A photograph of a young Black child with curly hair, sitting on a grassy lawn and playing with colorful plastic blocks. The child is wearing a light blue t-shirt with a blue elephant graphic and white shorts. The background is a soft-focus green lawn and foliage. The title text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana

WINTER 2016



This project was supported in part by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Title V MCH Block Grant award. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.

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The creation of the Early Childhood Risk and Reach Report is a collaborative effort of the Tulane Institute of Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health and the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health. This compilation of appropriate relevant data, statistical analyses, parish rankings, and visual display of data can inform early childhood policy decisions and development of quality initiatives in furtherance of our shared value of ensuring a strong start for Louisiana's children.

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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 2016 *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 twelve indicators of early childhood well-being, and
- REACH – an analysis of the availability of seven publicly funded early childhood programs by parish.

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 12 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, 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 310,817 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, 16 are in the Low Risk category and 78,250 children under age 5 (25.2%) live in these parishes.

LOW-MODERATE RISK: 16 parishes fall in this category where 117,816 children under age 5 (37.9%) live.

MODERATE-HIGH RISK: At increased risk are the 14 parishes that score in the Moderate-High category where 55,720 young children (17.9%) live.

HIGH RISK: Finally, 18 parishes are in the High Risk category where 59,031 young children (19.0%) live.

OVERALL: In total, 114,751 children live in the 32 parishes that are either Moderate-High or High Risk, representing approximately 36.9 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, two parishes (East Carroll and Madison) were in the High Risk group on all five of these indicators.

Young Children in Louisiana by Risk Level

NUMBER OF PARISHES	AVERAGE SCORE RANGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-5)	PERCENT OF CHILDREN (0-5)	RISK CATEGORY
16	0-2.00	78,250	25.2%	Low
16	2.01-2.39	117,816	37.9%	Low-Moderate
14	2.40-2.99	55,720	17.9%	Moderate-High
18	3.00+	59,031	19.0%	High
64		310,817		

HEALTH RISK

Five 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, the percent of uninsured children, and maltreatment of children ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000). Thirty-nine parishes (61%) are at High Risk on at least one of the health indicators, with Madison and Concordia scoring in the High Risk category on four of the five 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, 29 parishes (45%) scored in the High Risk category on at least one of these two indicators and 26 parishes (41%) scored in the Moderate-High Risk group on at least one of the two indicators. Three parishes (Bossier, St. John the Baptist, and Grant) scored in the High Risk category for both. Seven parishes scored in the High Risk category on one of the indicators and the Low Risk category for the other (St. Charles, St. Martin, Sabine, St. Bernard, and Concordia).

CONCLUSION

Good data are critical tools that can help to inform programmatic and investment decisions regarding the distribution of resources that support Louisiana's young children. While certain parishes are higher risk environments for young children, it should be noted that 91 percent of all Louisiana parishes (58 out of 64) are rated as "High Risk" on at least one of the indicators and 98 percent of the parishes (63 out of 64) are rated as "Moderate-High Risk" on at least one of the indicators. In fact, 11 of the 16 parishes in the Low Risk group had at least one indicator in the High Risk category. Similarly, all but two of the 18 High Risk parishes (Evangeline and Franklin) had at least two indicators in the Low and/or Low-Moderate Risk categories. 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.

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 2016 *Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana* 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. This edition improves upon the 2012 *Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana* report by including maltreatment of children ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000) as an additional health risk indicator. Ideally, this report will be a valuable asset that assists all of those working to support Louisiana's children.

There are approximately 19.9 million children (6.2 percent of the population) under the age of 5 in the United States, with 310,817 (6.7 percent of the state population) in Louisiana.¹ As of 2015, 23 percent of children under age 5 in the U.S. are living in poverty and nearly a third (32 percent) of Louisiana children under the age of 5 live in poverty.² 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.³ 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

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

typically 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.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.

¹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation available at datacenter.kidscount.org

² Ibid.

³ 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>.

⁴ Knudsen, E. L., 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

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,⁷ and Louisiana has consistently scored poorly in comparison to the rest of the country when looking at children of all ages.⁸ 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 twelve indicators of early childhood well-being, and
- REACH – an analysis of the availability of seven publicly funded early childhood programs by parish.

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). In this report, risk is based strictly on a comparison of parishes within Louisiana, thereby excluding any comparison to

Table 1. List of Indicators⁹

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 Age 3-4 in Publicly Funded Pre-K or Head Start
Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Education	Infant Mortality Rate	
Percent Children Under 5 Below Poverty	Percent of Uninsured Children Under 5	
Median Income as Percent of Poverty	Maltreatment of Children Ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000)	

other states or regions of the country. An average score across all 12 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.

⁷ Economist Intelligence Unit. (2012). Starting well: Benchmarking early education across the world. The Economist. Available at www.eiu.com.

⁸ 2015 Kids Count Data Book. The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

⁹ An explanation of the sources and calculations for the data is provided in Appendix 4.

Table 2. Average Score Range and Risk Group

AVERAGE SCORE	RISK GROUP
0-2.00	Low
2.01-2.39	Low-Moderate
2.40-2.99	Moderate-High
3.00+	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 12 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 groups based on inherent distribution. The map of each indicator is included to visually illustrate these parish-to-parish comparisons for each of the 12 specific indicators.¹⁰

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, Children and Family Services, and Education on the major publicly funded early childhood programs in Louisiana (see Table3). 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
IDEA Part C - Early Intervention (EarlySteps)
Head Start (HS)
Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV)
ESEA, Title I
Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development (NSECD)
8(g) Preschool Program
The Cecil J. Picard LA4 Early Childhood Program (LA4)

¹⁰ 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,¹¹ and the quality of parenting.¹²

The parish-level percent unemployed used in this analysis are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and report unemployment as of July 2015. Louisiana's unemployment rate at that time (6.3 percent) was above the national unemployment rate (5.3 percent). In fact, 57 parishes (89 percent) are above the national unemployment rate with particularly high unemployment in East Carroll (13.9 percent) and West Carroll (13.3 percent). Fortunately, the unemployment rate in both parishes has decreased since the last publication of this report in 2012. As of July 2015, East Carroll has reported an 8.6 percent lower unemployment than in December 2011 (15.2 percent) and West Carroll parish reported a 5.7 percent lower unemployment rate than in December 2011 (14.1 percent).

TABLE 4. *Parish Level Percent Unemployed (July 2015)*

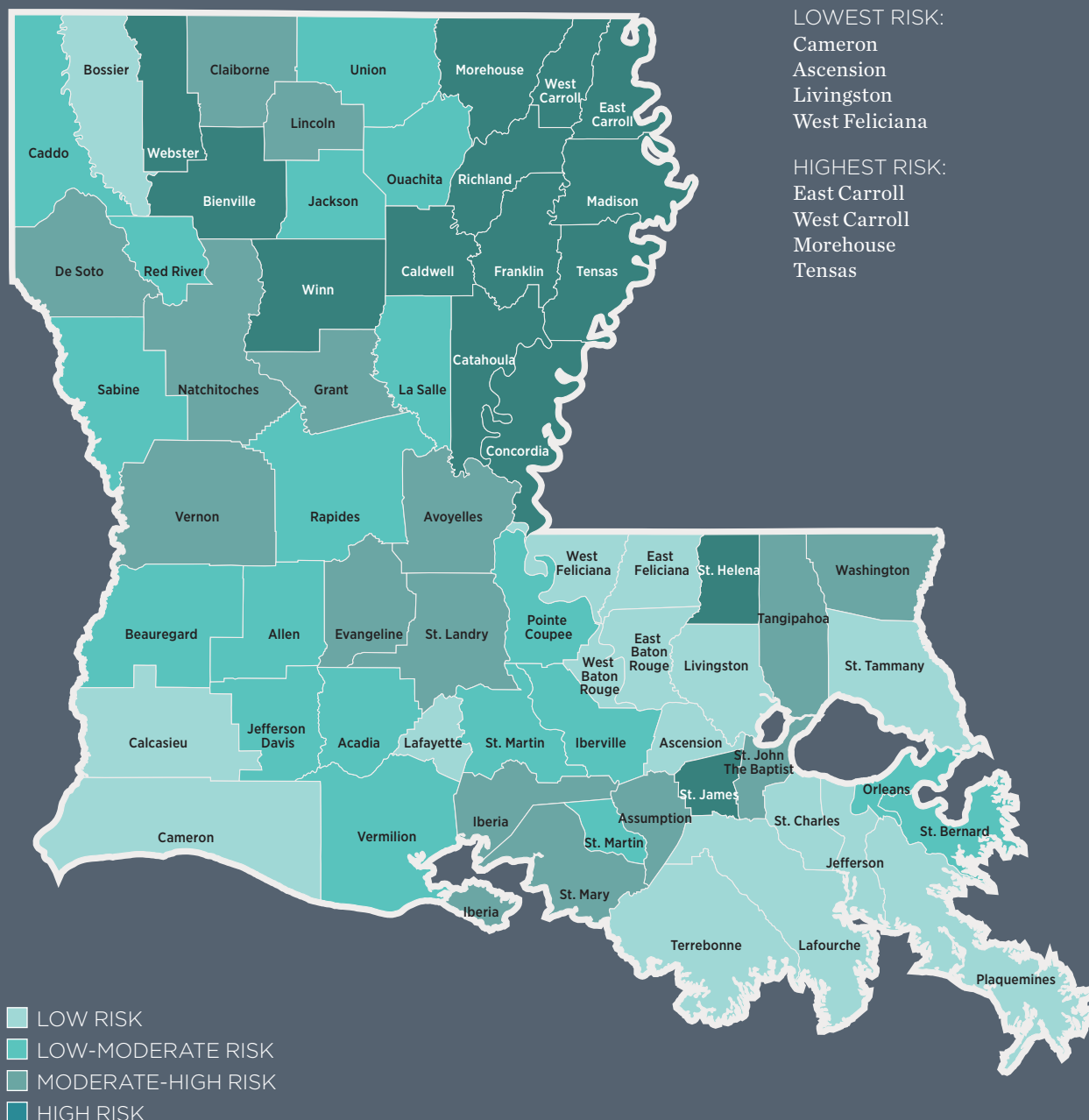
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	5.3		Livingston	5.1	1
Louisiana	6.3		Madison	9.3	4
Acadia	6.7	2	Morehouse	10.9	4
Allen	6.9	2	Natchitoches	7.8	3
Ascension	5	1	Orleans	6.5	2
Assumption	7.8	3	Ouachita	6.6	2
Avoyelles	7.4	3	Plaquemines	5.5	1
Beauregard	6.3	2	Pointe Coupee	6.5	2
Bienville	8.2	4	Rapides	6.4	2
Bossier	5.6	1	Red River	6.8	2
Caddo	7.1	2	Richland	8.6	4
Calcasieu	5.4	1	Sabine	7.1	2
Caldwell	8.2	4	St. Bernard	6.6	2
Cameron	4.6	1	St. Charles	5.7	1
Catahoula	9.3	4	St. Helena	8.9	4
Claiborne	7.3	3	St. James	8.3	4
Concordia	8.6	4	St. John the Baptist	7.3	3
DeSoto	7.9	3	St. Landry	7.9	3
East Baton Rouge	5.3	1	St. Martin	6.7	2
East Carroll	13.9	4	St. Mary	7.5	3
East Feliciana	5.8	1	St. Tammany	5.3	1
Evangeline	7.4	3	Tangipahoa	7.2	3
Franklin	9.5	4	Tensas	9.7	4
Grant	7.2	3	Terrebonne	5.9	1
Iberia	7.9	3	Union	7	2
Iberville	7.1	2	Vermilion	6.8	2
Jackson	6	2	Vernon	7.7	3
Jefferson	5.7	1	Washington	7.6	3
Jefferson Davis	6.2	2	Webster	8.7	4
La Salle	6.7	2	West Baton Rouge	5.6	1
Lafayette	5.6	1	West Carroll	13.3	4
Lafourche	5.3	1	West Feliciana	5.2	1
Lincoln	7.3	3	Winn	8.3	4

¹¹ Vleminckx, K & Smeeding, T.M. (2001). Child well-being, child poverty, and child policy in modern nations. Bristol, England. The Policy Press.

¹² 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.

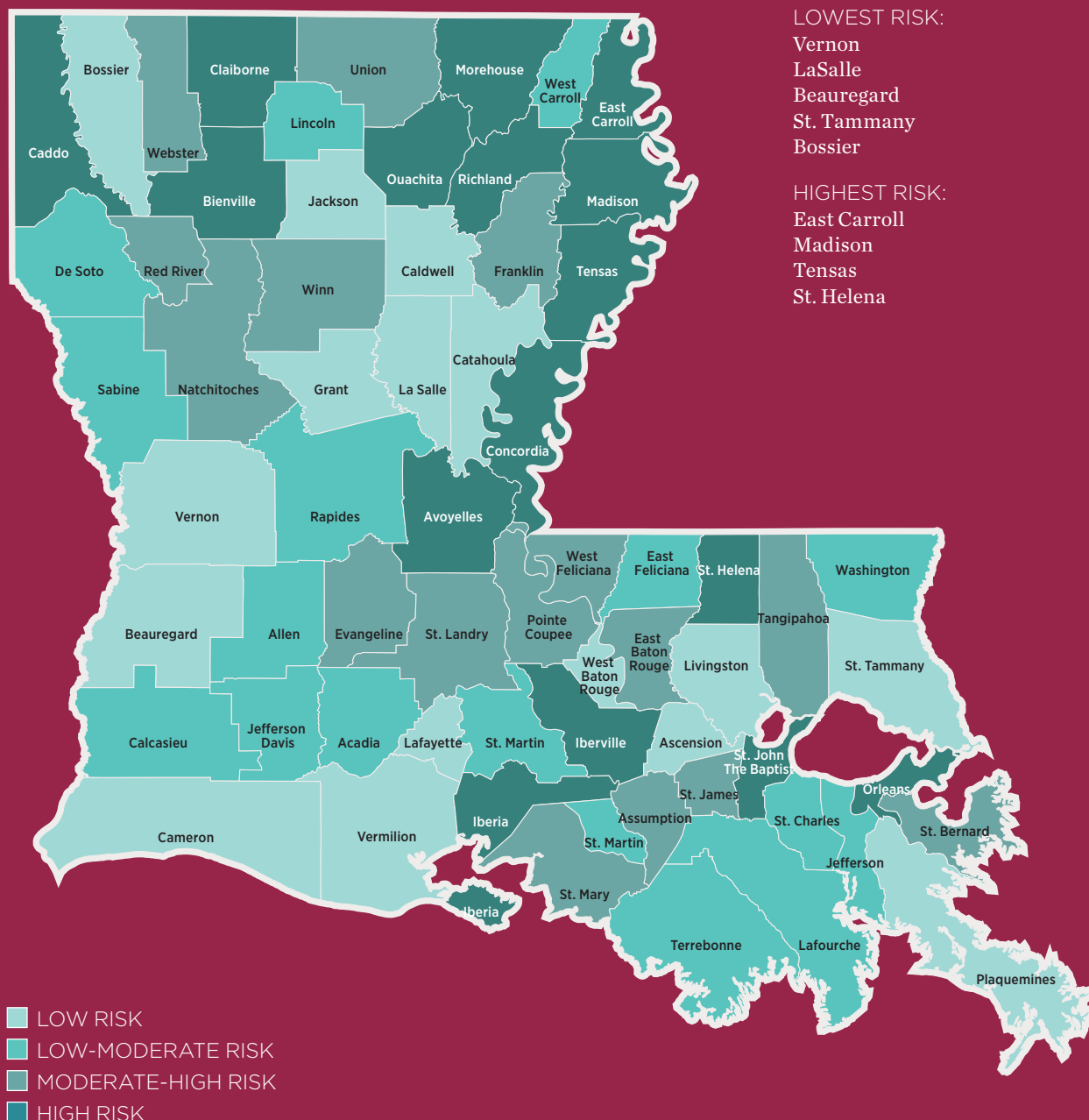
PERCENT UNEMPLOYED

MAP 1. Parish Level Percent Unemployed (July 2015)



PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

MAP 2. Parish Level Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2014)



2. PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS

In Louisiana, 49.9 percent of births are to unmarried women compared to 40.2 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.¹³ Unmarried mothers generally have lower incomes, lower education levels, and greater dependence on social assistance than do married mothers.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ The percent of births to single mothers is below the national average in only 9 Louisiana parishes.

