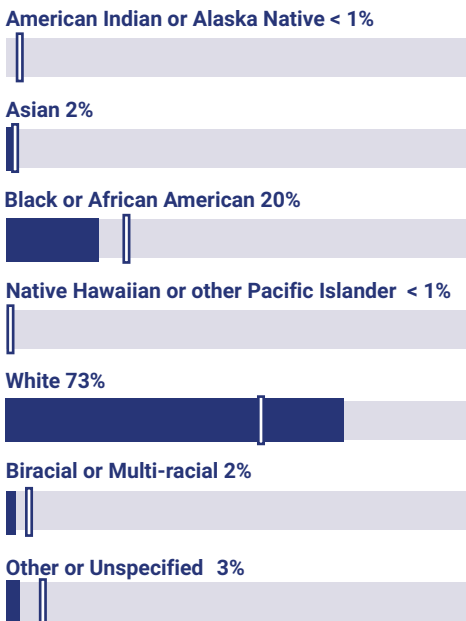
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



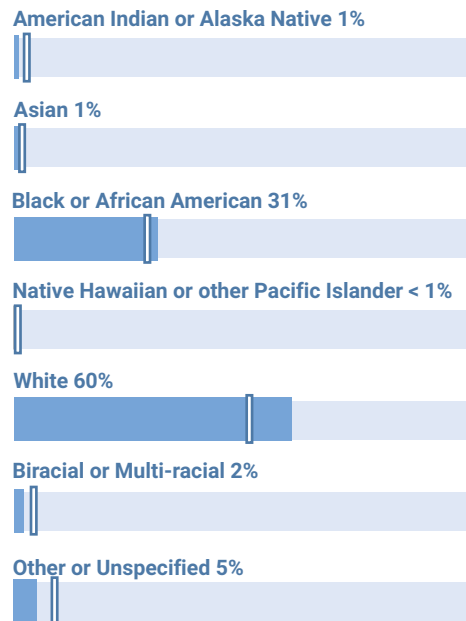
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

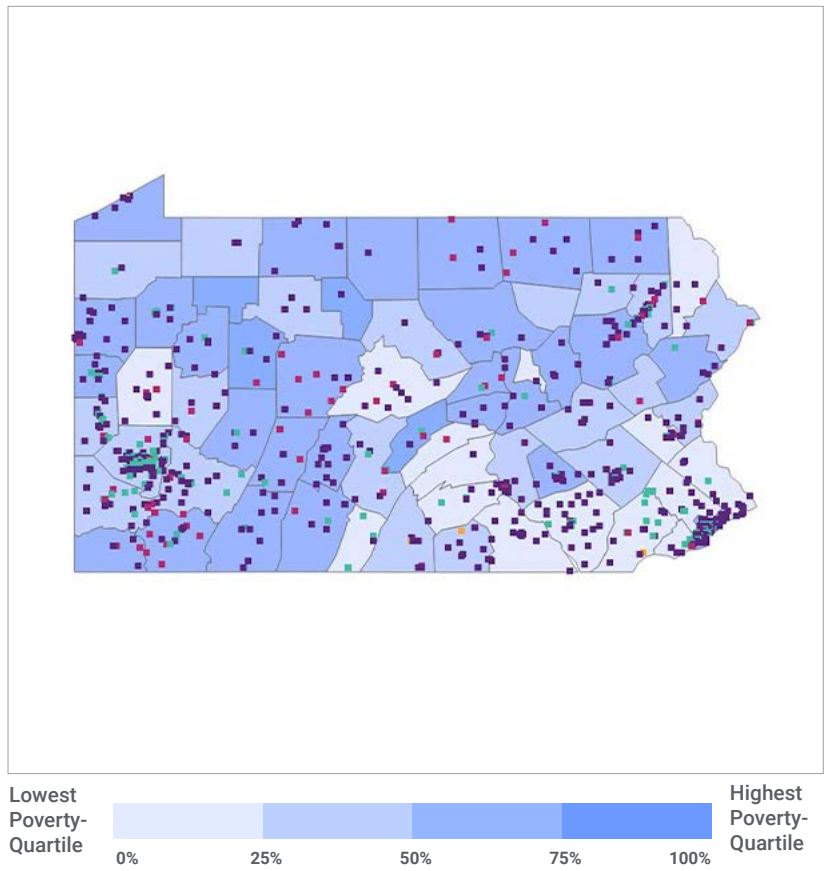
10% **11%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	933
■ Head Start	637
■ Early Head Start	214
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	77
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	5



STATE VARIATION

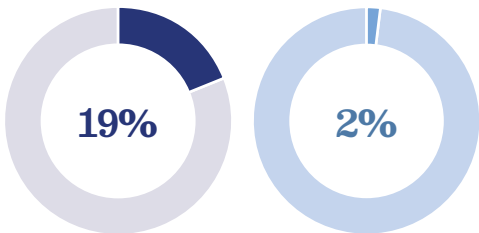
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

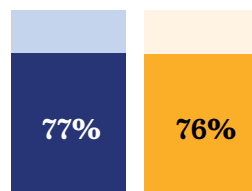
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

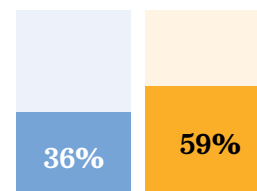
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Pennsylvania

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Pennsylvania

National Average

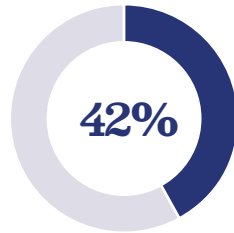
Rhode Island

FUNDING OVERVIEW

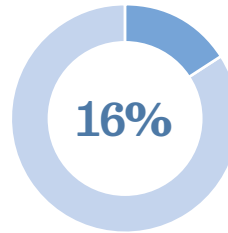
\$30,288,811
Federal Funding

\$1,050,531
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Rhode Island enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Rhode Island enrolled in Early Head Start



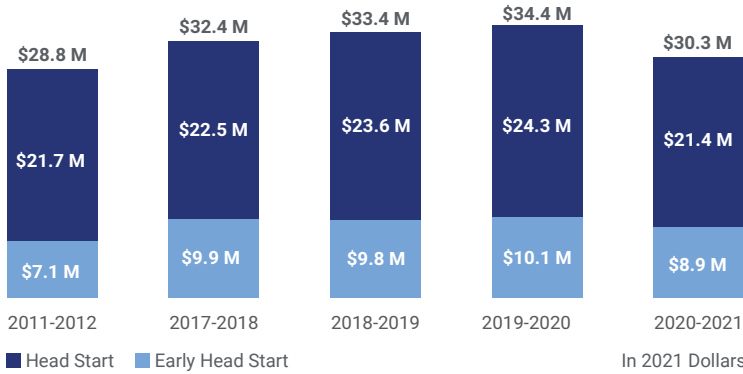
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

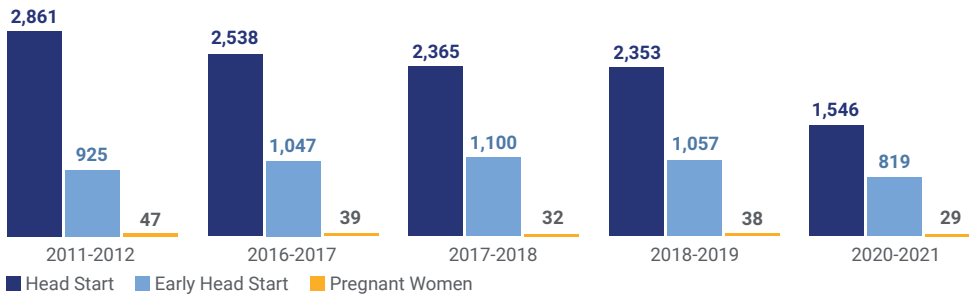
HEAD START

\$11,956
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$13,219
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

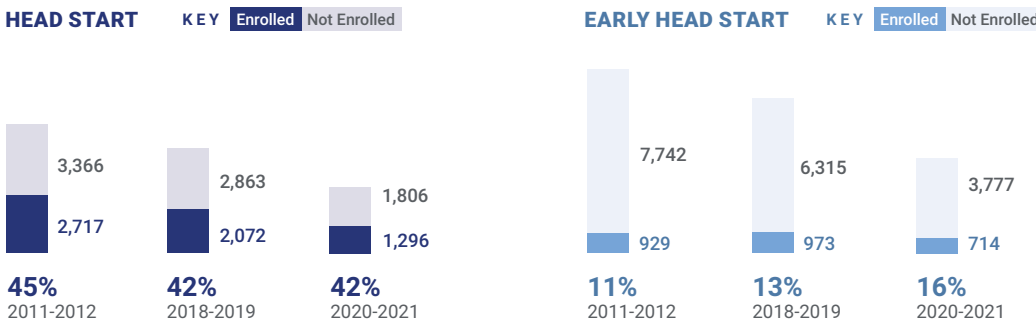
-807

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-238

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

0 percentage point
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

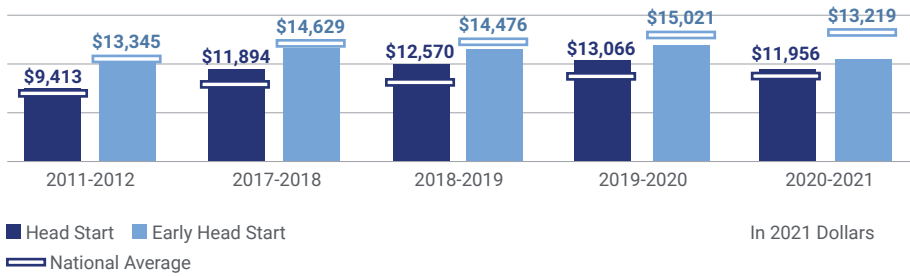
+3 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

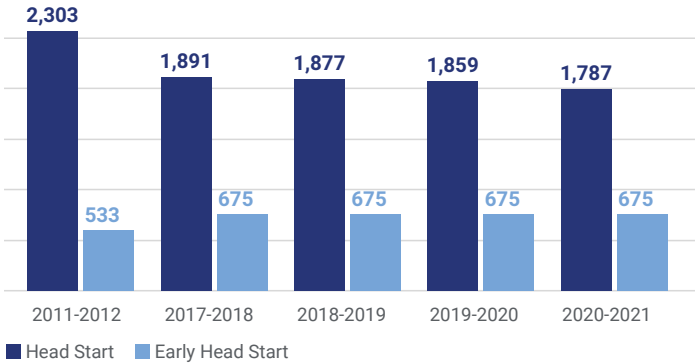


RACE & ETHNICITY

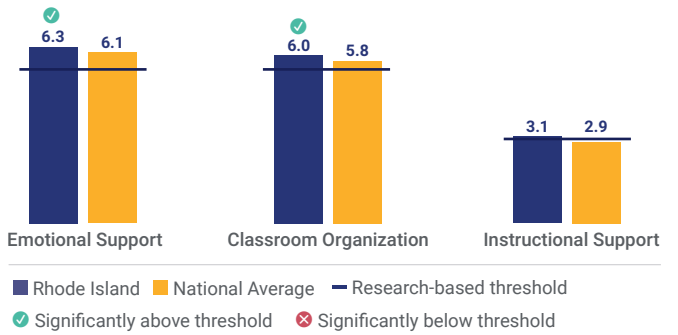
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



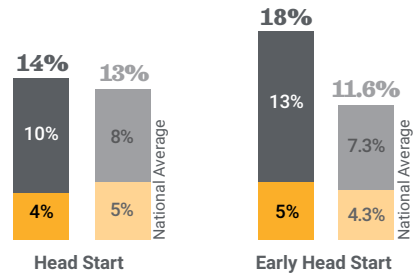
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

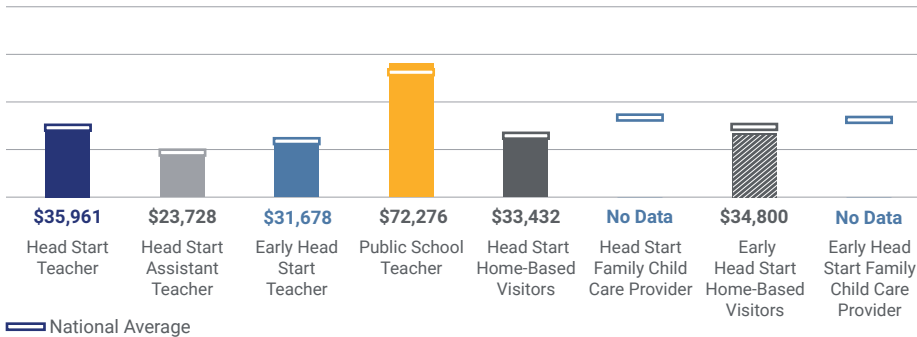


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

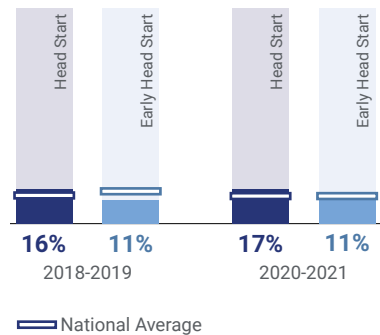
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



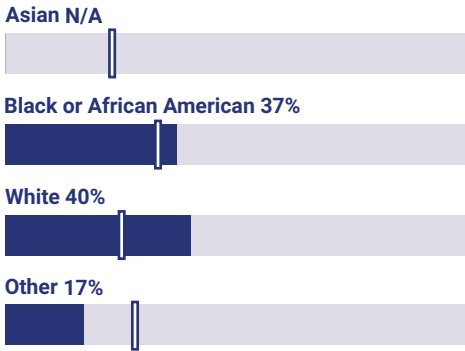
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



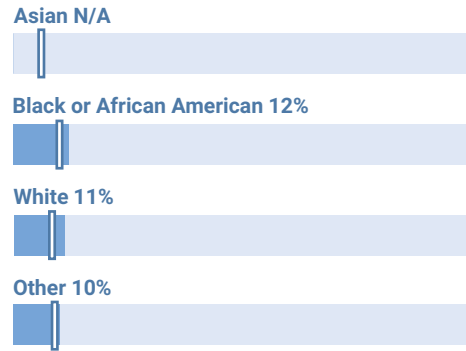
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

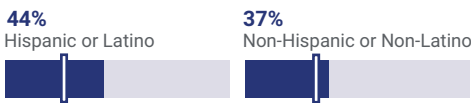


RACE & ETHNICITY

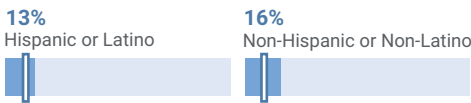
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



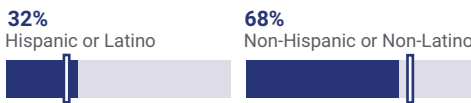
EARLY HEAD START



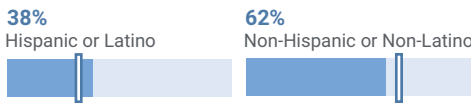
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



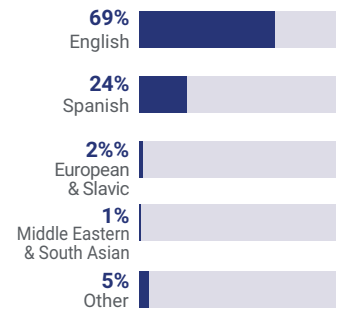
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

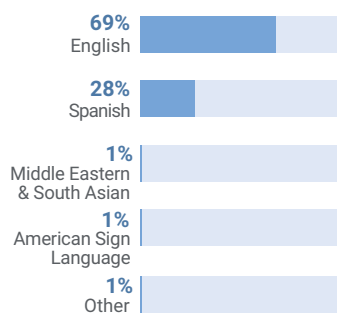
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



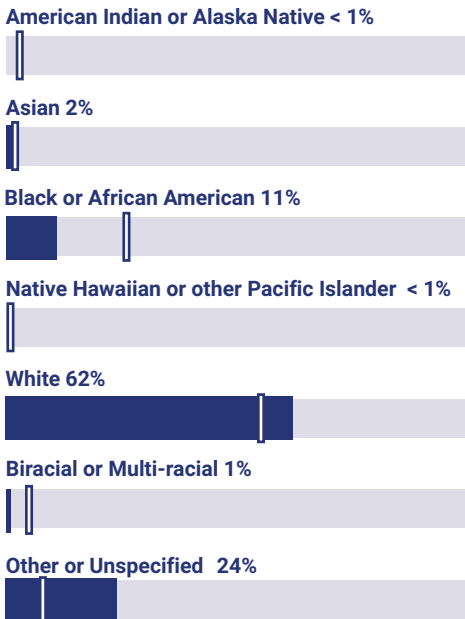
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



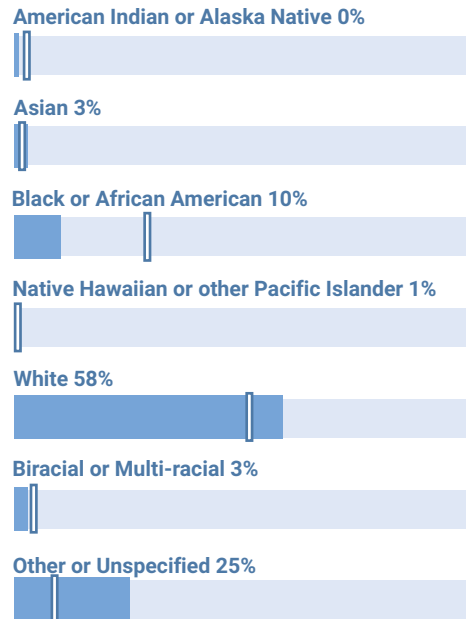
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

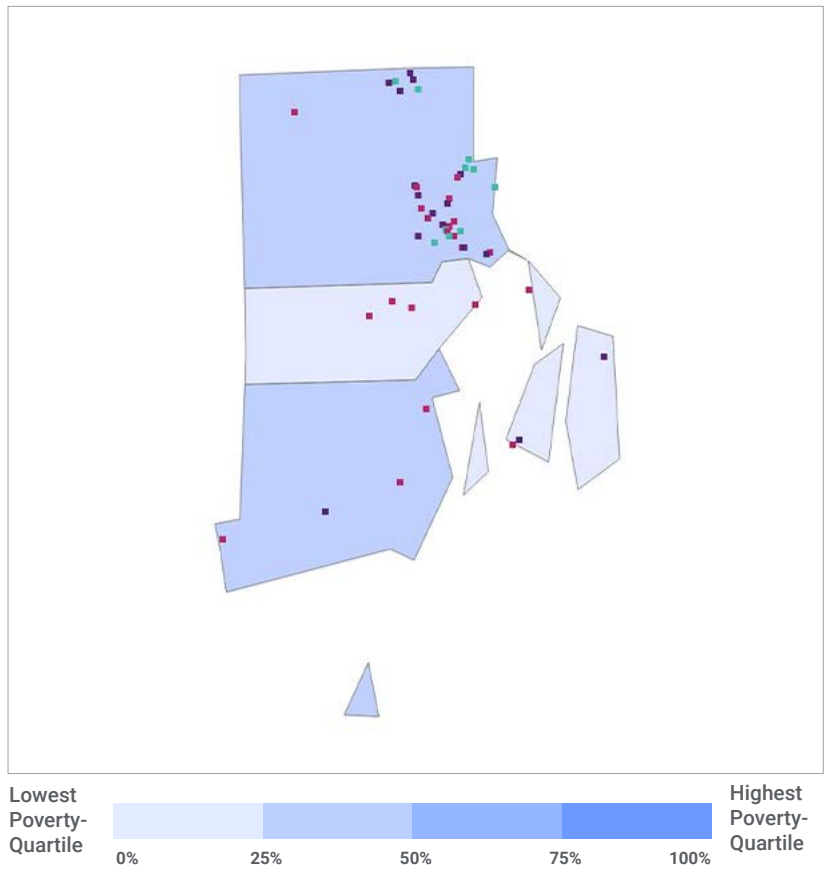
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

37% **38%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	51
■ Head Start	19
■ Early Head Start	10
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	22
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

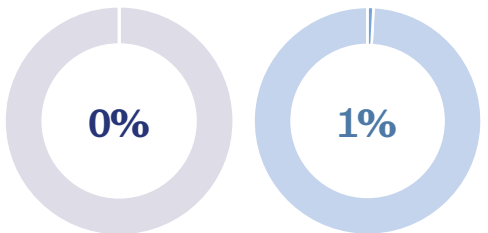
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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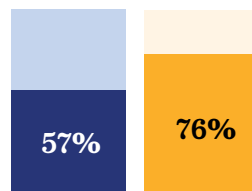
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

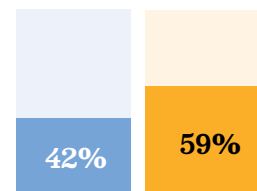
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Rhode Island

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Rhode Island

National Average

South Carolina

FUNDING OVERVIEW

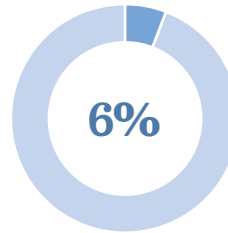
\$131,823,934
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in South Carolina enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in South Carolina enrolled in Early Head Start



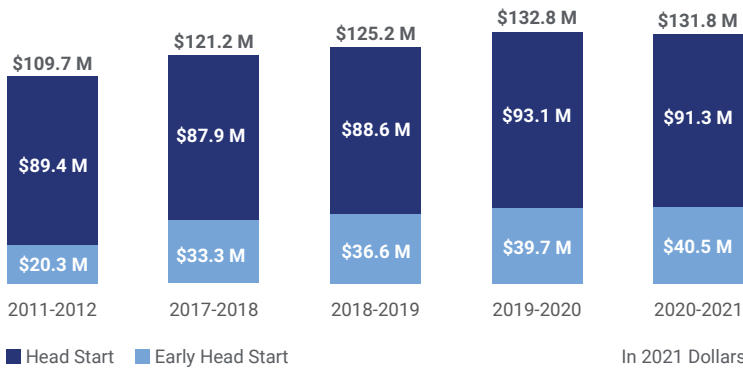
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

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Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

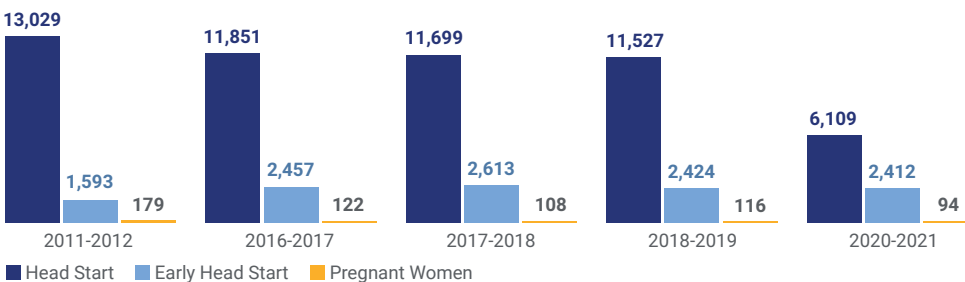


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,324
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,302
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

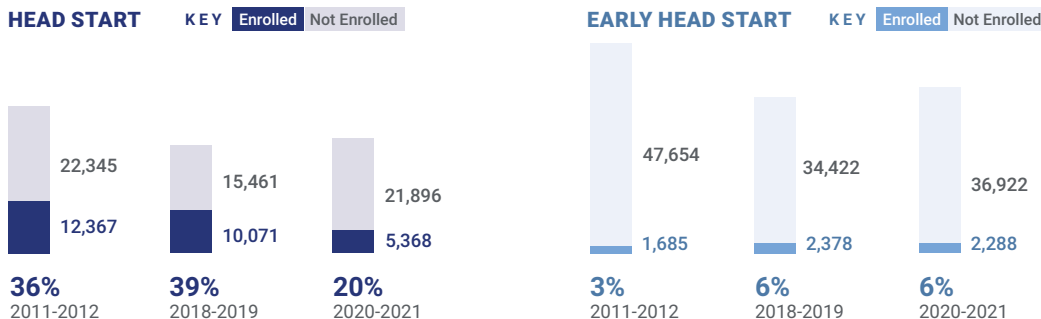
-5,418

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-12

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-19.8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

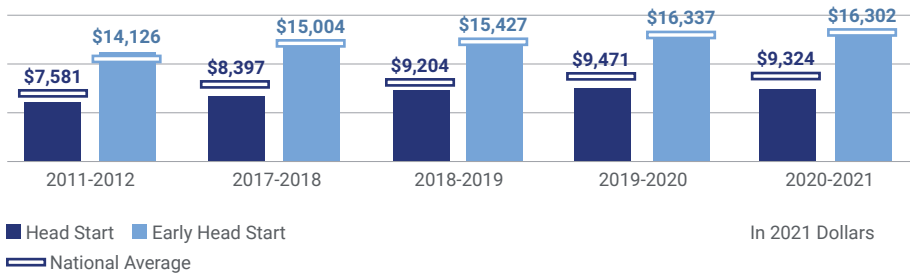
-0.6 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

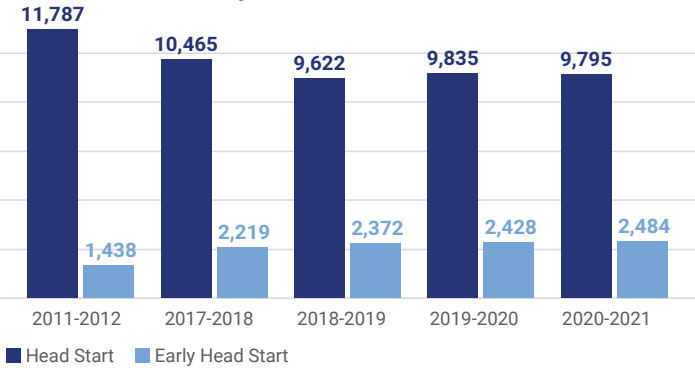


RACE & ETHNICITY

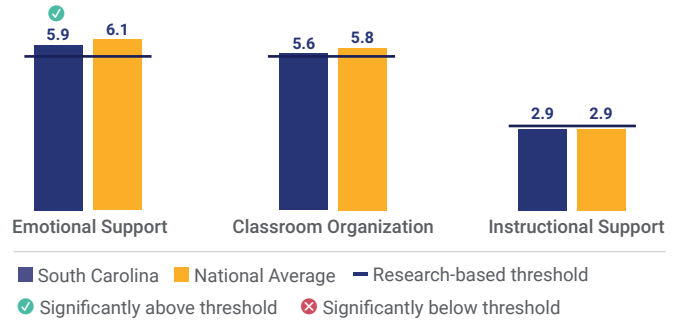
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



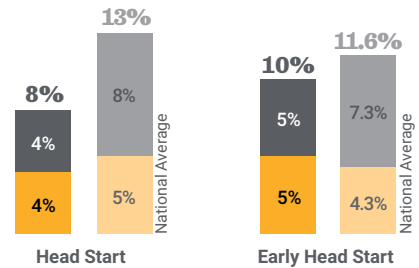
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

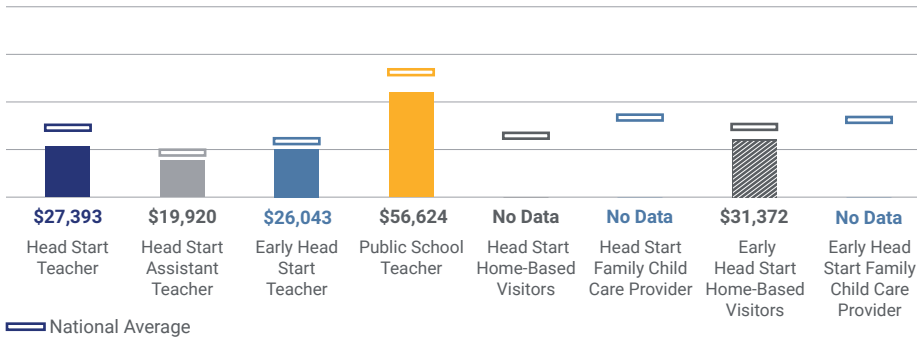


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

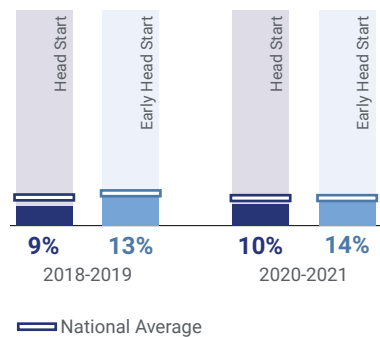
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



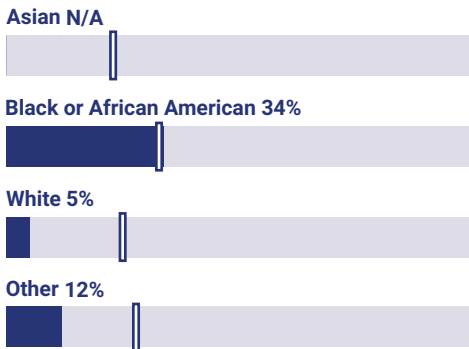
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

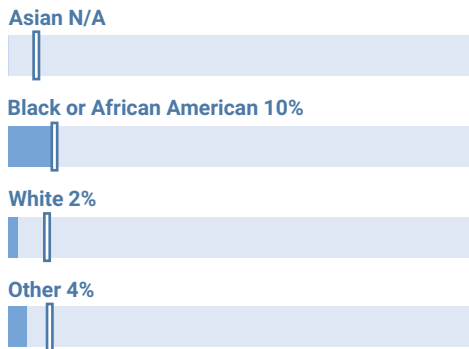


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

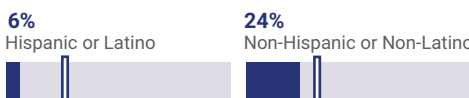


RACE & ETHNICITY

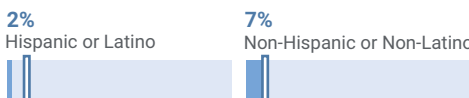
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



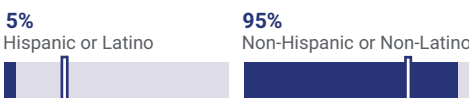
EARLY HEAD START



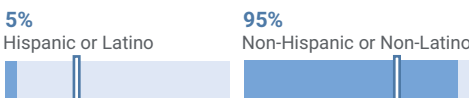
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



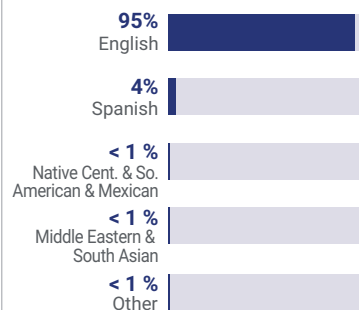
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

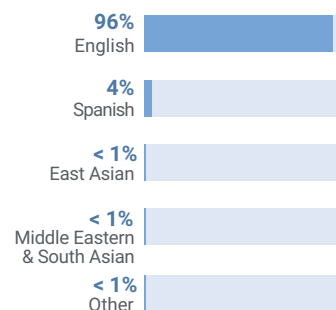
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



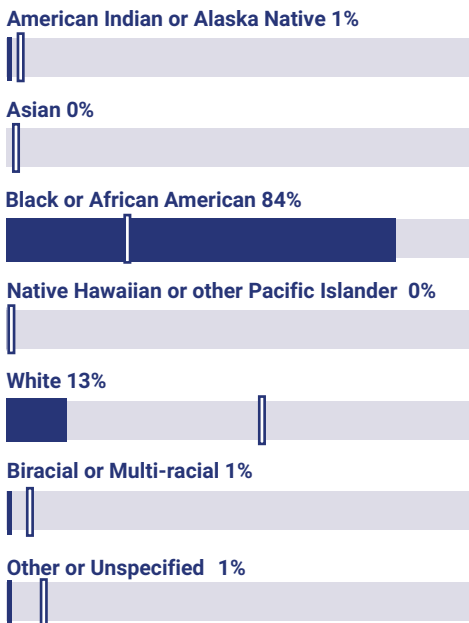
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



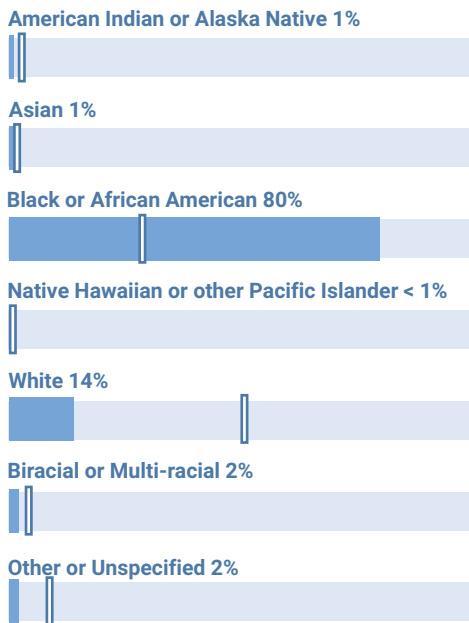
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



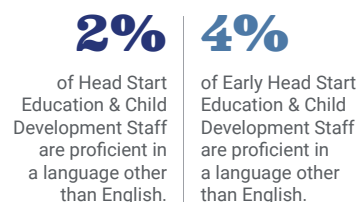
▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



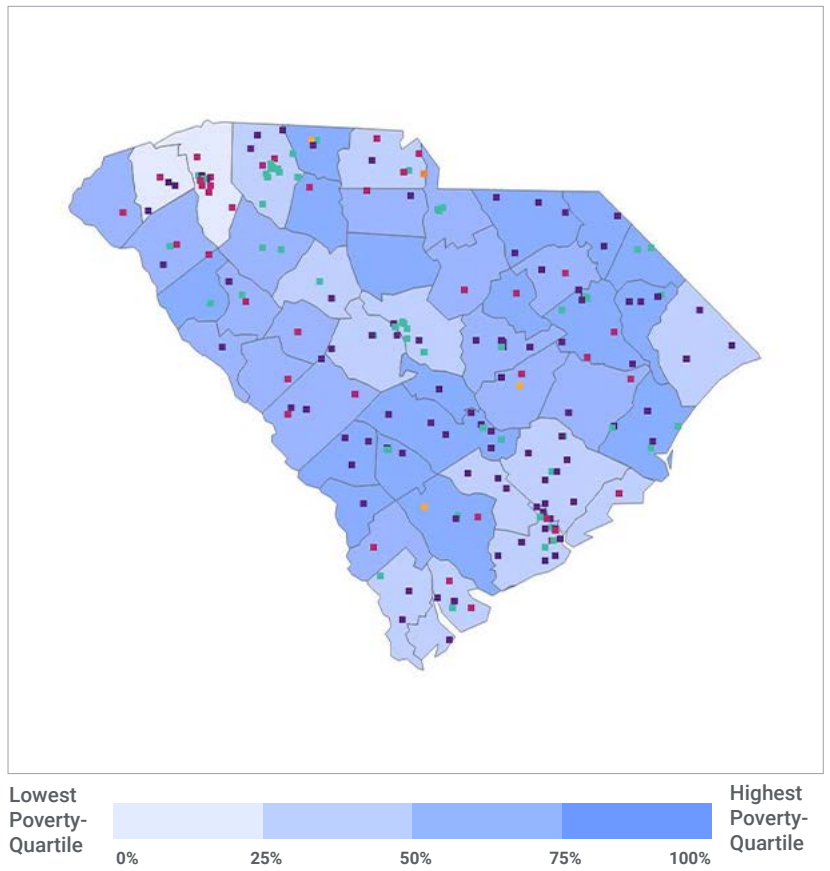
▬ National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	207
■ Head Start	100
■ Early Head Start	61
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	40
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	4



STATE VARIATION

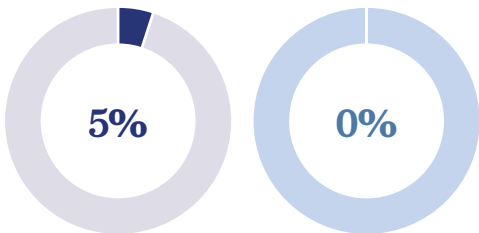
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

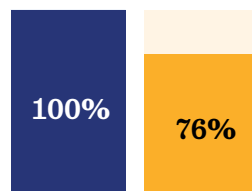
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

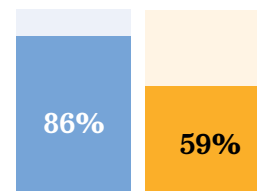
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



South Carolina

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



South Carolina

National Average

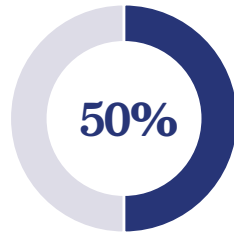
South Dakota

FUNDING OVERVIEW

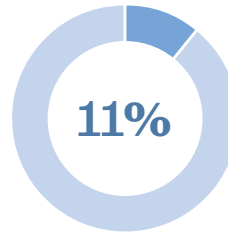
\$52,225,618
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in South Dakota enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in South Dakota enrolled in Early Head Start



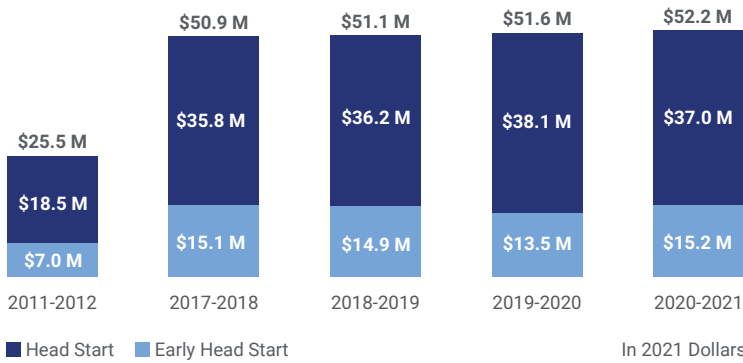
POVERTY

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Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

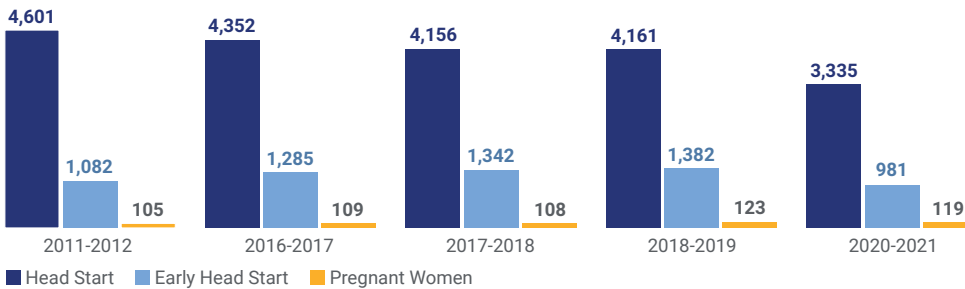
HEAD START

\$10,207
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,691
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

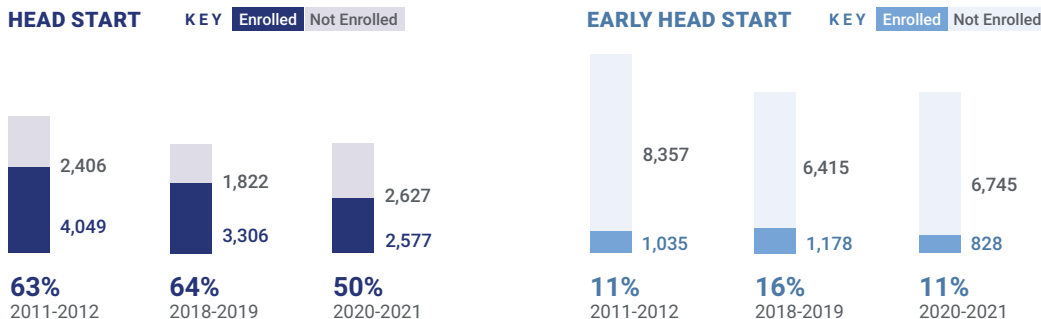
-826

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-401

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-14.9 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

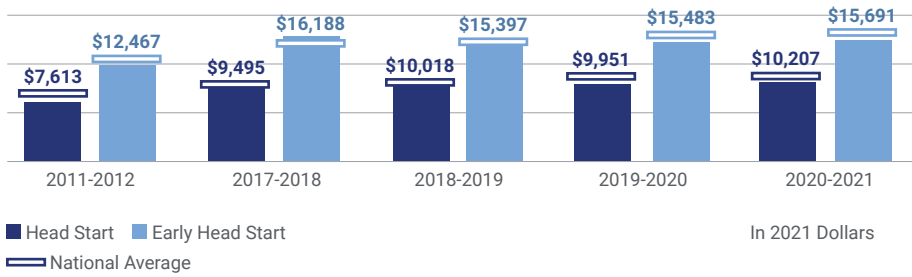
-5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

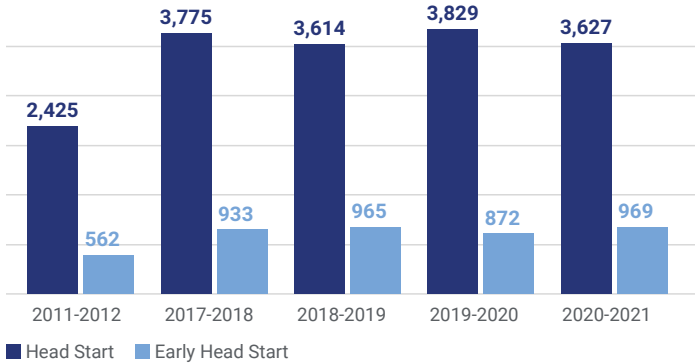


RACE & ETHNICITY

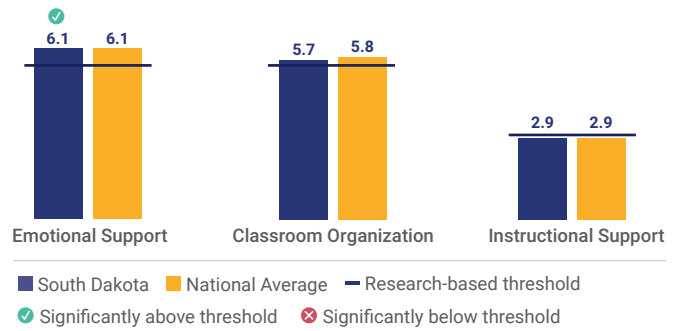
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



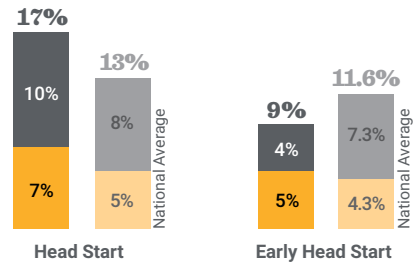
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

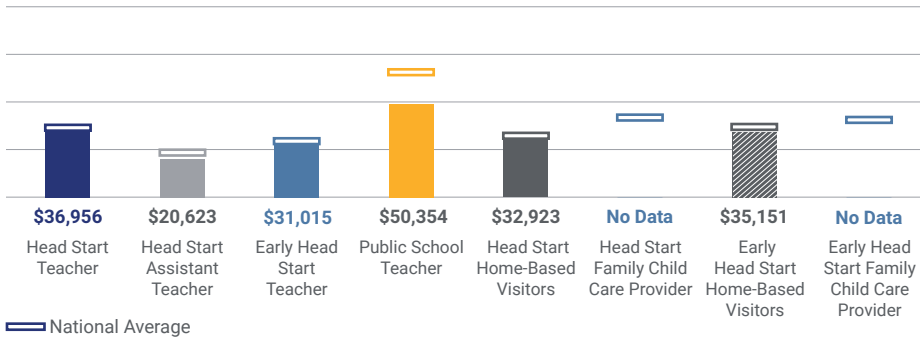


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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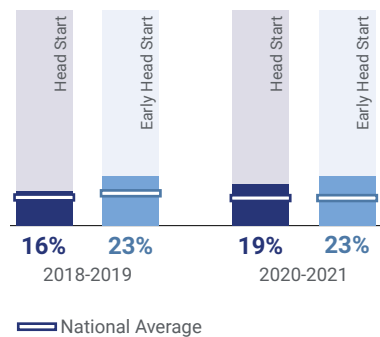
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



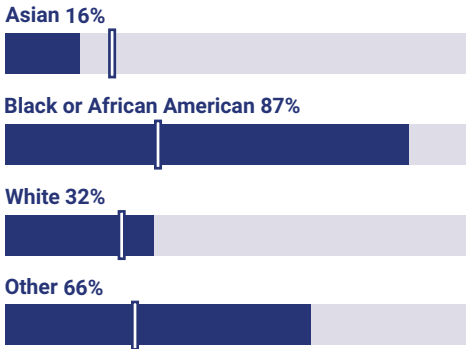
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

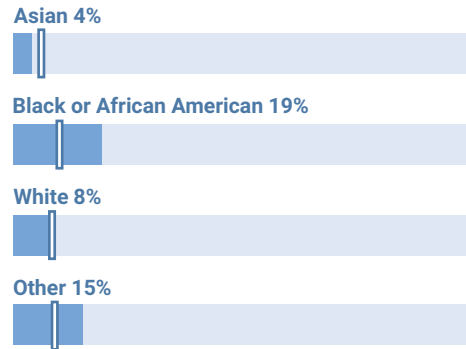


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

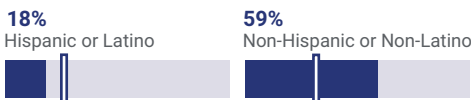


RACE & ETHNICITY

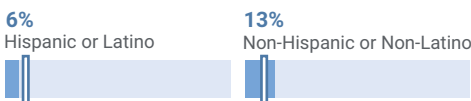
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



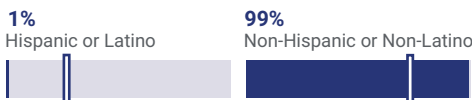
EARLY HEAD START



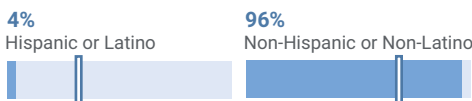
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



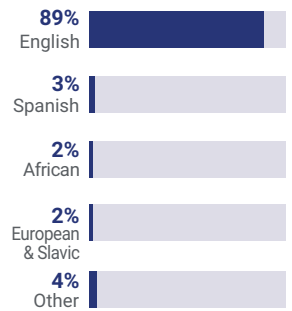
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

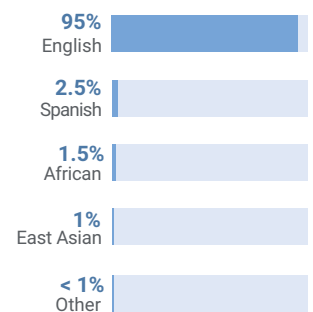
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



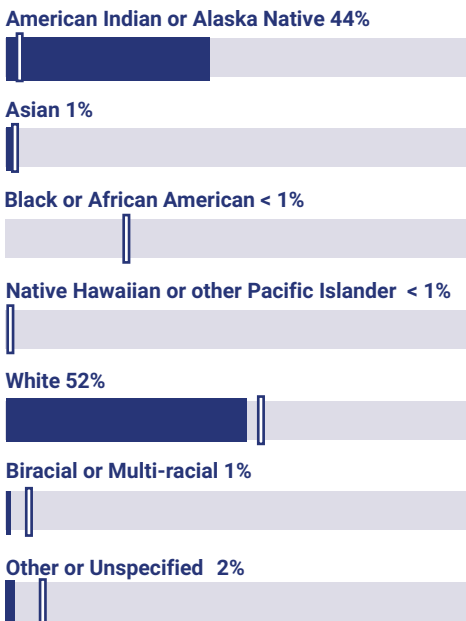
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

