

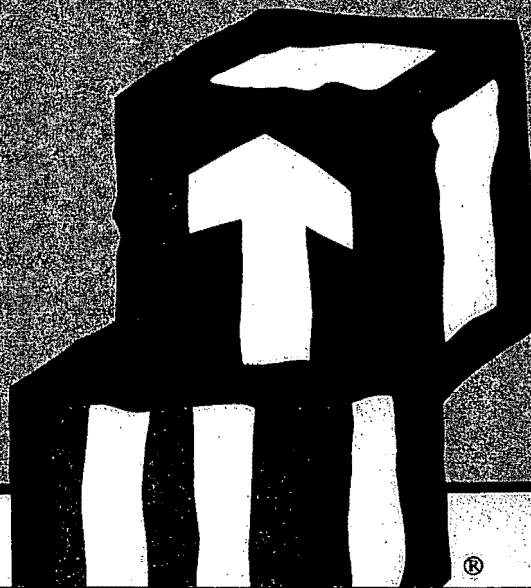
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Head Start Bureau

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Head Start Information Kit

HEAD START



Mississippi	83,559,575	24,036
Missouri	45,640,674	13,592
Montana	8,211,422	2,226
Nebraska	12,321,506	3,465
Nevada	6,340,987	1,593
New Hampshire	4,895,341	1,131
New Jersey	63,901,689	12,773
New Mexico	18,954,105	6,055
New York	181,967,556	37,829
North Carolina	54,262,781	15,296
North Dakota	5,666,376	1,653
Ohio	110,420,241	32,567
Oklahoma	32,273,930	10,625
Oregon	21,782,260	4,431
Pennsylvania	99,688,414	24,866
Puerto Rico	113,046,643	31,306
Rhode Island	8,328,089	2,380
South Carolina	33,063,152	9,709
South Dakota	6,629,396	1,894
Tennessee	47,992,966	13,859
Texas	172,536,084	49,110
Utah	13,208,343	3,822
Vermont	5,339,400	1,260
Virginia	39,440,159	10,650
Washington	37,558,125	7,799
West Virginia	22,303,320	6,317
Wisconsin	40,955,626	11,247
Wyoming	4,148,693	1,245
Outer Pacific	7,613,066	5,779
Virgin Islands	5,074,139	1,421
American Indian	74,799,993	17,973
Migrant Programs	108,011,007	33,886
Total	\$2,683,158,000	713,903

PROJECT HEAD START
STATISTICAL FACT SHEET

HEAD START BUDGET

Fiscal Year
1993 Actual

Fiscal Year
1994 Appropriation

o Local Head Start Projects

Projects in States and
Territories

\$2,500,347,000

\$2,997,808,000

Native American and
Migrant Programs

\$ 182,811,000

\$ 218,695,000

o Total

\$2,683,158,000

\$3,216,503,000

o Support Activities

Training and Technical
Assistance/Special
Projects for Children
with Disabilities

\$ 58,526,000

\$ 69,526,000

Research, Demonstration
and Evaluation

\$ 8,900,000

\$ 12,000,000

Monitoring/Program Review
Transition

\$ 5,702,000

\$ 8,256,000

\$ 20,000,000

\$ 20,000,000

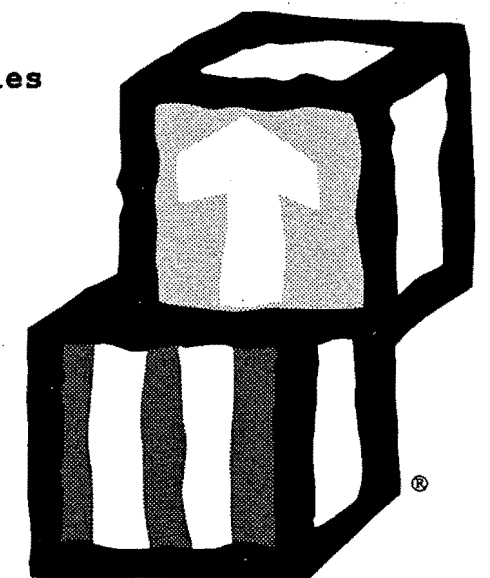
o Total

\$2,776,286,000

\$3,326,285,000

NUMBER OF GRANTEES (Fiscal Year 1993) 1,395

Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Administration for Children and Families
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, DC 20201-0001



ENROLLMENT - Fiscal Year 1993.....713,903

Ages

Number of 5 year-olds and older.....6%
Number of 4 year-olds.....64%
Number of 3 year-olds.....27%
Number under 3 years of age.....3%