TABLE 5. Parish Level Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2014)

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	40.2		Livingston	36.2	1
Louisiana	49.9		Madison	82.7	4
Acadia	50.7	2	Morehouse	66.8	4
Allen	47.4	2	Natchitoches	52.8	3
Ascension	38.4	1	Orleans	60.5	4
Assumption	52.2	3	Ouachita	59.1	4
Avoyelles	62.2	4	Plaquemines	39.1	1
Beauregard	33.3	1	Pointe Coupee	54.1	3
Bienville	58.5	4	Rapides	50.6	2
Bossier	34.6	1	Red River	54.0	3
Caddo	58.2	4	Richland	67.6	4
Calcasieu	46.1	2	Sabine	47.5	2
Caldwell	42.2	1	St. Bernard	51.8	3
Cameron	43.8	1	St. Charles	48.7	2
Catahoula	43.0	1	St. Helena	70.2	4
Claiborne	67.4	4	St. James	56.0	3
Concordia	63.3	4	St. John the Baptist	59.3	4
DeSoto	51.2	2	St. Landry	56.4	3
East Baton Rouge	52.7	3	St. Martin	51.4	2
East Carroll	85.4	4	St. Mary	57.1	3
East Feliciana	47.8	2	St. Tammany	33.8	1
Evangeline	54.3	3	Tangipahoa	52.4	3
Franklin	52.7	3	Tensas	74.5	4
Grant	40.5	1	Terrebonne	49.8	2
Iberia	62.4	4	Union	52.3	3
Iberville	62.7	4	Vermilion	44.8	1
Jackson	36.4	1	Vernon	21.1	1
Jefferson	49.5	2	Washington	49.7	2
Jefferson Davis	47.3	2	Webster	54.8	3
La Salle	29.9	1	West Baton Rouge	44.4	1
Lafayette	44.1	1	West Carroll	46.2	2
Lafourche	47.4	2	West Feliciana	54.1	3
Lincoln	49.0	2	Winn	53.5	3

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

Many parishes report high percentages of mothers with less than a high school education including five that are 25% or greater. Twenty-three parishes (36 percent) report that at least 1 in 5 mothers do not have a high school degree.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

TABLE 6. Parish Level Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Degree (2014)

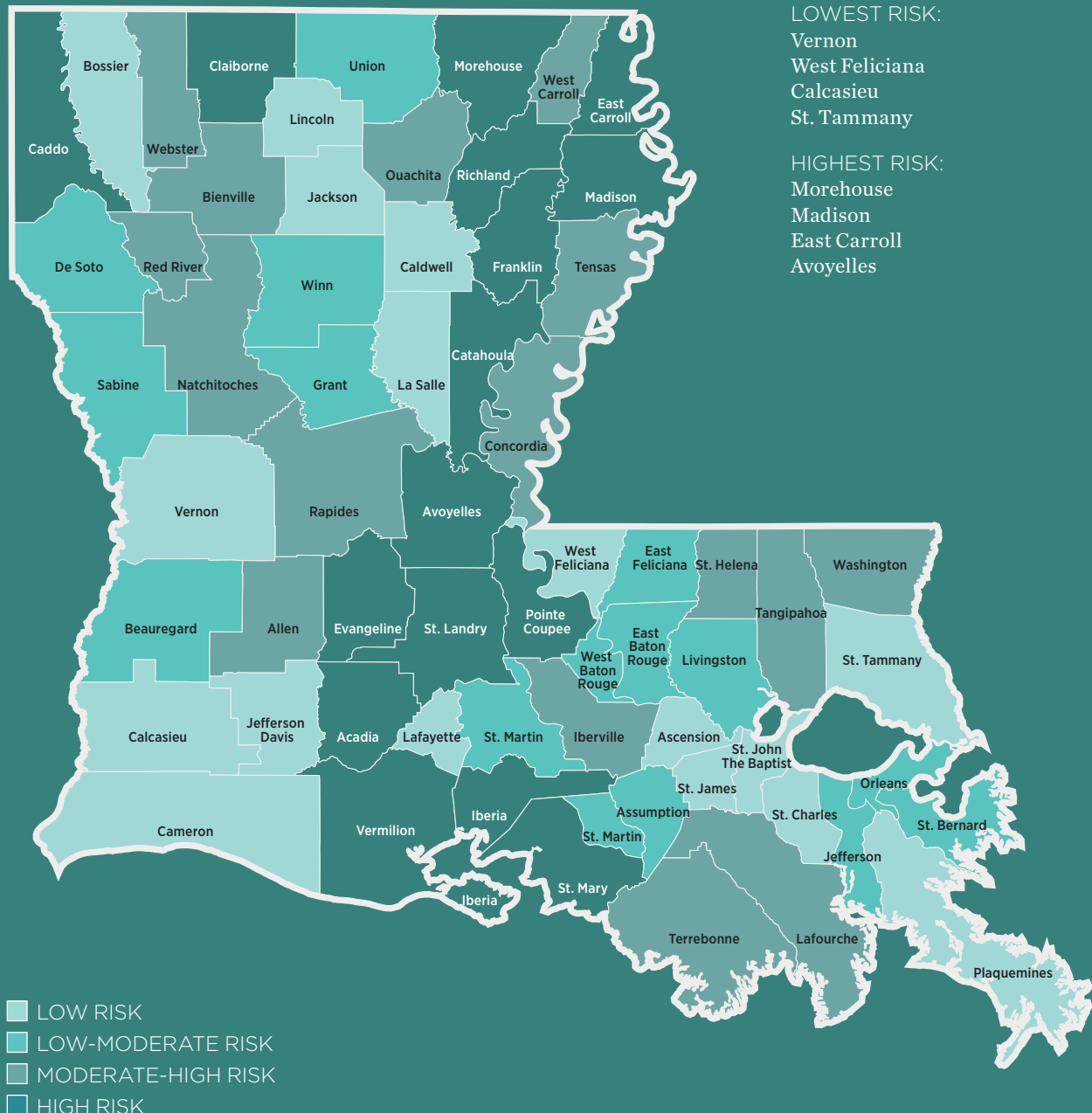
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA*		Livingston	17.0	2
Louisiana	17.6		Madison	31.7	4
Acadia	21.8	4	Morehouse	32.6	4
Allen	19.5	3	Natchitoches	21.2	3
Ascension	12.7	1	Orleans	18.3	2
Assumption	16.7	2	Ouachita	19.1	3
Avoyelles	26.4	4	Plaquemines	12.4	1
Beauregard	16.5	2	Pointe Coupee	22.4	4
Bienville	19.2	3	Rapides	19.6	3
Bossier	13.6	1	Red River	21.2	3
Caddo	21.9	4	Richland	24.1	4
Calcasieu	10.4	1	Sabine	15.3	2
Caldwell	14.3	1	St. Bernard	16.7	2
Cameron	12.5	1	St. Charles	13.2	1
Catahoula	21.5	4	St. Helena	19.4	3
Claiborne	22.5	4	St. James	13.4	1
Concordia	20.4	3	St. John the Baptist	14.3	1
DeSoto	17.5	2	St. Landry	22.7	4
East Baton Rouge	17.2	2	St. Martin	18.5	2
East Carroll	28.5	4	St. Mary	22.6	4
East Feliciana	15.3	2	St. Tammany	11.6	1
Evangeline	22.7	4	Tangipahoa	19.5	3
Franklin	25.8	4	Tensas	19.6	3
Grant	15.8	2	Terrebonne	20.8	3
Iberia	23.4	4	Union	18.3	2
Iberville	20.3	3	Vermilion	21.4	4
Jackson	13.0	1	Vernon	9.7	1
Jefferson	18.6	2	Washington	20.2	3
Jefferson Davis	12.0	1	Webster	19.7	3
La Salle	14.1	1	West Baton Rouge	14.6	2
Lafayette	13.7	1	West Carroll	20.3	3
Lafourche	19.9	3	West Feliciana	9.8	1
Lincoln	14.2	1	Winn	15.9	2

*NA indicates that data was not available

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.

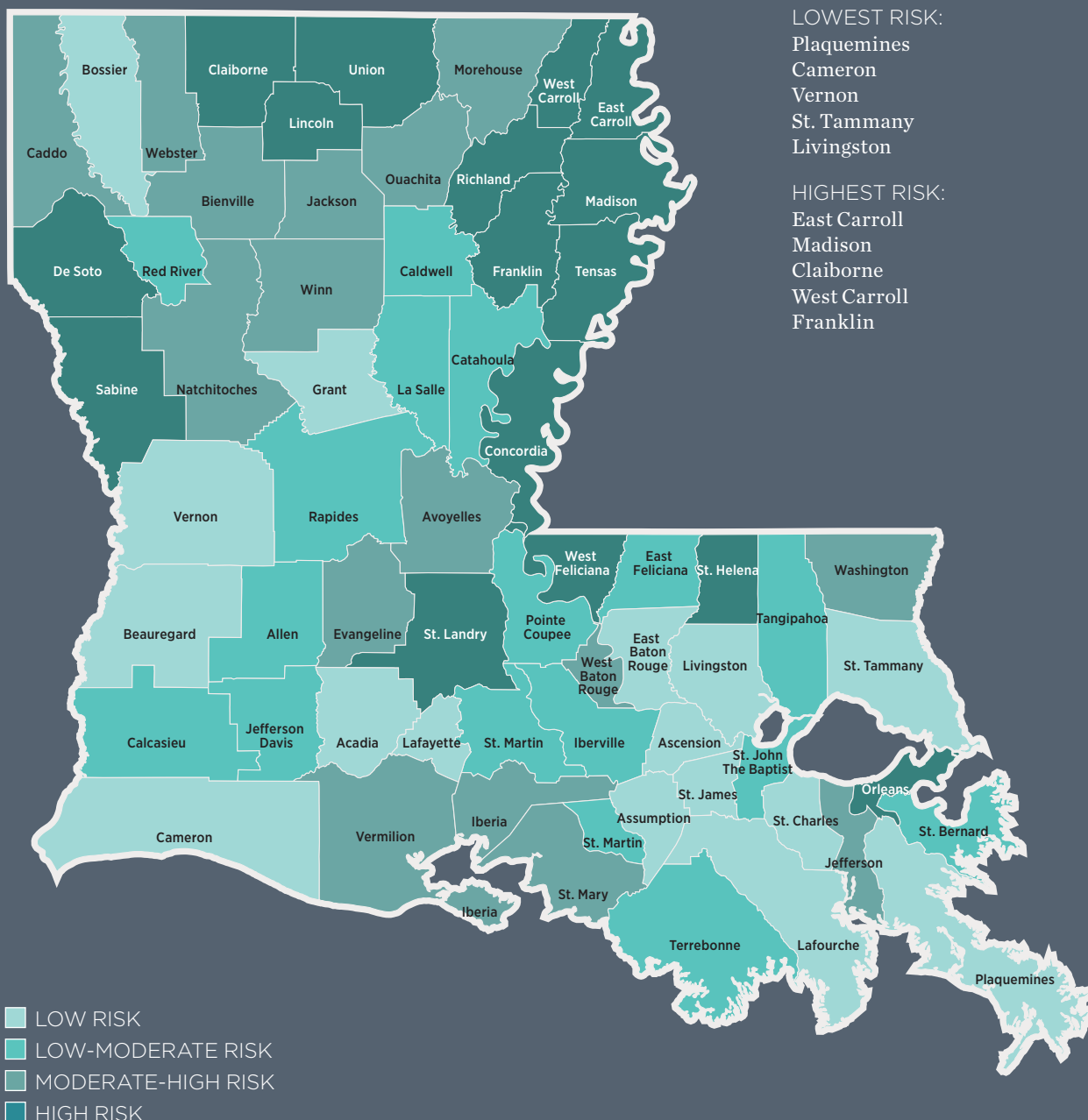
PERCENT OF MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

MAP 3. Parish Level Percent of Mothers with Less than High School Degree (2014)



PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGES 0-5 LIVING IN POVERTY

MAP 4. *Parish Level Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty (2010-2014)*



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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

Children who grow up in extreme poverty are more likely to remain in extreme poverty as adults.²⁰ From 2010 to 2014, the federal poverty level average was \$22,970 for a family of four.²¹ Child poverty for children under age 5 in Louisiana was 32 percent greater than for the country as a whole with 31.6 percent of Louisiana's young children living in poverty compared to 23.9 percent nationally. Over half of all children under age 5 lived in poverty in eight parishes including East Carroll where nearly 70 percent were in poverty.

¹⁸ Duncan, G. J., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). Family poverty, welfare reform and child development. *Child Development*, 71 (1): 188-196.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Fass, S., Alden-Dinan, K., & Aratani, Y (2009). *Child Poverty and Intergenerational Mobility, A Report*. The National Center for Children in Poverty.

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau available at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references>

TABLE 7. Parish Level Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty (2010-2014)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	23.9		Livingston	18.3	1
Louisiana	31.6		Madison	61.7	4
Acadia	23.4	1	Morehouse	34.7	3
Allen	33.0	2	Natchitoches	41.8	3
Ascension	24.7	1	Orleans	43.1	4
Assumption	26.6	1	Ouachita	41.9	3
Avoyelles	35.1	3	Plaquemines	10.0	1
Beauregard	26.4	1	Pointe Coupee	27.8	2
Bienville	41.8	3	Rapides	30.6	2
Bossier	21.6	1	Red River	30.4	2
Caddo	35.5	3	Richland	45.4	4
Calcasieu	28.6	2	Sabine	42.5	4
Caldwell	29.4	2	St. Bernard	27.6	2
Cameron	10.5	1	St. Charles	23.6	1
Catahoula	32.0	2	St. Helena	43.5	4
Claiborne	61.2	4	St. James	22.6	1
Concordia	55.8	4	St. John the Baptist	33.0	2
De Soto	49.8	4	St. Landry	48.1	4
East Baton Rouge	26.9	1	St. Martin	31.7	2
East Carroll	69.2	4	St. Mary	33.5	3
East Feliciana	29.3	2	St. Tammany	17.8	1
Evangeline	37.4	3	Tangipahoa	30.8	2
Franklin	58.0	4	Tensas	52.2	4
Grant	24.1	1	Terrebonne	30.9	2
Iberia	36.1	3	Union	53.2	4
Iberville	33.0	2	Vermilion	37.2	3
Jackson	38.5	3	Vernon	17.8	1
Jefferson	34.6	3	Washington	37.7	3
Jefferson Davis	29.8	2	Webster	34.6	3
La Salle	33.3	2	West Baton Rouge	33.8	3
Lafayette	24.3	1	West Carroll	58.8	4
Lafourche	22.9	1	West Feliciana	46.0	4
Lincoln	47.7	4	Winn	35.9	3

*All parishes used 5-year estimate.

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.

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.²²

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 2010-2014 is 221 percent of the federal poverty level while in Louisiana the median income is 184 percent of the poverty level. Only six Louisiana parishes have median incomes higher than the U.S. median income (down from seven in the 2012 report).