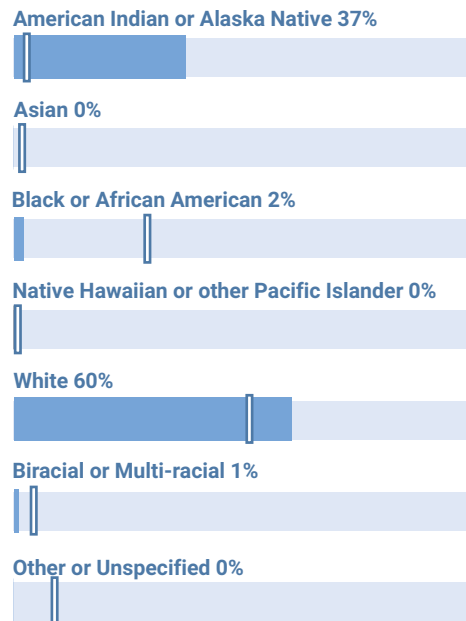


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

▬ National Average

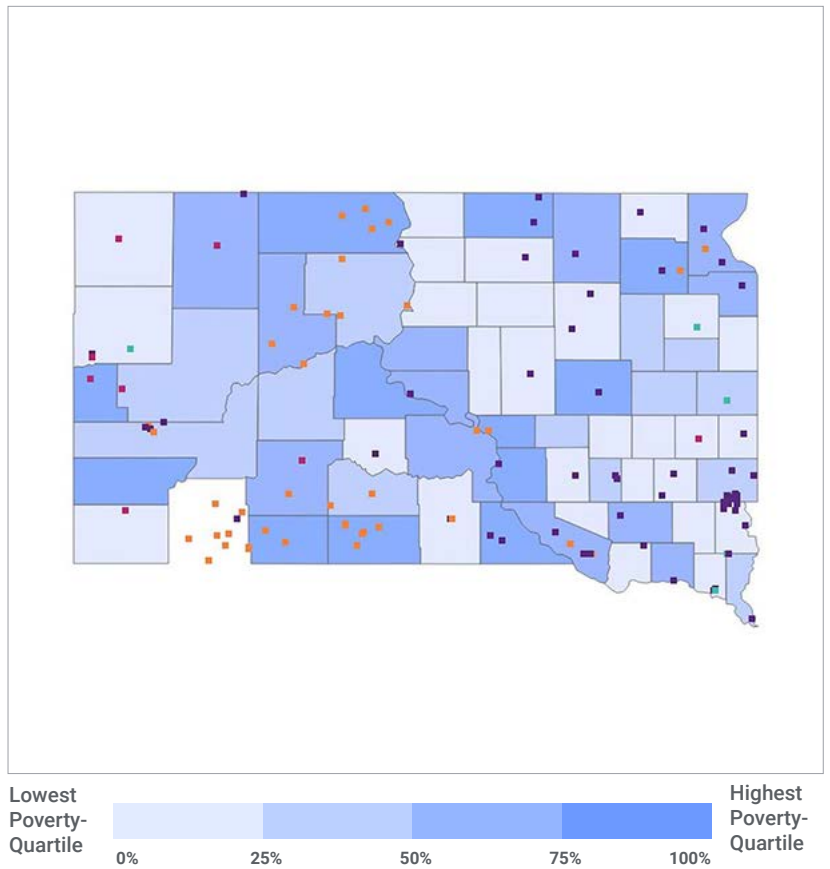
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

7% **6%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	135
■ Head Start	66
■ Early Head Start	8
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	10
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	51
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

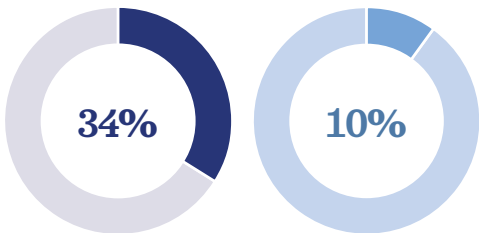
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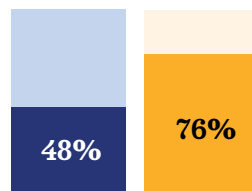
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

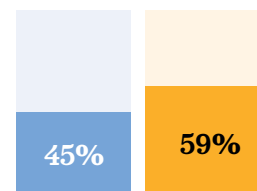
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



South Dakota

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



South Dakota

National Average

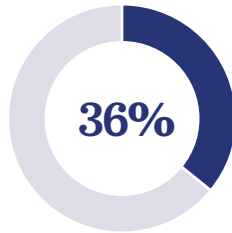
Tennessee

FUNDING OVERVIEW

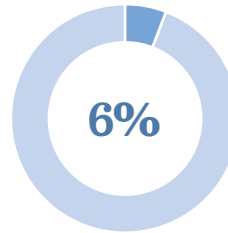
\$177,677,290
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Tennessee enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Tennessee enrolled in Early Head Start



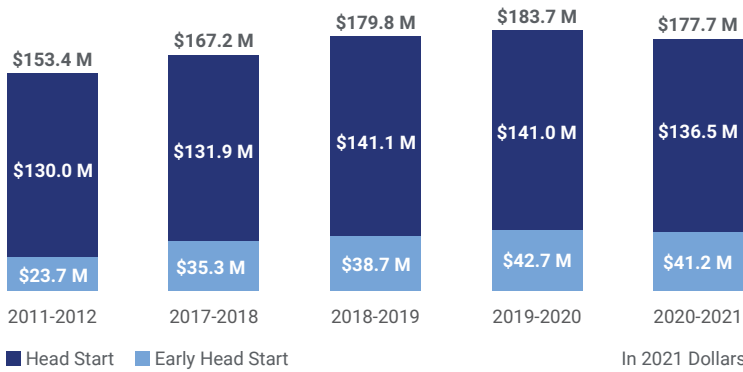
POVERTY

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Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

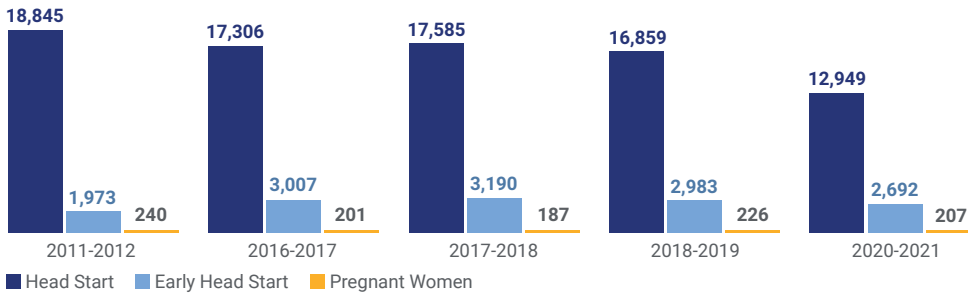


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,682
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$17,283
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

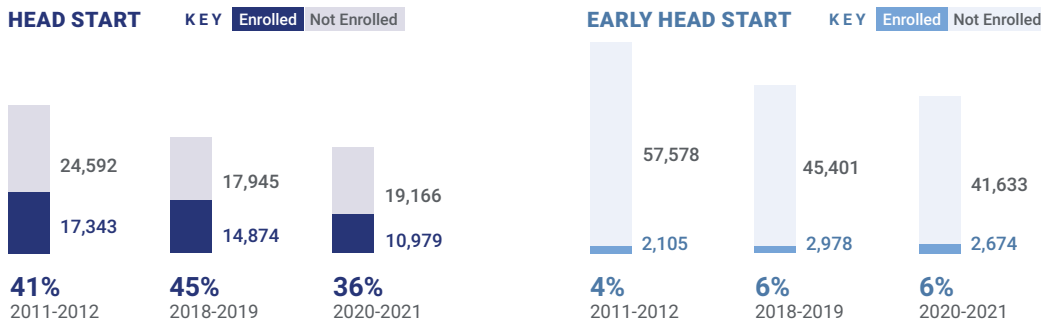
-3,910

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-291

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

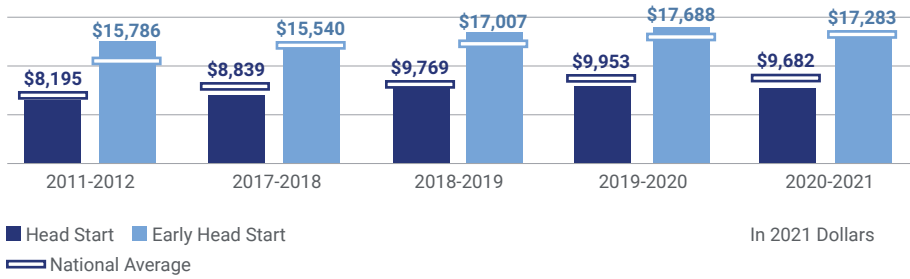
0 percentage point
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

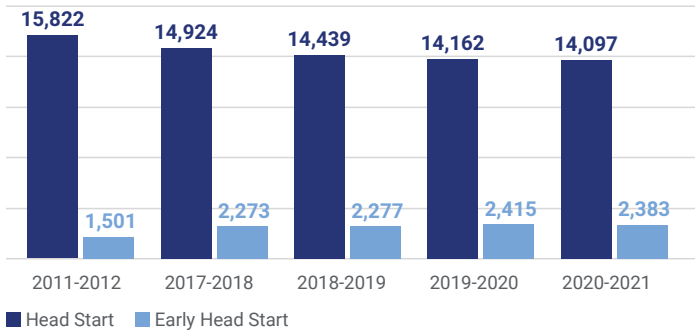


RACE & ETHNICITY

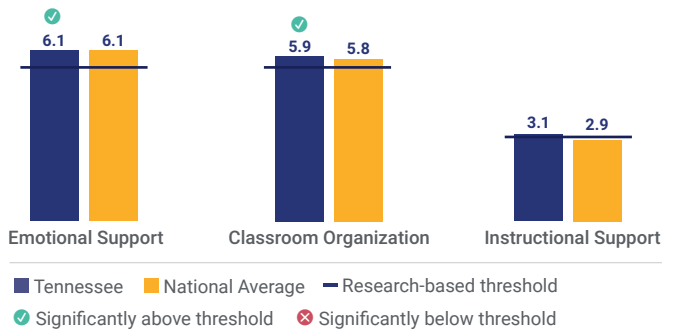
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Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



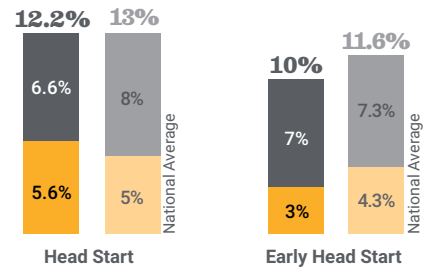
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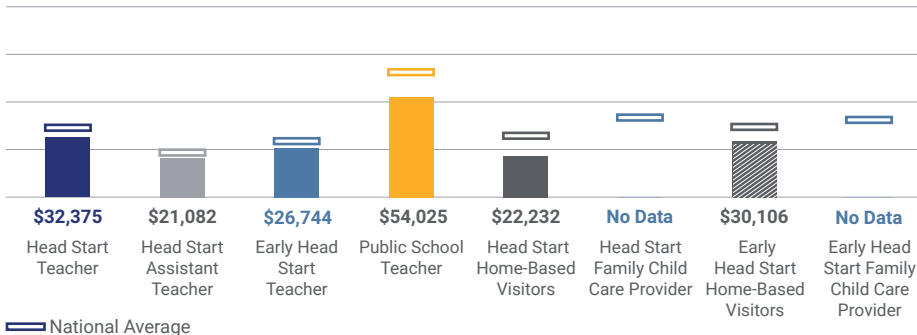


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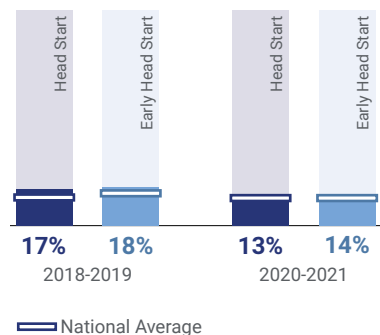
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



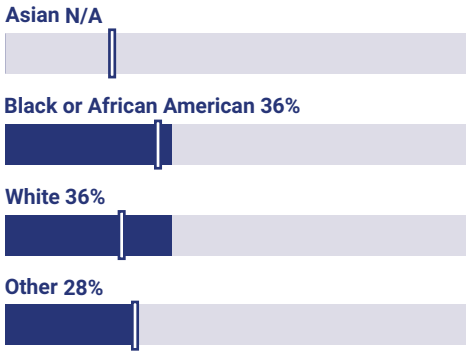
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

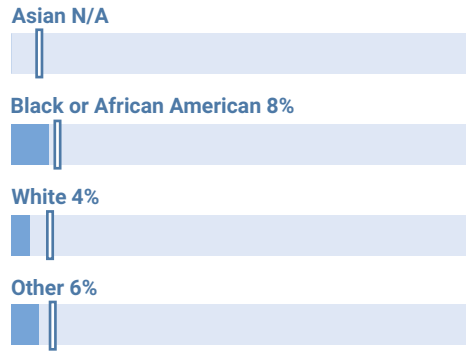


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

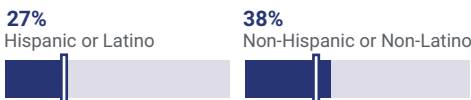


RACE & ETHNICITY

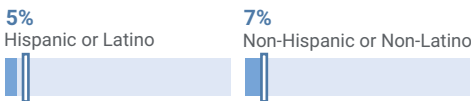
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HEAD START



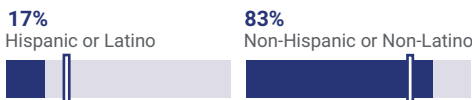
EARLY HEAD START



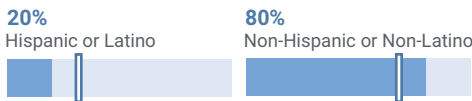
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



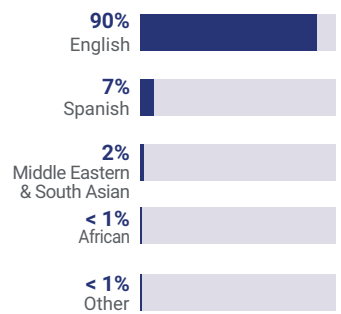
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

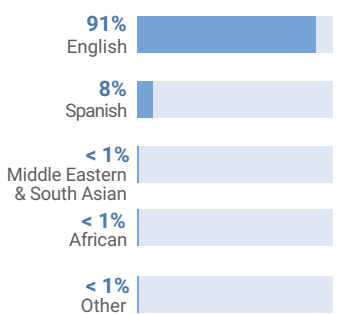
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



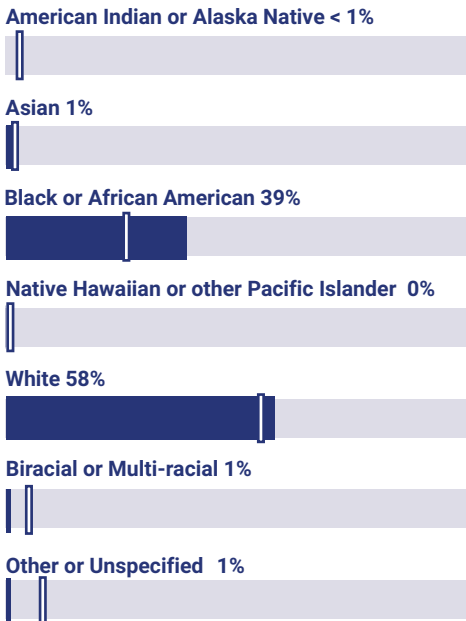
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



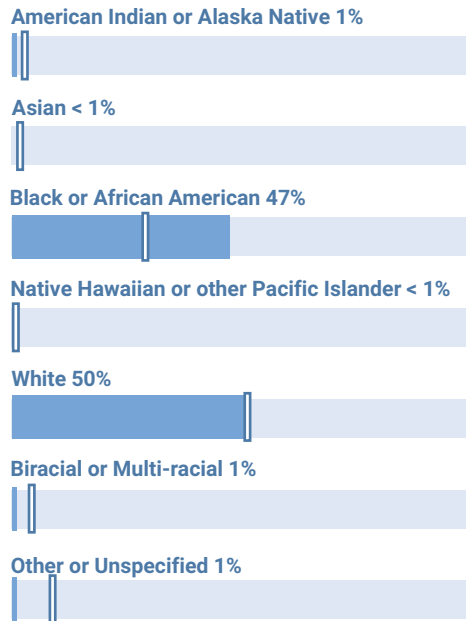
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

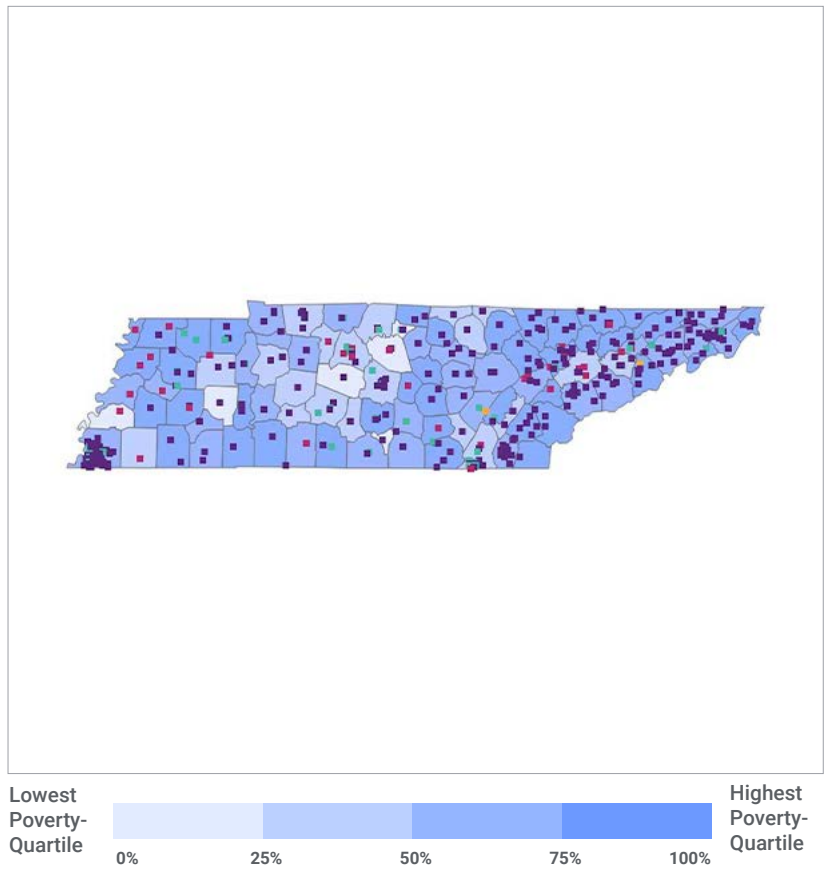
5% **4%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	418
■ Head Start	315
■ Early Head Start	57
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	42
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	4



STATE VARIATION

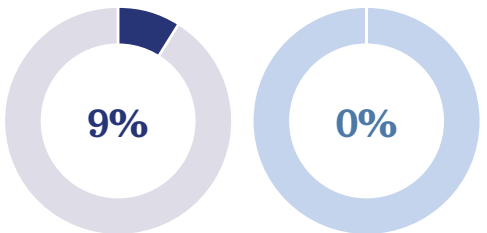
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

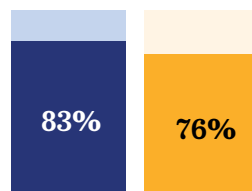
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

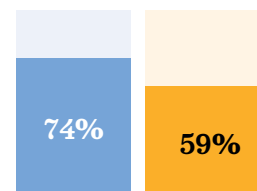
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Tennessee

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Tennessee

National Average

Texas

FUNDING OVERVIEW

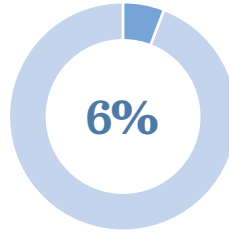
\$651,223,619
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Texas enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Texas enrolled in Early Head Start



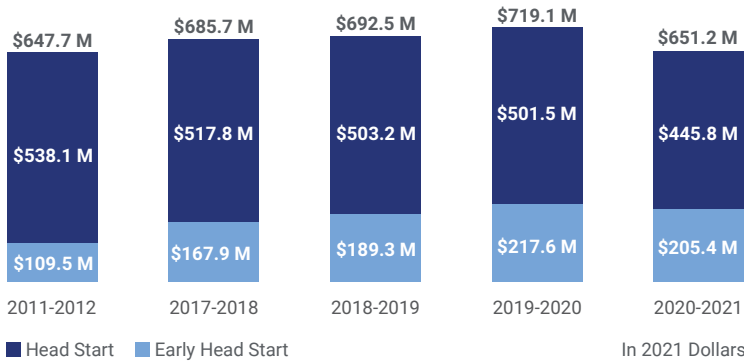
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

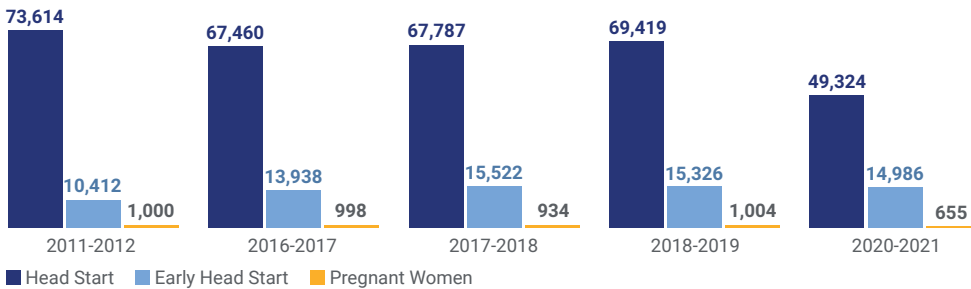


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$8,127
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,940
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

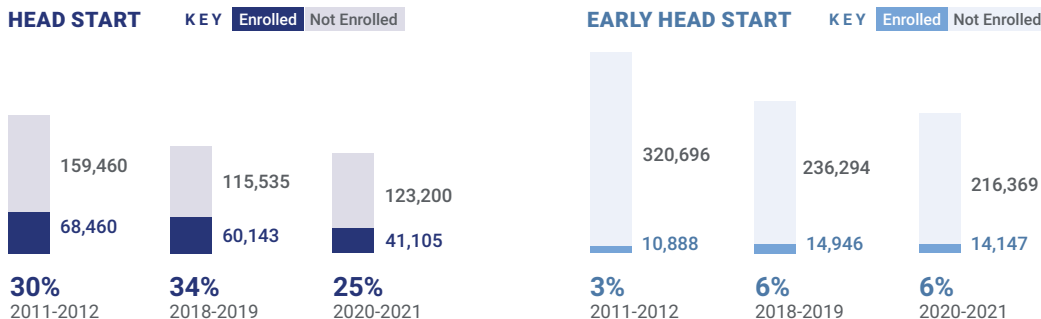
-20,095

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-340

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-9 percentage points

lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

0 percentage point

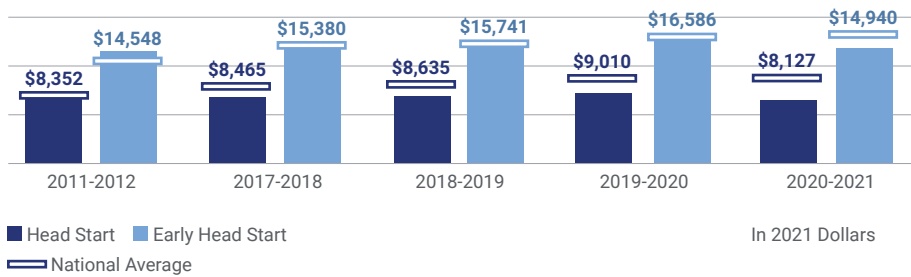
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

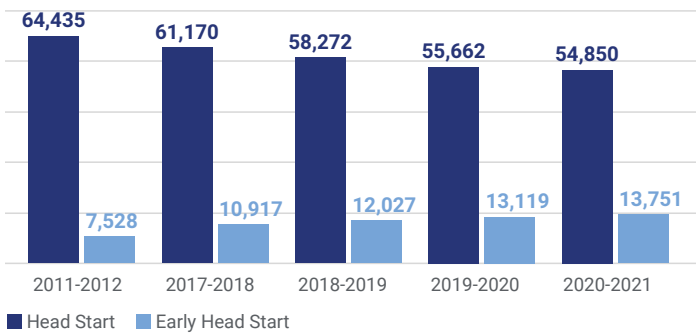


RACE & ETHNICITY

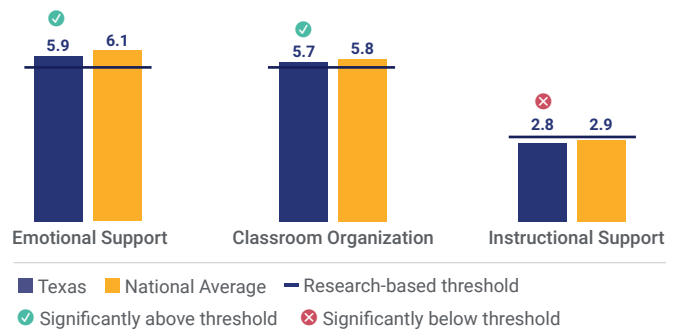
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



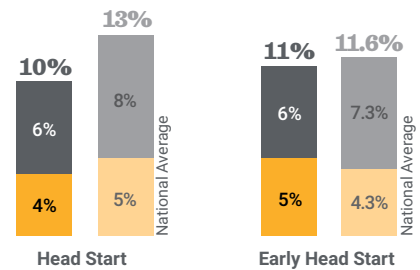
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

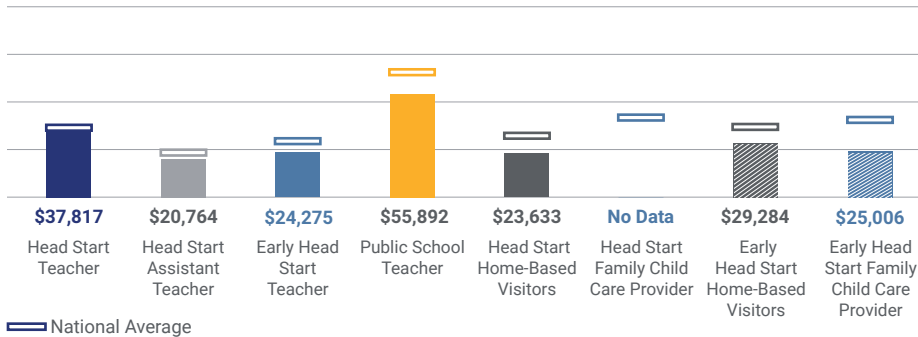


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

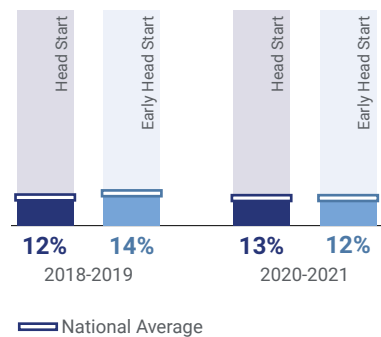
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



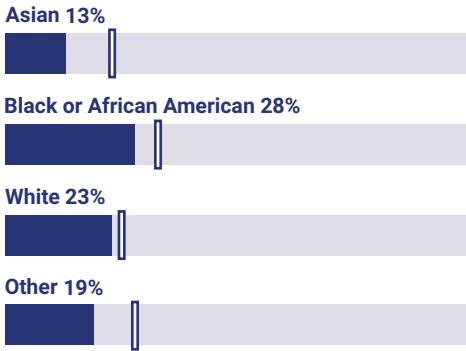
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

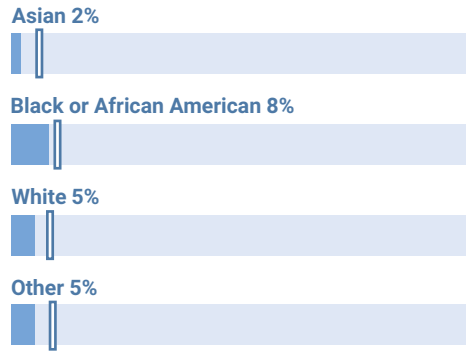


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

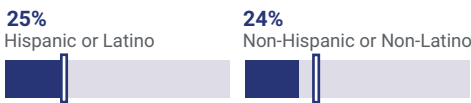


RACE & ETHNICITY

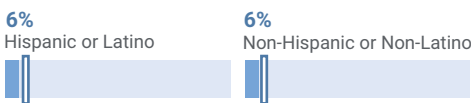
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



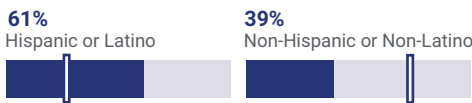
EARLY HEAD START



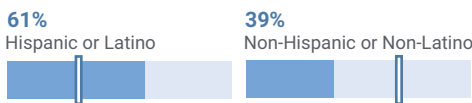
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



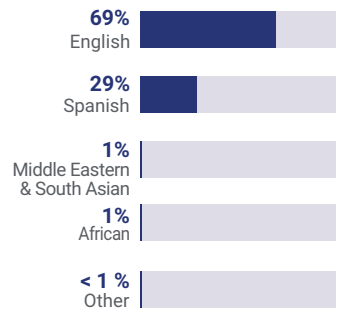
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

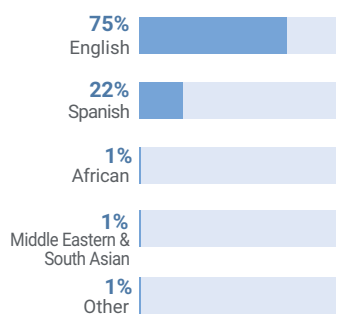
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



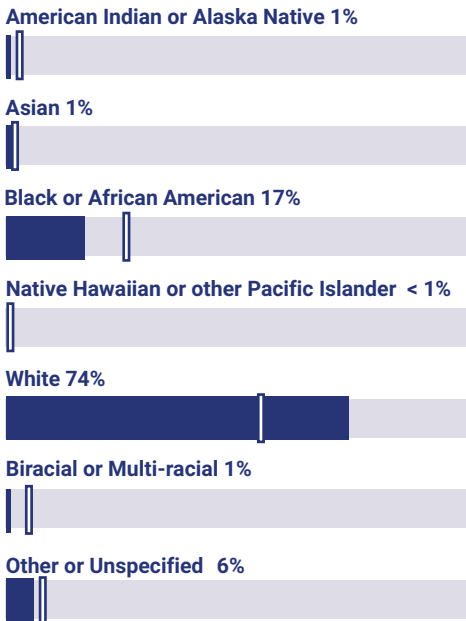
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



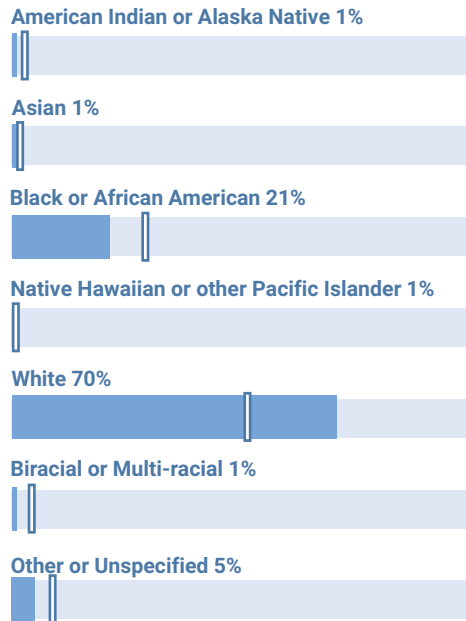
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

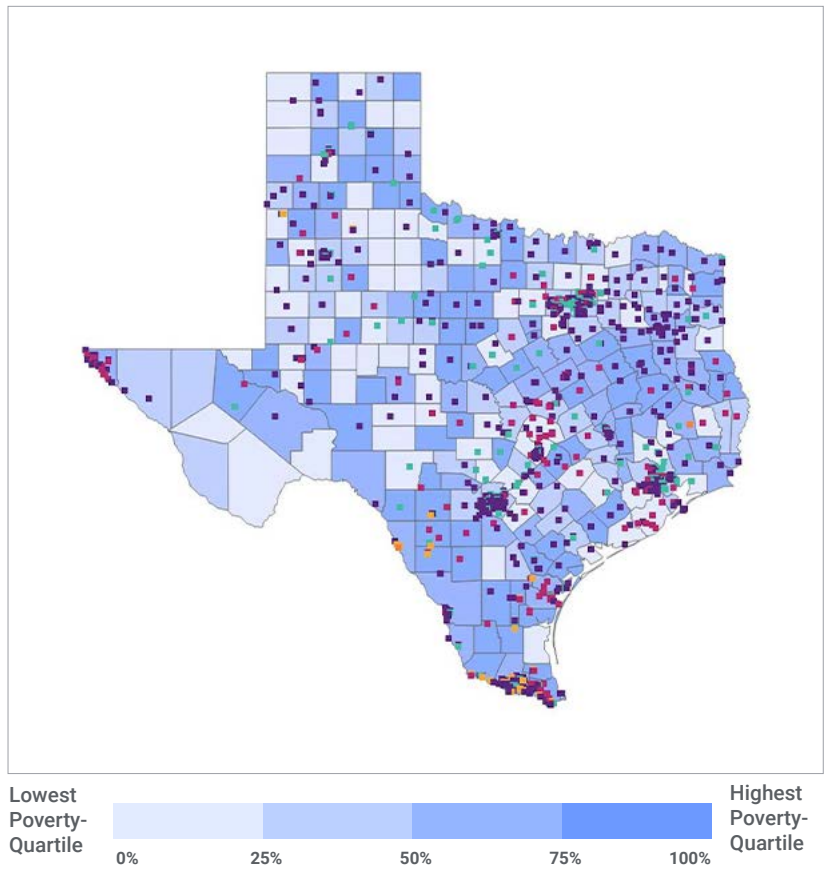
44% **46%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	1,210
■ Head Start	713
■ Early Head Start	258
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	203
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	2
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	34



STATE VARIATION

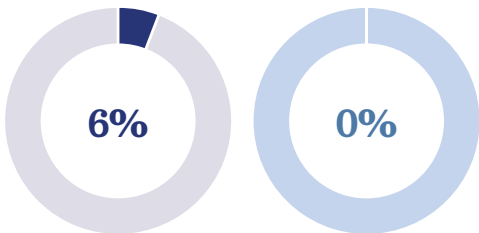
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

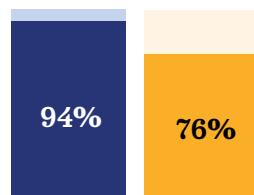
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

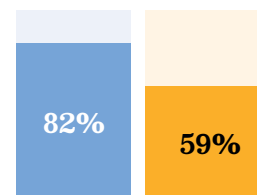
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Texas

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Texas

National Average

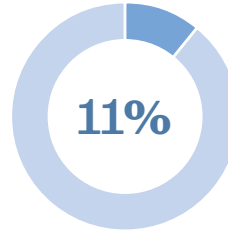
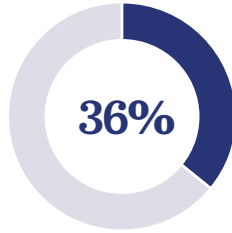
Utah

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$72,227,236
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



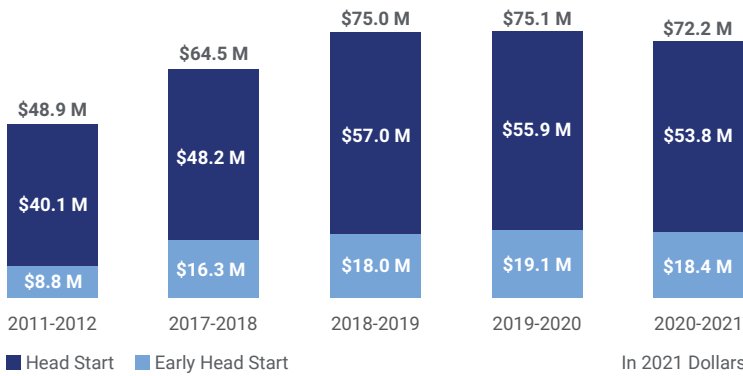
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

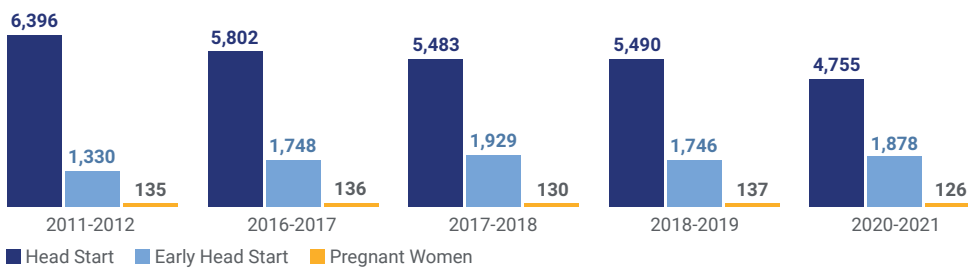
HEAD START

\$12,038
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,610
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

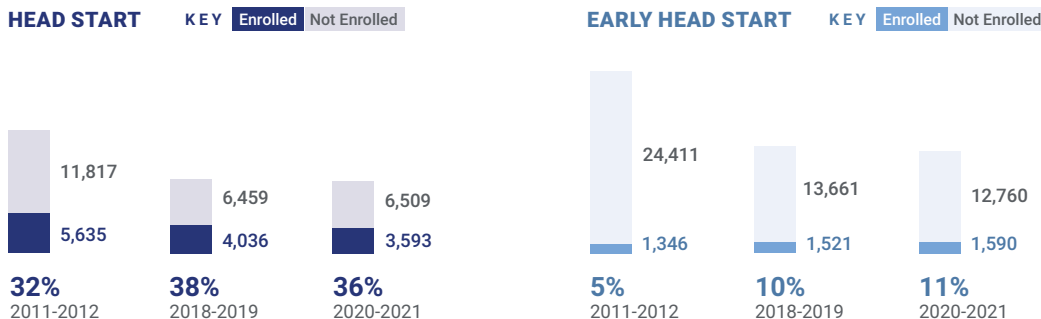
-735

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

+132

more children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-2.9 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

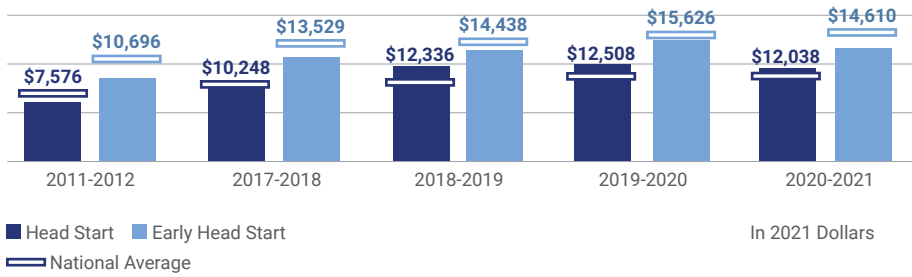
+1 percentage point
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

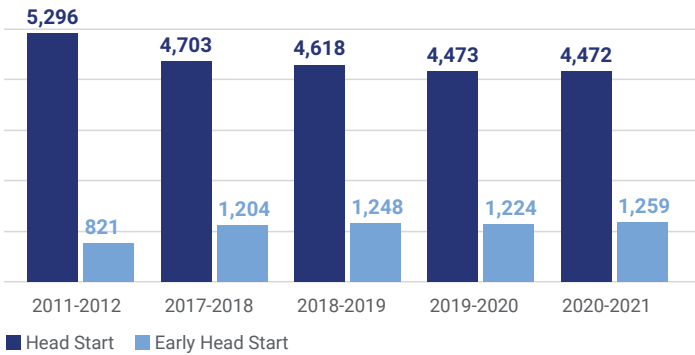


RACE & ETHNICITY

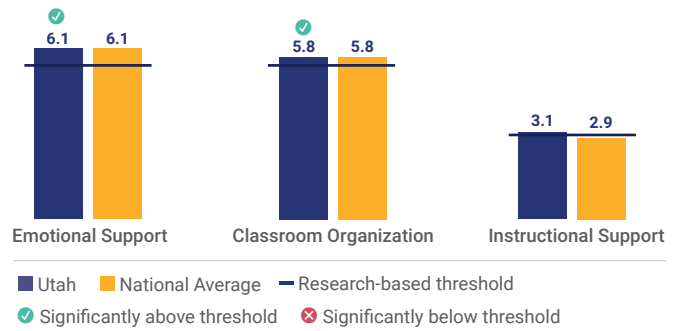
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



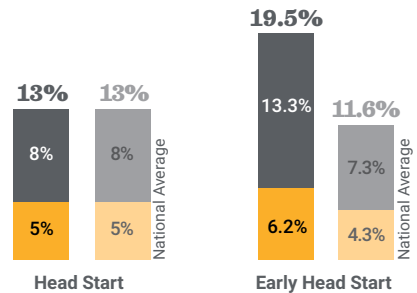
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

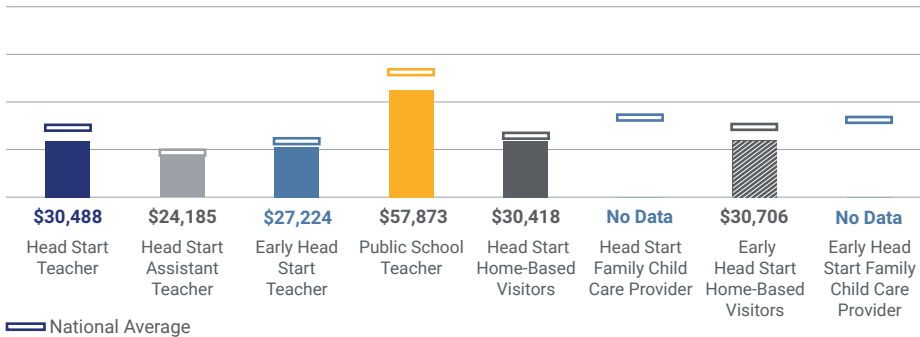


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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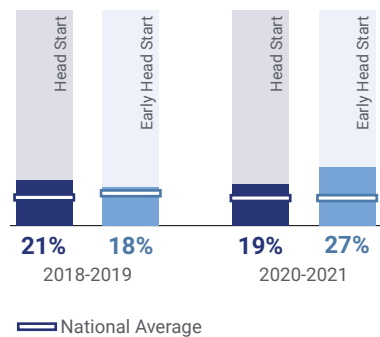
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



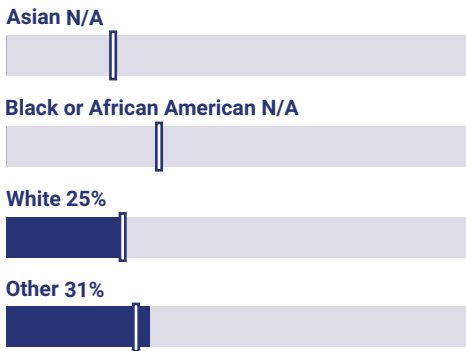
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

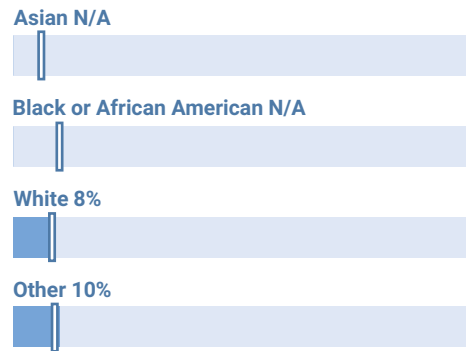


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

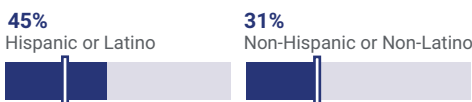


RACE & ETHNICITY

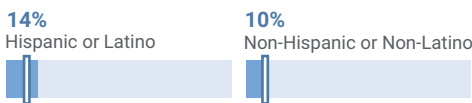
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



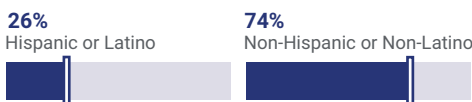
EARLY HEAD START



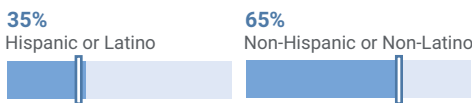
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



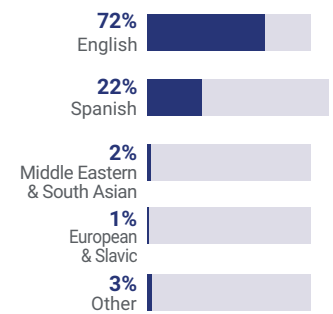
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

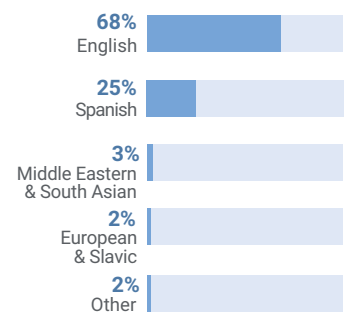
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



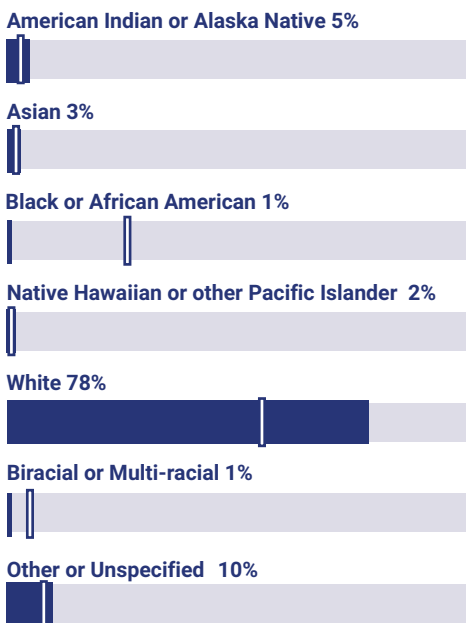
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

