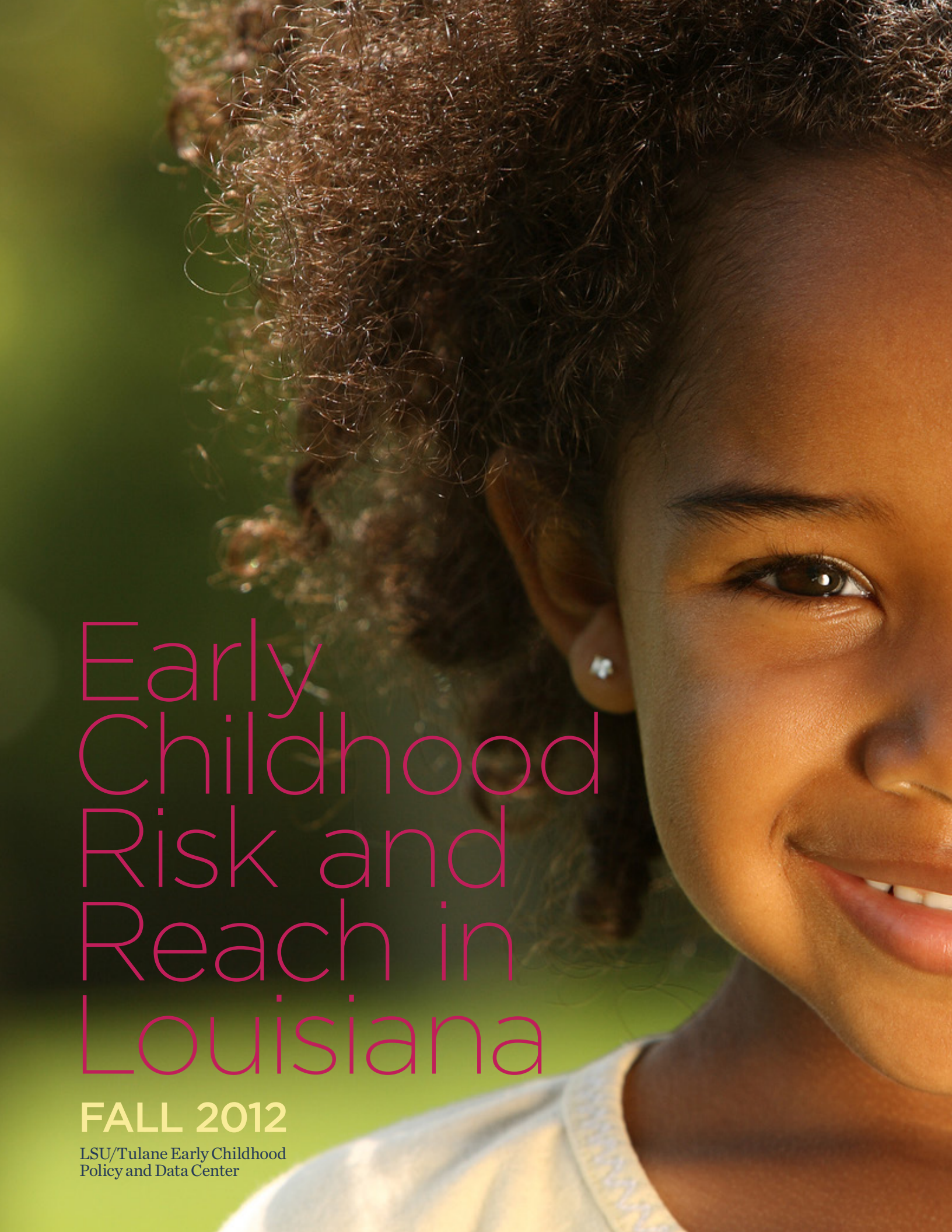

Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana

FALL 2012

LSU/Tulane Early Childhood
Policy and Data Center

Go to www.lsutuearlychildhood.org for an interactive map to customize and compare parish level data.

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The LSU/Tulane Early Childhood Policy and Data Center is a collaboration of the LSU Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs and the Tulane Institute of Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health. Our mission is to conduct policy relevant research, collect timely and appropriate data, and provide statistical and economic analysis to inform early childhood policy decisions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A score of "High Risk" suggests that the young children in that parish are at risk of entering school already behind, remaining behind and failing to achieve positive outcomes in school and beyond.

PURPOSE

The 2012 *Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana* report is designed as a tool to be used by all early childhood stakeholders, governmental and nongovernmental, to better inform policy and funding decisions that impact the distribution of critical resources.

Unfortunately, Louisiana has consistently scored poorly in comparison to the rest of the country when looking at indicators of child well-being. Recognizing the profound importance of the early childhood period to a child in reaching his or her full potential, it is imperative that we begin to monitor specific indicators of early childhood well-being. Toward this end, this report is comprised of two parts:

- RISK – an analysis of eleven indicators of early childhood well-being, and
- REACH – an analysis of ten publicly-funded early childhood programs which are used to determine the availability by parish of these programs designed to address risk.

METHODOLOGY

The risk indicators included in this report cut across important areas that impact the lives of young children, are available at the parish level, and are updated annually thereby enabling the tracking of emerging trends. These risk indicators span three domains: Economic Factors, Health Factors and Education Factors. Risk is based strictly on a comparison of parishes within Louisiana, thereby excluding any comparison to other states or regions of the country. An average score across all 11 indicators is used to define the overall risk of each parish. Based on the average scores, parishes are placed in one of four risk groups: Low, Low-Moderate, Moderate-High and High.

Reach was determined by requesting data from the Louisiana Departments of Health and Hospitals, Children and Family Services, and Education, on the major publicly funded early childhood programs in Louisiana. This information on children being served is then overlaid onto maps of the overall risk, or other specific risk indicators, thereby detailing the percentage of coverage of these programs in relation to the need.

FINDINGS

There are an estimated 314,260 children under age five in Louisiana. An average score of "Low Risk" suggests that the young children in that parish are more likely to be well-prepared and ready for school. By contrast, a score of "High Risk" suggests that the young children in that parish are at risk of entering school already behind, remaining behind, and failing to achieve positive outcomes in school and beyond.

LOW RISK: Of the 64 parishes, 14 are in the Low Risk category and 81,590 children under age 5 (26%) live in these parishes.

LOW-MODERATE RISK: 19 parishes fall in this category where 121,636 children under age 5 (39%) live.

MODERATE-HIGH RISK: At increased risk are the 19 parishes that score in the Moderate-High category where 72,568 young children (23%) live.

HIGH RISK: Finally, 12 parishes are in the High Risk category where 38,466 young children (12%) live.

OVERALL: In total, 111,034 children live in the 31 parishes that are either Moderate-High or High Risk, representing approximately 35.3 percent of all children under age 5 in Louisiana.

ECONOMIC RISK

Five of the risk indicators measure a type of economic risk facing young children. These economic indicators are: the percent unemployed, the percent of births to single mothers, the percent of mothers with less than a high school education, the percent of children under age 5 living below poverty, and the median household income as a percent of the federal poverty level. Thirty-seven of Louisiana's 64 parishes (58%) ranked in the High Risk category on at least one of these five economic risk factors. In fact, three parishes (Concordia, East Carroll, and Madison) were in the High Risk group on all five of these indicators.

Children Under Age 5 in Louisiana by Risk Level

NUMBER OF PARISHES	AVERAGE SCORE RANGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-5)	PERCENT OF CHILDREN (0-5)	RISK CATEGORY
14	1.00 - 1.99	81,590	26.0%	Low
19	2.00 - 2.60	121,636	38.7%	Low-Moderate
19	2.61 - 2.99	72,568	23.1%	Moderate-High
12	3.00 +	38,466	12.2%	High
64		314,260	100.0%	

HEALTH RISK

Four of the risk indicators measure a type of health risk facing young children. These health indicators are: the percent of low birth weight babies, the teen birth rate, the infant mortality rate, and the percent of uninsured children. Thirty-eight parishes (59%) are at High Risk on at least one of the health indicators with one parish, West Feliciana, scoring in the High Risk category on all four health indicators.

Almost all of the parishes in the state, regardless of their current ranking, have strengths from which to build and vulnerabilities that need to be addressed.

EDUCATION RISK

Two of the risk indicators measure a type of education risk facing young children. These education indicators are pre-literacy skills measured at kindergarten entry and the percent of children in publicly funded pre-k, Head Start, Early Head Start or high quality child care. Overall, 23 parishes (36%) scored in the High Risk category on at least one of these two indicators and another 20 parishes (31%) scored in the Moderate-High Risk group. Five parishes (Beauregard, La Salle, Grant, Tangipahoa and Union) scored in the High Risk category for both. Four parishes scored in the High Risk category on one of the indicators and the Low Risk category for the other (Avoyelles, St. Landry, Bienville, and Orleans).

CONCLUSION

While certain parishes are higher risk environments for young children, it should be noted that 86 percent of all Louisiana parishes (55 out of 64) are rated as "High Risk" on at least one of the indicators and 97 percent of the parishes (62 out of 64) are rated as "Moderate-High Risk" on at least one of the indicators. In fact, 11 of the 14 parishes in the Low Risk group had at least one indicator in the High Risk category. Similarly, all but one of the 12 High Risk parishes (Claiborne) had at least two indicators in the Low and/or Low-Moderate Risk. Therefore, almost all of the parishes in the state, regardless of their current ranking, have strengths from which to build and vulnerabilities that need to be addressed.

Good data is a critical tool that can help to inform programmatic and investment decisions regarding the distribution of resources that support Louisiana's young children. Several large early childhood programs are detailed here to show how their reach corresponds with the risk in each parish. These reach maps are not designed to be conclusive but instead to simply provide a visual display of services and risk. There may be various reasons why there is not a direct correlation between the services and risk, and program leaders can use this information to better calibrate their programs to ensure the maximum utilization of resources.

The information in this report, complemented by the separate Early Childhood System Integration Budget, is designed as a tool to be used by all early childhood stakeholders, governmental and nongovernmental, in order to better inform policy and funding decisions and the distribution of critical resources.

Program leaders can use this information to better calibrate their programs to ensure the maximum utilization of resources.

INTRODUCTION

The 2012 *Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana* report improves on the *Early Childhood Risk Report* from 2010 by including the availability (or reach) of key early childhood programs. This expanded report is designed as a tool to be used by all early childhood stakeholders, governmental and nongovernmental, in order to better inform policy and funding decisions that impact the distribution of critical resources. The data contained here can be tracked over time thereby helping communities and the state better understand their early childhood strengths and vulnerabilities. Ideally, this report will be a valuable asset that assists all of those working to support Louisiana's children.

There are approximately 20.1 million children (6.5 percent of the population) under the age of 5 in the United States, with 314,260 (6.9 percent of the state population) in Louisiana. Since the previous report, the percentage of children under age 5 nationally living in poverty has increased from 21.0 percent to 23.4 percent. While Louisiana has seen a more modest increase from 30.0 percent to 30.6 percent, nearly a third of Louisiana children under the age of 5 live in poverty. Poverty brings multiple risk factors to a child's life, including unsafe environments, poor nutrition, limited access to health care, and low quality early education opportunities, among others. These multiple risk factors can have severe impacts throughout the child's life that follow into adulthood. Overcoming the challenges in these early years requires strong support from caring adults and the availability of high quality programs in the community.[1] The good news is that early intervention efforts can have significant payoffs for individual children, their families and their community.

As the significance of education to success in the increasingly knowledge-based economy of the 21st century continues to grow, the importance of the early childhood period comes more and more into focus. No longer are early child settings focused on "minding" the child, or babysitting, but are now dedicated to preparing children to enter the traditional school setting "ready to learn." We know that children who begin school behind typically

Nearly a third of Louisiana children under the age of 5 live in poverty.

remain behind, and research demonstrates that as many as half of school failures may be due to gaps in learning and development before school entry.

This still-emerging recognition of the importance of early childhood is strongly supported by scientific evidence across multiple disciplines. From neuroscience comes the critical importance of the developing architecture of the brain and the process of skill formation based on the interaction of experience and genetics.[2] From behavioral science is evidence of long-term benefits of high quality programs for children and families, as well as an understanding of how children learn through play and the importance of "executive function" (e.g., the ability to focus on tasks, prioritize, take turns, and follow multiple-step instructions) and self-control for later success in school.[3] From economics is the strong evidence of significant cost-savings to both the individual and society resulting from investments in high quality programs for children from birth to 5. The result is less remedial education, less crime, and fewer welfare payments.[4]

Recognizing the profound importance of the early childhood period to a child in reaching his or her full potential, it is imperative that we begin to monitor specific indicators of early childhood well-being.

[1]Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (2006). Starting Strong II: Early childhood education and care. Available at http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?K=5L9PX1R4H1NS&DS=Starting-Strong-II.

[2]Knudsen, E. I., Heckman, J. J., Cameron, J. L., & Shonkoff, J. P. (2006). Economic, neurobiological, and behavioral perspectives on building America's future workforce. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 103*(27), 10155-10162.

[3]Moffitt, T. E. et al. (2011). A gradient of childhood self-control predicts health, wealth, and public safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 108*(7), 2693-2698. Also see *Study Links 5-Year-Olds' Brain Skills to Mothers' Warmth During Infancy* by Lisa Guernsey for New America Foundation available at: http://earlyed.newamerica.net/blogposts/2011/study_links_5_year_olds_brain_skills_to_mothers_warmth_during_infancy-51773.

[4]Rolnick, A., & Grunewald, R. (2003). *Early childhood development: Economic development with a high public return.* Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Available at www.minneapolisfed.org/pubs/fedgaz/03-03/earlychild.cfm. And Heckman, J. J. (2007). *Investing in disadvantaged young children is good economics and good public policy.* Testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, Washington, DC.

[5]Economist Intelligence Unit. (2012). *Starting well: Benchmarking early education across the world.* The Economist. Available at www.eiu.com.

[6]*2012 Kids Count Data Book.* The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The good news is that early intervention and prevention efforts can have significant payoffs for individual children, their families and their community.

Unfortunately, the United States scores poorly in international rankings of early development,[5] and Louisiana has consistently scored poorly in comparison to the rest of the country when looking at children of all ages.[6] Recognizing the profound importance of the early childhood period to a child in reaching his or her full potential, it is imperative that we begin to monitor specific indicators of early childhood well-being. This report is comprised of two parts:

- RISK – an analysis of eleven indicators of early childhood well-being, and
- REACH – an analysis of ten publicly-funded early childhood programs which are used to determine the availability by parish of these programs designed to address risk.

METHODOLOGY

RISK

The risk indicators included in this report cut across important areas that impact the lives of young children, are available at the parish level, and are updated annually thereby enabling the tracking of emerging trends. These risk indicators span three domains: Economic Factors, Health Factors and Education Factors (*see Table 1*).

***Table 1**. List of Indicators*[7]

ECONOMIC FACTORS	HEALTH FACTORS	EDUCATION FACTORS
Unemployment Rate	Percent Low Birth Weight	Pre-Literacy Skills Measured at Kindergarten Entry
Percent of Births to Single Mothers	Teen Birth Rate	Percent of Children Ages 0-5 in Publicly Funded Pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start or High Quality Child Care
Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Education	Infant Mortality Rate	
Percent of Children Ages 0-5 Below Poverty	Percent of Uninsured Children Ages 0-5	
Median Income as Percent of Poverty		

In this report, risk is based strictly on a comparison of parishes within Louisiana, thereby excluding any comparison to other states or regions of the country. An average score across all 11 indicators is used to define the overall risk of each parish. Based on the average scores, parishes are placed in one of four risk groups: Low, Low-Moderate, Moderate-High and High *(see Table 2).* Therefore, an average score of "Low Risk" suggests that the young children in that parish are more likely to be well-prepared and ready for school. By contrast, a score of "High Risk" suggests that the young children in that parish are at risk of entering school already behind, remaining behind, and failing to achieve positive outcomes in school and beyond.

Table 2. *Average Score Range and Risk Group*

AVERAGE SCORE	RISK GROUP
1.00 – 1.99	Low
2.00 – 2.60	Low-Moderate
2.61 – 2.99	Moderate-High
3.00 – 4.00	High

It is important to recognize that parishes are only being compared to other parishes within Louisiana. Therefore, a parish scoring in the "Low Risk" group does not mean it is a Low Risk parish compared to counties in other states. Instead, Low Risk simply means that young children in that parish are at low risk as compared to young children in other parishes in Louisiana. Comparisons to national level data are provided, when available, to help contextualize the indicators.

Each of the 11 risk indicators is a percentage or a rate and therefore it is possible to draw comparisons across parishes of varying population sizes. The parish specific percentage or rate for each indicator is provided in the accompanying tables, along with the national average shown at the top of the list, and the maps show how each parish compares on that indicator based on being placed in one of four equal sized groups of parishes called quartiles. Therefore, for each specific indicator, 25 percent of the parishes are in the Low Risk group, 25 percent in the Low-Moderate Risk group, 25 percent in the Moderate-High Risk group, and 25 percent in the High Risk group.[8] The map of each indicator is included to visually illustrate these parish-to-parish comparisons for each of the 11 specific indicators.[9]

Bivariate correlations were calculated to gather information about how the individual risk indicators relate to each other. The low correlation between individual risk indicators are detailed in Appendix 3 and suggests that each risk indicator contributes unique information, meaning that a high risk associated with one indicator does not necessarily predict a high risk in another.

REACH

Reach was determined by requesting data from the Louisiana Departments of Health and Hospitals, Children and Family Services, and Education, on the major publicly funded early childhood programs in Louisiana (*see Table 3*). This information on children being served is then overlaid onto maps of the overall risk, or specific risk indicators, thereby detailing the percentage of coverage of these programs in relation to the need.

Table 3. *List of Programs Detailed in the Reach Section of the Report*

PROGRAM NAME
Child Care Assistance Program and Quality Start
IDEA Part C - Early Intervention (EarlySteps)
Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start (EHS)
Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)
Early Childhood Supports and Services (ECSS)
ESEA, Title I
Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development (NSECD)
8(g) Preschool Program
The Cecil J. Picard LA4 Early Childhood Program (LA4)
Locally Funded Pre-K

[7]An explanation of the sources and calculations for the data is provided in Appendix 4.

[8]Two indicators (infant mortality rate and percent of children under five uninsured) could not be split into equal quartiles, so four groups were created based on their inherent distribution.

[9]The methodology utilized here is based on a similar report developed in Pennsylvania http://www.pakeys.org/pages/get.aspx?page=EarlyLearning_Reach

RISK

ECONOMIC FACTORS

1. PERCENT UNEMPLOYED

The percent unemployed, commonly referred to as the unemployment rate, is significant as an indicator of early childhood risk for multiple reasons. Research indicates that the unemployed are more likely to have mental distress and experience depression, anxiety, or loss of self-esteem. When a parent is unemployed, the resulting increase in family stress, especially when a child is very young, has been shown to have long-term implications on academic achievement, entry into the workforce, problematic behavior,[10] and the quality of parenting.[11]

The parish-level percent unemployed used in this analysis are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and report unemployment as of December 2011. Louisiana's unemployment rate at that time (6.4 percent) was below the national unemployment rate (8.3 percent) and was lower than in the previous report in December 2009 (7.2 percent). However, 15 parishes are above the national unemployment rate with particularly high unemployment in East Carroll (15.2 percent) and West Carroll (14.1 percent). Fortunately, West Carroll parish reported a 32 percent lower unemployment rate in December 2011 than in December 2009 (18.6 percent). However, East Carroll parish reported a 7 percent higher unemployment rate in December 2011 than in December 2009 (14.2 percent).