TABLE 8. Parish Level Median Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (2010-2014)

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	221		Livingston	243	1
Louisiana	184		Madison	110	4
Acadia	166	3	Morehouse	126	4
Allen	152	3	Natchitoches	142	4
Ascension	278	1	Orleans	146	3
Assumption	191	2	Ouachita	169	2
Avoyelles	140	4	Plaquemines	212	1
Beauregard	181	2	Pointe Coupee	184	2
Bienville	137	4	Rapides	167	3
Bossier	211	1	Red River	138	4
Caddo	164	3	Richland	151	3
Calcasieu	190	2	Sabine	163	3
Caldwell	150	3	St. Bernard	188	2
Cameron	245	1	St. Charles	251	1
Catahoula	141	4	St. Helena	144	3
Claiborne	146	3	St. James	196	1
Concordia	131	4	St. John	195	1
De Soto	168	2	St. Landry	135	4
East Baton Rouge	193	2	St. Martin	193	2
East Carroll*	105	4	St. Mary	174	2
East Feliciana	172	2	St. Tammany	262	1
Evangeline	135	4	Tangipahoa	165	3
Franklin	133	4	Tensas	114	4
Grant	168	2	Terrebonne	202	1
Iberia	187	2	Union	161	3
Iberville	196	1	Vermillion	187	2
Jackson	153	3	Vernon	193	2
Jefferson	194	1	Washington	123	4
Jefferson Davis	157	3	Webster	149	3
La Salle	182	2	West Baton Rouge	213	1
Lafayette	212	1	West Carroll	140	4
Lafourche	196	1	West Feliciana	222	1
Lincoln	136	4	Winn	151	3

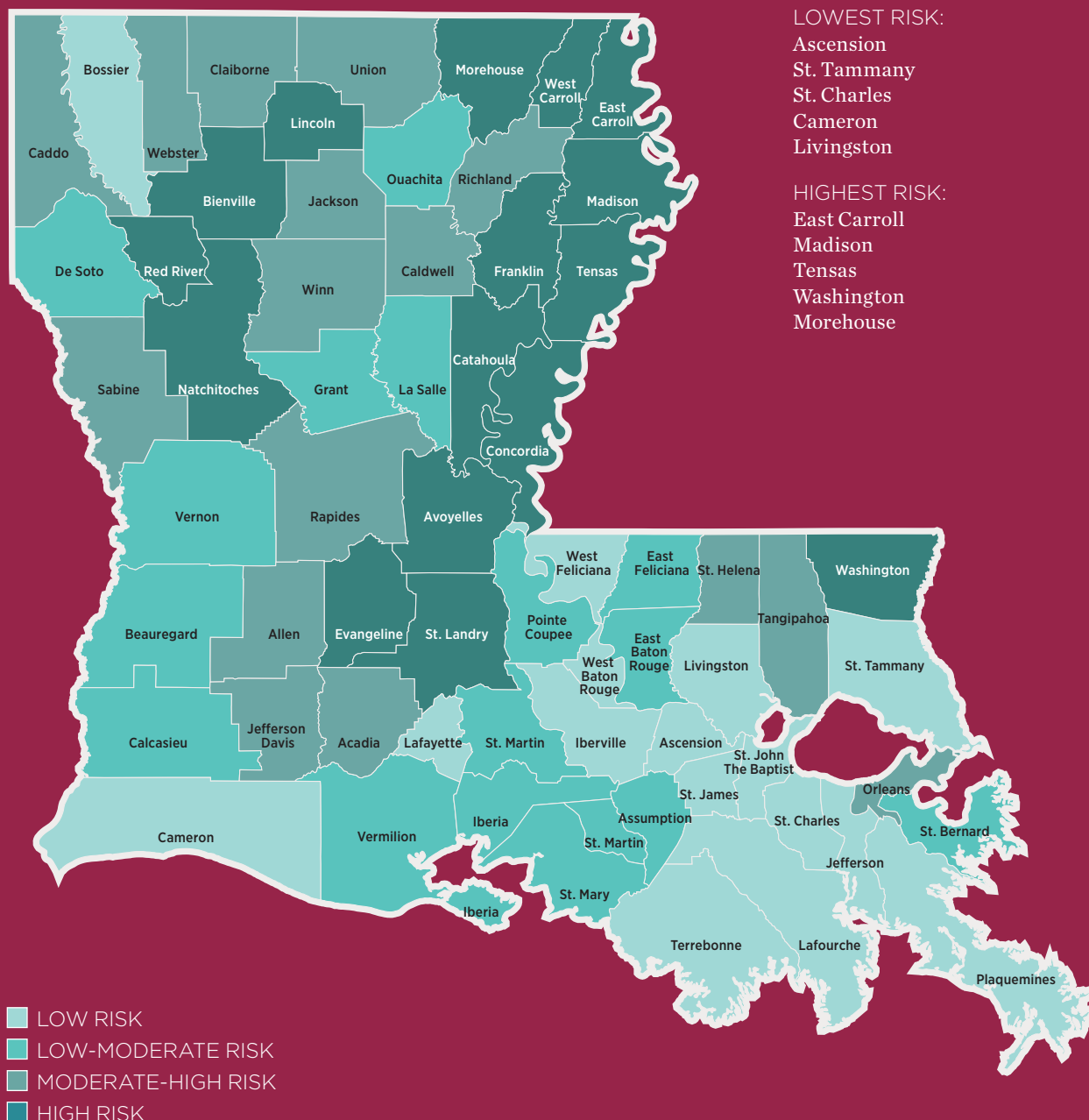
*All parishes used 5-year estimate.

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.

²² 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.

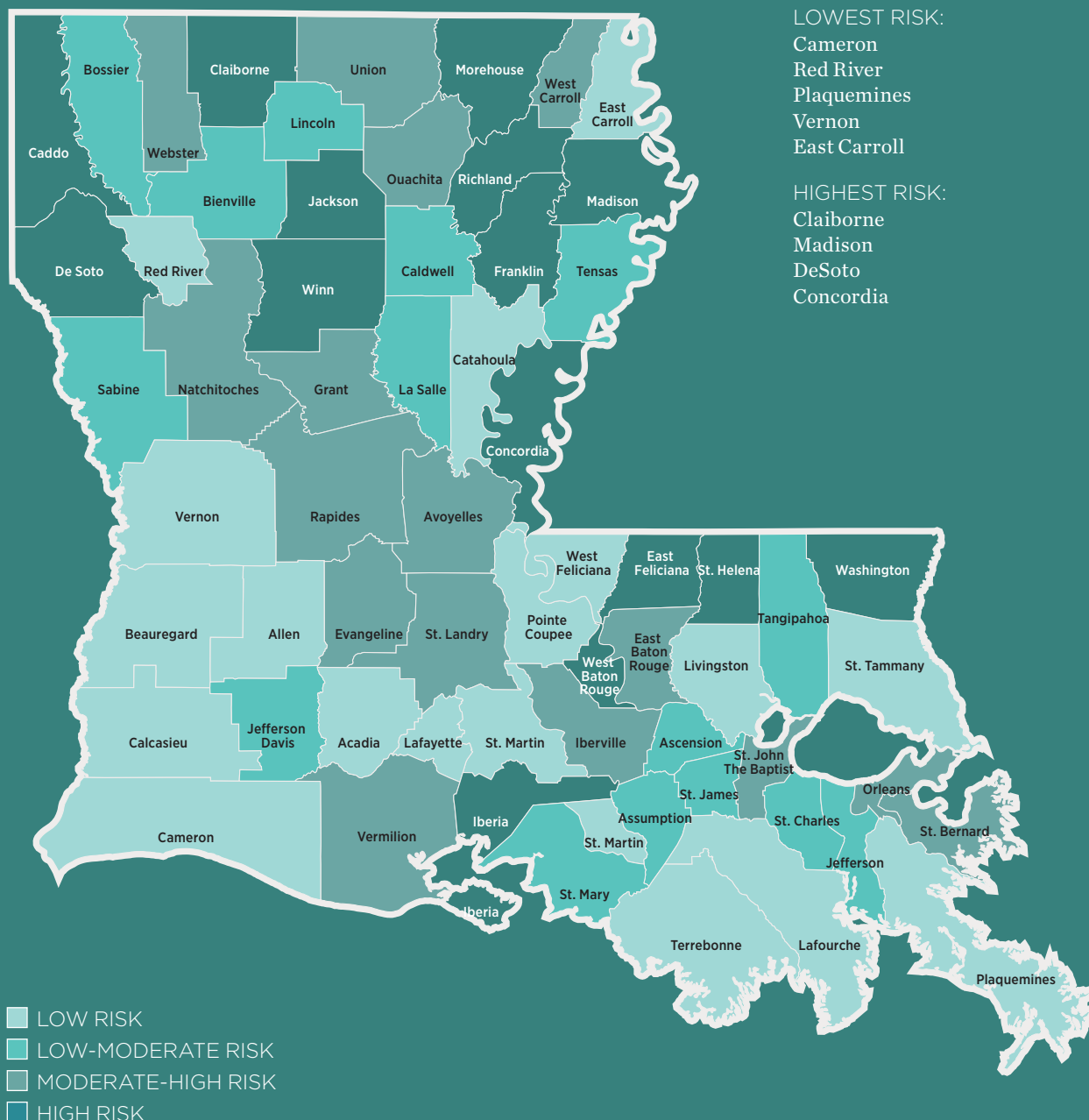
MEDIAN INCOME AS A PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL

MAP 5. *Parish Level Median Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (2010-2014)*



PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

MAP 6. *Parish Level Percent Low Birth Weight Babies (2014)*



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.²³ 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.²⁴

In 2014, 10.5 percent of babies in Louisiana were born LBW, which is 31 percent greater than the national average of 8.0 percent.

TABLE 9. Parish Level Percent Low Birth Weight Babies (2014)

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	8.0		Livingston	8.5	1
Louisiana	10.5		Madison	16.7	4
Acadia	7.9	1	Morehouse	13.6	4
Allen	7.7	1	Natchitoches	10.9	3
Ascension	9.3	2	Orleans	11.8	3
Assumption	10.8	2	Ouachita	11.8	3
Avoyelles	11.9	3	Plaquemines	6.4	1
Beauregard	8.3	1	Pointe Coupee	8.6	1
Bienville	10.6	2	Rapides	11.2	3
Bossier	10.6	2	Red River	5.3	1
Caddo	14.4	4	Richland	13.3	4
Calcasieu	8.8	1	Sabine	9.9	2
Caldwell	9.5	2	St. Bernard	11.7	3
Cameron	4.7	1	St. Charles	10.8	2
Catahoula	8.6	1	St. Helena	13.7	4
Claiborne	17.4	4	St. James	10.6	2
Concordia	14.6	4	St. John the Baptist	11.2	3
DeSoto	14.8	4	St. Landry	11.0	3
East Baton Rouge	11.8	3	St. Martin	8.6	1
East Carroll	7.3	1	St. Mary	10.2	2
East Feliciana	14.5	4	St. Tammany	8.8	1
Evangeline	11.1	3	Tangipahoa	10.3	2
Franklin	14.5	4	Tensas	9.8	2
Grant	11.8	3	Terrebonne	8.8	1
Iberia	12.2	4	Union	11.5	3
Iberville	11.1	3	Vermilion	11.5	3
Jackson	13.0	4	Vernon	7.0	1
Jefferson	9.2	2	Washington	12.6	4
Jefferson Davis	9.6	2	Webster	11.4	3
La Salle	9.8	2	West Baton Rouge	12.5	4
Lafayette	8.8	1	West Carroll	11.2	3
Lafourche	7.8	1	West Feliciana	8.2	1
Lincoln	9.7	2	Winn	12.1	4

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

TABLE 10. Teen Birth Rate by Parish (2014)

	RATE	QUARTILE RANK		RATE	QUARTILE RANK
National	26.6		Livingston	34.3	2
Louisiana	35.5		Madison	84.3	4
Acadia	48.4	3	Morehouse	48.0	3
Allen	49.1	4	Natchitoches	22.6	1
Ascension	23.3	1	Orleans	29.3	2
Assumption	18.0	1	Ouachita	38.4	2
Avoyelles	60.2	4	Plaquemines	28.6	1
Beauregard	45.3	3	Pointe Coupee	52.9	4
Bienville	58.4	4	Rapides	40.5	2
Bossier	29.4	1	Red River	41.0	3
Caddo	43.7	3	Richland	35.8	2
Calcasieu	43.5	2	Sabine	36.0	2
Caldwell	58.4	4	St. Bernard	41.0	3
Cameron	27.5	1	St. Charles	27.1	1
Catahoula	43.3	3	St. Helena	47.1	3
Claiborne	51.0	4	St. James	36.5	2
Concordia	49.0	4	St. John the Baptist	26.9	1
DeSoto	26.3	1	St. Landry	52.1	4
East Baton Rouge	25.7	2	St. Martin	43.6	3
East Carroll	93.9	4	St. Mary	46.7	3
East Feliciana	24.6	1	St. Tammany	20.2	1
Evangeline	61.0	4	Tangipahoa	44.3	3
Franklin	39.9	2	Tensas	33.3	2
Grant	62.0	4	Terrebonne	42.3	3
Iberia	48.6	4	Union	45.5	3
Iberville	40.4	2	Vermilion	38.5	2
Jackson	37.6	2	Vernon	66.3	4
Jefferson	31.6	2	Washington	39.7	2
Jefferson Davis	43.8	3	Webster	44.1	3
La Salle	44.2	3	West Baton Rouge	30.8	2
Lafayette	29.7	1	West Carroll	52.2	4
Lafourche	37.5	2	West Feliciana	18.2	1
Lincoln	20.1	1	Winn	34.9	2

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 (35.5 per 1,000) is 33 percent greater than the national rate (26.6 per 1,000). The national rate has decreased by 32 percent since 2009 (39.0 per 1,000) while the rate in Louisiana decreased by 33 percent during that same period. The teen birth rate in Louisiana has decreased steadily since 2009 from a high of 53.0 per 1,000 in 2009 to a low of 35.5 per 1,000 in 2014.²⁸

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

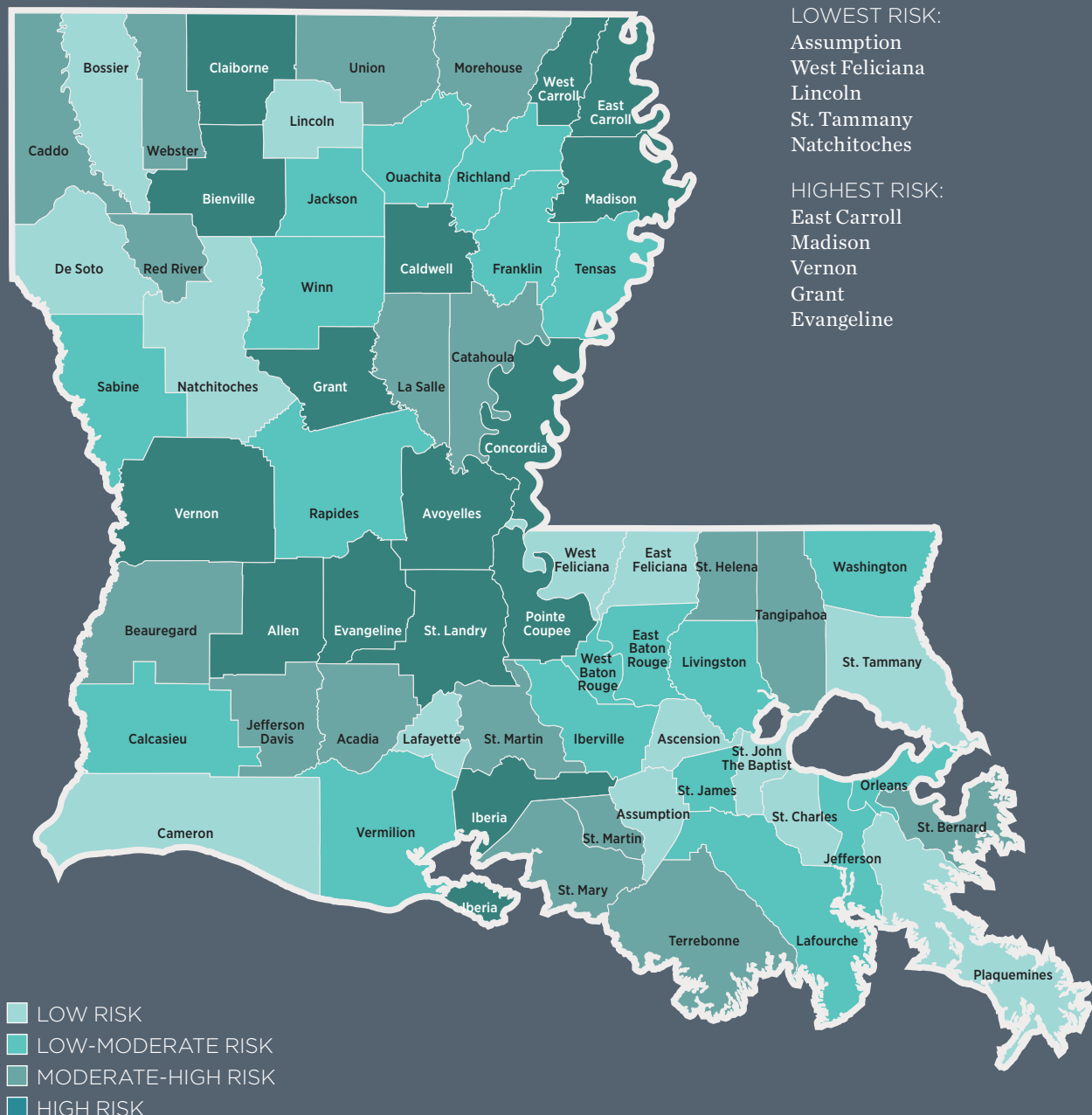
²⁶ Coren, E. & Barlow, J. (2001). Individual and group-based parenting programmes for improving psychosocial outcomes for teenage parents and their children. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews: Issue 3, John Wiley & Sons.