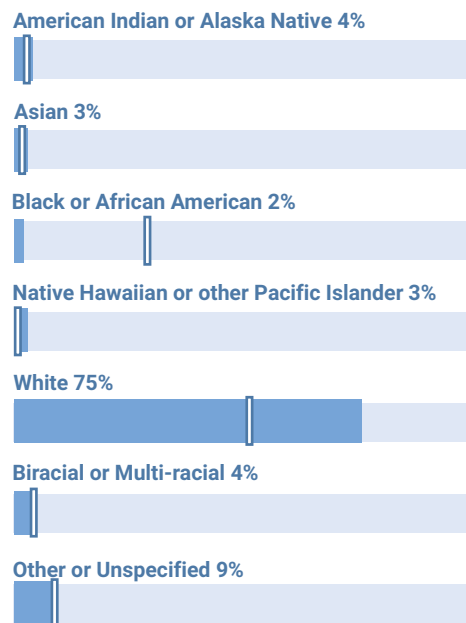


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

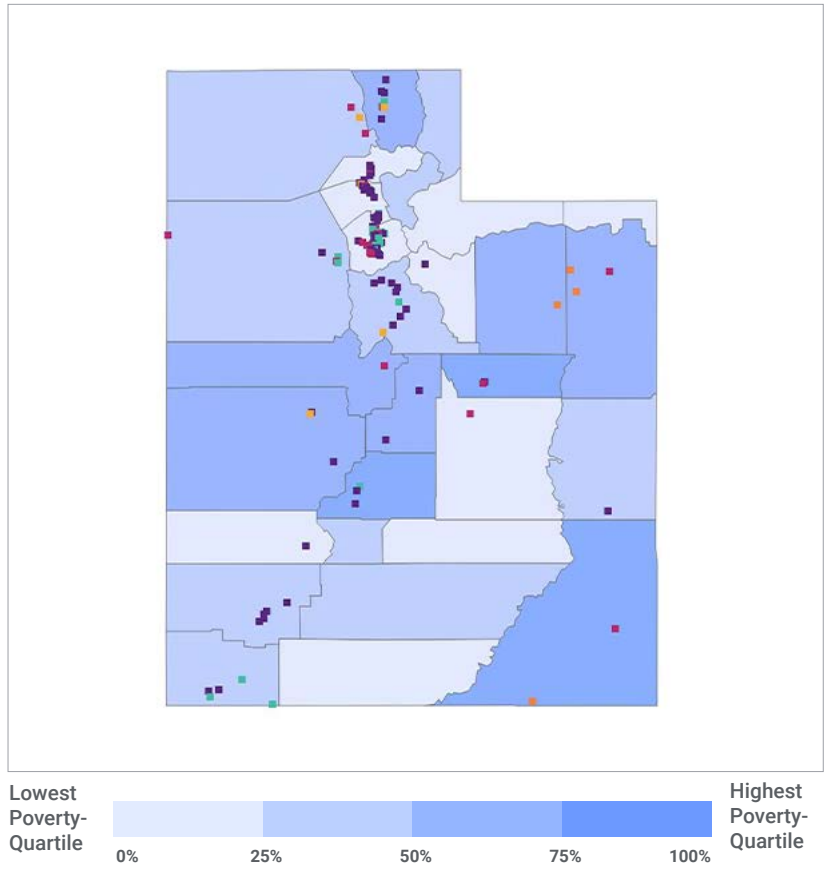
14% **38%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	151
■ Head Start	85
■ Early Head Start	32
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	22
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	6
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	6



STATE VARIATION

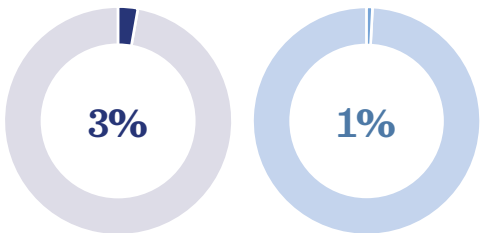
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

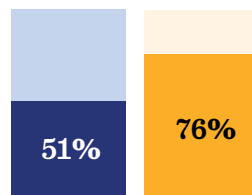
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

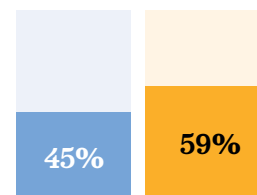
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Utah

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Utah

National Average

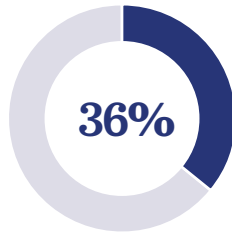
Vermont

FUNDING OVERVIEW

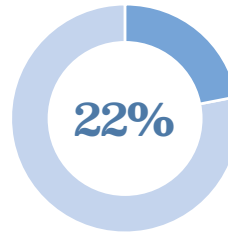
\$22,056,614
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Vermont enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Vermont enrolled in Early Head Start



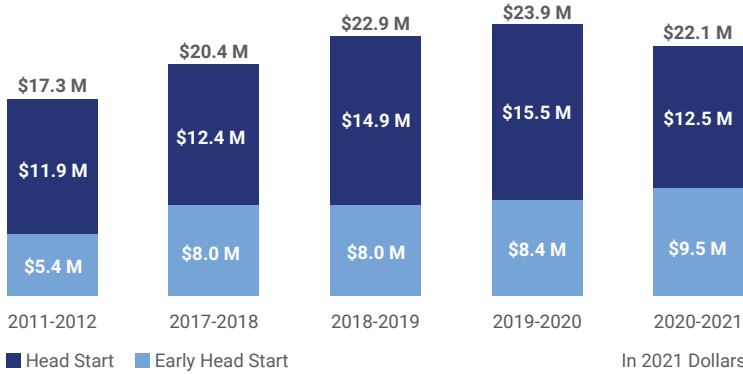
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

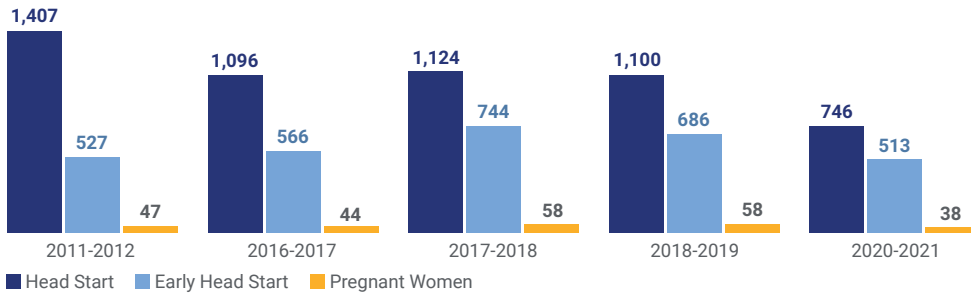


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$14,575
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$17,038
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

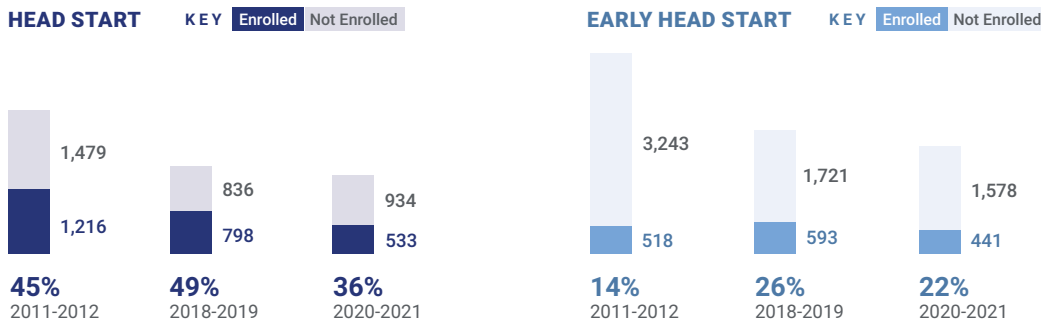
-354

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-173

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

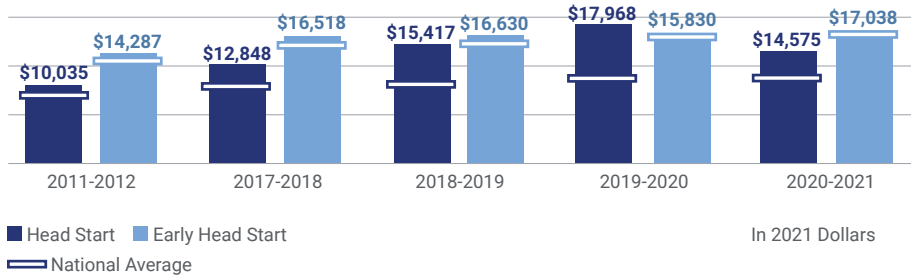
-12.5 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

-4 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

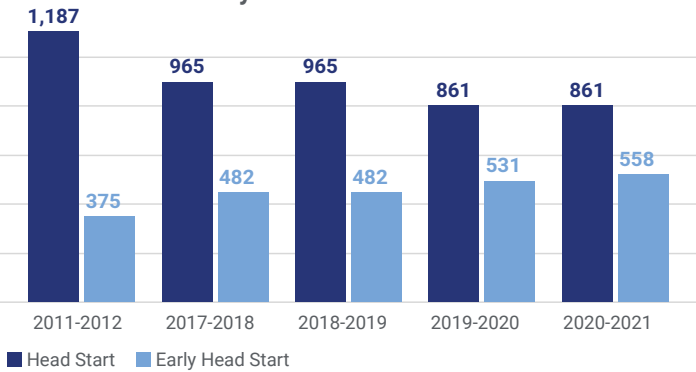


RACE & ETHNICITY

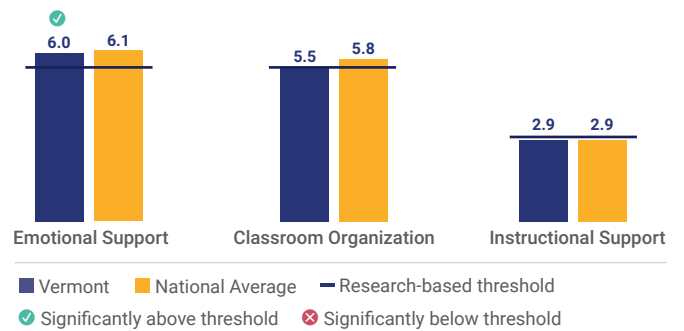
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



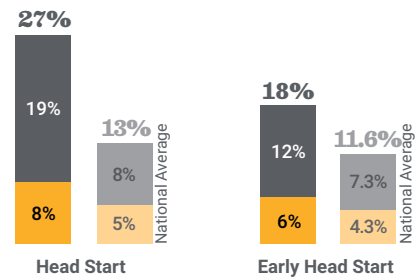
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year

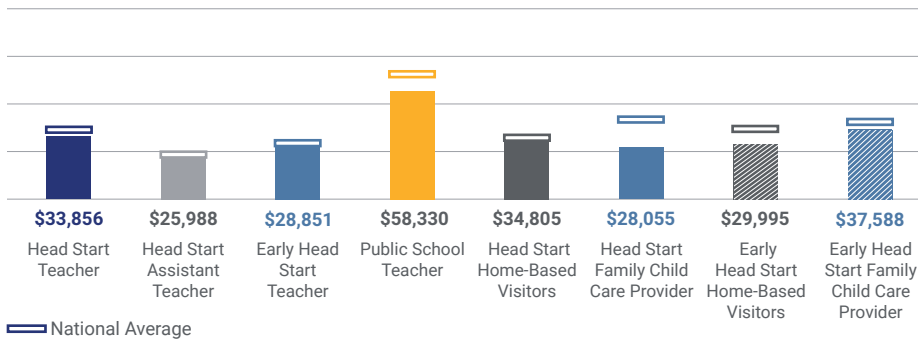


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

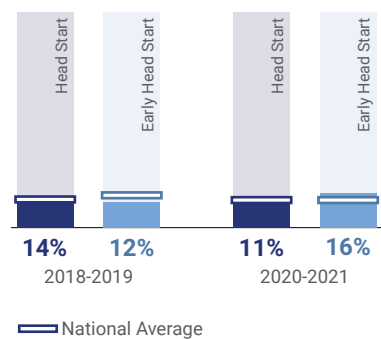
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



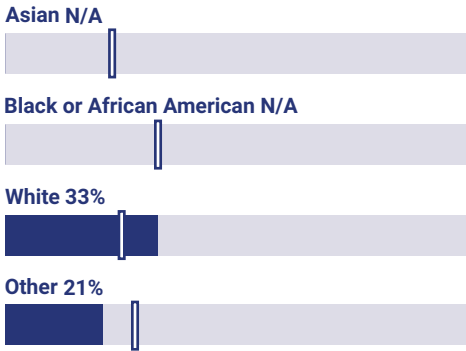
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

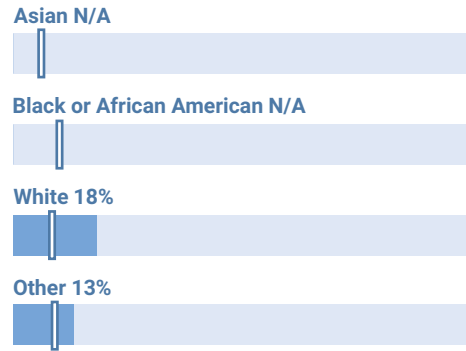


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

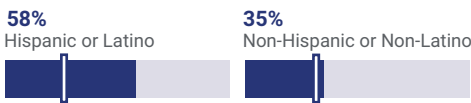


RACE & ETHNICITY

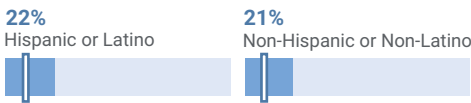
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



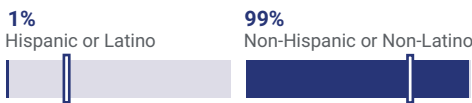
EARLY HEAD START



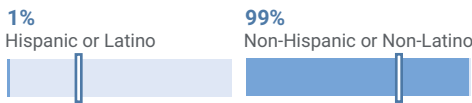
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



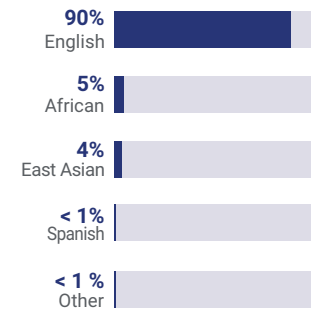
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

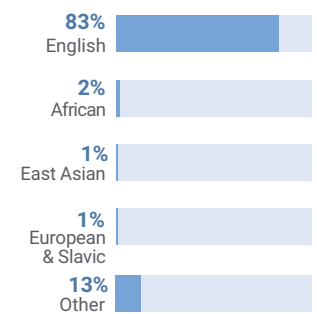
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



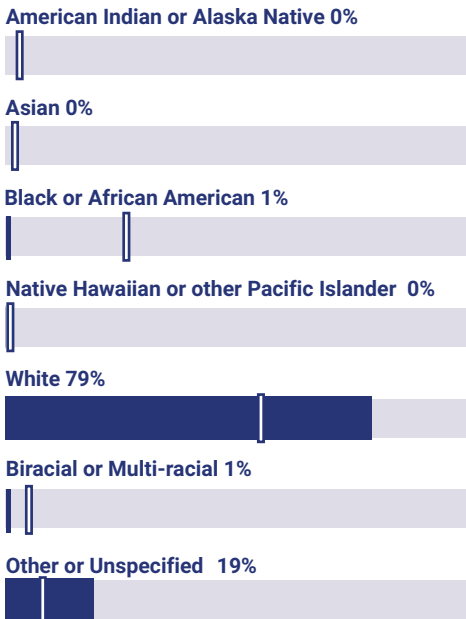
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



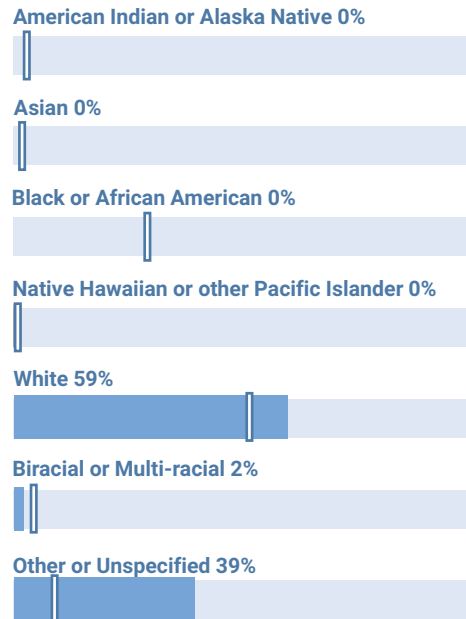
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

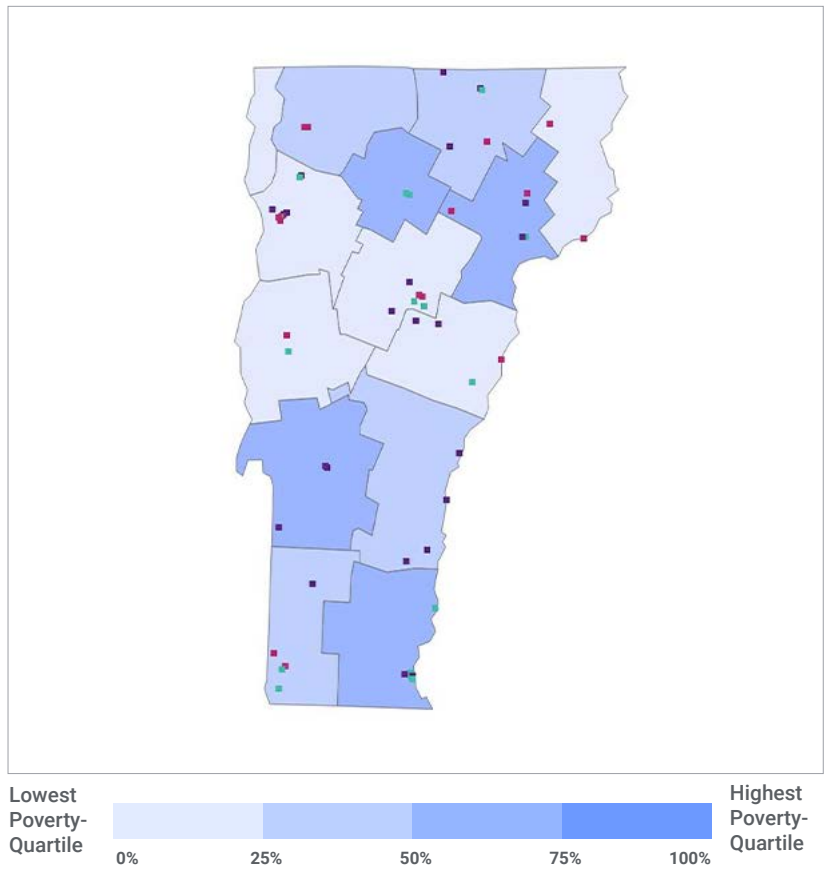
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

2% of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

2% of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	62
■ Head Start	28
■ Early Head Start	16
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	18
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

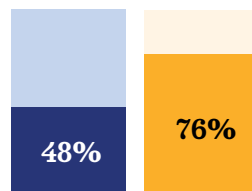
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

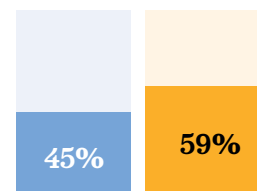
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Vermont

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Vermont

National Average

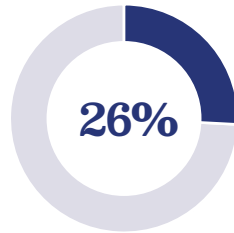
Virginia

FUNDING OVERVIEW

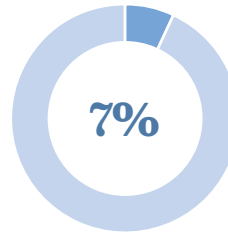
\$135,302,532
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Virginia enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Virginia enrolled in Early Head Start



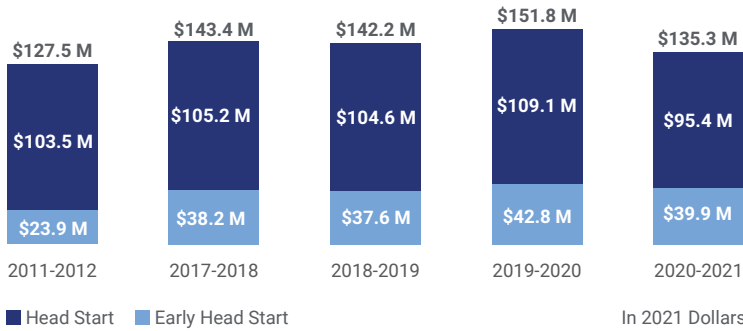
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

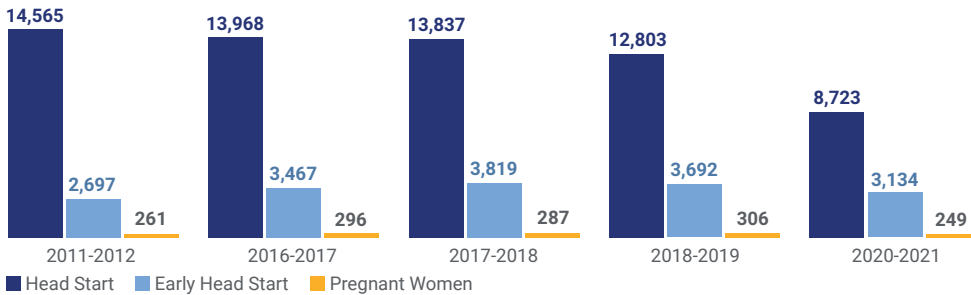


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$8,605
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,266
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

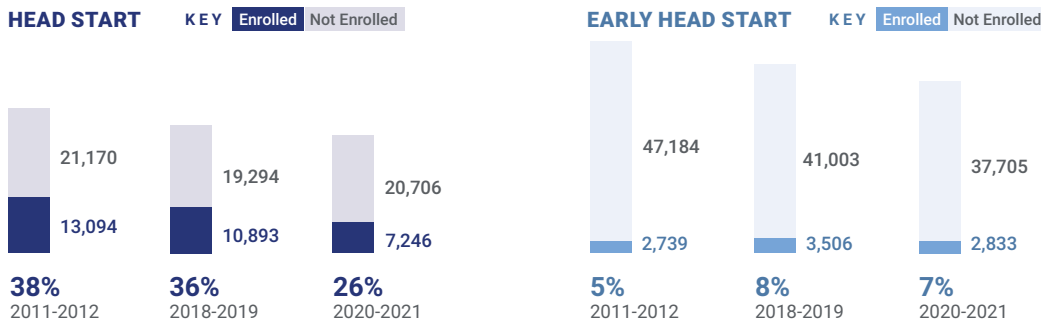
-4,080

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-558

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-10 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

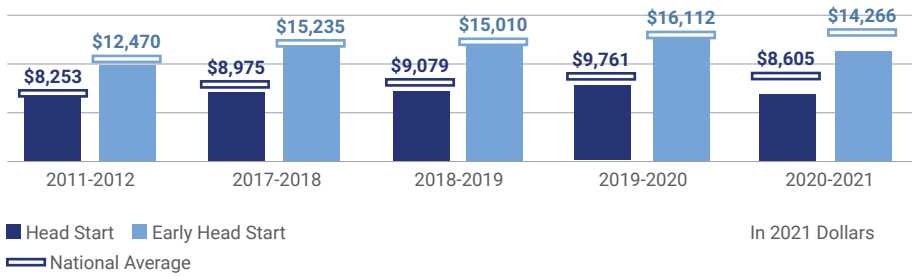
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

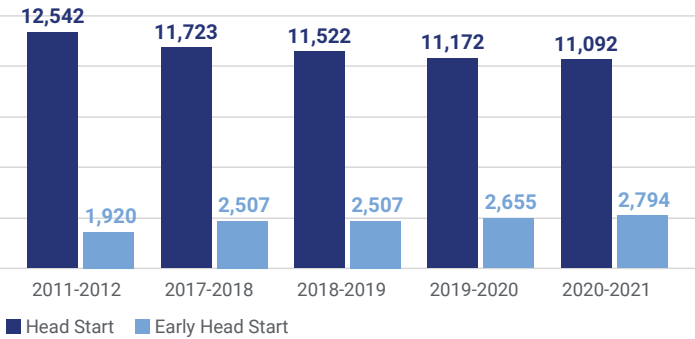


RACE & ETHNICITY

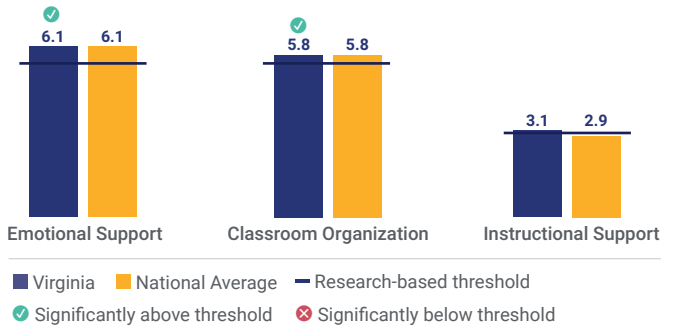
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



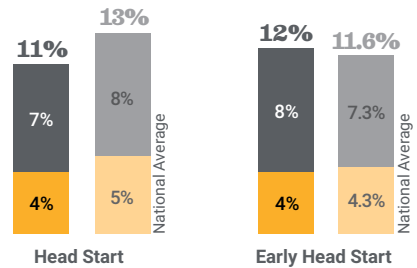
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange)

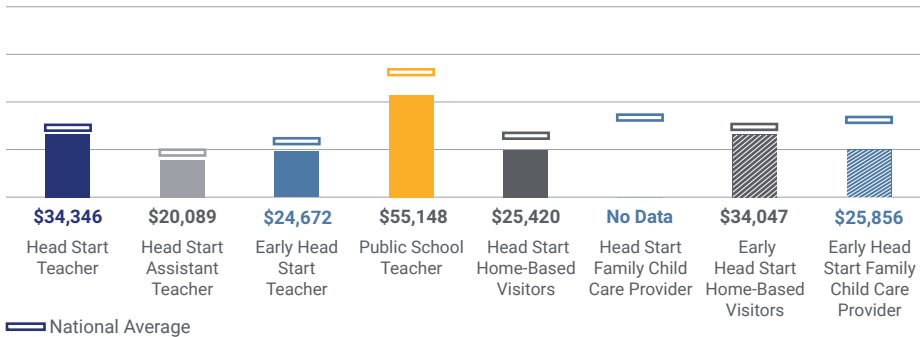


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

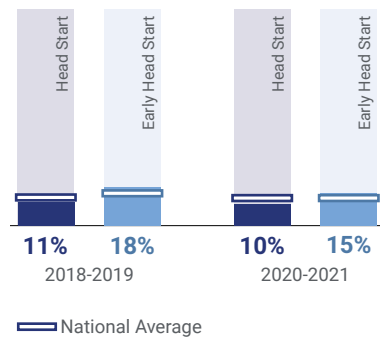
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



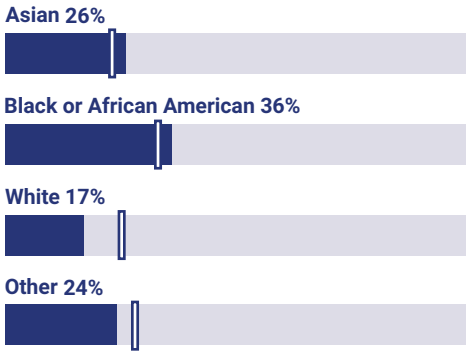
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

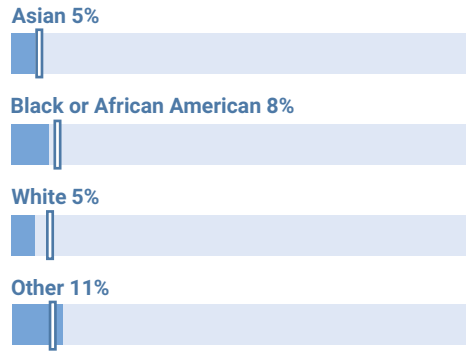


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

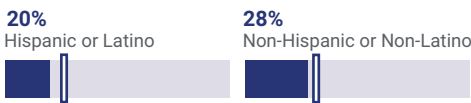


RACE & ETHNICITY

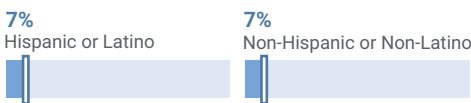
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



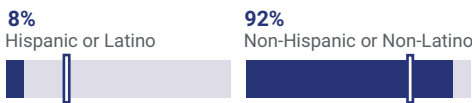
EARLY HEAD START



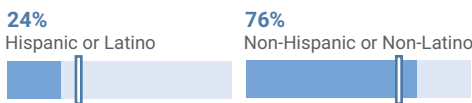
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



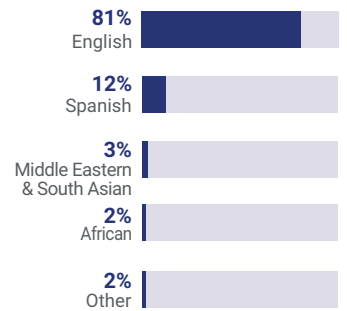
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

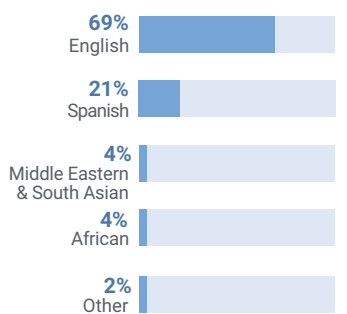
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



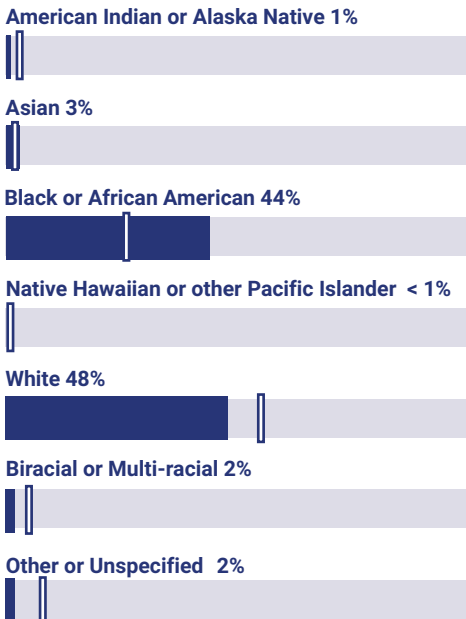
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



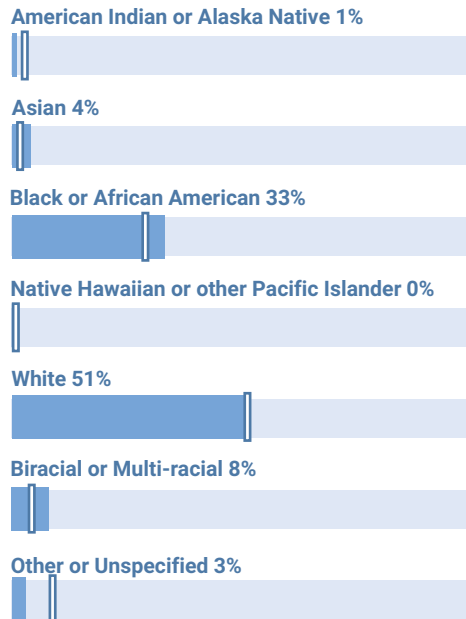
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

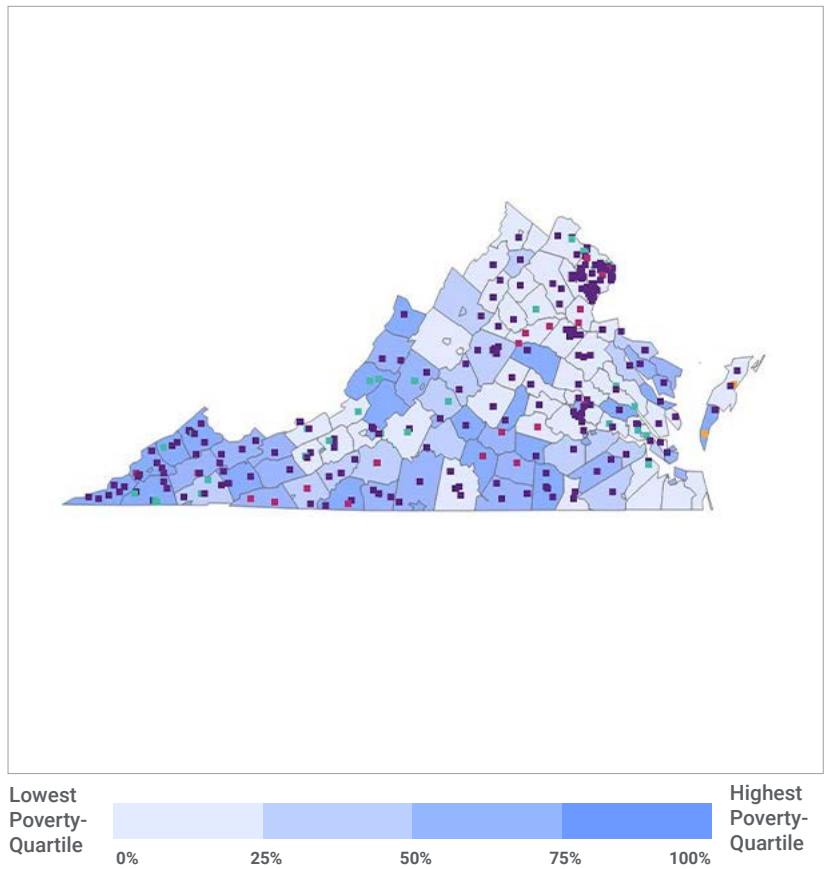
11% **32%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	390
■ Head Start	300
■ Early Head Start	57
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	31
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	2



STATE VARIATION

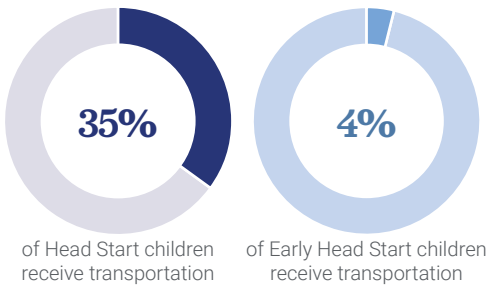
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

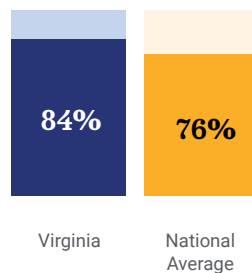
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

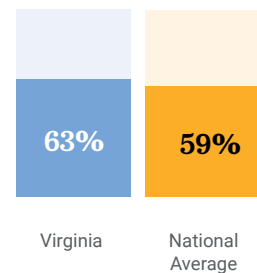
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



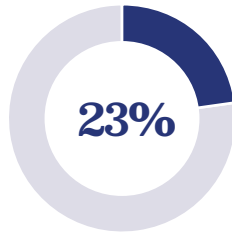
Washington

FUNDING OVERVIEW

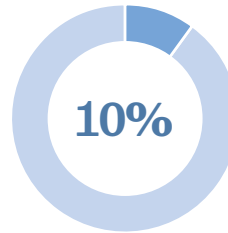
\$167,699,387
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Washington enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Washington enrolled in Early Head Start



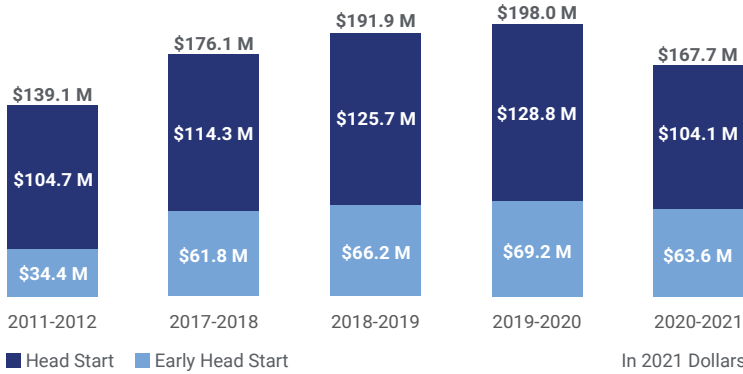
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

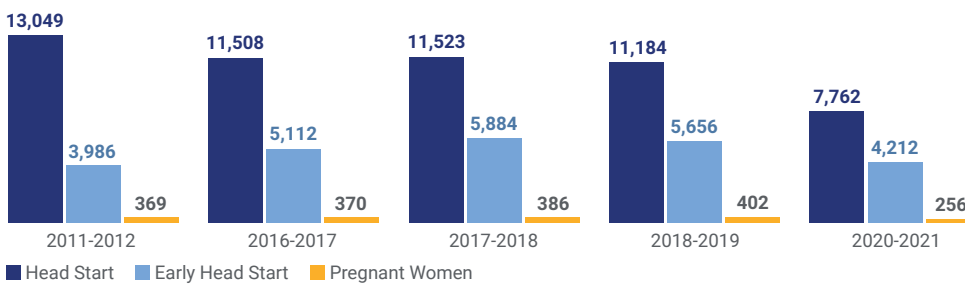
HEAD START

\$12,211
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,557
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

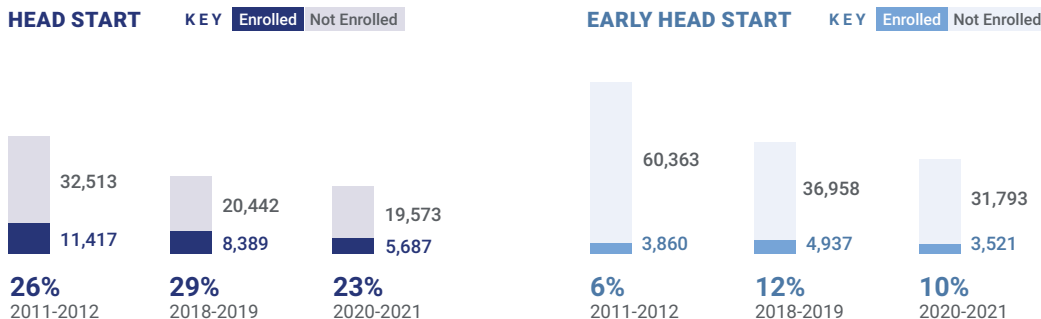
-3,422

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1,444

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-6.6 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

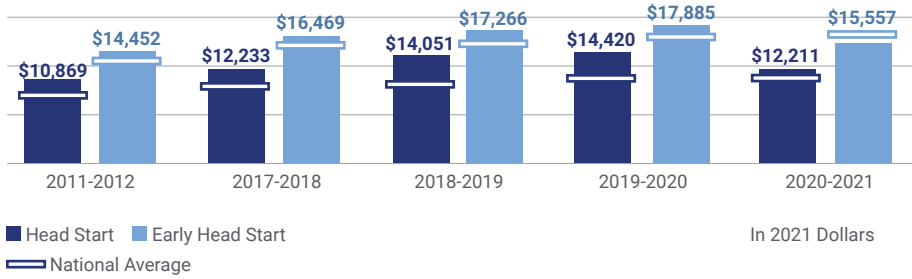
-2 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

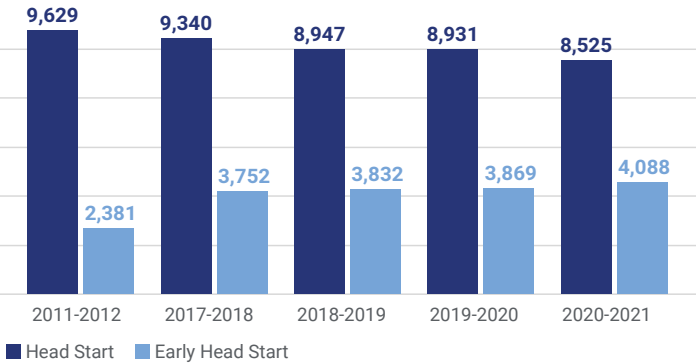


RACE & ETHNICITY

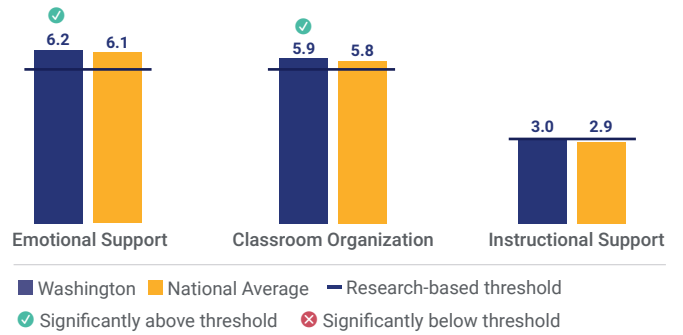
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



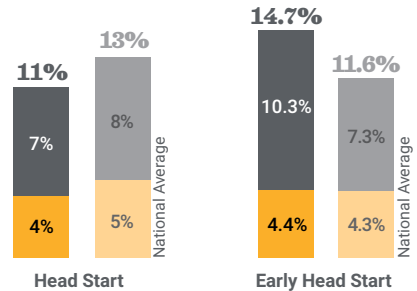
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

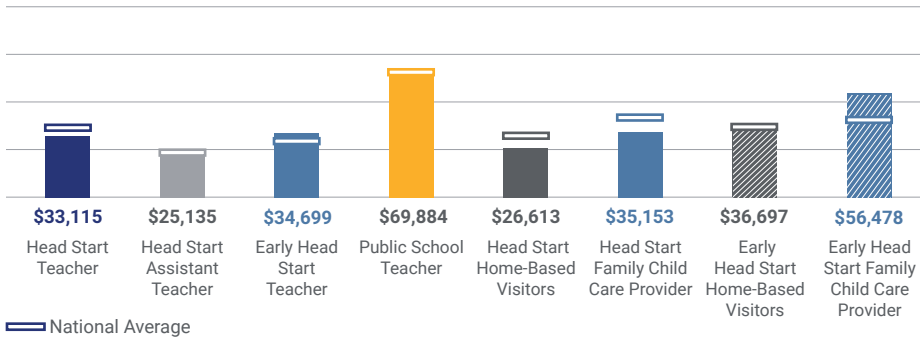


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

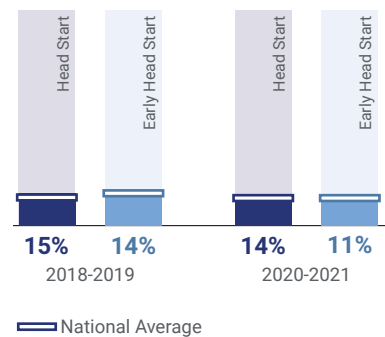
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



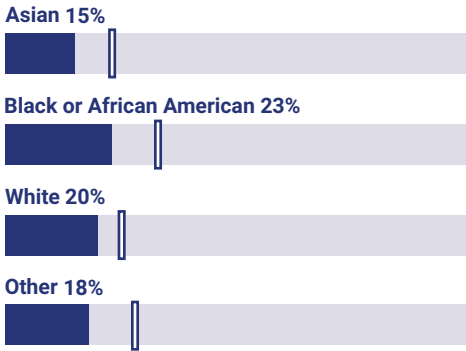
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

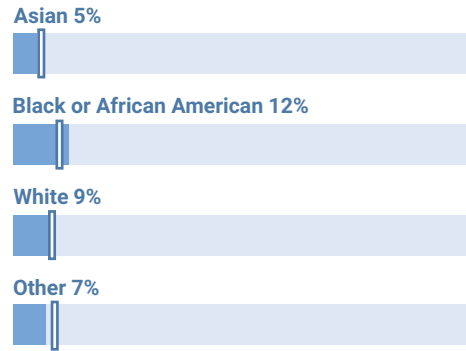


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

N/A Not available

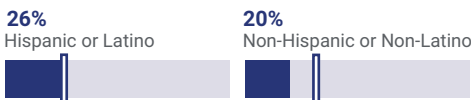


RACE & ETHNICITY

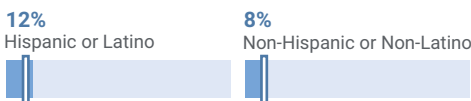
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



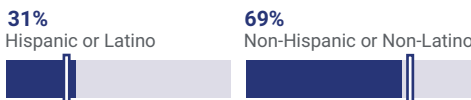
EARLY HEAD START



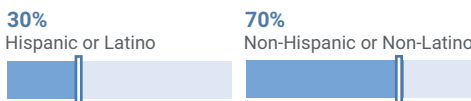
▬ National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



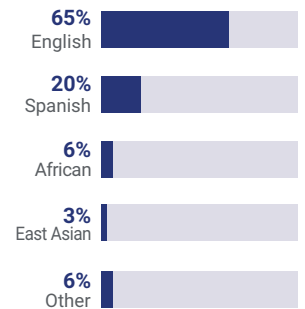
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

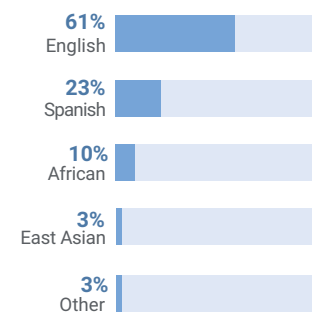
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



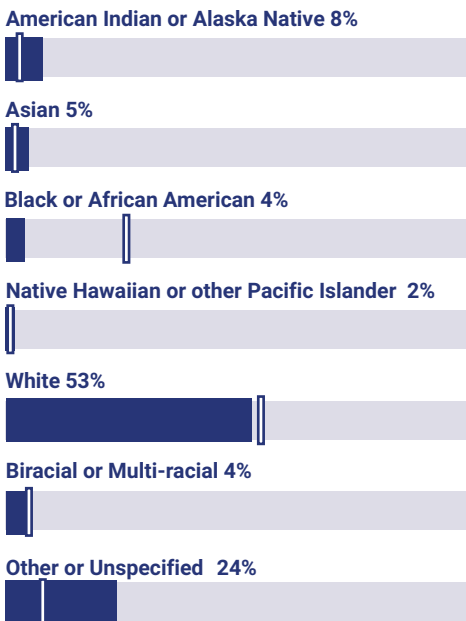
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



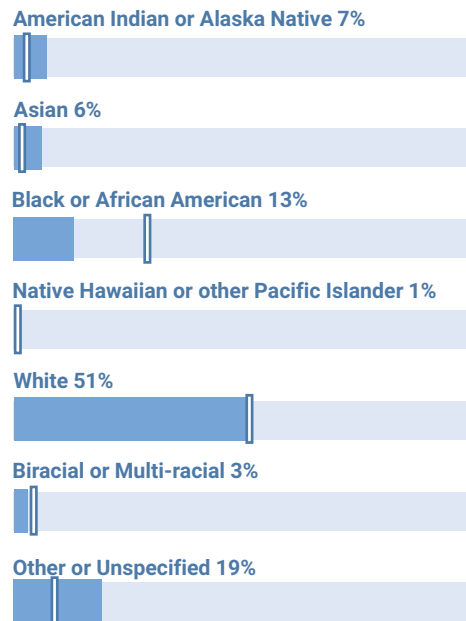
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

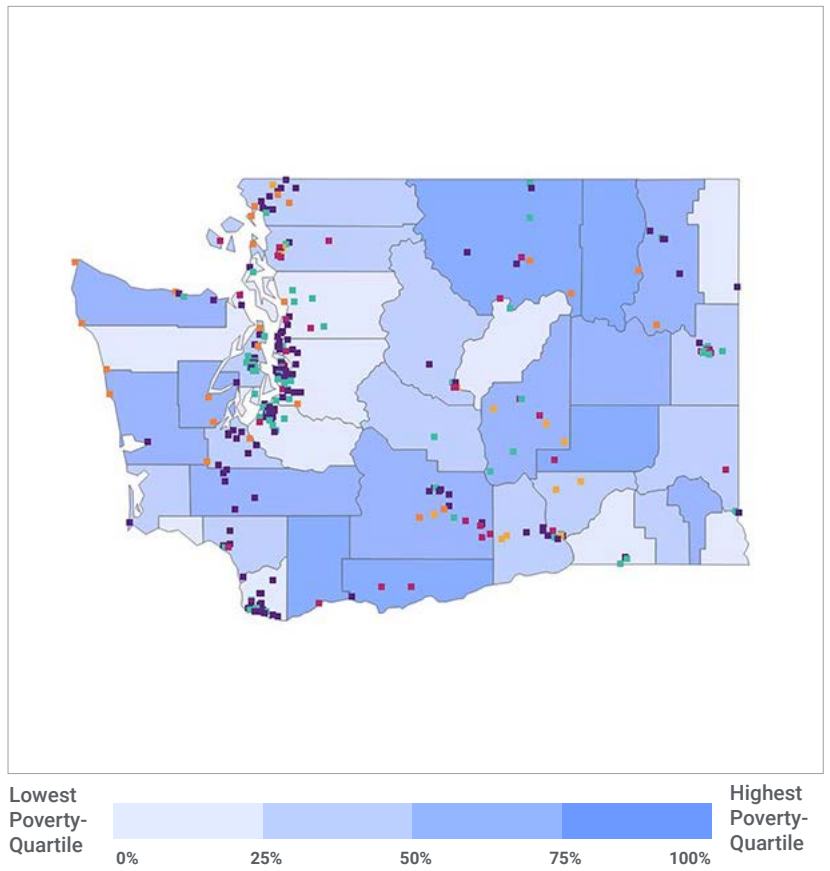
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

