



2006 Louisiana KIDS COUNT Special Report on Child Care
Agenda for Children

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

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**AGENDA
FOR
CHILDREN**

A VOICE FOR LOUISIANA'S CHILDREN

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Agenda for Children

Agenda for Children is Louisiana's statewide child advocacy organization. Our mission is to make Louisiana a state in which all children can thrive, by ensuring that the basic needs of children and families are met; that our children are nurtured and well taught, beginning in the early years and continuing through adolescence; that they are protected from harm; and by acting in ways that combat racism and other forms of oppression. Agenda for Children compiles information on the status of Louisiana's children, keeps track of laws, policies, and decisions that affect children and

families, and acts as a statewide network capable of generating positive change for children and families. Agenda for Children is a private, non-profit organization supported by individual and corporate memberships, foundation grants and contracts.

Louisiana KIDS COUNT

Louisiana KIDS COUNT is a program of Agenda for Children. The purpose of Louisiana KIDS COUNT is to:

1. document the well-being of Louisiana's children at the state and parish level through the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book on Louisiana's Children and special reports
2. disseminate this information to the public and policy-makers statewide
3. mobilize community action on behalf of families and children based on the data findings.

KIDS COUNT is made possible through a grant from the Baltimore-based Annie E. Casey Foundation. The foundation has worked since 1948 to build better futures for disadvantaged children and their families in the United States. Casey supports KIDS COUNT projects in every state, Washington D.C., the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Mexico. The foundation also produces the annual national KIDS COUNT Data Book to track the condition of America's children.

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The Child Care Landscape

Child care and early education comes in many different settings, including Class A and Class B licensed child care centers, public and private pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) programs, full day and part day preschools, Head Start and Early Head Start, family child care homes, and in-home caregivers.

Regulated Care

Class A and B Centers

For over two decades, Louisiana has operated the nation's only two-tiered system of licensing. During the early 1980's, child care licensing was optional for all centers except those that received public funding. As legislation to reinstate a mandatory licensing system was developed, opponents of the measure lobbied to allow the use of corporal punishment in child care, while the legislation's proponents sought to prohibit it. The compromise legislation that was enacted into law created two distinct types of child care licenses: Class A and Class B. Class A centers may not use corporal punishment, while Class B centers may use corporal punishment in certain circumstances with parental permission. Unlike Class A centers, Class B centers may not receive any type of government assistance. While the regulations governing the two classes of licenses are somewhat similar, the maximum allowable child/staff ratios in Class B centers are slightly higher than those in Class A centers. Additionally, child care workers in Class A centers must attend 12 hours of child development training and 3 hours of health and safety training each year, while workers at Class B centers need only 3 clock hours of development training and 3 hours of health and safety training annually. All staff and volunteers in licensed child care centers are required to pass a criminal background check.

Exemptions from Licensing

Child care facilities that care for fewer than seven children or operate for fewer than 12 1/2 hours a week are not required to be licensed. Religious organizations that provide child care for less than twenty-four hours a week are also exempt from licensing requirements. Additionally, private or public day schools that serve children in pre-kindergarten and elementary school grade levels are exempt from licensing regulations, as are Montessori schools certified by the Louisiana Department of Education. Although they are not required

to do so, some Pre-K programs and Montessori schools do obtain licensure through the Department of Social Services.

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start is a federally funded child development program that provides comprehensive services to low-income children aged 3-5 and their families. Early Head Start provides similar services for children aged 0-3. Louisiana Head Start serves 19,834 children enrolled in regular Head Start – about 11% of the state's three-to-five year old population – and 800 babies and toddlers. Eighty percent (80%) of Louisiana's Head Start programs operated on a five-day, full-day schedule, compared to just 52% of Head Start programs nation-wide in 2005. This schedule makes the program a much more practical option for working families. While some states supplement Head Start and Early Head Start monies with state funds, Louisiana's Head Start and Early Head Start programs are funded solely by federal dollars.

Publicly-Funded Preschool

The child care and early education needs of over 29,800 children are met through the state's public preschool programs. Head Start programs housed in the schools account for 1,917 of these children. The remaining Pre-K classrooms are funded through a variety of sources, including LA-4, Starting Points, 8(g), state funds, Title I, TANF, state general funds, Education Excellence Fund, Even Start, and local dollars.

In addition to the Pre-K programs in public schools, the Louisiana Governor's Office manages the Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development Program (NSECD), which pays for low- and moderate-income children to attend Pre-K in private schools approved by the state. Funded through TANF money, the program served 1,498 children in nine parishes in the 2004-05 school year.

Unregulated Care

Family Child Care Providers

Family child care homes constitute an important, and often overlooked, component of the child care infrastructure in Louisiana. Family child care providers use their own homes to care for up to six children. While they are not required to be licensed by the

state, they may register to receive reimbursements from the State Department of Education for some of the costs of providing meals for the children in their care. They can also register with the State Department of Social Services (DSS) to receive Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) subsidies for caring for low and moderate income children. Providers who receive CCAP subsidies are required to attend 3 hours of safety and health training and 12 clock hours of child development training each year, the same continuing education requirement that applies to personnel in Class A centers. As part of their required training hours, they are required by state statute to attend a four to six hour family child care orientation within one year of opening their business. Their homes must also pass inspection by the Fire Marshall, which ensures that minimal health and safety requirements are met. All adults living in the home are required to pass a criminal background check.

Family child care is preferred by many families because it is more likely to accommodate non-traditional working hours, care for mildly ill children, and a close flexible relationship with the provider. The smaller scale and intimacy is especially appealing to families with infants and toddlers.

Family child care providers that receive Child Care Assistance payments are also eligible to receive on-site technical assistance visits through their child care resource and referral agency, as well as repair and improvement grants from DSS. Because they are not required to be licensed, the true number of family child care homes in Louisiana is unknown. However, it is estimated that approximately 35% of children aged 0-5 in Louisiana receive care in a family child care home. The same survey found that 36% of Louisiana's children in the same age group regularly attended center-based care, while 29% were cared for on a regular basis in their own homes by someone other than a parent or primary caregiver.

In-home care

In-home caregivers, often known as “nannies,” are individuals who provide care in the child’s own home. While there is no formal system of regulation for this type of child care, in-home providers that receive Child Care Assistance payments must pass a criminal background check and have current certification in CPR and First Aid.

Supporting and Strengthening Family Child Care

The national 2006 KIDS COUNT Data Book profiled several strategies that communities have successfully implemented to support family child care homes and increase the quality of care they provide. They include:

- **Creating Learning Hubs**—This strategy uses existing community centers (children’s museums, libraries, child care centers, family support centers, etc.) to provide family child care providers with opportunities for training, exchanging ideas with other family child care providers, and field trips with the children they serve.
- **Bringing Information and Materials to Neighborhoods and Homes**—Because transportation can be a major barrier for family child care providers, some initiatives are aimed at bringing information and resources directly to family child care providers. Some states are providing family child care homes with monthly or bi-monthly home visits to provide health and dental screenings, developmentally-appropriate learning activities, and field trips with other providers. Illinois uses some of its federal quality child care dollars to fund vans that bring lending libraries, toys, supplies, and information on health and safety to child care centers and family child care homes.
- **Providing Opportunities and Incentives for Credentialing**—Some states, including Louisiana, provide family child care providers with a career ladder and scholarship programs. Maryland’s program provides family child care providers with increases in their subsidy as they complete each stage of training and education.

As Louisiana continues to invest in improving the quality of our children’s care, we would be wise to invest in similar initiatives to support family child care providers. Family child care homes throughout the state would benefit from a van that travels to centers and family child care homes to provide children and providers with toys, books, and information. These vans could even be used to provide some of the services, such as health and vision screenings, that children would receive if they were in a Head Start program. Such a program could easily build upon the existing technical assistance programs operated by the state’s Resource and Referral agencies. Louisiana’s Department of Social Services could increase the training and education level of the family child care workforce by offering increased subsidy rates to providers who reach specific levels of training.

Introduction

The 2006 Agenda for Children Louisiana Kids Count Special Report on Child Care documents and describes the supply and affordability of child care and early education in each of Louisiana’s 64 parishes. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Louisiana’s children under the age of five are cared for by someone other than a parent or guardian on a regular basis, a rate that is significantly higher than the national average of sixty-five percent.¹ With 65% of all Louisiana children under six living in households where there is no “stay-at-home” parent, child care programs provide essential support for working parents while at the same time ensuring the healthy growth and development of the children in their care.² These two vital functions combine to place child care in a pivotal role with significant impact on the state’s economic development as well as the development of its “human capital.”

Economic Impact

Child care must be a recognized component of economic development planning in Louisiana. The Tulane University Institute of Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health documented the economic impact of child care in their 2005 report titled “Investing in the Child Care Industry: An Economic Development Strategy.” The study found that each dollar invested in child care had an impact of \$1.72 in the wider economy, and that each job created in the child care industry created 1.27 jobs in the wider economy. These impact figures are comparable to those created by much higher profile industries, such as the hotel and motel industry. The same report also estimates that Louisiana’s child care industry is comprised of 12,701 businesses that employ 22,644 workers, serve over 149,000 children and 136,000 working parents, and generate approximately \$658 million in gross receipts.³ As Louisiana rebuilds from the devastating hurricanes of 2005, it is more important than ever that planners and decision-makers at the local, regional, and state level acknowledge the economic importance of child care and foster the further development of child care in their communities.

Demographic Overview

A current demographic overview of Louisiana cannot yet accurately reflect the changes wrought by the 2005 hurricanes. What we do know is that long before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita made landfall, Louisiana’s children fared far worse than children in other states on virtually every indicator of child well-being. Louisiana has consistently ranked 49th in the nation on measures of child well-being, documented in the state-by-state KIDS COUNT Data Book produced annually by the Baltimore-based Annie E. Casey Foundation. Forty-nine percent (49%) of Louisiana’s children live in low-income families, the majority of them with working parents.⁴ Louisiana has the highest percentage of children in the nation living in single-parent households, a factor which contributes to a high rate of low-income families. Nearly one-third of Louisiana children live below poverty level, meaning that household income is less than \$15,735 per year for a family of three.

The disparities begin at birth. Louisiana’s children are much more likely than children in other states to enter the world at a disadvantage. Among the fifty states, Louisiana ranks 49th in the percentage of babies born at low birth weight, 44th in the number of babies born to teen mothers, and 47th in the number of babies who die before they reach their first birthday. If Louisiana had the same infant mortality rate as the best-ranked state (New Hampshire), an additional 346 Louisiana babies per year would survive their first year of life.

Impact, Ingredients, and Importance of High Quality Child Care

Quality early childhood education has been consistently proven to improve the outcomes of children who are challenged from birth by significant risk factors such as those described above. High quality early childhood programs increase children’s readiness for school and the likelihood that they will graduate successfully from high school and avoid contact with the criminal justice system. In the landmark High Scope/Perry Preschool

Study, researchers found that each dollar invested in a high quality early childhood program would result in a long-term savings of \$12.91 dollars for the general public that would otherwise have been spent for public subsidies and costs of incarceration and rehabilitation.⁵

Brain Development and Early Education

Researchers are just now beginning to understand how positive interactions and appropriate stimulation at a young age actually affect the development of the brain's "architecture." Scientists have discovered that there is a window of opportunity for a baby's brain to develop in the first several years of life as the brain cells grow and connect to one another. By age three, 80% of a child's brain is already developed. Positive, repeated interactions with nurturing adults help children's brains reach their full potential, while frequent stress in their surroundings, such as poverty and neglect, can impair brain development and diminish the child's chances for successful outcomes in later life. Armed with this information, we can better understand how providing each young child with quality care and nurturing environments ensures that each one has the opportunity to become a productive member of the community.