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

²⁸ The Annie E. Casey Foundation available at datacenter.kidscount.org

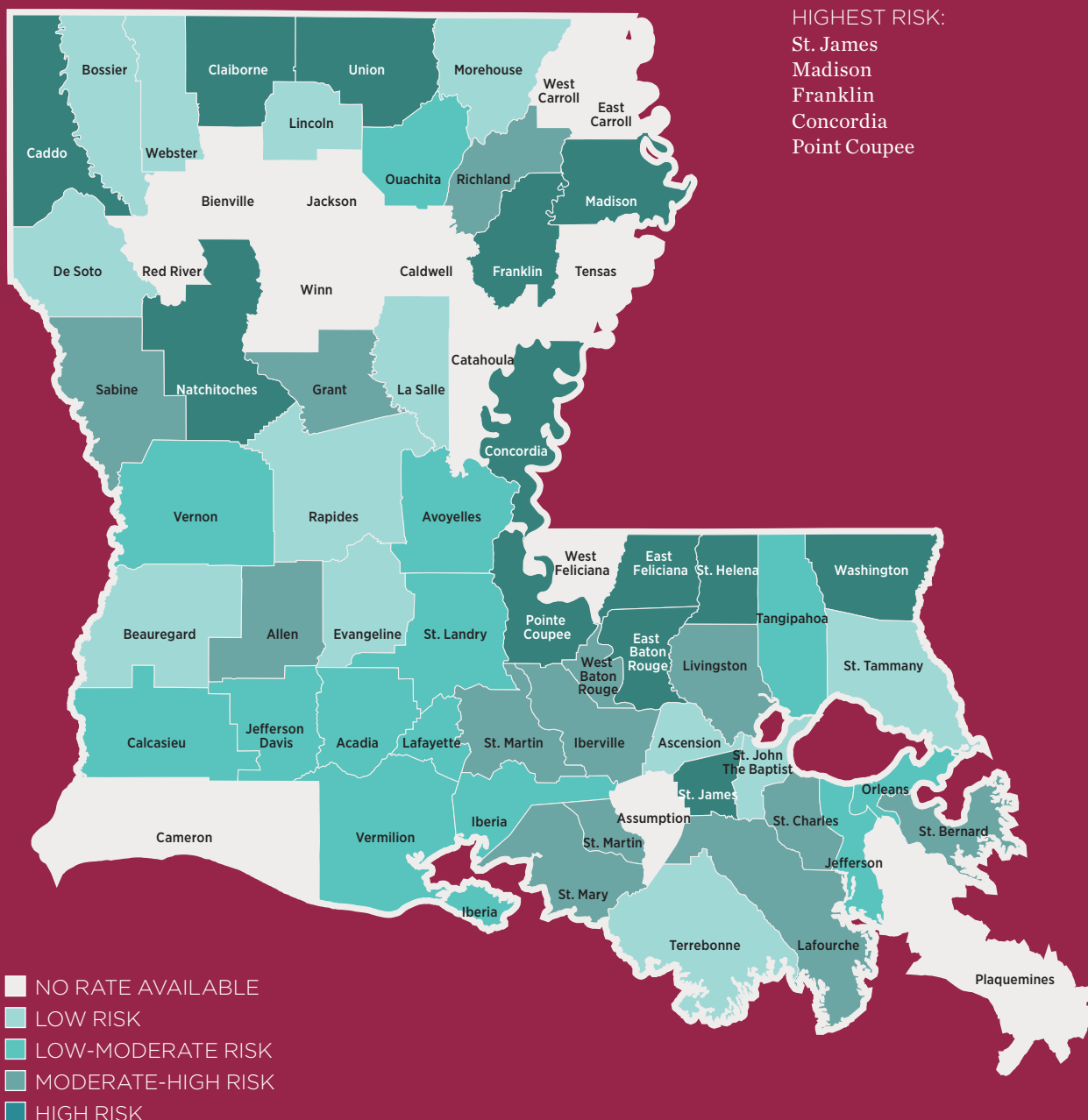
TEEN BIRTH RATE (AGES 15-19)

MAP 7. *Teen Birth Rate by Parish (2014)*



INFANT MORTALITY RATE

MAP 8. *Infant Mortality Rate by Parish (2012-2014)*



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. Louisiana's infant mortality rate (8.3 per 1,000) is approximately 41 percent greater than the national rate (5.9 per 1,000).²⁹ Twelve parishes in Louisiana have an infant mortality rate that is twice the national rate while four parishes are equal or lower than the national rate. There were less than 5 infant deaths in thirteen parishes, which resulted in an inability to calculate a mortality rate for confidentiality reasons.

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

TABLE 11. Infant Mortality Rate by Parish (2012-2014)

	RATE	QUARTILE RANK		RATE	QUARTILE RANK
National	5.9		Livingston	8.5	3
Louisiana	8.3		Madison	17.1	4
Acadia	7.1	2	Morehouse	6.4	1
Allen	9.0	3	Natchitoches	14.6	4
Ascension	6.8	1	Orleans	7.4	2
Assumption	-	-	Ouachita	7.9	2
Avoyelles	7.2	2	Plaquemines	-	-
Beauregard	4.0	1	Pointe Coupee	15.5	4
Bienville	-	-	Rapides	5.8	1
Bossier	5.3	1	Red River	-	-
Caddo	11.6	4	Richland	10.4	3
Calcasieu	8.0	2	Sabine	9.9	3
Caldwell	-	-	St. Bernard	9.2	3
Cameron	-	-	St. Charles	8.6	3
Catahoula	-	-	St. Helena	14.5	4
Claiborne	13.6	4	St. James	22.0	4
Concordia	16.2	4	St. John the Baptist	4.1	1
DeSoto	6.6	1	St. Landry	7.5	2
East Baton Rouge	12.2	4	St. Martin	8.1	3
East Carroll	-	-	St. Mary	8.6	3
East Feliciana	12.3	4	St. Tammany	5.3	1
Evangeline	6.1	1	Tangipahoa	7.6	2
Franklin	16.5	4	Tensas	-	-
Grant	9.0	3	Terrebonne	6.4	1
Iberia	7.1	2	Union	12.1	4
Iberville	9.7	3	Vermilion	7.9	2
Jackson	-	-	Vernon	7.8	2
Jefferson	7.6	2	Washington	12.2	4
Jefferson Davis	7.7	2	Webster	6.0	1
La Salle	6.6	1	West Baton Rouge	8.5	3
Lafayette	7.8	2	West Carroll	-	-
Lafourche	11.2	3	West Feliciana	-	-
Lincoln	6.9	1	Winn	-	-

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

²⁹ Note that the United States ranked 169th in the world in infant mortality rate according to the CIA World Factbook 2016 estimate (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2091rank.html>)

9. PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6

The results from the most recent Louisiana Health Insurance Survey show a decline in uninsured children (under age 19) over the last decade from 11 percent in 2003 to 3.5 percent in 2011.³⁰ A small upswing in 2013 brought the percent of uninsured children in Louisiana to 4.4%, but 2015 saw the percentage return to the low of 2011.³¹ Children under the age of 5 are more likely than other age groups to be covered by either private or public health insurance. Louisiana's rate of uninsured children under age 6 (4.4%) is lower than the national average (5.7%). Within the parishes, the rate ranged from 0% uninsured (Cameron, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist) to 51.3% uninsured (West Carroll). Six parishes reported more than 30 percent of children ages 0-5 as uninsured (Concordia, East Carroll Madison, Richland, Tensas, West Carroll) while five reported 1% or less as uninsured (Cameron, East Feliciana, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, West Feliciana).

*The data in the 2012 report were from the 2011 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey conducted by the LSU Public Policy Research Lab. We were not able to obtain parish level data via the 2015 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey, so U.S. Census data has been used for this report.

TABLE 12. Percent of Uninsured Children Under Age 6 by Parish (2010-2014)

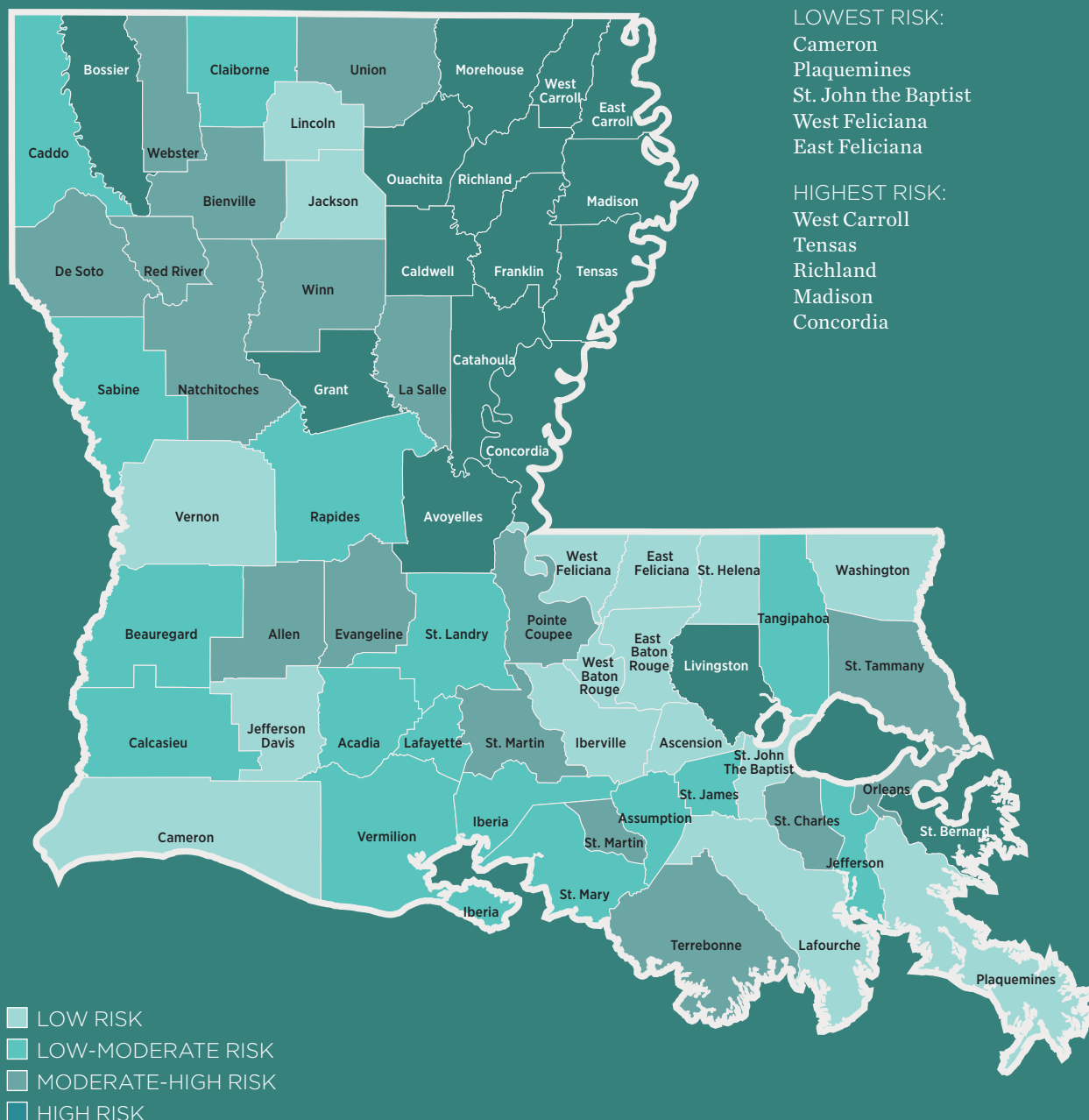
	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	5.7		Livingston	6.7	4
Louisiana	4.4		Madison	31.9	4
Acadia	2.5	2	Morehouse	10.7	4
Allen	4.4	3	Natchitoches	5.2	3
Ascension	2.0	1	Orleans	4.8	3
Assumption	2.5	2	Ouachita	11.6	4
Avoyelles	8.2	4	Plaquemines	0.0	1
Beauregard	2.2	2	Pointe Coupee	4.3	3
Bienville	4.1	3	Rapides	3.6	2
Bossier	6.8	4	Red River	4.9	3
Caddo	3.5	2	Richland	44.3	4
Calcasieu	2.9	2	Sabine	2.3	2
Caldwell	13.8	4	St. Bernard	7.9	4
Cameron	0.0	1	St. Charles	5.4	3
Catahoula	18.1	4	St. Helena	1.7	1
Claiborne	2.5	2	St. James	2.8	2
Concordia	31.4	4	St. John the Baptist	0.0	1
DeSoto	4.3	3	St. Landry	3.5	2
East Baton Rouge	1.5	1	St. Martin	3.7	3
East Carroll	30.3	4	St. Mary	2.9	2
East Feliciana	0.5	1	St. Tammany	3.6	3
Evangeline	6.3	3	Tangipahoa	2.9	2
Franklin	10.9	4	Tensas	45.2	4
Grant	7.5	4	Terrebonne	5.6	3
Iberia	2.6	2	Union	5.9	3
Iberville	1.5	1	Vermilion	2.1	2
Jackson	2.1	1	Vernon	1.7	1
Jefferson	3.3	2	Washington	1.6	1
Jefferson Davis	1.5	1	Webster	4.7	3
La Salle	5.2	3	West Baton Rouge	1.1	1
Lafayette	2.9	2	West Carroll	51.3	4
Lafourche	1.7	1	West Feliciana	0.3	1
Lincoln	1.1	1	Winn	3.7	3

³⁰ 2015 Louisiana Health Insurance Survey http://dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/medicaid/LHIS/2015LHIS/LHIS_2015_Final.pdf

³¹ Ibid

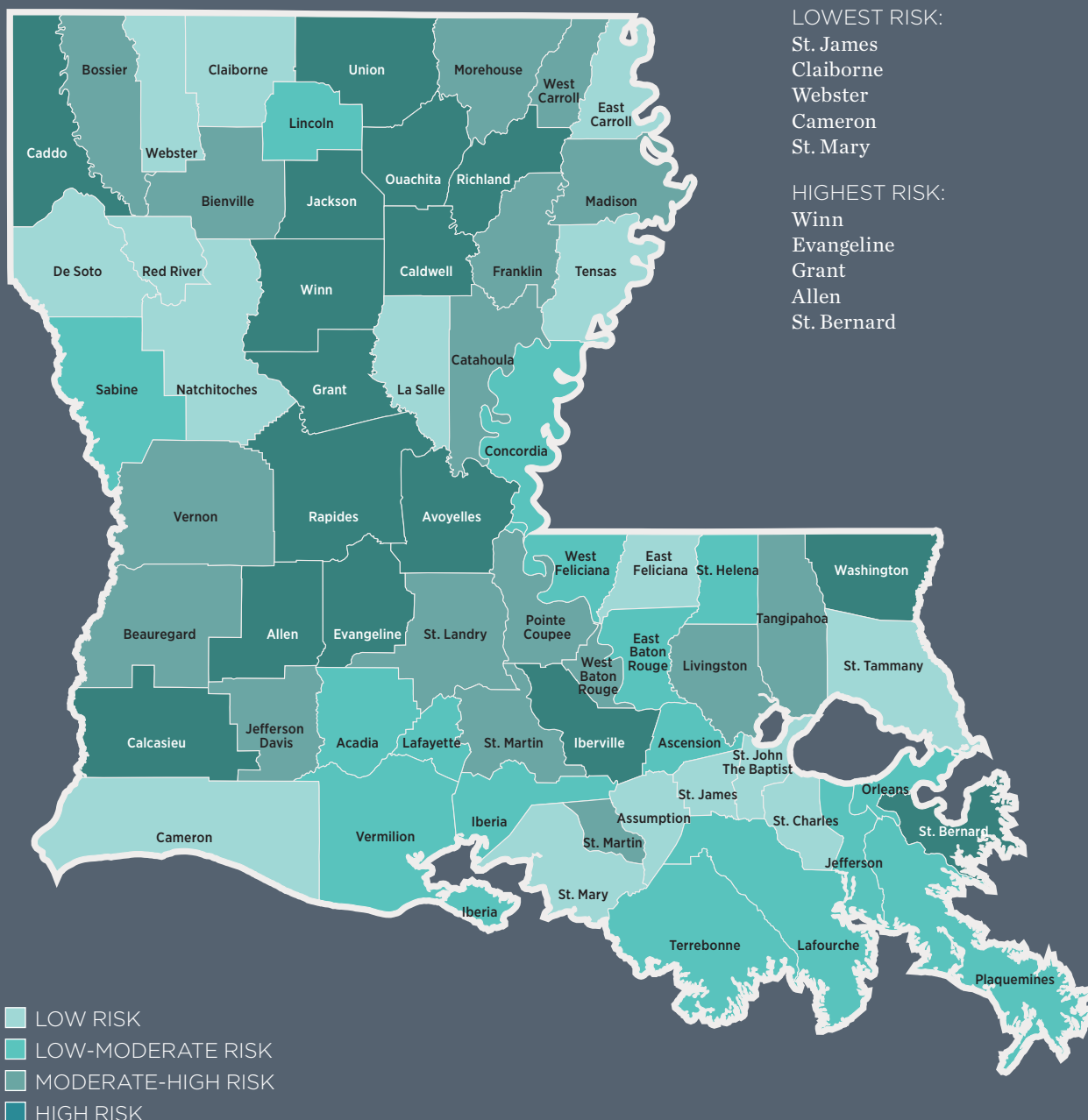
PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN AGES 0-5

MAP 9. *Percent of Uninsured Children Under Age 6 by Parish (2010-2014)*



CHILD MALTREATMENT RATE AGES 0-5

MAP 10. *Child Maltreatment Rate (Ages 0-5) by Parish (2015)*



10. CHILD MALTREATMENT RATE (AGES 0-5)

In 2014 the rate of child maltreatment in Louisiana was 10.4 per 1,000 children, as compared to the national rate of 9.4 per 1,000 children.³² Children under the age of 4 are at the highest risk for abuse and neglect, with greatest risk in the first year of life and generally decreasing with every year of age; Louisiana and national maltreatment rates inclusive of all ages are much lower at 10.4 and 9.4 per 1,000, respectively.³³ In 2014, an estimated 1,580 child fatalities were attributed to abuse and neglect nationally, 31 of which were in Louisiana.³⁴ Fatality is perhaps the most tragic, but far from the only consequence of child maltreatment; the sequelae of child abuse and neglect in the earliest years are profound and often lasting. Significant alterations in brain structure and functioning, as well as chronic disruptions of stress response systems have been documented.³⁵ The resulting long term harm to children's physical, mental, and behavioral health and development has been well-established and includes an increase of physical complaints, psychiatric and substance use disorders, and aggressive behavior.³⁶

43 parishes in Louisiana have a child maltreatment rate that exceeded the national rate. Ten parishes reported maltreatment rates that were twice the national rate or higher (Allen, Avoyelles, Evangeline, Grant, Iberville, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Bernard, Washington, Winn).