28% **38%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	359
■ Head Start	172
■ Early Head Start	87
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	45
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	27
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	28



STATE VARIATION

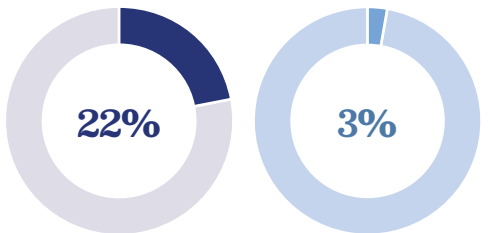
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

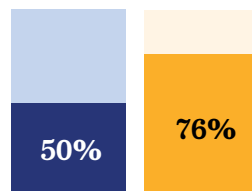
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

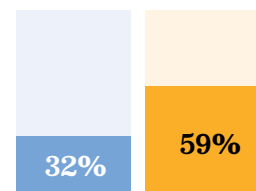
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Washington

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Washington

National Average

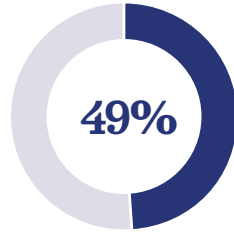
West Virginia

FUNDING OVERVIEW

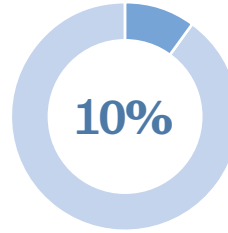
\$76,866,372
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in West Virginia enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in West Virginia enrolled in Early Head Start



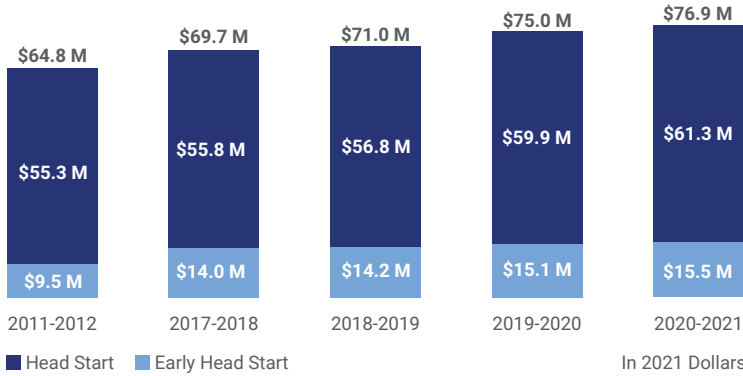
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

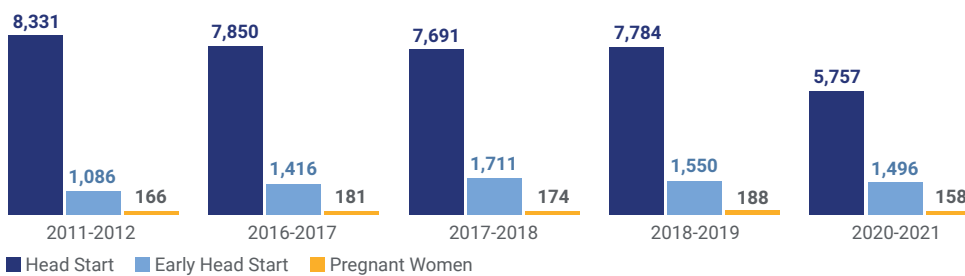


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$9,102
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$14,305
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

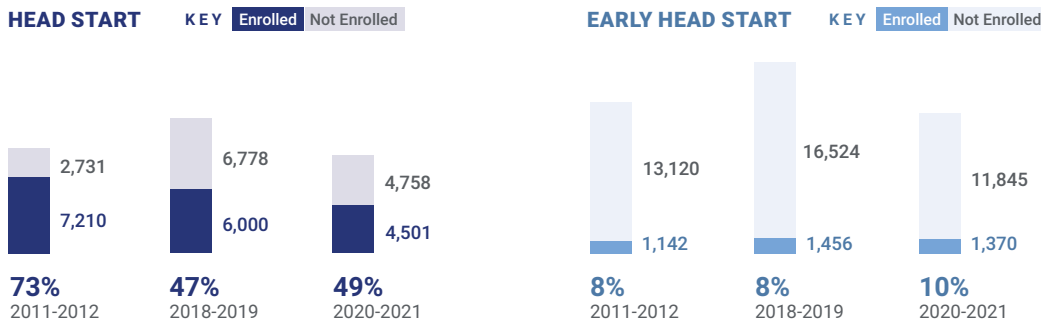
-2,027

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-54

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

+2 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

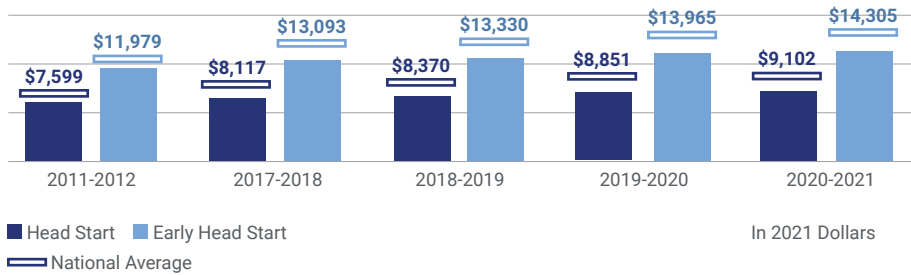
+2 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

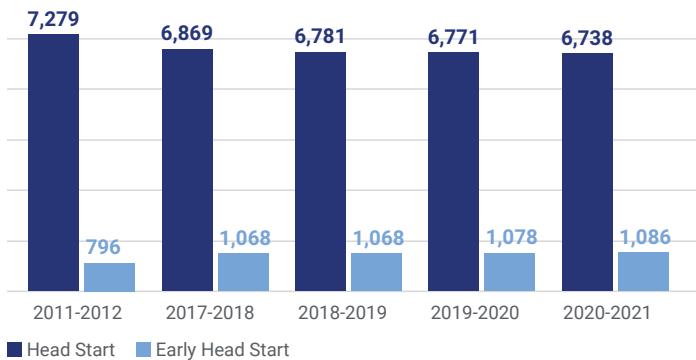


RACE & ETHNICITY

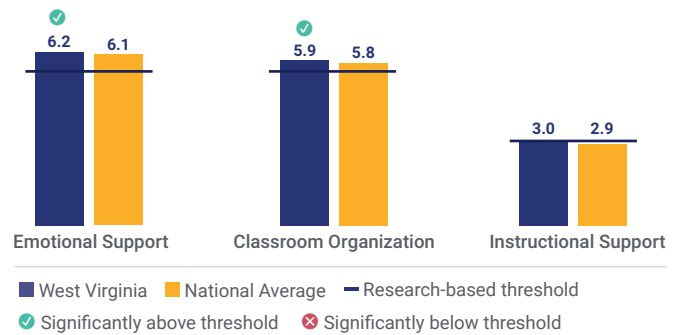
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



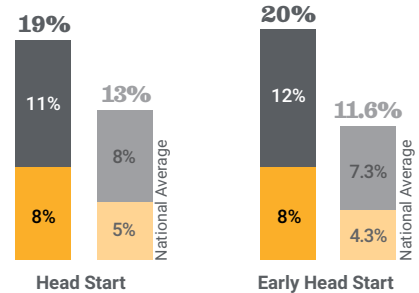
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

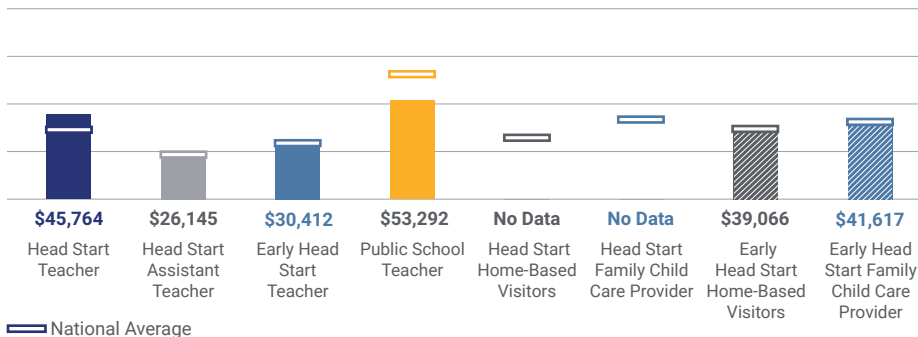


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

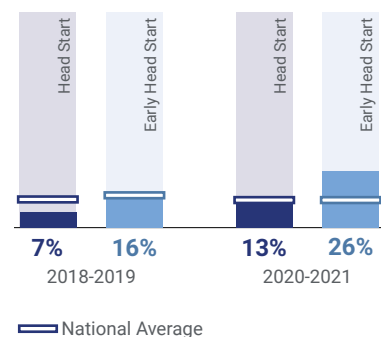
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



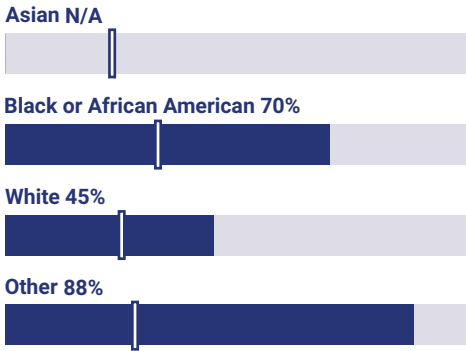
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

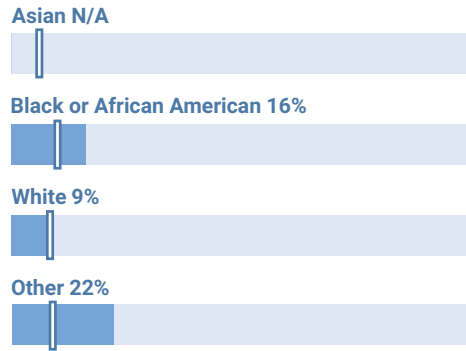


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

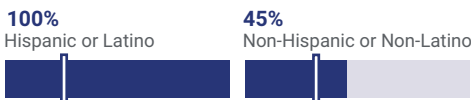


RACE & ETHNICITY

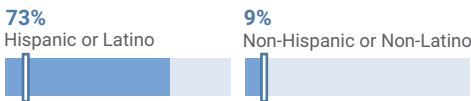
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



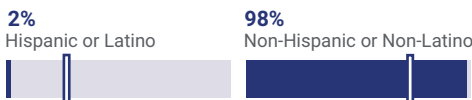
EARLY HEAD START



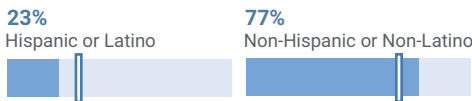
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



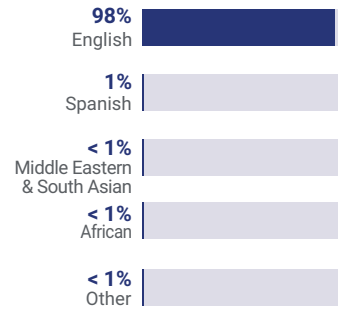
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

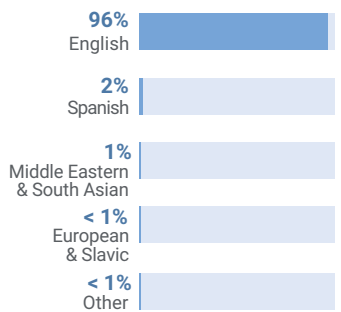
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



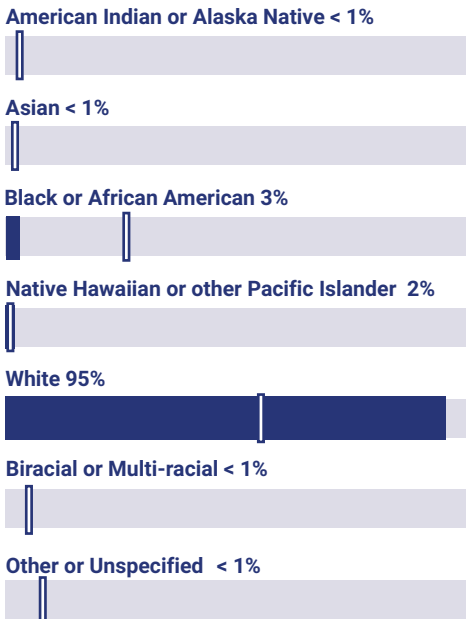
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



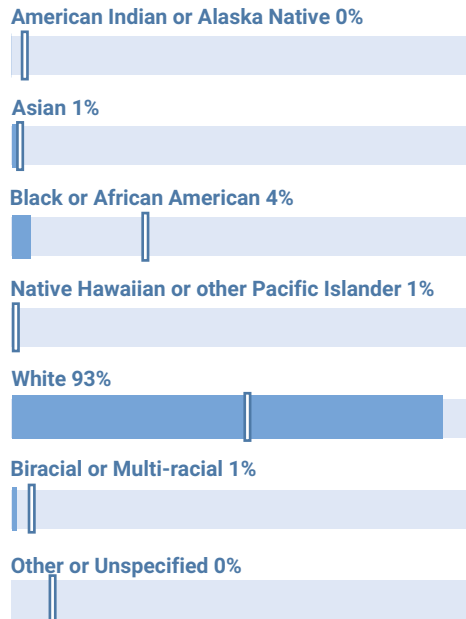
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

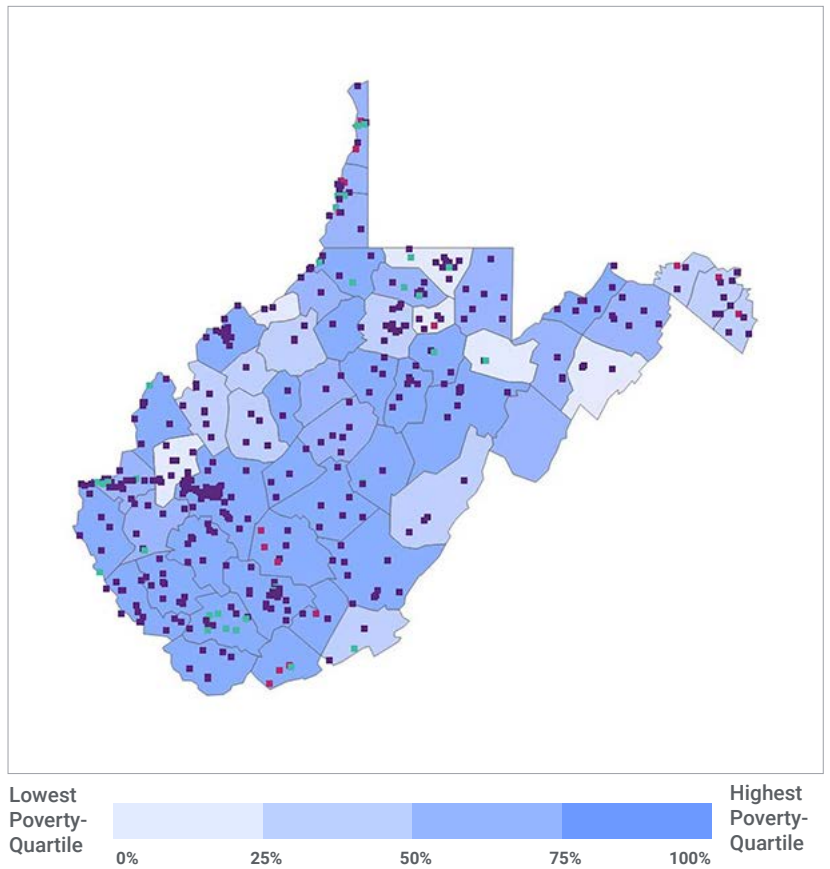
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

1% **2%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	408
■ Head Start	353
■ Early Head Start	38
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	17
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

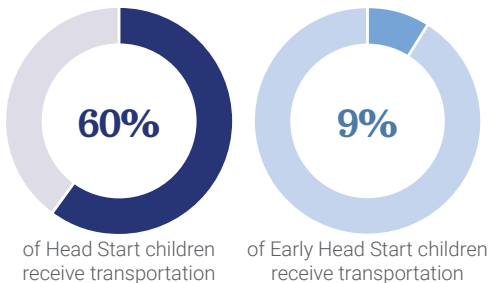
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In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

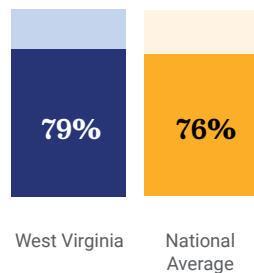
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Learn more on page 22 of this report.

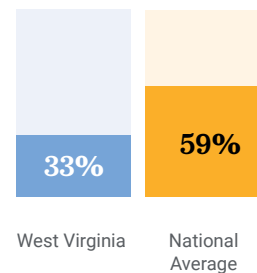
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



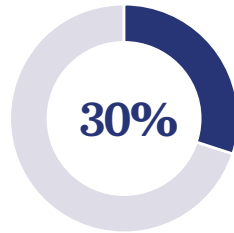
Wisconsin

FUNDING OVERVIEW

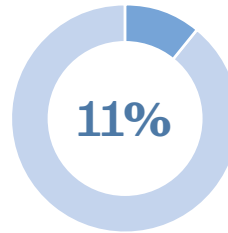
\$159,606,347
Federal Funding

\$6,043,628
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Wisconsin enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Wisconsin enrolled in Early Head Start



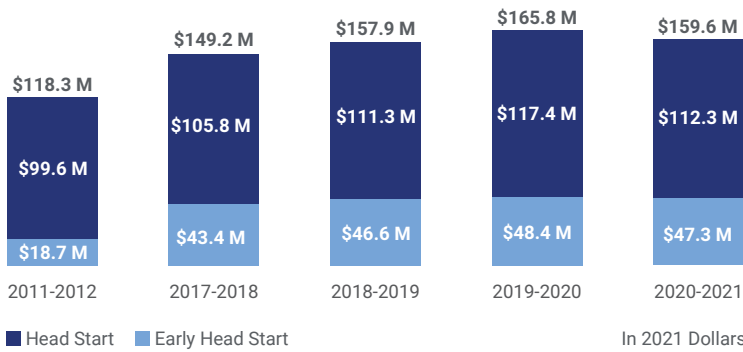
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

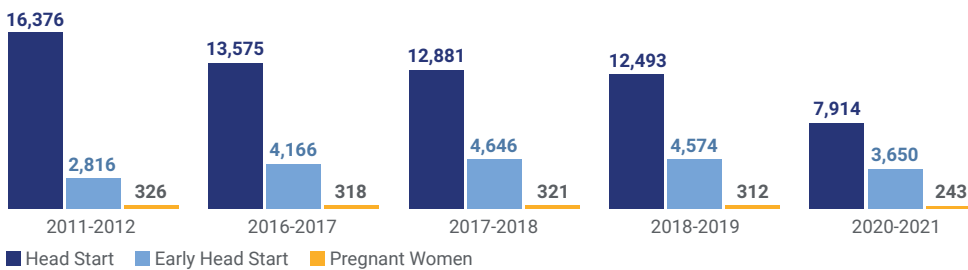
HEAD START

\$10,568
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$14,499
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

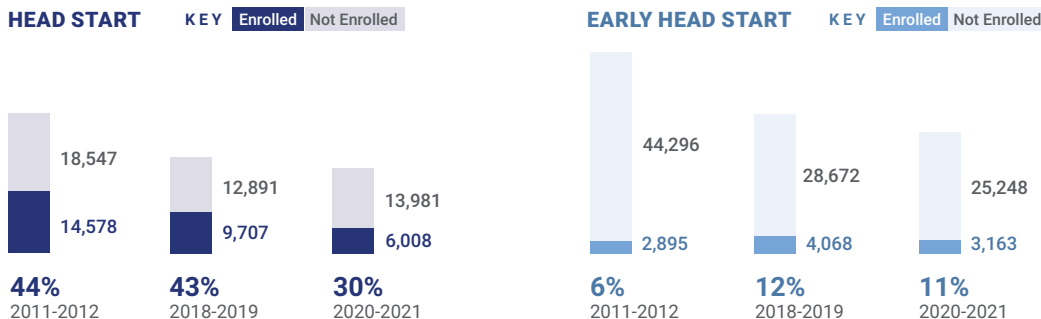
-4,579

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-924

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-13 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

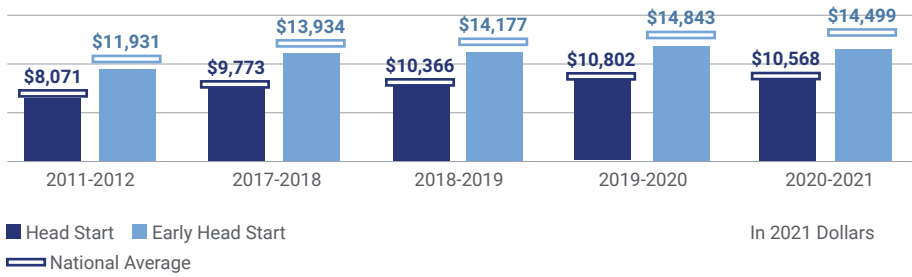
-1 percentage point
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

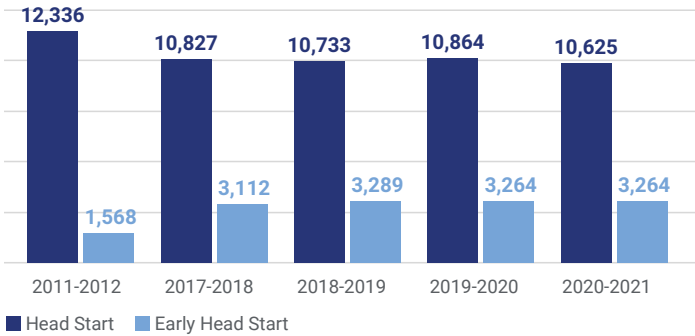


RACE & ETHNICITY

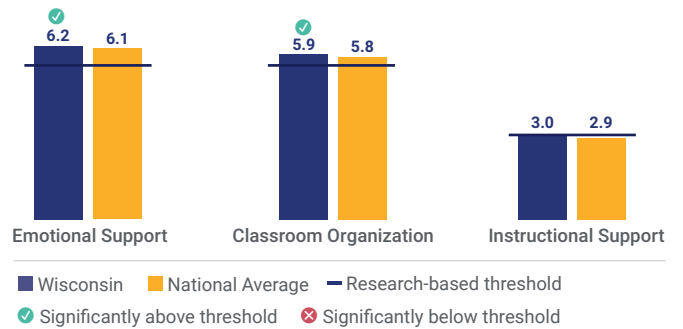
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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



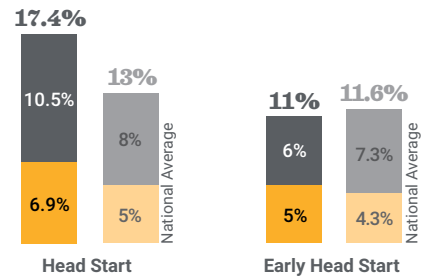
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

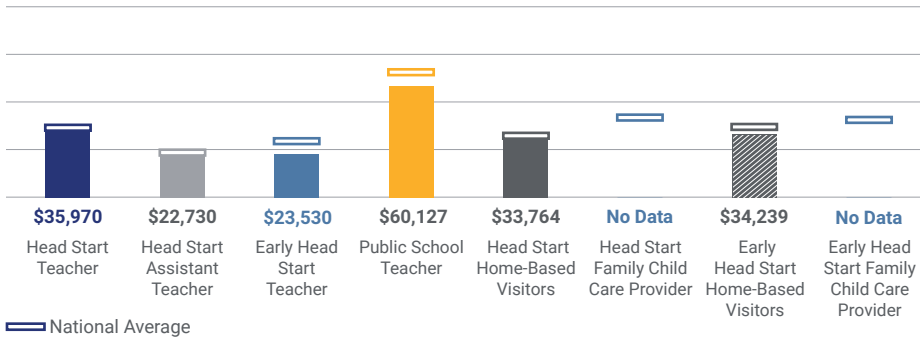


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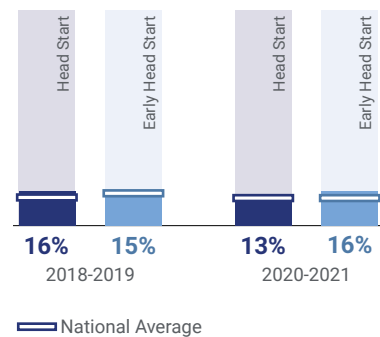
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



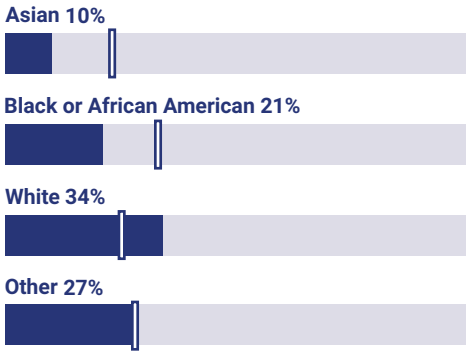
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

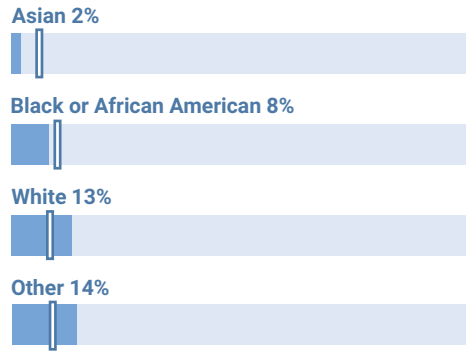


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

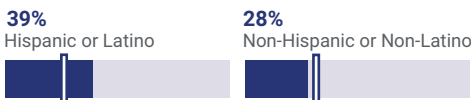


RACE & ETHNICITY

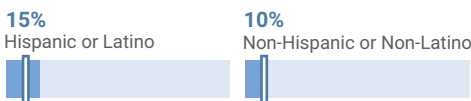
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



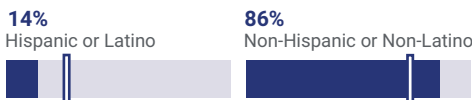
EARLY HEAD START



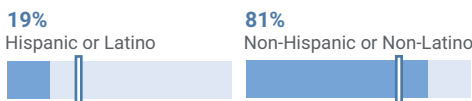
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



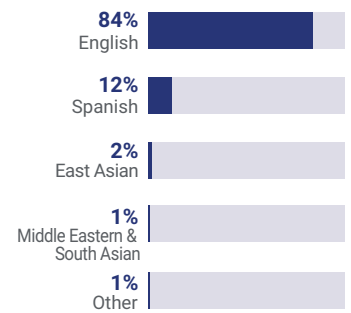
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

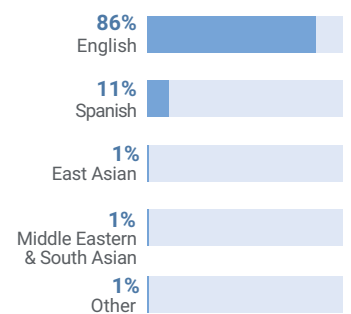
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



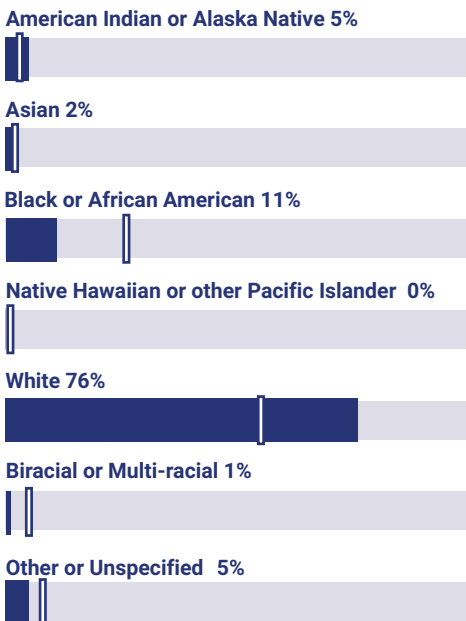
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



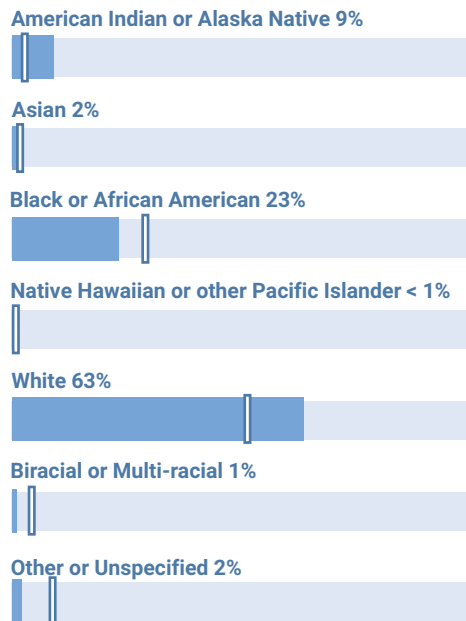
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

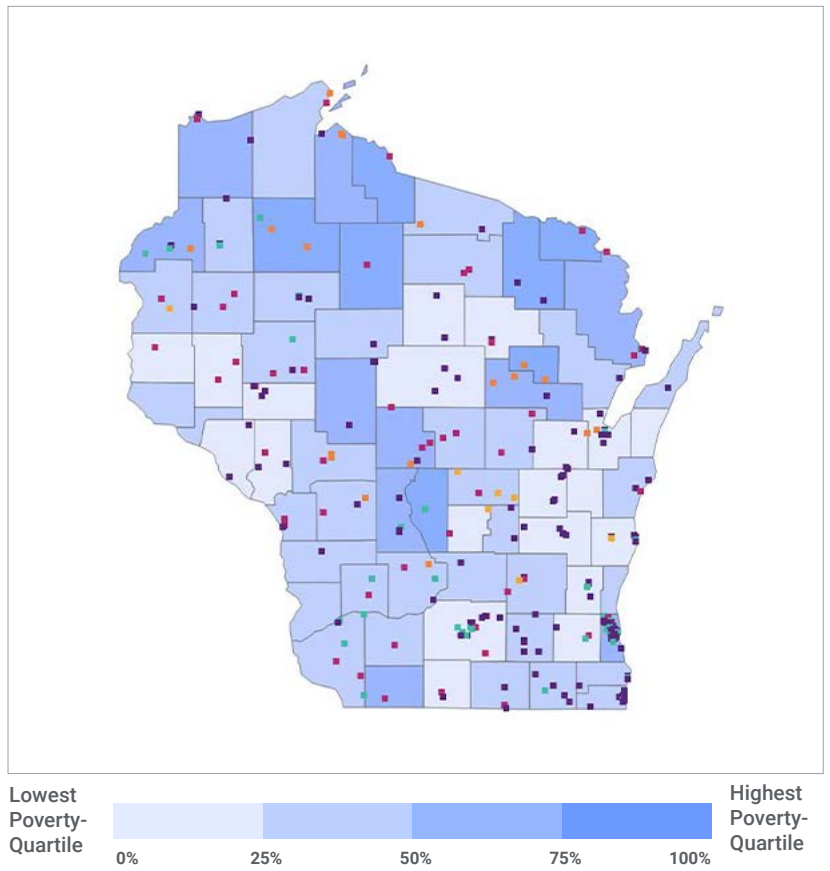
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

14% **16%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	301
■ Head Start	159
■ Early Head Start	53
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	62
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	20
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	7



STATE VARIATION

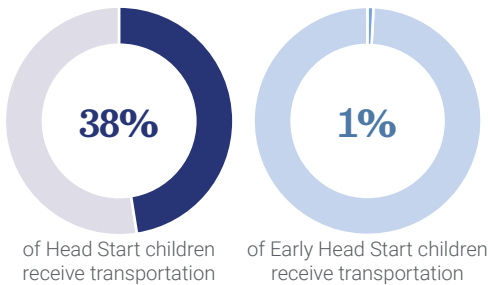
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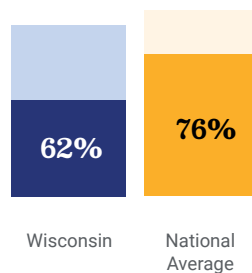
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

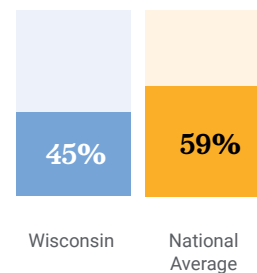
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



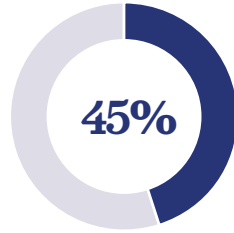
Wyoming

FUNDING OVERVIEW

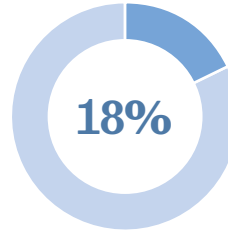
\$23,638,613
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Wyoming enrolled in Head Start



of children under 3 in poverty in Wyoming enrolled in Early Head Start



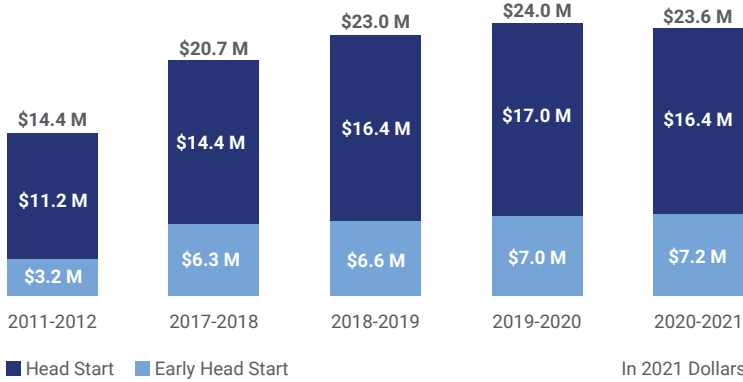
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Funding Per Child

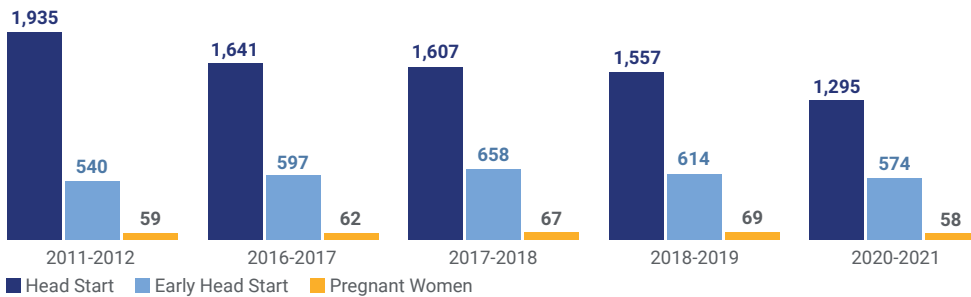
HEAD START

\$13,200
per child

EARLY HEAD START

\$15,726
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-262

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

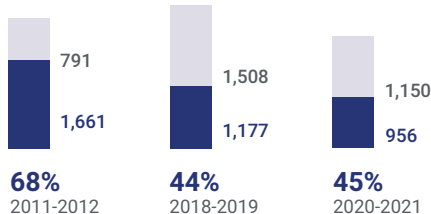
-40

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

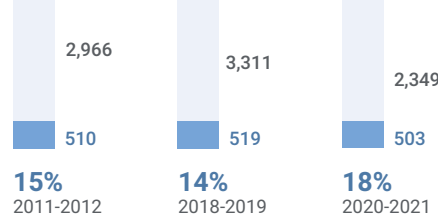
HEAD START

KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled



EARLY HEAD START

KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

+1.6 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

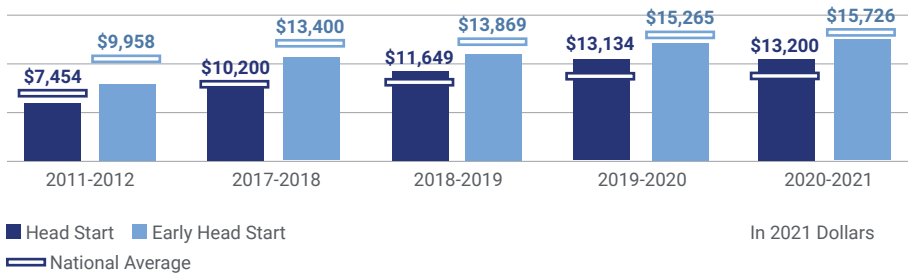
+4 percentage points
higher in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

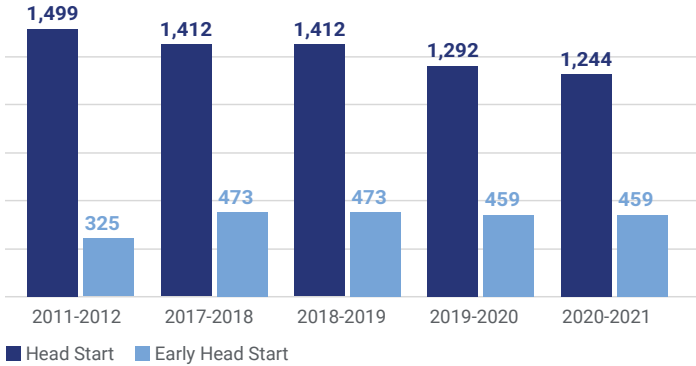


RACE & ETHNICITY

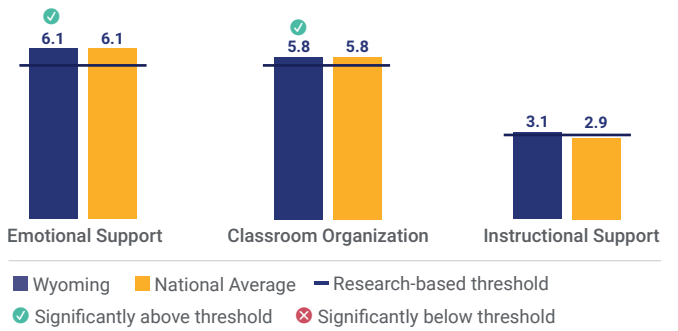
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Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



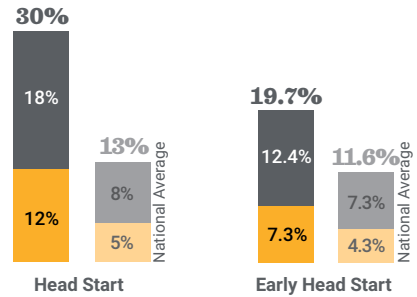
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange).

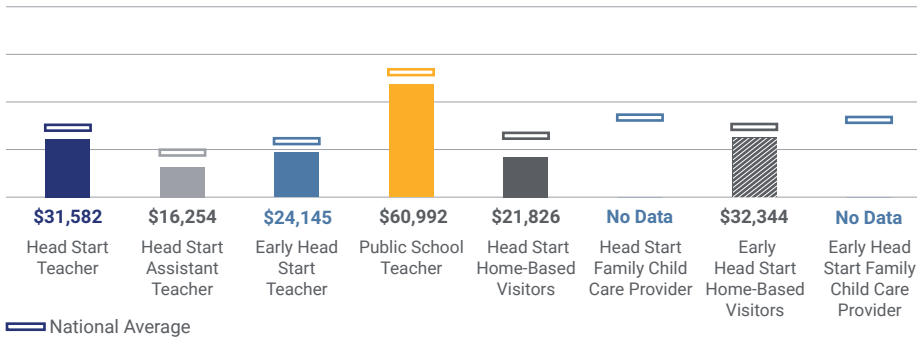


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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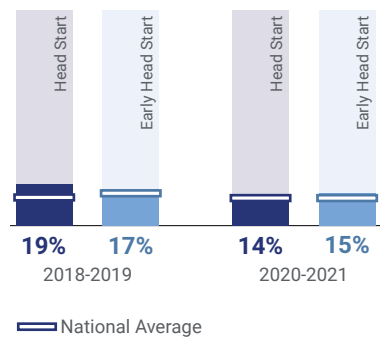
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries

Salaries adjusted for state cost of living.



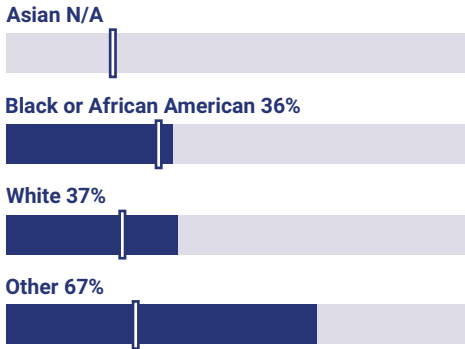
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



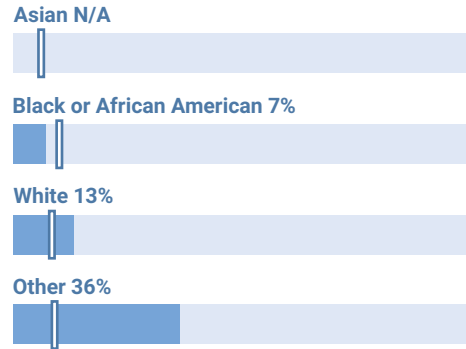
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



National Average

EARLY HEAD START



N/A Not available

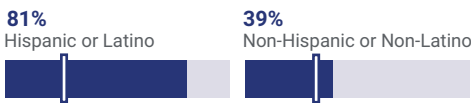


RACE & ETHNICITY

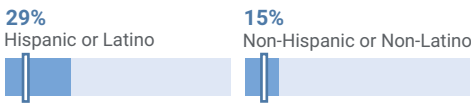
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



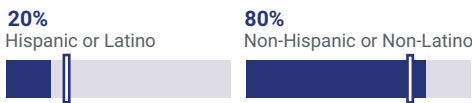
EARLY HEAD START



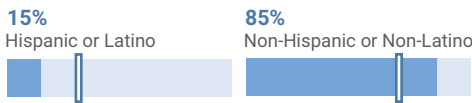
National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



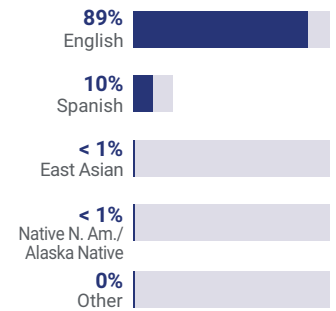
EARLY HEAD START



National Average

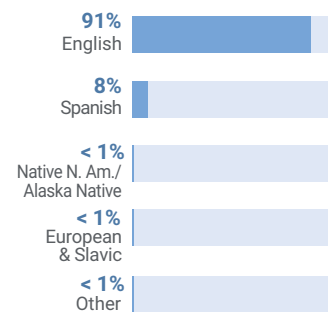
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



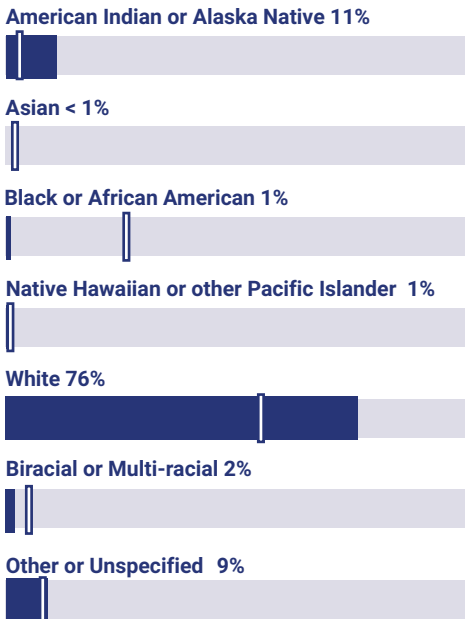
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



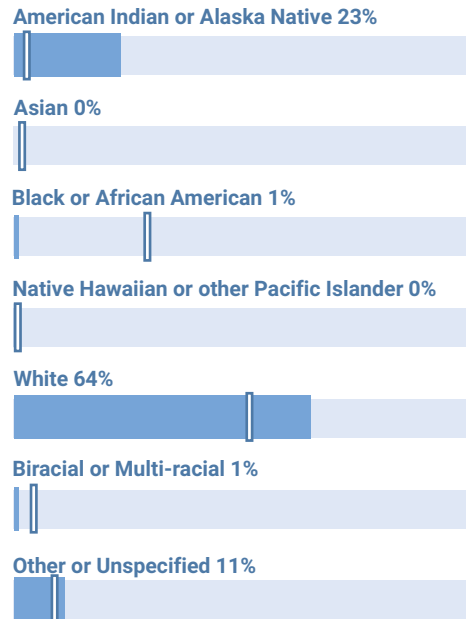
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



National Average

EARLY HEAD START



National Average

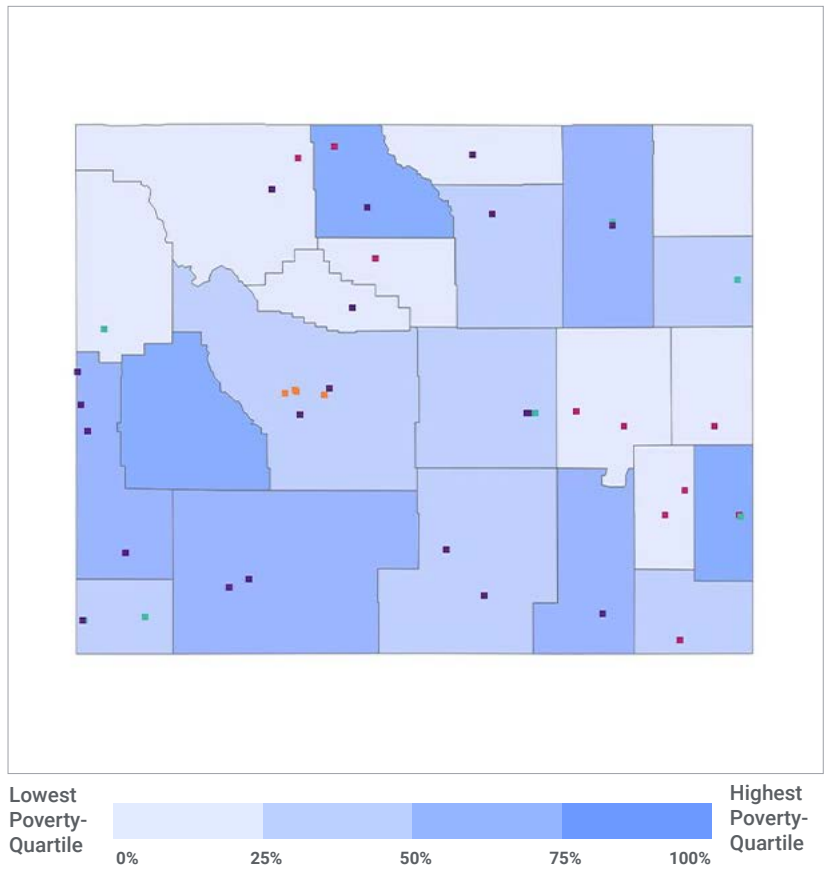
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

14% **12%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers Compared to the Percent of Families with Children under age 5 in Poverty, by County

Total Centers	48
■ Head Start	24
■ Early Head Start	7
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	10
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	7
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

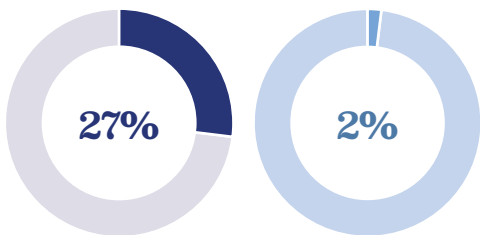
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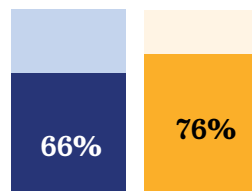
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

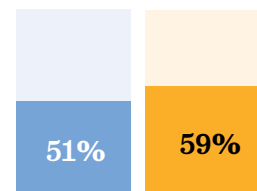
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Wyoming

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Wyoming

National Average

American Samoa

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$4,452,717
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW

NO DATA

on percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in American Samoa enrolled in Head Start

NO EARLY HEAD START IN AMERICAN SAMOA



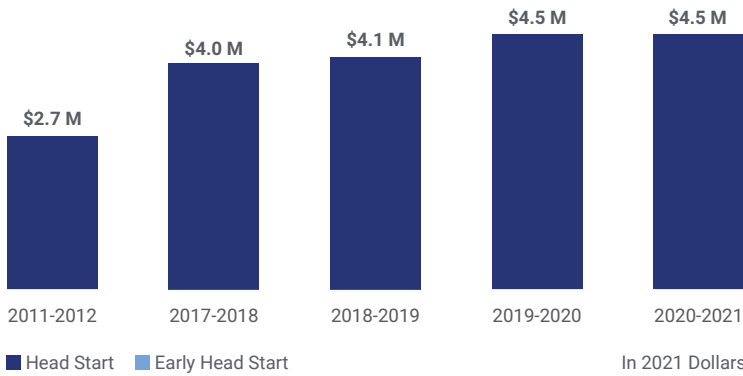
POVERTY

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Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty.