What Quality Means in Child Care

Even when the availability and cost of child care are not obstacles for parents, quality can remain a major concern. We know what quality child care looks like. The research has been done and the results documented. Quality child care involves caregivers who are sensitive and responsive to children's needs and are knowledgeable about developmentally appropriate practices that encourage and support the optimal development of each child. It is important for child care facilities to have a sufficient number of caregivers in order to address the individual needs of each child as well as the group as a whole. Positive, nurturing interactions between children and caring competent adults are crucial to the healthy social,

emotional, and cognitive development of young children. Continuity of care is also an important factor. Frequent staff turnover impedes young children's sense of security and their ability to bond with the significant adults in their lives.

A quality child care setting requires that children are cared for in small groups by qualified caregivers. Large groups encourage chaos and over-stimulation and pose safety risks. Nurturing, patient caregivers are essential, as is formal training in the profession. Research shows that the education of the caregiver is one of the most important indicators of a quality child care program. Qualified caring professionals prepare for the day's activities and know when to change course as the children's interests and imaginations emerge. They offer materials and experiences that support the children's social, emotional, physical and cognitive development, at the same time ensuring sanitation and safety practices that prevent illnesses and accidents.

Workforce Issues

The Impact of Low Wages

There are many obstacles to quality child care in Louisiana. The basic economics of child care dictate that most programs will find it very difficult to simultaneously address quality, affordability, and accessibility. Persistently low wages offer qualified professionals little reward for the demanding work of child care. The median hourly wage for child care workers in Louisiana is just \$6.55, below poverty level for a family of three and far short of what it takes for a family to make ends meet. Louisiana's median wage for child care personnel is the lowest in the nation.⁶

The typical wage for a child care worker is less than half the wage for a kindergarten teacher, a similar position that is by no means considered well-paid. Not only do child care workers earn less than their counterparts in the schools, they typically work more hours and without benefits such as health insurance and paid leave. The result of low

wages and lack of benefits is that the child care industry experiences high rates of staff turnover and high levels of worker dissatisfaction. Low wages also make it very difficult for child care centers to attract staff with sufficient and appropriate qualifications. As a result, 77% of assistant teachers and 64% of lead teachers in Louisiana’s child care centers list a high school diploma as their highest level of education.⁷ The lack of adequate compensation for qualified child care personnel is the over-arching barrier to high quality care for Louisiana’s young children.

Training and Qualifications

Louisiana is one of 38 states that require no pre-service training for child care employees. A person cannot become a shampoo assistant in Louisiana without completing 40 hours of training and passing a test, and yet one may assume the responsibility of caring for groups of young children without any experience or training. (Once they begin working, child care staff must meet mandatory annual in-service training hours.) Simply increasing the education requirements would be likely to decrease the supply of child care as centers would have an even smaller pool of applicants from which to select. Nevertheless, state licensing regulations could mandate additional in-service training (particularly for Class B centers, whose teachers are required to have just 3 hours of child development training). The state could also provide incentives for personnel to advance their skills and competencies.

Wage supplements

One solution used by several states, including North Carolina, is to reward teachers that have obtained additional training and education with wage supplements. The more education the caregiver has, the larger the supplement. Funding typically comes from public-private partnerships that fund investments in early childhood education. The benefit of this approach is that it allows teachers to be paid commensurate with their training and education in the field without passing the costs of higher wages onto parents. A wage supplement program would fit neatly with

Louisiana’s “Pathways Child Care Career Development” program. Managed by the Shreveport-based Northwestern State University (NSU) Child and Family Network, Pathways provides child care workers throughout the state with scholarships for formal continuing education in the field and a career ladder by which their progress is documented and recognized. By creating clear benchmarks of education and experience, the program seeks to advance skills and capacity and support caregivers in building a career. Unfortunately, achievement is not accompanied by financial rewards. There are currently 4,495 people registered with the program, but enrollment (and the overall competence of the child care workforce) would most likely be significantly increased if the Pathways career ladder were to be tied to a wage supplement.

Supplemental financing for the child care industry’s workforce development is available through the Small Business Employee Training Program, housed at the state’s Department of Labor, which can provide tuition reimbursement up to \$3,000 annually for each employee who chooses to advance his or her professional development. Training can be either for-credit or non-credit. “Child care worker” is a qualified occupation for receiving this assistance in several areas of the state. Operators of child care centers who choose to participate in the program could use this as an incentive for employees who want to advance in the profession.

Licensing

While workforce issues pose significant challenges to quality child care in Louisiana, licensing guidelines and enforcement also have an impact on the quality of the state’s child care. Traditionally, licensing guidelines have been written to protect the health and safety of children in child care, with scant attention paid to the social, emotional, and cognitive developmental needs of children. Adequate enforcement of licensing regulations is hampered by the fact that each of Louisiana’s licensing specialists has a caseload of over 90 facilities, including child care centers,

residential facilities for children, adoption agencies, and several other types of services. As a result, each center is typically visited only once a year, unless a complaint is filed against a center. According to the well-respected Southern Institute on Children and Families, the national recommendation for licensing caseloads is 1:50-75. While Louisiana has reduced the caseloads of its licensing specialists since 2004, when the ratio was 1:178,8 the capacity of the state's Bureau of Licensing still falls far short of the level needed to ensure effective regulation and oversight.

Underserved Areas of Need

Unfortunately, access to quality child care is out of reach for many families. Child care costs and transportation challenges can limit the range of choices for many parents, especially those who have low incomes or live in rural areas or hold jobs with non-traditional work schedules. These impediments negatively affect parents' employment opportunities and consequently their capacity to provide for the basic needs of the family. According to the National Survey of Children's Health, 13% of parents in Louisiana reported that child care problems had caused them to quit, not take, or leave a job.⁹ Low-income parents are much more likely than their higher-income counterparts to report that child care issues have affected their work lives. When parents have access to reliable quality child care, employers benefit because their employees are less likely to miss work and more likely to be productive and consistent on the job. A workforce supported by a strong child care infrastructure offers employers more choices in the hiring process as well, as there is a wider pool of applicants from which to choose.

Scarcity of Infant Care

Historically, the supply of center-based care for infants has fallen far short of the demand. This is largely due to the higher personnel costs incurred by serving this age group and the resulting impact on the program's budget.

Louisiana's child care licensing regulations allow one staff person to care for up to five infants or eleven two-year-olds in a Class A child care center. While it would be virtually impossible to effectively serve the developmental needs of the children under these circumstances, some centers are attempting to do it. But many others have simply chosen not to accept infants and toddlers, or to accept only a few. Though the standards are certainly minimal, the cost of caring for infants is substantial when compared to the costs of serving the older children because labor costs typically account for the majority of a center's budget. At ratios of one employee to 13 three-year-olds or 15 four-year-olds, compared to the much higher staff capacity needed for the babies, most centers simply can't afford to offer care for infants and toddlers.

The state's Department of Social Services (DSS) Child Care Assistance Program offers centers that receive tuition subsidies a slightly enhanced rate for infants and toddlers, but the same rate must be applied to the non-subsidized families. Many centers prefer not to increase the rates to the maximum allowable levels because their non-subsidized customers cannot afford to pay the higher amounts. Some parents are able to pay more, but for the most part centers that accept babies lose money on it. Add to that the fact that babies are more vulnerable to illnesses and infections – posing greater risks to the provider – and the chronic shortage of center-based child care for infants and toddlers becomes understandable.

Prior to the inception of pre-kindergarten classes in the public school systems, some centers could spread their budgets to cover part of the infant care deficit with fees paid for the older children. However, there are fewer four-year-olds left in child care facilities now, given that they can attend pre-K at no cost. The one incentive for centers to offer infant care is that the families are likely to remain loyal customers until their children enter school.

Children with Special Needs

Infants are not the only population for whom the supply of child care fails to meet the demand. Parents of children with significant special needs can also have very limited options. According to the 2005 Louisiana child care Market Rate Survey, about 25% of Class A and school-based programs provide care for children with physical disabilities, while fewer than one in five serves children with behavioral and cognitive challenges. Openings for children with special needs are even fewer in Class B centers.¹⁰ Although the requirements in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibit the exclusion of children with special needs in schools and child care, parents would be unlikely to place their children in a program that lacks the capacity, as well as the inclination, to welcome and nurture their special child.

To improve the quality of care provided to children with special needs, the Department of Social Services also funds “Inclusion”, a program operated statewide by Agenda for Children, that provides training and support for child care providers who include, or would like to include, children with special needs in their programs. Approximately 2,000 child caregivers receive the training each year.

Care for Sick Children

The 2005 Louisiana Market Rate Survey also found that care for mildly ill children is virtually nonexistent in centers and schools, though family child care homes and in-home providers are sometimes able to provide such care. While no parent wants to send a sick child to child care, many parents work at jobs without benefits that do not offer paid leave. When these parents have to take days off to care for sick children, they face lost wages and possible termination. The lack of care for a sick child also poses a risk to the other children in child care, as some parents may be more likely to try to send a sick child to child care if they have no alternative arrangements.

Child Care Tax Credits

Some relief is available to parents through the federal and state child care tax credit. These credits can be refundable or non-refundable. Nonrefundable child care tax credits reduce the amount of taxes parents owe by allowing them to count a percentage of their child care expenses toward their tax bill. Refundable tax credits, including Louisiana’s, go one step further, allowing families to receive the credit in the form of a refund even if they don’t owe any taxes. The federal child care tax credit is non-refundable, which means that many low-income parents who do not have a tax obligation do not benefit. In the 2004 tax year, 89,525 Louisiana families claimed the federal child and dependent care tax credit, amounting to a collective savings of \$44,913,000.¹¹

Over the past five years, Louisiana has made significant improvements to our state child care tax credit. The maximum value of the credit, which used to amount to just \$25, is now up to \$1050 per year for a two-parent family with two children in care. It is also refundable for parents who earn less than \$25,000 a year, meaning that eligible parents can receive the credit even if they do not have a tax obligation. The Washington DC-based National Women’s Law Center’s recent Report Card on State of Child Care Tax Credits found that of all the states offering child care tax credits, Louisiana experienced the greatest improvement between 2002 and 2006, with our “grade” improving from a D- to a B-.

Paying for Child Care

Most parents pay for child care out of their own pockets. Center-based care at the Louisiana median rate is \$85 a week, which translates to \$4,250 over the course of a year, assuming that the child spends 50 weeks in care. At this rate, a family earning \$33,792, the median income in Louisiana, will spend 13% of the family income to pay for child care for just one child. Nation-wide, a typical family spends about 7% of its income on child care.¹² When child care is unaffordable for low- and middle-income families, many are forced to use unregulated child care, which may be unreliable and/or unsafe.