TABLE 4. *Parish Level Percent Unemployed (December 2011)*

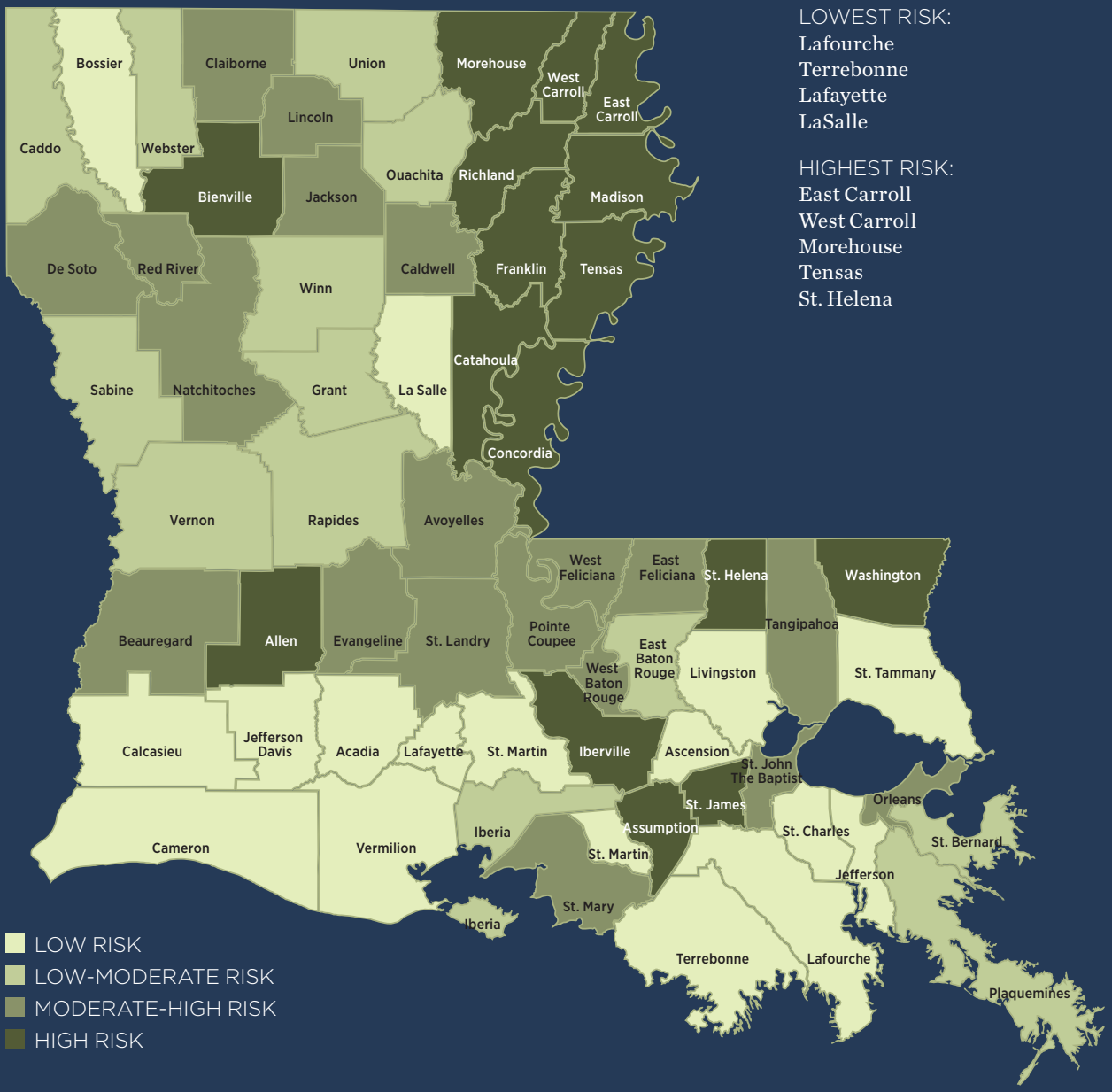
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	8.3		Livingston	6.0	1
Louisiana	6.4		Madison	9.5	4
Acadia	5.3	1	Morehouse	13.3	4
Allen	8.6	4	Natchitoches	7.7	3
Ascension	5.8	1	Orleans	7.8	3
Assumption	9.4	4	Ouachita	6.9	2
Avoyelles	7.6	3	Plaquemines	6.2	2
Beauregard	7.3	3	Pointe Coupee	7.7	3
Bienville	8.2	4	Rapides	6.1	2
Bossier	5.0	1	Red River	7.3	3
Caddo	6.2	2	Richland	8.9	4
Calcasieu	5.9	1	Sabine	6.1	2
Caldwell	7.4	3	St. Bernard	6.5	2
Cameron	5.4	1	St. Charles	6.0	1
Catahoula	8.5	4	St. Helena	12.1	4
Claiborne	7.5	3	St. James	10.4	4
Concordia	10.3	4	St. John the Baptist	7.7	3
DeSoto	7.5	3	St. Landry	7.1	2
East Baton Rouge	6.3	2	St. Martin	5.5	1
East Carroll	15.2	4	St. Mary	7.8	3
East Feliciana	7.7	3	St. Tammany	5.2	1
Evangeline	7.3	3	Tangipahoa	5.2	1
Franklin	10.8	4	Tensas	12.3	4
Grant	6.9	2	Terrebonne	4.3	1
Iberia	6.2	2	Union	6.9	2
Iberville	10.9	4	Vermilion	5.8	1
Jackson	8.0	4	Vernon	7.0	2
Jefferson	6.0	1	Washington	8.6	4
Jefferson Davis	5.3	1	Webster	6.7	2
La Salle	4.5	1	West Baton Rouge	7.6	3
Lafayette	4.5	1	West Carroll	14.1	4
Lafourche	4.2	1	West Feliciana	7.3	3
Lincoln	7.4	3	Winn	7.0	2

[10]Vleminckx, K & Smeeding, T.M. (2001). *Child well-being, child poverty, and child policy in modern nations.* Bristol, England. The Policy Press.

[11]Theodossiou, I. (1998). The effects of low-pay and unemployment on psychological well-being: a logistic regression approach. *Journal of Health Economics, 17*(1): 85-104.

PERCENT UNEMPLOYED

MAP 1. *Parish Level Percent Unemployed (December 2011)*



LOWEST RISK:
Lafourche
Terrebonne
Lafayette
LaSalle

HIGHEST RISK:
East Carroll
West Carroll
Morehouse
Tensas
St. Helena

2. PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

In Louisiana, 53.5 percent of births are to unmarried women compared to 40.8 percent nationally. Births to single mothers are at higher risk of having adverse birth outcomes such as low birth weight, preterm birth, and infant mortality than are children born to married women.[12] Unmarried mothers generally have lower incomes, lower education levels, and greater dependence on social assistance than do married mothers.[13] Children born to single mothers are more likely to have instability in living arrangements, live in poverty, have social and/or emotional problems, and by adolescence have lower educational attainment.[14] The percent of births to single mothers is below the national average in only 5 Louisiana parishes.

TABLE 5. *Parish Level Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2009)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	40.8		Livingston	39.8	1
Louisiana	53.5		Madison	73.5	4
Acadia	52.6	2	Morehouse	64.7	4
Allen	48.0	1	Natchitoches	61.8	4
Ascension	41.9	1	Orleans	67.8	4
Assumption	52.0	4	Ouachita	58.5	3
Avoyelles	60.0	3	Plaquemines	43.8	1
Beauregard	42.6	1	Pointe Coupee	58.8	3
Bienville	60.0	3	Rapides	52.6	2
Bossier	39.0	1	Red River	53.9	2
Caddo	61.9	4	Richland	57.7	3
Calcasieu	48.7	2	Sabine	49.5	2
Caldwell	45.9	1	St. Bernard	61.6	4
Cameron	41.3	1	St. Charles	45.4	1
Catahoula	48.0	4	St. Helena	60.3	3
Claiborne	62.3	4	St. James	54.3	3
Concordia	68.7	4	St. John the Baptist	61.7	4
DeSoto	61.6	4	St. Landry	60.8	4
East Baton Rouge	56.0	3	St. Martin	59.2	3
East Carroll	79.8	4	St. Mary	62.4	4
East Feliciana	55.1	3	St. Tammany	37.0	1
Evangeline	51.0	2	Tangipahoa	52.5	2
Franklin	58.0	3	Tensas	77.3	4
Grant	45.3	1	Terrebonne	56.1	3
Iberia	63.2	4	Union	48.7	2
Iberville	59.1	3	Vermilion	49.6	2
Jackson	47.9	1	Vernon	29.4	1
Jefferson	46.2	1	Washington	53.3	2
Jefferson Davis	54.8	3	Webster	56.5	3
La Salle	47.2	1	West Baton Rouge	51.9	2
Lafayette	50.8	2	West Carroll	41.6	1
Lafourche	32.8	1	West Feliciana	52.2	2
Lincoln	49.8	2	Winn	54.3	3

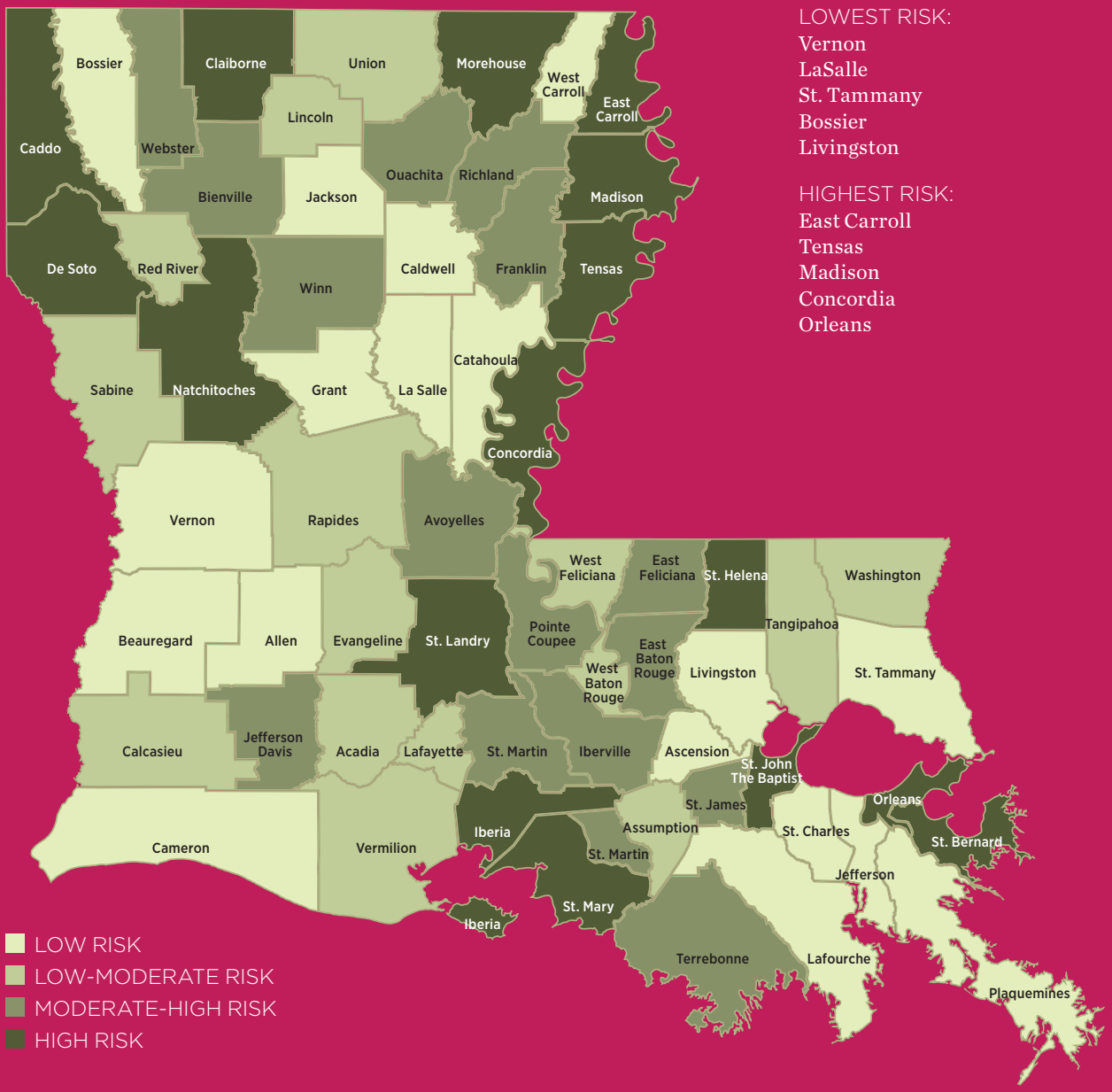
[12] Ventura, S.J., Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48*:16. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; and Mathews, T.J., MacDorman, M.F. (2008). Infant mortality statistics from the 2005 period linked birth/ infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 57*:2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[13] Driscoll, A. K., Hearn, G. K., Evans, V. J., Moore, K. A., Sugland, B. W., & Call, V. (1999). Nonmarital childbearing among adult women. *Journal of Marriage & the Family, 61*, 178-187.

[14] Aquilino, W. S. (1996). The life course of children born to unmarried mothers: Childhood living arrangements and young adult outcomes. *Journal of Marriage & the Family, 58*(2), 293-310; and McLanahan, S. and G.D. Sandefur. (1994). *Growing up with a single parent: What hurts, what helps.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

MAP 2. *Parish Level Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2009)*



LOWEST RISK:
Vernon
LaSalle
St. Tammany
Bossier
Livingston

HIGHEST RISK:
East Carroll
Tensas
Madison
Concordia
Orleans

3. PERCENT OF MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Maternal education is a significant factor related to child achievement, immunization, poverty and long-term outcomes and is one of the most prominent risk factors for disparities across cognitive, health and social-emotional outcomes that appear in the first 24 months of life.[15] Furthermore, the financial strain resulting from poor earnings due to lack of education can affect the quality of parenting, the mother's level of stress and maternal mental health, all factors which are associated with behavior problems and poor achievement in preschoolers.[16]

Many parishes report high percentages of mothers with less than a high school education including five that are 30 percent or greater.

TABLE 6. *Parish Level Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Degree (2009)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA		Livingston	18.2	2
Louisiana	21.0		Madison	36.1	4
Acadia	28.9	4	Morehouse	32.7	4
Allen	18.4	2	Natchitoches	20.3	2
Ascension	15.8	1	Orleans	22.3	3
Assumption	23.6	3	Ouachita	25.6	4
Avoyelles	30.5	4	Plaquemines	14.7	1
Beauregard	14.5	1	Pointe Coupee	23.3	3
Bienville	25.6	4	Rapides	23.2	3
Bossier	15.3	1	Red River	18.0	2
Caddo	22.0	2	Richland	24.5	3
Calcasieu	14.7	1	Sabine	19.9	2
Caldwell	30.4	4	St. Bernard	20.8	2
Cameron	11.3	1	St. Charles	17.3	1
Catahoula	31.3	4	St. Helena	22.1	2
Claiborne	24.6	3	St. James	13.1	1
Concordia	26.6	4	St. John the Baptist	21.1	2
DeSoto	21.4	2	St. Landry	27.7	4
East Baton Rouge	19.3	2	St. Martin	20.3	2
East Carroll	25.4	4	St. Mary	28.4	4
East Feliciana	15.7	1	St. Tammany	13.6	1
Evangeline	29.9	4	Tangipahoa	23.0	3
Franklin	29.0	4	Tensas	21.2	2
Grant	21.6	2	Terrebonne	24.7	3
Iberia	27.2	4	Union	25.8	4
Iberville	18.9	2	Vermilion	22.0	2
Jackson	23.0	3	Vernon	12.6	1
Jefferson	22.0	2	Washington	23.2	3
Jefferson Davis	22.9	3	Webster	23.0	3
La Salle	17.2	1	West Baton Rouge	15.5	1
Lafayette	22.5	3	West Carroll	24.8	3
Lafourche	19.1	2	West Feliciana	13.9	1
Lincoln	13.3	1	Winn	22.6	3

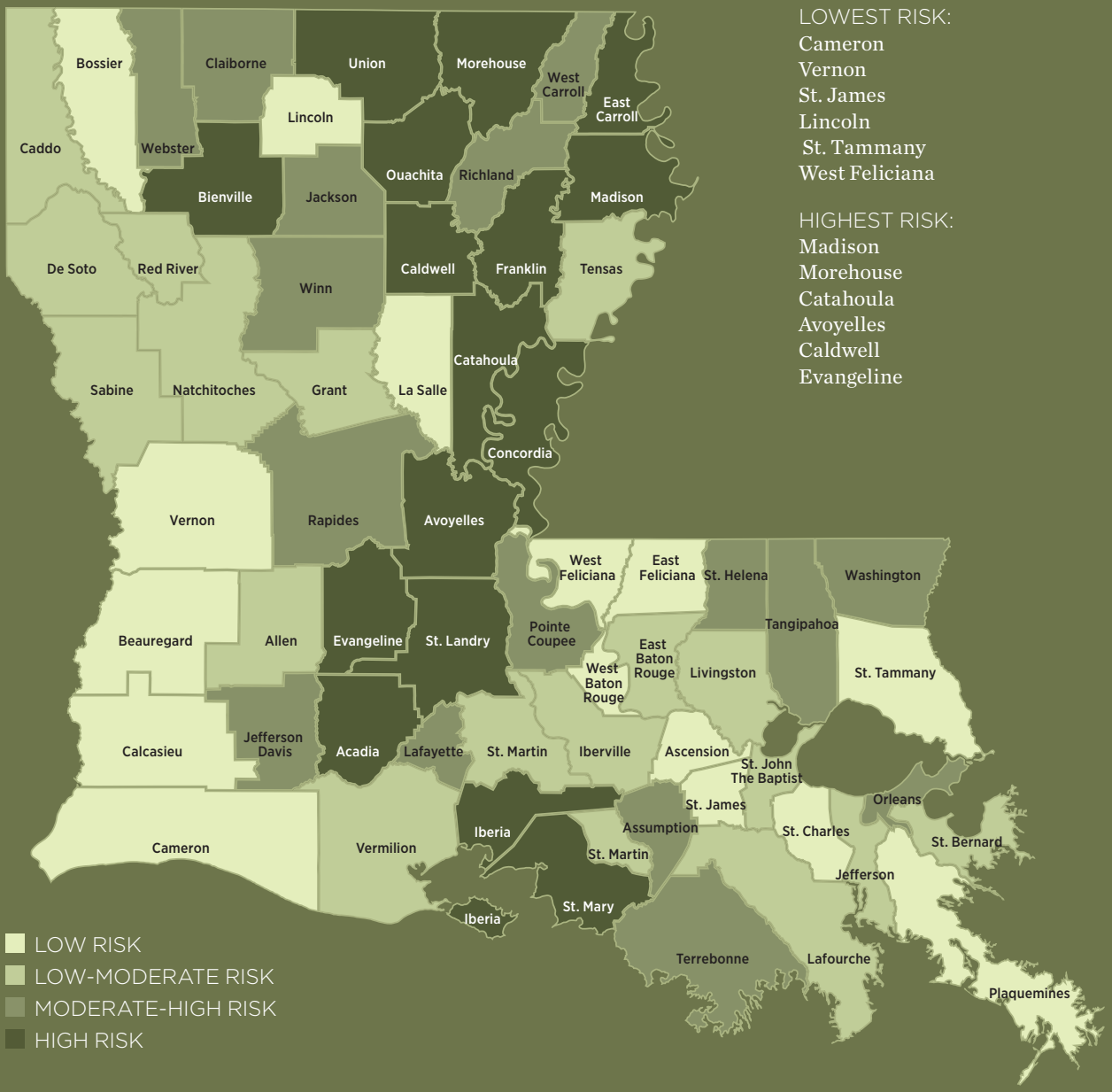
[15]Halle, T., Forry, N., Hair, E., Perper, K., Wandner, L., Wessel, J., & Vick, J. (2009). *Disparities in Early Learning and Development: Lessons from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Birth Cohort (ECLS-B).* Washington, DC: Child Trends.

[16]Jackson, A. P., Brooks-Gunn, J., Huang, C. C., Glassman, M. (2000). Single mothers in low-wage jobs: financial strain, parenting, and preschoolers' outcomes. *Child Development, 71*(5): 1409-1423.

Maternal education is a significant factor related to child achievement, immunization, poverty and long-term outcomes and is one of the most prominent risk factors for disparities across cognitive, health and social-emotional outcomes that appear in the first 24 months of life.

PERCENT OF MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

MAP 3. *Parish Level Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Degree (2009)*



LOWEST RISK:
Cameron
Vernon
St. James
Lincoln
St. Tammany
West Feliciana

HIGHEST RISK:
Madison
Morehouse
Catahoula
Avoyelles
Caldwell
Evangeline

4. PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGES 0-5 LIVING IN POVERTY

Poverty can have a profound impact on setting the life course of a child. Children living in poverty are at higher risk for grade repetition, learning disability, experiencing violent crime, lead poisoning, and emotional problems.[17] Stress stemming from poverty can directly impact a child's mental, emotional and behavioral health through the chronic activation of biological stress mechanisms and/or their immune systems.[18]

Children who grow up in extreme poverty are more likely to remain in extreme poverty as adults.[19] From 2008 to 2010, the federal poverty level average was $21,767 for a family of four.[20] Child poverty for children under age 5 in Louisiana was 31 percent greater than for the country as a whole with 30.6 percent of Louisiana's young children living in poverty compared to 23.4 percent nationally. Over half of all children under age 5 lived in poverty in five parishes including East Carroll where over 75 percent were in poverty.

[17]Duncan, G. J., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). Family poverty, welfare reform and child development. *Child Development*. 71 (1): 188-196.

[18]Yoshikawa, H., Aber, J. L., & Beardslee, W. R. (2012). The effects of poverty on the mental, emotional, and behavioral health of children and youth: implications for prevention. *The American Psychologist, 67*, 272 -284.

[19]Fass, S., Alden-Dinan, K., & Aratani, Y (2009). *Child Poverty and Intergenerational Mobility, A Report*. The National Center for Children in Poverty.