Racial/Ethnic Composition

American Indian.....4%
Hispanic.....24%
Black.....36%
White.....33%
Asian.....3%

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS

Fiscal Year 1993..... 37,221

AVERAGE COST PER CHILD

Fiscal Year 1993..... 3,758

STAFF

Paid Staff: (Fiscal Year 1993)..... 129,800

Volunteers: (Fiscal Year 1993)..... 1,157,000

PROJECT HEAD START

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION</u>
1965 (Summer only)	561,000	\$ 96,400,000
1966	733,000	\$198,900,000
1967	681,400	\$349,200,000
1968	693,900	\$316,200,000
1969	663,600	\$333,900,000

1970	477,400	\$325,700,000
1971	397,500	\$360,000,000
1972	379,000	\$376,300,000
1973	379,000	\$400,700,000
1974	352,800	\$403,900,000
1975	349,000	\$403,900,000
1976	349,000	\$441,000,000
1977	333,000	\$475,000,000
1978	391,400	\$625,000,000
1979	387,500	\$680,000,000
1980	376,300	\$735,000,000
1981	387,300	\$818,700,000
1982	395,800	\$911,700,000
1983	414,950	\$912,000,000
1984	442,140	\$995,750,000
1985	452,080	\$1,075,059,000
1986	451,732	\$1,040,315,000
1987	446,523	\$1,130,542,000
1988	448,464	\$1,206,324,000
1989	450,970	\$1,235,000,000
1990	540,930	\$1,552,000,000
1991	583,471	\$1,951,800,000
1992	621,078	\$2,201,800,000
1993	713,903	\$2,776,286,000

A total of 13,854,000 children have been served by the program since it began in 1965.

- o Parent and Child Centers were initially launched in 1967 to provide comprehensive services to low income families with children up to three years of age. There are 106 Centers currently in operation around the country. The primary objectives of the Head Start Parent and Child Care Center program are the improvement of the overall developmental progress of the child, with emphasis on the prevention of a variety of developmental deficits, increasing parent's knowledge of their own children, enhancing parental skills, and strengthening the family unit.
- o Transition Projects - thirty-two community based organizations were awarded grants in 1991 to demonstrate effective strategies for supporting children and families as they make the transition from the Head Start program through kindergarten and the first three grades of public school. The organizations include Head Start grantees and public school systems. These projects are testing whether providing continuous comprehensive services to Head Start children will maintain and enhance the early benefits attained by the children and their families.

Fiscal Year 1993 State Allocations

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>
Alabama	46,937,155	14,106
Alaska	5,315,941	1,143
Arizona	35,502,902	9,189
Arkansas	26,337,239	8,792
California	305,179,594	67,684
Colorado	25,504,739	7,672
Connecticut	22,066,026	5,561
Delaware	5,265,308	1,455
District of Columbia	11,631,333	2,841
Florida	92,741,032	25,333
Georgia	66,498,751	18,594
Hawaii	8,882,116	2,183
Idaho	8,328,800	1,850
Illinois	117,770,333	30,268
Indiana	37,978,928	11,107
Iowa	20,110,792	5,758
Kansas	17,884,567	5,389
Kentucky	45,317,501	13,791
Louisiana	62,995,996	18,677
Maine	11,011,402	3,361
Maryland	32,073,086	8,338
Massachusetts	49,614,823	10,929
Michigan	107,451,389	29,960
Minnesota	30,822,613	8,167

Mississippi	83,559,575	24,036
Missouri	45,640,674	13,592
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OTHER FACTS

The program is administered by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Grants are awarded by the DHHS Regional Offices and the ACYF Native American and Migrant Program Branches to local public agencies, private non-profit organizations and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start programs at the community level.

During the 1992-1993 operating period Head Start programs report that:

- o 13.2 percent of the Head Start enrollment consisted of children with disabilities, (mental retardation, health impairments, visual handicaps, hearing impairments, emotional disturbance, speech and language impairments, orthopedic handicaps and learning disabilities).
- o 81 percent of the Head Start teachers had degrees in early childhood education or had obtained the Child Development Associate (CDA) credential.
- o 612 programs operated a home based program. Home based services were provided to 49,442 children by 4,415 home visitors.
- o 32.8 percent of the staff were parents of current or former Head Start children. Over 706,000 parents volunteered in their local Head Start program.
- o 94.5 percent of Head Start families needing social services received social services from Head Start and/or through referrals to other agencies.
- o 67 percent of Head Start families have incomes of less than \$9,000 per year and 83 percent have yearly incomes of less than \$12,000.
- o Head Start programs are encouraged to use non-Head Start resources in their communities for Head Start children and their families. Recent data show that 66.6 percent of the Head Start children are enrolled in the Medicaid/Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program which pays for their medical and dental services.

HHS FACT SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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May 1994

Robt Cook - needs to be reorg.
chaired

Contact: ACF Press Office
(202) 401-9215

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Richmond

Robt Cook

Caldwell

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THE HEAD START PROGRAM: BUILDING ON SUCCESS

Overview: The Clinton administration is committed to both expanding and improving the Head Start program. The president's FY 1995 budget proposal for Head Start is \$4 billion, a 45 percent increase since 1993.

HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala identified Head Start as an early priority. She formed a special advisory committee to make recommendations for a renewed Head Start program -- one that responds to the new needs of children, families and communities.

Following the committee's report, bipartisan legislation was introduced in Congress to reauthorize Head Start and create an improved program. The legislation was signed by President Clinton May 18.

At its best, Head Start has been one of this nation's most successful programs for disadvantaged children.

- o Since the program began in 1965, nearly 14 million children have been served by Head Start.
- o Head Start has a positive impact on school readiness.
- o Studies of Head Start programs indicate positive effects on children's cognitive skills, self-esteem, achievement motivation and social behavior.
- o Head Start has a positive impact on the training and employment of parents, and more than one-third of Head Start staff are current or former Head Start parents.

Yet the world of Head Start today is dramatically different than in 1965.

- o Today the needs of families and children who live in poverty are more complicated and urgent than ever before. Since Head Start began, the face of poverty has changed to include more single parents as well as increasing numbers of working parents.
- o One in four infants and toddlers under the age of three (nearly 3 million children) live in families with incomes below the poverty level.
- o Children are increasingly likely to live with just one parent, usually the mother; in 1960, fewer than 10 percent of all children under the age of eighteen lived with one parent; by 1989, almost a quarter of all children lived with one-parent.
- o In 1960, only 5 percent of all births in the United States were to unmarried mothers; by 1988, the proportion had risen to 26 percent. About every minute, an American adolescent has a baby; every year, about 1 million adolescents become pregnant.
- o More than 5 million children under the age of three are in the care of other adults while their parents work.
- o Today, we also have new knowledge about the services and supports that are most effective in changing long-term outcomes for young children, as well as new knowledge about the importance of the first three years of life.

Responding to the changing needs of America's children and families, HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala in June 1993 established an Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion.

- o The charge of the bipartisan committee was to review the Head Start program and make recommendations for both expansion and improvements.
- o On Jan. 12, 1994, Secretary Shalala received the advisory committee report recommendations. To create a 21st century Head Start, the advisory committee set forth a set of recommendations that implement three broad principles:
 1. **QUALITY** -- Ensure that every Head Start program can deliver on Head Start's vision, by striving for excellence in serving both children and families.

2. EXPANSION -- Expand the number of children served and the scope of services provided in a way that is more responsive to the needs of families.
 3. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS -- Encourage Head Start to forge partnerships with key community and state institutions, and ensure that these partnerships are constantly renewed and recrafted to fit changes in families, communities, and state and national policies.
- o Key recommendations in the report called for improved staff training and career development, including better salaries for Head Start workers; improving management of local Head Start centers; reengineering federal oversight; and providing for better facilities.

Within a month of issuance of the report, bipartisan legislation was introduced to reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start program. Legislation moved through Congress quickly, and was signed by President Clinton on May 18.

- o The reauthorization bill reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthening the quality of all Head Start programs. It includes tough new provisions to ensure that no Head Start grantee will be funded if it falls below a minimum quality level and fails to correct deficiencies promptly.
- o To ensure that all Head Start programs will provide high quality services to children and families, the bill requires promulgation of performance measures; strengthens performance standards; establishes a minimum standard of accomplishment for all grantees; and strengthens current authority regarding staff qualifications and development.
- o Under this bill, Head Start grantees also have the flexibility to expand the scope of services, as well as the number of children served. For instance, based on the community needs assessment, local Head Start programs have the option to provide full day/full year services or part day/full year services to meet the needs of families who work or are in training.
- o The bill includes new provisions to help meet the needs of families with infants and toddlers. Head Start programs will begin serving children aged 0-3, with 3 percent of total Head Start appropriations to be available for this purpose in fiscal year 1995, growing to 5 percent in FY 1998.

- o The bill also provides for an improved continuum of services for young children, including improved coordination between Head Start programs and local educational agencies and schools. The bill also encourages ongoing parent involvement once Head Start children enter schools.

The Clinton Administration has already provided strong support for Head Start, including substantial new investment and a new vision for an improved program.

- o Funding for Head Start has increased dramatically. The President's budget for FY 1995 proposes spending of \$4 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$700 million over FY 1994 and a 45 percent increase since FY 1993.
- A o Head Start will serve about 750,000 children and their families in 1994, up from 621,000 in 1992. The number of children served will increase to as many as 840,000 in 1995.
- o The administration's long-term vision for Head Start includes:
 - high quality, comprehensive services, with trained and qualified staff
 - a program serving every eligible child whose family wants to enroll the child
 - responsiveness to community needs, including full-day, full-year services for children of families who are employed or in job training
 - a program which is fully integrated into the community and working collaboratively with other community providers.