Employers Can Help Meet Parents' Child Care Needs

Some parents get help paying for child care through their jobs. Some employers (primarily hospitals, colleges and universities) offer their employees on-site child care, though the practice remains uncommon. Some of these are managed and operated directly by the employer, while others are operated by outside entities. Businesses that offer on-site child care report that it has reduced absenteeism and turnover, while increasing worker productivity. Employers can also pre-purchase slots at centers to ensure that their employees will be able to find child care. A more common way that businesses help their employees pay for child care is through cafeteria plans, also known as flexible spending accounts. Child care cafeteria plans allow employees to spend pre-tax earnings of up to \$5,000 on child care expenses, which can amount to a substantial savings. Employers can also support their workers by allowing them to use sick leave to stay home with a sick child.

Child Care Assistance

Help for low-income working families with young children is available through the Louisiana Department of Social Services Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), which subsidizes a portion of eligible parents' child care costs. The program is funded through the federal Child Care

Make Work Pay

Under the current system, an increase in income can result in a decrease in benefits, leaving the family with a net loss. For example, a family of three:

- 1 parent,
- 1 infant,
- 1 three year old

will incur monthly child care costs of about \$740 in a licensed center. If the parent's monthly income is \$1,990, CCAP will pay the center \$407 per month. But, if the parent earns a raise of just \$20 a month, her CCAP benefits drop from \$407 to \$259. That means that the family income after child care costs is \$128 less than it was before the raise! If the co-payments were set as a percentage of income, families would see their benefits phased out gradually, and would not be penalized for small increases in income.

Development Fund (CCDF), the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant, state maintenance of effort funds, and state matching funds. Families who earn up to 75% of the state's median income are eligible for assistance from CCAP. For example, a family of four earning up to \$37,896 is eligible for a CCAP subsidy as long as they are employed or in school for the required number of hours on a weekly basis. The amount of the subsidy is determined by the family's income, the household size, and how many hours they work. Class A licensed centers, Class E licensed programs (after-school care), registered family child care providers, and in-home providers are all eligible to receive CCAP subsidies.

Louisiana has been able to serve all of the eligible families that apply for CCAP, unlike many states that have had to

turn applicants away or maintain lengthy waiting lists. In 2006, nearly one-third of the states either had waiting lists and/or had stopped taking applications.¹³

Child Care Assistance Helps Parents Stay Employed

CCAP has become a significantly successful support for Louisiana’s working families, and apparently for employers also. One national study showed that single mothers with young children who utilize child care subsidies are forty percent more likely to remain employed after 2 years than those who didn’t receive a subsidy.¹⁴ This speaks to the significant impact of a strong affordable child care infrastructure in reducing workforce turnover and supporting family stability.

Despite the successes, however, the parent co-payments required by DSS from CCAP families present a significant problem. At the lowest income level, the required co-payment is \$22.50 per week per child - \$90 per month – and the amount increases at higher income levels. A 2006 study on the impact of child care co-payments found that Louisiana has the second-highest co-payment burden in the nation for families living below the poverty line.¹⁵ Some families working for low or moderate wages, especially those that have more than one child in care, simply can’t afford the co-payments.

Prior to March, 2002, the CCAP program was under-utilized. Realizing that the co-payments were keeping people from accessing the program, DSS lowered the parent fees and eliminated the co-pay at the lowest family income level altogether. This worked well for working families! Over the next twelve months, CCAP participation increased from about 32,000 children to about 50,000. But DSS found itself running a serious shortfall of funds. Changes were made quickly in March 2003. The co-payment amounts were raised at each income level and the payment at the lowest income level was reinstated, at \$90/month, which is where it still stands. To its credit, DSS has not raised the co-payment amounts over the last three

years, even though the department has increased the “per child” reimbursement rates to the centers and providers that participate in the CCAP program.

The decision to raise the family co-payment rate was made in order to avoid limiting access to the program, at the same time keeping the program financially solvent.¹⁶ However, access comes at the cost of affordability. The co-payments place an undue burden on many low and moderate income families. For example, families living at 100-150% of the federal poverty line must pay 45% of the cost of child care. For those in the lowest income bracket, many of whom are working at the minimum wage, the co-payment of \$22.50 per week is a substantial portion of the family income. Nationally, 61% of families receiving child care assistance through Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funding have a co-payment. In Louisiana, 87% of such families have a co-payment. Among families making co-payments, the average Louisiana family in CCAP spends 14% of its monthly income on co-payments, while the national average (6%) is less than half that amount.¹⁷ Families with more than one child in child care do not receive a reduced co-payment rate. As a result, many families are unable to afford the cost of the child care, even with the help of CCAP.

Many Eligible Families Don’t Receive Child Care Assistance

Child Care Assistance serves just a fraction of the families that are eligible. There were approximately 186,960 children under 13 who lived in low-income working families in Louisiana in 2005.¹⁸ In Fiscal Year 2005, only 46,680 children received CCAP –about 25% of the eligible population. Federally funded Head Start programs fill the gap for some very low-income families, but Head Start programs primarily serve preschool-aged children and often have waiting lists.

It should be noted that CCAP is not an entitlement program, which means that the government is not required

to serve all eligible children. Instead, it serves as many eligible children as possible, given budget limitations. Louisiana and the federal government have never funded CCAP at a level that would allow the program to serve all eligible children. Add to that the fact that the Louisiana Legislature has never allocated sufficient state matching funds to draw down the maximum amount of our federal allocation. In FY2006, Louisiana received a waiver from the federal government that enabled the state to draw down our full federal share without the state match. Had we funded the full state match (an additional \$1,349,741), we could be serving an additional 1,780 children.

Lack of Awareness of CCAP

A 2004 survey found that nearly half of Louisiana's eligible families who were not receiving CCAP didn't even know about the subsidy program. Eighty percent of them said that they would like to sign up. Outreach efforts in the public and private sectors could be increased throughout the state so that families will know how to access this important work and family support program. An outreach campaign could be modeled on similar efforts used for other family supports, such as LaCHIP (Louisiana's free health insurance program for low and moderate income children) and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). These campaigns have successfully engaged employers, schools, faith-based institutions, media, libraries and many other available outlets to inform parents about benefits that support children and strengthen families.

STEP (Strategies to Empower People) Child Care Assistance

In addition to serving working families, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) pays for child care for parents who participate in the STEP component of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, formerly known as "welfare." All "work-eligible" families receiving TANF in Louisiana must participate in the STEP program. STEP clients receive a small monthly stipend while they participate in training, education and other activities

intended to enable them to become employed. Given that they have no appreciable income, TANF participants are not required to pay a share of their child care costs.

Stepping up to Quality: Now for some good news!

★ Louisiana's Public Preschool

A national study of states' public preschool programs ranked two of Louisiana's public preschool programs (LA-4 and Starting Points) 13th in the nation for access (i.e. the percentage of four year-olds served by the programs) and 11th for resources (i.e. the amount of funding per child). With nearly 30,000 children in public pre-kindergarten classrooms, Louisiana serves almost half of its 4 year-old population in public schools. LA-4, Starting Points, and NSECD – the Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development Program, a private sector companion to LA-4 – are all aimed at improving the school readiness of at-risk and under-served four year olds. Quality standards for LA-4, Starting Points, NSECD, and 8(g) state funds require that lead teachers in their pre-kindergarten classrooms have teaching certificates and baccalaureate degrees, and that the staff/child ratios are no higher than 1:10. These requirements are significantly higher than the standards for personnel in licensed child care centers.

The outcomes of children involved in the school-based programs reflect the benefits of high standards. The typical Starting Points and LA-4 student begins the school year scoring at the very bottom of nationally standardized tests in math, print, and language. By the end of the year, the mean score in each of these areas is actually at or above the national average. Additionally, the programs' evaluations show their effectiveness at closing the gap between students living in low-income households and their more affluent counterparts. Even though the children's pre-test scores correlated closely with their family income (the higher the income, the higher the score), those differences nearly disappeared by the time of the

post-test.¹⁹ This was true for both Caucasian and African-American children. Clearly, these successful programs are working well for Louisiana’s children!

★ Workforce Development

The development of Louisiana Pathways, the career ladder and scholarship program for child care personnel, represents a big step forward in documenting and improving the quality of the child care workforce. Despite the fact that financial incentives are currently missing, the framework for developing a graduated salary scale based on educational achievement in the field is in place.

★ Quality Rating System (QRS)

In partnership with the Tulane University Institute of Infant and Early Childhood and Mental Health, DSS is developing a “quality rating system” for the state’s child care centers. The aim of this initiative is to give parents information to guide their child care decisions, as well as to offer centers encouragement and information that will support their efforts to improve and maintain quality services. When parents know the ingredients and the importance of quality care and providers are given support and incentives for implementing high standards, the efficacy of the whole system will rise.

★ DSS Quality Initiatives

Through contracts with the state’s child care resource and referral offices, as well as some colleges and universities, DSS provides ongoing training and on-site technical assistance for child care centers and family child care providers throughout the state. These programs will continue to play a vital role in child care workforce development as the state implements the Quality Rating System. In particular, the technical assistance teams will be instrumental in helping centers and family child care homes identify and make improvements in their environments.

DSS is exploring strategies for supplementing child care wages and providing benefits – such as health insurance

and paid leave – for personnel. If this effort bears fruit, it will be a substantial support for centers trying to attract and retain well-qualified staff.

The department currently provides “repair and improvement grants” for centers and family child care providers that need help meeting the costs of required materials and equipment. Based on a formula of \$100 per enrolled child, with a maximum of \$10,000 per center and \$600 per family child care provider, these funds can be used to address areas in which improvement is needed. Each center and family child care provider is eligible to apply for one “R&I” grant per fiscal year. In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, child care facilities were eligible to apply for two R&I grants in Fiscal Year 2005. However, very few were able to take advantage of this additional opportunity, primarily because they had to be licensed in order to be eligible and many devastated centers were a long way from regaining licensure.

Impacts of the 2005 Hurricanes

Hundreds of structures that housed child care were damaged or destroyed by the impact and aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Many owners and operators lacked sufficient insurance to resume operations. Many more are faced with the challenge of rebuilding their own homes as well as the structure that housed their child care program. For family child care providers, of course, home and work were in the same place! A standard FEMA trailer isn’t big enough to provide family child care, nor would FEMA allow it anyway.

Recent population estimates show that about half of New Orleans’ residents remain displaced and nearly three-quarters of St. Bernard residents have not returned. This means that many child care centers and providers are simply not in the area. It also means that those who want to rebuild their business have to consider the possibility that there may not be enough families with young children in their area to support it.

Staff shortage

The extremely limited supply of housing in the post-hurricane landscape has caused rents to skyrocket in the areas that were impacted by the storms. HUD's Fair Market Rent rates for the greater New Orleans area for 2007 have nearly doubled since 2005. As a result of the sudden increase in the cost of housing, many low-wage workers have not been able to return to their homes and communities. To complicate matters for child care centers, many businesses that traditionally employ low-wage workers, such as fast food restaurants, have responded to the scarcity of workers by increasing their wages to attract more workers. Many child care centers are therefore finding it difficult to recruit and retain staff in this new era of higher wages without passing the costs of higher wages onto parents.