TABLE 13. Child Maltreatment Rate (Ages 0-5) by Parish (2015)

	RATE	QUARTILE RANK		RATE	QUARTILE RANK
National	14.0		Livingston	22.9	3
Louisiana	18.4		Madison	20.3	3
Acadia	13.3	2	Morehouse	22.3	3
Allen	32.0	4	Natchitoches	10.0	1
Ascension	14.6	2	Orleans	17.0	2
Assumption	10.1	1	Ouachita	28.4	4
Avoyelles	28.4	4	Plaquemines	15.1	2
Beauregard	17.6	3	Pointe Coupee	17.8	3
Bienville	18.3	3	Rapides	30.4	4
Bossier	19.5	3	Red River	10.1	1
Caddo	24.0	4	Richland	22.9	4
Calcasieu	24.1	4	Sabine	16.3	2
Caldwell	25.8	4	St. Bernard	31.9	4
Cameron	8.8	1	St. Charles	11.9	1
Catahoula	19.4	3	St. Helena	14.1	2
Claiborne	8.2	1	St. James	7.6	1
Concordia	13.0	2	St. John the Baptist	9.8	1
DeSoto	9.4	1	St. Landry	19.9	3
East Baton Rouge	15.4	2	St. Martin	22.8	3
East Carroll	12.6	1	St. Mary	8.8	1
East Feliciana	11.2	1	St. Tammany	11.9	1
Evangeline	33.4	4	Tangipahoa	21.8	3
Franklin	20.1	3	Tensas	10.6	1
Grant	32.2	4	Terrebonne	17.5	2
Iberia	17.0	2	Union	24.9	4
Iberville	28.0	4	Vermilion	13.9	2
Jackson	27.4	4	Vernon	18.3	3
Jefferson	15.0	2	Washington	30.5	4
Jefferson Davis	19.4	3	Webster	8.5	1
La Salle	10.2	1	West Baton Rouge	18.9	3
Lafayette	13.4	2	West Carroll	19.1	3
Lafourche	12.9	2	West Feliciana	14.4	2
Lincoln	14.3	2	Winn	34.9	4

³² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2016). Child maltreatment 2014. Available from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ McLaughlin, K. A., Sheridan, M. A., & Lambert, H. K. (2014). Childhood adversity and neural development: deprivation and threat as distinct dimensions of early experience. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 47, 578-591.; and McLaughlin, K. A., Sheridan, M. A., Tibu, F., Fox, N. A., Zeanah, C. H., & Nelson, C. A. (2015). Causal effects of the early caregiving environment on development of stress response systems in children. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 112(18), 5637-5642.

³⁶ Anda, R. F., Felitti, V. J., Bremner, J. D., Walker, J. D., Whitfield, C. H., Perry, B. D., ... & Giles, W. H. (2006). The enduring effects of abuse and related adverse experiences in childhood. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, 256(3), 174-186.; and Shonkoff, J. P., Garner, A. S., Siegel, B. S., Dobbins, M. I., Earls, M. F., McGuinn, L., ... & Wood, D. L. (2012). The lifelong effects of early childhood adversity and toxic stress. *Pediatrics*, 129(1), e232-e246.

EDUCATION FACTORS

11. PRE-LITERACY SKILLS MEASURED AT KINDERGARTEN ENTRY

The Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills³⁷ (DIBELS) Next 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, in the 2010-2011 school year. The DIBELS Next focuses on five components that influence reading skills: Phonemic Awareness, Alphabetic Principle, Accuracy and Fluency with Text, Vocabulary, and Comprehension.³⁸ DIBELS was designed based on research indicating that deficits in any of these areas may lead to poor reading outcomes as the child develops.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

TABLE 14. *Percent of Children Scoring “Intensive Intervention” on the DIBELS Next at Kindergarten Entry by Parish (Fall 2015)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA		Livingston	28%	3
Louisiana	26%		Madison	24%	2
Acadia	29%	3	Morehouse	32%	4
Allen	15%	1	Natchitoches	27%	3
Ascension	24%	2	Orleans	11%	1
Assumption	19%	1	Ouachita	32%	4
Avoyelles	31%	3	Plaquemines	26%	3
Beauregard	24%	2	Pointe Coupee	26%	3
Bienville	28%	3	Rapides	26%	3
Bossier	33%	4	Red River	25%	2
Caddo	33%	4	Richland	44%	4
Calcasieu	25%	2	Sabine	34%	4
Caldwell	13%	1	St. Bernard	20%	1
Cameron	16%	1	St. Charles	20%	1
Catahoula	35%	4	St. Helena	28%	3
Claiborne	36%	4	St. James	11%	1
Concordia	32%	4	St. John the Baptist	35%	4
DeSoto	--	--	St. Landry	36%	4
East Baton Rouge	25%	2	St. Martin	33%	4
East Carroll	14%	1	St. Mary	24%	2
East Feliciana	23%	2	St. Tammany	21%	2
Evangeline	30%	3	Tangipahoa	32%	4
Franklin	30%	3	Tensas	18%	1
Grant	49%	4	Terrebonne	19%	1
Iberia	34%	4	Union	27%	3
Iberville	19%	1	Vermilion	13%	1
Jackson	25%	2	Vernon	24%	2
Jefferson	--	--	Washington	17%	1
Jefferson Davis	26%	3	Webster	40%	4
La Salle	21%	2	West Baton Rouge	18%	1
Lafayette	31%	3	West Carroll	25%	2
Lafourche	17%	1	West Feliciana	11%	1
Lincoln	26%	3	Winn	21%	2

**Administered a state approved alternative assessment to DIBELS*

³⁷ Good, R. H., & Kaminiski, R. The University of Oregon Center of Teaching and Learning. Dynamic Indicators of Early Learning.

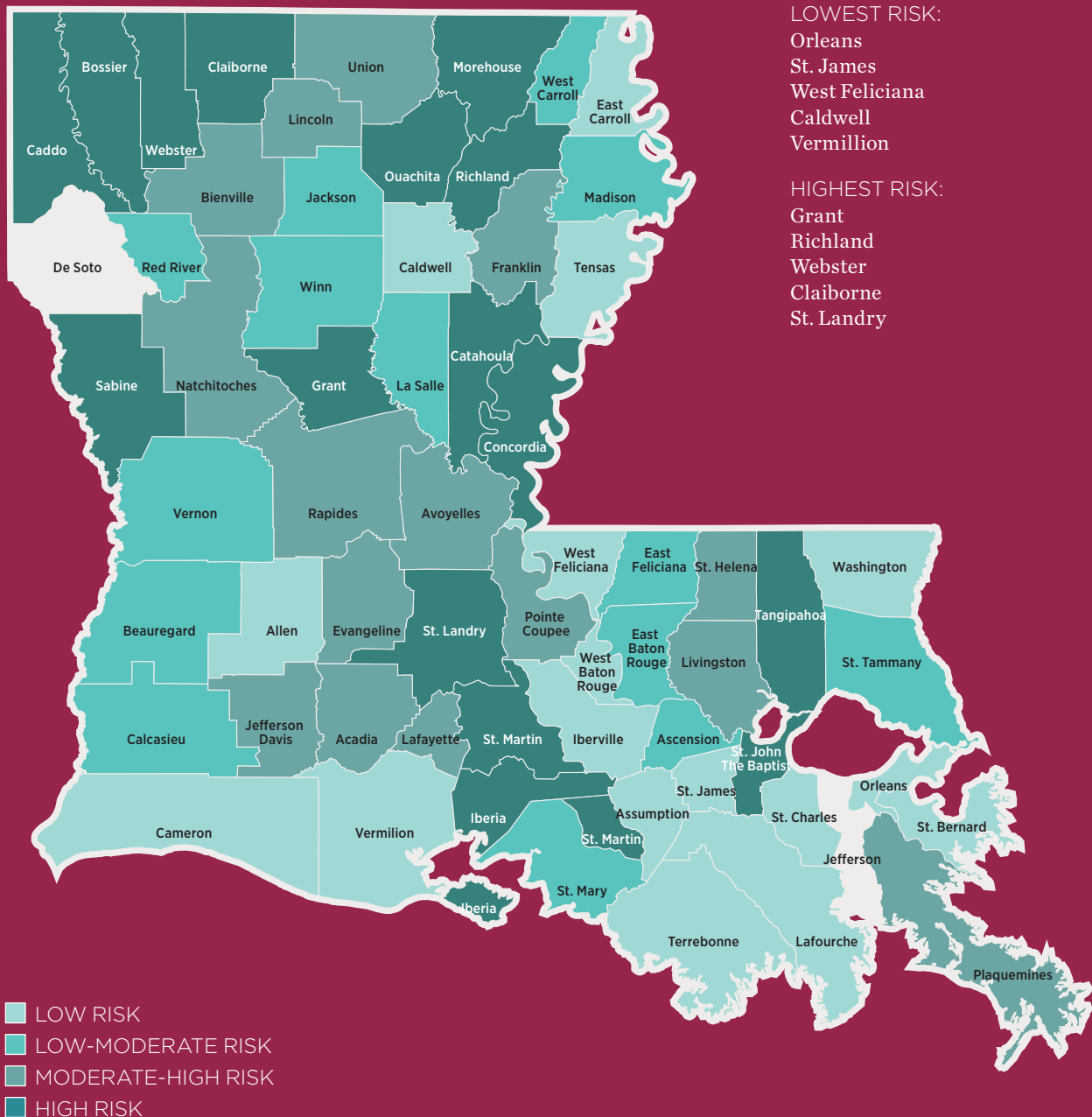
³⁸ Adams, M. J., Foorman, B. R., Lundberg, L., & Beeler, T. (1998). The elusive phoneme: Why phonemic awareness is so important and how to help children develop it. *American Educator*, 22(1-2), 18-29; and Smith S. B., Simmons, D. C., & Kame'enui, E. J. (1998). Phonological awareness: Instructional and curricular basics and implications. In D. C. Simmons & E. J. Kame'enui (eds.), *What reading research tells us about children with diverse learning needs: Basics and basics*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

³⁹ 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 [online]. Available: <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/nrp/smallbook.htm>.

⁴⁰ According to the 2015 American Community Survey (Factfinder.census.gov), approximately 84 percent of Louisiana's kindergartners attend public school.

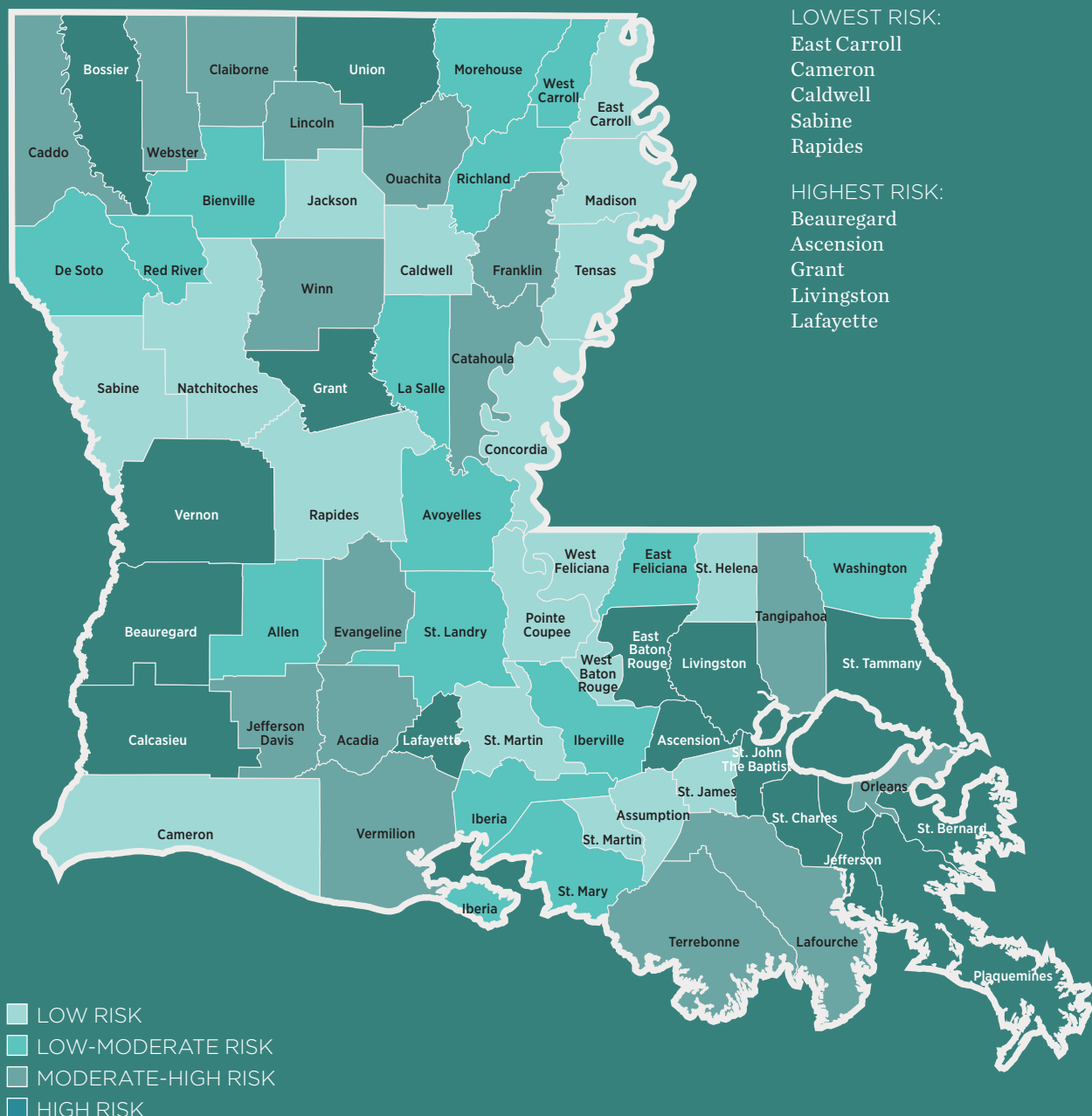
PRE-LITERACY SKILLS MEASURED AT KINDERGARTEN ENTRY

MAP 11. *Percent of Children Scoring “Intensive Intervention” on the DIBELS Next at Kindergarten Entry by Parish (Fall 2015)*



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

MAP 12. *Percent of Children Age 3-4 in Publicly Funded Pre-K or Head Start (2015-2016 School Year)*



12. PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE 3-4 IN PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K OR HEAD START

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.⁴¹

For this report, publicly funded pre-k includes LA 4, Title 1 Preschool, Special Education Pre-School, 8(g) Early Childhood Program, and Nonpublic School Early Childhood Development. Head Start is also included. The total enrolled with public support in all of these settings is then divided by the population of children ages 3-4 in each parish.⁴²

TABLE 15. *Percent of Children Age 3-4 in Publicly Funded Pre-K or Head Start (School Year 2015-2016⁴³)*

	%	QUARTILE RANK		%	QUARTILE RANK
National	NA		Livingston	22.6	4
Louisiana	38.0		Madison	66.6	1
Acadia	43.2	3	Morehouse	51.4	2
Allen	54.0	2	Natchitoches	54.7	1
Ascension	13.7	4	Orleans	45.4	3
Assumption	62.4	1	Ouachita	42.4	3
Avoyelles	50.3	2	Plaquemines	27.2	4
Beauregard	9.6	4	Pointe Coupee	58.2	1
Bienville	51.0	2	Rapides	68.7	1
Bossier	24.3	4	Red River	50.6	2
Caddo	37.7	3	Richland	50.2	2
Calcasieu	31.5	4	Sabine	71.8	1
Caldwell	74.3	1	St. Bernard	30.1	4
Cameron	75.2	1	St. Charles	23.8	4
Catahoula	44.7	3	St. Helena	54.8	1
Claiborne	48.7	3	St. James	56.9	1
Concordia	61.0	1	St. John the Baptist	24.4	4
DeSoto	53.0	2	St. Landry	53.7	2
East Baton Rouge	33.9	4	St. Martin	62.2	1
East Carroll	75.6	1	St. Mary	51.1	2
East Feliciana	50.5	2	St. Tammany	25.6	4
Evangeline	48.0	3	Tangipahoa	34.2	3
Franklin	48.4	3	Tensas	64.5	1
Grant	21.7	4	Terrebonne	36.7	3
Iberia	50.2	2	Union	30.1	4
Iberville	54.2	2	Vermilion	43.6	3
Jackson	67.3	1	Vernon	33.4	4
Jefferson	28.4	4	Washington	50.6	2
Jefferson Davis	49.6	3	Webster	42.1	3
La Salle	51.0	2	West Baton Rouge	54.8	1
Lafayette	23.3	4	West Carroll	50.2	2
Lafourche	44.7	3	West Feliciana	55.2	1
Lincoln	50.1	3	Winn	49.7	3

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² Enrollment in publicly funded pre-k programs is as of October 1, 2014. Head Start is based on enrollment for state fiscal year (FY) 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 20, 2016).