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Head Start Act Amendments of 1994
Summary of Major Provisions

The Head Start Act amendments of 1994 extend authority for Head Start through FY 1998, four years beyond the program's current authorization period. Signed into law on May 18, 1994, the legislation has, since its introduction, enjoyed broad bipartisan support in both the Senate and the House. The new legislation carries out the vision and many of the specific recommendations contained in Creating A 21st Century Head Start, the December 1993 report of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion. In particular, the reauthorization seeks to ensure that all children and families enrolled in Head Start are provided with high quality services that are responsive to their needs.

Quality Standards and Monitoring

The new legislation reflects a strong commitment to strengthening the quality of all Head Start programs. It requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to review and, as needed, revise the performance standards that define the scope and quality of the services which local Head Start programs are expected to provide and to specify the minimum levels of accomplishment that must be achieved. In addition, it calls for the development of performance measures, i.e., indices of performance that can be used to assess strengths and weaknesses in the operation of Head Start programs nationally and by region.

There are also new provisions addressing situations in which monitoring reviews of local programs reveal non-compliance with performance standards or other requirements. Such programs would be required either to correct their deficiencies immediately or to develop and implement HHS-approved quality improvement plans which will eliminate the deficiencies. HHS will offer technical assistance to help programs carry out their quality improvement plans. However, if a program fails to make needed corrections, HHS will move to terminate funding and to appoint an interim agency to assume operations pending recompetition of the program.

Staff Development

The new Head Start legislation calls for important new investments in staffing and staff development. Under the new law, HHS would develop model staffing patterns to provide guidance to local programs on the numbers, types, responsibilities and qualifications of the staff needed to operate a Head Start program. In addition, the legislation includes provisions addressing the development of qualification standards, training and credentialing of family service workers, and authorizes the establishment of a Head Start fellowship program to provide leadership development opportunities for Head Start staff and others in the early childhood field. Also

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reflected in the new law is the Advisory Committee's recommendations that HHS encourage the establishment of mentor teacher positions in Head Start programs to observe and assess classroom activities and to provide guidance and training to classroom staff and volunteers.

Beyond these provisions, the reauthorization extends until September 30, 1996 the date by which Head Start classrooms are expected to be staffed with a teacher who, at a minimum, possesses a Child Development Associate credential or other appropriate qualification. This extension was included in recognition of Head Start's growth over the past several years and in anticipation of the program's continued expansion in the future.

Responsive and Effective Program Expansion

The Head Start reauthorization seeks to ensure that future expansions of Head Start are responsive to the needs of families and communities and that they are carried out in a well planned and timely manner. The law directs HHS, in allocating funds to serve increased numbers of children, to consider several specific factors, including the size of the unserved eligible child population and the concentration of poverty in each community, and the extent to which applicants have undertaken community-wide strategic planning and needs assessments. It further reinforces the emphasis on quality by specifying that an applicant's past performance in delivering good quality services and in effectively implementing previous expansions also must be taken into account.

Under the new legislation, Head Start programs are given the flexibility to expand the duration of services as well as the number of children served. Based on community needs assessments, local programs would have the option to provide full day/fall year or part day/part year services to meet the needs of parents who work or are in training.

The new legislation also recognizes the need of an expanding Head Start program for adequate facilities and transportation. New authority is provided for capital expenditures for the construction of facilities, for the renovation of existing structures and for the purchase of vehicles.

Initiative on Families With Infants and Toddlers

The Head Start reauthorization includes authority for a new initiative to help meet the needs of families with infants and toddlers. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, grants will be made for projects which provide, either directly or through referrals, early, continuous, intensive and comprehensive child development and family support services. Opportunities for funding are open to a broad range of public and private non-profit organizations that can provide high quality services, including

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Parent and Child Centers and Comprehensive Child Development Projects.

The new law consolidates these two current programs and increases overall investments in supportive services for families with infants and toddlers. Funding for fiscal year 1995 is set at three percent of Head Start's total appropriation, and would rise to five percent by fiscal year 1998. In developing guidelines for the new program, HHS is required to consult with experts in child development and family services and to draw on research and evaluation in this area.

Enhanced Parental Involvement and Linkages with Schools and State Programs

The reauthorization includes provisions to strengthen communication and coordination between Head Start programs and elementary schools, and to encourage ongoing parent involvement once Head Start children enter school. Further, it seeks to ensure that Head Start parent involvement activities are designed to more effectively encourage parents to become full partners in the education of their children and requires that Head Start programs offer, directly or through referrals, family literacy services and parenting skills training.

Finally, the new statute calls for a program of State Collaboration Grants to encourage greater coordination of Head Start services with State efforts in the areas of health, welfare, child care, education, family literacy, services to children with disabilities and national service activities.