Child Care Centers in Hurricane-Affected Parishes

Cameron, Calcasieu, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes all lost a significant number of their child care centers. More than a year after Katrina hit, St. Bernard has the largest percentage of its pre-Katrina centers closed, with just 2 of its previous 26 centers now operating. Orleans parish lost the greatest number of centers, with almost 200 of 272 previously open centers still shuttered. Cameron, Calcasieu, Plaquemines and Jefferson have managed to restore a greater percentage of their pre-Katrina child care capacity, though it should be noted that Cameron had very little child care capacity even before Rita made landfall.

Varying Paces of Recovery

Despite the obstacles, many damaged centers have, in fact, reopened, and many others are planning to do so. Orleans Parish has actually seen the greatest number and percentage of re-openings between February and October of 2006, with the number of licensed facilities open nearly doubling from 37 to 74 during that time. Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes have not experienced similar

increases during the same period. In Plaquemines Parish, the major damage occurred in the lower part of the parish, where there were very few child care centers before the storm, which probably explains why 8 of 13 previously operating centers had re-opened by February. At the time of this essay, only two additional centers have opened in Plaquemines since February. On the Southwestern side of the state, Calcasieu Parish increased the number of centers from 70 to 76 between February and October 2006, while Cameron reopened one more center during that time period.

Child Care and Population Trends

While housing remains the bottom-line issue for virtually every family returning to the New Orleans area the challenge of finding available accessible child care appears to be the barrier that ranks second. Families with young children simply will not be able to return without an adequate supply of child care across all age groups. In fact, recently released population estimates showed that the New Orleans' "under 5" population is just 22% of its pre-Katrina size. The same survey estimated that New Orleans' total household population is at 43% of its pre-Katrina size. While this may be reflective of the fact that families with young children typically have fewer resources than other families and are thus less able to return to the city, it may also hint at the fact that families with young children cannot return to a city that does not have an ample supply of child care and other supports for young children.

Impact of the Hurricanes on Child Care Assistance Program Rolls

In the 2005 fiscal year, an average of 46,680 children were served each month by CCAP. By contrast, in the 2006 fiscal year (July 05-June 06), an average of just 35,900 were served each month – a drop of 10,780 children.²⁰ After the hurricanes, hundreds of centers closed and many people lost their jobs and/or moved out of the state, so it's not surprising that the CCAP rolls dropped so drastically.

Parents’ Experiences

Agenda for Children’s Child Care Resource and Referral (R&R) office has received hundreds of phone calls from parents who have been unable to find child care. Some have been unable to start accept a job offer because they could not find child care. One mother of an infant called every center on the list provided by the R&R parent counselor, only to find that every one had a wait list of over a year for infants. Another mother is going to have to pay for six weeks of child care that will go unused during her maternity leave just so that she can secure the slot for her child. Anecdotal reports from parents who call Child Care Resources suggest that care is particularly scarce for infants and toddlers. Many centers are likely only accepting a few babies because they are able to fill most of their slots with older children, given the greatly reduced supply of child care.

Work in Progress

Planners and decision makers – the “architects” of the city and state rebuilding efforts – have typically ignored the role of child care in the regions’ recovery strategies. There is, however, a strong cadre of child and family advocates working to restore and rebuild the child care infrastructure.

In Southwestern Louisiana, a collaborative effort has succeed in assisting child care centers and providers by identifying sources to replace ruined toys, furniture, and appliances. While most of the centers in Calcasieu parish were able to reopen after Hurricane Rita, many had to replace all their supplies and equipment. There is also an effort in this area to foster the development of additional child care facilities in Cameron Parish, where there were only three centers before Rita hit.

In Southeastern Louisiana, the Greater New Orleans Child Care Rebuild Collaborative is actively seeking funds, as well as contractors and architects, to assist centers and family child care providers in restoring their damaged

facilities. More than one hundred child care centers and providers have received assistance of various sorts – monetary donations, furniture and appliances, toys and books, playground equipment, technical assistance, office equipment, and more. The members of the Child Care Rebuild Collaborative include:

- Agenda for Children
- Children’s Defense Fund-Louisiana
- Department of Social Services of the State of Louisiana
- Greater New Orleans Afterschool Partnership
- Institute of Mental Hygiene
- Louisiana Association for the Education of Young Children (LAEYC)
- Louisiana Recovery Corps
- Louisiana State University Ag Center
- Save the Children
- Tulane University Institute of Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health
- United Way for the Greater New Orleans Area – Success by Six
- United Way’s Women’s Leadership Initiative

SSBG Dollars to Fund Child Care Rebuilding

The Department of Social Services received \$12 million in SSBG (Social Services Block Grant) funding to help centers rebuild and purchase furnishings and toys. The department has also been able to assist centers that have reopened through the Repair and Improvement Grant program, which is available to centers and family child care homes that receive CCAP payments. As mentioned earlier, the program’s rules were relaxed after the hurricane so that centers and family child care homes in hurricane-affected areas could apply for two grants in one fiscal year. Centers trying to rebuild their facilities cannot access these funds until they have a valid license, which they cannot get unless they have brought their building back to working conditions. Although DSS has not yet been able to release the \$12 million set aside for child care rebuilding work, the process is moving forward and we can anticipate a

substantial boost in the child care recovery effort when the SSBG funds hit the ground!

The Louisiana Recovery Authority will soon implement a grant program for small businesses impacted by the 2005 hurricanes. The LRA should work in concert with the DSS Bureau of Licensing and local child care resource and referral agencies to ensure that eligible child care centers are included in this program.

As neighborhoods rebuild, they can take some simple steps to ensure that child care will be available in their area. For example, neighborhood associations can partner with elementary schools to ensure that every public elementary school has a pre-kindergarten program. They should also work with owners and operators of closed child care centers to assist them in their rebuilding and advocate for high quality centers.

Though planners and decision-makers have largely ignored the role of child care in the region's rebuilding strategy, they would be wise to work with the child care and early education sector to remedy this oversight. With appropriate assistance, the child care industry in hurricane-affected regions can regain its position as an important driver of job growth and economic development. An adequate supply of quality child care is essential to bringing young families back. If the supply of child care continues to fail to meet demand in areas affected by the hurricane, we run the risk of losing families with young children. Policymakers, economic development officials, and other stakeholders need to work together to ensure that the needs of our youngest citizens and their families are met in this post-Katrina world. We simply cannot afford the high cost of not investing adequately in child care and early education. If we seize this opportunity to create a strong, viable child care and early education system, Louisiana will reap the rewards for years to come.

Long before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita made landfall, Louisiana's children fared far worse than their counterparts in other states. Forty-nine percent (49%) of our children live in low-income families, the majority of them with working parents. Nearly one-third live below poverty level, meaning that the household income is less than \$15,735 per year for a family of three.

High quality early child education has been consistently proven to dramatically improve the outcomes of children who are challenged by poverty and other risk factors. Child care programs provide essential support for working parents while at the same time holding the responsibility for the healthy growth and development of the children in their care. These two vital functions combine to place child care in a pivotal role with considerable impact on the economy of the state as well as the stability of families and the future of the next generation.

Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Louisiana's children under the age of five are cared for by someone other than a parent or guardian on a regular basis, a rate significantly higher than the national average of 65%. Unfortunately, support for quality care in our state is woefully inadequate. Louisiana's median wage for child care personnel is the lowest in the nation, at \$6.55 per hour. Persistently low wages make it nearly impossible to attract and retain well-qualified professionals who have skills, education, and experience in the field. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the lead teachers in our state's child care centers list a high school diploma as their highest level of formal education.

While directors of child care centers must have some level of experience and training, the child care staff members do not have to have any pre-service experience or education. One must simply be at least 18 years old and present a "clean" criminal background check and TB test. Once they begin working, they must meet mandatory in-service training requirements. Support for further professional development is available, and many workers do take advantage of this. However, once having achieved credentials in the field, many leave child care to work for better wages in the school-based Pre-kindergarten classrooms.

Child care licensing requirements fall far short of what it takes to deliver quality child care. In addition to the minimal qualifications for staff, the child/staff ratios pose a serious challenge to the well-being of the children. For example, one caregiver may be assigned to a classroom of eleven two-year-olds and still be within the ratio allowed by licensing regulations. Enforcement of these minimum standards is also hampered by the fact that each licensing surveyor has a caseload of over ninety facilities.

Access to quality child care is out of reach for many families. Barriers such as the cost of care, transportation challenges, or non-traditional working hours limit their options, especially in the post-Katrina and Rita landscape. Families who need child care for infants or toddlers or children with special needs face very limited choices.

Help for low and moderate income working families with young children is available through the state's Department of Social Services (DSS), which subsidizes a portion of eligible parents' child care costs. Although there is a parent co-payment required, which poses a barrier for some families, the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) has been a significant support for thousands of Louisiana working families.

Support for raising the quality of child care is also on the horizon, in the form of a quality rating system to be initiated in January 2007. Child care centers that choose to participate in the QRS will be assessed and given a rating based on their scores. The aim of this initiative is to give parents information to guide their child care decisions, and to provide incentives for child care programs to adhere to high standards. When parents know the importance and the ingredients of high quality child care and providers are given support and incentives for implementing high standards, the efficacy of the whole system will rise.

Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) agencies refer parents to child care facilities operating near their home or workplace. They also teach parents what to look for and what questions to ask when choosing a child care provider. They also help to build the child care supply by encouraging providers

to enter the child care market or to expand their operations. Because they operate through contracts with the Department of Social Services, services are provided to parents free of charge. A list of CCR&R agencies follows.

Alexandria and Shreveport Areas

Northwestern State University
NSU Child and Family Network
(318) 677-3150 (in Shreveport/Bossier areas)
Toll-Free: 1-800-796-9080 (outside Shreveport area)

Baton Rouge Area

Volunteers of America
Partnerships in Child Care
(225) 926-8005 (in Baton Rouge)
Toll-Free: 1-888-926-8005 (outside Baton Rouge area)

Lafayette and Lake Charles Areas

Excellence for Children
(337) 332-8551
Toll-Free: 1-866-374-9460

Monroe Area

Children's Coalition for Northeast Louisiana
(318) 323-8775 (in the Monroe area)
Toll-Free: 1-877-206-0819

New Orleans, Covington and Thibodaux Areas

Agenda for Children
(504) 586-8509 (New Orleans area)
Toll-Free: 1-800-486-1712 (outside New Orleans Area)
(985) 446-8330 (Thibodaux area)
Toll-Free: 1-800-577-8052 (outside Thibodaux area)



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Population

Total counts by age group based on 2005 Population Estimates of County population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau Washington D.C. Release Date: August 4, 2006

Licensed Child Care Centers

The figures reported here are the number of licensed Class A and Class B child care centers (also known as day care centers). Some preschools attached to schools, Montessori schools, and mothers-day-out programs are not licensed by the Department of Social Services and are thus excluded from this count.

A day care center is defined by Louisiana law as “any place or facility operated by any institution, society, agency, corporation, person or persons, or any other group for the primary purpose of providing care, supervision, and guidance of seven or more children, not including those related to the caregiver, unaccompanied by parent or guardian, on a regular basis for at least twelve and one-half hours in a continuous seven-day week. Related or relative is defined as the natural or adopted child or grandchild of the caregiver or a child in the legal custody of the caregiver. A recognized religious organization which is qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code and does not operate more than twenty-four hours in a continuous seven-day week is not considered a day care center.”