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

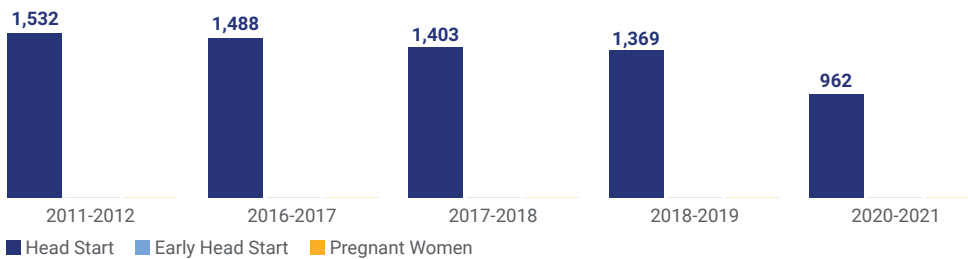


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$3,343
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$0
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-407

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

NO EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

HEAD START KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled **EARLY HEAD START** KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled

NO DATA

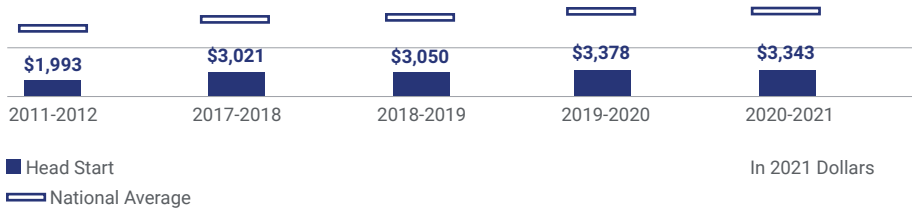
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

NO DATA

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

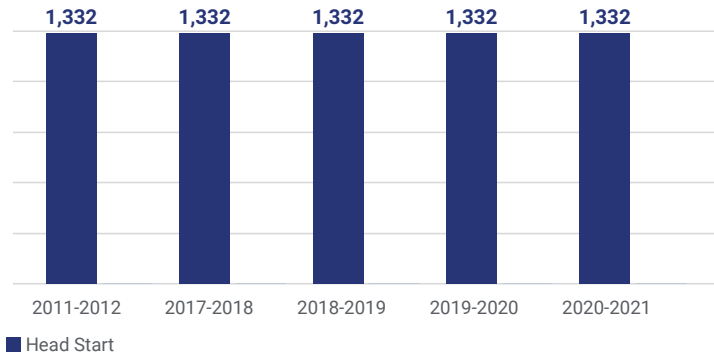


RACE & ETHNICITY

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



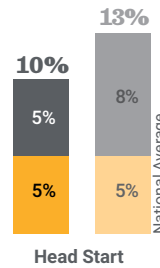
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

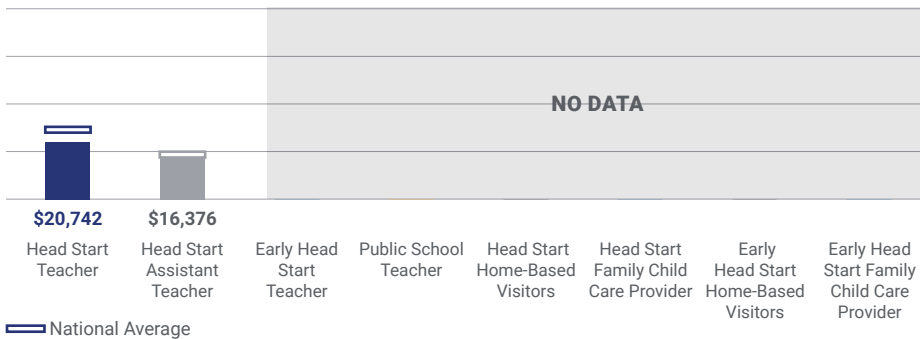
- IEP/IFSP at enrollment
- IEP/IFSP determined during program year



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

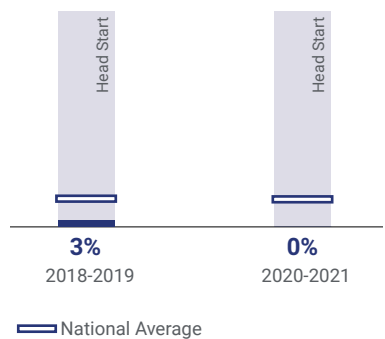
Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

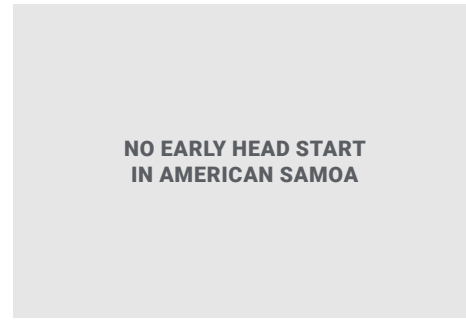


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



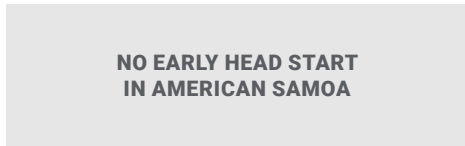
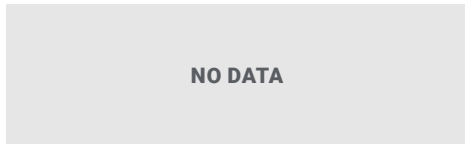
EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

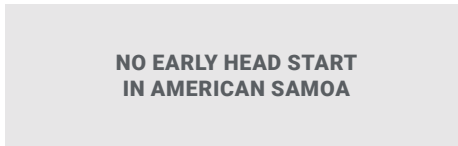
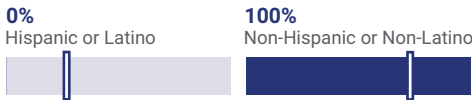
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:



Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

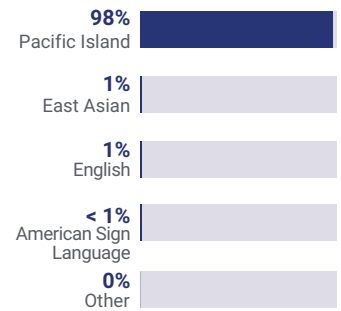
HEAD START



▬ National Average

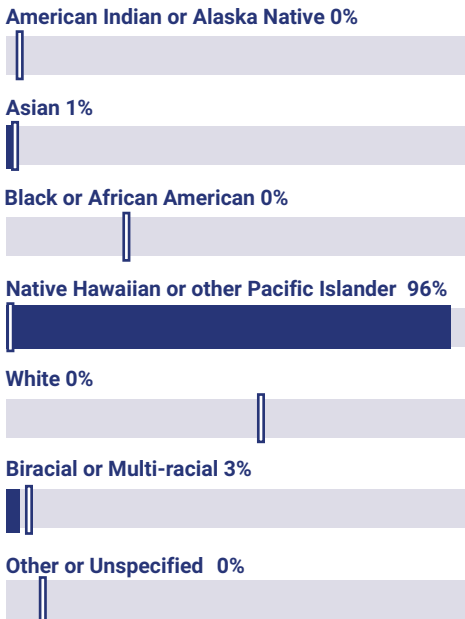
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



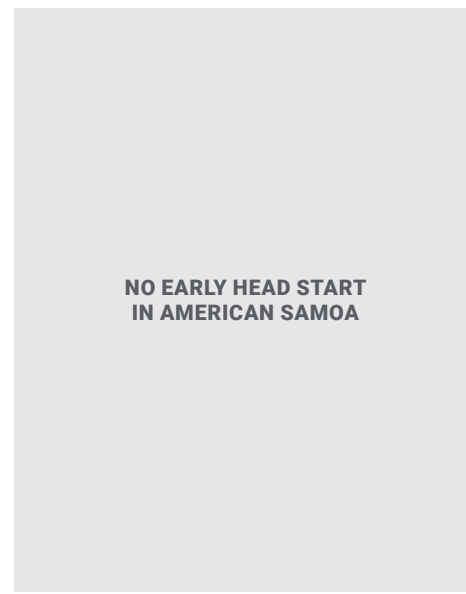
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



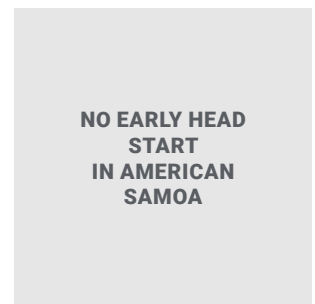
▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START

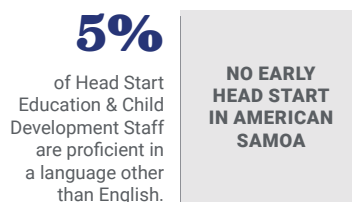


Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START

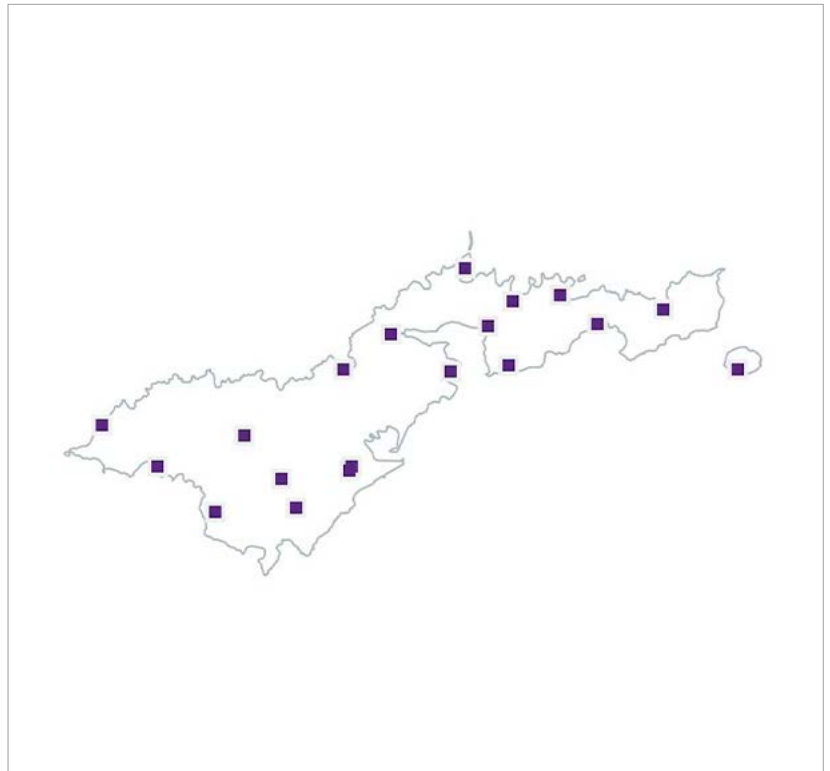


Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency



Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	21
■ Head Start	21
■ Early Head Start	0
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

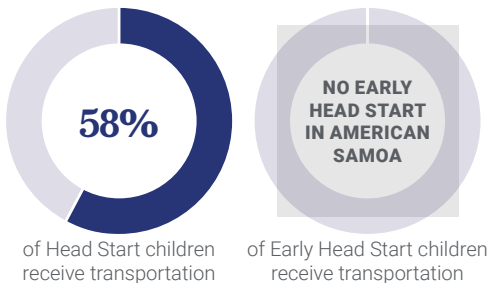
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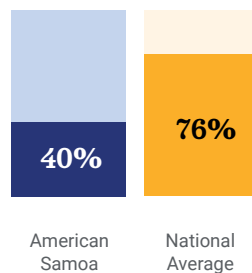
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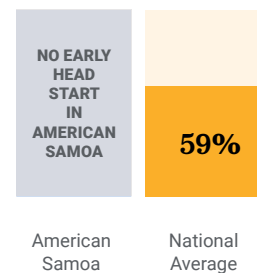
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Guam

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$3,744,033
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW

NO DATA

on percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Guam enrolled in Head Start

NO EARLY HEAD START IN GUAM



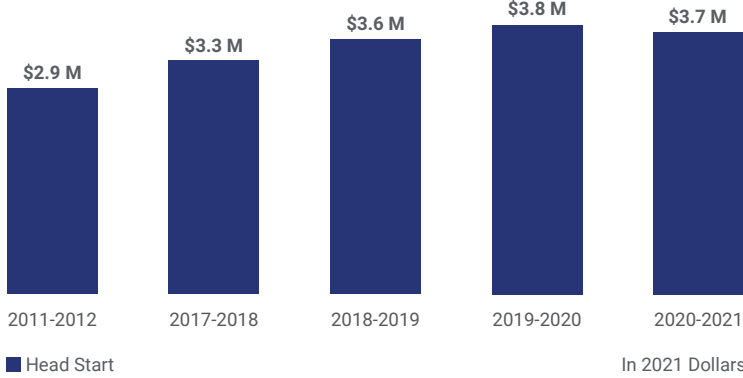
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Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

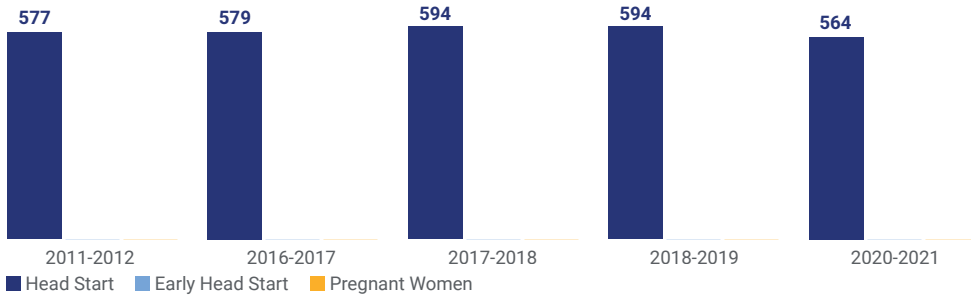


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$7,011
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$0
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-30

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

NO EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

HEAD START KEY **Enrolled** Not Enrolled **EARLY HEAD START** KEY **Enrolled** Not Enrolled

NO DATA

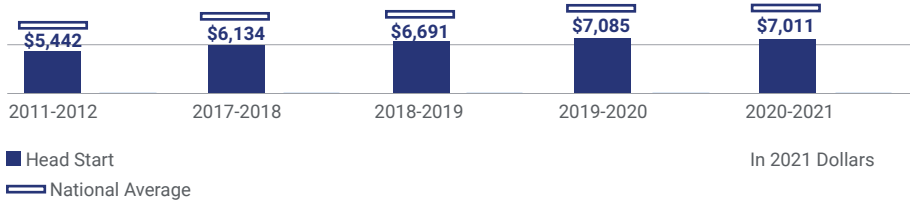
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

NO DATA

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

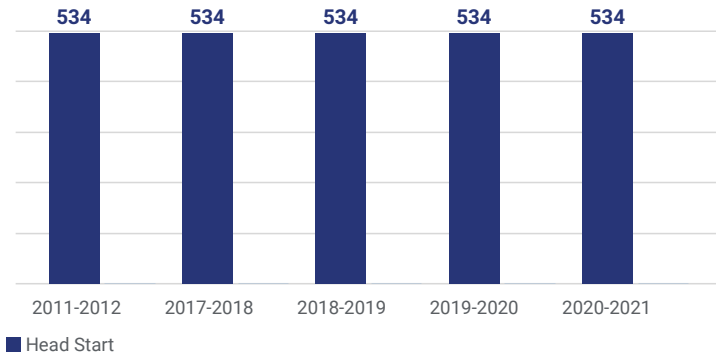


RACE & ETHNICITY

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Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



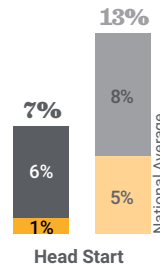
STATE VARIATION

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

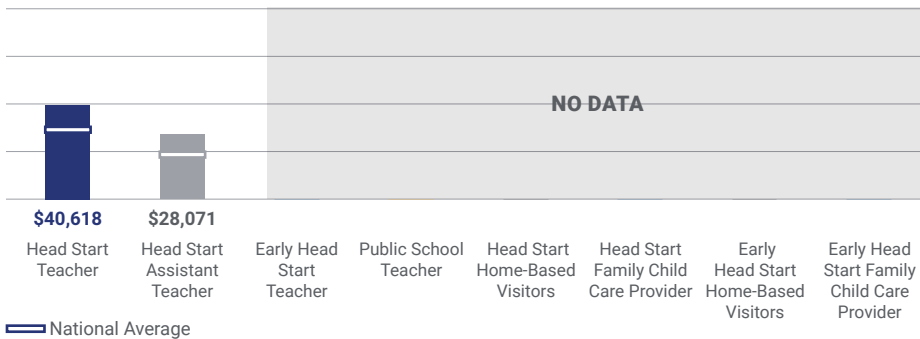
- IEP/IFSP at enrollment
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IMPACTS OF COVID-19

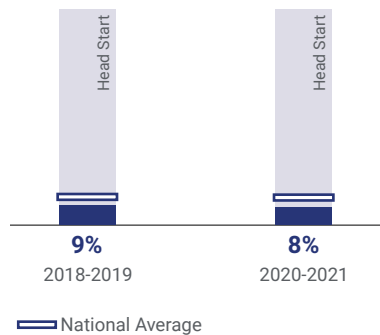
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Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

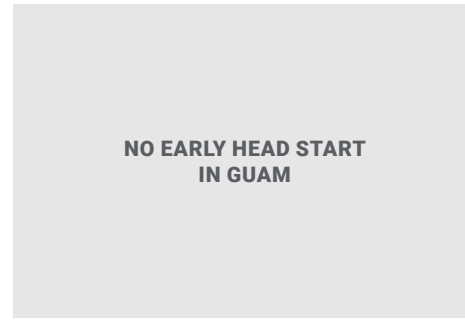


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



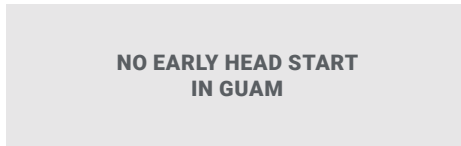
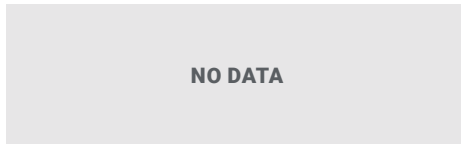
EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

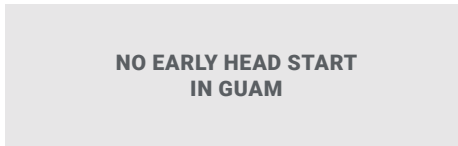
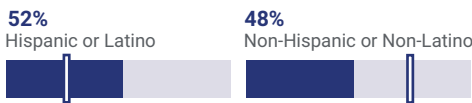
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:



Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

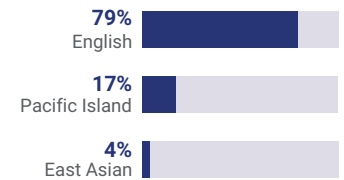
HEAD START



— National Average

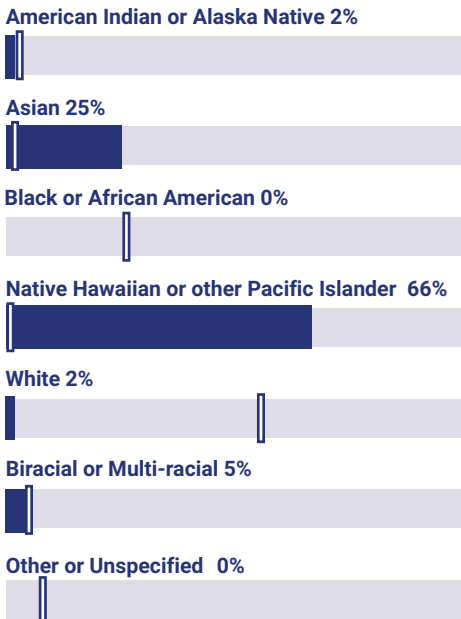
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



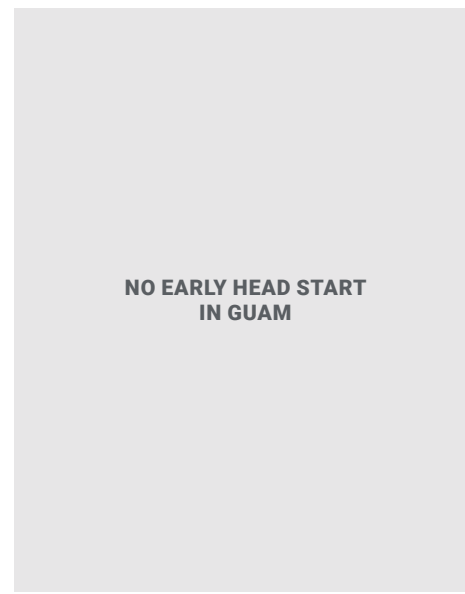
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



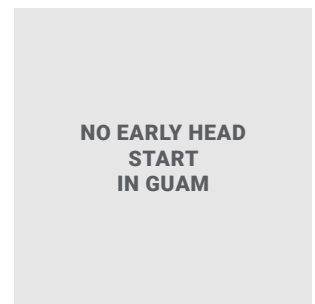
— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

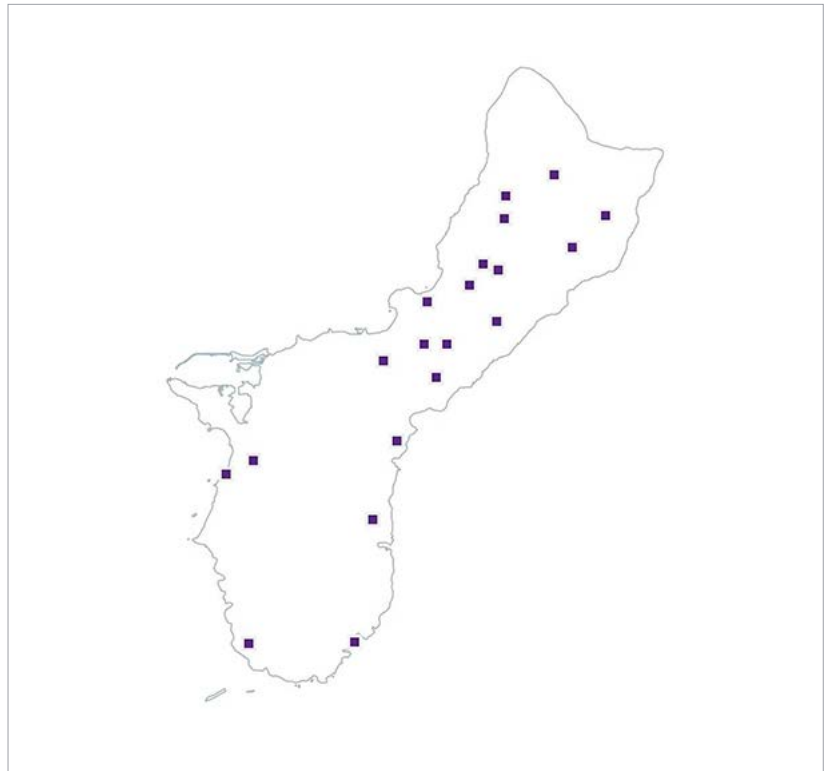
37%

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

NO EARLY HEAD START IN GUAM

Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	21
■ Head Start	21
■ Early Head Start	0
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

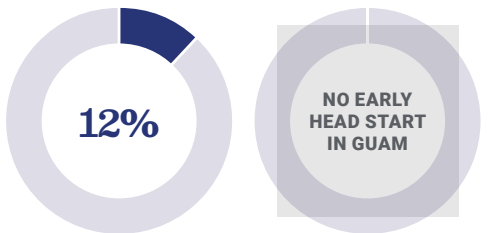
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

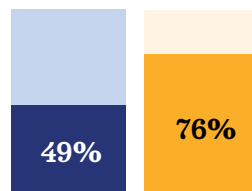
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

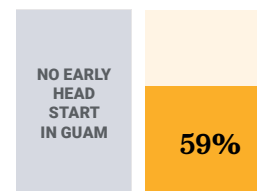
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Guam

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Guam

National Average

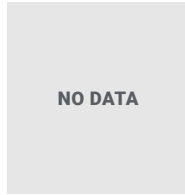
Northern Mariana Islands

FUNDING OVERVIEW

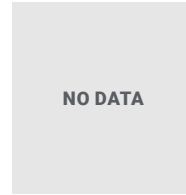
\$3,627,943
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



on percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Northern Mariana Islands enrolled in Head Start



on percent of children under 3 in poverty in Northern Mariana Islands enrolled in Early Head Start



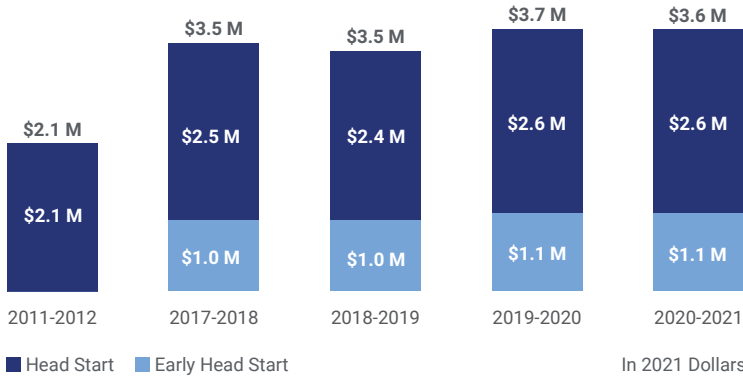
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty.

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

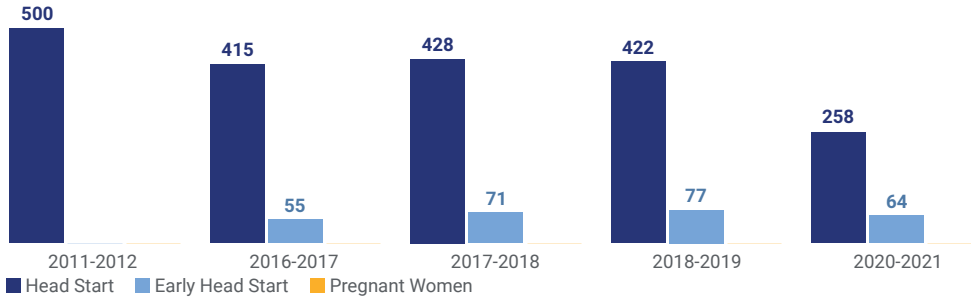


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$6,481
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$16,584
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-164

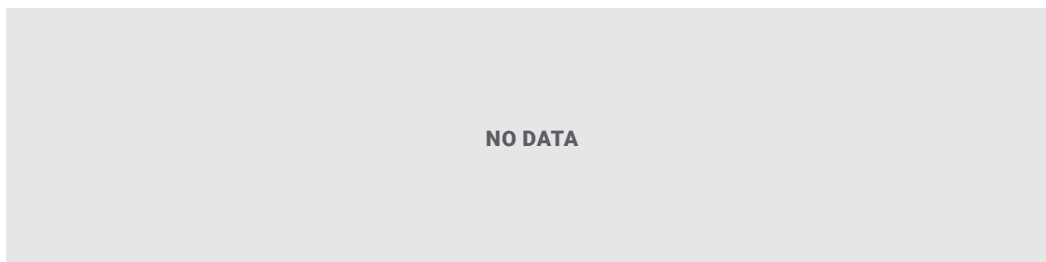
fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-13

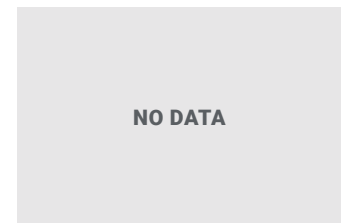
fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

HEAD START KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled **EARLY HEAD START** KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled



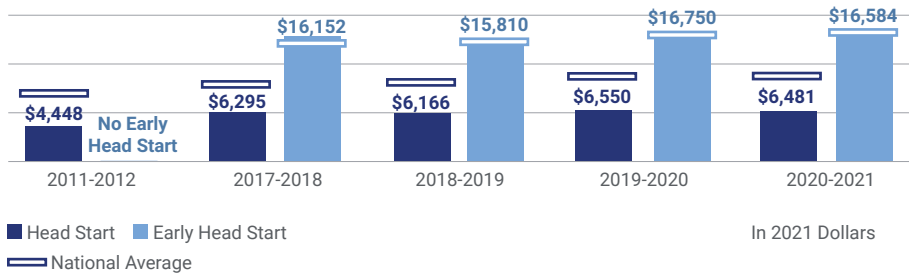
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled



Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

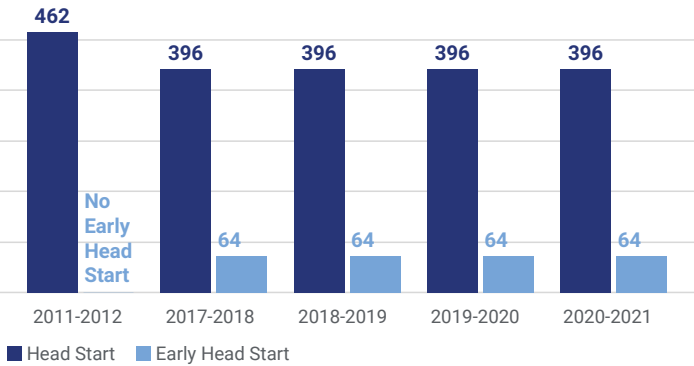


RACE & ETHNICITY

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019

NO CLASS DATA FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS



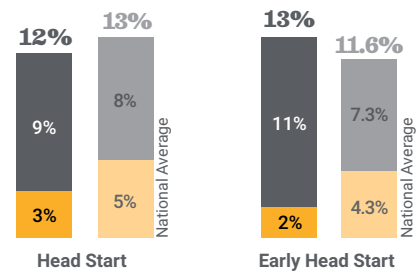
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

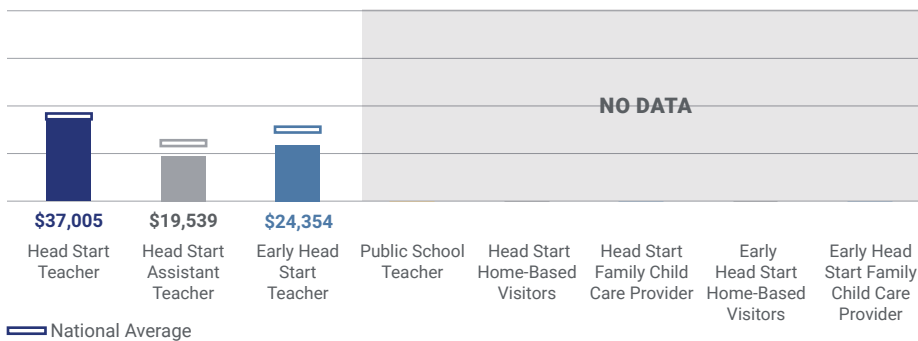
■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

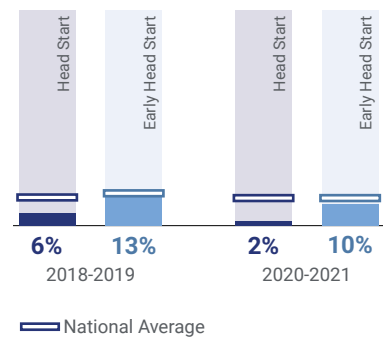
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Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



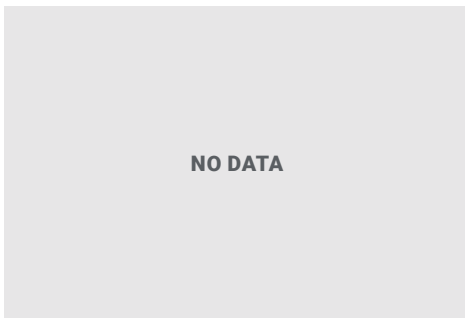
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

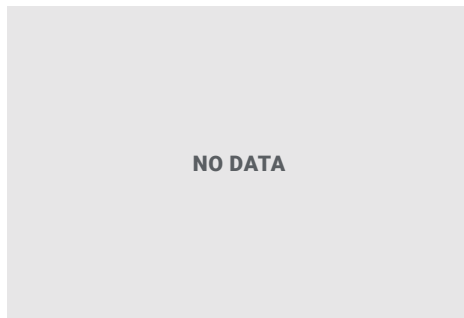


Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



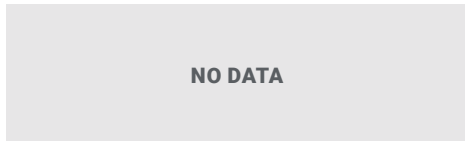
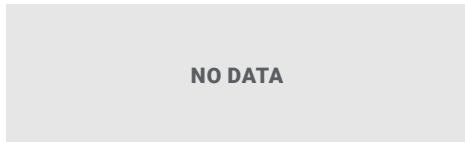
EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

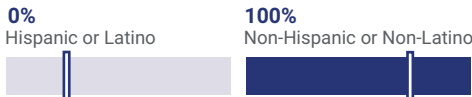
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

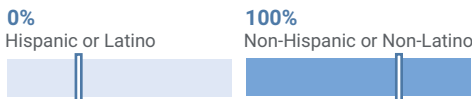


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



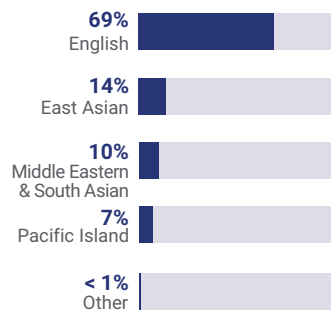
EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

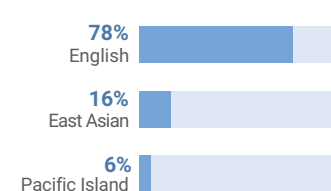
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



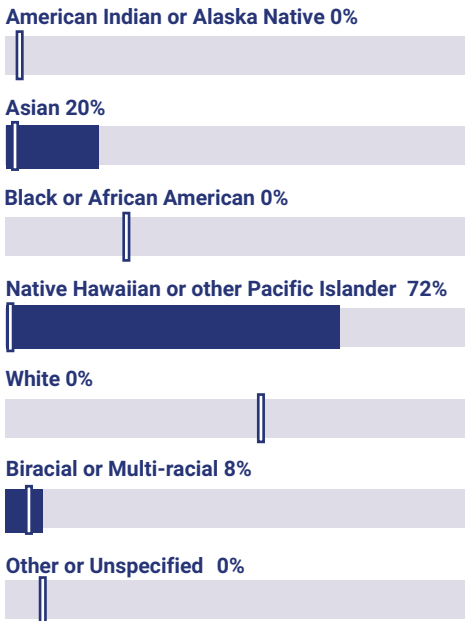
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



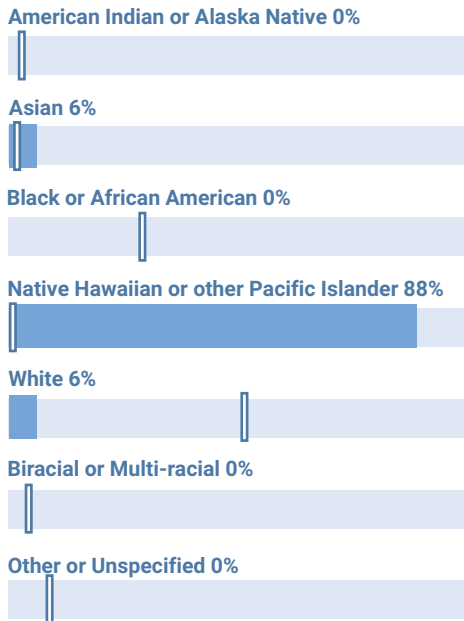
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



▬ National Average

EARLY HEAD START



▬ National Average

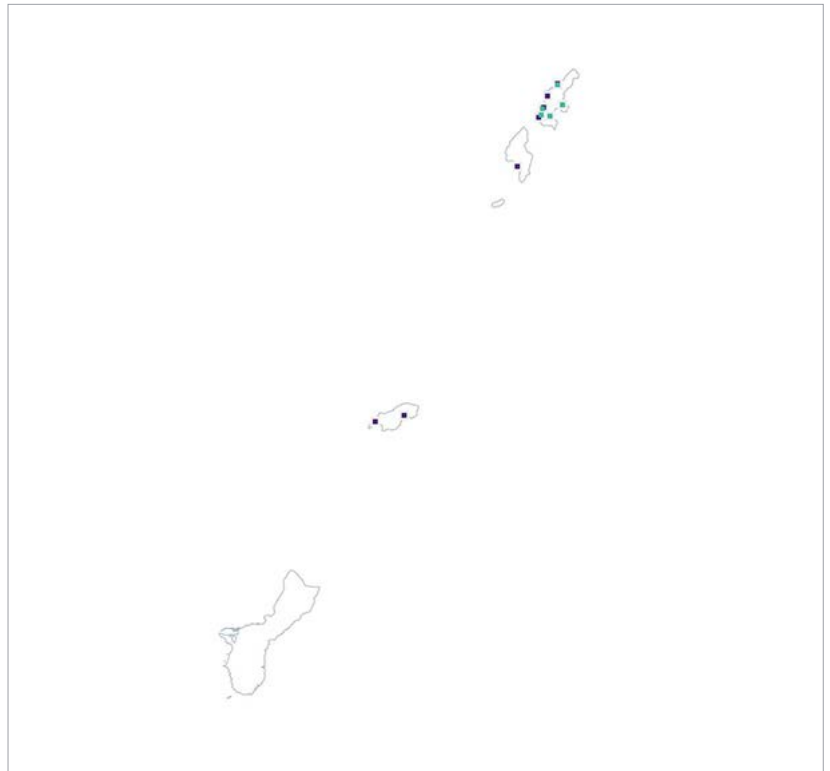
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

44% **56%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English. of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	16
■ Head Start	6
■ Early Head Start	6
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	4
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

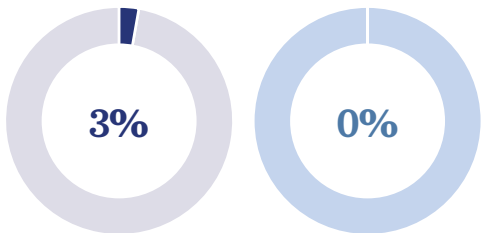
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

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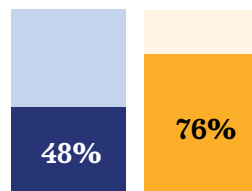
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Head Start children receive transportation

of Early Head Start children receive transportation

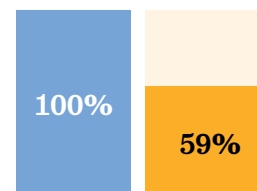
Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Northern Mariana Islands

National Average

Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Northern Mariana Islands

National Average

Palau

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$1,916,424
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW

NO DATA

on percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Palau enrolled in Head Start

NO EARLY HEAD START IN PALAU



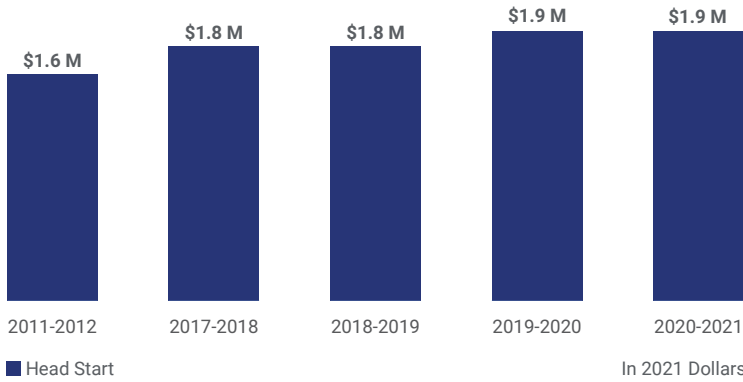
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty.