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, 91 percent of all Louisiana parishes (58 out of 64) are rated as “High Risk” on at least one of the indicators and 98 percent of the parishes (63 out of 64) are rated as “Moderate-High Risk” on at least one of the indicators. In fact, 11 of the 16 parishes in the Low Risk group had at least one indicator in the High Risk category. Similarly, all but two of the 18 High Risk parishes (Evangeline and Franklin) had at least two indicators in the Low and/or Low-Moderate Risk categories. 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.

Since the last report, the average overall risk score in the state increased slightly from 2.45 to 2.48. In all, 37 parishes experienced an increase in their overall risk score. These increases ranged from .02 to .77 with five parishes having increases of .50 or greater (Allen, Avoyelles, Franklin, Richland, and St. Bernard). Twenty-seven parishes experienced a decrease, or improvement, in their score. The range of improvement was from .01 to .90 with four parishes improving by at least .50 (Assumption, East Feliciana, Tensas, and West Feliciana). However, one should not conclude that Louisiana’s young children are better, or worse, off today than they were before. 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: 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, with East Carroll and Madison ranked as High Risk for all five indicators.

Focusing on the challenges presented by specific indicators, 57 parishes (89 percent) show higher unemployment than the national average. For Louisiana as a whole, the percentage of children under 5 in poverty (31.6 percent) is 32 percent greater than the percentage in the United States (23.9 percent). Only ten parishes

had a smaller percentage of young children in poverty than the national average and only six parishes exceeded the national median income. On the positive side, the number of parishes with a lower percent of births to single mothers than the national average has increased from 5 parishes in 2012 to 9 parishes. Additionally only two parishes had greater than 30 percent of mothers with less than a high school education (Madison and Morehouse), down from 5 parishes in the 2012 report.

HEALTH RISK

Five of the risk indicators measure a type of health risk facing young children: the percent of low birth weight babies, the teen birth rate, the infant mortality rate, the percent of uninsured children, and maltreatment of children ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000). Thirty-nine parishes (61 percent) are at High Risk on at least one of the health indicators, with Madison and Concordia scoring in the High Risk category on four of the five indicators.

On specific indicators, only seven parishes had a lower (better) percentage of low birth weight babies than the national average. Louisiana’s rate was 31 percent higher than the national average (10.5 percent vs. 8.0 percent). Only nine parishes had a teen birth rate lower than the national average (Ascension, Assumption, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Lincoln, Natchitoches, St. Tammany, and West Feliciana). While Louisiana’s teen birth rate is still higher than the national average (35.5 per 1,000 vs. 26.6 per 1,000), both have dropped significantly since the 2012 report. Five parishes (Beauregard, Bossier, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany) were at or below (better) the national average for infant mortality (5.9 per 1,000). While one-third of Louisiana parishes had child maltreatment rates (ages 0-5) at or below the national average (14.0 per 1,000), nine parishes were more than double the national rate (Allen, Avoyelles, Evangeline, Grant, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Bernard, Washington, Winn).

EDUCATION RISK

Two of the risk indicators measure a type of education risk facing young children: 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, 29 parishes (45%) scored in the High Risk category on at least one of these two indicators and 26 parishes (41%) scored in the Moderate-High Risk group on at least one of the two indicators. Three parishes (Bossier, St. John the Baptist, and Grant) scored in the High Risk category for both. Seven parishes scored in the High Risk category on one of the indicators and the Low Risk category for the other (St. Charles, St. Martin, Sabine, St. Bernard, and Concordia).



OVERALL RISK

MAP 13. Parish Level Overall Risk

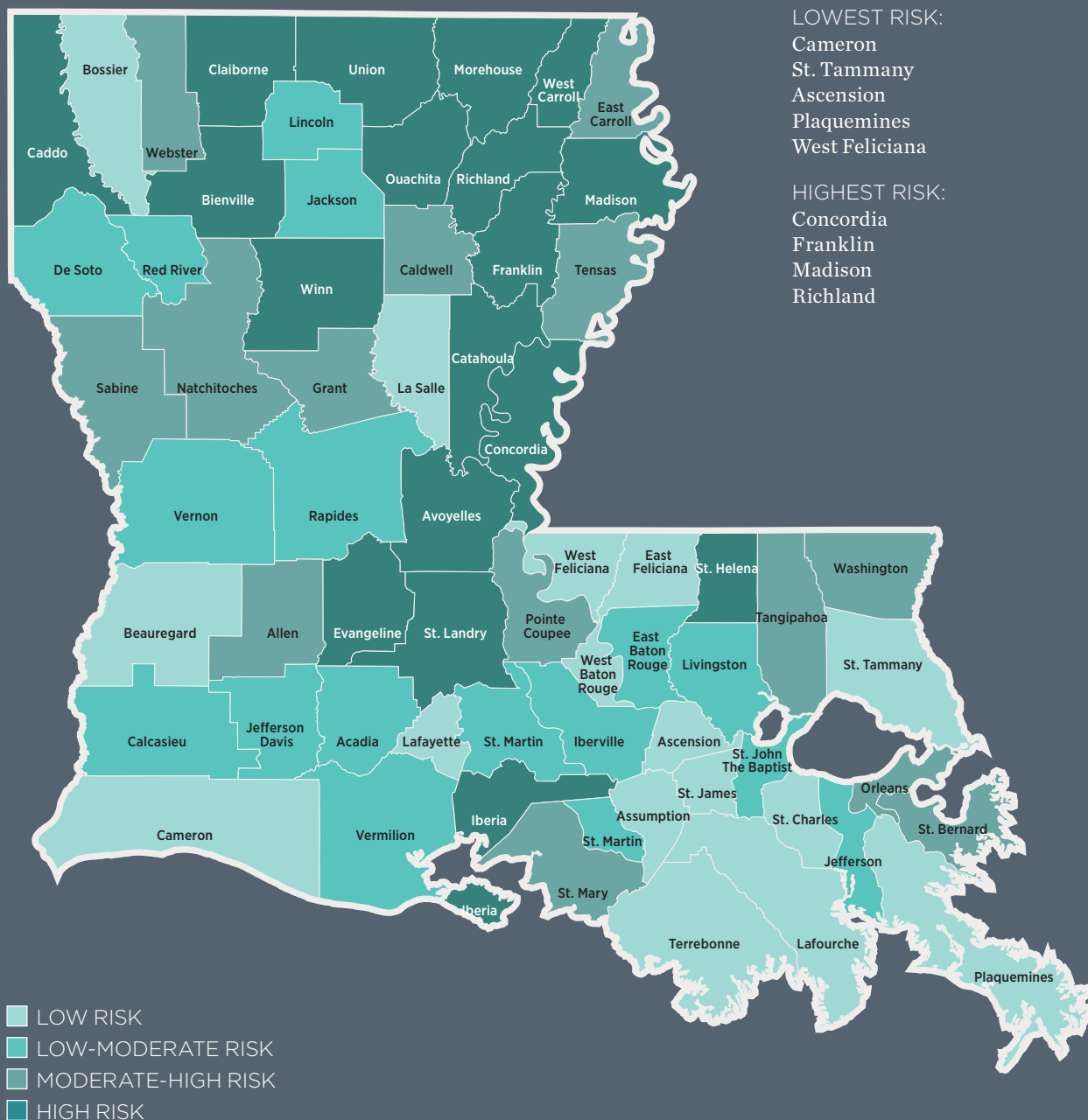


TABLE 16. Parish Level Overall Risk (Best Possible Score: 1, Worst Possible Score: 4)

AVERAGE SCORE			RISK CATEGORY	AVERAGE SCORE			RISK CATEGORY
Acadia	2.33		2	Madison	3.50		4
Allen	2.50		3	Morehouse	3.33		4
Ascension	1.50		1	Natchitoches	2.67		3
Assumption	1.73		1	Orleans	2.58		3
Avoyelles	3.33		4	Ouachita	3.00		4
Beauregard	2.00		1	Plaquemines	1.55		1
Bienville	3.18		4	Pointe Coupee	2.67		3
Bossier	2.00		1	Rapides	2.33		2
Caddo	3.33		4	Red River	2.36		2
Calcasieu	2.08		2	Richland	3.50		4
Caldwell	2.45		3	Sabine	2.42		3
Cameron	1.00		1	St. Bernard	2.75		3
Catahoula	3.00		4	St. Charles	1.75		1
Claiborne	3.33		4	St. Helena	3.00		4
Concordia	3.50		4	St. James	1.92		1
De Soto	2.27		2	St. John the Bapt	2.17		2
East Baton Rouge	2.25		2	St. Landry	3.17		4
East Carroll	2.91		3	St. Martin	2.33		2
East Feliciana	2.00		1	St. Mary	2.50		3
Evangeline	3.17		4	St. Tammany	1.50		1
Franklin	3.50		4	Tangipahoa	2.75		3
Grant	2.92		3	Tensas	2.73		3
Iberia	3.00		4	Terrebonne	1.92		1
Iberville	2.33		2	Union	3.17		4
Jackson	2.18		2	Vermilion	2.25		2
Jefferson	2.09		2	Vernon	2.08		2
Jefferson Davis	2.25		2	Washington	2.75		3
La Salle	1.83		1	Webster	2.83		3
Lafayette	1.67		1	West Baton Rouge	1.92		1
Lafourche	1.75		1	West Carroll	3.18		4
Lincoln	2.25		2	West Feliciana	1.55		1
Livingston	2.17		2	Winn	3.00		4





REACH

Reach was determined by requesting data from the Louisiana Departments of Health, 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, thereby detailing the percentage of coverage of these programs in relation to the need (see Appendix 5 for specific Reach data).



HS programs provide free, comprehensive early learning services to children ages 3-4. Eligibility is defined as children under 100% of the federal poverty level although 10% of funds serve children with special needs or who are eligible for special education services, regardless of income. Louisiana handles licensing and provides a Head Start Collaboration Director in the Department of Children and Family Services. Funds are granted to public and private agencies by the federal Office of Head Start rather than the state.

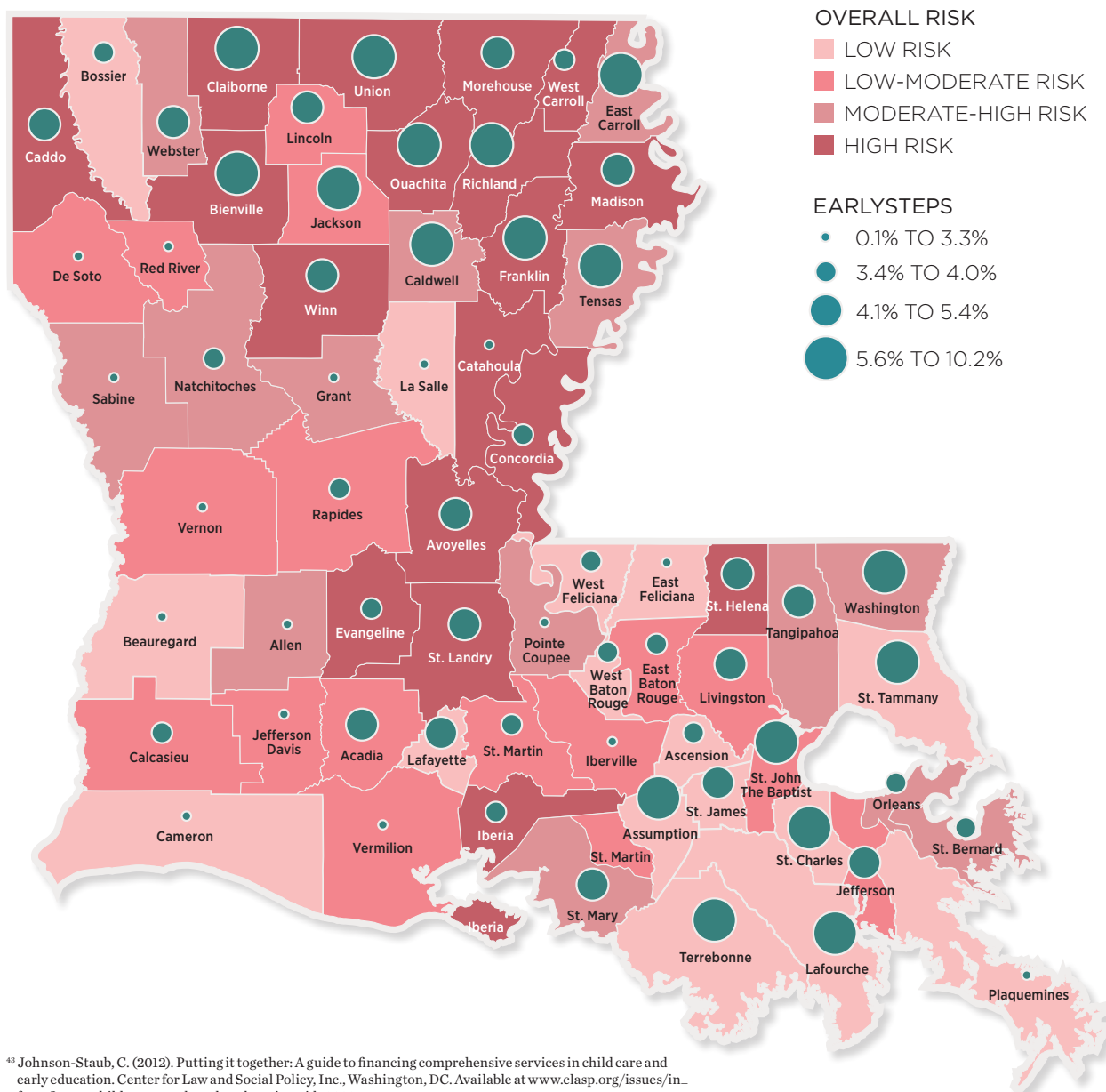
MAP 14. *Percent of Children in Head Start (FY 2015-2016) shown with Overall Risk*



INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT - PART C - EARLY INTERVENTION (CY 2015)

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.⁴³ Services include family support coordination, occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, psychology and audiology, among others. In FY 15, the EarlySteps program was appropriated approximately \$25.4 million.⁴⁴ EarlySteps is offered in every parish with the percentage of children being served ranging from 1.2 percent in LaSalle parish to 10.2 percent in East Carroll parish. In twenty-two parishes, EarlySteps serves at least 5 percent of children.

MAP 15. *Percent of Children Receiving EarlySteps Services
(CY 2015) Shown with Overall Risk*



⁴³ 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.