Data for parishes that were not “hurricane-affected” was current as of July 2006. “Pre-Katrina” information is derived from a DSS report that was generated on September 13, 2005, which was directly before all licenses in hurricane-affected parishes were temporarily suspended, pending inspections by the Fire Marshall and Health Department. “Post-Katrina” information for hurricane-affected parishes reflects capacity and center numbers as of October 4, 2006.

Source: Louisiana Department of Social Services, Bureau of Licensing, Baton Rouge, LA.

Maximum Capacity at Licensed Centers

Maximum Capacity at Licensed Centers is the maximum number of children that can be cared for in centers. The numbers reported here are representative of the combined maximum licensed capacity of Class A and Class B centers. Capacity is determined by the DSS Bureau of Licensing based upon a facility’s physical characteristics and size. Because many centers do not operate at full capacity for various reasons (including quality, staffing difficulties, low demand, etc.), the actual number of slots is likely to be considerably lower than the maximum capacity. A 2005 study on child care, “Investing in the Child Care Industry: An Economic Development Strategy for Louisiana,” found that centers operated at an average of 58% of their licensed capacity.

Source: Louisiana Department of Social Services, Bureau of Licensing, Baton Rouge, LA.

Public Preschool Enrollment

These are educational programs serving pre-school aged children in public schools. Public preschool programs are funded through a variety of sources, including LA-4, Starting Points, Title I, 8(g), local funding, and Even Start. Slots funded through Head Start funds were excluded from this count because Head Start slots were included in the licensed center capacity indicator. Also note that the cities of Monroe, Bogalusa, Baker, and Zachary operate school systems independent of the parish-wide school districts. Additionally, LSU and Southern University operate schools independent of the parish-wide school districts, as do several charter schools. For the purposes of this book, totals from these cities and schools have been added to their respective parishes. Pre-Katrina information reflects enrollment as of October 1, 2004. “Post-Katrina” data reflects enrollment as of March 1, 2006. The total preschool enrollment for Louisiana is slightly higher than the sum of the parishes’ preschool enrollment because a small number of children attend preschool at schools that admit children from every parish.

Source: Planning, Analysis & Information Resources Division, Louisiana Department of Education, Baton Rouge, LA.

Head Start Centers

These numbers reflect the number of Head Start Centers open as of August 29, 2006. Pre-Katrina Rita figures reflect the number

of Head Start sites that were licensed as of September 13, 2005, which was directly before all licenses in hurricane-affected parishes were temporarily suspended.

Source: Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Post-Katrina figures for Orleans, Jefferson, and Plaquemines parishes, which reflect October 2006 data, were provided directly by local grantees: Pearlie Elloie of Total Community Action (Orleans), Elaine O'Connor (Jefferson Community Action Programs), and Janel Mumme (Plaquemines Parish School Board). Pre-Katrina figures were received from the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and confirmed by a report from the Bureau of Licensing, Louisiana Department of Social Services, Baton Rouge, LA.

Head Start Enrollment

This is the number of funded slots. Actual enrollment may vary.

Source: Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Pre-Katrina figures were received from the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and confirmed by a report from the Bureau of Licensing, Louisiana Department of Social Services, Baton Rouge, LA. Post-Katrina figures for Orleans, Jefferson, and Plaquemines parishes, which reflect October 2006 data, were provided directly by local grantees: Pearlie Elloie of Total Community Action (Orleans), Elaine O'Connor (Jefferson Community Action Programs), and Janel Mumme (Plaquemines Parish School Board).

NSECD Enrollment

Reflects the number of children enrolled in the Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development program, which pays tuition for low-income children to attend private pre-schools.

Source: Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development Program.

Family Child Care Homes

Reflects the number of family child care homes registered with area Child Care Resource and Referral agencies. CCR&R databases include family child care homes that receive Child Care As-

sistance, participate in the Child Nutrition Food program, and/or register with the CCR&R. Because family child care homes are exempt from licensing regulations, there is no definitive way to accurately count the number of family child care homes. This report used data from child care resource and referral agencies because their data reflects the changes pursuant to the 2005 hurricanes, and reflects data from several sources.

Source: Agenda for Children (New Orleans and Thibodaux), Excellence for Children (Lafayette), NSU Child and Family Network (Shreveport), Partnerships in Child Care (Baton Rouge), and Children's Coalition for Northeast Louisiana (Monroe).

Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots

This estimate was developed by dividing the number of children under five by the combined maximum capacity of licensed child care centers, family child care homes, and public preschool enrollment. Head Start and NSECD enrollment were excluded from this calculation because their enrollment is reflected in the licensed child care capacity. For hurricane-affected parishes, the ratio reflects pre-Katrina/Rita capacity (September 2005 licensing data, August 2005 family child care data, and October 2004 public preschool enrollment.)

Child Care Assistance (CCA)

The CCA program of the Office of Family Support helps low-income families pay for the child care they need while working, looking for work, attending school or in training. Monthly payments are based on the number of hours the parents work, look for work, or attend school or training, the amount charged by the child care provider, family size and household income. Parents can select any Class A child care center, school-based before and after school program, registered family child day care home, or in-home provider.

There are two different Child Care Assistance programs: STEP and "low-income." STEP CCA is offered as a component of the STEP program, which helps work-eligible families on FITAP (more commonly known as "welfare") to receive job training, employment and supportive services to enable them to become self-sufficient. There are no co-payments for families participating in the STEP CCA program because they have very low incomes. Low-income CCA is designed to help low-income families that aren't on FITAP

get help paying for child care. Low-income CCA requires that participating families pay co-payments of between 25% and 65% of the cost of care, depending on their income.

The sliding fee scale is as follows for a three-person household:

Monthly Income	Percentage Paid by the State
\$0-\$1,341	75%
\$1,342-\$1,997	55%
\$1,998-\$2,653	35%

Children on STEP CCA

Reflects the number of children receiving benefits through the STEP category of the Child Care Assistance Program.

STEP Benefits

Dollar amounts paid for children through the STEP category of the Child Care Assistance Program. Program administrative costs are not reflected in this figure.

Estimated Annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit and Estimated Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit

These estimates were calculated by dividing the total reported expenditures by the number of children receiving assistance in the respective categories, multiplied by 12 to derive an annual estimate. This estimate does not account for monthly variances in the number of children receiving assistance or expenditures.

Children on “Low-Income” CCA

Reflects the number of children receiving benefits through the “low-income” category of the Child Care Assistance Program.

Low-Income CCA Benefits

Dollar amounts paid for children through the low-income category of the Child Care Assistance Program. Program administrative costs are not reflected in this figure.

Data for parishes that were not “hurricane-affected” and 2006 data for hurricane-affected parishes reflects June 2006 expenditures. “Pre-Katrina” data reported for August 2005.

Source: Louisiana Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, Child Care Assistance Program “Regional Child Care Assistance Program Statistics,” Baton Rouge, LA. Statistics available

at http://www.dss.state.la.us/Documents/OFS/fy0506_CCAP_Mon_Totals.pdf.

Poverty and Income

Poverty

The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family’s total income is less than the family’s threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). The poverty threshold for a family of three (one adult and two children) in 2003, the year for which data are reported herein: \$14,824/annually. Poverty is not determined for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children), people living in institutional group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes), college dormitories, military barracks, or living situations without conventional housing (and who are not in shelters.) People who fall into any of these categories are excluded from the “poverty universe,” meaning that they are considered neither “poor” nor “non-poor.” Source for the Census’ definition of poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Last Revised: December 14, 2005.

In the United States, the official poverty measure was developed in the 1960’s using an FDA diet designed to meet the needs of low-income families. At the time, the typical family spent about one-third of their budget on food. The measure was thus developed by multiplying the cost of the FDA diet by three. Since that time, the poverty measure has been updated for inflation, but has not been otherwise modified. The Census cautions users that, “although the thresholds in some sense reflect families needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live.”

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, Washington D.C. Final Release Date: October 2006.

Median Household Income

Household income is the sum of money income received in the calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder, people living alone, and other nonfamily household members. Included in the total are amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. Source for definition of household income: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_309547.htm. Note that median household income means that half of all households make more than the listed figure, while half make less.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, Washington D.C. Final Release Date: October 2006.

Self-Sufficiency Standard

The Self-Sufficiency Standard defines the amount of income required to meet a family's basic needs, without any public or private assistance. Unlike the poverty measure, it varies geographically because the cost of living varies dramatically from place to place. It also takes into account a family's composition and the age of children. The Standard incorporates the net effects of taxes and tax credits. Whereas the official poverty measure is determined by a single cost (food), the Standard considers the cost of each basic need separately. Self-Sufficient wages are determined at a level that is neither luxurious or even comfortable, but not so low that it fails to adequately provide for a family's needs.

Source: Pearce, D. & Brooks, J (2003). "The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Louisiana." Prepared for Agenda for Children. Available at <http://www.agendaforchildren.org/pages/LASelfSufficiencyStandard.pdf>. 2006 update using the consumer price index was obtained via personal communication with Kate Farrar of Wider Opportunities for Women.

Child Care Costs for an Infant and a Three-Year Old

Annual child care costs for an infant and three-year old are based upon data from the 2005 Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey. The survey reflects data on weekly child care rates provided

by 6,493 providers throughout the state. The report divided the state's parishes into two zones—Zone 1 is comprised of parishes with medium- to large-sized cities and neighboring parishes, while Zone 2 is comprised of parishes with small cities, towns, or rural areas. To estimate annual costs for the purposes of this report, the median full-time, weekday weekly rate at a Class A center for the parish's zone was multiplied by 50, based on the assumption that the typical child care center will have at least ten days of holidays each year. It should be noted that the median rate means that half of Class A centers are charging more than this rate, while half are charging less. Parents who choose Class B centers or family child care homes typically have lower child care costs.

Source: Care Solutions, Inc. and Office of Family Support, Louisiana Department of Social Services (2005), "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2005." Retrieved 11/6/06 from http://www.dss.state.la.us/Documents/OFS/Attachment_3_2_1.pdf.

Child Care Costs for an Infant and a Three-Year Old in a Class A Center as a percentage of median income

This estimate was developed by dividing the estimated annual child care costs for that parish by the median household income in that parish.