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

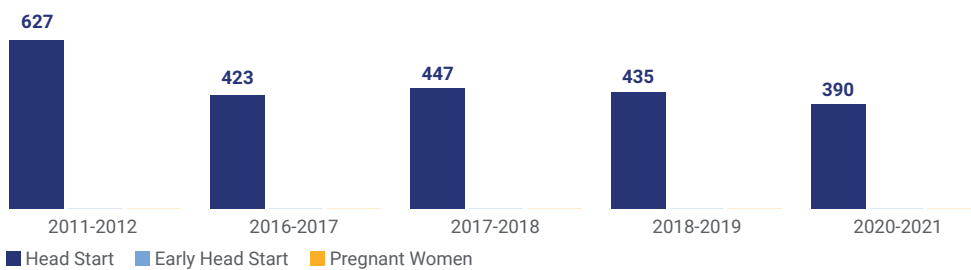


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$5,475
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$0
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-45

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

NO EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

HEAD START KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled **EARLY HEAD START** KEY Enrolled Not Enrolled

NO DATA

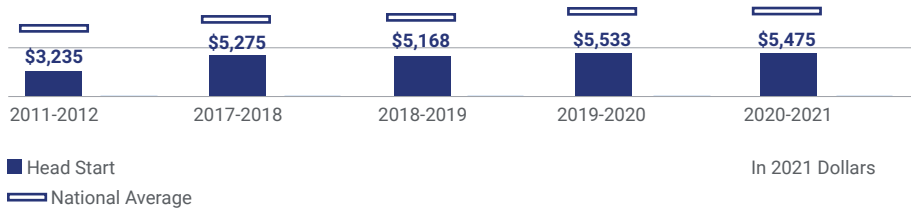
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

NO DATA

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

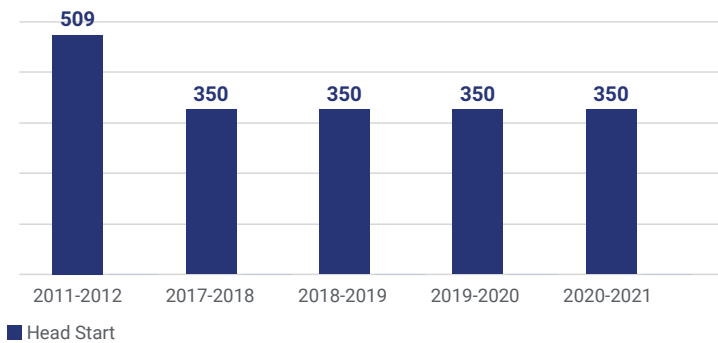


RACE & ETHNICITY

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



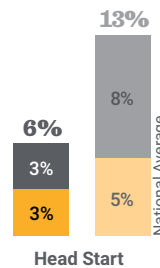
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

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Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

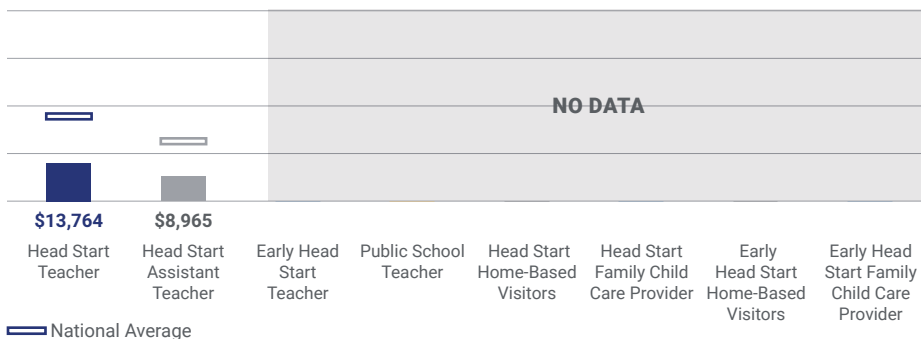
- IEP/IFSP at enrollment
- IEP/IFSP determined during program year



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

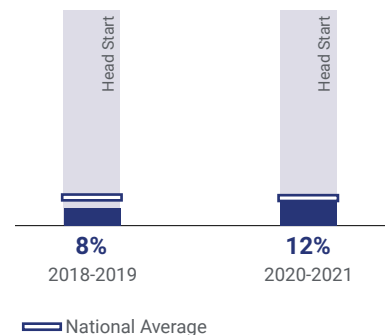
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Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



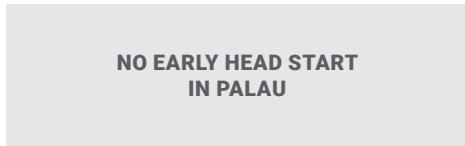
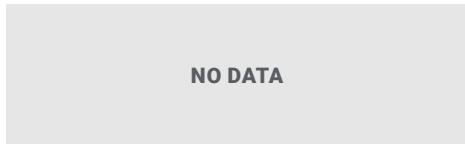
EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

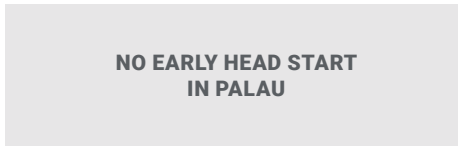
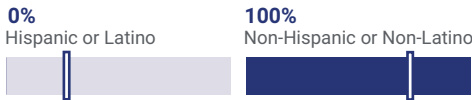
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Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:



Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

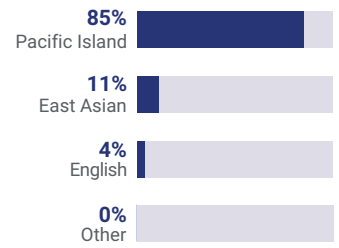
HEAD START



— National Average

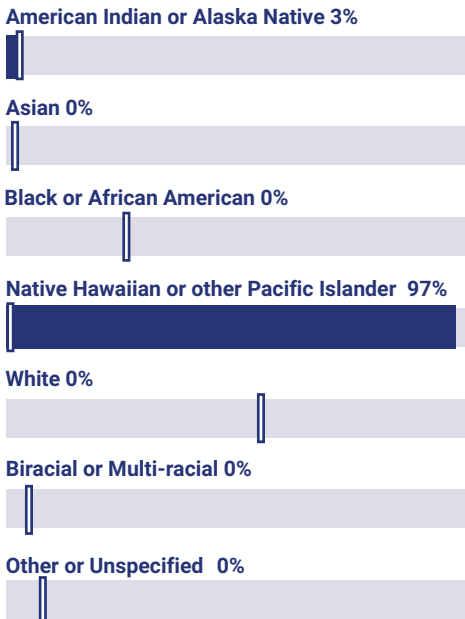
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



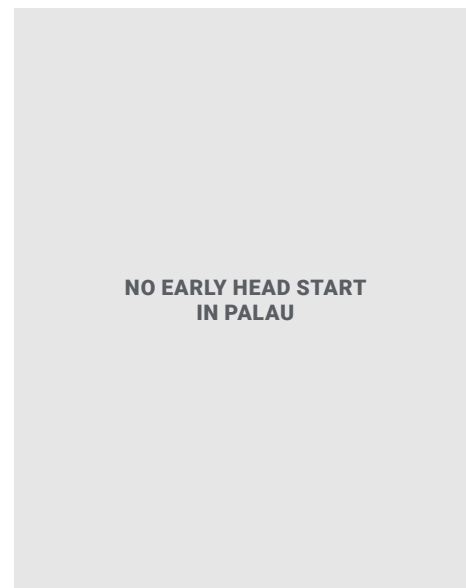
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



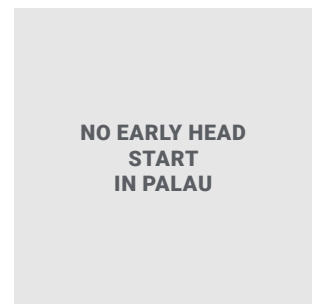
— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

92%

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

NO EARLY HEAD START IN PALAU

Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	10
■ Head Start	10
■ Early Head Start	0
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

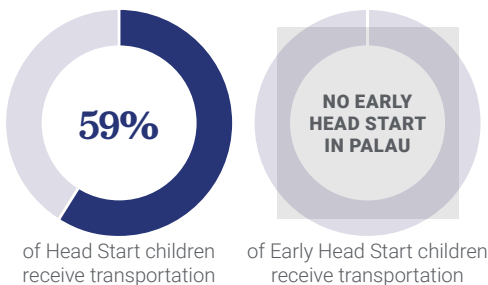
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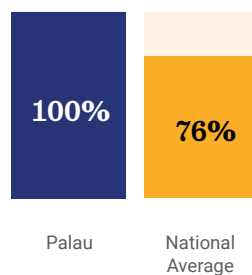
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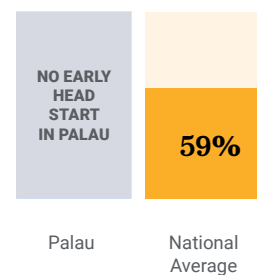
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



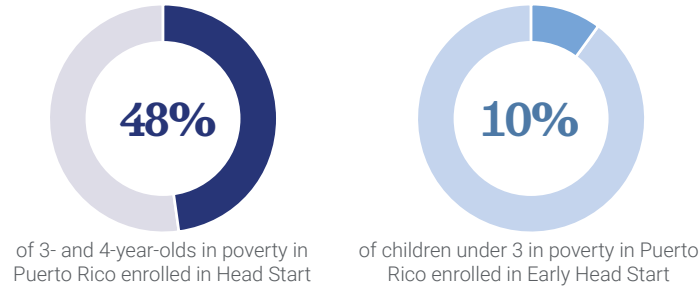
Puerto Rico

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$325,872,430
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW



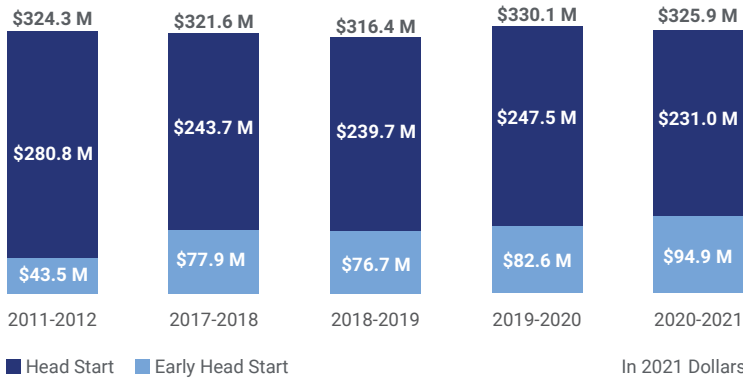
POVERTY

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Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

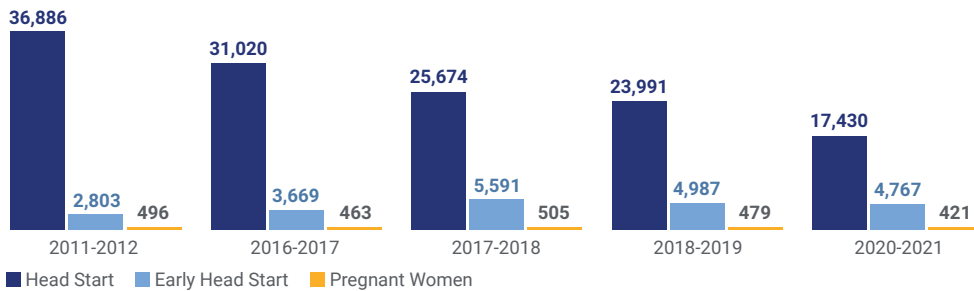


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$10,369
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,706
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

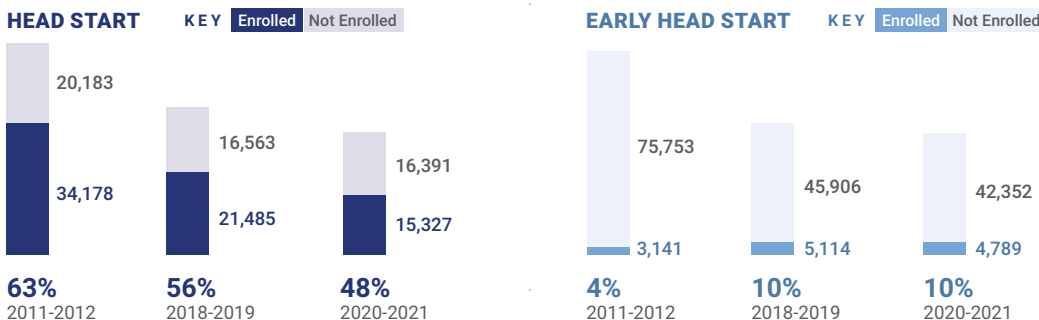
-6,561

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-220

fewer children enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled

-8 percentage points
lower in 2020-2021 than 2018-2019.

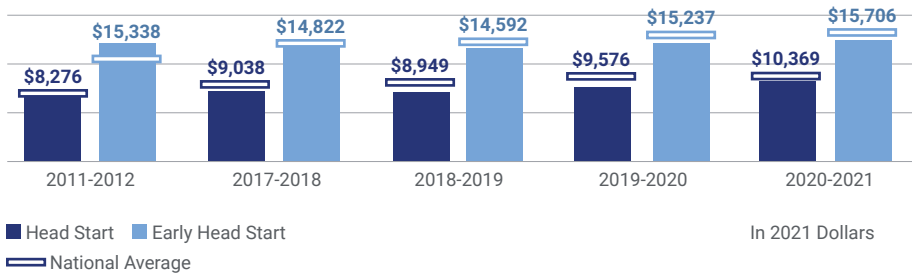
0 percentage point
change between 2020-2021 and 2018-2019.

■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

All funding and salary amounts have been adjusted for differences in cost of living between states. See the Methodology for more information.

Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

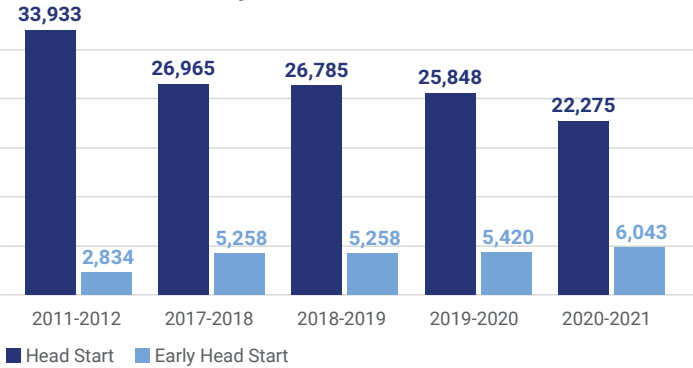


RACE & ETHNICITY

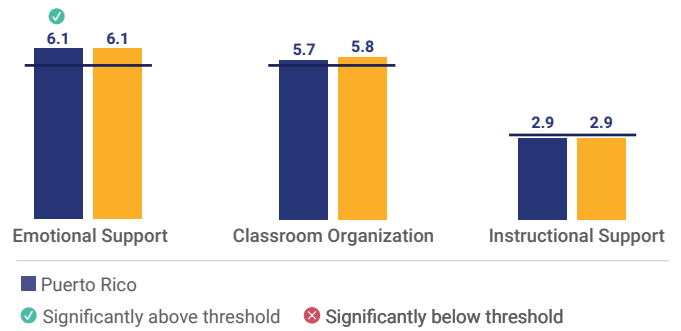
Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



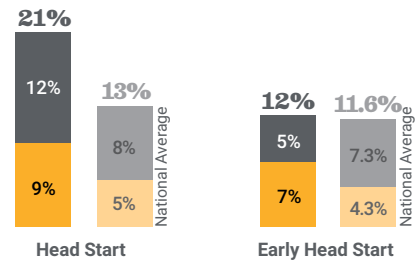
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

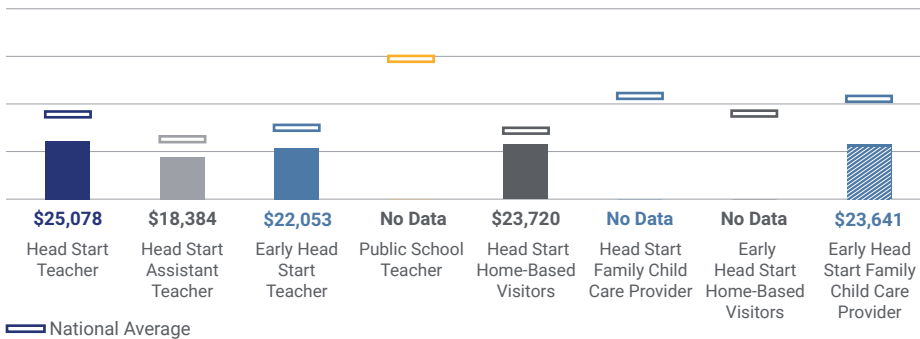
Legend: IEP/IFSP at enrollment (dark grey), IEP/IFSP determined during program year (orange)



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

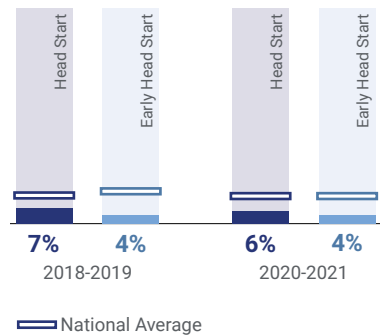
Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on staff turnover, though it is still concerning that 14% of Head Start and Early Head Start staff left during the program year. How did your state compare?

Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

N/A Not available

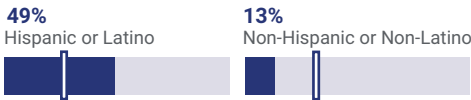


RACE & ETHNICITY

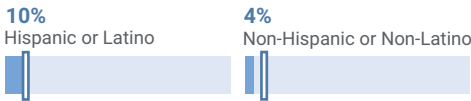
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



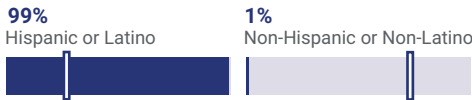
EARLY HEAD START



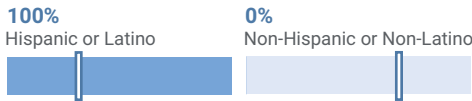
— National Average

Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



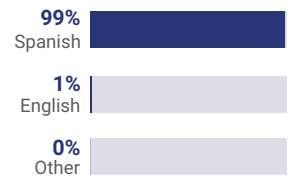
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

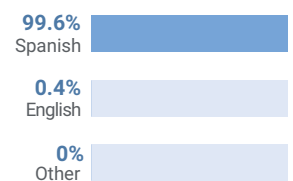
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



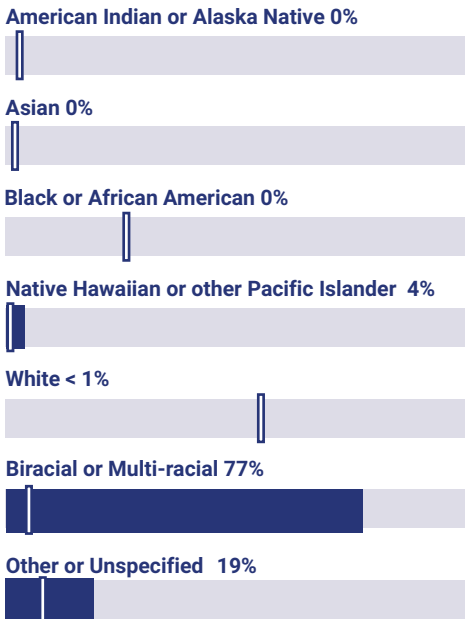
Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



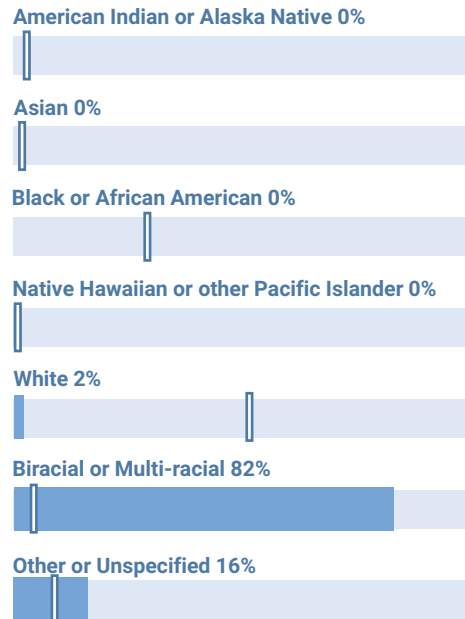
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

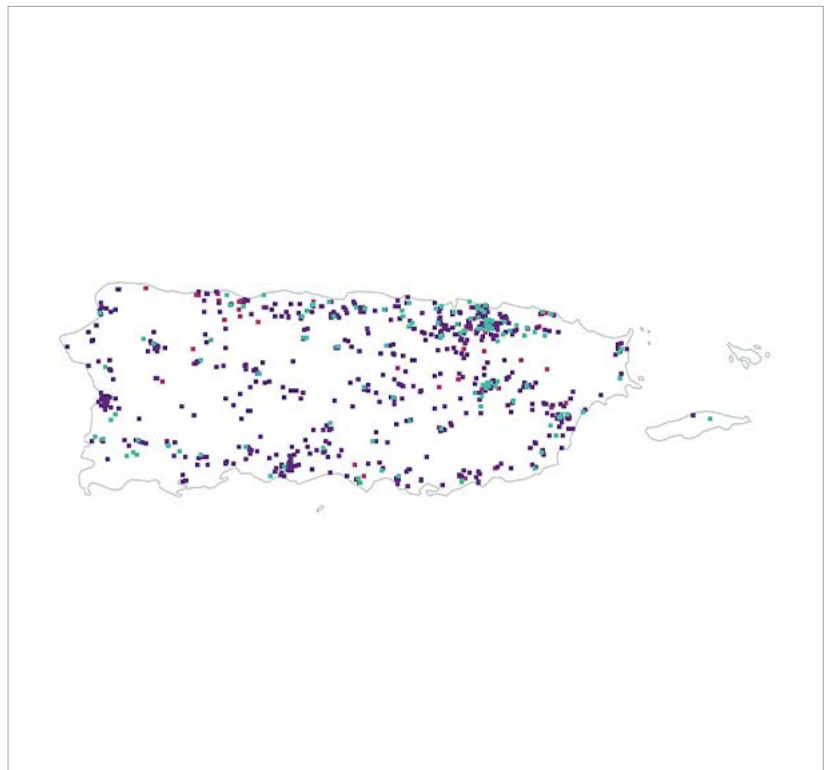
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

100% of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

100% of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	913
■ Head Start	682
■ Early Head Start	151
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	80
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

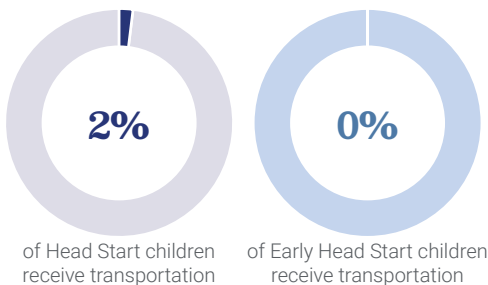
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

In some states centers tend to be concentrated in higher poverty counties; but in other states, the location of Head Start centers is related to population density.

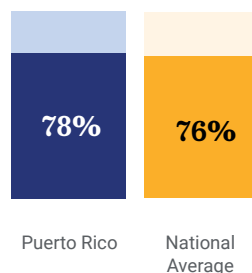
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

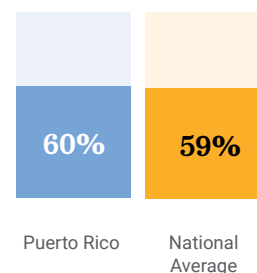
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



Virgin Islands

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$10,987,496
Federal Funding

\$0
State Supplemental Funding

ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW

NO DATA
on percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Virgin Islands enrolled in Head Start

NO DATA
on percent of children under 3 in poverty in Virgin Islands enrolled in Early Head Start



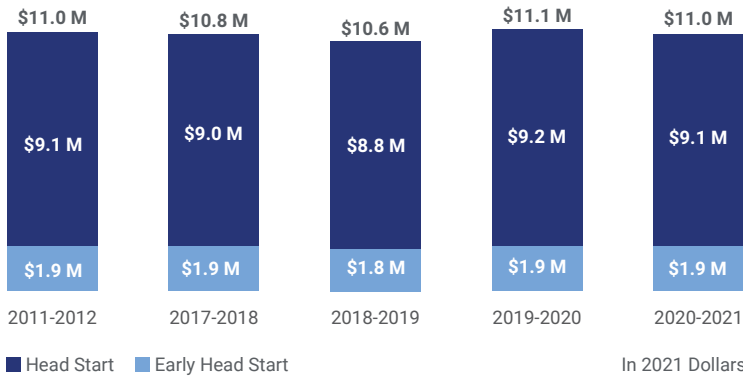
POVERTY

Both Head Start and Early Head Start are falling short of reaching children in poverty, despite a decrease in the number of children in poverty.

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with higher child poverty whereas Early Head Start funding per child is higher in states with higher child poverty.

Learn more on page 16 of this report.

Total Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)

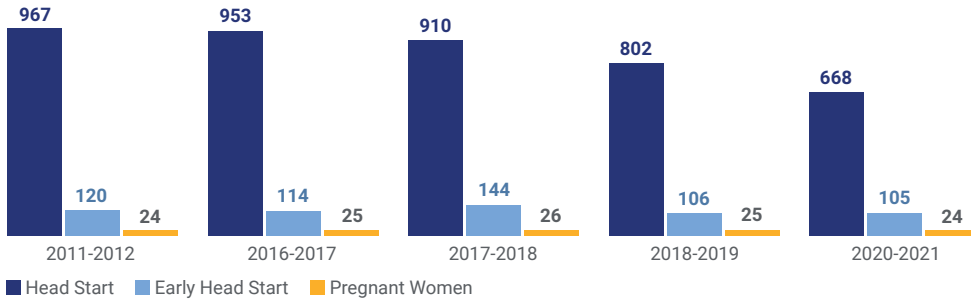


Funding Per Child

HEAD START
\$11,427
per child

EARLY HEAD START
\$15,954
per child

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-134

fewer children enrolled in Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1

fewer child enrolled in Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

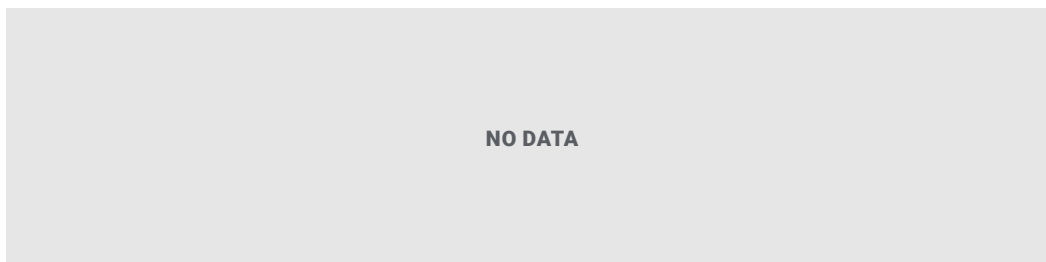
Percent and Number of Children in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start Compared to Number of Children in Poverty in the State

HEAD START

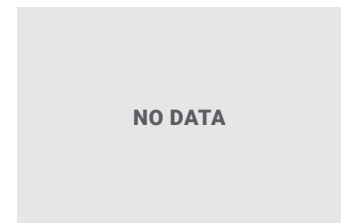
KEY **Enrolled** Not Enrolled

EARLY HEAD START

KEY **Enrolled** Not Enrolled



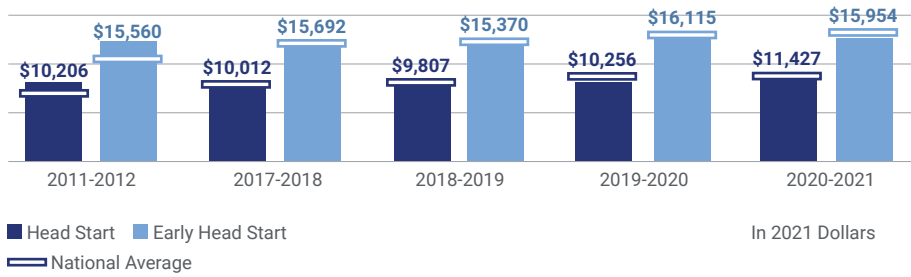
Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled



Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

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Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child

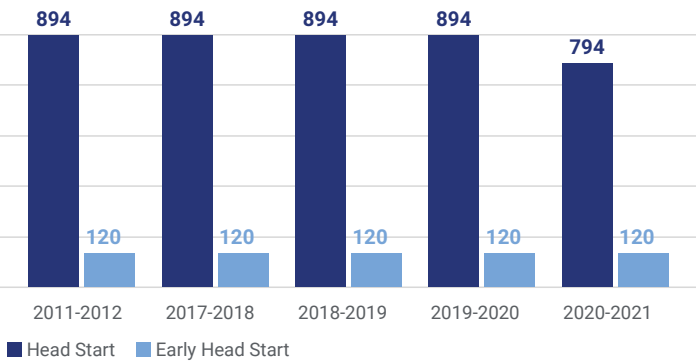


RACE & ETHNICITY

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019

NO CLASS DATA FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS



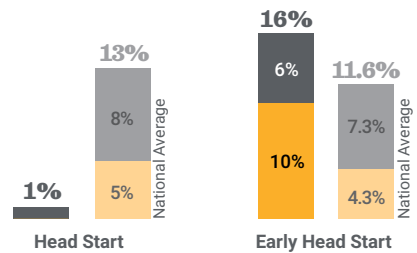
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs. How does your state compare?

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

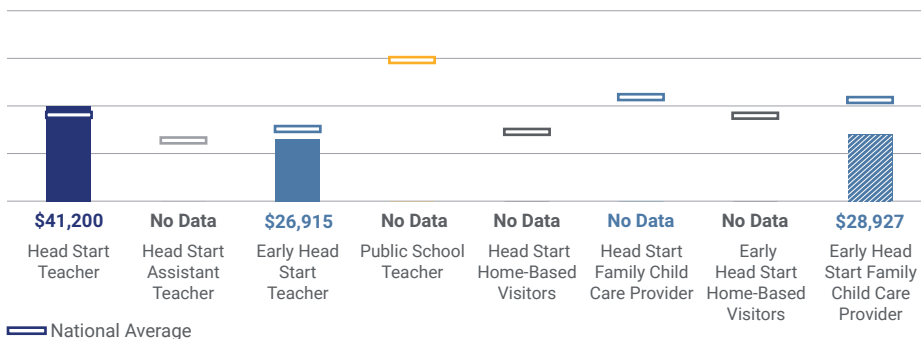
■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
 ■ IEP/IFSP determined during program year



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

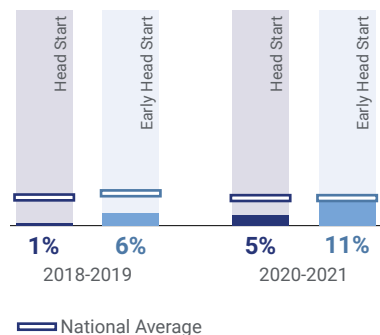
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Average Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021



Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Race:

HEAD START



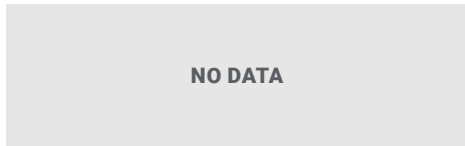
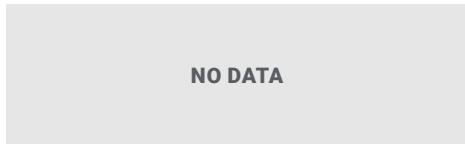
EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

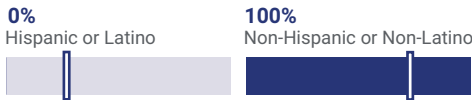
Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states. How does your state compare?

Percent of Children in Poverty Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

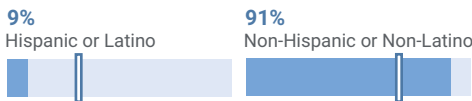


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

HEAD START



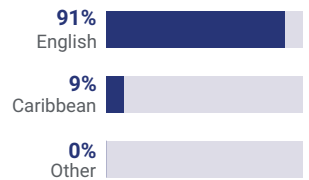
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

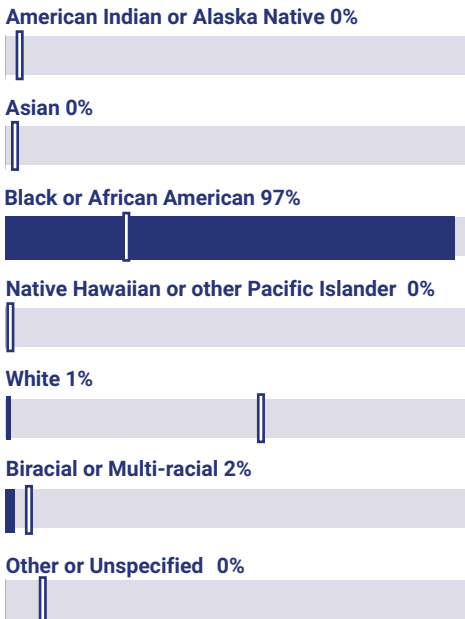
Child Home Languages

HEAD START



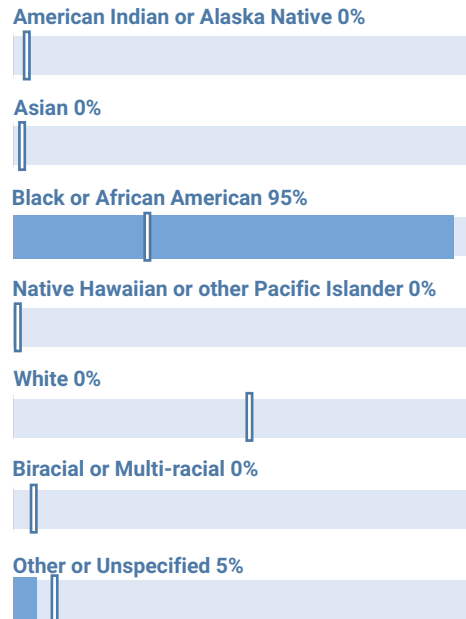
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

HEAD START



— National Average

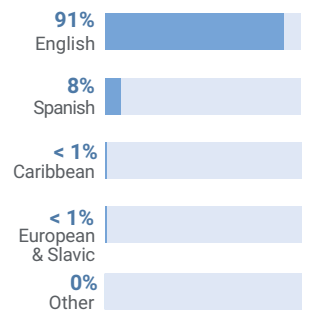
EARLY HEAD START



— National Average

Child Home Languages

EARLY HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

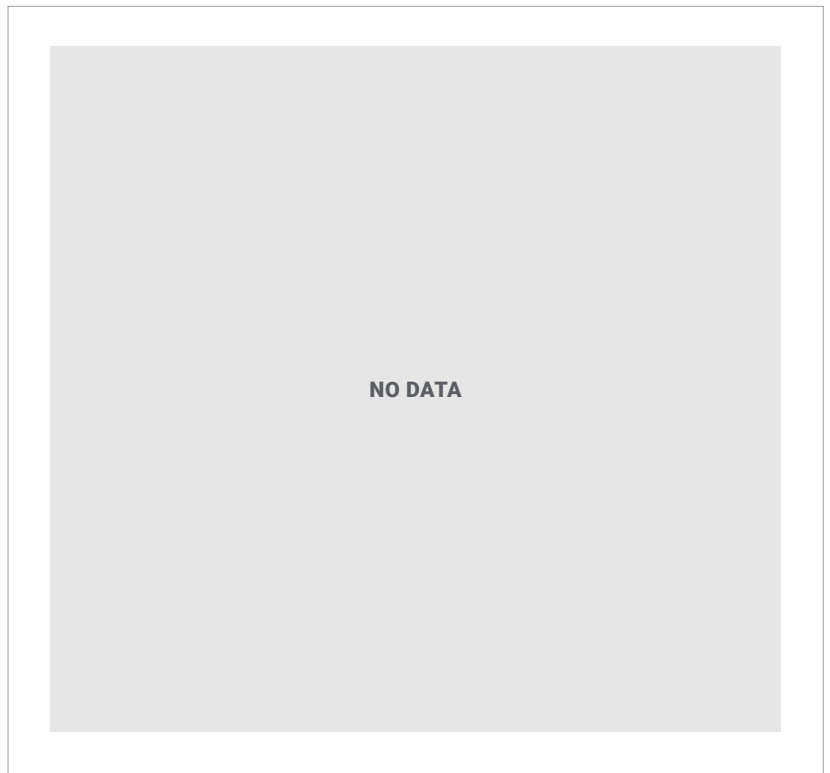
17% **68%**

of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

Location of Head Start Centers

Total Centers	12
■ Head Start	10
■ Early Head Start	2
■ Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start	0
■ Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	0



STATE VARIATION

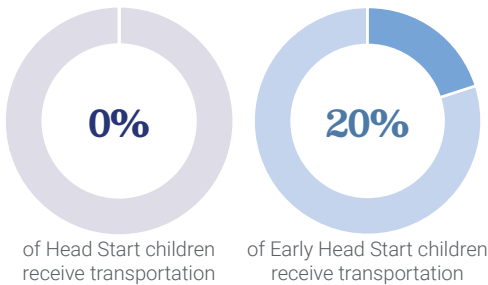
The location of Head Start programs in relation to where children in poverty live varies greatly by state.

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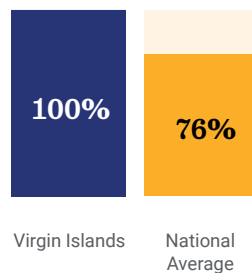
States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

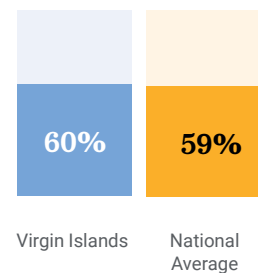
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start

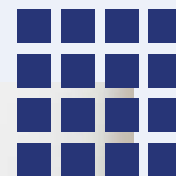


Percent of Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually



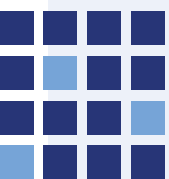
Percent of Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually





As this report highlights, although all Head Start programs are required to follow the same set of Head Start Program Performance Standards, there is substantial variation in how the programs operate that leads to inequalities in enrollment, funding, and quality that state-by-state comparisons illuminate.





08

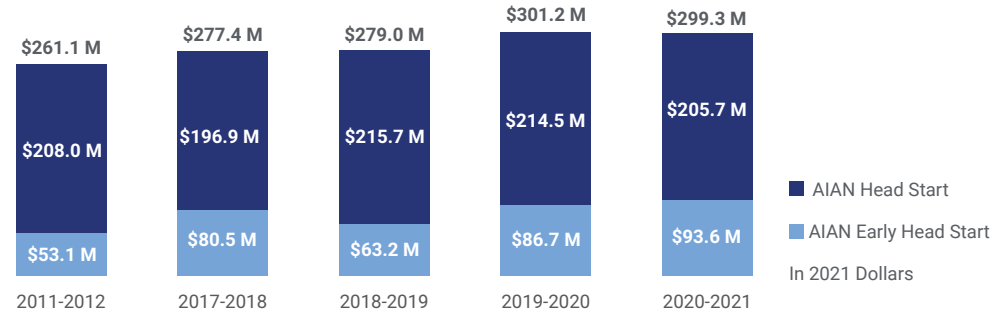
American Indian & Alaska Native Head Start

American Indian & Alaska Native

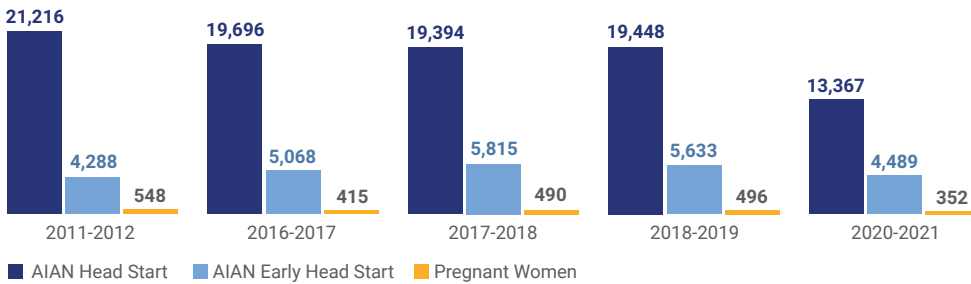
FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$299,256,477
Federal Funding

Total AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding (in millions)



Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled



Funding Per Child

AIAN HEAD START

\$12,318

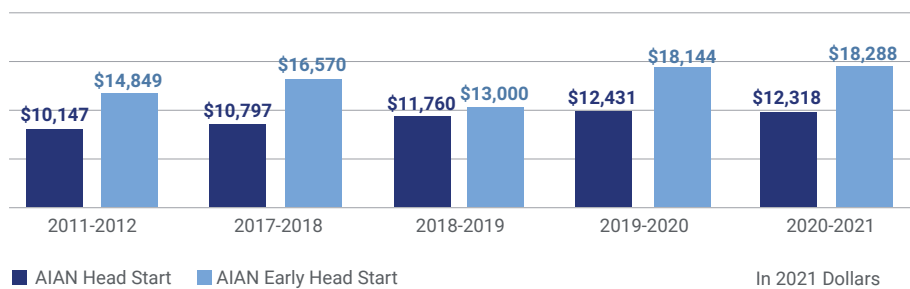
per child

AIAN EARLY HEAD START

\$18,288

per child

AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start Federal Funding Per Child



IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on: Number Enrolled

-6,081

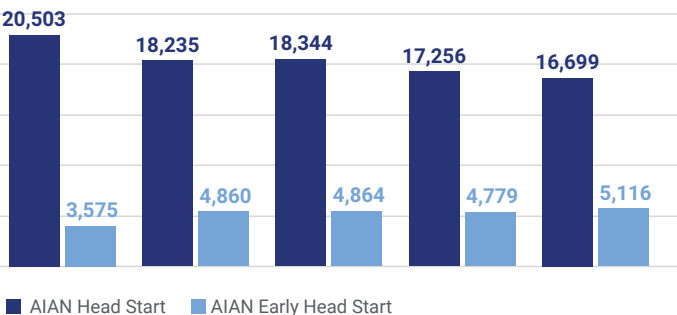
fewer children enrolled in AIAN Head Start than in 2018-2019.

-1,144

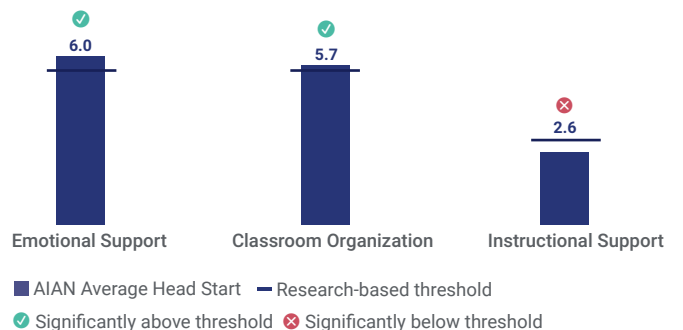
fewer children enrolled in AIAN Early Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment



Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019





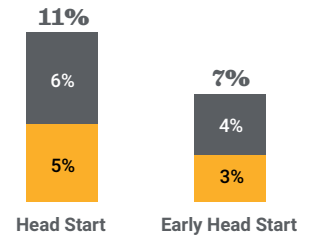
STATE VARIATION

There are large state-by-state differences in Head Start and Early Head Start funding, enrollment, teacher salaries, program components, and quality that are not explained by differences in state population eligibility and needs.

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Percent of Children Enrolled in AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

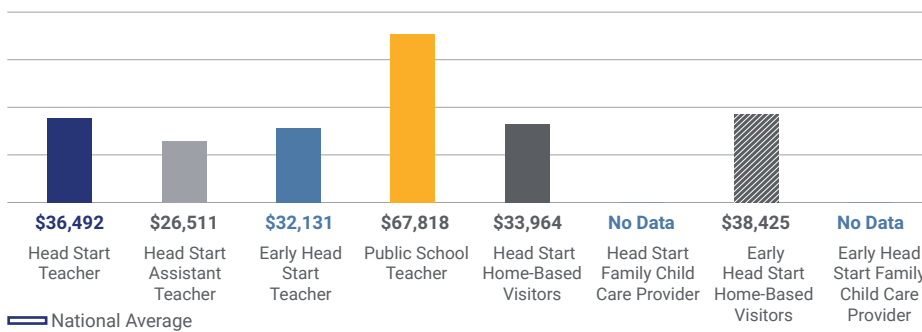
■ IEP/IFSP at enrollment
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IMPACTS OF COVID-19

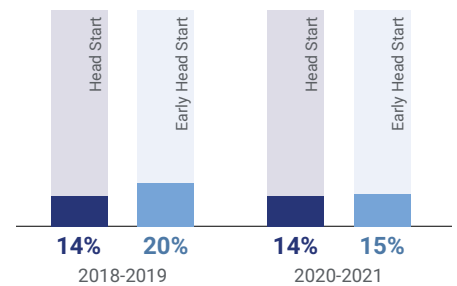
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Average AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



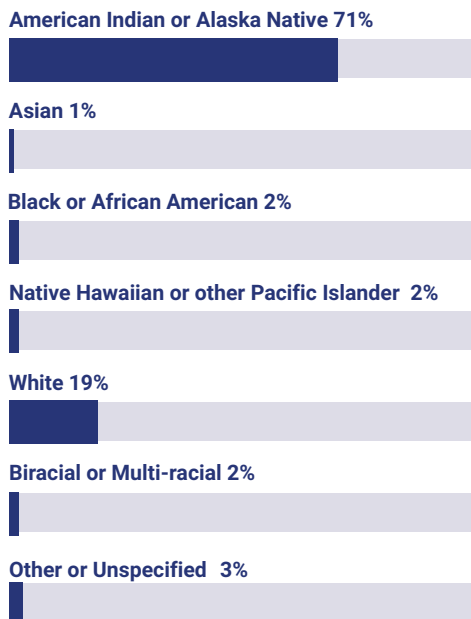
AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Turnover

2018-2019 compared to 2020-2021

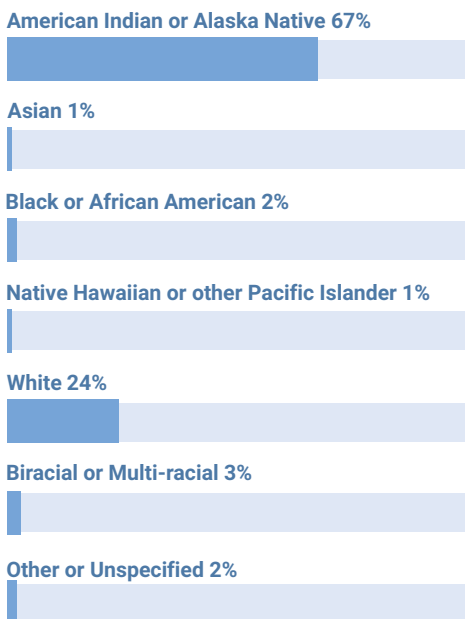


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:

AIAN HEAD START

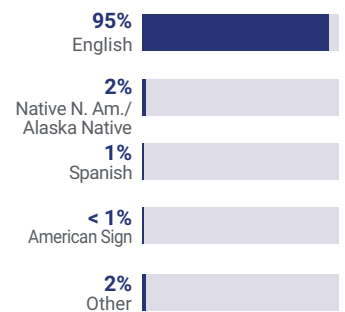


AIAN EARLY HEAD START



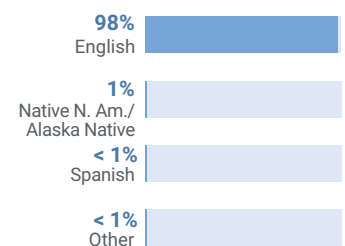
Child Home Languages

AIAN HEAD START



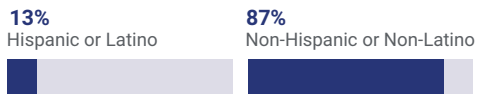
Child Home Languages

AIAN EARLY HEAD START

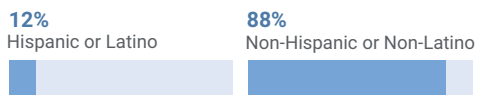


Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

AIAN HEAD START



AIAN EARLY HEAD START



RACE & ETHNICITY

Head Start enrollment, funding, and classroom experiences vary by child race and ethnicity in ways that are not easily explained, highlighting inequities. Head Start reaches a smaller percent of eligible children in more racially and ethnically diverse states.

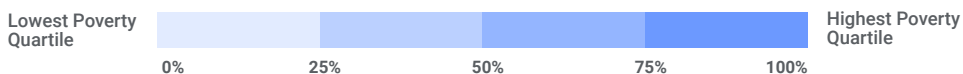
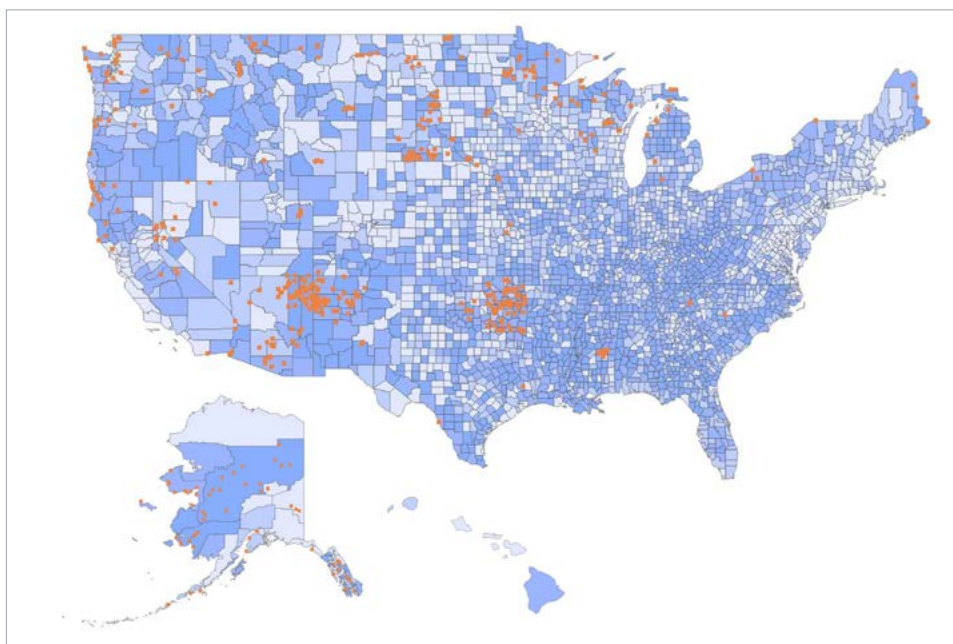
Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

21% **10%**

of AIAN Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

of AIAN Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.

National AIAN Centers ■ AIAN Head Start & Early Head Start 538



STATE VARIATION

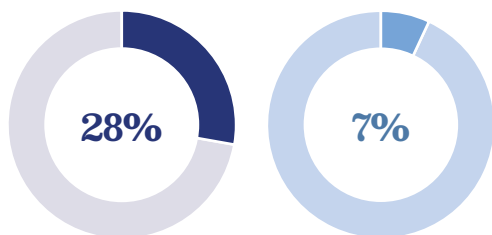
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States should ensure programs are accessible to eligible families. This could include ensuring programs are located in neighborhoods near children living in poverty and/or providing transportation to a greater number of children.

Learn more on page 22 of this report.

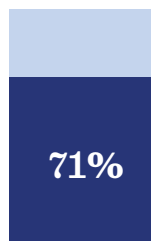
Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of AIAN Head Start children receive transportation

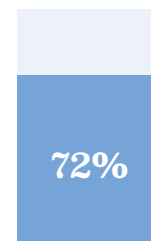
of AIAN Early Head Start children receive transportation

Percent of AIAN Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours Annually

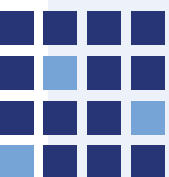


AIAN Head Start

Percent of AIAN Early Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,380 Hours Annually



AIAN Early Head Start



09

Migrant & Seasonal Head Start

Migrant & Seasonal Head Start

FUNDING OVERVIEW

\$455,143,869
Federal Funding

Funding Per Child

\$16,945

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

**Impact of Covid-19 on:
Number Enrolled**

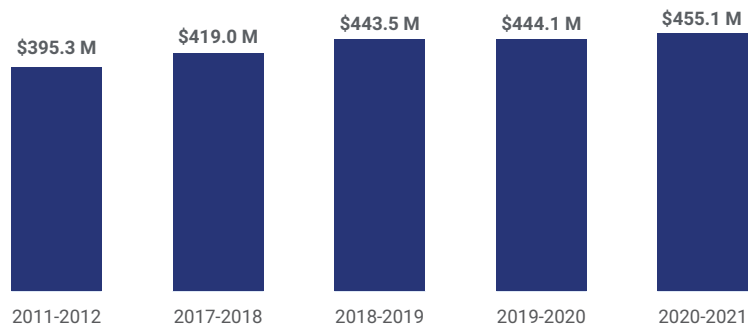
-8,578

fewer children enrolled in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start than in 2018-2019.

