
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DC

Counting for Dollars 2020

16 Large Federal Assistance Programs that Distribute Funds on Basis of Decennial Census-derived Statistics (Fiscal Year 2015)

#11: Head Start/Early Head Start

The [first report](#) of the Counting for Dollars Project examines 16 large federal financial assistance programs that use Decennial Census-derived data to geographically distribute funds. This fact sheet describes *Head Start/Early Head Start*, its reliance on Census-derived data, and funds distribution by state.

Objectives: Promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children through the provision of comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services; involve parents in their children's learning; and help parents make progress toward their educational, literacy and employment goals.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) #: [93.600](#)

Applicant eligibility: Qualified public, nonprofit, and for-profit providers

Type of assistance: Project grants

Beneficiary eligibility: Per [42 USC 9840](#), young children in families with incomes below the poverty line.

Allocation formulas: See [42 USC 9835](#). The base grant is increased each year based on the Consumer Price Index. Head Start and Early Head Start expansion funds are allocated based on a state's number of children under 5 in poor families.

Primary Census-derived data sources: Poverty Guidelines (HHS) for program eligibility. Consumer Price Index (BLS) for annual inflation adjustment on the base grant. American Community Survey (Census) for the allocation of program expansion funds.

Relation to accuracy of state Decennial Census count: Positive

A state Decennial Census undercount of families with young children in poverty would increase the likelihood of an underestimate of such families in the American Community Survey. Such an underestimate in turn would lead to less funding for Head Start and Early Head Start expansion.

Head Start/Early Head Start Obligations – U.S. and States, FY2015

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| United States | \$8,259,130,975 | | |
| Alabama | \$131,948,138 | Montana | \$46,472,133 |
| Alaska | \$41,669,250 | Nebraska | \$53,894,062 |
| Arizona | \$190,460,250 | Nevada | \$23,517,927 |
| Arkansas | \$88,036,120 | New Hampshire | \$16,932,512 |
| California | \$1,145,497,041 | New Jersey | \$140,118,178 |
| Colorado | \$155,683,621 | New Mexico | \$84,381,811 |
| Connecticut | \$77,191,817 | New York | \$591,919,016 |
| Delaware | \$10,642,495 | North Carolina | \$212,128,753 |
| District of Columbia | \$42,680,009 | North Dakota | \$32,221,909 |
| Florida | \$380,669,166 | Ohio | \$323,728,675 |
| Georgia | \$226,341,627 | Oklahoma | \$137,995,716 |
| Hawaii | \$27,581,041 | Oregon | \$127,479,423 |
| Idaho | \$40,649,232 | Pennsylvania | \$286,413,049 |
| Illinois | \$351,410,827 | Rhode Island | \$28,484,584 |
| Indiana | \$124,283,170 | South Carolina | \$114,345,020 |
| Iowa | \$64,163,294 | South Dakota | \$42,579,523 |
| Kansas | \$63,446,714 | Tennessee | \$154,705,552 |
| Kentucky | \$144,339,984 | Texas | \$678,806,882 |
| Louisiana | \$166,312,499 | Utah | \$60,013,184 |
| Maine | \$35,562,175 | Vermont | \$17,172,180 |
| Maryland | \$96,826,510 | Virginia | \$181,298,536 |
| Massachusetts | \$146,861,290 | Washington | \$180,224,537 |
| Michigan | \$295,722,728 | West Virginia | \$64,297,471 |
| Minnesota | \$112,595,410 | Wisconsin | \$125,063,674 |
| Mississippi | \$199,449,831 | Wyoming | \$17,919,686 |
| Missouri | \$156,992,743 | | |

Source: USASpending.gov

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