Child Care in Louisiana

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 322,444] [Children 5-13 557,509] [Children 14-17 267,698] [Total Under 18 1,147,651] [Total Population 4,523,628]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	2,002	1,736
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	144,516	131,389
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-266/-13.3%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-13,127/-9.1%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	28,015	27,901
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-114/-0.4%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	305	262
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	20,639	19,462
NSECD Enrollment	1,498	735
Family Child Care Homes	n.a.	3,472
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	n.a.	20,832
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots		1.8:1

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$33,792
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	309,726
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	796,574
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.1%

Affordability

Costs for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,387.50
% of median Income	13.0%
Costs for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,210.50
% of median income	12.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	25.4%

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	4,031	2,211
STEP Benefits	\$1,292,316.22	\$654,483.12
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,847.13	\$3,552.15
Children on Low-Income CCA	43,038	32,810
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$9,096,272.90	\$6,229,107.40
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,536.25	\$2,278.25
Total children on CCA	47,069	35,021





Child Care in the Parishes

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 4,565] [Children 5-13 8,043] [Children 14-17 3,934] [Total Under 18 16,542] [Total Population 59,552]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	21
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,378
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	432
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	417
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	45
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	270
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	19
STEP Benefits	\$4,358.79
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,752.92
Children on Low-Income CCA	327
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$56,867.23
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,086.87
Total children on CCA	346

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,671
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	4,670
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	28.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	11,656
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,901

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,611] [Children 5-13 2,876] [Children 14-17 1,427] [Total Under 18 5,914] [Total Population 25,270]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	4
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	253
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	224
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	162
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	4
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	24
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	3.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	0
STEP Benefits	\$ —
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	—
Children on Low-Income CCA	77
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$8,993.34
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,401.56
Total children on CCA	77

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$28,552
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,623
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,405
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,914

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	14.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	28.9%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 7,084] [Children 5-13 12,105] [Children 14-17 5,640] [Total Under 18 24,829] [Total Population 90,501]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	43
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	3,314
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	448
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	311
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	250
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,500
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.3:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	11
STEP Benefits	\$5,383.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$5,872.91
Children on Low-Income CCA	281
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$59,734.62
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,550.94
Total children on CCA	292

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$47,959
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,805
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	15.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	9,883
% of People in Poverty (2003)	11.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$36,110

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	9.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	8.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	18.2%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.2%



Assumption

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,398] [Children 5-13 2,968] [Children 14-17 1,424] [Total Under 18 5,790] [Total Population 23,196]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	7
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	208
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	255
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	114
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	47
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	282
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.9:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	3
STEP Benefits	\$661.60
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,646.40
Children on Low-Income CCA	76
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$13,148.29
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,076.05
Total children on CCA	79

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$35,296
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,598
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.4%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,155
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,985

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	12%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	11.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.0%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,190] [Children 5-13 5,008] [Children 14-17 2,441] [Total Under 18 10,639] [Total Population 42,098]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	18
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	939
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	348
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	8
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	292
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	56
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	336
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	33
STEP Benefits	\$9,263.88
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,368.68
Children on Low-Income CCA	416
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$68,413.69
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,973.47
Total children on CCA	449

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$25,490
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,521
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	32.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	8,996
% of People in Poverty (2003)	23.1%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,483

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.7%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	32.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.4%



Beauregard

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,130] [Children 5-13 4,365] [Children 14-17 2,165] [Total Under 18 8,660] [Total Population 34,562]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	9
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	667
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	224
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	74
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	2
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	12
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	14
STEP Benefits	\$3,649.86
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,128.45
Children on Low-Income CCA	190
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$29,576.76
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,868.01
Total children on CCA	204

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$34,447
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,948
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	22.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	5,047
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,220

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	13.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	12.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	25.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 951] [Children 5-13 1,781] [Children 14-17 957] [Total Under 18 3,689] [Total Population 15,176]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	7
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	305
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	149
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	100
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	3
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	18
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	6
STEP Benefits	\$798.34
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$1,596.68
Children on Low-Income CCA	113
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$19,460.79
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,066.63
Total children on CCA	119

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$25,695
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,189
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	31.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,098
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,703

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	32.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 7,771] [Children 5-13 13,515] [Children 14-17 6,398] [Total Under 18 27,684] [Total Population 105,541]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	48
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	4,604
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	475
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	6
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	443
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	60
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	360
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	56
STEP Benefits	\$14,318.09
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,068.16
Children on Low-Income CCA	751
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$132,553.47
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,118.03
Total children on CCA	807

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$40,631
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	5,504
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	19.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	13,648
% of People in Poverty (2003)	13.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$36,648

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	10.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	21.5%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	23.9%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 18,174] [Children 5-13 30,177] [Children 14-17 15,004] [Total Under 18 63,355] [Total Population 251,309]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	101
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	10,123
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	1,726
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	12
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	1,481
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	123
Family Child Care Homes	234
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,404
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	212
STEP Benefits	\$61,832.19
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,499.94
Children on Low-Income CCA	3,043
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$572,766.98
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,258.69
Total children on CCA	3,255

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$32,652
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	18,785
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	29.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	48,572
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.7%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$36,115

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	13.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	13.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.2%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 13,428] [Children 5-13 23,034] [Children 14-17 10,702] [Total Under 18 47,164] [Total Population 185,419]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	83	76
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	6,018	5,727
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-7/-8.43%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-291/-4.84%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	1,493	1,670
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	177/11.9%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	507	507
NSECD Enrollment	—	—
Family Child Care Homes	69	48
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	414	288
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.7:1	

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	103	23
STEP Benefits	\$33,355.50	\$8,425.48
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,886.08	\$4,395.90
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,973	1,309
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$431,739.67	\$295,511.48
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,625.89	\$2,709.04
Total children on CCA	2,076	1,332

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$36,646
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	11,370
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	23.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	29,498
% of People in Poverty (2003)	16.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$35,593

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.9%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 606] [Children 5-13 1,164] [Children 14-17 596] [Total Under 18 2,366] [Total Population 10,563]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	3
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	133
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	132
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	63
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	25
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	150
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.5:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	13
STEP Benefits	\$2,581.75
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,383.15
Children on Low-Income CCA	16
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$3,156.60
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,367.45
Total children on CCA	29

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$27,934
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	703
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	1,939
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,502

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	15.2%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	14.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	29.5%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.4%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 483] [Children 5-13 1,143] [Children 14-17 645] [Total Under 18 2,271] [Total Population 9,558]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	3	2
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	103	63
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-1/-33.33%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-40/-38.83%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	64	44
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-20/-31.3%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	80	80
NSECD Enrollment	-	-
Family Child Care Homes	0	0
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	0	0
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.9:1	

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$36,132
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	380
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	15.9%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	1,142
% of People in Poverty (2003)	11.8%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,768

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	11.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	11.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.2%

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	0	0
STEP Benefits	\$-	\$-
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	-	\$-
Children on Low-Income CCA	6	5
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$1,084.33	\$886.05
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,168.66	\$2,126.52
Total children on CCA	6	5



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 622] [Children 5-13 1,197] [Children 14-17 578] [Total Under 18 2,397] [Total Population 10,447]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	2
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	135
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	44
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	76
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	7
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	42
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	9
STEP Benefits	\$2,485.66
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,314.21
Children on Low-Income CCA	95
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$21,934.52
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,770.68
Total children on CCA	104

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$24,456
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	858
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	34.4%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,274
% of People in Poverty (2003)	22.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,360

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	33.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 822] [Children 5-13 1,819] [Children 14-17 1,005] [Total Under 18 3,646] [Total Population 16,309]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	5
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	279
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	178
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	72
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	4
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	24
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.7:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	12
STEP Benefits	\$2,403.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,403.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	71
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$9,577.01
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,618.65
Total children on CCA	83

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$26,888
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,261
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	33.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,401
% of People in Poverty (2003)	22.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,658

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	15.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	14.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	30.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,135] [Children 5-13 2,466] [Children 14-17 1,154] [Total Under 18 4,755] [Total Population 19,273]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	10
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	614
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	186
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	155
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	12
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	72
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.3:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	66
STEP Benefits	\$19,053.48
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,464.27
Children on Low-Income CCA	316
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$62,050.97
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,356.37
Total children on CCA	382

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$24,480
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,907
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	37.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,588
% of People in Poverty (2003)	24.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,474

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	33.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.4%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,773] [Children 5-13 3,285] [Children 14-17 1,672] [Total Under 18 6,730] [Total Population 26,383]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	12
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	423
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	316
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	85
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	22
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	132
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	7
STEP Benefits	\$1,942.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,329.14
Children on Low-Income CCA	181
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$32,289.78
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,140.76
Total children on CCA	188

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,875
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,955
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	28.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,978
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,658

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.2%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 28,804] [Children 5-13 49,316] [Children 14-17 22,792] [Total Under 18 100,912] [Total Population 411,417]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	234
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	20,745
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	2,518
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	16
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	1,418
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	164
Family Child Care Homes	539
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	3,234
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.1:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	285
STEP Benefits	\$86,331.64
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,635.02
Children on Low-Income CCA	5,287
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$1,030,669.74
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,339.40
Total children on CCA	5,572

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$37,297
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	24,245
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	23.7%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	65,926
% of People in Poverty (2003)	16.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$37,218

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.5%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	23.5%



East Carroll

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 674] [Children 5-13 1,208] [Children 14-17 587] [Total Under 18 2,469] [Total Population 8,756]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	5
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	277
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	61
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	138
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	26
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	156
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	54
STEP Benefits	\$19,390.48
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,309.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	215
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$44,954.54
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,509.09
Total children on CCA	269

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$20,412
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,232
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	47.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,712
% of People in Poverty (2003)	34.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,256

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	20.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	19.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	40.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,334] [Children 5-13 2,354] [Children 14-17 1,169] [Total Under 18 4,857] [Total Population 20,823]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	7
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	664
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	148
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	184
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	2
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	12
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.6:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	2
STEP Benefits	\$726.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,356.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	115
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$17,958.26
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,873.91
Total children on CCA	117

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,345
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,166
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	23.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,356
% of People in Poverty (2003)	17.7%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,579

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.6%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.8%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.3%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,470] [Children 5-13 4,902] [Children 14-17 2,264] [Total Under 18 9,636] [Total Population 35,540]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	20
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	678
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	309
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	9
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	249
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	13
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	78
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.3:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	8
STEP Benefits	\$847.70
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$1,271.55
Children on Low-Income CCA	295
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$54,445.38
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,214.73
Total children on CCA	303

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$23,688
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,253
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	32.9%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	8,215
% of People in Poverty (2003)	24.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,576

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	34.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,447] [Children 5-13 2,522] [Children 14-17 1,277] [Total Under 18 5,246] [Total Population 20,380]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	11
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	620
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	145
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	136
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	110
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	660
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	17
STEP Benefits	\$5,367.78
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,789.02
Children on Low-Income CCA	308
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$61,122.93
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,381.41
Total children on CCA	325

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$24,275
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,073
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	37.5%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,885
% of People in Poverty (2003)	24.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,256

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	34.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,280] [Children 5-13 2,554] [Children 14-17 1,190] [Total Under 18 5,024] [Total Population 19,503]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	9
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	507
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	81
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	167
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	11
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	66
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	24
STEP Benefits	\$6,309.44
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,154.72
Children on Low-Income CCA	243
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$39,517.13
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,951.46
Total children on CCA	267

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,367
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,387
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.5%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,461
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,638

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.8%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.3%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 5,656] [Children 5-13 10,121] [Children 14-17 4,816] [**Total Under 18 20,593**] [**Total Population 74,338**]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	30
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,904
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	578
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	418
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	101
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	606
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	65
STEP Benefits	\$19,026.01
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,512.49
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,108
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$213,588.16
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,313.23
Total children on CCA	1,173

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$33,060
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	6,057
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	28.9%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	14,500
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.7%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,974

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	12.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	25.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.0%



Iberville

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,279] [Children 5-13 3,735] [Children 14-17 1,824] [Total Under 18 7,838] [Total Population 32,386]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	19
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	992
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	189
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	6
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	360
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	37
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	222
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.6:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	17
STEP Benefits	\$5,336.06
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,766.63
Children on Low-Income CCA	422
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$73,995.67
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,104.14
Total children on CCA	439