[20]U.S. Census Bureau available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/figures-fed-reg.shtml

TABLE 7. *Parish Level Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty (2008-2010)**

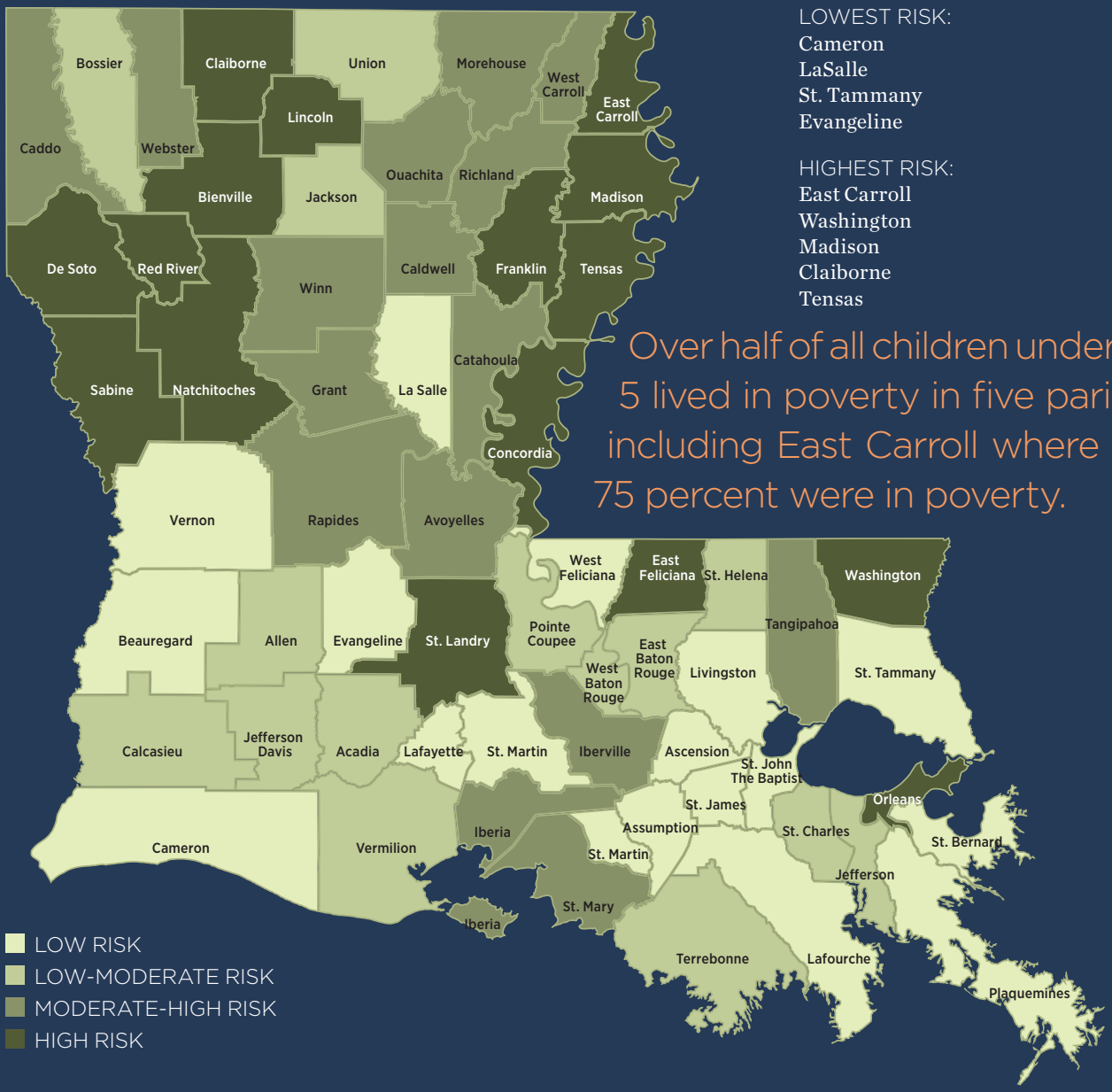
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	23.4		Livingston	20.0	1
Louisiana	30.6		Madison*	52.2	4
Acadia	32.8	2	Morehouse	38.6	3
Allen	30.5	2	Natchitoches	48.0	4
Ascension	19.5	1	Orleans	46.5	4
Assumption	20.4	1	Ouachita	39.3	3
Avoyelles	40.5	3	Plaquemines	19.4	1
Beauregard	19.1	1	Pointe Coupee	31.7	2
Bienville*	43.1	4	Rapides	34.2	3
Bossier	25.8	2	Red River*	44.2	4
Caddo	33.7	3	Richland	40.4	3
Calcasieu	28.5	2	Sabine	46.7	4
Caldwell*	35.5	3	St. Bernard	18.8	1
Cameron*	9.6	1	St. Charles	28.2	2
Catahoula*	36.7	3	St. Helena*	27.0	2
Claiborne*	51.9	4	St. James	20.1	1
Concordia	47.2	4	St. John the Baptist	21.2	1
De Soto	48.5	4	St. Landry	45.1	4
East Baton Rouge	27.7	2	St. Martin	21.8	1
East Carroll*	76.8	4	St. Mary	34.8	3
East Feliciana	41.1	4	St. Tammany	16.6	1
Evangeline	18.0	1	Tangipahoa	33.5	3
Franklin	44.8	4	Tensas*	51.6	4
Grant	34.9	3	Terrebonne	32.7	2
Iberia	38.0	3	Union	31.0	2
Iberville	40.7	3	Vermilion	29.6	2
Jackson*	25.2	2	Vernon	19.4	1
Jefferson	26.3	2	Washington	54.6	4
Jefferson Davis	29.5	2	Webster	35.4	3
La Salle*	12.6	1	West Baton Rouge	30.9	2
Lafayette	21.6	1	West Carroll*	38.5	3
Lafourche	22.5	1	West Feliciana*	22.3	1
Lincoln	45.6	4	Winn*	38.2	3

**Indicates parishes where only 5-year estimates (2006-2010) were available as opposed to 3-year estimates used in all other parishes.*

Stress stemming from poverty can directly impact a child's mental, emotional and behavioral health through the chronic activation of biological stress mechanisms and/or compromising their immune systems.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGES 0-5 LIVING IN POVERTY

MAP 4. *Parish Level Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty (2008-2010)*



LOWEST RISK:
Cameron
LaSalle
St. Tammany
Evangeline

HIGHEST RISK:
East Carroll
Washington
Madison
Claiborne
Tensas

Over half of all children under age 5 lived in poverty in five parishes including East Carroll where over 75 percent were in poverty.

5. MEDIAN INCOME AS A PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

The median household income differs from the poverty measure because it divides income distribution into two equal groups in a given area, making this measure less sensitive to very high or very low incomes than other measures such as per-capita income or average household income. Related to the rising income inequality seen over the past decades is a parallel increase in the educational achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families. In fact, this achievement gap may have increased as much as 40 percent. Importantly for young children, this educational achievement gap is large when children enter kindergarten and does not appear to change dramatically as children progress through school. Today, the gap in family incomes is associated with a 30 to 60 percent larger difference in educational achievement than it was for children born in the 1970's.[21]

The median income measure used here indicates the midpoint of household income compared to the federal poverty level. For example, 200 percent indicates a parish where median income is twice the federal poverty level. Nationally, the median income average from 2008-2010 is 283 percent of the federal poverty level while in Louisiana the median income is 240 percent of the poverty level. Only seven Louisiana parishes have median incomes higher than the U.S. median income (up from five in the 2010 report).

[21]Reardon, S. F. (2011). The widening academic achievement gap between the rich and the poor: New evidence and possible explanations. In R. Murnane & G. Duncan (Eds.), *Whither opportunity? Rising inequality and the uncertain life chances of low-income children.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press.

TABLE 8. *Parish Level Median Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (2008-2010)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	283		Livingston	302	1
Louisiana	240		Madison*	150	4
Acadia	216	3	Morehouse	176	4
Allen	204	3	Natchitoches	170	4
Ascension	351	1	Orleans	200	3
Assumption	247	2	Ouachita	220	2
Avoyelles	187	4	Plaquemines	314	1
Beauregard	246	2	Pointe Coupee	240	2
Bienville *	181	4	Rapides	222	2
Bossier	278	1	Red River*	197	3
Caddo	207	3	Richland	203	3
Calcasieu	240	2	Sabine	189	4
Caldwell*	213	3	St. Bernard	211	3
Cameron*	338	1	St. Helena*	156	4
Catahoula*	207	3	St. James	316	1
Claiborne*	183	4	St. John	268	1
Concordia	153	4	St. Landry	193	4
De Soto	204	3	St. Martin	224	2
East Baton Rouge	256	1	St. Mary	224	2
East Carroll*	137	4	St. Tammany	329	1
East Feliciana	222	2	St.Charles	338	1
Evangeline	182	4	Tangipahoa	217	3
Franklin	197	3	Tensas*	154	4
Grant	212	3	Terrebonne	270	1
Iberia	234	2	Union	206	3
Iberville	238	2	Vermillion	239	2
Jackson*	231	2	Vernon	241	2
Jefferson	261	1	Washington	167	4
Jefferson Davis	246	2	Webster	196	3
La Salle*	214	3	West Baton Rouge	282	1
Lafayette	268	1	West Carroll*	193	4
Lafourche	277	1	West Feliciana*	247	2
Lincoln	205	3	Winn*	182	4

**Indicates parishes where only 5-year estimates (2006-2010) were available as opposed to 3-year estimates used in all other parishes.*

Today, the gap in family incomes is associated with a 30 to 60 percent larger difference in educational achievement than it was for children born in the 1970's.

MEDIAN INCOME AS A PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

MAP 5. *Parish Level Median Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (2008-2010)*

LOWEST RISK:
Ascension
Cameron
St. Charles
St. Tammany
St. James
Plaquemines
Livingston

HIGHEST RISK:
East Carroll
Madison
Concordia
Tensas
St. Helena

- LOW RISK
- LOW-MODERATE RISK
- MODERATE-HIGH RISK
- HIGH RISK

HEALTH FACTORS

6. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

Low Birth Weight (LBW) indicates babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams or approximately 5.5 pounds.[22] Historically, LBW babies have been at increased risk for infant mortality, neuro-developmental impairments, growth failure, behavior problems, and chronic health problems. In recent decades, LBW babies have had increased survival, but many of the other adverse outcomes have not been comparably mitigated.[23]

In 2009, 10.7 percent of babies in Louisiana were born LBW, which is 30 percent greater than the national average of 8.2 percent. Since 2000, the percent of LBW babies in Louisiana reached a low in 2000 with 10.3 percent, but by 2005 it had increased to a high of 11.5 percent. The state percentage of LBW babies decreased 6 percent between 2007 and 2009 while the national percentage decreased only minimally from 8.3 percent during that time.[24]

TABLE 9. *Parish Level Percent Low Birth Weight Babies (2009)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	8.2		Livingston	7.6	1
Louisiana	10.7		Madison	13.8	4
Acadia	8.9	1	Morehouse	10.9	3
Allen	7.2	1	Natchitoches	10.2	2
Ascension	9.0	1	Orleans	12.0	3
Assumption	11.0	3	Ouachita	11.8	3
Avoyelles	10.3	2	Plaquemines	10.0	2
Beauregard	6.7	1	Pointe Coupee	12.9	4
Bienville	16.3	4	Rapides	10.2	2
Bossier	9.6	2	Red River	15.6	4
Caddo	14.2	4	Richland	10.1	2
Calcasieu	12.1	3	Sabine	7.0	1
Caldwell	15.6	4	St. Bernard	10.2	2
Cameron	5.0	1	St. Charles	12.5	4
Catahoula	8.7	1	St. Helena	13.0	4
Claiborne	16.2	4	St. James	11.9	3
Concordia	10.4	3	St. John the Baptist	11.2	3
DeSoto	12.3	4	St. Landry	10.3	3
East Baton Rouge	14.0	4	St. Martin	9.4	1
East Carroll	10.2	2	St. Mary	9.9	2
East Feliciana	11.7	3	St. Tammany	8.5	1
Evangeline	13.3	4	Tangipahoa	10.7	3
Franklin	10.0	2	Tensas	13.4	4
Grant	11.2	3	Terrebonne	10.0	2
Iberia	11.4	3	Union	11.4	3
Iberville	11.0	3	Vermilion	11.6	3
Jackson	9.6	2	Vernon	7.7	1
Jefferson	9.6	2	Washington	4.7	1
Jefferson Davis	9.6	2	Webster	12.2	4
La Salle	9.7	2	West Baton Rouge	6.1	1
Lafayette	8.6	1	West Carroll	12.3	4
Lafourche	7.8	1	West Feliciana	13.3	4
Lincoln	9.9	2	Winn	9.5	1

[22] Low birth weight is utilized as an indicator here instead of prematurity, a commonly utilized indicator of birth outcomes, as the latter may be inaccurate due to clinical errors in estimation of gestational age. Birth weight can be a marker for prematurity, with LBW corresponding to <37 weeks gestation. Use of LBW also captures those infants who experience intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). IUGR infants are known to be at higher risk for developmental and health issues later in life.

[23] Aylward, G. P., Pfeffer, S.I, Wright, A., Verhulst, S. J. (1989). Outcome studies of low birth weight infants published in the last decade: A meta-analysis. *The Journal of Pediatrics, 115*(4): 515-520; and Vohr, B. R. (2007) How should we report early childhood outcomes of very low birth weight infants? *Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 12*(5): 355-362.

[24] *2011 Kids Count Data Book.* The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

MAP 6. *Parish Level Percent Low Birth Weight Babies (2009)*

LOWEST RISK:
Washington
Cameron
West Baton Rouge
Beauregard
Sabine
Allen

HIGHEST RISK:
Bienville
Claiborne
Red River
Caldwell

7. TEEN BIRTH RATE (AGES 15-19)

Parenting during the teenage years impacts the development of both the child and the teen parent. Teen parents may have to compromise their education and long-term opportunities in order to care for their child. Approximately 50 percent of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by the age of 22 compared to approximately 90 percent of women who had not given birth during their adolescence.[25] Poor child outcomes associated with teen parents includes developmental delays, intellectual deficiencies, and behavior problems.[26] Children of teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, and become a teen parent themselves.[27]

The teen birth rate in Louisiana (52.6 per 1,000) is 35 percent greater than the national rate (39.0 per 1,000). The national rate has decreased by 8 percent since 2007 (42.0 per 1,000) while the rate in Louisiana decreased 6 percent during that same period. The teen birth rate in Louisiana has fluctuated since 2000 from a high of 62.0 per 1,000 in 2000 to a low of 49.0 per 1,000 in 2005.[28]

TABLE 10. *Teen Birth Rate by Parish (2009)*

	RATE	QUARTILE RANK		RATE	QUARTILE RANK
National	39.0		Livingston	54.6	2
Louisiana	52.6		Madison	87.3	4
Acadia	69.4	4	Morehouse	100.2	4
Allen	67.3	3	Natchitoches	45.1	1
Ascension	43.7	1	Orleans	48.7	1
Assumption	46.9	1	Ouachita	64.3	3
Avoyelles	78.8	4	Plaquemines	36.7	1
Beauregard	55.6	2	Pointe Coupee	65.0	3
Bienville	55.3	2	Rapides	62.5	3
Bossier	51.7	2	Red River	56.9	2
Caddo	67.4	3	Richland	56.9	2
Calcasieu	55.1	2	Sabine	52.6	2
Caldwell	89.2	4	St. Bernard	48.0	1
Cameron	46.9	1	St. Charles	45.8	1
Catahoula	80.5	4	St. Helena	51.9	2
Claiborne	60.2	3	St. James	43.8	1
Concordia	74.6	4	St. John the Baptist	43.7	1
DeSoto	55.0	2	St. Landry	64.2	3
East Baton Rouge	64.6	3	St. Martin	56.5	2
East Carroll	67.5	3	St. Mary	74.5	4
East Feliciana	38.6	1	St. Tammany	29.2	1
Evangeline	64.6	3	Tangipahoa	56.8	2
Franklin	80.6	4	Tensas	81.3	4
Grant	71.7	4	Terrebonne	70.7	4
Iberia	64.7	3	Union	65.0	3
Iberville	61.3	3	Vermilion	61.0	3
Jackson	58.2	3	Vernon	86.7	4
Jefferson	50.7	2	Washington	48.5	1
Jefferson Davis	45.3	1	Webster	40.8	1
La Salle	45.6	1	West Baton Rouge	41.2	1
Lafayette	54.2	2	West Carroll	56.9	2
Lafourche	51.2	2	West Feliciana	70.5	4
Lincoln	23.7	1	Winn	92.5	4

[25]Perper, K., Peterson, K., & Manlove, J. (2010). *Diploma attainment among teen mothers.* Child Trends, Fact Sheet Publication #2010-01: Washington, DC: Child Trends.

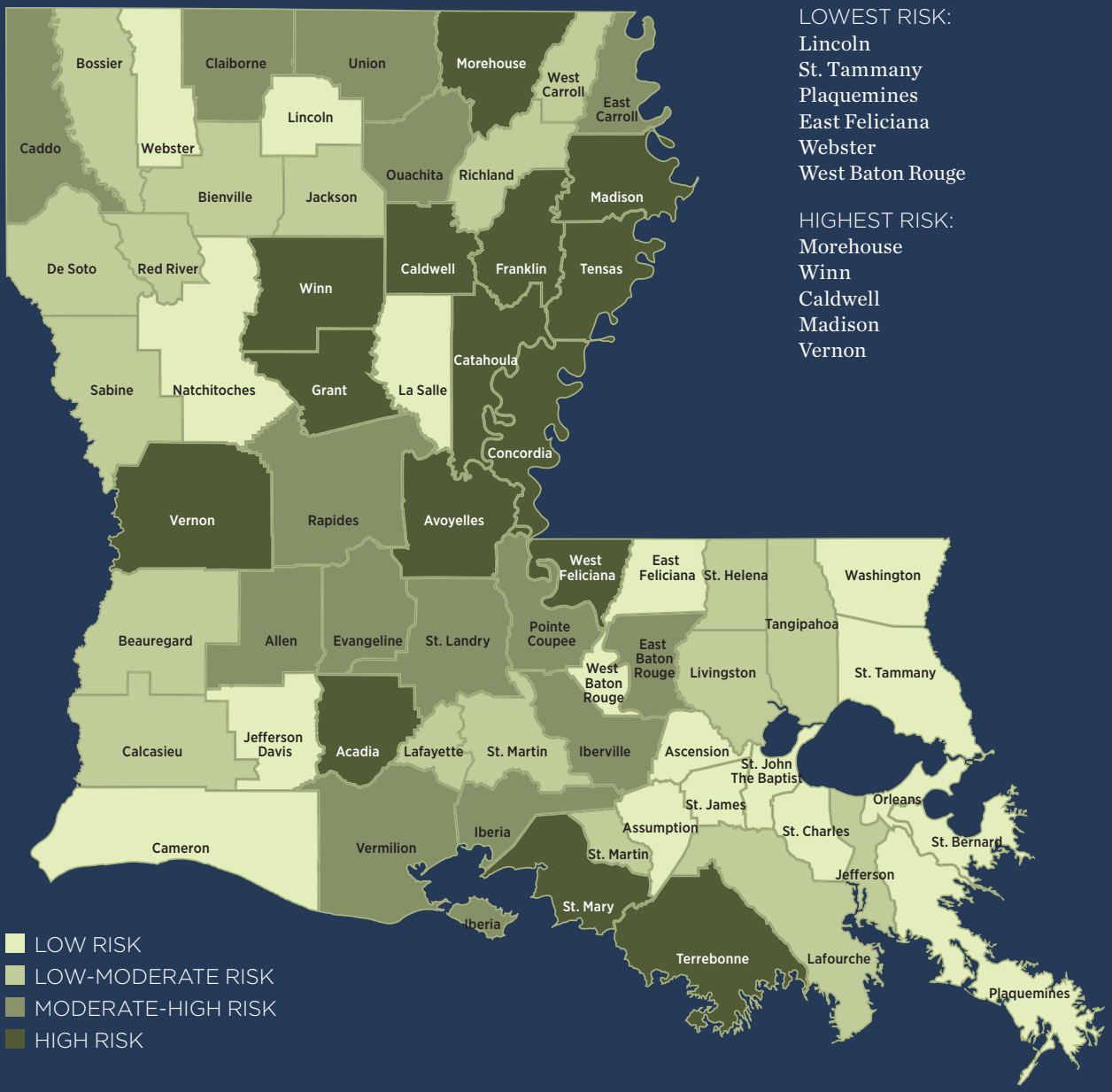
[26]Coren, E. & Barlow, J. (2001). *Individual and group-based parenting programmes for improving psychosocial outcomes for teenage parents and their children.* Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews: Issue 3, John Wiley & Sons.

[27]Hoffman, S. D. (2009). *Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.

[28]*2011 Kids Count Data Book.* The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

TEEN BIRTH RATE (AGES 15-19)

MAP 7. *Teen Birth Rate by Parish (2009)*



LOWEST RISK:
Lincoln
St. Tammany
Plaquemines
East Feliciana
Webster
West Baton Rouge

HIGHEST RISK:
Morehouse
Winn
Caldwell
Madison
Vernon

8. INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths among children less than one year of age per 1,000 live births. Since 2000, the infant mortality rate in Louisiana has fluctuated from a low of 9.0 per 1,000 in 2000 to a high of 10.5 per 1,000 in 2004.[29] The most recent data from 2009 shows an infant mortality rate matching the low in 2000, however, this rate of 9.0 per 1,000 is 41 percent greater than the national average (6.4 per 1,000).[30] Eight parishes in Louisiana have an infant mortality rate that is twice the national rate while twelve parishes are equal or lower than the national rate. There were less than 5 infant deaths in nine parishes, which resulted in an inability to calculate a mortality rate for confidentiality reasons. This indicator could not be split into equal quartiles, so it was divided into four groups according to its distribution.