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic had a large negative impact on the Migrant Seasonal Head Start program, with enrollment down by one-third.

Learn more about the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on page 12.

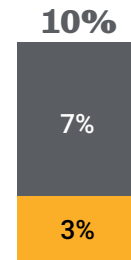
Total Federal Funding for Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (in millions)



In 2021 Dollars

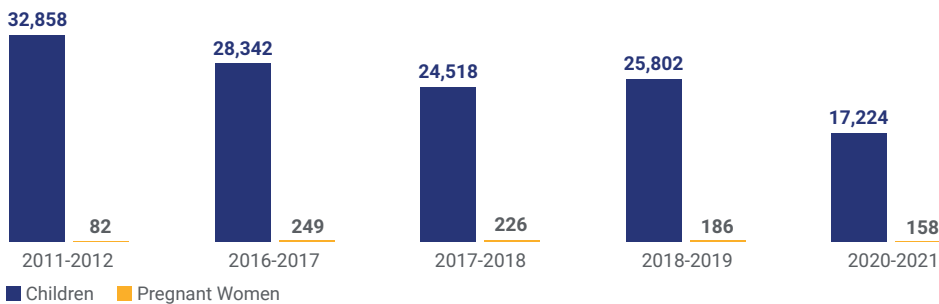
Percent of Children Enrolled in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start With an IEP/IFSP

- IEP/IFSP at enrollment
- IEP/IFSP determined during program year



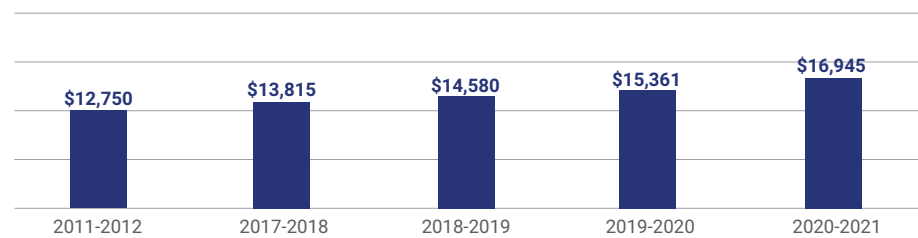
Head Start

Total Number of Children and Pregnant Women Enrolled in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start



■ Children ■ Pregnant Women

Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Federal Funding Per Child



In 2021 Dollars

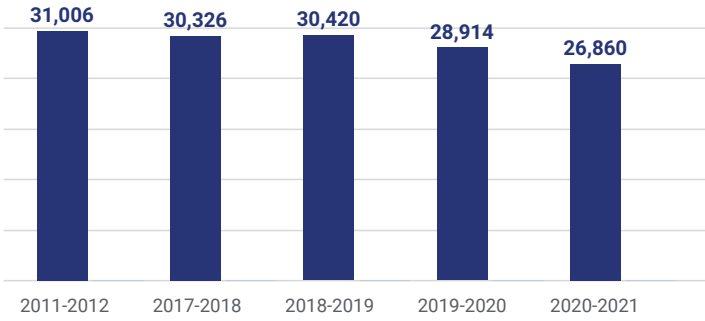


IMPACTS OF COVID-19

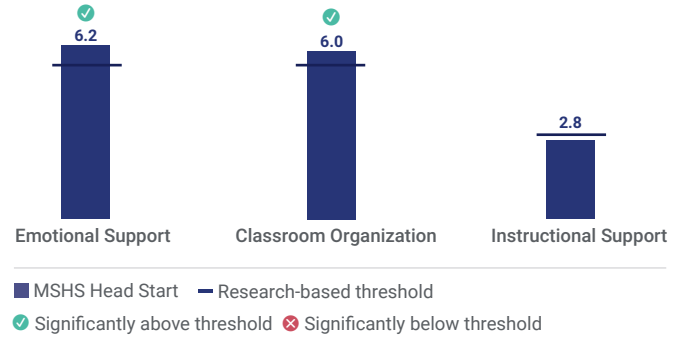
Despite lower enrollment during the Covid-19 pandemic, funding for MSHS increased slightly (adjusting for inflation).

Learn more on page 12 of this report.

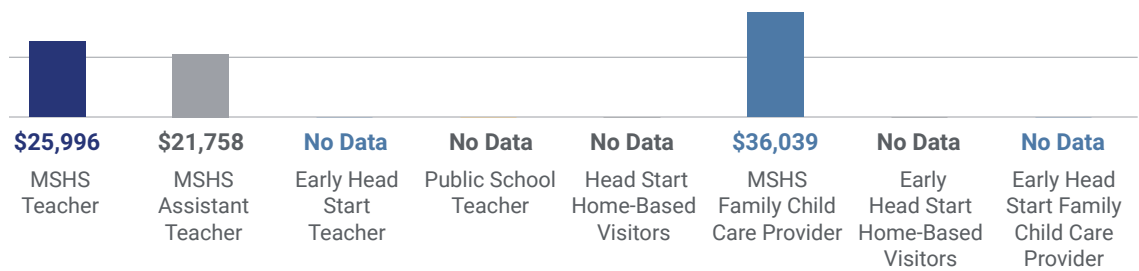
Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Funded Enrollment



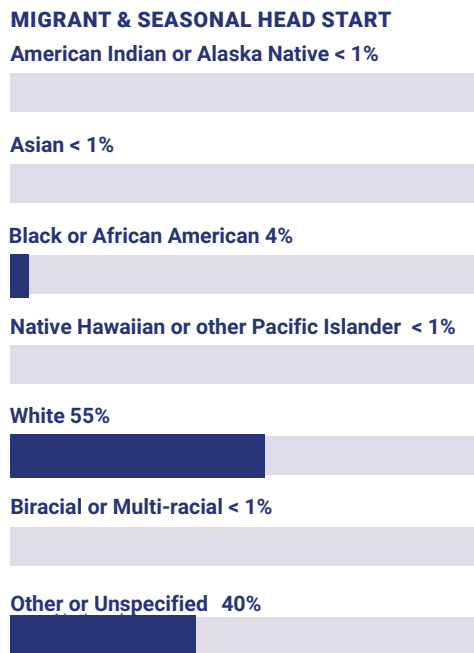
Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016-2019



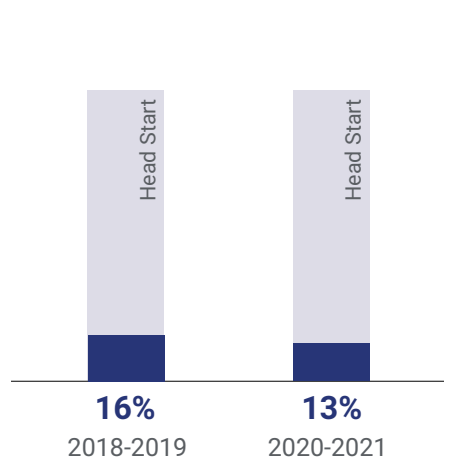
Average Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Education & Child Development Staff Salaries Compared to Public School Teacher Salaries



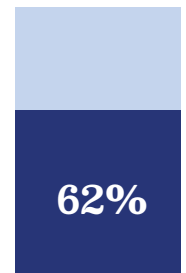
Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Race:



Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Staff Turnover

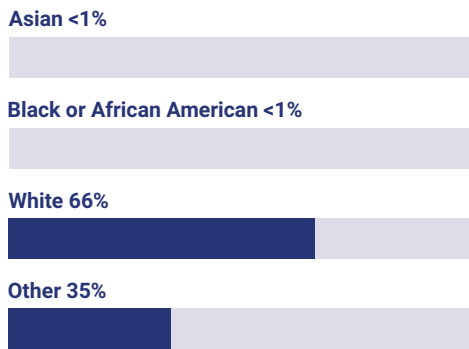


Percent of Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Funded Enrollment Receiving At Least 1,020 Hours (preschool-age) or 1,380 Hours (infants & toddlers) Annually



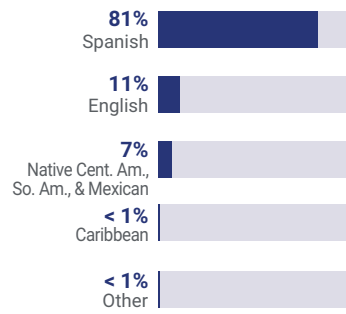
Percent of Children Enrolled, by Race:

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START

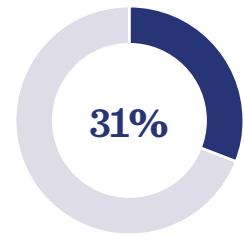


Child Home Languages

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START



Percent of Children Who Receive Transportation to and from Head Start



of Migrant & Seasonal Head Start children receive transportation



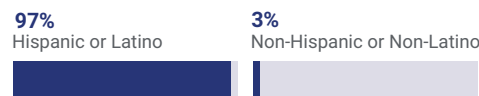
RACE & ETHNICITY

Nationally, Head Start funding per child is less in states with a higher percent of Black children in enrolled. Additionally, observed classroom quality—specifically Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores—was significantly lower in states in which Black children were a larger percentage of Head Start enrollment.

Learn more on page 18 of this report.

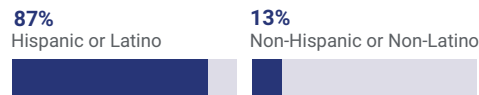
Percent of Children Enrolled, by Ethnicity:

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START



Percent of Education & Child Development Staff, by Ethnicity:

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START



Education & Child Development Staff Language Proficiency

72%

of Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Education & Child Development Staff are proficient in a language other than English.





10

Methodology

States and Territories: This report includes information about Head Start and Early Head Start programs in the 50 states, the District of Columbia¹⁹, and six U.S. territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, Guam, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), as well as American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Head Start and Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) programs. Head Start programs are in all 50 states, D.C., and all six territories. However, American Samoa, Guam, and Palau do not have an Early Head Start Program. AIAN Head Start programs operated in 26 states (AK, AZ, CA, CO, ID, KS, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, NC, ND, OK, OR, SC, SD, TX, UT, WA, WI, WY) and AIAN Early Head Start programs operated in 20 states (AK, AZ, CA, ID, KS, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NM, NC, ND, OK, OR, SC, SD, WA, WI, WY) in the most recent 2020-2021 program year. Although AIAN programs may operate across multiple states, in the current report, AIAN data is included with the data for the state in which the grantee is based. Many MSHS programs also operate across multiple states, making it difficult to ascertain the precise number of children enrolled in MSHS in each state. Therefore, this report only presents data on MSHS at the national level. However, state maps do include the location of where MSHS centers are headquartered.

Head Start Programs: This report includes information on five types of Head Start programs:

1. Head Start: Enrolls children 3 to 5 years old during the two years before kindergarten
2. Early Head Start: Enrolls children birth through age three, and pregnant women
3. American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start: Enrolls 3- to 5-year-old children through grants to federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes
4. American Indian and Alaska Native Early Head Start: Enrolls children birth to age three and pregnant women through grants to federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes
5. Migrant and Seasonal Head Start: Enrolls children of migrant and seasonal workers, birth through age five, and pregnant women

Throughout this report Head Start and Head Start AIAN data are combined and reported together on the state profiles pages and in other figures, tables, and maps. The same holds true for Early Head Start and Early Head Start AIAN. National AIAN data are also reported separately on the AIAN profile pages. MSHS data are presented on the MSHS profile pages and are not included in the state-by-state information, with the exception of the state maps. U.S. totals include 50 states, all territories, AIAN

programs, and MSHS programs where possible. Since MSHS data encompasses the full age range it is not reported in Head Start or Early Head Start specific totals or averages.

Data Sources

Program Information Report: A main source of data for this report is the Office of Head Start Program Information Report (PIR). Each year, all federally-funded Head Start grantees and delegates are required to complete the PIR questionnaire. The annual survey collects data on Head Start children and families, program staff, and services provided and received. The report focuses on the PIR covering the 2020-2021 program year. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the PIR was not required to be completed during the 2019-2020 program year. To estimate impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2018-2019 PIR data were used. PIR data dating back to 2011-2012 are also included in the report to illustrate changes over the last decade. The number of children enrolled during the 2021-2022 program year comes from the 2021-2022 PIR that was released as this report was being finalized. All PIR data were downloaded from the Head Start Enterprise System.

Office of Head Start: The Office of Head Start (OHS) in the Administration for Children and Families provided NIEER with additional data for this report. For each year, they provided the number of funded Head Start and Early Head Start slots and funding for each state and territory, as well as U.S. totals. They also

provided AIAN enrollment slots and funding by state beginning in 2013-2014, as well as total AIAN funded enrollment and funding. They provided total MSHS funded slots and funding.

OHS also provided average scores in each state, Puerto Rico, other territories together, nationally, for AIAN, and for MSHS on the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) Pre-K. CLASS Pre-K scores are from Head Start's on-site review of grantees as part of the grant renewal process. Within each state, CLASS Pre-K scores were averaged across all grantees who received a CLASS observation between 2016 and 2019. Not all grantees are represented in these scores. Means, standard deviations, and the number of observations in each state were provided for the three CLASS domains: Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support.

Head Start Centers: [The Head Start Center Locator](#) provided by the Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center (ECLKS) was used to get a list of all Head Start centers in each state and territory, including the geographic location/address of each center. All centers are identified as either Head Start, Early Head Start, Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, American Indian and Alaska Native, or combined Head Start and Early Head Start.

State of Preschool: Data on state supplemental funding to Head Start and Early Head Start came from NIEER's 2021 State of Preschool survey. The survey was completed by state preschool administrators in each state.

Census: U.S. Census data were used to determine the number of children by single year of age in each state and nationally, for each year included in this report. All estimates used are based on the 2010 Census. The same Census data were used to determine the number of children by race and by ethnicity who were under 1, 1-, 2-, 3-, or 4-years-old.

The Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement (March) was used to estimate the number of children living in poverty (below 100% of the federal poverty level) in each state. The CPS data was extracted using the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series ([IPUMS](#))²⁰ and was used to estimate the percentage of all children under 5 years living in poverty, as well as the percentage of children under 5 living in poverty by race and by ethnicity, in each state and nationally. To estimate the number of children in poverty, those percentages were multiplied by the number of children in each state (and repeated for each racial and ethnic group). In some states, the number of children in poverty in a specific racial or ethnic group is too small to reliably estimate the number of children in poverty; in these cases, those numbers are not reported or included in the report.

The [international consensus](#) was used to determine the number of children by single year of age in each U.S. territory included in this report. Information on children's race and ethnicity and family income was not readily

available for the territories. Information on children's ethnicity in Puerto Rico was estimated from the [Puerto Rico Quick Facts](#) based on the April 2020 Census data. Data on ethnicity are for individuals of all ages. Data on child poverty in Puerto Rico was obtained from the American Community Survey, 5-year estimates from 2020 through 2015 (the earliest year for which a 5-year estimate was available). Child poverty data was for children under five years old. No other poverty data or race and ethnicity data were readily available for the territories that was comparable to the 50-state data.

The 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates were used to identify the percentage of families with a child under 5 years old living below the federal poverty level in each county. We divided counties into four quartiles based on this percentage. The lowest poverty quartile includes counties with less than 10.3% of families with children under 5 in poverty; the second quartile has between 10.3% and 17.1% (median), the third quartile has between 17.1% and 26.2%, and the highest poverty quartile includes counties with more than 26.2% of families with children under 5 living in poverty.

Public School Teacher Salary: The National Education Association *Rankings of the States 2020 and Estimates of School Statistics 2021* was used to determine the average salary of elementary school teachers in public schools in 2020-2021. This data was not available for the territories.

State Median Income: Data on the state median income for a one earner household came from the [Census Bureau Median Income](#) data.

Cost Adjustments: The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Implicit Regional Price Deflators were used to adjust funding in each state each year to account for cost of education differences across states (cost of living) *and* to adjust funding amounts between 2012 to 2020 for inflation to 2021 dollars. The BEA's Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product were used to adjust national funding for inflation, as well as for U.S. territories, AIAN, and MSHS.

Calculations of State and National Data

Both *funded enrollment* and *cumulative enrollment* are presented in this report. *Funded enrollment* refers to the number of slots that each program is funded to provide. In other words, this is the number of children who could enroll at any one time. *Cumulative enrollment* refers to the total number of children and pregnant women who enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start at some time during the program year. Cumulative enrollment typically exceeds funded enrollment as children enroll, leave, and are replaced by new enrollees during the year. In 2020-2021, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Head Start funded enrollment was higher than Head Start cumulative enrollment nationally, and in most states because many programs enrolled less than the full number they were funded to serve.

The percentage of children living in poverty enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start is calculated based on cumulative enrollment. First, we estimated the number of children enrolled who were living in poverty based on their primary eligibility for the programs. Children in families below 100% of the federal poverty level, children in families receiving public assistance, and homeless children were considered in this report to be living in poverty. The cumulative enrollment of children in poverty was divided by the number of children living in poverty in the state.

The PIR data includes the number of children, families, and teachers in each program who have various characteristics and qualifications and/or who received specific Head Start services. For the purposes of this report, the number of children or teachers were summed across all programs in a state to calculate the total for each state. Next, the percentage of children or teachers in each state meeting each criterion was calculated by dividing by the total number of children or teachers. AIAN Head Start and Early Head Start programs were included in each state's calculations. MSHS are not included in each state because MSHS programs often cross state lines. MSHS numbers are included in national totals that include both Head Start and Early Head Start since MSHS data encompass all ages of children.

Funding per child in each state was calculated by dividing the federal funding for that state by the federally-funded enrollment. Funding

per child from 2011-2012 through 2019-2020 was adjusted for inflation. All funding numbers presented are in 2021 dollars and are adjusted for differences in cost of living in each state. (See the Appendix Tables 1b and 4b for funding data that has not been adjusted for cost of living.)

Research-based thresholds for each of the three CLASS Pre-K domains were determined by NIEER in consultation with the authors of the instrument and based on research findings regarding the level of quality in each domain needed to support learning and positive developmental outcomes. Average CLASS scores from evaluations of publicly-funded preschool programs and Head Start FACES was also considered in determining thresholds. For this report, the research-based thresholds are: Emotional Support: 5.5, Classroom Organization: 5.5, and Instructional Support: 3.

One sample t-tests were conducted in Stata version 17 to determine, in each state and nationally, if average scores on each CLASS score domain were (1) statistically significantly lower than the research-based threshold, (2) statistically significantly lower than the research-based threshold, or (3) statistically significantly indistinguishable from the research-based threshold. States were determined to have CLASS scores significantly higher or lower than the research-based threshold if $p < .05$.

Tests of proportions using Stata version 17 were also used to test in each state for

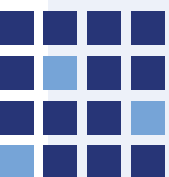
statistically significant differences in the percentage of children in poverty served by Head Start and Early Head Start by child race and by child ethnicity. Groups of children were determined to be differentially enrolled in Head Start if $p < .05$.

Maps

Maps showing the location of all Head Start centers in the state and county-level poverty were produced using Tableau, a visual analytics platform. Using Tableau, we overlaid maps of the location of Head Start centers with the county-level poverty data. The resulting state maps show where in the state Head Start programs (of different types) are located in relation to county-level poverty rates.

Determination of Additional Head Start Funding Needed to Improve Equity

We calculated the average percentage of children in poverty enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start in 2018-2019 in the five states with the highest percentage of children served. We then calculated how many children and how many additional children each state would have to enroll 74% of all 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty in Head Start and 22% of all children under 3 in poverty in Early Head Start. We multiplied these numbers by the current Head Start and Early Head Start funding per child amounts to estimate the total and additional funding needed. Additional funding to increase teacher salaries was also included in this calculation.



11

Appendix

List of Appendix Tables

Table 1a. Head Start Funding (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

Table 1b. Head Start Funding

Table 2. Head Start Funded Enrollment

Table 3. Head Start Cumulative Enrollment

Table 4a. Funding Per Child (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

Table 4b. Funding Per Child

Table 5. Percentage of Children in Poverty Enrolled

Table 6. Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016 to 2019

Table 7. Percentage of Children Enrolled with an IEP/IFSP

Table 8a. Average Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

Table 8b. Average Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries

Table 9a. Average Early Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

Table 9b. Average Early Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries

Table 10. Staff Turnover: Percentage of Staff who Left During the Program Year

Table 11. Percentage of Head Start Education & Child Development Staff by Race

Table 12. Percentage of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff by Race

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Table 14. Percentage of Education & Child Development Staff Proficient in a Language other than English

Table 15. Percentage of Children Enrolled in Head Start by Race

Table 16. Percentage of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start by Race

Table 17. Percentage of Children Enrolled by Ethnicity

Table 18. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start by Race

Table 19. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled in Early Head Start by Race

Table 20. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled by Ethnicity

Table 21. Percentage of Children Enrolled who are Dual Language Learners

Table 22. Percentage of Children Who Received Transportation

Table 23. Percentage of Children Enrolled Receiving 1,020 (Head Start) or 1,380 (Early Head Start) Hours

Appendix Table 1a. Head Start Funding (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

State	Total	Head Start	Early Head Start	Head Start AIAN	Early Head Start AIAN	State Supplemental Funding
Alabama	\$157,979,137	\$105,820,126	\$52,159,011	\$0	\$0	\$3,848,364
Alaska	\$49,079,069	\$13,084,407	\$4,837,813	\$19,970,204	\$11,186,646	\$5,968,109
Arizona	\$191,513,504	\$108,601,641	\$50,405,885	\$27,095,403	\$5,410,575	\$0
Arkansas	\$107,240,557	\$50,350,542	\$56,890,015	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$1,087,088,356	\$700,259,691	\$375,338,169	\$7,660,472	\$3,830,024	\$0
Colorado	\$104,940,079	\$72,196,867	\$32,072,230	\$670,982	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$63,575,962	\$41,293,120	\$22,282,841	\$0	\$0	\$4,064,508
Delaware	\$19,781,079	\$12,944,587	\$6,836,492	\$0	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	\$29,569,052	\$4,747,816	\$24,821,237	\$0	\$0	\$1,723,598
Florida	\$394,991,907	\$249,906,366	\$145,085,541	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$246,082,757	\$170,132,753	\$75,950,003	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$25,689,172	\$17,667,271	\$8,021,901	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$43,096,671	\$28,765,473	\$9,569,055	\$2,884,979	\$1,877,163	\$0
Illinois	\$367,632,483	\$200,353,311	\$167,279,172	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$156,406,148	\$116,585,402	\$39,820,746	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$79,657,900	\$54,219,681	\$25,438,219	\$0	\$0	\$567,318
Kansas	\$79,925,382	\$57,454,006	\$20,388,400	\$1,127,041	\$955,935	\$11,557,786
Kentucky	\$181,261,905	\$128,696,193	\$52,565,711	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$203,574,485	\$152,937,867	\$50,636,617	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$40,948,795	\$26,859,621	\$13,176,683	\$912,491	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$102,324,182	\$65,876,085	\$36,448,097	\$0	\$0	\$2,533,270
Massachusetts	\$135,771,822	\$100,644,629	\$35,127,193	\$0	\$0	\$12,552,091
Michigan	\$358,959,742	\$241,164,345	\$110,091,499	\$4,351,956	\$3,351,942	\$0
Minnesota	\$129,098,781	\$83,316,865	\$31,448,959	\$7,961,350	\$6,371,608	\$22,664,351
Mississippi	\$233,586,352	\$169,290,067	\$61,778,146	\$1,786,535	\$731,605	\$0
Missouri	\$181,390,324	\$123,148,686	\$58,241,638	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$52,985,864	\$25,408,582	\$10,835,421	\$11,592,692	\$5,149,168	\$0
Nebraska	\$65,020,764	\$32,392,971	\$27,106,296	\$2,515,089	\$3,006,407	\$0
Nevada	\$42,693,679	\$22,160,617	\$16,395,713	\$4,137,348	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$18,240,263	\$13,565,489	\$4,674,774	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$156,827,113	\$105,096,859	\$51,730,254	\$0	\$0	\$38,944,540
New Mexico	\$103,316,687	\$44,576,831	\$31,936,963	\$22,070,325	\$4,732,568	\$0
New York	\$512,428,725	\$359,978,174	\$151,177,564	\$1,272,987	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$241,708,913	\$143,748,145	\$94,993,298	\$1,591,951	\$1,375,519	\$0
North Dakota	\$34,683,584	\$17,358,349	\$7,076,509	\$7,540,722	\$2,708,004	\$0
Ohio	\$376,130,635	\$281,081,243	\$95,049,393	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$166,486,890	\$76,545,507	\$58,959,623	\$20,591,713	\$10,390,047	\$1,631,226
Oregon	\$96,427,485	\$60,702,557	\$31,586,754	\$3,044,727	\$1,093,447	\$117,733,552
Pennsylvania	\$327,950,233	\$235,688,944	\$92,261,289	\$0	\$0	\$59,137,057
Rhode Island	\$30,288,811	\$21,366,012	\$8,922,798	\$0	\$0	\$1,050,531
South Carolina	\$131,823,934	\$90,294,283	\$39,739,013	\$1,035,108	\$755,530	\$0
South Dakota	\$52,225,618	\$19,953,655	\$8,092,000	\$17,067,659	\$7,112,305	\$0
Tennessee	\$177,677,290	\$136,492,979	\$41,184,311	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$651,223,619	\$444,581,661	\$205,444,540	\$1,197,419	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$72,227,236	\$51,672,869	\$18,394,393	\$2,159,975	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$22,056,614	\$12,549,186	\$9,507,428	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$135,302,532	\$95,442,925	\$39,859,608	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$167,699,387	\$91,952,316	\$54,421,103	\$12,149,450	\$9,176,519	\$0
West Virginia	\$76,866,372	\$61,331,004	\$15,535,368	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$159,606,347	\$104,932,965	\$41,139,277	\$7,348,074	\$6,186,031	\$6,043,628
Wyoming	\$23,638,613	\$14,753,656	\$5,873,920	\$1,666,788	\$1,344,249	\$0
National Total	\$10,344,077,007	\$6,477,070,810	\$3,112,605,851	\$205,693,512	\$93,562,965	\$0
AIAN	\$299,256,477			\$205,693,512	\$93,562,965	
MSHS	\$455,143,869					
American Samoa	\$4,452,717	\$4,452,717	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Guam	\$3,744,033	\$3,744,033	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
No. Marianas	\$3,627,943	\$2,566,594	\$1,061,349	\$0	\$0	\$0
Palau	\$1,916,424	\$1,916,424	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$325,872,430	\$230,961,272	\$94,911,158	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	\$10,987,496	\$9,072,991	\$1,914,505	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note: Funding for Territories, AIAN, and MSHS totals have not been adjusted for state-by-state cost of living differences.

Appendix Table 1b. Head Start Funding

State	Total	Head Start	Early Head Start	Head Start AIAN	Early Head Start AIAN	State Supplemental Funding
Alabama	\$156,825,889	\$105,047,639	\$51,778,250	\$0	\$0	\$3,820,271
Alaska	\$56,356,023	\$15,024,432	\$5,555,115	\$22,931,186	\$12,845,290	\$6,853,000
Arizona	\$211,032,560	\$119,670,320	\$55,543,253	\$29,856,966	\$5,962,021	\$0
Arkansas	\$106,372,981	\$49,943,206	\$56,429,775	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$1,334,607,504	\$859,701,820	\$460,798,917	\$9,404,685	\$4,702,082	\$0
Colorado	\$120,064,043	\$82,601,879	\$36,694,480	\$767,684	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$73,144,144	\$47,507,735	\$25,636,409	\$0	\$0	\$4,676,217
Delaware	\$21,533,287	\$14,091,219	\$7,442,068	\$0	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	\$36,656,754	\$5,885,867	\$30,770,887	\$0	\$0	\$2,136,745
Florida	\$442,454,135	\$279,935,115	\$162,519,020	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$258,763,401	\$178,899,694	\$79,863,707	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$31,997,148	\$22,005,469	\$9,991,679	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$43,714,246	\$29,177,682	\$9,706,180	\$2,926,321	\$1,904,063	\$0
Illinois	\$410,844,005	\$223,902,839	\$186,941,166	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$160,915,337	\$119,946,559	\$40,968,778	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$80,666,369	\$54,906,102	\$25,760,267	\$0	\$0	\$574,500
Kansas	\$82,108,144	\$59,023,075	\$20,945,207	\$1,157,820	\$982,042	\$11,873,429
Kentucky	\$180,999,075	\$128,509,584	\$52,489,491	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$209,932,116	\$157,714,117	\$52,217,999	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$44,076,873	\$28,911,427	\$14,183,250	\$982,196	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$121,176,389	\$78,013,095	\$43,163,294	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Massachusetts	\$162,250,043	\$120,272,345	\$41,977,698	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000
Michigan	\$375,475,480	\$252,260,317	\$115,156,809	\$4,552,189	\$3,506,165	\$0
Minnesota	\$141,616,199	\$91,395,268	\$34,498,250	\$8,733,282	\$6,989,399	\$24,861,887
Mississippi	\$228,045,684	\$165,274,507	\$60,312,768	\$1,744,158	\$714,251	\$0
Missouri	\$186,607,110	\$126,690,442	\$59,916,668	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$54,480,065	\$26,125,104	\$11,140,980	\$11,919,606	\$5,294,375	\$0
Nebraska	\$67,177,503	\$33,467,446	\$28,005,412	\$2,598,515	\$3,106,130	\$0
Nevada	\$46,088,253	\$23,922,608	\$17,699,336	\$4,466,309	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$21,040,873	\$15,648,334	\$5,392,539	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$193,901,043	\$129,941,757	\$63,959,286	\$0	\$0	\$48,151,029
New Mexico	\$105,222,880	\$45,399,274	\$32,526,200	\$22,477,522	\$4,819,884	\$0
New York	\$628,150,504	\$441,272,045	\$185,317,993	\$1,560,466	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$246,903,238	\$146,837,293	\$97,034,704	\$1,626,162	\$1,405,079	\$0
North Dakota	\$35,506,279	\$17,770,089	\$7,244,364	\$7,719,588	\$2,772,238	\$0
Ohio	\$383,581,783	\$286,649,462	\$96,932,321	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$169,104,064	\$77,748,802	\$59,886,468	\$20,915,415	\$10,553,379	\$1,656,869
Oregon	\$110,063,296	\$69,286,506	\$36,053,437	\$3,475,282	\$1,248,071	\$134,382,254
Pennsylvania	\$355,878,475	\$255,760,215	\$100,118,260	\$0	\$0	\$64,173,169
Rhode Island	\$34,309,953	\$24,202,564	\$10,107,389	\$0	\$0	\$1,190,000
South Carolina	\$134,373,409	\$92,040,574	\$40,507,566	\$1,055,127	\$770,142	\$0
South Dakota	\$53,160,457	\$20,310,825	\$8,236,847	\$17,373,170	\$7,239,615	\$0
Tennessee	\$182,106,785	\$139,895,749	\$42,211,036	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$721,002,230	\$492,218,586	\$227,457,922	\$1,325,722	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$76,576,038	\$54,784,092	\$19,501,919	\$2,290,027	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$24,372,338	\$13,866,725	\$10,505,613	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$151,962,333	\$107,194,812	\$44,767,521	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$200,249,838	\$109,800,260	\$64,984,239	\$14,507,658	\$10,957,681	\$0
West Virginia	\$75,200,678	\$60,001,961	\$15,198,717	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$165,428,787	\$108,760,920	\$42,640,038	\$7,616,132	\$6,411,697	\$6,264,100
Wyoming	\$24,256,054	\$15,139,022	\$6,027,347	\$1,710,324	\$1,379,361	\$0
National Total	\$455,143,869	\$6,477,070,810	\$3,112,605,851	\$205,693,512	\$93,562,965	\$0
AIAN	\$299,256,477			\$205,693,512	\$93,562,965	
MSHS	\$455,143,869					
American Samoa	\$4,452,717	\$4,452,717	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Guam	\$3,744,033	\$3,744,033	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
No. Marianas	\$3,627,943	\$2,566,594	\$1,061,349	\$0	\$0	\$0
Palau	\$1,916,424	\$1,916,424	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$325,872,430	\$230,961,272	\$94,911,158	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	\$10,987,496	\$9,072,991	\$1,914,505	\$0	\$0	\$0

Appendix Table 4a. Funding Per Child
(Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

State	Head Start	Early Head Start
Alabama	\$10,132	\$17,421
Alaska	\$13,982	\$17,845
Arizona	\$11,144	\$15,492
Arkansas	\$8,684	\$16,767
California	\$11,242	\$14,768
Colorado	\$9,878	\$14,793
Connecticut	\$10,401	\$16,324
Delaware	\$9,711	\$14,154
District of Columbia	\$10,145	\$13,050
Florida	\$8,231	\$14,571
Georgia	\$9,184	\$16,040
Hawaii	\$7,958	\$11,126
Idaho	\$12,747	\$15,385
Illinois	\$11,123	\$15,063
Indiana	\$10,806	\$15,708
Iowa	\$9,958	\$14,937
Kansas	\$12,161	\$10,159
Kentucky	\$10,905	\$16,853
Louisiana	\$9,005	\$15,913
Maine	\$12,664	\$15,991
Maryland	\$9,472	\$16,293
Massachusetts	\$10,977	\$15,246
Michigan	\$10,989	\$15,667
Minnesota	\$10,589	\$14,603
Mississippi	\$9,445	\$16,550
Missouri	\$12,277	\$14,991
Montana	\$10,713	\$17,800
Nebraska	\$10,386	\$16,077
Nevada	\$11,096	\$17,649
New Hampshire	\$11,837	\$12,466
New Jersey	\$9,336	\$12,900
New Mexico	\$10,587	\$15,909
New York	\$10,437	\$13,052
North Carolina	\$9,457	\$16,954
North Dakota	\$11,717	\$17,136
Ohio	\$10,486	\$14,627
Oklahoma	\$8,423	\$16,699
Oregon	\$14,954	\$15,123
Pennsylvania	\$10,608	\$13,061
Rhode Island	\$11,956	\$13,219
South Carolina	\$9,324	\$16,302
South Dakota	\$10,207	\$15,691
Tennessee	\$9,682	\$17,283
Texas	\$8,127	\$14,940
Utah	\$12,038	\$14,610
Vermont	\$14,575	\$17,038
Virginia	\$8,605	\$14,266
Washington	\$12,211	\$15,557
West Virginia	\$9,102	\$14,305
Wisconsin	\$10,568	\$14,499
Wyoming	\$13,200	\$15,726
National Average	\$11,065	\$16,583
AIAN	\$12,318	\$18,288
MSHS	\$16,945	
American Samoa	\$3,343	
Guam	\$7,011	
No. Marianas	\$6,481	\$16,584
Palau	\$5,475	
Puerto Rico	\$10,369	\$15,706
Virgin Islands	\$11,427	\$15,954

Appendix Table 4b. Funding Per Child

State	Head Start	Early Head Start
Alabama	\$10,058	\$17,294
Alaska	\$16,056	\$20,490
Arizona	\$12,279	\$17,071
Arkansas	\$8,614	\$16,631
California	\$13,802	\$18,131
Colorado	\$11,301	\$16,925
Connecticut	\$11,967	\$18,781
Delaware	\$10,571	\$15,408
District of Columbia	\$12,577	\$16,178
Florida	\$9,220	\$16,322
Georgia	\$9,658	\$16,867
Hawaii	\$9,912	\$13,858
Idaho	\$12,930	\$15,605
Illinois	\$12,431	\$16,834
Indiana	\$11,117	\$16,161
Iowa	\$10,084	\$15,126
Kansas	\$12,493	\$10,437
Kentucky	\$10,889	\$16,829
Louisiana	\$9,287	\$16,410
Maine	\$13,631	\$17,213
Maryland	\$11,217	\$19,295
Massachusetts	\$13,117	\$18,219
Michigan	\$11,495	\$16,388
Minnesota	\$11,616	\$16,018
Mississippi	\$9,221	\$16,158
Missouri	\$12,630	\$15,423
Montana	\$11,015	\$18,302
Nebraska	\$10,731	\$16,611
Nevada	\$11,978	\$19,052
New Hampshire	\$13,655	\$14,380
New Jersey	\$11,543	\$15,950
New Mexico	\$10,783	\$16,202
New York	\$12,795	\$15,999
North Carolina	\$9,661	\$17,319
North Dakota	\$11,995	\$17,542
Ohio	\$10,694	\$14,917
Oklahoma	\$8,556	\$16,961
Oregon	\$17,068	\$17,261
Pennsylvania	\$11,511	\$14,173
Rhode Island	\$13,544	\$14,974
South Carolina	\$9,504	\$16,617
South Dakota	\$10,390	\$15,972
Tennessee	\$9,924	\$17,713
Texas	\$8,998	\$16,541
Utah	\$12,763	\$15,490
Vermont	\$16,105	\$18,827
Virginia	\$9,664	\$16,023
Washington	\$14,582	\$18,577
West Virginia	\$8,905	\$13,995
Wisconsin	\$10,953	\$15,028
Wyoming	\$13,544	\$16,137
National Average	\$11,065	\$16,583
AIAN	\$12,318	\$18,288
MSHS	\$16,945	
American Samoa	\$3,343	
Guam	\$7,011	
No. Marianas	\$6,481	\$16,584
Palau	\$5,475	
Puerto Rico	\$10,369	\$15,706
Virgin Islands	\$11,427	\$15,954

Notes: Funding for Territories, AIAN, and MSHS totals have not been adjusted for state-by-state cost of living differences. MSHS data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 5. Percentage of Children in Poverty Enrolled

State	Head Start			Early Head Start		
	2011-2012	2018-2019	2020-2021	2011-2012	2018-2019	2020-2021
Alabama	47%	42%	33%	3%	7%	8%
Alaska	70%	52%	36%	12%	10%	9%
Arizona	27%	38%	23%	3%	8%	7%
Arkansas	38%	36%	23%	5%	14%	14%
California	38%	36%	27%	5%	11%	11%
Colorado	34%	44%	22%	5%	10%	9%
Connecticut	53%	30%	20%	6%	9%	8%
Delaware	22%	48%	29%	4%	13%	13%
District of Columbia	90%	76%	6%	11%	33%	38%
Florida	31%	33%	27%	4%	7%	9%
Georgia	29%	31%	25%	3%	6%	6%
Hawaii	39%	35%	23%	8%	10%	7%
Idaho	23%	30%	25%	5%	8%	9%
Illinois	51%	53%	36%	7%	14%	16%
Indiana	26%	35%	20%	4%	7%	5%
Iowa	45%	37%	34%	10%	10%	13%
Kansas	36%	40%	42%	11%	16%	20%
Kentucky	48%	54%	43%	6%	10%	9%
Louisiana	44%	48%	39%	3%	7%	7%
Maine	44%	41%	31%	12%	15%	13%
Maryland	48%	50%	26%	6%	12%	8%
Massachusetts	54%	48%	39%	7%	11%	11%
Michigan	55%	47%	41%	6%	12%	14%
Minnesota	49%	44%	41%	7%	12%	15%
Mississippi	87%	90%	54%	5%	11%	10%
Missouri	39%	41%	37%	6%	12%	14%
Montana	58%	83%	51%	9%	20%	19%
Nebraska	43%	29%	37%	11%	13%	19%
Nevada	22%	17%	9%	4%	5%	5%
New Hampshire	49%	38%	30%	12%	13%	14%
New Jersey	37%	42%	33%	4%	10%	11%
New Mexico	36%	38%	27%	6%	10%	10%
New York	42%	52%	37%	5%	10%	10%
North Carolina	26%	31%	23%	4%	7%	6%
North Dakota	81%	58%	56%	17%	14%	17%
Ohio	51%	51%	29%	5%	10%	8%
Oklahoma	52%	47%	39%	7%	12%	15%
Oregon	60%	54%	44%	7%	11%	14%
Pennsylvania	54%	45%	38%	7%	10%	11%
Rhode Island	45%	42%	42%	11%	13%	16%
South Carolina	36%	39%	20%	3%	6%	6%
South Dakota	63%	64%	50%	11%	16%	11%
Tennessee	41%	45%	36%	4%	6%	6%
Texas	30%	34%	25%	3%	6%	6%
Utah	32%	38%	36%	5%	10%	11%
Vermont	45%	49%	36%	14%	26%	22%
Virginia	38%	36%	26%	5%	8%	7%
Washington	26%	29%	23%	6%	12%	10%
West Virginia	73%	47%	49%	8%	8%	10%
Wisconsin	44%	43%	30%	6%	12%	11%
Wyoming	68%	44%	45%	15%	14%	18%
National Average	40%	41%	30%	5%	9%	9%
Puerto Rico	63%	56%	48%	4%	10%	10%

Appendix Table 6. Average CLASS Pre-K Scores 2016 to 2019

State	Emotional Support	Classroom Organization	Instructional Support
Alaska	6.15	5.79	2.80
Arizona	6.22	5.90	3.17
Arkansas	5.91	5.62	2.74
California	6.22	5.96	3.00
Colorado	6.17	5.96	3.10
Connecticut	6.03	5.78	2.93
Delaware	6.07	5.84	2.81
District of Columbia	5.74	5.50	2.67
Florida	5.94	5.63	2.91
Georgia	5.92	5.67	2.88
Hawaii	6.11	5.77	2.92
Idaho	6.02	5.68	2.96
Illinois	6.01	5.76	2.87
Indiana	5.98	5.63	2.96
Iowa	6.07	5.84	2.95
Kansas	6.09	5.84	3.00
Kentucky	6.11	5.91	3.35
Louisiana	5.99	5.73	3.03
Maine	6.14	5.94	3.11
Maryland	6.04	5.74	3.16
Massachusetts	6.11	5.73	3.01
Michigan	6.09	5.78	2.99
Minnesota	6.12	5.94	2.96
Mississippi	5.95	5.70	2.82
Missouri	5.97	5.59	2.73
Montana	6.20	6.00	2.99
Nebraska	6.13	5.90	3.06
Nevada	6.37	5.98	3.57
New Hampshire	6.32	6.09	3.53
New Jersey	6.05	5.83	2.86
New Mexico	6.03	5.75	2.63
New York	6.10	5.88	3.00
North Carolina	6.07	5.82	3.16
North Dakota	6.02	5.66	2.83
Ohio	6.06	5.83	2.99
Oklahoma	5.95	5.64	2.69
Oregon	6.08	5.76	2.84
Pennsylvania	6.08	5.82	2.94
Rhode Island	6.26	5.96	3.09
South Carolina	5.91	5.63	2.91
South Dakota	6.06	5.72	2.93
Tennessee	6.11	5.92	3.14
Texas	5.88	5.68	2.76
Utah	6.07	5.75	3.06
Vermont	6.05	5.54	2.86
Virginia	6.06	5.78	3.05
Washington	6.23	5.91	3.04
West Virginia	6.15	5.93	3.01
Wisconsin	6.17	5.95	3.03
Wyoming	6.09	5.85	3.05
National Average	6.05	5.79	2.93
AIAN	5.97	5.67	2.63
MSHS	6.22	5.96	2.84
Puerto Rico	6.07	5.71	2.94

Green indicates that the CLASS score is statistically significantly above the research-based threshold. Red indicates that the CLASS scores is statistically significantly below the research-based threshold. Research-based thresholds are 5.5 for Emotional Support and Classroom Organization and 3 for Instructional Support.

Note: Average CLASS Pre-K Scores for the other territories combine are: Emotional Support: 5.99, Classroom Organization: 5.51, Instructional Support: 3.25.