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$30,240
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,227
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	5,992
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,974

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.2%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.3%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.0%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,014] [Children 5-13 1,677] [Children 14-17 841] [Total Under 18 3,532] [Total Population 15,135]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	5
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	289
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	39
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	163
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	10
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	60
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.6:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	3
STEP Benefits	\$1,114.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,458.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	83
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$14,398.15
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,081.66
Total children on CCA	86

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$30,774
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	947
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,548
% of People in Poverty (2003)	16.9%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,259

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.8%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 31,133] [Children 5-13 52,778] [Children 14-17 24,979] [Total Under 18 108,890] [Total Population 452,824]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	192	159
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	13,440	10,985
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-34/-17.62%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-2455/-18.27%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	2,184	2,473
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	289/13.2%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	10	8
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	1,135	944
NSECD Enrollment	36	32
Family Child Care Homes	212	51
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,272	306
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.8:1	

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$38,077
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27,106
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	24.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	70,940
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.7%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$42,280

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.2%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	20.7%

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	235	35
STEP Benefits	\$75,588.91	\$10,907.12
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,859.86	\$3,739.58
Children on Low-Income CCA	3,530	1,325
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$734,521.25	\$267,081.98
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,496.96	\$2,418.86
Total children on CCA	3,765	1,360



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,342] [Children 5-13 4,186] [Children 14-17 1,998] [Total Under 18 8,526] [Total Population 31,272]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	7
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	440
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	269
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	200
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	16
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	96
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.9:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	9
STEP Benefits	\$3,559.24
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,745.65
Children on Low-Income CCA	102
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$16,909.23
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,989.32
Total children on CCA	111

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$30,561
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,126
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	24.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	5,438
% of People in Poverty (2003)	17.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,840

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.1%



Lafayette

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 14,389] [Children 5-13 24,142] [Children 14-17 11,478] [Total Under 18 50,009] [Total Population 197,390]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	93
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	7,179
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	1,080
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	8
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	594
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	98
Family Child Care Homes	75
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	450
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.7:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	107
STEP Benefits	\$36,037.36
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,041.57
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,836
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$353,240.54
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,308.76
Total children on CCA	1,943

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$39,095
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	11,202
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	22.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	29,883
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,537

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	10.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	26.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 5,908] [Children 5-13 11,234] [Children 14-17 5,608] [Total Under 18 22,750] [Total Population 92,179]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	27
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,366
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	466
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	347
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	75
Family Child Care Homes	106
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	636
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.6:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	12
STEP Benefits	\$3,448.22
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,448.22
Children on Low-Income CCA	331
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$62,709.37
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,273.45
Total children on CCA	343

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$38,360
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	5,142
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	22.2%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	13,862
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$35,355

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.7%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 876] [Children 5-13 1,568] [Children 14-17 925] [Total Under 18 3,369] [Total Population 14,040]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	3
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	588
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	185
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	60
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	3
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	18
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.1:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	2
STEP Benefits	\$609.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,654.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	59
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$10,116.01
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,057.49
Total children on CCA	61

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$30,556
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	852
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.2%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,297
% of People in Poverty (2003)	17.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,799

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.2%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,602] [Children 5-13 4,122] [Children 14-17 1,912] [Total Under 18 8,636] [Total Population 42,108]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	19
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,507
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	194
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	260
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	65
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	390
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	69
STEP Benefits	\$16,850.90
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,930.59
Children on Low-Income CCA	477
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$81,587.79
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,052.52
Total children on CCA	546

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$28,453
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,478
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	28.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	7,903
% of People in Poverty (2003)	21.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,000

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	14.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	29.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 7,522] [Children 5-13 13,965] [Children 14-17 6,667] [Total Under 18 28,154] [Total Population 109,206]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	38
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	3,288
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	405
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	298
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	6
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	36
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	15
STEP Benefits	\$4,570.92
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,656.74
Children on Low-Income CCA	560
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$100,552.42
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,154.69
Total children on CCA	575

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$42,006
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	4,873
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	17.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	12,497
% of People in Poverty (2003)	11.9%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$37,279

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	10.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	10.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	20.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	23.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 854] [Children 5-13 1,877] [Children 14-17 784] [Total Under 18 3,515] [Total Population 12,457]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	5
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	282
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	120
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	162
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	33
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	198
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	41
STEP Benefits	\$11,668.86
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,415.28
Children on Low-Income CCA	119
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$31,623.53
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$3,188.93
Total children on CCA	160

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$22,559
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,602
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	42.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,456
% of People in Poverty (2003)	28.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,238

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	18.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	17.7%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	36.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,152] [Children 5-13 3,718] [Children 14-17 1,824] [Total Under 18 7,694] [Total Population 29,989]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	16
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,294
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	289
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	289
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	41
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	246
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	115
STEP Benefits	\$32,985.31
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,441.95
Children on Low-Income CCA	569
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$98,885.46
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,085.46
Total children on CCA	684

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$26,302
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,862
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	35.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	6,931
% of People in Poverty (2003)	23.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,256

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	17.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	16.2%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	33.3%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	27.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,924] [Children 5-13 4,487] [Children 14-17 2,124] [Total Under 18 9,535] [Total Population 38,541]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	26
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,666
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	483
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	224
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	52
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	312
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	66
STEP Benefits	\$21,971.95
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,994.90
Children on Low-Income CCA	981
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$204,766.66
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,504.79
Total children on CCA	1,047

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$27,364
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,981
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	30.7%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	8,081
% of People in Poverty (2003)	22.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,995

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	15.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	14.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	30.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.0%



Orleans

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 34,748] [Children 5-13 54,907] [Children 14-17 25,770] [Total Under 18 115,425] [Total Population 454,863]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	272	74
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	16,083	5,307
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-198/-72.94%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-10776/-67.00%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	3,120	379
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-2741/-87.9%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	33	10
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	2,822	872
NSECD Enrollment	803	138
Family Child Care Homes	447	25
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	2,682	150
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.6:1	

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	961	72
STEP Benefits	\$311,934.55	\$24,134.22
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,895.12	\$4,022.37
Children on Low-Income CCA	5,466	456
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$1,192,501.42	\$109,542.36
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,618.01	\$2,882.69
Total children on CCA	6,427	528

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$27,478
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	44,232
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	37.2%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	114,428
% of People in Poverty (2003)	25.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,406

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	16.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	15.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	31.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.4%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 11,151] [Children 5-13 18,543] [Children 14-17 9,374] [**Total Under 18 39,068**] [**Total Population 148,237**]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	65
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	5,524
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	1,174
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	8
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	839
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	122
Family Child Care Homes	199
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,194
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	253
STEP Benefits	\$77,463.93
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,674.18
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,558
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$291,764.54
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,247.22
Total children on CCA	1,811

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$32,808
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	12,164
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	30.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	28,404
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,362

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	13.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	13.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.5%



Plaquemines

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,075] [Children 5-13 3,767] [Children 14-17 1,824] [Total Under 18 7,666] [Total Population 28,995]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	13	9
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	640	625
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-4/-30.77%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-15/-2.34%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	131	69
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-62/-47.3%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	111	111
NSECD Enrollment	—	—
Family Child Care Homes	6	0
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	36	0
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.3:1	

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	4	4
STEP Benefits	\$1,496.00	\$1,237.47
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,488.00	\$3,712.41
Children on Low-Income CCA	187	60
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$37,092.48	\$10,994.10
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,380.27	\$2,198.82
Total children on CCA	191	64

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$38,343
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,687
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	21.7%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,347
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$42,195

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	20.7%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,513] [Children 5-13 2,740] [Children 14-17 1,190] [Total Under 18 5,443] [Total Population 22,377]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	6
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	244
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	87
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	0
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	0
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	20
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	120
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	3.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	5
STEP Benefits	\$2,022.85
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,854.84
Children on Low-Income CCA	157
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$26,648.63
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,036.84
Total children on CCA	162

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,886
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,524
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,132
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.6%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,607

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	25.9%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 9,376] [Children 5-13 15,856] [Children 14-17 7,500] [Total Under 18 32,732] [Total Population 128,462]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	72
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	6,370
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	1312
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	10
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	958
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	74
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	444
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	126
STEP Benefits	\$34,481.80
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,283.98
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,895
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$324,709.33
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,056.21
Total children on CCA	2,021

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,715
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	9,508
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	29.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	23,869
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,188

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	14.2%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	13.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 744] [Children 5-13 1,260] [Children 14-17 648] [Total Under 18 2,652] [Total Population 9,465]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	3
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	160
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	103
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	50
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	7
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	42
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	5
STEP Benefits	\$1,150.72
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,761.73
Children on Low-Income CCA	19
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$2,049.30
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,294.29
Total children on CCA	24

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$24,294
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	868
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	33.2%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,096
% of People in Poverty (2003)	22.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,703

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	34.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



Richland

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,432] [Children 5-13 2,587] [Children 14-17 1,198] [Total Under 18 5,217] [Total Population 20,562]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	8
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	402
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	91
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	192
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	35
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	210
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	15
STEP Benefits	\$2,713.02
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,170.42
Children on Low-Income CCA	199
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$34,507.78
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,080.87
Total children on CCA	214

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$24,962
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,884
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	35.4%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,588
% of People in Poverty (2003)	23.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,275

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	17.0%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	16.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	33.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,643] [Children 5-13 2,808] [Children 14-17 1,427] [**Total Under 18 5,878**] [**Total Population 23,786**]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	7
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	366
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	205
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	120
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	13
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	78
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.5:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	19
STEP Benefits	\$5,327.28
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,364.60
Children on Low-Income CCA	123
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$20,230.24
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,973.68
Total children on CCA	142

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,623
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,583
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.7%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	4,194
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,602

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 4,263] [Children 5-13 7,447] [Children 14-17 3,865] [Total Under 18 15,575] [Total Population 65,364]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	26	2
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,470	243
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-24/92.31%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-1227/-83.47%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	374	108
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-266/-71.1%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3	0
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	112	0
NSECD Enrollment	-	-
Family Child Care Homes	17	0
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	102	0
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.2:1	

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	62	0
STEP Benefits	\$19,053.98	\$ -
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,687.87	\$ -
Children on Low-Income CCA	560	17
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$119,261.93	\$4,270.68
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,555.61	\$3,014.60
Total children on CCA	622	17

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$36,208
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,326
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	21.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	9,214
% of People in Poverty (2003)	14.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$42,121

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.7%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	24.2%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	20.8%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,336] [Children 5-13 6,593] [Children 14-17 3,410] [Total Under 18 13,339] [Total Population 50,633]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	24
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,839
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	155
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	257
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	1
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	6
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.7:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	0
STEP Benefits	\$ —
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$ —
Children on Low-Income CCA	258
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$49,649.92
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,309.30
Total children on CCA	258

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$45,492
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,500
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	18.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	6,228
% of People in Poverty (2003)	12.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$40,573

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	9.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	9.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	19.2%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	21.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 563] [Children 5-13 1,381] [Children 14-17 656] [Total Under 18 2,600] [Total Population 10,259]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	4
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	241
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	71
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	98
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	1
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	6
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	0
STEP Benefits	\$ —
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$ —
Children on Low-Income CCA	128
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$24,784.01
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,323.50
Total children on CCA	128