Eight parishes in Louisiana have an infant mortality rate that is twice the national rate while twelve parishes are equal or lower than the national rate.

TABLE 11. *Infant Mortality Rate by Parish (2009)*

	RATE	QUARTILE RANK		RATE	QUARTILE RANK
National	6.4		Livingston	4.9	1
Louisiana	9.0		Madison	9.4	3
Acadia	8.7	2	Morehouse	7.6	2
Allen	--	--	Natchitoches	5.2	1
Ascension	9.2	3	Orleans	8.6	2
Assumption	10.9	3	Ouachita	11.9	4
Avoyelles	6.6	1	Plaquemines	7.2	2
Beauregard	4.8	1	Pointe Coupee	15.2	4
Bienville	13.0	4	Rapides	8.6	2
Bossier	8.2	2	Red River	--	--
Caddo	14.3	4	Richland	9.0	3
Calcasieu	9.3	3	Sabine	5.3	1
Caldwell	--	--	St. Bernard	5.0	1
Cameron	--	--	St. Charles	6.4	1
Catahoula	--	--	St. Helena	--	--
Claiborne	12.7	4	St. James	--	--
Concordia	10.8	3	St. John the Baptist	11.2	4
DeSoto	10.7	3	St. Landry	6.3	1
East Baton Rouge	10.8	3	St. Martin	11.8	4
East Carroll	23.3	4	St. Mary	6.4	1
East Feliciana	12.3	4	St. Tammany	6.4	1
Evangeline	9.9	3	Tangipahoa	10.2	3
Franklin	5.4	1	Tensas	--	--
Grant	10.8	3	Terrebonne	6.4	1
Iberia	7.5	2	Union	8.8	2
Iberville	10.4	3	Vermilion	7.9	2
Jackson	8.2	2	Vernon	6.2	1
Jefferson	7.6	2	Washington	13.2	4
Jefferson Davis	8.3	2	Webster	14.5	4
La Salle	7.8	2	West Baton Rouge	12.8	4
Lafayette	6.9	1	West Carroll	10.8	3
Lafourche	--	--	West Feliciana	14.6	4
Lincoln	8.3	2	Winn	10.3	3

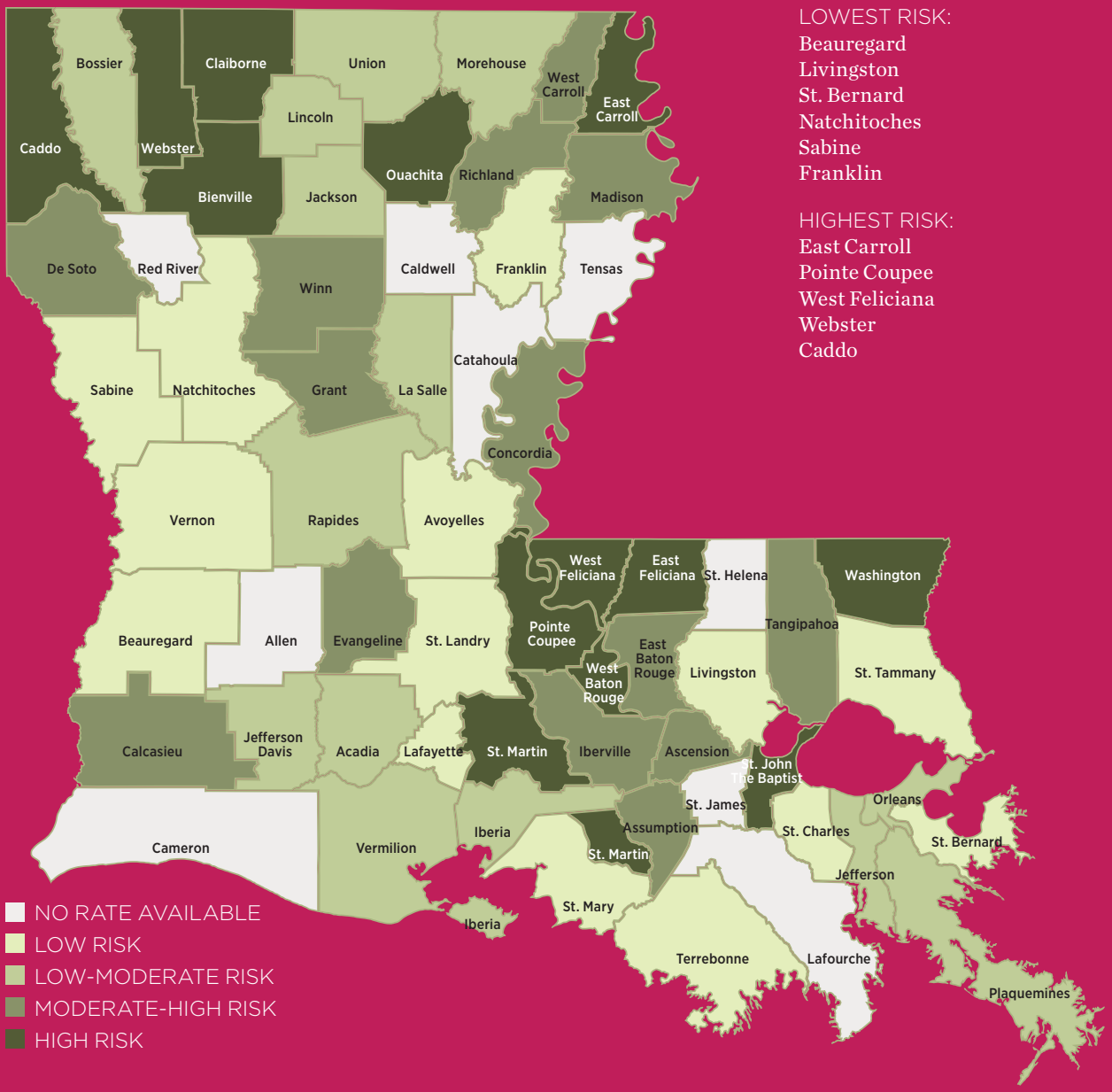
Note "--" indicates that no mortality rate can be calculated due to less than 5 infant deaths in the parish.

[29] *2011 Kids Count Data Book.* The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

[30] Note that the United States ranked 50th in the world in infant mortality rate in 2012 according to the CIA World Factbook (https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2091rank.html).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

MAP 8. *Infant Mortality Rate by Parish (2009)*



LOWEST RISK:
Beauregard
Livingston
St. Bernard
Natchitoches
Sabine
Franklin

HIGHEST RISK:
East Carroll
Pointe Coupee
West Feliciana
Webster
Caddo

9. PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN AGES 0-5

The results from the most recent Louisiana Health Insurance Survey show a decline in uninsured children (under age 19) from 11 percent in 2003 to 3.5 percent in 2011.[31] This decline reflects strong outreach efforts on the part of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals to enroll children in Medicaid and LaCHIP. Children under the age of 5 are more likely than other age groups to be covered by either private or public health insurance. The data in this report are from the 2011 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey conducted by the LSU Public Policy Research Lab and are based on survey results of 10,000 Louisiana households. Secondary calculations were necessary to estimate the percent of uninsured children under 5 at the parish level. This indicator could not be split into equal quartiles, so it was divided into four groups according to its distribution.

TABLE 12. *Percent of Uninsured Children Under Age 5 by Parish (2011)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	9.1		Livingston	1.9	1
Louisiana	2.5		Madison	3.1	3
Acadia	2.8	2	Morehouse	3.4	3
Allen	2.2	2	Natchitoches	2.9	2
Ascension	1.3	1	Orleans	4.1	4
Assumption	3.4	3	Ouachita	0.8	1
Avoyelles	2.0	1	Plaquemines	2.2	2
Beauregard	1.5	1	Pointe Coupee	3.2	3
Bienville	4.2	4	Rapides	0.7	1
Bossier	1.6	1	Red River	4.7	4
Caddo	2.7	2	Richland	1.7	1
Calcasieu	2.3	2	Sabine	3.8	3
Caldwell	1.9	1	St. Bernard	3.5	3
Cameron	2.5	2	St. Charles	0.9	1
Catahoula	3.0	2	St. Helena	6.2	4
Claiborne	5.1	4	St. James	3.5	3
Concordia	1.8	1	St. John the Baptist	3.2	3
DeSoto	2.6	2	St. Landry	2.4	2
East Baton Rouge	2.5	2	St. Martin	3.6	3
East Carroll	2.9	2	St. Mary	1.5	1
East Feliciana	1.9	1	St. Tammany	1.5	1
Evangeline	0.7	1	Tangipahoa	4.5	4
Franklin	1.5	1	Tensas	3.5	3
Grant	3.0	2	Terrebonne	2.5	2
Iberia	1.6	1	Union	1.9	1
Iberville	3.4	3	Vermilion	2.4	2
Jackson	1.6	1	Vernon	0.3	1
Jefferson	2.7	2	Washington	4.0	3
Jefferson Davis	4.6	4	Webster	3.6	3
La Salle	1.9	1	West Baton Rouge	0.1	1
Lafayette	1.7	1	West Carroll	2.9	2
Lafourche	2.4	2	West Feliciana	5.2	4
Lincoln	2.7	2	Winn	3.4	3

[31]For more information on the Louisiana Health Insurance Surveys, go to http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/newsroom/detail/1586.

PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN AGES 0-5

MAP 9. *Percent of Uninsured Children Under Age 5 by Parish (2011)*

LOWEST RISK:
West Baton Rouge
Vernon
Evangeline
Rapides
Ouachita
St. Charles

HIGHEST RISK:
St. Helena
West Feliciana
Claiborne

EDUCATION FACTORS

10. PRE-LITERACY SKILLS MEASURED AT KINDERGARTEN ENTRY

The Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills[32] (DIBELS) is a rapid assessment of pre-literacy skills to determine risk for later literacy outcomes. Louisiana now uses the DIBELS Next, a revised version of the DIBELS that was used in the state through the 2010-11 school year. It should be noted that many of the DIBELS Next measures are not directly comparable to the earlier version of the DIBELS so it is recommended that comparisons to the 2010 report not be made. The DIBELS Next focuses on five components that influence reading skills: Phonemic Awareness, Alphabetic Principle, Accuracy and Fluency with Text, Vocabulary, and comprehension.[33] DIBELS was designed based on research indicating that deficits in any of these areas may lead to poor reading outcomes as the child develops.[34]

This indicator is a measure of students at kindergarten entry, and is conducted by kindergarten teachers in public school districts across the state. Fall kindergarten DIBELS Next scores are compiled into a composite recommendation of: core, strategic intervention, and intensive intervention. This indicator shows the percentage of students who scored in need of intensive intervention after their fall kindergarten DIBELS Next assessment. It should be noted that the DIBELS assessments that comprise this indicator come only from the public schools and do not include private or parochial schools.[35]

TABLE 13. *Percent of Children Scoring "Intensive Intervention" on the DIBELS Next at Kindergarten Entry by Parish (Fall 2011)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA		Livingston	26.5	2
Louisiana	29.0		Madison	29.1	2
Acadia	25.7	2	Morehouse	27.3	2
Allen	20.8	1	Natchitoches	32.8	3
Ascension	25.3	2	Orleans	22.2	1
Assumption	25.9	2	Ouachita	30.9	3
Avoyelles	35.6	4	Plaquemines	29.4	2
Beauregard	33.8	4	Pointe Coupee	28.9	2
Bienville	39.5	4	Rapides	24.1	1
Bossier	32.5	3	Red River	21.3	1
Caddo	30.6	3	Richland	47.4	4
Calcasieu	22.9	1	Sabine	28.3	2
Caldwell	18.0	1	St. Bernard	16.1	1
Cameron	27.8	2	St. Charles	25.5	2
Catahoula	29.8	3	St. Helena	35.9	4
Claiborne	32.9	3	St. James	18.4	1
Concordia	32.6	3	St. John the Baptist	32.6	3
DeSoto	23.4	1	St. Landry	37.1	4
East Baton Rouge	29.4	2	St. Martin	31.3	3
East Carroll	30.6	3	St. Mary	31.9	3
East Feliciana	31.1	3	St. Tammany	26.6	2
Evangeline	37.3	4	Tangipahoa	33.6	4
Franklin	35.0	4	Tensas	22.0	1
Grant	38.0	4	Terrebonne	23.6	1
Iberia	29.7	3	Union	51.8	4
Iberville	22.0	1	Vermilion	22.2	1
Jackson	29.1	2	Vernon	32.4	3
Jefferson	32.6	3	Washington	25.3	2
Jefferson Davis	21.1	1	Webster	35.2	4
La Salle	20.1	1	West Baton Rouge	25.4	2
Lafayette	34.8	4	West Carroll	30.8	3
Lafourche	25.3	2	West Feliciana	10.8	1
Lincoln	31.1	3	Winn	28.7	2

[32]Good, R. H., & Kaminiski, R. The University of Oregon Center of Teaching and Learning. Dynamic Indicators of Early Learning.

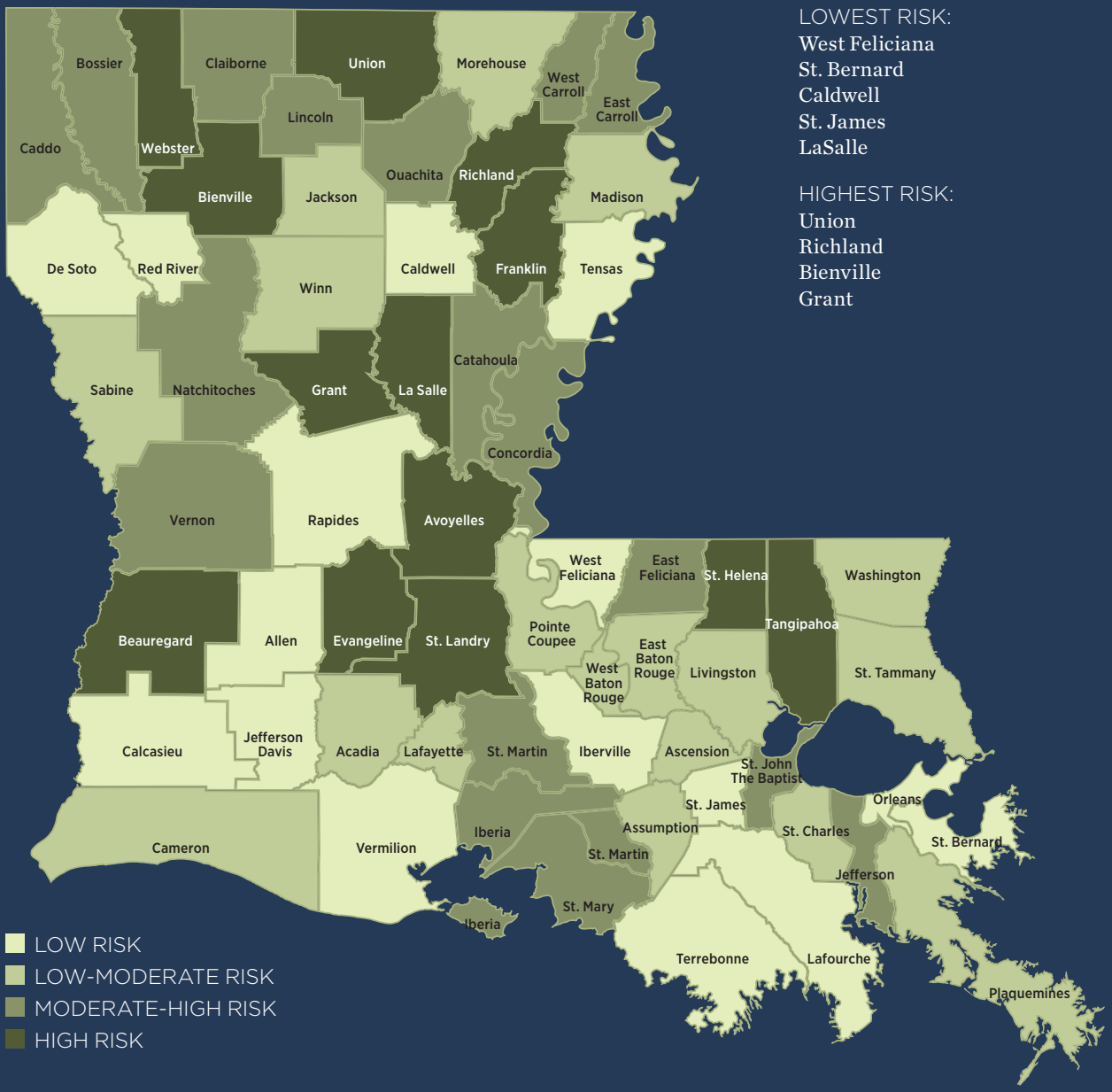
[33]Adams, M. J., Foorman, B. R., Lundberg, I., & Beeler, T. (1998). The elusive phoneme: Why phonemic awareness is so important and how to help children develop it. *American Educator, 22*(1-2), 18-29; and Smith S. B., Simmons, D. C., & Kame'enui, E. J. (1998). Phonological awareness: Instructional and curricular basics and implications. In D. C. Simmons & E. J. Kame'enui (eds.), *What reading research tells us about children with diverse learning needs: Bases and basics.* Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

[34]Foorman, B. R., Francis, D. J., Shaywitz, S. E., Shaywitz, B. A., & Fletcher, J. M. (1997). *The case for early reading intervention.* Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum; and National Reading Panel (2000). Teaching children to read: An evidence-based assessment of the scientific research literature on reading and its implications for reading instruction [on-line]. Available: http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/nrp/smallbook.htm.

[35]According to the 2010 American Community Survey, approximately 82 percent of Louisiana's kindergartners attend public school. Along with Delaware and Hawaii, Louisiana has the highest percentage of kindergartners in private school in the country.

PRE-LITERACY SKILLS MEASURED AT KINDERGARTEN ENTRY

MAP 10. *Percent of Children Scoring "Intensive Intervention" on the DIBELS Next at Kindergarten Entry by Parish (Fall 2011)*



LOWEST RISK:
West Feliciana
St. Bernard
Caldwell
St. James
LaSalle

HIGHEST RISK:
Union
Richland
Bienville
Grant

11. PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K, HEAD START, EARLY HEAD START OR HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE

There is broad research supporting high quality early care and education as an effective intervention to reduce risk for later adverse outcomes. When the programs are high quality, positive effects have been documented into adolescence and adulthood. The impacts of high quality early care and education as shown by the research include: increases in school readiness, entry into the workforce, earnings and academic achievement, and a decrease in crime. Studies of the economic impact of such early care and education interventions range up to a seventeen to one return on the initial investment.[36]

For this report, publicly funded pre-k includes LA 4, Title 1 Preschool, Starting Points, Special Education Pre-School, 8(g) Early Childhood Program, Education Excellence Fund, Even Start, Nonpublic School Early Childhood Development, or locally funded programs. Head Start and Early Head Start are included as are child care centers with at least three stars or above in the Quality Start rating system. The total enrolled with public support in all of these settings is then divided by the population of children under age five in each parish.