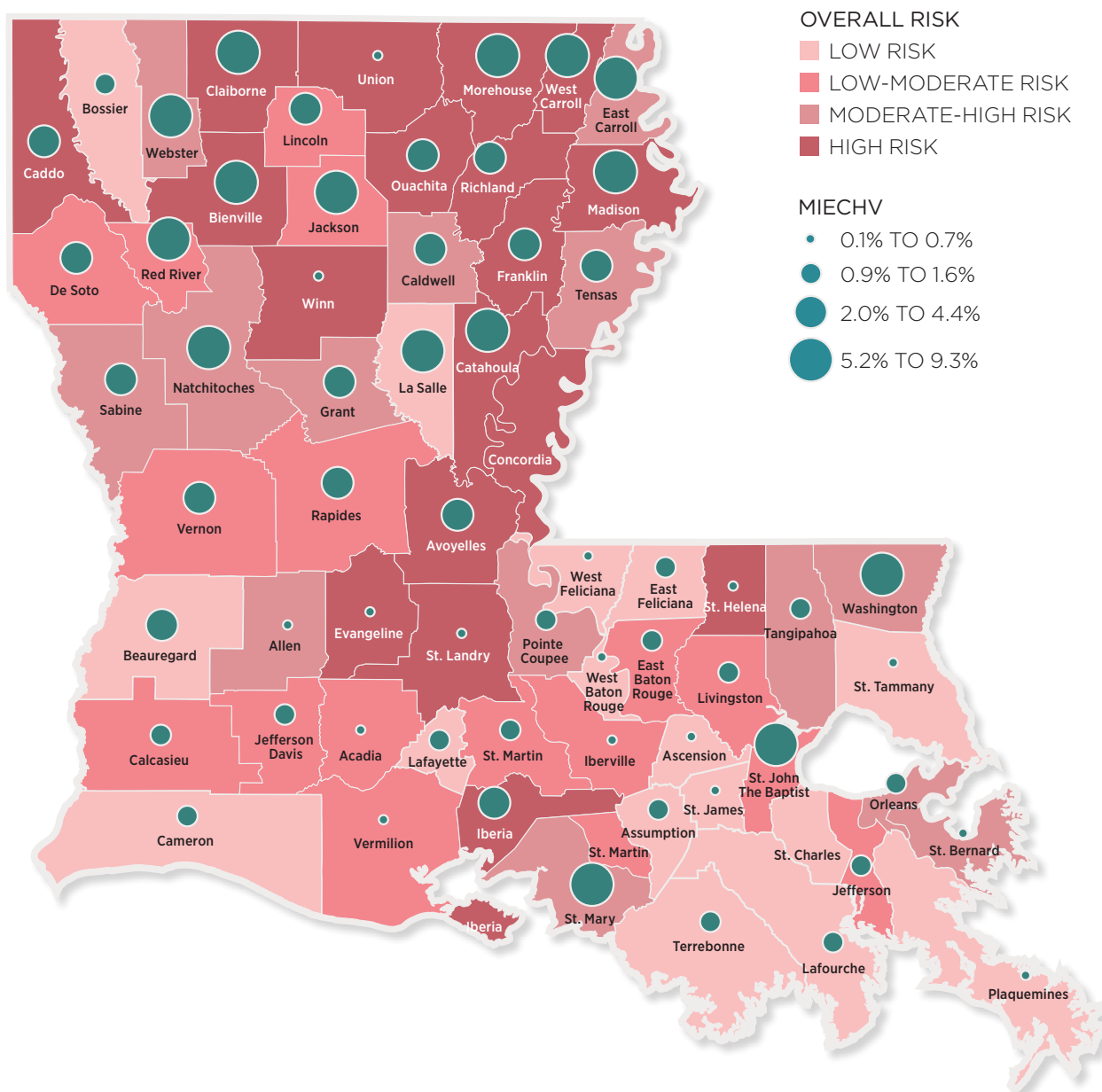
⁴⁴ See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget at http://www.doa.la.gov/opb/pub/FY15-16_ECSIB_at_%20Appropriated_Act16%20.pdf.

MATERNAL INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING (MIECHV) PROGRAM (CY 2015)

The MIECHV program in the Bureau of Family Health implements two evidence-based home visitation models, Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) and Parents as Teachers (PAT), for eligible Louisiana mothers and their families. NFP is a voluntary home visitation model designed to improve pregnancy outcomes, child health and development, and economic sufficiency of Medicaid eligible first-time mothers. The program begins before the 28th week of pregnancy and continues until the baby's second birthday. PAT is a home visiting program for Medicaid eligible pregnant women or families with Medicaid-eligible children up to 12 months of age. The program supports families from pregnancy to kindergarten with the goals of improving parenting practices, providing early detection for developmental delays and health issues, and increasing school readiness.

In FY 2015, the MIECHV Program was appropriated approximately \$10.1 million.⁴⁵ MIECHV served children in 62 of the 64 parishes, ranging from 0.1% (Allen and Plaquemines) to 9.3% (East Carroll). Concordia and St. Charles were the only two parishes without MIECHV services.

MAP 16. *Percent of Children Receiving MIECHV (CY 2015)*



⁴⁵ See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget at http://www.doa.la.gov/opb/pub/FY15-16_ECSIB_at_%20Appropriated_Act16%20.pdf.

PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS



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 2015, approximately \$42.5 million⁴⁶ of Louisiana's Title I funding was used to serve pre-k children in 45 school districts.

OVERALL RISK

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

TITLE 1

- 0.1% TO 3.2%
- 3.4% TO 7.5%
- 7.8% TO 11.0%
- 11.1% TO 33.0%

The map displays the following data for Louisiana parishes:

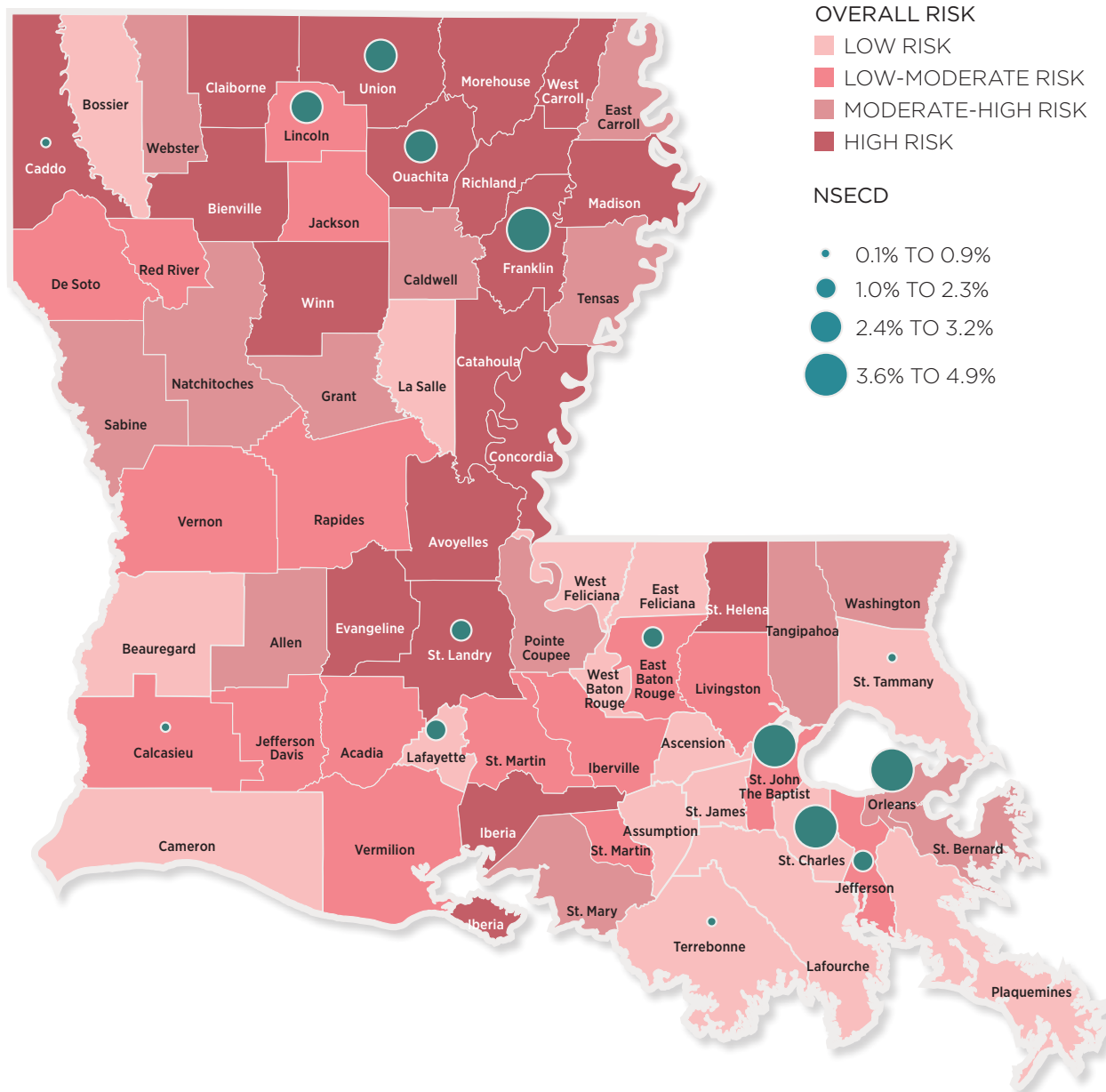
Parish	Overall Risk	Title 1 Rate Range
Acadia	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Allen	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Assumption	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Avochelles	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Beauregard	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Bossier	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Bienville	Moderate-High Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Caddo	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Caldwell	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Catahoula	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Cameron	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Calcasieu	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Carroll	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Claiborne	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Columbia	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Concordia	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Coufing	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
De Soto	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
East Baton Rouge	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
East Feliciana	Moderate-High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
East Carroll	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Franklin	Moderate-High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Grant	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Iberia	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Iberville	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Jackson	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Jefferson	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Jefferson Davis	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Lincoln	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Lafayette	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Lafourche	Low Risk	11.1% TO 33.0%
Louisiana	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Madison	High Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Morehouse	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Natchitoches	Moderate-High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Norfolk	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Orleans	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Ouachita	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Pointe Coupee	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Rapides	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Red River	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Richland	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
St. Bernard	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
St. Charles	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
St. Helena	Moderate-High Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
St. James	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
St. John the Baptist	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
St. Landry	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
St. Martin	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
St. Mary	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
St. Tammany	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Tangipahoa	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Tensas	Moderate-High Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Terrebonne	Low Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
Vermilion	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Vernon	Low-Moderate Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
Washington	Moderate-High Risk	0.1% TO 3.2%
West Baton Rouge	Low-Moderate Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
West Feliciana	Moderate-High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%
West Carroll	High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Webster	Moderate-High Risk	3.4% TO 7.5%
Union	High Risk	7.8% TO 11.0%

Early Childhood Risk and Reach in Louisiana
Reach | WINTER 2016

NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (NSECD) (SFY16)

The NSECD program collaborates and partners with BESE-approved nonpublic schools and eligible Type III child care centers in providing high-quality, developmentally appropriate preschool instruction and services to four-year-old children. To qualify, families must have an income below 185 percent of the federal poverty level. The program is open to students statewide and serves about 1,500 students annually.⁴⁷ In FY 15, the NSECD program was appropriated approximately \$6.9 million⁴⁸ and provided services to children in 15 of the 64 parishes.

MAP 18. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving NSECD Pre-K (School Year 2015-2016)*



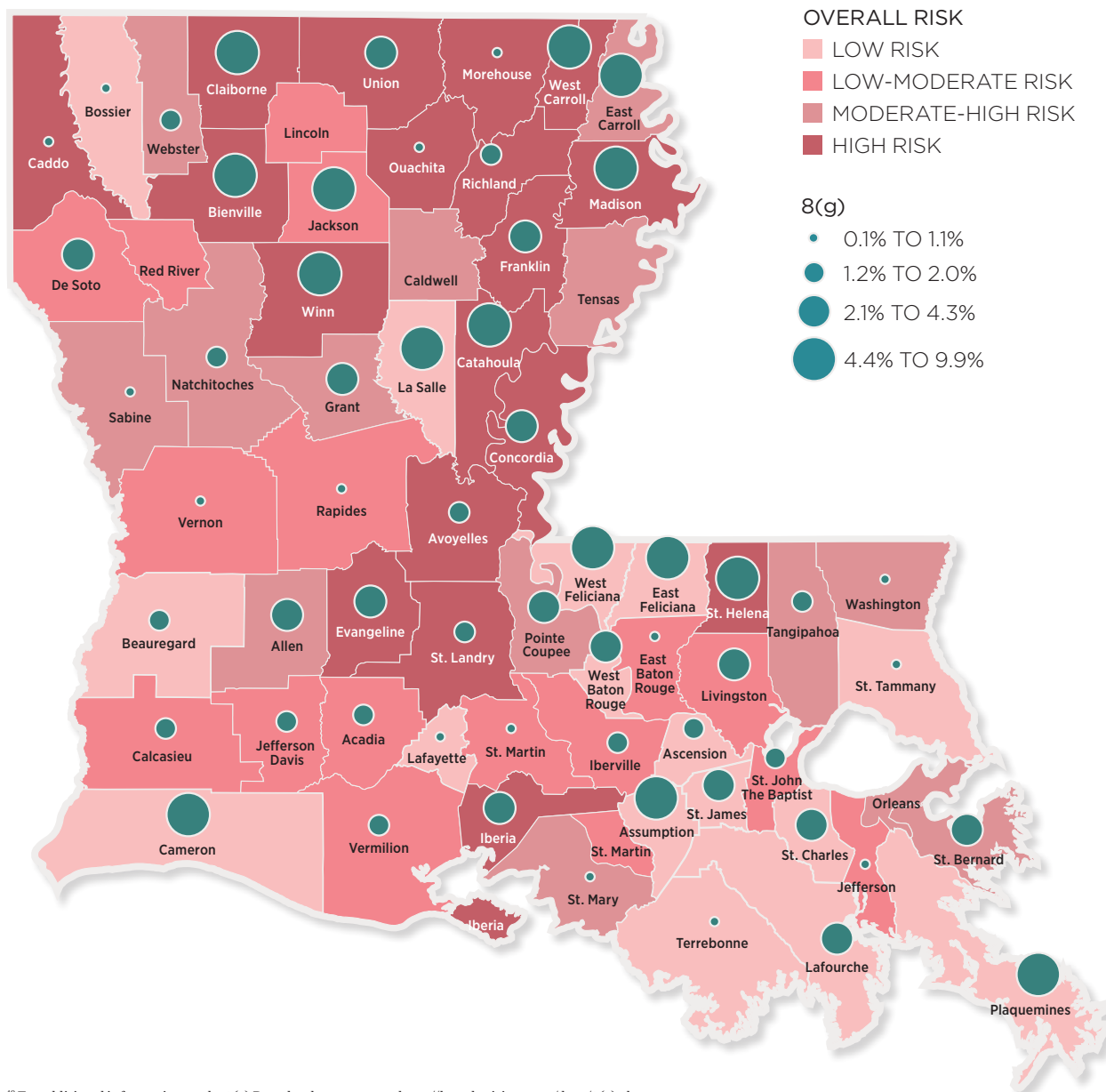
⁴⁷ For additional information on the NSECD program, see <https://www.prek1a.org/parents/program.html>

⁴⁸ See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

THE 8(G) STUDENT ENHANCEMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM - 8(G) PRESCHOOL (SFY16)

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.⁴⁹ In FY 2015, the 8(g) budget for pre-k was approximately \$10 million⁵⁰ and served pre-k children in 59 of 64 parishes.