Appendix Table 7. Percentage of Children Enrolled with an IEP/IFSP

State	Head Start			Early Head Start		
	Total	At enrollment	Determined during program year	Total	At enrollment	Determined during program year
Alabama	8.0%	4.7%	3.3%	7.0%	4.3%	2.7%
Alaska	9.5%	6.0%	3.6%	4.5%	3.2%	1.3%
Arizona	10.6%	7.0%	3.6%	8.1%	5.4%	2.7%
Arkansas	17.1%	7.7%	9.4%	10.1%	4.3%	5.8%
California	13.9%	10.4%	3.6%	13.3%	8.5%	4.8%
Colorado	16.1%	10.3%	5.8%	8.6%	5.7%	2.9%
Connecticut	13.9%	8.5%	5.4%	11.4%	6.9%	4.4%
Delaware	5.8%	3.9%	1.9%	6.6%	3.6%	3.0%
District of Columbia	6.6%	4.4%	2.2%	9.5%	6.6%	3.0%
Florida	10.4%	5.5%	4.9%	10.3%	6.4%	3.9%
Georgia	10.7%	6.1%	4.6%	9.5%	6.3%	3.2%
Hawaii	11.0%	9.7%	1.3%	11.3%	7.9%	3.4%
Idaho	15.8%	8.7%	7.2%	12.8%	9.2%	3.7%
Illinois	11.4%	7.2%	4.2%	12.3%	6.8%	5.5%
Indiana	15.7%	9.4%	6.3%	16.3%	10.5%	5.8%
Iowa	13.6%	8.2%	5.4%	10.9%	6.7%	4.2%
Kansas	19.0%	12.5%	6.5%	15.3%	10.6%	4.7%
Kentucky	15.7%	9.1%	6.6%	9.5%	5.9%	3.7%
Louisiana	10.3%	5.7%	4.6%	7.3%	4.9%	2.4%
Maine	25.9%	16.4%	9.5%	11.7%	7.4%	4.3%
Maryland	10.0%	7.7%	2.3%	13.1%	8.8%	4.3%
Massachusetts	9.6%	6.0%	3.7%	25.2%	18.6%	6.6%
Michigan	14.2%	9.1%	5.1%	14.5%	10.1%	4.5%
Minnesota	18.1%	11.5%	6.6%	8.7%	5.6%	3.1%
Mississippi	7.7%	5.5%	2.3%	4.3%	2.4%	1.9%
Missouri	10.5%	5.9%	4.5%	9.6%	6.3%	3.3%
Montana	13.9%	7.2%	6.7%	7.7%	5.1%	2.6%
Nebraska	18.4%	11.8%	6.6%	12.5%	7.7%	4.8%
Nevada	11.6%	8.7%	2.9%	15.2%	12.6%	2.7%
New Hampshire	14.6%	11.2%	3.4%	9.4%	5.0%	4.4%
New Jersey	6.8%	4.8%	2.0%	9.7%	5.2%	4.5%
New Mexico	12.5%	9.6%	3.0%	16.5%	12.0%	4.5%
New York	16.6%	10.2%	6.4%	11.0%	5.9%	5.1%
North Carolina	11.1%	6.7%	4.4%	8.6%	6.3%	2.3%
North Dakota	19.0%	11.5%	7.5%	16.8%	12.8%	4.1%
Ohio	10.2%	5.9%	4.3%	9.9%	6.5%	3.5%
Oklahoma	15.1%	7.0%	8.1%	6.9%	4.7%	2.2%
Oregon	19.2%	14.1%	5.1%	11.1%	7.5%	3.6%
Pennsylvania	19.6%	14.5%	5.1%	13.4%	8.6%	4.8%
Rhode Island	14.4%	10.0%	4.4%	17.7%	12.6%	5.1%
South Carolina	7.8%	3.8%	4.0%	9.9%	5.4%	4.5%
South Dakota	16.6%	10.0%	6.6%	9.1%	4.1%	5.0%
Tennessee	12.2%	6.6%	5.6%	9.5%	6.7%	2.8%
Texas	10.3%	6.4%	3.9%	11.0%	6.4%	4.6%
Utah	12.8%	7.6%	5.2%	19.5%	13.3%	6.2%
Vermont	27.5%	19.4%	8.0%	18.1%	11.7%	6.4%
Virginia	11.2%	6.9%	4.3%	12.2%	8.2%	4.0%
Washington	11.2%	7.5%	3.7%	14.7%	10.3%	4.4%
West Virginia	19.2%	10.8%	8.5%	20.4%	12.4%	8.0%
Wisconsin	17.4%	10.6%	6.9%	10.8%	6.1%	4.7%
Wyoming	30.0%	18.2%	11.8%	19.7%	12.4%	7.3%
National Average	13.2%	8.3%	4.9%	11.6%	7.3%	4.3%
AIAN	11.2%	6.2%	5.0%	6.8%	3.9%	2.9%
MSHS	9.9%	2.6%	7.3%			
American Samoa	10.2%	4.9%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Guam	6.6%	5.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No. Marianas	11.6%	8.9%	2.7%	12.5%	10.9%	1.6%
Palau	5.9%	2.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Puerto Rico	21.5%	12.5%	9.0%	11.9%	4.5%	7.4%
Virgin Islands	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%	16.2%	5.7%	10.5%

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 8a. Average Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

State	Teachers	Assistant Teachers	Home-Based Visitors	Family Child Care Providers
Alabama	\$31,396	\$21,271	None	\$42,545
Alaska	\$33,724	\$22,250	\$36,239	None
Arizona	\$34,092	\$22,983	\$33,592	None
Arkansas	\$29,679	\$23,369	None	\$25,103
California	\$35,956	\$24,687	\$29,731	\$29,466
Colorado	\$34,903	\$23,049	\$29,463	\$14,940
Connecticut	\$35,332	\$21,920	\$23,975	None
Delaware	\$29,122	\$17,351	None	None
District of Columbia	\$48,417	\$33,137	None	None
Florida	\$36,416	\$21,335	None	None
Georgia	\$30,172	\$20,065	None	None
Hawaii	\$33,905	\$21,158	\$34,873	None
Idaho	\$27,612	\$19,578	\$25,727	None
Illinois	\$34,084	\$24,653	\$27,879	\$42,780
Indiana	\$30,377	\$21,127	\$34,309	None
Iowa	\$35,711	\$22,111	\$35,400	None
Kansas	\$39,182	\$19,642	\$35,627	\$39,916
Kentucky	\$32,267	\$17,993	\$29,891	None
Louisiana	\$33,729	\$20,263	None	None
Maine	\$31,106	\$22,932	\$34,946	None
Maryland	\$34,030	\$21,318	\$29,139	None
Massachusetts	\$31,165	\$24,882	\$33,398	\$51,090
Michigan	\$35,239	\$23,111	\$36,600	None
Minnesota	\$37,971	\$26,082	\$32,972	\$46,360
Mississippi	\$26,948	\$20,369	\$19,565	None
Missouri	\$30,228	\$21,166	\$33,830	None
Montana	\$25,610	\$19,421	\$24,649	None
Nebraska	\$39,451	\$19,240	\$30,986	None
Nevada	\$35,268	\$24,160	None	None
New Hampshire	\$26,714	\$23,034	\$26,301	None
New Jersey	\$41,385	\$22,418	None	None
New Mexico	\$32,152	\$21,139	\$24,045	None
New York	\$33,671	\$22,509	\$24,019	\$40,606
North Carolina	\$31,252	\$22,031	\$33,375	None
North Dakota	\$36,983	\$21,205	\$7,516	None
Ohio	\$33,672	\$24,235	\$31,513	None
Oklahoma	\$32,120	\$20,503	None	None
Oregon	\$36,319	\$25,105	\$33,077	None
Pennsylvania	\$42,714	\$21,173	\$28,418	None
Rhode Island	\$35,961	\$23,728	\$33,432	None
South Carolina	\$27,393	\$19,920	None	None
South Dakota	\$36,956	\$20,623	\$32,923	None
Tennessee	\$32,375	\$21,082	\$22,232	None
Texas	\$37,817	\$20,764	\$23,633	None
Utah	\$30,488	\$24,185	\$30,418	None
Vermont	\$33,856	\$25,988	\$34,805	\$28,055
Virginia	\$34,346	\$20,089	\$25,420	None
Washington	\$33,115	\$25,135	\$26,613	\$35,153
West Virginia	\$45,764	\$26,145	None	None
Wisconsin	\$35,970	\$22,730	\$33,764	None
Wyoming	\$31,582	\$16,254	\$21,826	None
National Average	\$37,685	\$24,209	\$33,159	\$42,902
AIAN	\$36,492	\$26,511	\$33,964	None
MSHS	\$25,996	\$21,758	None	\$36,039
American Samoa	\$20,742	\$16,376	None	None
Guam	\$40,618	\$28,071	None	None
No. Marianas	\$37,005	\$19,539	None	None
Palau	\$13,764	\$8,965	None	None
Puerto Rico	\$25,078	\$18,384	\$23,720	None
Virgin Islands	\$41,200	None	None	None

Notes: Salaries for Territories, AIAN, and MSHS totals have not been adjusted for state-by-state cost of living differences. MSHS data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 8b. Average Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries

State	Teachers	Assistant Teachers	Home-Based Visitors	Family Child Care Providers
Alabama	\$31,167	\$21,116	None	\$42,234
Alaska	\$38,724	\$25,549	\$41,612	None
Arizona	\$37,567	\$25,325	\$37,016	None
Arkansas	\$29,439	\$23,180	None	\$24,900
California	\$44,143	\$30,308	\$36,500	\$36,175
Colorado	\$39,933	\$26,371	\$33,709	\$17,093
Connecticut	\$40,650	\$25,219	\$27,583	None
Delaware	\$31,702	\$18,888	None	None
District of Columbia	\$60,022	\$41,080	None	None
Florida	\$40,792	\$23,899	None	None
Georgia	\$31,727	\$21,099	None	None
Hawaii	\$42,230	\$26,353	\$43,436	None
Idaho	\$28,008	\$19,859	\$26,096	None
Illinois	\$38,090	\$27,551	\$31,156	\$47,808
Indiana	\$31,253	\$21,736	\$35,298	None
Iowa	\$36,163	\$22,391	\$35,848	None
Kansas	\$40,252	\$20,178	\$36,600	\$41,006
Kentucky	\$32,220	\$17,967	\$29,848	None
Louisiana	\$34,782	\$20,896	None	None
Maine	\$33,482	\$24,684	\$37,616	None
Maryland	\$40,300	\$25,246	\$34,507	None
Massachusetts	\$37,243	\$29,734	\$39,911	\$61,053
Michigan	\$36,860	\$24,174	\$38,284	None
Minnesota	\$41,653	\$28,611	\$36,169	\$50,855
Mississippi	\$26,309	\$19,886	\$19,101	None
Missouri	\$31,097	\$21,775	\$34,803	None
Montana	\$26,332	\$19,969	\$25,344	None
Nebraska	\$40,760	\$19,878	\$32,014	None
Nevada	\$38,072	\$26,081	None	None
New Hampshire	\$30,816	\$26,571	\$30,339	None
New Jersey	\$51,168	\$27,717	None	None
New Mexico	\$32,745	\$21,529	\$24,489	None
New York	\$41,275	\$27,592	\$29,443	\$49,776
North Carolina	\$31,924	\$22,504	\$34,092	None
North Dakota	\$37,860	\$21,708	\$7,694	None
Ohio	\$34,339	\$24,715	\$32,137	None
Oklahoma	\$32,625	\$20,825	None	None
Oregon	\$41,455	\$28,655	\$37,754	None
Pennsylvania	\$46,352	\$22,976	\$30,838	None
Rhode Island	\$40,735	\$26,878	\$37,870	None
South Carolina	\$27,923	\$20,305	None	None
South Dakota	\$37,618	\$20,992	\$33,512	None
Tennessee	\$33,182	\$21,608	\$22,786	None
Texas	\$41,869	\$22,989	\$26,165	None
Utah	\$32,324	\$25,641	\$32,249	None
Vermont	\$37,411	\$28,716	\$38,459	\$31,000
Virginia	\$38,575	\$22,562	\$28,550	None
Washington	\$39,543	\$30,014	\$31,778	\$41,976
West Virginia	\$44,772	\$25,578	None	None
Wisconsin	\$37,282	\$23,559	\$34,996	None
Wyoming	\$32,407	\$16,679	\$22,396	None
National Average	\$37,685	\$24,209	\$33,159	\$42,902
AIAN	\$36,492	\$26,511	\$33,964	None
MSHS	\$25,996	\$21,758	None	\$36,039
American Samoa	\$20,742	\$16,376	None	None
Guam	\$40,618	\$28,071	None	None
No. Marianas	\$37,005	\$19,539	None	None
Palau	\$13,764	\$8,965	None	None
Puerto Rico	\$25,078	\$18,384	\$23,720	None
Virgin Islands	\$41,200	None	None	None

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 9a. Average Early Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries (Adjusted for State-by-State Cost of Living Differences)

State	Teachers	Home-Based Visitors	Family Child Care Providers
Alabama	\$37,385	\$39,012	None
Alaska	\$22,254	\$32,033	\$36,344
Arizona	\$23,688	\$28,002	\$31,677
Arkansas	\$35,545	\$39,806	\$32,261
California	\$34,265	\$36,486	\$39,800
Colorado	\$28,276	\$33,342	\$22,719
Connecticut	\$32,791	\$33,790	\$37,605
Delaware	\$31,893	\$39,595	None
District of Columbia	\$19,189	\$27,049	None
Florida	\$24,265	\$30,522	\$27,502
Georgia	\$24,799	\$27,815	\$42,284
Hawaii	\$27,315	\$27,750	\$21,581
Idaho	\$29,756	\$37,711	None
Illinois	\$23,466	\$31,482	None
Indiana	\$33,024	\$34,448	\$44,038
Iowa	\$30,103	\$33,165	\$27,339
Kansas	\$28,383	\$34,675	\$30,466
Kentucky	\$25,516	\$32,626	None
Louisiana	\$27,713	\$32,681	None
Maine	\$34,817	\$36,777	\$54,423
Maryland	\$27,306	\$30,647	None
Massachusetts	\$29,376	\$30,785	None
Michigan	\$32,491	\$36,940	\$39,232
Minnesota	\$35,743	\$39,804	\$49,826
Mississippi	\$30,039	\$33,505	\$32,127
Missouri	\$25,716	\$18,567	None
Montana	\$25,176	\$31,870	\$33,743
Nebraska	\$27,967	\$35,700	\$25,167
Nevada	\$26,178	\$29,067	None
New Hampshire	\$29,648	\$26,258	None
New Jersey	\$28,480	\$30,011	None
New Mexico	\$26,142	\$33,980	\$30,023
New York	\$25,129	\$29,042	None
North Carolina	\$30,682	\$33,201	None
North Dakota	\$30,525	\$31,893	\$42,876
Ohio	\$28,075	\$33,501	\$32,535
Oklahoma	\$26,039	\$34,940	None
Oregon	\$33,690	\$37,183	\$30,712
Pennsylvania	\$26,298	\$32,907	\$21,802
Rhode Island	\$31,678	\$34,800	None
South Carolina	\$26,043	\$31,372	None
South Dakota	\$31,015	\$35,151	None
Tennessee	\$26,744	\$30,106	None
Texas	\$24,275	\$29,284	\$25,006
Utah	\$27,224	\$30,706	None
Vermont	\$28,851	\$29,995	\$37,588
Virginia	\$24,672	\$34,047	\$25,856
Washington	\$34,699	\$36,697	\$56,478
West Virginia	\$30,412	\$39,066	\$41,617
Wisconsin	\$23,530	\$34,239	None
Wyoming	\$24,145	\$32,344	None
National Average	\$30,352	\$37,786	\$41,757
AIAN	\$32,131	\$38,425	None
MSHS	\$25,996	None	\$36,039
American Samoa	None	None	None
Guam	None	None	None
No. Marianas	\$24,354	None	None
Palau	None	None	None
Puerto Rico	\$22,053	None	\$23,641
Virgin Islands	\$26,915	None	\$28,927

Appendix Table 9b. Average Early Head Start Child Development Staff Salaries

State	Teachers	Home-Based Visitors	Family Child Care Providers
Alabama	\$37,112	\$38,727	None
Alaska	\$25,554	\$36,782	\$41,733
Arizona	\$26,102	\$30,856	\$34,906
Arkansas	\$35,257	\$39,484	\$32,000
California	\$42,067	\$44,794	\$48,862
Colorado	\$32,351	\$38,147	\$25,993
Connecticut	\$37,726	\$38,875	\$43,264
Delaware	\$34,718	\$43,102	None
District of Columbia	\$23,789	\$33,533	None
Florida	\$27,181	\$34,189	\$30,807
Georgia	\$26,077	\$29,248	\$44,463
Hawaii	\$34,022	\$34,564	\$26,880
Idaho	\$30,182	\$38,251	None
Illinois	\$26,224	\$35,182	None
Indiana	\$33,976	\$35,441	\$45,308
Iowa	\$30,484	\$33,585	\$27,685
Kansas	\$29,158	\$35,622	\$31,298
Kentucky	\$25,479	\$32,579	None
Louisiana	\$28,578	\$33,702	None
Maine	\$37,477	\$39,586	\$58,580
Maryland	\$32,337	\$36,293	None
Massachusetts	\$35,105	\$36,789	None
Michigan	\$33,986	\$38,640	\$41,037
Minnesota	\$39,209	\$43,663	\$54,657
Mississippi	\$29,326	\$32,710	\$31,365
Missouri	\$26,456	\$19,101	None
Montana	\$25,886	\$32,769	\$34,695
Nebraska	\$28,895	\$36,884	\$26,002
Nevada	\$28,259	\$31,378	None
New Hampshire	\$34,200	\$30,290	None
New Jersey	\$35,213	\$37,106	None
New Mexico	\$26,624	\$34,607	\$30,577
New York	\$30,804	\$35,600	None
North Carolina	\$31,341	\$33,915	None
North Dakota	\$31,249	\$32,650	\$43,893
Ohio	\$28,631	\$34,165	\$33,180
Oklahoma	\$26,448	\$35,489	None
Oregon	\$38,454	\$42,441	\$35,055
Pennsylvania	\$28,538	\$35,709	\$23,659
Rhode Island	\$35,884	\$39,420	None
South Carolina	\$26,547	\$31,979	None
South Dakota	\$31,570	\$35,780	None
Tennessee	\$27,411	\$30,857	None
Texas	\$26,876	\$32,422	\$27,685
Utah	\$28,863	\$32,555	None
Vermont	\$31,880	\$33,144	\$41,534
Virginia	\$27,710	\$38,239	\$29,040
Washington	\$41,434	\$43,820	\$67,440
West Virginia	\$29,753	\$38,219	\$40,715
Wisconsin	\$24,388	\$35,488	None
Wyoming	\$24,776	\$33,189	None
National Average	\$30,352	\$37,786	\$41,757
AIAN	\$32,131	\$38,425	None
MSHS	\$25,996	None	\$36,039
American Samoa	None	None	None
Guam	None	None	None
No. Marianas	\$24,354	None	None
Palau	None	None	None
Puerto Rico	\$22,053	None	\$23,641
Virgin Islands	\$26,915	None	\$28,927

Notes: Salaries for Territories, AIAN, and MSHS totals have not been adjusted for state-by-state cost of living differences. MSHS data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 12. Percentage of Early Head Start Education & Child Development Staff by Race

State	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial or Multi-racial	Other or Unspecified
Alabama	0%	0%	69%	0%	26%	1%	3%
Alaska	50%	7%	3%	1%	31%	7%	0%
Arizona	12%	1%	8%	0%	71%	2%	5%
Arkansas	1%	1%	44%	0%	46%	3%	6%
California	3%	8%	8%	1%	57%	2%	20%
Colorado	1%	2%	11%	0%	72%	2%	12%
Connecticut	0%	2%	27%	0%	59%	4%	8%
Delaware	0%	0%	35%	0%	42%	6%	17%
District of Columbia	0%	1%	77%	0%	6%	4%	11%
Florida	0%	1%	43%	1%	47%	2%	7%
Georgia	0%	1%	75%	0%	20%	1%	3%
Hawaii	1%	27%	1%	39%	11%	19%	2%
Idaho	11%	0%	2%	0%	47%	2%	38%
Illinois	0%	2%	48%	0%	35%	1%	13%
Indiana	0%	0%	22%	0%	74%	1%	2%
Iowa	1%	0%	6%	1%	80%	7%	5%
Kansas	3%	2%	9%	1%	74%	1%	10%
Kentucky	0%	0%	20%	0%	76%	1%	3%
Louisiana	0%	1%	88%	0%	9%	1%	1%
Maine	1%	1%	2%	1%	95%	1%	1%
Maryland	0%	1%	45%	0%	43%	6%	5%
Massachusetts	0%	4%	21%	2%	54%	3%	16%
Michigan	2%	1%	38%	0%	56%	1%	3%
Minnesota	8%	4%	13%	0%	67%	2%	6%
Mississippi	2%	0%	91%	0%	6%	0%	1%
Missouri	0%	1%	31%	0%	62%	1%	4%
Montana	35%	1%	0%	3%	59%	1%	1%
Nebraska	7%	2%	12%	0%	70%	4%	6%
Nevada	1%	6%	22%	3%	57%	3%	9%
New Hampshire	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	17%
New Jersey	1%	3%	35%	0%	37%	4%	21%
New Mexico	22%	0%	2%	0%	67%	0%	8%
New York	1%	4%	21%	1%	51%	10%	13%
North Carolina	2%	1%	57%	0%	34%	1%	5%
North Dakota	13%	1%	1%	0%	77%	7%	1%
Ohio	0%	0%	28%	0%	70%	1%	1%
Oklahoma	15%	1%	20%	0%	54%	2%	7%
Oregon	4%	2%	9%	1%	69%	4%	11%
Pennsylvania	1%	1%	31%	0%	60%	2%	5%
Rhode Island	0%	3%	10%	1%	58%	3%	25%
South Carolina	1%	1%	80%	0%	14%	2%	2%
South Dakota	37%	0%	2%	0%	60%	1%	0%
Tennessee	0%	0%	47%	0%	50%	1%	1%
Texas	0%	1%	21%	1%	70%	1%	5%
Utah	4%	3%	2%	3%	75%	4%	9%
Vermont	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	2%	39%
Virginia	0%	4%	33%	0%	51%	8%	3%
Washington	7%	6%	13%	1%	51%	3%	19%
West Virginia	0%	1%	4%	0%	93%	1%	0%
Wisconsin	9%	3%	23%	0%	63%	1%	2%
Wyoming	23%	0%	1%	0%	64%	1%	11%
National Average	3%	2%	30%	1%	51%	5%	9%
AIAN	67%	1%	2%	0%	24%	3%	2%
MSHS	0%	0%	4%	0%	55%	0%	40%
American Samoa							
Guam							
No. Marianas	0%	6%	0%	88%	6%	0%	0%
Palau							
Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	82%	16%
Virgin Islands	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%

Appendix Table 13. Percentage of Education & Child Development Staff by Ethnicity

State	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
Alabama	3%	97%	9%	91%
Alaska	5%	95%	5%	95%
Arizona	52%	48%	59%	41%
Arkansas	8%	92%	15%	85%
California	63%	37%	66%	34%
Colorado	43%	57%	33%	67%
Connecticut	28%	72%	44%	56%
Delaware	17%	83%	29%	71%
District of Columbia	19%	81%	22%	78%
Florida	33%	67%	43%	57%
Georgia	4%	96%	5%	95%
Hawaii	10%	90%	3%	97%
Idaho	21%	79%	24%	76%
Illinois	20%	80%	31%	69%
Indiana	9%	91%	10%	90%
Iowa	7%	93%	14%	86%
Kansas	19%	81%	18%	82%
Kentucky	2%	98%	4%	96%
Louisiana	1%	99%	4%	96%
Maine	2%	98%	1%	99%
Maryland	7%	93%	17%	83%
Massachusetts	28%	72%	41%	59%
Michigan	7%	93%	8%	92%
Minnesota	9%	91%	12%	88%
Mississippi	6%	94%	3%	97%
Missouri	6%	94%	6%	94%
Montana	5%	95%	6%	94%
Nebraska	17%	83%	27%	73%
Nevada	29%	71%	34%	66%
New Hampshire	6%	94%	9%	91%
New Jersey	34%	66%	48%	52%
New Mexico	56%	44%	58%	42%
New York	29%	71%	30%	70%
North Carolina	7%	93%	8%	92%
North Dakota	3%	97%	10%	90%
Ohio	5%	95%	8%	92%
Oklahoma	13%	87%	16%	84%
Oregon	23%	77%	33%	67%
Pennsylvania	15%	85%	13%	87%
Rhode Island	32%	68%	38%	62%
South Carolina	5%	95%	5%	95%
South Dakota	1%	99%	4%	96%
Tennessee	17%	83%	20%	80%
Texas	61%	39%	61%	39%
Utah	26%	74%	35%	65%
Vermont	1%	99%	1%	99%
Virginia	8%	92%	24%	76%
Washington	31%	69%	30%	70%
West Virginia	2%	98%	23%	77%
Wisconsin	14%	86%	19%	81%
Wyoming	20%	80%	15%	85%
National Average	27%	73%	32%	68%
AIAN	13%	87%	12%	88%
MSHS	87%	13%		
American Samoa	0%	100%		
Guam	52%	48%		
No. Marianas	0%	100%	0%	100%
Palau	0%	100%		
Puerto Rico	99%	1%	100%	0%
Virgin Islands	0%	100%	9%	91%

Appendix Table 14. Percentage of Education & Child Development Staff Proficient in a Language other than English

State	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
Alabama	3%	97%	9%	91%
Alaska	5%	95%	5%	95%
Arizona	52%	48%	59%	41%
Arkansas	8%	92%	15%	85%
California	63%	37%	66%	34%
Colorado	43%	57%	33%	67%
Connecticut	28%	72%	44%	56%
Delaware	17%	83%	29%	71%
District of Columbia	19%	81%	22%	78%
Florida	33%	67%	43%	57%
Georgia	4%	96%	5%	95%
Hawaii	10%	90%	3%	97%
Idaho	21%	79%	24%	76%
Illinois	20%	80%	31%	69%
Indiana	9%	91%	10%	90%
Iowa	7%	93%	14%	86%
Kansas	19%	81%	18%	82%
Kentucky	2%	98%	4%	96%
Louisiana	1%	99%	4%	96%
Maine	2%	98%	1%	99%
Maryland	7%	93%	17%	83%
Massachusetts	28%	72%	41%	59%
Michigan	7%	93%	8%	92%
Minnesota	9%	91%	12%	88%
Mississippi	6%	94%	3%	97%
Missouri	6%	94%	6%	94%
Montana	5%	95%	6%	94%
Nebraska	17%	83%	27%	73%
Nevada	29%	71%	34%	66%
New Hampshire	6%	94%	9%	91%
New Jersey	34%	66%	48%	52%
New Mexico	56%	44%	58%	42%
New York	29%	71%	30%	70%
North Carolina	7%	93%	8%	92%
North Dakota	3%	97%	10%	90%
Ohio	5%	95%	8%	92%
Oklahoma	13%	87%	16%	84%
Oregon	23%	77%	33%	67%
Pennsylvania	15%	85%	13%	87%
Rhode Island	32%	68%	38%	62%
South Carolina	5%	95%	5%	95%
South Dakota	1%	99%	4%	96%
Tennessee	17%	83%	20%	80%
Texas	61%	39%	61%	39%
Utah	26%	74%	35%	65%
Vermont	1%	99%	1%	99%
Virginia	8%	92%	24%	76%
Washington	31%	69%	30%	70%
West Virginia	2%	98%	23%	77%
Wisconsin	14%	86%	19%	81%
Wyoming	20%	80%	15%	85%
National Average	27%	73%	32%	68%
AIAN	13%	87%	12%	88%
MSHS	87%	13%		
American Samoa	0%	100%		
Guam	52%	48%		
No. Marianas	0%	100%	0%	100%
Palau	0%	100%		
Puerto Rico	99%	1%	100%	0%
Virgin Islands	0%	100%	9%	91%

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 15. Percentage of Children Enrolled in Head Start by Race

State	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial or Multi-racial	Other or Unspecified
Alaska	69%	3%	2%	3%	14%	10%	0%
Arizona	26%	1%	7%	0%	61%	4%	2%
Arkansas	0%	1%	42%	0%	44%	8%	5%
California	3%	6%	9%	0%	60%	6%	15%
Colorado	2%	1%	14%	1%	66%	8%	7%
Connecticut	1%	2%	25%	0%	50%	13%	8%
Delaware	0%	2%	49%	0%	30%	9%	11%
District of Columbia	1%	2%	86%	0%	0%	1%	11%
Florida	0%	1%	50%	0%	36%	6%	7%
Georgia	0%	1%	67%	0%	24%	4%	3%
Hawaii	0%	19%	3%	37%	12%	27%	1%
Idaho	9%	1%	3%	0%	74%	7%	5%
Illinois	1%	3%	43%	0%	40%	8%	5%
Indiana	2%	1%	22%	0%	62%	12%	1%
Iowa	1%	3%	18%	1%	65%	10%	2%
Kansas	2%	1%	13%	0%	61%	11%	11%
Kentucky	0%	1%	11%	0%	75%	10%	3%
Louisiana	0%	3%	73%	0%	17%	4%	2%
Maine	4%	1%	10%	0%	78%	8%	1%
Maryland	4%	2%	62%	0%	17%	10%	5%
Massachusetts	0%	6%	21%	0%	38%	10%	25%
Michigan	2%	1%	34%	0%	50%	10%	2%
Minnesota	9%	5%	29%	0%	44%	10%	1%
Mississippi	1%	0%	80%	0%	12%	4%	3%
Missouri	0%	1%	29%	0%	56%	9%	4%
Montana	36%	0%	1%	1%	54%	8%	1%
Nebraska	9%	2%	13%	0%	60%	8%	7%
Nevada	10%	2%	30%	1%	41%	7%	9%
New Hampshire	0%	3%	6%	0%	74%	11%	6%
New Jersey	0%	3%	35%	0%	37%	6%	19%
New Mexico	29%	1%	1%	0%	59%	5%	4%
New York	2%	6%	24%	0%	36%	12%	20%
North Carolina	3%	1%	52%	1%	28%	9%	6%
North Dakota	36%	1%	11%	0%	38%	11%	2%
Ohio	1%	2%	33%	0%	50%	11%	3%
Oklahoma	28%	1%	15%	0%	41%	8%	6%
Oregon	4%	3%	7%	1%	68%	8%	10%
Pennsylvania	0%	4%	27%	0%	49%	13%	8%
Rhode Island	1%	2%	17%	0%	50%	12%	18%
South Carolina	1%	0%	80%	0%	11%	5%	3%
South Dakota	51%	1%	5%	0%	32%	9%	2%
Tennessee	0%	0%	37%	0%	53%	8%	1%
Texas	0%	1%	20%	0%	69%	4%	6%
Utah	5%	3%	6%	3%	70%	4%	9%
Vermont	1%	4%	7%	0%	78%	9%	1%
Virginia	0%	2%	46%	0%	39%	9%	3%
Washington	11%	5%	13%	1%	47%	11%	12%
West Virginia	0%	0%	6%	0%	85%	8%	0%
Wisconsin	8%	4%	24%	0%	49%	11%	5%
Wyoming	14%	1%	2%	0%	69%	6%	9%
National Average	4%	2%	29%	1%	46%	10%	8%
AIAN	86%	1%	1%	1%	8%	3%	1%
MSHS	2%	0%	0%	0%	67%	2%	29%
American Samoa	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%	1%	0%
Guam	0%	10%	0%	72%	0%	18%	0%
No. Marianas	0%	44%	0%	52%	0%	4%	0%
Palau	0%	12%	0%	85%	0%	4%	0%
Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	79%	19%
Virgin Islands	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	4%	0%

Appendix Table 16. Percentage of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start by Race

State	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial or Multi-racial	Other or Unspecified
Alabama	1%	1%	74%	0%	16%	7%	2%
Alaska	67%	1%	1%	1%	19%	10%	0%
Arizona	12%	1%	9%	0%	69%	6%	3%
Arkansas	1%	0%	39%	0%	41%	13%	5%
California	3%	5%	8%	0%	58%	6%	20%
Colorado	3%	1%	15%	0%	66%	10%	4%
Connecticut	1%	1%	27%	1%	40%	14%	16%
Delaware	0%	0%	37%	0%	34%	12%	16%
District of Columbia	0%	0%	70%	0%	0%	8%	21%
Florida	0%	1%	54%	0%	31%	8%	6%
Georgia	0%	0%	70%	0%	19%	6%	5%
Hawaii	0%	10%	2%	54%	7%	20%	6%
Idaho	12%	1%	2%	0%	70%	10%	4%
Illinois	0%	2%	41%	0%	41%	7%	8%
Indiana	1%	1%	27%	2%	53%	13%	3%
Iowa	2%	2%	22%	1%	59%	13%	2%
Kansas	2%	1%	13%	0%	64%	11%	8%
Kentucky	0%	0%	17%	0%	66%	12%	4%
Louisiana	0%	0%	89%	0%	5%	4%	2%
Maine	1%	0%	10%	0%	79%	9%	0%
Maryland	0%	2%	49%	0%	26%	12%	11%
Massachusetts	0%	4%	23%	0%	36%	13%	23%
Michigan	3%	1%	37%	0%	47%	10%	2%
Minnesota	11%	7%	23%	0%	44%	13%	2%
Mississippi	3%	0%	87%	0%	6%	3%	1%
Missouri	0%	2%	29%	0%	52%	12%	5%
Montana	39%	0%	1%	0%	51%	7%	1%
Nebraska	8%	4%	17%	0%	54%	7%	8%
Nevada	2%	1%	24%	1%	46%	14%	12%
New Hampshire	0%	6%	13%	0%	66%	9%	5%
New Jersey	0%	1%	38%	0%	30%	13%	18%
New Mexico	23%	1%	2%	0%	63%	8%	3%
New York	1%	3%	23%	0%	42%	14%	17%
North Carolina	2%	1%	52%	0%	26%	11%	8%
North Dakota	32%	1%	13%	0%	39%	13%	2%
Ohio	0%	1%	30%	0%	54%	13%	2%
Oklahoma	18%	1%	19%	0%	41%	14%	8%
Oregon	4%	1%	12%	1%	60%	8%	14%
Pennsylvania	0%	3%	28%	1%	49%	14%	6%
Rhode Island	1%	2%	15%	0%	37%	18%	27%
South Carolina	1%	0%	79%	0%	11%	6%	2%
South Dakota	47%	2%	5%	0%	36%	10%	1%
Tennessee	0%	0%	47%	0%	39%	11%	3%
Texas	0%	1%	23%	0%	62%	6%	8%
Utah	4%	4%	6%	2%	67%	8%	9%
Vermont	0%	1%	5%	0%	73%	11%	10%
Virginia	1%	2%	38%	0%	41%	17%	2%
Washington	8%	4%	16%	1%	46%	11%	14%
West Virginia	0%	0%	7%	0%	83%	10%	0%
Wisconsin	12%	2%	22%	0%	49%	12%	3%
Wyoming	21%	0%	1%	0%	61%	6%	10%
National Average	3%	2%	29%	0%	45%	11%	9%
AIAN	87%	0%	1%	0%	8%	4%	1%
MSHS	2%	0%	0%	0%	67%	2%	29%
American Samoa							
Guam							
No. Marianas	0%	33%	0%	59%	0%	8%	0%
Palau							
Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	78%	19%
Virgin Islands	0%	0%	83%	0%	0%	1%	16%

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 17. Percentage of Children Enrolled by Ethnicity

State	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
Alabama	7%	93%	8%	92%
Alaska	6%	94%	5%	95%
Arizona	57%	43%	66%	34%
Arkansas	12%	88%	20%	80%
California	73%	27%	73%	27%
Colorado	56%	44%	44%	56%
Connecticut	58%	42%	54%	46%
Delaware	36%	64%	37%	63%
District of Columbia	12%	88%	29%	71%
Florida	36%	64%	34%	66%
Georgia	11%	89%	12%	88%
Hawaii	15%	85%	19%	81%
Idaho	31%	69%	31%	69%
Illinois	27%	73%	35%	65%
Indiana	17%	83%	15%	85%
Iowa	21%	79%	22%	78%
Kansas	34%	66%	36%	64%
Kentucky	7%	93%	9%	91%
Louisiana	6%	94%	3%	97%
Maine	5%	95%	4%	96%
Maryland	18%	82%	26%	74%
Massachusetts	49%	51%	51%	49%
Michigan	12%	88%	10%	90%
Minnesota	18%	82%	16%	84%
Mississippi	4%	96%	9%	91%
Missouri	10%	90%	13%	87%
Montana	9%	91%	10%	90%
Nebraska	33%	67%	37%	63%
Nevada	43%	57%	49%	51%
New Hampshire	13%	87%	12%	88%
New Jersey	52%	48%	50%	50%
New Mexico	59%	41%	65%	35%
New York	39%	61%	35%	65%
North Carolina	19%	81%	19%	81%
North Dakota	10%	90%	11%	89%
Ohio	11%	89%	9%	91%
Oklahoma	20%	80%	25%	75%
Oregon	36%	64%	42%	58%
Pennsylvania	24%	76%	19%	81%
Rhode Island	48%	52%	39%	61%
South Carolina	6%	94%	7%	93%
South Dakota	10%	90%	12%	88%
Tennessee	11%	89%	12%	88%
Texas	68%	32%	66%	34%
Utah	46%	54%	48%	52%
Vermont	6%	94%	3%	97%
Virginia	18%	82%	25%	75%
Washington	35%	65%	37%	63%
West Virginia	3%	97%	8%	92%
Wisconsin	22%	78%	22%	78%
Wyoming	29%	71%	25%	75%
National Average	35%	65%	36%	64%
AIAN	9%	91%	8%	92%
MSHS	97%	3%		
American Samoa	0%	100%		
Guam	66%	34%		
No. Marianas	0%	100%	2%	98%
Palau	0%	100%		
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	100%	0%
Virgin Islands	17%	83%	13%	87%

Appendix Table 18. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled in Head Start by Race

State	Asian	Black or African American	White	Other Race
Alabama	6%	56%	14%	16%
Alaska	10%	29%	15%	51%
Arizona	Not available	11%	20%	36%
Arkansas	Not available	34%	17%	22%
California	21%	25%	22%	23%
Colorado	9%	18%	23%	16%
Connecticut	14%	29%	14%	27%
Delaware	21%	29%	20%	17%
District of Columbia	Not available	5%	0%	2%
Florida	22%	36%	18%	24%
Georgia	4%	33%	17%	10%
Hawaii	35%	23%	25%	20%
Idaho	5%	18%	22%	33%
Illinois	51%	39%	34%	23%
Indiana	5%	18%	22%	35%
Iowa	15%	85%	32%	17%
Kansas	14%	42%	33%	49%
Kentucky	13%	25%	44%	34%
Louisiana	86%	47%	20%	26%
Maine	Not available	25%	29%	30%
Maryland	Not available	25%	16%	34%
Massachusetts	85%	35%	27%	29%
Michigan	49%	34%	44%	52%
Minnesota	13%	44%	52%	25%
Mississippi	2%	66%	25%	37%
Missouri	Not available	31%	34%	50%
Montana	7%	12%	46%	46%
Nebraska	52%	18%	33%	53%
Nevada	3%	11%	6%	9%
New Hampshire	Not available	50%	30%	25%
New Jersey	11%	34%	21%	20%
New Mexico	Not available	10%	23%	33%
New York	26%	38%	25%	34%
North Carolina	11%	26%	16%	21%
North Dakota	Not available	33%	44%	61%
Ohio	100%	24%	35%	28%
Oklahoma	Not available	48%	31%	37%
Oregon	23%	100%	45%	21%
Pennsylvania	100%	32%	32%	43%
Rhode Island	Not available	37%	40%	17%
South Carolina	Not available	34%	5%	12%
South Dakota	16%	87%	32%	66%
Tennessee	Not available	36%	36%	28%
Texas	13%	28%	23%	19%
Utah	Not available	Not available	25%	31%
Vermont	Not available	Not available	33%	21%
Virginia	26%	36%	17%	24%
Washington	15%	23%	20%	18%
West Virginia	Not available	70%	45%	88%
Wisconsin	10%	21%	34%	27%
Wyoming	Not available	36%	37%	67%
National Average	23%	33%	25%	28%

Appendix Table 19. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled in Early Head Start by Race

State	Asian	Black or African American	White	Other Race
Alabama	4%	14%	3%	5%
Alaska	2%	5%	5%	13%
Arizona	Not available	4%	6%	7%
Arkansas	Not available	19%	10%	22%
California	7%	9%	9%	8%
Colorado	3%	8%	10%	7%
Connecticut	3%	11%	5%	12%
Delaware	2%	10%	10%	10%
District of Columbia	Not available	32%	2%	50%
Florida	7%	12%	5%	9%
Georgia	1%	8%	3%	4%
Hawaii	5%	5%	4%	7%
Idaho	2%	4%	8%	15%
Illinois	17%	16%	15%	8%
Indiana	1%	6%	5%	10%
Iowa	4%	38%	11%	8%
Kansas	6%	17%	17%	21%
Kentucky	1%	8%	9%	9%
Louisiana	0%	10%	1%	4%
Maine	Not available	13%	13%	10%
Maryland	Not available	6%	7%	9%
Massachusetts	20%	11%	8%	10%
Michigan	12%	12%	14%	16%
Minnesota	7%	14%	19%	11%
Mississippi	0%	12%	2%	6%
Missouri	Not available	12%	12%	25%
Montana	1%	5%	16%	19%
Nebraska	46%	12%	15%	23%
Nevada	1%	5%	4%	5%
New Hampshire	Not available	44%	12%	8%
New Jersey	2%	11%	6%	13%
New Mexico	Not available	6%	10%	12%
New York	4%	9%	8%	9%
North Carolina	3%	7%	4%	6%
North Dakota	Not available	11%	13%	18%
Ohio	30%	6%	11%	8%
Oklahoma	Not available	23%	12%	12%
Oregon	4%	65%	13%	6%
Pennsylvania	44%	10%	9%	14%
Rhode Island	Not available	12%	11%	10%
South Carolina	Not available	10%	2%	4%
South Dakota	4%	19%	8%	15%
Tennessee	Not available	8%	4%	6%
Texas	2%	8%	5%	5%
Utah	Not available	Not available	8%	10%
Vermont	Not available	Not available	18%	13%
Virginia	5%	8%	5%	11%
Washington	5%	12%	9%	7%
West Virginia	Not available	16%	9%	22%
Wisconsin	2%	8%	13%	14%
Wyoming	Not available	7%	13%	36%
National Average	6%	10%	8%	9%

Appendix Table 20. Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Enrolled by Ethnicity

State	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino
Alabama	16%	37%	4%	9%
Alaska	45%	36%	11%	9%
Arizona	23%	26%	7%	6%
Arkansas	16%	25%	17%	15%
California	29%	22%	12%	9%
Colorado	25%	22%	8%	12%
Connecticut	18%	25%	6%	10%
Delaware	40%	26%	16%	12%
District of Columbia	5%	6%	88%	31%
Florida	28%	26%	8%	9%
Georgia	13%	28%	3%	7%
Hawaii	8%	31%	4%	8%
Idaho	44%	21%	17%	7%
Illinois	33%	37%	19%	14%
Indiana	21%	20%	5%	6%
Iowa	23%	39%	9%	14%
Kansas	51%	39%	25%	19%
Kentucky	23%	46%	6%	10%
Louisiana	18%	43%	2%	7%
Maine	Not available	29%	Not available	12%
Maryland	26%	26%	10%	7%
Massachusetts	42%	38%	12%	11%
Michigan	49%	40%	14%	13%
Minnesota	62%	38%	20%	14%
Mississippi	47%	55%	19%	9%
Missouri	20%	43%	10%	15%
Montana	60%	50%	29%	18%
Nebraska	29%	43%	17%	19%
Nevada	8%	9%	5%	4%
New Hampshire	39%	29%	14%	13%
New Jersey	32%	28%	10%	9%
New Mexico	22%	37%	9%	10%
New York	41%	36%	10%	10%
North Carolina	22%	23%	6%	6%
North Dakota	23%	66%	8%	17%
Ohio	31%	30%	7%	9%
Oklahoma	29%	43%	14%	15%
Oregon	30%	62%	11%	16%
Pennsylvania	32%	39%	7%	12%
Rhode Island	44%	37%	13%	16%
South Carolina	6%	24%	2%	7%
South Dakota	18%	59%	6%	13%
Tennessee	27%	38%	5%	7%
Texas	25%	24%	6%	6%
Utah	45%	31%	14%	10%
Vermont	58%	35%	22%	21%
Virginia	20%	28%	7%	7%
Washington	26%	20%	12%	8%
West Virginia	100%	45%	73%	9%
Wisconsin	39%	28%	15%	10%
Wyoming	81%	39%	29%	15%
National Average	27%	32%	9%	9%
Puerto Rico	49%	13%	10%	4%

Appendix Table 21. Percentage of Children Enrolled who are Dual Language Learners

State	Head Start	Early Head Start
Alabama	7%	8%
Alaska	24%	19%
Arizona	43%	50%
Arkansas	9%	16%
California	50%	55%
Colorado	33%	40%
Connecticut	48%	40%
Delaware	36%	38%
District of Columbia	19%	33%
Florida	36%	32%
Georgia	13%	11%
Hawaii	19%	36%
Idaho	15%	17%
Illinois	21%	28%
Indiana	12%	10%
Iowa	23%	23%
Kansas	24%	27%
Kentucky	5%	7%
Louisiana	7%	3%
Maine	11%	11%
Maryland	20%	34%
Massachusetts	53%	55%
Michigan	11%	9%
Minnesota	39%	35%
Mississippi	4%	3%
Missouri	9%	15%
Montana	2%	2%
Nebraska	30%	40%
Nevada	23%	24%
New Hampshire	14%	20%
New Jersey	55%	49%
New Mexico	29%	37%
New York	51%	50%
North Carolina	18%	18%
North Dakota	11%	10%
Ohio	12%	8%
Oklahoma	15%	16%
Oregon	28%	39%
Pennsylvania	19%	18%
Rhode Island	46%	38%
South Carolina	6%	6%
South Dakota	15%	14%
Tennessee	11%	11%
Texas	40%	38%
Utah	32%	37%
Vermont	12%	17%
Virginia	21%	34%
Washington	41%	44%
West Virginia	3%	5%
Wisconsin	21%	20%
Wyoming	13%	12%
National Average	30%	31%
AIAN	18%	15%
MSHS	93%	
American Samoa	99%	0%
Guam	22%	0%
No. Marianas	42%	36%
Palau	96%	0%
Puerto Rico	100%	100%
Virgin Islands	19%	9%

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.

Appendix Table 22. Percentage of Children Who Received Transportation

State	Head Start			Early Head Start		
	2011-2012	2018-2019	2020-2021	2011-2012	2018-2019	2020-2021
Alabama	17%	14%	12%	1%	0%	0%
Alaska	39%	22%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Arizona	24%	16%	5%	4%	2%	0%
Arkansas	6%	7%	5%	1%	1%	0%
California	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Colorado	30%	12%	10%	5%	0%	0%
Connecticut	11%	9%	10%	1%	0%	0%
Delaware	41%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
District of Columbia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Florida	13%	12%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Georgia	35%	22%	9%	1%	1%	0%
Hawaii	75%	18%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Idaho	46%	25%	19%	6%	5%	11%
Illinois	36%	28%	22%	5%	2%	0%
Indiana	46%	29%	22%	7%	1%	1%
Iowa	15%	11%	14%	1%	1%	1%
Kansas	34%	28%	20%	1%	1%	0%
Kentucky	71%	56%	38%	18%	12%	4%
Louisiana	55%	45%	38%	0%	0%	0%
Maine	17%	16%	13%	2%	3%	2%
Maryland	28%	31%	18%	36%	20%	6%
Massachusetts	33%	26%	17%	17%	13%	10%
Michigan	38%	36%	28%	7%	2%	2%
Minnesota	60%	55%	40%	24%	18%	16%
Mississippi	58%	47%	25%	8%	0%	0%
Missouri	37%	33%	29%	1%	0%	0%
Montana	44%	43%	17%	0%	3%	1%
Nebraska	36%	19%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Nevada	4%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
New Hampshire	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
New Jersey	20%	11%	5%	12%	4%	1%
New Mexico	34%	26%	11%	0%	0%	0%
New York	22%	16%	11%	9%	7%	4%
North Carolina	48%	34%	21%	5%	0%	1%
North Dakota	64%	36%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	36%	29%	22%	5%	3%	2%
Oklahoma	23%	14%	10%	1%	0%	0%
Oregon	54%	27%	13%	24%	12%	2%
Pennsylvania	31%	25%	19%	15%	16%	2%
Rhode Island	4%	1%	0%	7%	7%	1%
South Carolina	62%	47%	5%	14%	2%	0%
South Dakota	42%	51%	34%	9%	20%	10%
Tennessee	27%	15%	9%	7%	1%	0%
Texas	16%	10%	6%	9%	3%	0%
Utah	14%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Vermont	7%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Virginia	69%	54%	35%	9%	5%	4%
Washington	35%	31%	22%	13%	4%	3%
West Virginia	72%	58%	60%	54%	24%	9%
Wisconsin	46%	44%	38%	2%	2%	1%
Wyoming	42%	39%	27%	6%	5%	2%
National Average	29%	22%	15%	7%	4%	2%
AIAN	66%	58%	28%	10%	11%	7%
MSHS	67%	56%	31%			
American Samoa	54%	33%	58%			
Guam	43%	39%	12%			
No. Marianas	4%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Palau	67%	60%	59%			
Puerto Rico	3%	3%	2%	6%	1%	0%
Virgin Islands	17%	37%	0%	27%	26%	20%

Appendix Table 23. Percentage of Children Enrolled Receiving 1,020 (Head Start) or 1,380 (Early Head Start) Hours

State	Head Start	Early Head Start
Alabama	88%	78%
Alaska	36%	37%
Arizona	41%	46%
Arkansas	100%	91%
California	54%	42%
Colorado	67%	67%
Connecticut	85%	57%
Delaware	79%	53%
District of Columbia	100%	82%
Florida	93%	81%
Georgia	100%	92%
Hawaii	89%	36%
Idaho	37%	38%
Illinois	73%	50%
Indiana	70%	53%
Iowa	66%	43%
Kansas	59%	32%
Kentucky	56%	70%
Louisiana	95%	85%
Maine	63%	56%
Maryland	86%	70%
Massachusetts	46%	55%
Michigan	67%	42%
Minnesota	46%	33%
Mississippi	96%	90%
Missouri	77%	64%
Montana	53%	65%
Nebraska	62%	52%
Nevada	56%	75%
New Hampshire	53%	37%
New Jersey	96%	73%
New Mexico	82%	69%
New York	86%	51%
North Carolina	97%	70%
North Dakota	56%	57%
Ohio	59%	46%
Oklahoma	96%	92%
Oregon	63%	41%
Pennsylvania	77%	36%
Rhode Island	57%	42%
South Carolina	100%	86%
South Dakota	48%	45%
Tennessee	83%	74%
Texas	94%	82%
Utah	51%	45%
Vermont	48%	45%
Virginia	84%	63%
Washington	50%	32%
West Virginia	79%	33%
Wisconsin	62%	45%
Wyoming	66%	51%
National Average	76%	59%
AIAN	71%	72%
MSHS	62%	
American Samoa	40%	
Guam	49%	
No. Marianas	48%	100%
Palau	100%	
Puerto Rico	78%	60%
Virgin Islands	100%	60%

Note: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start data include children 0 to 5.



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