TABLE 14. *Percent of Children Attending Publicly Funded Pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start or High Quality Child Care by Parish (School Year 2011-2012[37])*

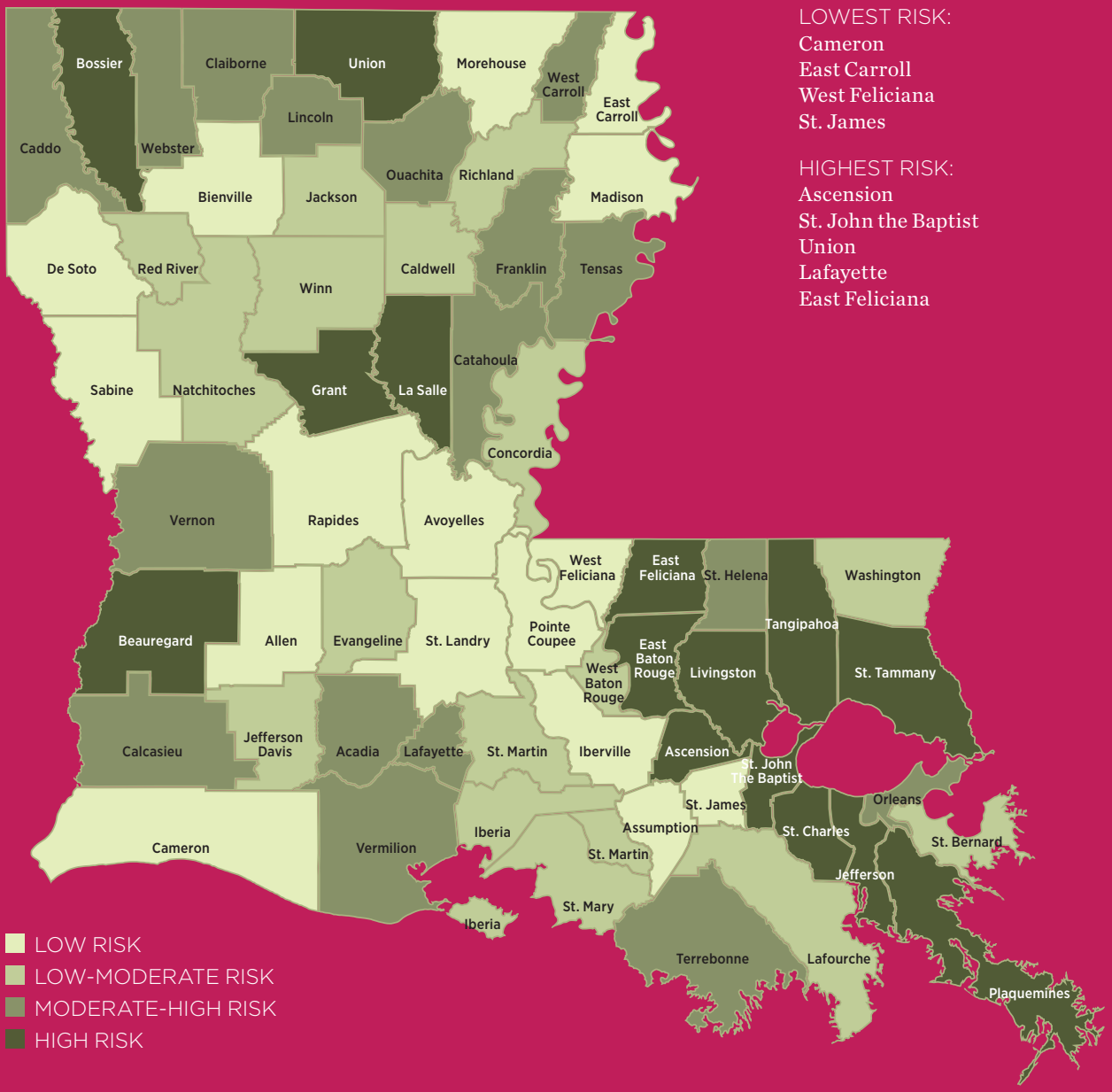
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA		Livingston	12.2	4
Louisiana	17.8		Madison	33.5	1
Acadia	21.1	3	Morehouse	28.7	1
Allen	29.4	1	Natchitoches	25.0	2
Ascension	9.6	4	Orleans	18.4	3
Assumption	28.1	1	Ouachita	21.6	3
Avoyelles	26.4	1	Plaquemines	14.3	4
Beauregard	12.4	4	Pointe Coupee	27.5	1
Bienville	29.1	1	Rapides	31.0	1
Bossier	14.2	4	Red River	23.1	2
Caddo	20.3	3	Richland	22.2	2
Calcasieu	18.0	3	Sabine	29.9	1
Caldwell	24.2	2	St. Bernard	22.6	2
Cameron	39.0	1	St. Charles	14.4	4
Catahoula	17.6	3	St. Helena	19.1	3
Claiborne	19.8	3	St. James	34.4	1
Concordia	25.8	2	St. John the Baptist	11.2	4
DeSoto	26.3	1	St. Landry	26.0	1
East Baton Rouge	17.0	4	St. Martin	25.7	2
East Carroll	37.3	1	St. Mary	23.9	2
East Feliciana	11.5	4	St. Tammany	13.2	4
Evangeline	22.1	2	Tangipahoa	16.6	4
Franklin	21.8	3	Tensas	21.9	3
Grant	15.7	4	Terrebonne	19.1	3
Iberia	22.7	2	Union	11.2	4
Iberville	29.6	1	Vermilion	20.3	3
Jackson	22.3	2	Vernon	18.5	3
Jefferson	13.2	4	Washington	25.5	2
Jefferson Davis	25.4	2	Webster	20.4	3
La Salle	11.3	4	West Baton Rouge	25.0	2
Lafayette	19.2	3	West Carroll	20.7	3
Lafourche	25.0	2	West Feliciana	36.1	1
Lincoln	20.1	3	Winn	23.0	2

[36]Isaacs, J. B. (2008). *Impact of Early Childhood Programs.* Brookings Institution & First Focus; and Cunha, F., & Heckman, J. J. (2010). *Investing in Our Young People.* NBER Working Paper Series, Vol. w16201.

[37]Enrollment in publicly funded pre-k programs is as of September 30, 2011. Head Start and Early Head Start is based on enrollment in 2011-2012, and participation in High Quality Child Care is as of March 2012.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K, HEAD START, OR HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE

MAP 11. *Percent of Children Attending Publicly Funded Pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start or High Quality Child Care by Parish (School Year 2011-2012)*



LOWEST RISK:
Cameron
East Carroll
West Feliciana
St. James

HIGHEST RISK:
Ascension
St. John the Baptist
Union
Lafayette
East Feliciana

- LOW RISK
- LOW-MODERATE RISK
- MODERATE-HIGH RISK
- HIGH RISK

OVERALL RISK

Keeping in mind that risk is measured relative to other parishes and is not a measure of absolute risk, it appears that certain parishes, and even regions, in the state are higher risk environments for young children than others. In total, 86 percent of all Louisiana parishes (55 out of 64) are rated as "High Risk" on at least one of the indicators and 97 percent of the parishes (62 out of 64) are rated as "Moderate-High Risk" on at least one of the indicators. In fact, 11 of the 14 parishes in the Low Risk group had at least one indicator in the High Risk category. Similarly, all but one of the High Risk parishes (Claiborne) had at least two indicators in the Low and/or Low-Moderate Risk. Therefore, almost all of the parishes in the state, regardless of their current ranking, have strengths from which to build and vulnerabilities that need to be addressed.

Comparing the overall risk scores from 2012 to the scores from 2010, the average score in the state improved from 2.51 to 2.45. In all, 30 parishes experienced a decrease, or improvement, in their score. The range of improvement was from .09 to .64 with four parishes improving by at least .50 (Allen, Richland, Avoyelles and Catahoula). Twenty-three parishes had increasing scores with a range of .06 to .49. In all, five parishes had increases greater than .45 (St. Helena, West Carroll, Claiborne, Morehouse and West Feliciana). Eleven parishes saw no change in score from the earlier report. However, one should not conclude that Louisiana's young children are better, or worse, off today than they were two years ago. These risk indicator cutoff scores are not static, changing from year to year. Therefore, comparisons are provided to inform the context but not to form causal conclusions. In other words, improvement on a risk indicator may mean a parish is doing better relative to other parishes, but may or may not mean that children are facing less risk.

ECONOMIC RISK

Five of the risk indicators measure a type of economic risk facing young children. These economic indicators are: the percent unemployed, the percent of births to single mothers, the percent of mothers with less than a high school education, the percent of children under age 5 living below poverty, and the median household income as a percent of the federal poverty level. Thirty-seven of Louisiana's 64 parishes (58 percent) ranked in the High Risk category on at least one of these five economic risk factors. In fact, three parishes (Concordia, East Carroll, and Madison) were in the High Risk group on all five of these indicators.

Focusing on the challenges presented by specific indicators, fifteen parishes (23.4 percent) show higher unemployment than the national average. Five parishes had greater than 30 percent of mothers with less than a high school education (Caldwell, Avoyelles, Catahoula, Morehouse and Madison). Since 1999, births to single mothers in Louisiana have increased 19.4 percent, and today only 5 parishes (8 percent) have a lower percent of births to single mothers than the national average. For Louisiana as a whole, the percentage of children under 5 in poverty (30.6 percent) is 31 percent greater than the percentage in the United States (23.4 percent). However, on the positive side, 17 parishes (26.6 percent) had less young children in poverty (as a percentage) than the national average and seven parishes exceeded the national median income, an increase from five parishes in the 2010 report.

HEALTH RISK

Four of the risk indicators measure a type of health risk facing young children. These health indicators are: the percent of low birth weight babies, the teen birth rate, the infant mortality rate, and the percent of uninsured children. Thirty-eight parishes (59 percent) are at High Risk on at least one of the health indicators with one parish, West Feliciana, scoring in the High Risk category on all four health indicators.

On specific indicators, nine parishes (14 percent) had a percentage of low birth weight babies that was lower (better) than the national average. For the state as a whole, Louisiana was 30 percent higher than the national average (10.7 percent vs. 8.2 percent). Even more striking is the fact that only four parishes had a teen birth rate lower than the national average (Lincoln, St. Tammany, Plaquemines and East Feliciana). Overall, Louisiana's teen birth rate is 35 percent greater than the national average (52.6 per 1,000 vs. 39 per 1,000). Similarly, only eight parishes (Beauregard, Livingston, St. Bernard, Natchitoches, Sabine, Franklin, Vernon and St. Landry) were at or below (better) the national average for infant mortality with Louisiana's rate 41 percent greater than the national average (9.0 per 1,000 vs. 6.4 per 1,000).

EDUCATION RISK

Two of the risk indicators measure a type of education risk facing young children. These education indicators are pre-literacy skills measured at kindergarten entry and the percent of children in publicly funded pre-k, Head Start, Early Head Start or high quality child care. Overall, 23 parishes (36 percent) scored in the High Risk category on at least one of these two indicators and another 20 parishes (31 percent) scored in the Moderate-High Risk group. Five parishes (Beauregard, La Salle, Grant, Tangipahoa and Union) scored in the High Risk category for both. Four parishes scored in the High Risk category on one of the indicators and the Low Risk category for the other (Avoyelles, St. Landry, Bienville, and Orleans).

TABLE 15. *Parish Level Overall Risk (Best Possible Score – 1, Worst Possible Score – 4)*

	AVERAGE SCORE	RISK CATEGORY		AVERAGE SCORE	RISK CATEGORY
Acadia	2.36	2	Madison	3.36	4
Allen	2.00	2	Morehouse	3.09	4
Ascension	1.55	1	Natchitoches	2.55	2
Assumption	2.27	2	Orleans	2.82	3
Avoyelles	2.73	3	Ouachita	2.82	3
Beauregard	1.91	1	Plaquemines	1.73	1
Bienville	3.45	4	Pointe Coupee	2.73	3
Bossier	1.82	1	Rapides	2.00	2
Caddo	3.00	4	Red River	2.70	3
Calcasieu	2.09	2	Richland	2.73	3
Caldwell	2.60	2	Sabine	2.18	2
Cameron	1.20	1	St. Bernard	2.00	2
Catahoula	2.80	3	St. Charles	1.73	1
Claiborne	3.55	4	St. Helena	3.40	4
Concordia	3.18	4	St. James	1.90	1
De Soto	2.64	3	St. John the Baptist	2.64	3
East Baton Rouge	2.55	2	St. Landry	2.91	3
East Carroll	3.18	4	St. Martin	2.18	2
East Feliciana	2.64	3	St. Mary	2.64	3
Evangeline	2.82	3	St. Tammany	1.36	1
Franklin	3.00	4	Tangipahoa	3.09	4
Grant	2.82	3	Tensas	3.30	4
Iberia	2.64	3	Terrebonne	2.09	2
Iberville	2.55	2	Union	2.73	3
Jackson	2.00	2	Vermilion	2.09	2
Jefferson	2.00	2	Vernon	1.82	1
Jefferson Davis	2.09	2	Washington	2.73	3
La Salle	1.91	1	Webster	3.00	4
Lafayette	1.64	1	West Baton Rouge	1.82	1
Lafourche	1.40	1	West Carroll	2.91	3
Lincoln	2.36	2	West Feliciana	2.45	2
Livingston	1.55	1	Winn	2.73	3

OVERALL RISK

MAP 12. *Parish Level of Overall Risk*

LOWEST RISK:
Cameron
St. Tammany
Lafourche
Livingston
Ascension

HIGHEST RISK:
Claiborne
Bienville
St. Helena
Madison
Tensas

REACH

Reach was determined by requesting data from the Louisiana Departments of Health and Hospitals, Children and Family Services, and Education, on the major publicly funded early childhood programs in Louisiana. This information on children being served is then overlaid onto maps of the overall risk, or specific risk indicators in the case of IDEA Part C and Head Start/Early Head Start, thereby detailing the percentage of coverage of these programs in relation to the need (see Appendix 5 for specific Reach data).

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCAP) AND QUALITY START (MARCH 2012)

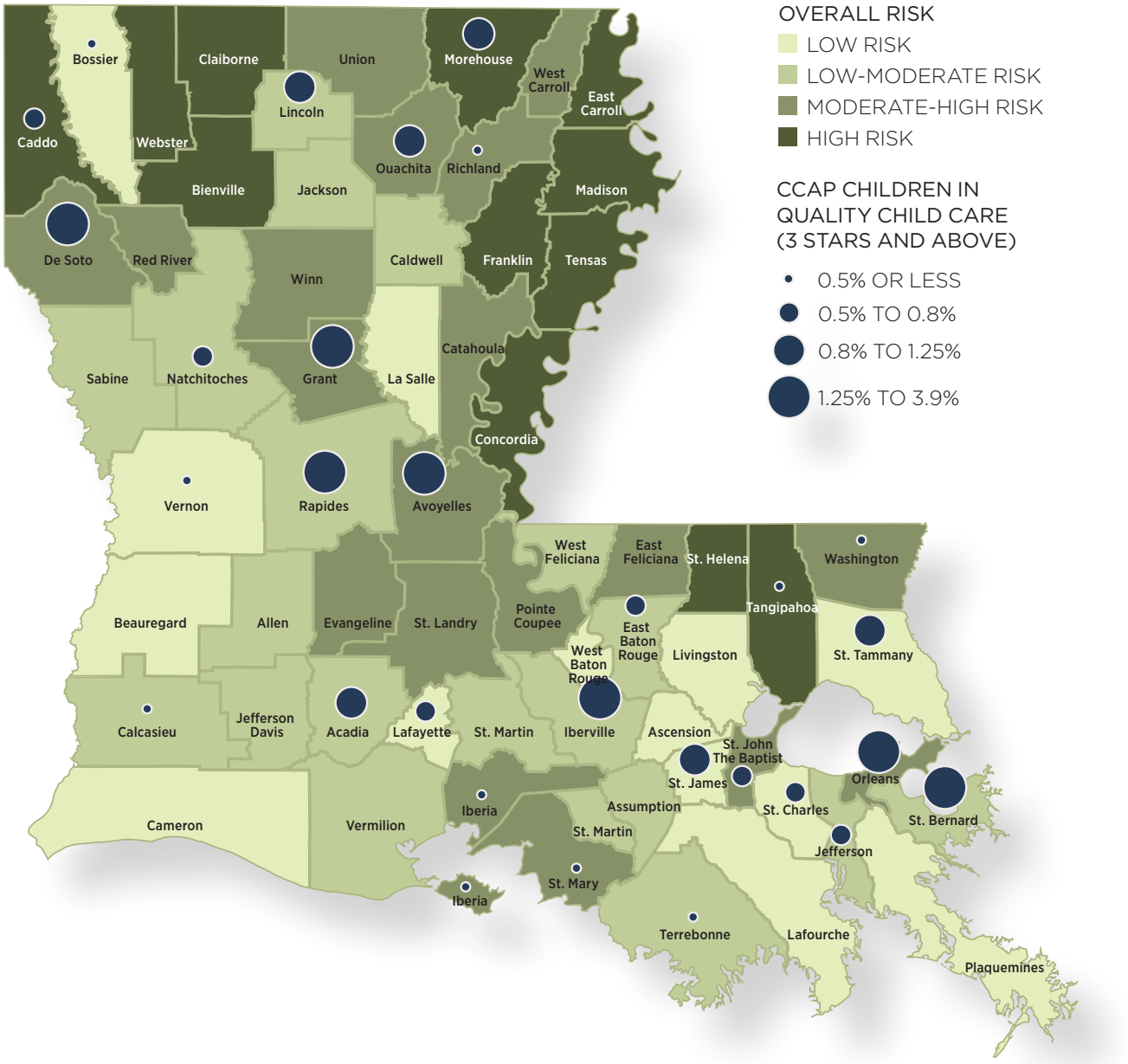
CCAP is the subsidized child care program that assists low-income families in paying for child care. Eligibility is based on family income and requirements that parents must be working or attending school or a training for a minimum of 30 hours per week. Payments are based on the number of hours at work or school, the family size and total 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 active in the CCAP provider directory.[38] The program was appropriated $130 million[39] in FY 12 and served approximately 18,780 children under age 5 each month.

Quality Start, the Louisiana Child Care Rating System, is a voluntary quality rating and improvement system for licensed child care in Louisiana, which includes child care centers, Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Quality Start is a five star system with 3 stars or higher indicating quality. As of March 2012, approximately 50 percent of the 1,522 Class A centers were participating in Quality Start and almost 19 percent of these participating centers were at 3 stars or higher. This represents a 64 percent increase in the number of centers achieving at least 3 stars compared to March 2011. There were centers with at least 3 stars serving children under age five in CCAP in 29 of Louisiana's 64 parishes, but only 10.7 percent of CCAP children were being served in these quality centers.

[38]Enrollment in publicly funded pre-k programs is as of September 30, 2011. Head Start and Early Head Start is based on enrollment in 2011-2012, and participation in High Quality Child Care is as of March 2012.

[39]See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget at www.doa.louisiana.gov/opb/pub/FY12_ECSIB_at_Appropriated_as_of_07-01-2011.pdf.

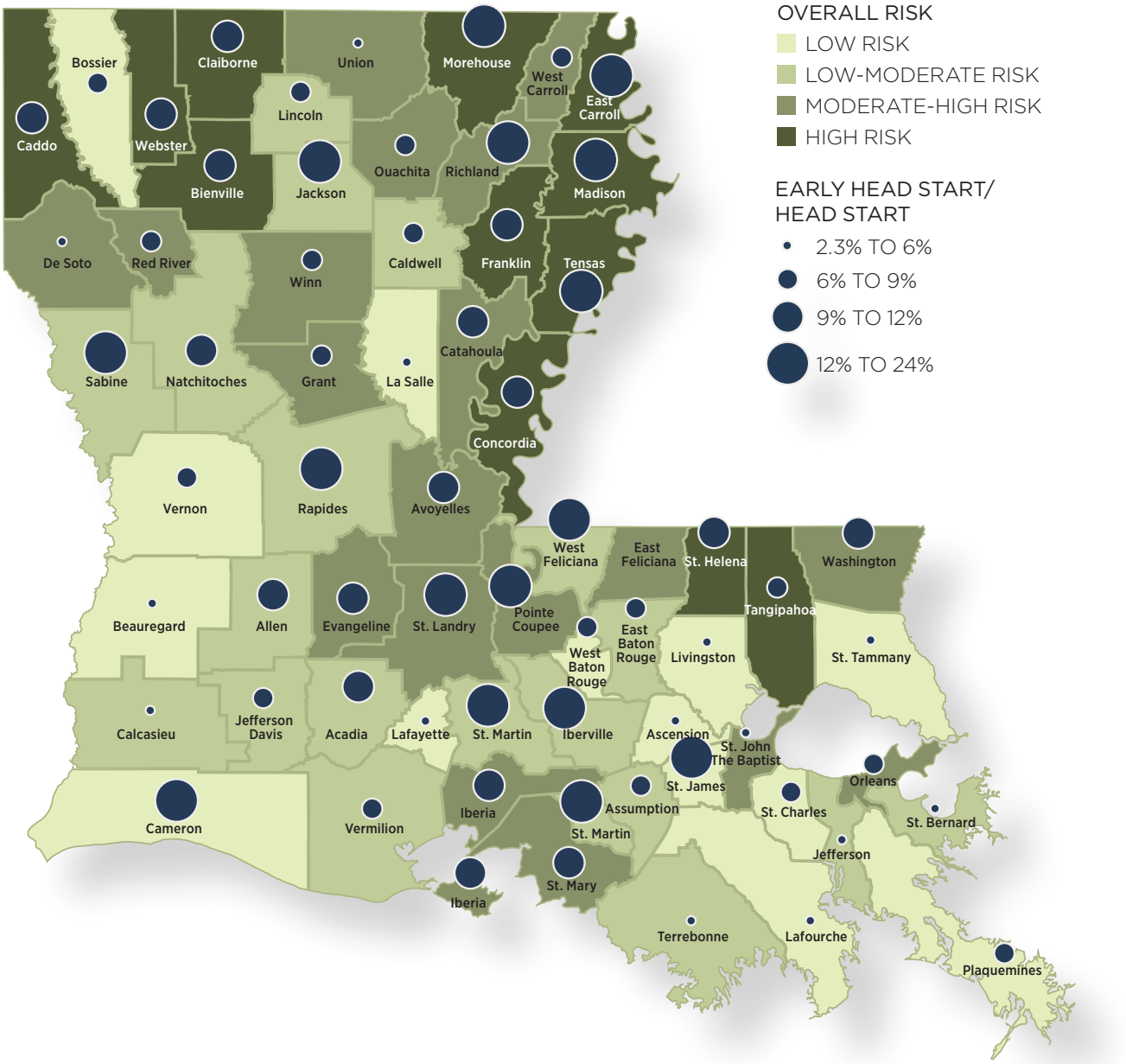
MAP 13. *Percent of Children in the Child Care Assistance Program in a 3 Star or Higher Rated Center (March 2012)*



