Sources & notes:
Author’s calculations using Program Information Report (PIR) survey data from the 2010-2011 enrollment year. This chart depicts all children who participated in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start during the 2010-2011 program year, broken out by their primary type of eligibility for the program. Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of students in each eligibility category by the total cumulative enrollment for each state. MSHS centers currently operate in 36 states; however, only 25 states are displayed in this 2010-2011 chart. This discrepancy is due to the fact that PIR data is reported at the program level, and assigns the business address of each MSHS grantee to all the programs it oversees, even though these programs may be operating in centers in multiple states. PIR data is collected at the program level and some MSHS grantees run programs with centers in more than one state. For example, a large MSHS grantee with a business address in Texas oversees programs with MSHS centers located in Indiana, Ohio, Nevada, New Mexico, Iowa, and Oklahoma. Even though MSHS centers are operating in all these states, only Texas appears in the chart because the others are not home to any MSHS grantees. Total U.S. only includes the 50 states and D.C. Although foster children are categorically eligible for MSHS services, children with this eligibility type were too few to be represented on this chart.

*Income 100-130% of FPL: up to 35% of children participating in a Head Start program may be from families with income between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line (FPL), as long as the program prioritizes children meeting the poverty level income eligibility requirements. Programs serving children under this category must report how they demonstrated that all income-eligible children in their service area are being served.

**Over income: up to 10% of children participating in a Head Start program may be from families with income above the federal poverty line, so long as it has been determined that the children would benefit from the program. There is no maximum income limitation for over-income families. Enrollment of over-income children is not subordinate to the enrollment of income-eligible children, as long as over-income children constitute no more than 10% of program enrollment.

***Income eligible: The child lives in a family with an income below the federal poverty line.