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,026
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	959
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	35.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,198
% of People in Poverty (2003)	21.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,209

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.6%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.8%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	28.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,537] [Children 5-13 2,686] [Children 14-17 1,397] [Total Under 18 5,620] [Total Population 21,150]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	12
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	585
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	278
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	6
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	241
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	236
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,416
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	0.7:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	2
STEP Benefits	\$373.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,238.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	134
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$21,135.23
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,892.71
Total children on CCA	136

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$36,353
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,343
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	23.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,362
% of People in Poverty (2003)	16.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,301

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	11.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	11.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.1%



St. John the Baptist

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,502] [Children 5-13 6,445] [Children 14-17 3,206] [Total Under 18 13,153] [Total Population 46,393]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	17
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,316
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	130
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	193
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	310
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	1,860
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	13
STEP Benefits	\$5,838.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$5,389.38
Children on Low-Income CCA	475
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$90,925.42
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,297.06
Total children on CCA	488

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$39,034
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,105
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	23.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	7,091
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.7%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$40,549

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	11.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	10.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	22.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	21.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 6,850] [Children 5-13 11,980] [Children 14-17 5,648] [**Total Under 18 24,478**] [**Total Population 89,937**]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	36
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	2,331
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	633
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	11
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	935
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	26
Family Child Care Homes	67
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	402
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	47
STEP Benefits	\$13,922.66
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,554.72
Children on Low-Income CCA	870
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$163,824.27
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,259.65
Total children on CCA	917

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$25,659
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	8,254
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	33.4%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	20,301
% of People in Poverty (2003)	22.9%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,901

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.6%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	32.2%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,567] [Children 5-13 6,682] [Children 14-17 3,131] [Total Under 18 13,380] [Total Population 50,434]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	14
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,161
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	564
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	5
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	436
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	48
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	288
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	23
STEP Benefits	\$7,111.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,710.09
Children on Low-Income CCA	532
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$102,216.02
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,305.62
Total children on CCA	555

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,020
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	4,081
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	29.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	10,022
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.1%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,833

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.7%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.4%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,809] [Children 5-13 6,839] [Children 14-17 3,346] [Total Under 18 13,994] [Total Population 51,416]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	21
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	971
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	432
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	10
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	357
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	58
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	348
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	11
STEP Benefits	\$2,259.88
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,465.32
Children on Low-Income CCA	531
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$96,122.75
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,172.27
Total children on CCA	542

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,514
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	4,313
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	29.8%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	10,441
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,607

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.5%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.7%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.2%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.5%



St. Tammany

Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 14,498] [Children 5-13 27,584] [Children 14-17 13,961] [Total Under 18 56,043] [Total Population 220,295]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	75	74
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	5,862	6,380
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-1/-1.33%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	518/+8.84%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	1,123	1,336
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	213/19.0%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	397	415
NSECD Enrollment	—	—
Family Child Care Homes	27	12
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	162	72
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.0:1	

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$51,251
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	8,551
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	15.3%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	22,279
% of People in Poverty (2003)	10.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$42,109

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	8.8%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	8.3%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	17.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	20.8%

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	39	20
STEP Benefits	\$13,226.00	\$5,454.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,069.54	\$3,272.70
Children on Low-Income CCA	921	596
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$190,902.24	\$108,122.81
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,487.33	\$2,176.97
Total children on CCA	960	616



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 7,872] [Children 5-13 13,177] [Children 14-17 6,262] [Total Under 18 27,311] [Total Population 106,502]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	60	55
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	4,020	3,824
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-5/-8.33%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-196/-4.88%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	429	581
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	152/35.4%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	6	6
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	611	609
NSECD Enrollment	-	-
Family Child Care Homes	24	23
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	144	138
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.7:1	

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$30,050
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	8,503
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	30.9%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	21,388
% of People in Poverty (2003)	20.8%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$34,794

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	86	64
STEP Benefits	\$22,839.50	\$20,373.54
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,186.91	\$3,820.04
Children on Low-Income CCA	1,234	1,179
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$270,366.84	\$222,993.87
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,629.18	\$2,269.66
Total children on CCA	1,320	1,243

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	15.0%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	14.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	29.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 428] [Children 5-13 700] [Children 14-17 369] [Total Under 18 1,497] [Total Population 6,125]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	2
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	62
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	56
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	0
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	0
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	6
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	36
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	16
STEP Benefits	\$3,769.06
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,826.80
Children on Low-Income CCA	47
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$7,168.84
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,830.34
Total children on CCA	63

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$21,388
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	644
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	42.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	1,640
% of People in Poverty (2003)	28.8%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,247

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	19.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	18.7%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	38.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 8,354] [Children 5-13 13,641] [Children 14-17 6,718] [Total Under 18 28,713] [Total Population 107,491]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	39
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	2,377
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	731
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	6
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	200
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	51
Family Child Care Homes	110
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	660
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	10
STEP Benefits	\$3,704.10
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,444.92
Children on Low-Income CCA	636
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$127,032.07
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,396.83
Total children on CCA	646

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$37,431
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	6,961
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	24.0%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	17,667
% of People in Poverty (2003)	16.8%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$35,508

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.0%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.4%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,551] [Children 5-13 2,648] [Children 14-17 1,294] [Total Under 18 5,493] [Total Population 22,901]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	6
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	284
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	109
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	80
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	8
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	48
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	3.5:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	8
STEP Benefits	\$474.44
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$711.66
Children on Low-Income CCA	77
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$13,802.46
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,151.03
Total children on CCA	85

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,730
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,490
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,936
% of People in Poverty (2003)	17.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,238

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.7%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,873] [Children 5-13 6,859] [Children 14-17 3,402] [Total Under 18 14,134] [Total Population 55,195]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	15
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,099
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	539
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	4
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	307
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	27
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	162
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.2:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	24
STEP Benefits	\$7,103.04
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,551.52
Children on Low-Income CCA	268
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$53,693.64
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,404.19
Total children on CCA	292

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$31,685
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	3,769
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	26.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	9,958
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.4%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,821

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	13.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	12.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.1%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 4,758] [Children 5-13 7,610] [Children 14-17 2,798] [Total Under 18 15,166] [Total Population 48,745]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	18
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	1,103
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	393
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	9
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	300
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	5
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	30
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.6:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	3
STEP Benefits	\$640.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,560.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	118
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$21,035.43
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,139.20
Total children on CCA	121

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$33,708
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,984
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	19.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	7,052
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.2%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$33,228

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	13.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	12.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	26.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	26.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 3,223] [Children 5-13 5,553] [Children 14-17 2,496] [Total Under 18 11,272] [Total Population 44,623]

Child Care Capacity

	Pre-Katrina	2006
Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	13	11
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	696	635
#/% Change in Centers ('05 - '06)	-2/-15.38%	
#/% Change in Capacity ('05 - '06)	-61/-8.76%	
Public Preschool Enrollment	483	458
#/% Change in Public Preschool Enrollment ('04 - '06)	-25/-5.2%	
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	2	2
Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity	220	224
NSECD Enrollment	-	-
Family Child Care Homes	24	10
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	144	60
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.44:1	

Child Care Assistance

	August 2005	June 2006
Children on STEP CCA	22	4
STEP Benefits	\$5,858.00	\$1,095.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,195.27	\$3,286.50
Children on Low-Income CCA	279	201
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$56,452.83	\$35,250.01
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,428.08	\$2,104.48
Total children on CCA	301	205

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$25,155
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	4,034
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	36.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	9,921
% of People in Poverty (2003)	23.3%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$35,144

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.9%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.9%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	32.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	23.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 2,631] [Children 5-13 4,729] [Children 14-17 2,412] [Total Under 18 9,772] [Total Population 41,356]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	13
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	857
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	313
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	270
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	13
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	78
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.1:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	11
STEP Benefits	\$2,469.50
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,694.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	154
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$21,360.30
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,664.44
Total children on CCA	165

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$29,536
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	2,750
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	27.9%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	7,290
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$36,648

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	14.4%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	13.5%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	27.9%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	22.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 1,453] [Children 5-13 2,642] [Children 14-17 1,358] [Total Under 18 5,453] [Total Population 21,634]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	15
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	998
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	172
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	3
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	136
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	21
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	126
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.1:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	8
STEP Benefits	\$1,576.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$2,364.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	210
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$40,419.18
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,309.67
Total children on CCA	218

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$36,698
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,281
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	22.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,307
% of People in Poverty (2003)	15.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$37,255

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.3%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.6%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.8%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	23.5%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 717] [Children 5-13 1,344] [Children 14-17 673] [Total Under 18 2,734] [Total Population 11,806]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	2
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	82
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	161
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	51
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	11
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	66
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	2.3:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	1
STEP Benefits	\$363.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$4,356.00
Children on Low-Income CCA	13
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$1,516.58
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$1,399.92
Total children on CCA	14

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$26,541
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	918
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	32.7%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	2,136
% of People in Poverty (2003)	19.0%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,256

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.0%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.1%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	31.1%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.6%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 626] [Children 5-13 1,314] [Children 14-17 668] [Total Under 18 2,608] [Total Population 15,199]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	3
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	192
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	182
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	95
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	5
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	30
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.4:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	0
STEP Benefits	\$ —
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$ —
Children on Low-Income CCA	40
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$7,887.23
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,366.17
Total children on CCA	40

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$37,119
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	497
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	18.6%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	1,849
% of People in Poverty (2003)	18.5%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$36,081

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,500
% of median Income	12.1%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median income	11.4%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	23.6%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	24.3%



Population by Age (July 2005)

[Children under 5 948] [Children 5-13 1,775] [Children 14-17 896] [Total Under 18 3,619] [Total Population 15,968]

Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Centers (includes Head Start)	5
Max. Capacity at Licensed Centers (includes Head Start)	275
Public Preschool Enrollment (omits Head Start-funded slots)	181
Head Start/Early Head Start Centers	1
Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment	73
NSECD Enrollment ('04 - '05)	—
Family Child Care Homes	11
Maximum Family Child Care Home Capacity	66
Ratio of Children 0-4 to Child Care Slots	1.8:1

Child Care Assistance

June 2006

Children on STEP CCA	17
STEP Benefits	\$5,208.00
Estimated annual Per-Child STEP CCA Benefit	\$3,676.24
Children on Low-Income CCA	157
Low-Income CCA Benefits	\$30,375.87
Etd. Annual Per-Child Low-Income CCA Benefit	\$2,321.72
Total children on CCA	174

Poverty and Income

2003 Median Household Income	\$26,626
# of Children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	1,129
% of children (0-17) in Poverty (2003)	30.1%
# of people in Poverty (2003)	3,074
% of People in Poverty (2003)	21.1%
2006 Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family of four (two adults, one infant and one preschooler)	\$32,602

Affordability

Cost for 1 Infant in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,250
% of median Income	16.0%
Cost for 1 3-yr old in a Class A Center (annual)	\$4,000
% of median income	15.0%
Cost for 1 infant and 1 3-yr old in a Class A center as % of median income	31.0%
Childcare Cost as % of Self-Sufficient Income for a Family of Four (2 Adults, 1 Infant, and 1 3-Year Old)	25.3%