HEAD START (HS) AND EARLY HEAD START (EHS) (FY 2011-2012)

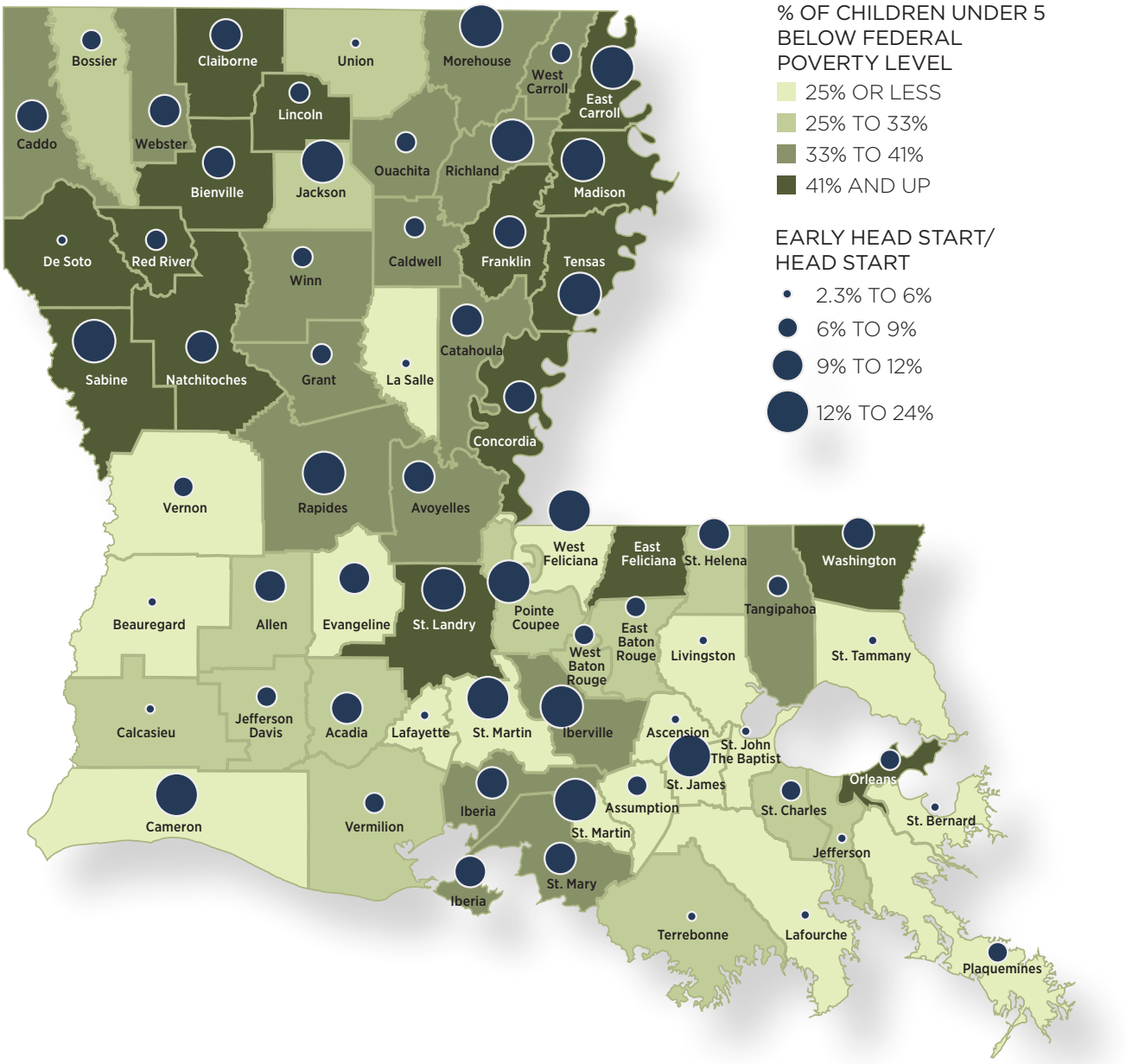
HS and EHS programs provide free, comprehensive early learning services to children under age 3 (EHS) and ages 3-4 (HS). Federal policy defines eligibility as children under 100 percent of the federal poverty level although 10 percent of the funds are to serve children with special needs or who are eligible for special education services, regardless of their income. HS and EHS funds are granted directly from the federal Office of Head Start to public and private agencies and therefore are not administered by the state of Louisiana. However, the state does license these programs as well as provide a Head Start Collaboration director located in the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services.

MAP 14. *Percent of Children in Head Start/Early Head Start (FY 2011-2012) shown with Overall Risk*



The percentage of children served in HS and EHS ranged from 2.3 percent in Terrebonne to 23.7 percent in East Carroll. Generally, parishes with low percent coverage are also categorized in the Low Risk or Low-Moderate Risk group. One exception is Tangipahoa parish, which has only 7.2 percent of children served but is categorized overall in the High Risk group. Parishes with comparatively larger percent coverage generally are categorized in the Low-Moderate to High Risk groups. Cameron parish is one notable exception as it is categorized in the Low Risk group and has 19.5 percent of children served by Head Start or Early Head Start. A second map is provided that details the percent of children receiving HS or EHS with the risk indicator of poverty.

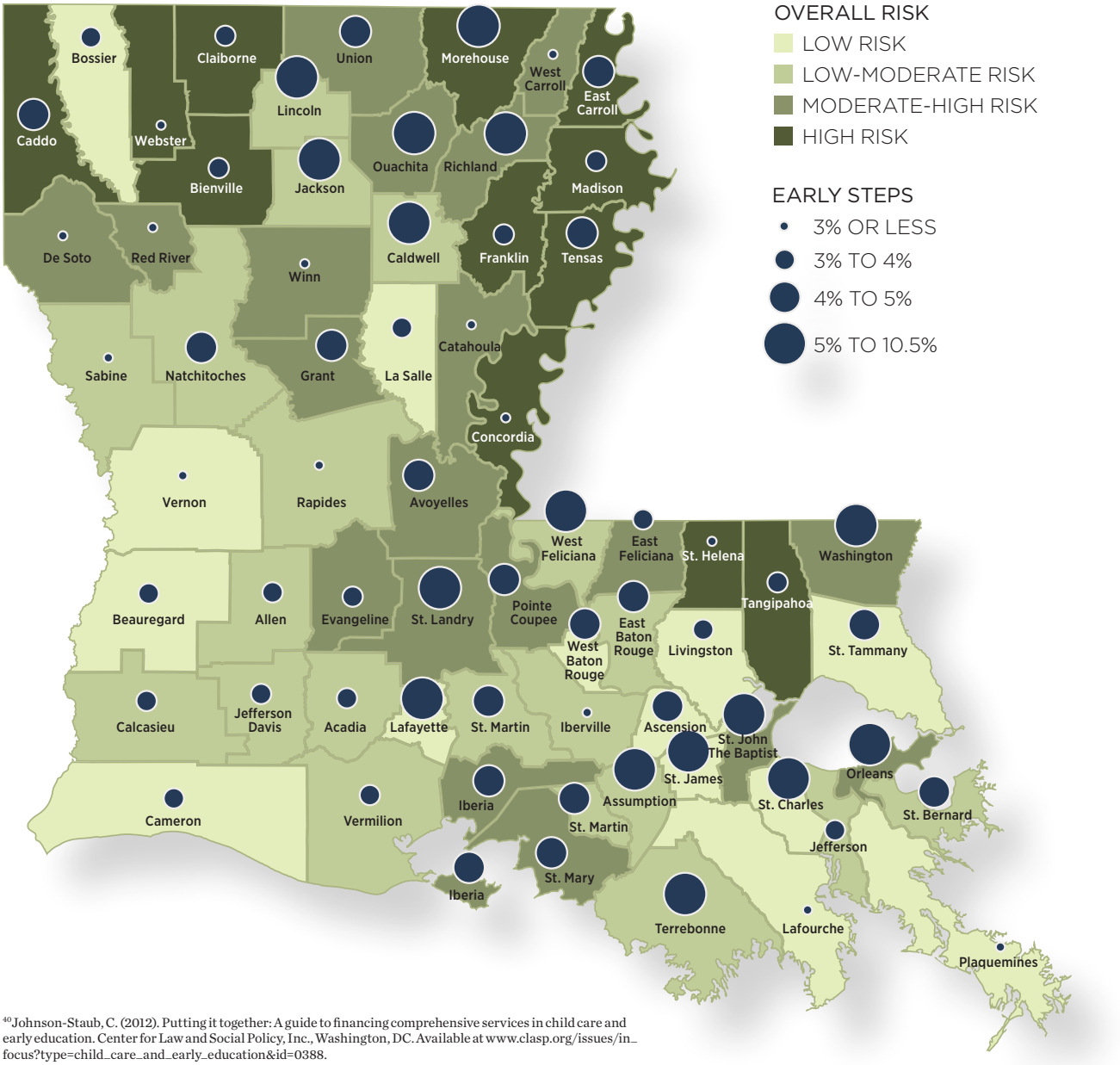
MAP 15. *Percent of Children in Head Start/Early Head Start (FY 2011-2012) shown with Poverty*



INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT - PART C - EARLY INTERVENTION (CY 2011)

Administered in Louisiana as EarlySteps, the IDEA Part C - Early Intervention program provides services to families with infants and toddlers under age 3 with developmental delays, or with diagnosed physical or mental conditions that are likely to result in developmental delays.[40] Services include family support coordination, occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, psychology and audiology, among others. In FY 12, the EarlySteps program was appropriated approximately $28 million.[41] Early Steps is offered in every parish with a range of 0.6 percent to 10.5 percent of children being served. Fifteen parishes serve at least 5 percent of the children. A second map is provided that details the percent of children under 3 being served with the risk indicator of low birth weight.

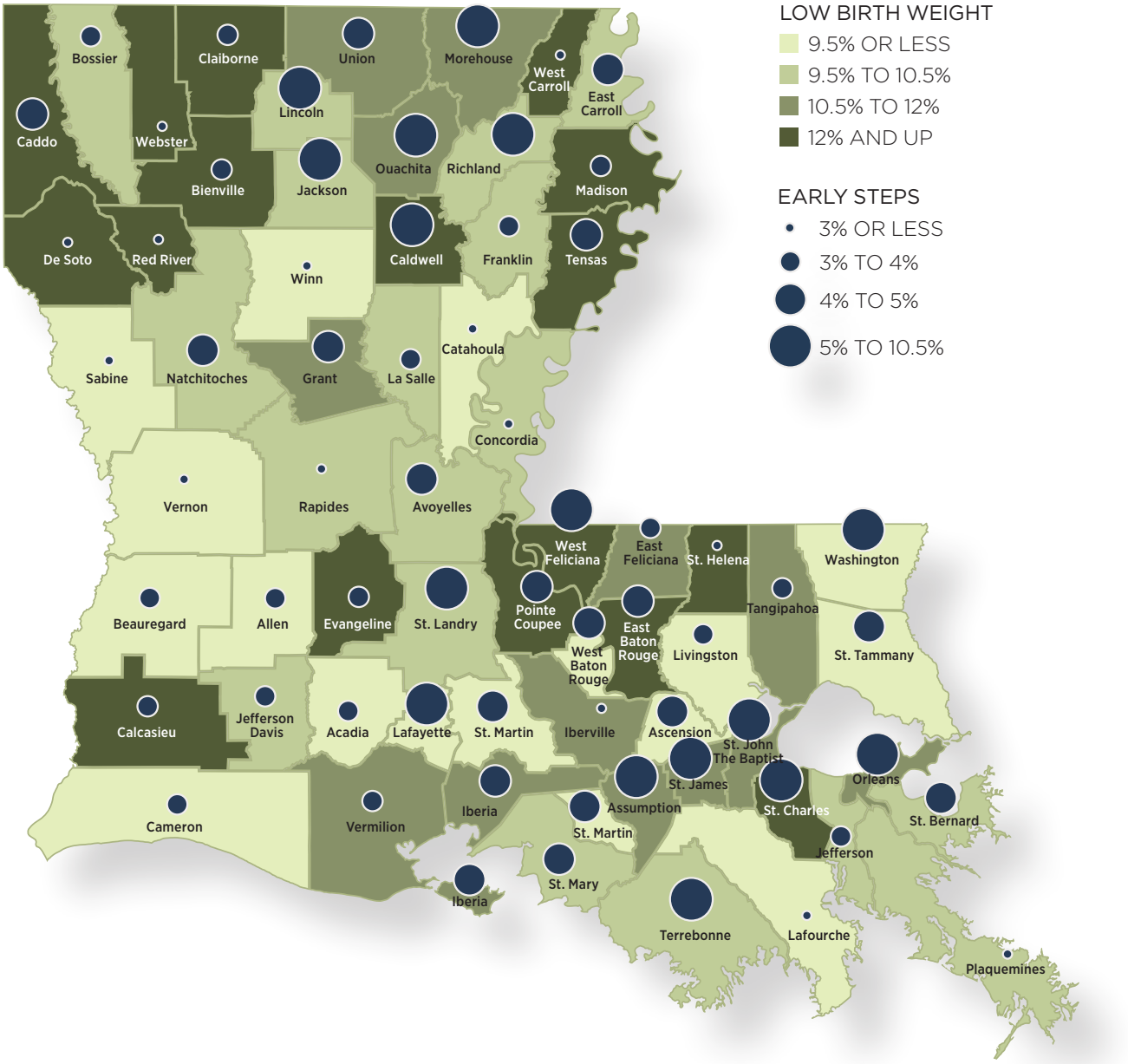
MAP 16. *Percent of Children receiving EarlySteps Services (CY 2011) shown with Overall Risk*



[40] Johnson-Staub, C. (2012). Putting it together: A guide to financing comprehensive services in child care and early education. Center for Law and Social Policy, Inc., Washington, DC. Available at www.clasp.org/issues/in_focus?type=child_care_and_early_education&id=0388.

[41] See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget at www.doa.louisiana.gov/opb/pub/FY12_ECSIB_at_Appropriated_as_of_07-01-2011.pdf.

MAP 17. *Percent of Children receiving EarlySteps Services (CY 2011) shown with Low Birth Weight*

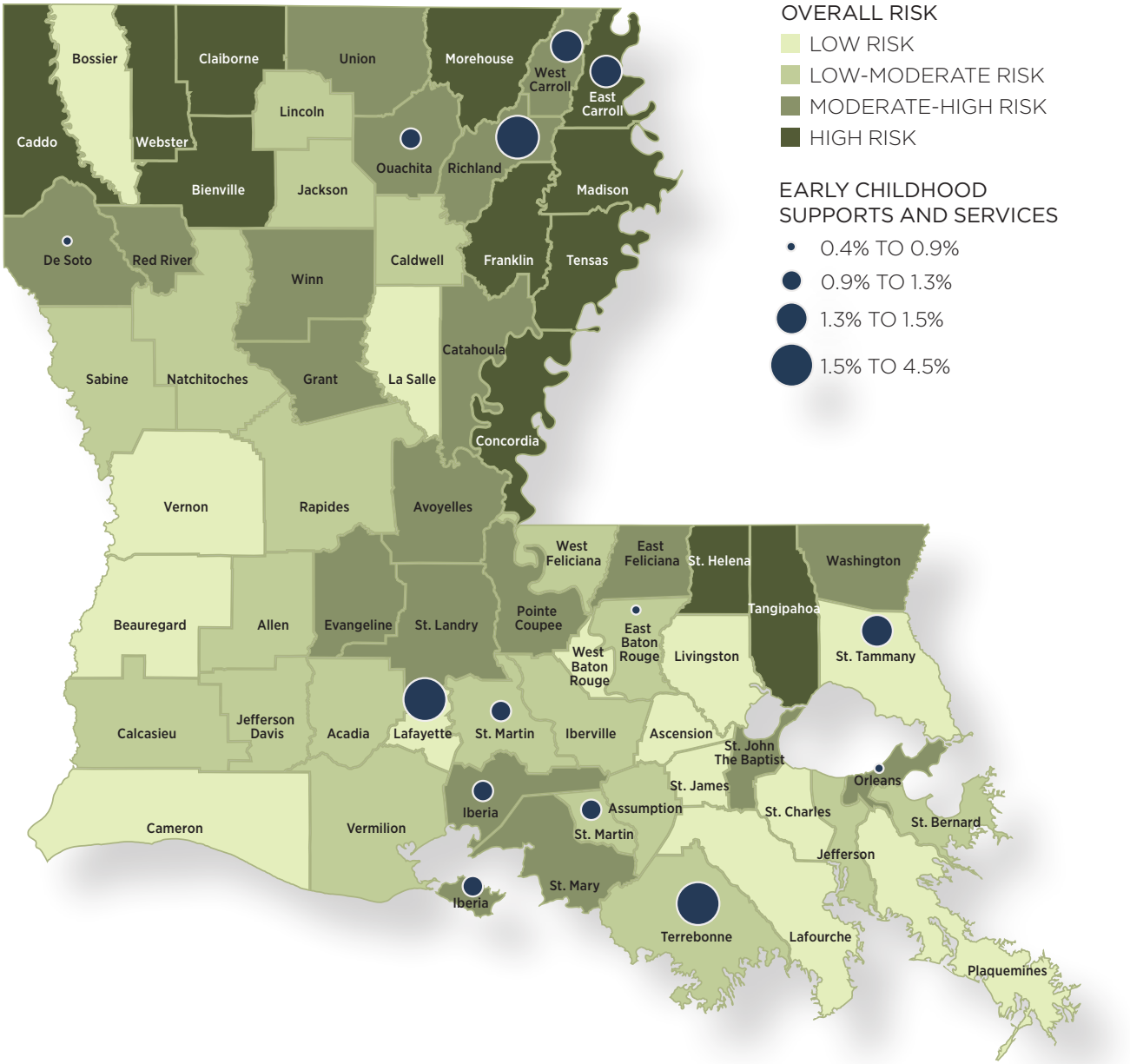


EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES (ECSS) (CY 2011)

ECSS is a prevention and intervention program that serves children from birth through five years of age who have been identified as at risk for developing social, emotional and/or developmental problems. ECSS teams provide supportive services to reach high-risk families. Many of these families require child abuse and domestic violence prevention services, parent support groups, case management or evidence-based therapy/treatment. In FY 12, the ECSS program was appropriated approximately $6.2 million[42] but experienced a mid-year cut of $1.8 million, or 29 percent. Due to this reduction, ECSS had to close the sites serving Iberia, St. Martin, East Carroll, West Carroll, Madison, Richland, Caddo and DeSoto parishes. It is anticipated that some of these services will be restored in FY 13 as well as potential expansion to other areas of the state. In 2011, ECSS served children in 13 of 64 parishes, ranging from 0.4 percent to 4.5 percent of all children under 5.

[42]Ibid.

MAP 18. *Percent of Children Receiving ECSS (CY 2011)*

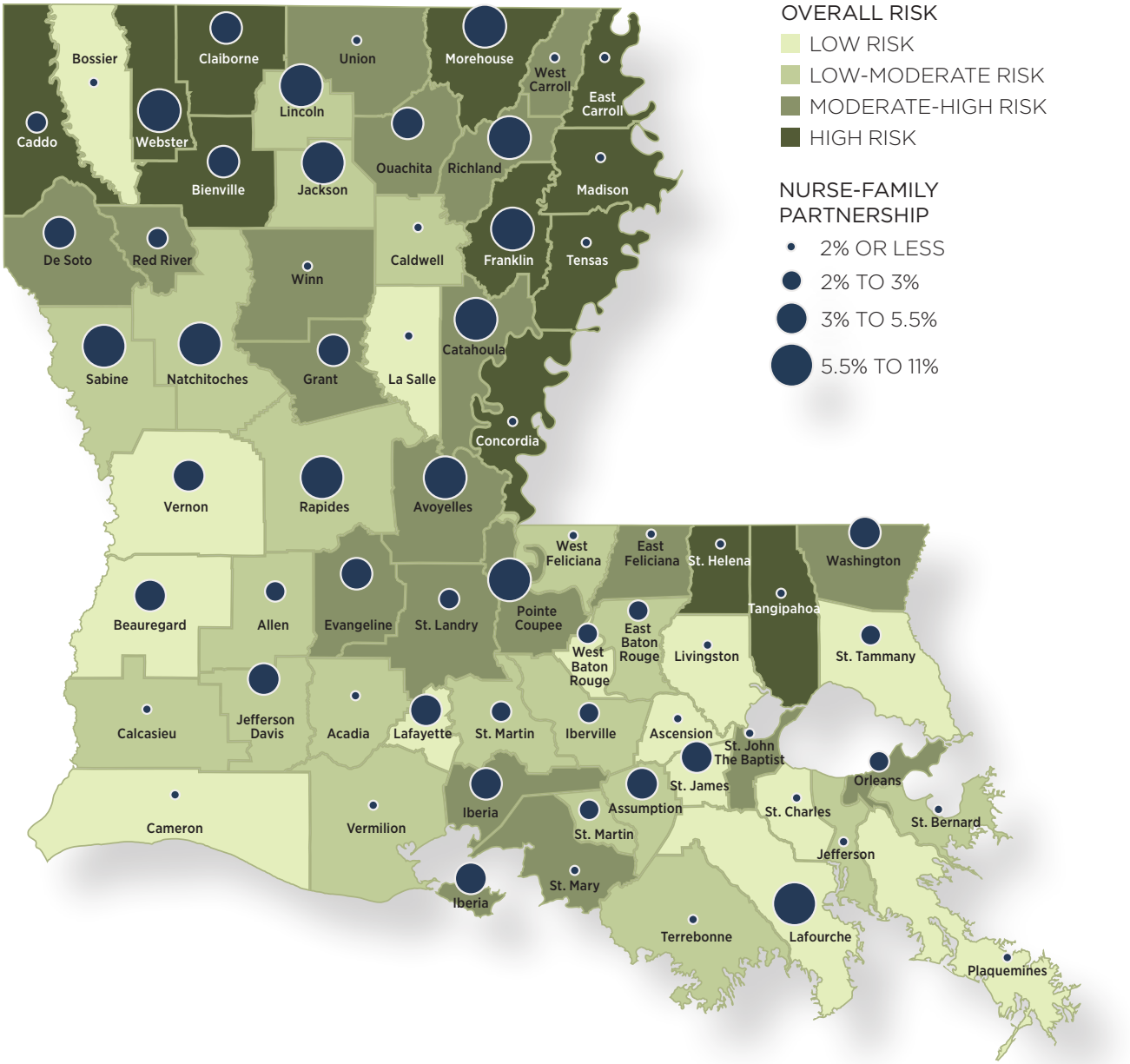


NURSE-FAMILY PARTNERSHIP (NFP) (FY 2010-2011)

NFP is a voluntary nurse home visiting program designed to improve the health, well-being and self-sufficiency of low-income first time mothers and their babies. The program begins prior to the 28th week of the pregnancy and lasts until the baby is 2 years of age. This program addresses the physical and social-emotional health of both the mother and the child. NFP is recognized nationally as the most robust model in the national Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program. In FY 12, the NFP program was appropriated approximately $12.3 million.[43] In FY 11, NFP served children in 52 of 64 parishes ranging from 0.1 percent to 13.2 percent of children under age 2. The parishes that did not have any NFP services included: Caldwell, Cameron, East Carroll, Madison, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Mary, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, and Winn.

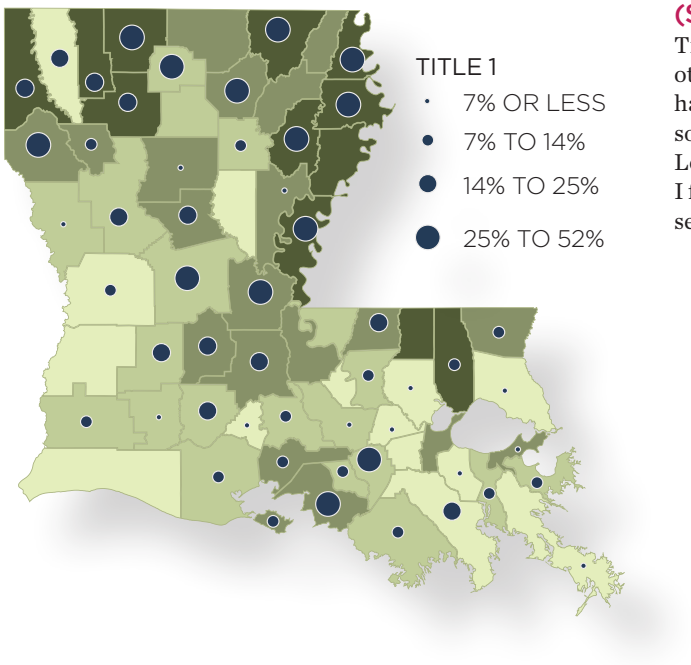
[42]Ibid.

MAP 19. *Percent of Children Receiving NFP (FY 2010-2011)*



PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS

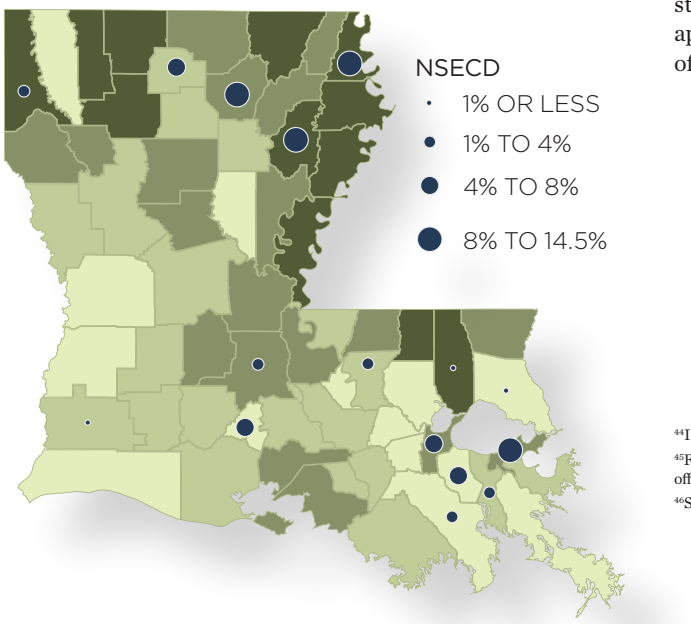
MAP 20. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving Title I Funded Pre-K (September 2011)*



ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE I (SEPTEMBER 2011)

Title I dollars serve children who are low-income or otherwise at risk of school failure. School districts have great flexibility in how they use these funds, and some choose to provide pre-k programs. In FY 2011, Louisiana received approximately $299 million in Title I funds and approximately $28.7 million[44] was used to serve 7,406 pre-k children in 50 of the 64 parishes.

MAP 21. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving NSECD Pre-K (School Year 2011)*



NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (NSECD) (SCHOOL YEAR 2011)

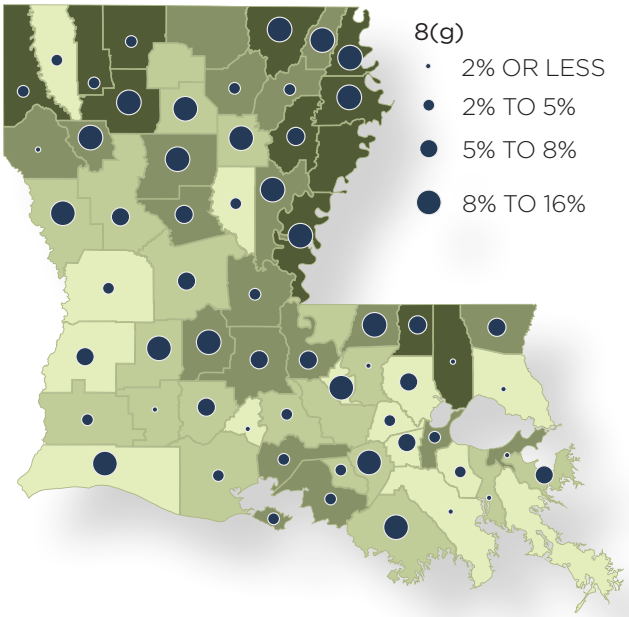
The NSECD program collaborates and partners with BESE-approved nonpublic schools and NAEYC-accredited Class "A" child care centers in providing high-quality, developmentally appropriate preschool instruction and services to four-year-old children of TANF-eligible families. Reimbursement is based on the credentials of the teacher and the teacher assistant. To qualify, families must have an income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The program is open to students statewide and serves about 1,200 students annually.[45] In FY 12, the NSECD program was appropriated $7.5 million[46] and provided services in 16 of the 64 parishes.

[44]Ibid.

[45]For additional information on the NSECD program, see www.louisianaschools.net/offices/literacy/childhood_nonpublic.html

[46]See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

MAP 22. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving 8(g) Funded Pre-K (September 2011)*



OVERALL RISK
- LOW RISK
- LOW-MODERATE RISK
- MODERATE-HIGH RISK
- HIGH RISK

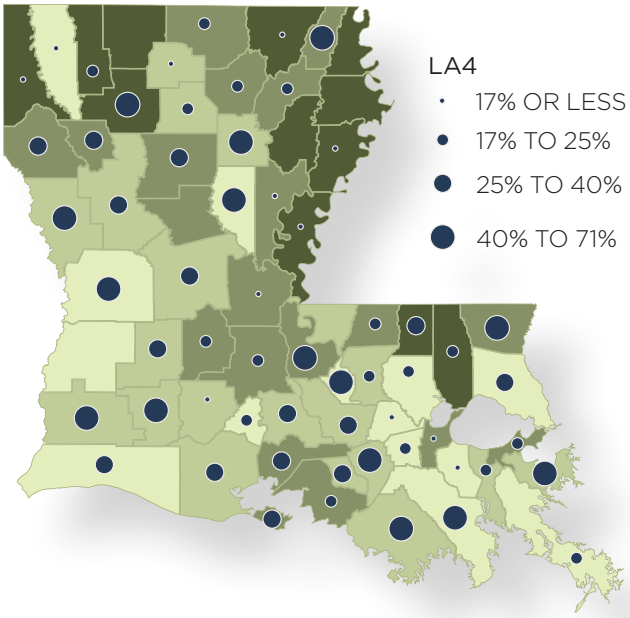
THE 8(G) STUDENT ENHANCEMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM – 8(G) PRESCHOOL (SEPTEMBER 2011)

The 8(g) Preschool program is funded through the Louisiana Quality Education Support Fund and is administered by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE). The program serves students who are at risk of not being prepared for Kindergarten and priority is given to students from economically disadvantaged families.[47] In FY 12, the 8(g) budget for pre-k was approximately $9 million[48] and served 2,075 pre-k children in 58 of the 64 parishes.

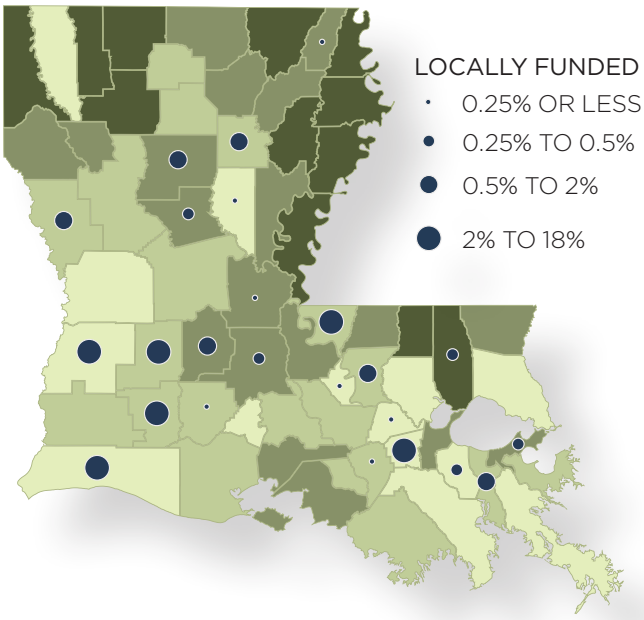
THE CECIL J. PICARD LA4 EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM (LA4) (SEPTEMBER 2011)

The LA4 program provides a six-hour-a-day pre-k program. Eligibility is granted to 4-year-olds who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, though children from families with higher incomes may also attend using local funds or paying tuition.[49] In FY 12, the LA4 program was appropriated approximately $75.6 million[50] and served 15,232 pre-k children in 57 of 64 parishes.

MAP 23. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving LA 4 Funded Pre-K (September 2011)*



MAP 24. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving Locally Funded Pre-K (September 2011)*



LOCALLY FUNDED PRE-K (SEPTEMBER 2011)

School districts in 21 of 64 parishes chose to use local dollars to provide additional pre-k services for 1,548 children.

[47] For additional information on the 8(g) Preschool program, see www.louisianaschools.net/offices/literacy/childhood_8g.html

[48] See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

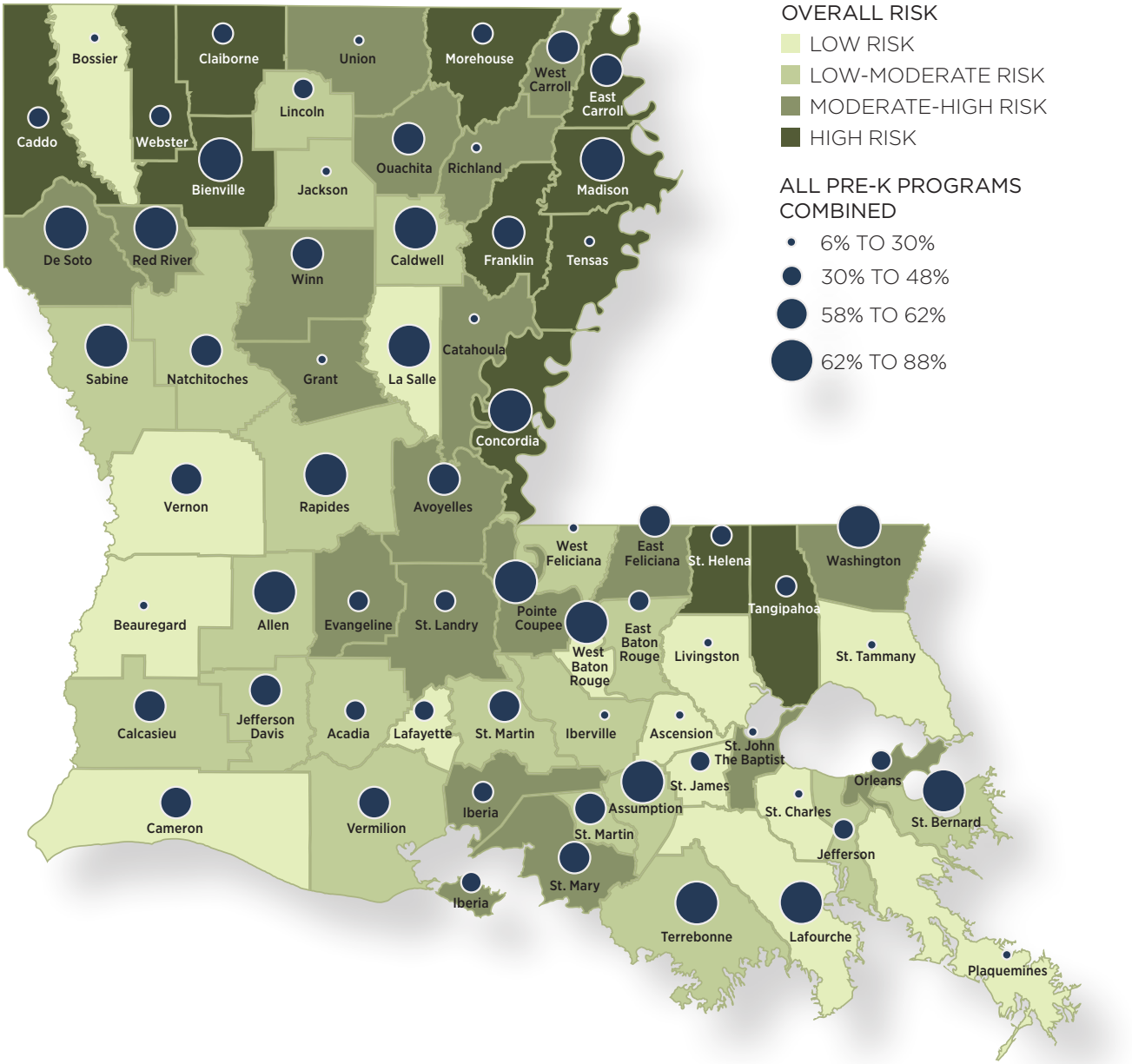
[49] For additional information on the LA4 program, see www.louisianaschools.net/offices/literacy/cjp_la4.html.

[50] See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

ALL PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K COMBINED (SEPTEMBER 2011)

Greater insight into the reach of publicly funded pre-k is gained when looking at these various programs as one comprehensive effort. With a view of the pre-k programs combined, it becomes apparent that three of the High Risk parishes provide pre-k to a high percentage of four year-olds (Concordia, Bienville and Madison). While 65 to 68 percent of four year-olds in these parishes are in one of these publicly funded pre-k programs, another two High Risk parishes (Franklin and East Carroll) provide public pre-k to 49 to 57 percent of four year-olds. Of the remaining seven High Risk parishes, six provide pre-k to at least 30 percent of the four year-olds. However in Tensas parish, less than 10 percent of the four year-olds are in a public pre-k. It should be noted that this low percentage is mitigated by the large number of children receiving Head Start services in the parish.

MAP 25. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving Any Publicly Funded Pre-K (September 2011)*



LIMITATIONS

Computing the Overall Risk Level as an average of each of the individual indicators assumes each of the individual indicators has the same weight in the overall well-being of children. Of course, the reality may be that some of the risk indicators are more strongly associated with overall risk than others. However, there is substantial research to show that the number of risk factors present is more strongly associated with poor outcomes than any one specific risk factor.

Furthermore, we are limited to the inclusion of data from existing data sets that are available at the parish level. While other data may be valuable in determining risk, if those data are not available at the parish level, then it is not possible to include them in the determination of risk in this report. Finally, under the best of circumstances we would be able to measure risk at the level of the individual neighborhood. Measuring at the parish level is necessarily a blunt instrument. As to the reach data, the reader should be aware that services may have expanded or contracted in FY 13 as compared to the period reported here.

CONCLUSION

RISK

There are an estimated 314,260 children under age five in Louisiana (see Appendix 1 for population by parish). As detailed in Table 16 (and illustrated in Map 19), of the 64 parishes, 14 are in the Low Risk category, 19 in both the Low-Moderate Risk and Moderate-High Risk categories, and 12 in the High Risk category. Therefore, 111,034 children live in either the Moderate-High or High Risk parishes, representing approximately 35.3 percent of all children under age 5 in Louisiana. Risk is in comparison to other parishes in the state and is not a statement of risk compared to any other county or state in the country. This information, complemented by the separate Early Childhood System Integration Budget,[51] is designed as a tool to be used by all early childhood stakeholders, governmental and nongovernmental, in order to better inform policy and funding decisions and the distribution of critical resources.

TABLE 16. *Young Children by Risk Level*

NUMBER OF PARISHES	AVERAGE SCORE RANGE	# OF CHILDREN (0-5)	% OF CHILDREN (0-5)	RISK CATEGORY
14	1.0-1.99	81,590	26.0%	Low
19	2.00-2.60	121,636	38.7%	Low-Moderate
19	2.61-2.99	72,568	23.1%	Moderate-High
12	3.00+	38,466	12.2%	High
64		314,260		

REACH

Good data is a critical tool that can help to inform programmatic and investment decisions regarding the distribution of resources that support Louisiana's young children. Based on data provided by the state, the major early childhood programs were mapped showing the percentage of coverage of these programs juxtaposed with the risk in each parish. These maps are not designed to be conclusive but instead to simply provide a visual display of services and risk. There may be various reasons why there is not a direct correlation between the services and risk, and program leaders can use this information to better calibrate their programs to ensure the maximum utilization of resources.

Please feel free to share any feedback or comments on this data, analysis, or report, as the hope is that this is an evolving project that will adapt to meet usage demands by public and/or private stakeholder groups. We also would like to know how your stakeholder group used the information. Please contact Lina Brou (linabrou@lsu.edu) at the LSU Public Policy Research Lab with your comments or suggestions.

[51]Available at www.doa.louisiana.gov/opb/pub/FY12-13_ECSIB_at_Appropriated_(Act13).pdf

APPENDIX 1. *Population of Children under Age 5 by Parish*

POPULATION UNDER AGE 5			
National	20,121,613	Livingston	9,672
Louisiana	314,260	Madison	808
Acadia	4,669	Morehouse	1,936
Allen	1,668	Natchitoches	2,661
Ascension	8,394	Orleans	22,040
Assumption	1,479	Ouachita	11,211
Avoyelles	2,839	Plaquemines	1,592
Beauregard	2,475	Pointe Coupee	1,409
Bienville	846	Rapides	9,166
Bossier	8,668	Red River	663
Caddo	17,859	Richland	1,463
Calcasieu	13,806	Sabine	1,646
Caldwell	632	St. Bernard	2,848
Cameron	400	St. Charles	3,696
Catahoula	652	St. Helena	834
Claiborne	909	St. James	1,525
Concordia	1,433	St. John the Baptist	3,368
De Soto	1,796	St. Landry	6,354
East Baton Rouge	29,507	St. Martin	3,821
East Carroll	569	St. Mary	3,797
East Feliciana	1,093	St. Tammany	15,244
Evangeline	2,560	Tangipahoa	8,712
Franklin	1,562	Tensas	366
Grant	1,432	Terrebonne	8,142
Iberia	5,484	Union	1,474
Iberville	2,070	Vermilion	4,293
Jackson	1,094	Vernon	4,835
Jefferson	28,366	Washington	3,196
Jefferson Davis	2,308	Webster	2,632
La Salle	957	West Baton Rouge	1,659
Lafayette	15,669	West Carroll	767
Lafourche	6,804	West Feliciana	626
Lincoln	2,834	Winn	970

APPENDIX 2. *Summary Quartile Rank of Individual Risk Indicators*

	PARISH IN OVERALL RANK ORDER (LOWEST RISK TO HIGHEST RISK)	UNEMPLOYMENT	BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS	MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	AGES 0-5 IN POVERTY	MEDIAN INCOME	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	TEEN BIRTH	INFANT MORTALITY	AGES 0-5 UNINSURED	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/ HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
LOW RISK	Cameron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	1
	St. Tammany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
	Lafourche	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		2	1	2
	Ascension	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4
	Livingston	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
	Lafayette	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3
	Plaquemines	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4
	St. Charles	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	4
	Bossier	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	4
	Vernon	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	3
	West Baton Rouge	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	2
	St. James	4	3	1	1	1	3	1		3	1	1
	Beauregard	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	4
	La Salle	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	4
LOW-MODERATE RISK	Allen	4	1	2	2	3	1	3		2	1	1
	Jackson	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
	Jefferson	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	4
	Rapides	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
	St. Bernard	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
	Calcasieu	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	3
	Jefferson Davis	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	2
	Terrebonne	1	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	3
	Vermilion	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
	Sabine	2	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	3	2	1
	St. Martin	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	3	2
	Assumption	4	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
	Acadia	1	2	4	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	3
	Lincoln	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
	West Feliciana	3	2	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	1	1
	East Baton Rouge	2	3	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	4
	Iberville	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1
	Natchitoches	3	4	2	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	2
	Caldwell	3	1	4	3	3	4	4		1	1	2

	PARISH IN OVERALL RANK ORDER (LOWEST RISK TO HIGHEST RISK)	UNEMPLOYMENT	BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS	MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	AGES 0-5 IN POVERTY	MEDIAN INCOME	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	TEEN BIRTH	INFANT MORTALITY	AGES 0-5 UNINSURED	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/ HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
MODERATE-HIGH RISK	De Soto	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	3	2	1	1
	East Feliciana	3	3	1	4	2	3	1	4	1	3	4
	Iberia	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	2
	St. John the Bapt	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	3	4
	St. Mary	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	3	2
	Red River	3	2	2	4	3	4	2		4	1	2
	Avoyelles	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	1	1	4	1
	Pointe Coupee	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	3	2	1
	Richland	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	4	2
	Union	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	1	4	4
	Washington	4	2	3	4	4	1	1	4	3	2	2
	Winn	2	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	3	2	2
	Catahoula	4	1	4	3	3	1	4		2	3	3
	Evangeline	3	2	4	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	2
	Grant	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	4
	Orleans	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	2	4	1	3
	Ouachita	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	1	3	3
	St. Landry	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	2	4	1
	West Carroll	4	1	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	3
HIGH RISK	Caddo	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	3
	Franklin	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	1	1	4	3
	Webster	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	4	3
	Morehouse	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	2	1
	Tangipahoa	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4
	Concordia	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	1	3	2
	East Carroll	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	1
	Tensas	4	4	2	4	4	4	4		3	1	3
	Madison	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	1
	St. Helena	4	4	3	2	4	4	2		4	4	3
	Bienville	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	1
	Claiborne	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3

APPENDIX 3. *Correlations among Risk Indicators*

RELIABILITY AND CORRELATION AMONG RISK FACTORS	UNEMPLOYMENT	BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS	MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	AGES 0-5 IN POVERTY	MEDIAN INCOME	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	TEEN BIRTH	INFANT MORTALITY	AGES 0-5 UNINSURED	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
Unemployment	1.00										
Births to Single Mothers	0.39	1.00									
Mothers with Less than High School Education	0.38	0.42	1.00								
Ages 0-5 in Poverty	0.51	0.49	0.44	1.00							
Median Income	0.58	0.43	0.54	0.67	1.00						
Low Birth Weight	0.30	0.36	0.15	0.28	0.24	1.00					
Teen Birth	0.21	0.18	0.53	0.26	0.34	0.12	1.00				
Infant Mortality	0.32	0.23	0.04	0.17	0.14	0.45	-0.06	1.00			
Ages 0-5 Uninsured	0.27	0.37	0.05	0.20	0.31	0.36	-0.11	0.38	1.00		
Pre-Literacy Skills	0.14	0.07	0.28	0.12	0.26	0.01	0.07	0.06	-0.25	1.00	
Attending Pre-K, EHS/HS, or HQ Child Care	-0.39	-0.33	-0.32	-0.20	-0.31	-0.04	-0.22	-0.12	-0.26	0.31	1.00

Notes: N=64 parishes in Louisiana. Internal reliability is calculated using Cronbach's alpha.

APPENDIX 4. *Data Sources and Description*

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Unemployment Rate (December 2011)	National Unemployment: Bureau of Labor Statistics Website (www.bls.gov) Parish level unemployment data are from December 2011 and are available from the Louisiana Workforce Commission (www.laworks.net)	National unemployment data can be found at the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor. Parish level unemployment data are from the Louisiana Workforce Commission, a full report can be found at http://www.laworks.net/Downloads\LMI\Data_for_December_2011.pdf. Quartiles: Low Risk- 6% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 6.1% to 7%; Moderate-High Risk- 7.1% to 8%; High Risk- 8% and up.
Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2009)	LA Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health, Vital Statistics	Marriage Status: derived from the birth certificate data - Number of live births to unmarried women of all live births. Most recent and complete data available through OPH-MCH Epidemiology program. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf Quartiles: Low Risk- 48% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 48.1% to 54%; Moderate-High Risk- 54.1% to 60%; High Risk- 60.1% and up.
Percent of Mothers with less than High School Degree (2009)	LA Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health, Vital Statistics	Maternal education - derived from birth certificate data - Number of live births to women who had not completed high school of all live births. National data is not available as states use birth certificates. Most recent and complete data available through OPH-MCH Epidemiology program. Quartiles: Low Risk- Less than 18%; Low-Moderate Risk- 18% to 22%; Moderate-High Risk- 22.1% to 25%; High Risk- 25.1% and up.
Percent of Children Under 5 Years Who are at Poverty Level (2008-2010 ACS or 2006-2010 ACS, 2010 Census)	National, State and Parish Level Data is available at the Census Website (www.census.gov)	Percentage of families with related children under 5 years whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level. Note: Three year estimates from 2008-2010. In parishes with small populations, five year estimates from 2006-2010 were used. Quartiles: Low Risk-25% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 25.1% to 33%; Moderate-High Risk- 33.1% to 40%; High Risk- 40.1% and up.
Median Income as a Percent of FPL ($18,073 for 3 Year Average; $17,598 for 5 Year Average) (2008-2010 ACS or 2006-2010 ACS)	State and National Data: Median Family Income State and Parish at the Census Website (www.census.gov) Poverty Data - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/figures-fed-reg.shtml)	The median household income is the midpoint in the range of household income for those surveyed for years 2008-2010 (or 2006-2010 for parishes with small population areas) divided by the three year average (or five year average) of the Federal Poverty Limit for families of three. This measure shows the median income relative to poverty limit. Quartiles: Low Risk-250% and up; Low-Moderate Risk- 220% to 249%; Moderate-High Risk- 195% to 219%; High Risk- 195% or less.
Percent Low Birth Weight (2009)	LA Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health, Vital Statistics	Percent of all babies who were born weighing under 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) are considered low birth weight. Most recent and complete data available through OPH-MCH Epidemiology program. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf Quartiles: Low Risk-9.5% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 9.6% to 10.5%; Moderate-High Risk-10.5% to 12%; High Risk- 12.1% and up.

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Teen Birth Rate 2009 (Births to Ages 15-19 per 1,000 15-19 Year Olds)	LA Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health, Vital Statistics	Teen birth rate is number of live births to women ages 15-19, per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years. Most recent and complete data available through OPH-MCH Epidemiology program. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf Quartiles: Low Risk-50% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 50.1% to 60%; Moderate-High Risk- 60.1% to 68%; High Risk- 68.1% and up.
Infant Mortality Rate: per 1,000 Children 0-1 (2009)	LA Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health, Vital Statistics	Number of deaths among children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. An infant mortality rate may not be possible to determine in some parishes if they have too few births, or deaths, per year. Most recent and complete data available through OPH-MCH Epidemiology program. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_04.pdf Quartiles: Low Risk-6.9% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 7% to 8.9%; Moderate-High Risk- 9% to 10.9%; High Risk- 11% and up.
Estimated % of 0-5 Population Uninsured 2009 Estimate	National data is estimate based on the 2011 Census Current Population Survey. State and Parish Level Data are based on the 2011 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey conducted by LSU's Public Policy Research Lab on behalf of the LA Department of Health and Hospitals. Full report can be found at http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/medicaid/LHIS/2011LHIS/LHIS_Layout_FINAL_000.pdf	The data for this indicator is from the 2011 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey conducted by LSU's Public Policy Research Lab and are based on survey results of 10,000 Louisiana households. Secondary calculations were computed to arrive at estimates for uninsured children under age 5 at the parish level. National data can be found at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/health/h01_001.htm Quartiles: Low Risk-2% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 2.1% to 3%; Moderate-High Risk- 3.1% to 4%; High Risk- 4.1% and up.
Pre-Literacy Skills Measured at Kindergarten Entry - Based on DIBELS Scores in Fall 2011 -At High Risk for Poor Reading Outcomes	Louisiana Department of Education	DIBELS: Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy - is a rapid assessment of pre-literacy skills to determine risk for later literacy outcomes. Louisiana now uses the DIBELS Next, a revised version of the DIBELS that was used in the state through the 2010-11 school year. It should be noted that many of the DIBELS Next measures are not directly comparable to the earlier version of the DIBELS so it is recommended that comparisons to the 2010 report not be made. DIBELS is utilized in this report because it is a measure that is used almost universally statewide in public schools. Quartiles: Low Risk-25% and less; Low-Moderate Risk- 25.1% to 29.5%; Moderate-High Risk- 29.6% to 33.5%; High Risk- 33.6% and up.
Percent of Children (Ages 0-5) in Publicly Funded Pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start or High Quality Child Care	Louisiana Department of Education, Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services, Louisiana Head Start Collaboration Office, Head Start grantees, and Office of Head Start (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ohs).	This indicator includes all publicly funded pre-k programs, Head Start and Early Head Start slots, and enrollment in child care centers with 3-5 stars. The percentage is the number of children under five years old enrolled in these settings of the total children under five years old in the parish. The data for public schools includes all public schools within a parish, regardless of charter status or governing entity. Quartiles: Low Risk-26% and up; Low-Moderate Risk- 22.1% to 25.9%; Moderate-High Risk- 17.1% to 22%; High Risk- 17% or less.

APPENDIX 5A. *Reach Data*

	CCAP		EARLY HEAD START/ HEAD START		EARLY STEPS		EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES		NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	
PARISH	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Acadia	18.1	3	9.8	3	3.5	2	--	--	0.7	1
Allen	--	--	10.7	3	3.9	2	--	--	2.1	2
Ascension	--	--	3.2	1	4.2	3	--	--	1.1	1
Assumption	--	--	7.4	2	6.7	4	--	--	5.2	3
Avoyelles	27.2	4	11.7	3	4.2	3	--	--	7.2	4
Beauregard	--	--	3.7	1	3.9	2	--	--	5.3	3
Bienville	--	--	11.8	3	3.9	2	--	--	4.5	3
Bossier	5.8	1	6.1	2	3.4	2	--	--	0.6	1
Caddo	9.9	2	10.5	3	4.1	3	--	--	2.4	2
Calcasieu	3.0	1	3.6	1	3.6	2	--	--	1.7	1
Caldwell	--	--	8.1	2	5.7	4	--	--	--	--
Cameron	--	--	19.5	4	3.2	1	--	--	--	--
Catahoula	--	--	10.9	3	2.9	1	--	--	7.2	4
Claiborne	--	--	10.0	3	3.4	2	--	--	3.7	3
Concordia	--	--	11.9	3	1.7	1	--	--	1.0	1
DeSoto	42.6	4	3.8	1	2.2	1	0.8	1	4.9	3
East Baton Rouge	6.5	2	6.1	2	4.7	3	0.4	1	2.6	2
East Carroll	--	--	23.7	4	4.4	3	1.4	3	--	--
East Feliciana	--	--			3.3	2	--	--	1.6	1
Evangeline	--	--	10.3	3	3.8	2	--	--	5.0	3
Franklin	--	--	9.5	3	3.5	2	--	--	7.0	4
Grant	26.1	4	8.1	2	4.4	3	--	--	4.4	3
Iberia	2.1	1	11.9	3	4.3	3	1.1	2	4.5	3
Iberville	37.5	4	18.9	4	2.9	1	--	--	2.8	2
Jackson	--		14.0	4	5.1	4	--	--	9.6	4
Jefferson	12.6	2	3.1	1	3.8	2	--	--	1.9	1
Jefferson Davis	--	--	7.9	2	3.1	1	--	--	3.5	3
La Salle	--	--	3.2	1	3.4	2	--	--	0.5	1
Lafayette	11.5	2	4.9	1	7.4	4	1.9	4	3.9	3
Lafourche	--	--	5.4	1	2.5	1			13.2	4
Lincoln	13.3	3	8.9	2	5.0	4	--	--	5.5	4

	CCAP		EARLY HEAD START/ HEAD START		EARLY STEPS		EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES		NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	
PARISH	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Livingston	5.7	1	3.1	1	3.6	2	--	--	0.4	1
Madison	--	--	20.7	4	4.0	2	0.9	1	--	--
Morehouse	8.3	3	14.9	4	6.9	4	--	--	8.9	4
Natchitoches	5.3	2	9.1	3	4.4	3	--	--	7.9	4
Orleans	16.3	4	8.6	2	5.3	4	0.5	1	2.8	2
Ouachita	12.9	3	7.3	2	5.8	4	1.2	2	5.3	3
Plaquemines	--	--	7.5	2	2.8	1	--	--	--	--
Pointe Coupee	--	--	12.2	4	4.4	3	--	--	5.6	4
Rapides	16.6	4	14.7	4	3.0	1	--	--	6.3	4
Red River	--	--	7.5	2	0.6	1	--	--	2.7	2
Richland	6.0	1	15.4	4	5.3	4	4.5	4	10.9	4
Sabine	--	--	12.9	4	1.7	1	--	--	6.1	4
St. Bernard	37.7	4	4.4	1	4.6	3	--	--	--	--
St. Charles	15.9	2	6.5	2	6.3	4	--	--	--	--
St. Helena		--	10.9	3	1.4	1	--	--	1.2	1
St. James	45.2	3	15.7	4	6.3	4	--	--	4.4	3
St. John the Baptist	5.7	2	5.9	1	6.5	4	--	--	0.1	1
St. Landry	--	--	15.0	4	5.0	4	--	--	2.3	2
St. Martin	--	--	12.7	4	4.3	3	0.9	2	2.5	2
St. Mary	0.8	1	9.5	3	4.8	3	--	--	--	--
St. Tammany	26.2	3	3.0	1	4.9	3	1.3	3	2.9	2
Tangipahoa	2.3	1	7.2	2	3.7	2	--	--	1.2	1
Tensas	--	--	19.4	4	4.7	3	--	--	--	--
Terrebonne	2.8	1	2.3	1	7.8	4	1.5	4	1.9	1
Union	--	--	5.9	1	4.6	3	--	--	--	--
Vermilion	--	--	8.2	2	3.7	2	--	--	1.3	1
Vernon	16.2	1	7.2	2	1.7	1	--	--	3.2	3
Washington	8.6	1	9.4	3	5.1	4	--	--	4.7	3
Webster	--	--	9.5	3	2.8	1	--	--	6.4	4
West Baton Rouge	--	--	8.9	2	4.1	3	--	--	2.2	2
West Carroll	--	--	6.6	2	2.0	1	1.4	4	--	--
West Feliciana	--	--	14.5	4	5.2	4	--	--	0.8	1
Winn	--	--	7.5	2	1.6	1	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX 5B. *Reach Data*

	TITLE 1		NONPUBLIC SCHOOL EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM		8(G)		LA 4		LOCALLY FUNDED	
PARISH	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Acadia	16.2	3	--	--	5.5	3	15.3	1	0.2	1
Allen	14.8	3	--	--	9.8	4	39.9	3	3.4	4
Ascension	6.8	1	--	--	2.3	2	5.5	1	--	--
Assumption	35.5	4	--	--	9.6	4	42.9	4	0.1	1
Avoyelles	41.7	4	--	--	4.2	2	10.8	1	--	--
Beauregard	--	--	--	--	7.3	3	--	--	3.3	4
Bienville	14.7	3	--	--	8.7	4	42.9	4	--	--
Bossier	16.8	3	--	--	2.9	2	7.5	1	--	--
Caddo	20.9	3	1.2	2	2.2	2	9.1	1	--	--
Calcasieu	7.3	2	0.5	1	2.8	2	42.9	4	--	--
Caldwell	11.5	2	--	--	11.5	4	40.2	4	1.4	3
Cameron	--	--	--	--	8.1	4	33.7	3	6.5	4
Catahoula	0.7	1	--	--	14.2	4	14.2	1	--	--
Claiborne	38.3	4	--	--	4.4	2	--	--	--	--
Concordia	41.3	4	--	--	13.3	4	12.9	1	--	--
DeSoto	46.4	4	--	--	0.3	1	34.2	3	--	--
East Baton Rouge	10.6	2	1.1	2	1.6	1	23.8	2	1.5	3
East Carroll	32.8	4	9.2	4	16.0	4	--	--	--	--
East Feliciana	15.3	3			8.3	4	23.6	2	--	--
Evangeline	16.4	3	--	--	8.2	4	17.5	2	1.7	3
Franklin	35.5	4	14.5	4	6.9	3	--	--	--	--
Grant	14.4	3	--	--	5.6	3	--	--	0.5	2
Iberia	10.0	2	--	--	5.0	2	28.9	3	--	--
Iberville	0.7	1	--	--	--	--	26.5	3	--	--
Jackson	--	--	--	--	10.5	4	18.9	2	--	--
Jefferson	8.4	2	2.4	2	1.4	1	23.8	2	1.2	3
Jefferson Davis	3.7	1	--	--	1.7	1	46.7	4	3.1	4
La Salle	--	--	--	--	3.8	2	71.2	4	--	--
Lafayette	4.3	1	4.0	3	1.2	1	23.1	2	--	--
Lafourche	18.3	3	1.9	2	1.4	1	43.3	4	--	--
Lincoln	32.6	4	5.7	3	--	--	3.5	1	--	--
Livingston	0.1	1	--	--	5.6	3	21.9	2	--	--
Madison	52.3	4	--	--	13.1	4	--	--	--	--
Morehouse	25.5	4	--	--	9.7	4	7.8	1	--	--
Natchitoches	20.1	3	--	--	5.2	3	32.9	3	--	--
Orleans	4.0	1	9.4	4	0.9	1	24.7	2	0.5	2
Ouachita	25.7	4	9.2	4	3.5	2	17.7	2	--	--

	TITLE 1		NONPUBLIC SCHOOL EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM		8(G)		LA 4		LOCALLY FUNDED	
PARISH	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Plaquemines	6.3	1	--	--	--	--	17.8	2	--	--
Pointe Coupee	--	--	--	--	5.5	3	57.8	4	--	--
Rapides	28.5	4	--	--	5.0	3	30.9	3	--	--
Red River	12.7	2	--	--	13.3	4	37.3	3	--	--
Richland	--	--	--	--	2.2	2	17.8	2	--	--
Sabine	0.3	1	--	--	11.3	4	61.2	4	1.1	3
St. Bernard	7.1	2	--	--	7.0	3	54.6	4	--	--
St. Charles	4.8	1	7.5	3	5.0	2	5.2	1	0.4	2
St. Helena	--	--	--	--	5.2	3	28.3	3	--	--
St. James	--	--	--	--	5.4	3	17.5	2	8.3	4
St. John the Baptist	--	--	5.0	3	2.6	2	7.4	1	--	--
St. Landry	19.6	3	2.9	2	5.7	3	17.4	2	0.4	2
St. Martin	11.3	2	--	--	2.8	2	35.6	3	--	--
St. Mary	35.7	4	--	--	2.4	2	21.9	2	--	--
St. Tammany	2.4	1	0.2	1	1.1	1	25.3	3		
Tangipahoa	13.6	2	0.4	1	1.0	1	24.5	2	0.3	2
Tensas	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	1	--	--
Terrebonne	9.7	2	--	--	8.2	4	50.0	4	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	2	--	--
Vermilion	12.3	2	--	--	4.4	2	35.5	3	--	--
Vernon	8.0	2	--	--	4.5	2	43.4	4	--	--
Washington	11.2	2	--	--	6.2	3	58.4	4	--	--
Webster	24.8	3	--	--	3.5	2	18.3	2	--	--
West Baton Rouge	--	--	--	--	16.0	4	56.4	4	0.1	1
West Carroll	--	--	--	--	12.7	4	49.0	4	0.1	1
West Feliciana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7	4
Winn	4.8	1	--	--	11.0	4	33.8	3	2.0	3

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