MAP 19. Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving 8(g) Funded Pre-K (SFY16)



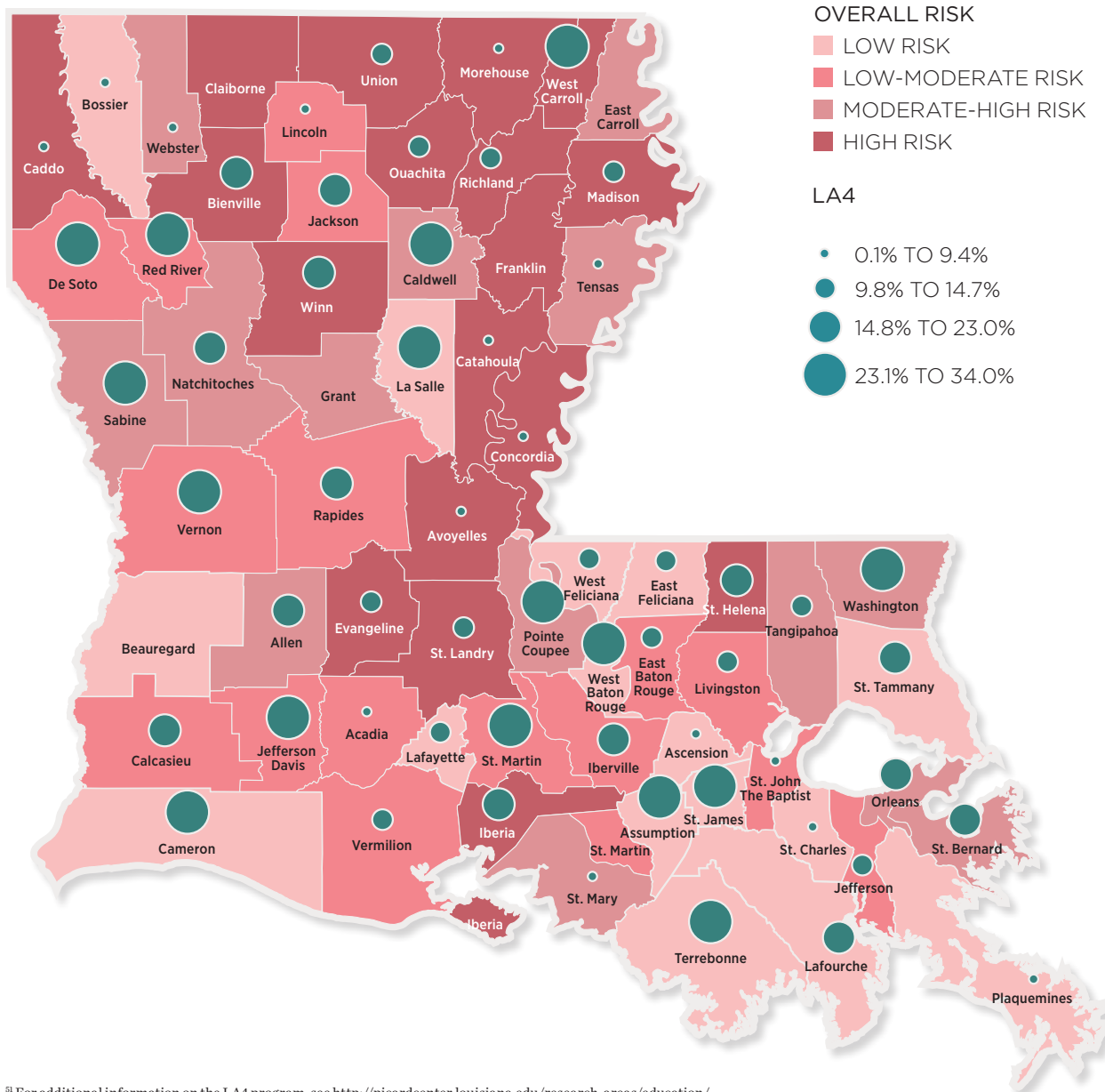
⁴⁹ For additional information on the 8(g) Preschool program, see [http://bese.louisiana.gov/docs/8\(g\)-documents-and-forms/8g_guide_v1.pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://bese.louisiana.gov/docs/8(g)-documents-and-forms/8g_guide_v1.pdf?sfvrsn=2)

⁵⁰ See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

THE CECIL J. PICARD LA 4 EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM (LA 4) (SFY16)

The LA 4 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.⁵¹ In FY 2015, the LA 4 program was appropriated approximately \$76 million⁵² and served pre-k children in 59 of 64 parishes.

MAP 20. *Percent of 4 Year-Old Children Receiving LA 4 Funded Pre-K (SFY16)*



⁵¹ For additional information on the LA4 program, see <http://picardcenter.louisiana.edu/research-areas/education/early-childhood/birth-five>

⁵² See the Early Childhood System Integration Budget.

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, just over half (34) of Louisiana's parishes have between 40 and 60 percent of children ages 3-4 enrolled in publicly funded pre-k. Twenty-six percent of parishes (17) have between 20 and 40 percent enrolled. Parishes with enrollment percentages outside of these major clusters are categorized as High Risk, with the exception of Ascension and Beauregard parishes which are categorized as Low Risk and have the lowest percentages of enrolled 3-4 year olds with 13.7 and 9.6 percent enrolled, respectively. Four parishes, all in the High Risk category, have over 70 percent of 3-4 year olds enrolled in publicly funded pre-k (Caldwell, Cameron, East Carroll, and Sabine).

OVERALL RISK

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

LOCALLY FUNDED

- 0.1% TO 33.9%
- 34.2% TO 50.1%
- 50.2% TO 54.2%
- 54.7% TO 75.6%

The map displays the following data points for Louisiana parishes:

Parish	Overall Risk	Locally Funded (%)
Assumption	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Azote	Low Risk	0.1% - 33.9%
Beauregard	Low Risk	0.1% - 33.9%
Bienville	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Bossier	Low Risk	0.1% - 33.9%
Caddo	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Caldwell	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Cameron	Low Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Calcasieu	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Catahoula	Low Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Claiborne	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Concordia	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
De Soto	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
East Feliciana	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
East Carroll	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Franklin	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Grant	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% - 33.9%
Iberia	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Iberville	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Jackson	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Jefferson	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Jefferson Davis	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Lafayette	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Lafourche	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
La Salle	Low Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Lincoln	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Madison	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Morehouse	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Natchitoches	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Orleans	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Ouachita	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Pointe Coupee	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Rapides	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Red River	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Sabine	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. Charles	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. James	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. John The Baptist	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. Landry	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. Martin	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. Mary	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
St. Tammany	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Tangipahoa	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Terrebonne	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Vernon	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% - 33.9%
Washington	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
West Baton Rouge	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
West Feliciana	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
West Carroll	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Webster	Low-Moderate Risk	50.2% - 54.2%
Union	Low-Moderate Risk	0.1% - 33.9%





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 2016 as compared to the period reported here.

CONCLUSION

RISK

There are an estimated 310,817 children under age five in Louisiana (see Appendix 1 for population by parish). As detailed in Table 17 (and illustrated in Map 13), of the 64 parishes, 16 are in the Low Risk category, 16 are in both the Low- Moderate Risk category, 14 are in the Moderate-High Risk category, and 18 are in the High Risk category. 114,751 children live in either the Moderate-High or High Risk parishes, representing approximately 37 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, 53 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 17. *Young Children in Louisiana by Risk Level*

NUMBER OF PARISHES	AVERAGE SCORE RANGE	# OF CHILDREN (0-5)	% OF CHILDREN (0-5)	RISK CATEGORY
16	0-2.00	78,250	25.2%	Low
16	2.01-2.39	117,816	37.9%	Low-Moderate
14	2.40-2.99	55,720	17.9%	Moderate-High
18	3.00+	59,031	19.0%	High

REACH

Good data are critical tools 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 Amy Zapata, MPH (amy.zapata@la.gov) or Ana Bales, MPH (ana.bales@la.gov) with your comments or suggestions.

⁵³ Available at http://www.doa.la.gov/opb/pub/FY15-16_ECSIB_at_%20Appropriated_Act16%20.pdf

APPENDIX 1. Population of Children under Age 5 by Parish

POPULATION UNDER AGE 5			
National	19,907,281	Livingston	9,400
Louisiana	310,817	Madison	839
Acadia	4,498	Morehouse	1,838
Allen	1,685	Natchitoches	2,601
Ascension	8,709	Orleans	23,780
Assumption	1,283	Ouachita	11,072
Avoyelles	2,780	Plaquemines	1,656
Beauregard	2,438	Pointe Coupee	1,348
Bienville	767	Rapides	8,973
Bossier	9,118	Red River	594
Caddo	18,424	Richland	1,442
Calcasieu	13,513	Sabine	1,593
Caldwell	581	St. Bernard	3,667
Cameron	342	St. Charles	3,274
Catahoula	669	St. Helena	569
Claiborne	850	St. James	1,319
Concordia	1,231	St. John the Baptist	2,868
De Soto	1,700	St. Landry	6,595
East Baton Rouge	29,127	St. Martin	3,507
East Carroll	555	St. Mary	3,641
East Feliciana	1,075	St. Tammany	14,636
Evangeline	2,334	Tangipahoa	9,325
Franklin	1,390	Tensas	284
Grant	1,275	Terrebonne	8,211
Iberia	5,351	Union	1,368
Iberville	1,854	Vermilion	4,037
Jackson	875	Vernon	4,648
Jefferson	27,140	Washington	2,918
Jefferson Davis	2,221	Webster	2,467
La Salle	881	West Baton Rouge	1,798
Lafayette	16,679	West Carroll	680
Lafourche	6,205	West Feliciana	626
Lincoln	2,861	Winn	832

APPENDIX 2. Summary Quartile Rank of Individual Risk Indicators

		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	CHILD MALTREATMENT	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/ HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
PARISH IN OVERALL RANK ORDER (LOWEST RISK TO HIGHEST RISK)													
LOW RISK	Cameron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
	Ascension	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4
	St. Tammany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4
	Plaquemines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	4
	West Feliciana	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1
	Lafayette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
	Assumption	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	1	1	1
	Lafourche	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	3
	St. Charles	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	4
	La Salle	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	2
	St. James	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1
	Terrebonne	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	3
	West Baton Rouge	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	3	1	1
	Beauregard	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	4
	Bossier	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	4	4
LOW-MODERATE RISK	East Feliciana	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	2	2
	Calcasieu	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	4
	Vernon	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	2	4
	Jefferson	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	--	4
	Livingston	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	4
	St. John the Bapt	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
	Jackson	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	-	1	4	2	1
	East Baton Rouge	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	4
	Jefferson Davis	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3
	Lincoln	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	3
	Vermilion	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
	De Soto	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	1	--	2
	Acadia	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3
	Iberville	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	1	2
	Rapides	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	3	1
	St. Martin	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	1
	Red River	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	-	3	1	2	2

		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	CHILD MALTREATMENT	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
PARISH IN OVERALL RANK ORDER (LOWEST RISK TO HIGHEST RISK)													
MODERATE-HIGH RISK	Sabine	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	1
	Caldwell	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	-	4	4	1	1
	Allen	2	2	3	2	3	1	4	3	3	4	1	2
	St. Mary	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
	Orleans	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	3
	Natchitoches	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	4	3	1	3	1
	Pointe Coupee	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	4	3	3	3	1
	Tensas	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	-	4	1	1	1
	St. Bernard	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	4
	Tangipahoa	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3
	Washington	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	4	1	4	1	2
	Webster	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	4	3
	East Carroll	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	-	4	1	1	1
	Grant	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
HIGH RISK	Catahoula	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	-	4	3	4	3
	Iberia	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	2
	Ouachita	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	3
	St. Helena	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	2	3	1
	Winn	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	-	3	4	2	3
	Evangeline	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	3	4	3	3
	St. Landry	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	3	4	2
	Union	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
	Bienville	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	-	3	3	3	2
	West Carroll	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	-	4	3	2	2
	Avoyelles	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	2
	Caddo	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	3
	Claiborne	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	1	4	3
	Morehouse	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	4	3	4	2
	Concordia	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	1
	Franklin	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	3
	Madison	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1
	Richland	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	2



APPENDIX 3. Correlations among Risk Indicators

	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	CHILD MALTREATMENT	PRE-LITERACY SKILLS	ATTENDING PRE-K, EHS/ HS, OR HQ CHILD CARE
RELIABILITY AND CORRELATION AMONG RISK FACTORS												
Unemployment	1.00											
Births to Single Mothers	0.58	1.00										
Mothers with Less than High School Education	0.45	0.56	1.00									
Ages 0-5 in Poverty	0.57	0.61	0.51	1.00								
Median Income	0.65	0.46	0.53	0.71	1.00							
Low Birth Weight	0.52	0.60	0.44	0.67	0.47	1.00						
Teen Birth	0.44	0.31	0.53	0.26	0.42	0.11	1.00					
Infant Mortality	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.35	0.13	1.00				
Ages 0-5 Uninsured	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.16	0.22	0.08	0.25	0.01	1.00			
Child Maltreatment	0.18	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.26	0.10	0.33	0.04	0.26	1.00		
Pre-Literacy Skills	0.39	0.31	0.23	0.23	0.36	0.23	0.22	-0.10	0.27	0.08	1.00	
Attending Pre-K or HS	-0.42	-0.35	-0.43	-0.47	-0.38	-0.33	-0.25	-0.36	-0.01	0.04	-0.06	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 (July 2015)	National and Parish Unemployment: Bureau of Labor Statistics Website (www.bls.gov)	National and parish unemployment data can be found at the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor.
Percent of Births to Single Mothers (2014)	LA Department of Health - 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-BFH Data to Action Team. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf
Percent of Mothers with less than High School Degree (2014)	LA Department of Health - 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-BFH Data to Action Team.
Percent of Children Ages 0-5 Living in Poverty (2010-2014 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: All parishes used five year estimates from 2010-2014.
Median Income as a Percent of FPL (2010-2014 ACS, 2010 Census)	State and National Data: Median Family Income State and Parish at the Census Website (www.census.gov) State and National Data: Poverty Threshold State and Parish at the Census Website (www.census.gov)	The median household income is the midpoint in the range of household income for those surveyed for years 2010-2014 divided by the 2014 Census Poverty Threshold for a 4 unit household. This measure shows the median income relative to poverty limit.
Percent Low Birth Weight (2014)	LA Department of Health - 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-BFH Data to Action Team. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf
Teen Birth Rate 2014 (Births to Ages 15-19 per 1,000 15-19 Year Olds)	LA Department of Health - 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-BFH Epidemiology program. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf
Infant Mortality Rate: per 1,000 Children 0-1 (2012-2014)	LA Department of Health - 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-BFH Data to Action Team. National data available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr65/nvsr65_04.pdf

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Estimated % of under 6 Population Uninsured (2010-2014 ACS, 2010 Census)	National, State and Parish Level Data is available at the Census Website (www.census.gov)	Percentage of children under 6 years who did not have health insurance in the past 12 months. Note: Five year estimates from 2010-2014 were used.
Maltreatment of Children Ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000) (2015)	LA Department of Children and Family Services	Unduplicated validated allegations of abuse or neglect in children under age 5, expressed as a rate per 1,000
Pre-Literacy Skills Measured at Kindergarten Entry - Based on DIBELS Scores in Fall 2015 -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 2015-16 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 2012 report not be made. DIBELS is utilized in this report because it is a measure that is used almost universally statewide in public schools.
Percent of Children Age 3-4 in Publicly Funded Pre-K or Head Start	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). Single year age data was found at (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2015)	This indicator includes all publicly funded pre-k programs, and Head Start slots. The percentage is the number of children three and four years old enrolled in these settings of the total children three and four years old in the parish. The data for public schools includes all public schools within a parish, regardless of charter status or governing entity.



APPENDIX 5A. Reach Data

PARISH	HEAD START		EARLY STEPS		HOME VISITING		ALL PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K COMBINED*	
	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Acadia	21.8	3	4.1	3	0.5	1	43.2	2
Allen	22.7	3	2.2	1	0.1	1	54.0	3
Ascension	7.3	1	3.5	2	0.7	1	13.7	1
Assumption	20.5	2	7.0	4	1.5	2	62.4	4
Avoyelles	24.1	3	4.5	3	3.9	3	50.3	3
Beauregard	7.5	1	1.9	1	2.8	3	9.6	1
Bienville	29.2	4	5.6	4	7.6	4	51.0	3
Bossier	11.8	1	3.6	2	1.2	2	24.3	1
Caddo	22.6	3	4.5	3	3.0	3	37.7	2
Calcasieu	8.5	1	3.7	2	1.4	2	31.5	1
Caldwell	35.9	4	6.7	4	3.2	3	74.3	4
Cameron	36.2	4	3.0	1	1.2	2	75.2	4
Catahoula	28.3	3	3.0	1	6.2	4	44.7	2
Claiborne	25.4	3	7.1	4	5.7	4	48.7	2
Concordia	35.2	4	3.6	2	-	-	61.0	4
DeSoto	7.4	1	2.7	1	3.3	3	53.0	3
East Baton Rouge	15.2	2	3.7	2	1.4	2	33.9	1
East Carroll	51.6	4	10.2	4	9.3	4	75.6	4
East Feliciana	20.9	2	2.5	1	1.1	2	50.5	3
Evangeline	24.2	3	3.4	2	0.5	1	48.0	2
Franklin	23.2	3	5.6	4	4.2	3	48.4	2
Grant	14.6	1	1.5	1	3.5	3	21.7	1
Iberia	28.8	4	3.5	2	2.5	3	50.2	3
Iberville	35.5	4	2.6	1	0.4	1	54.2	3
Jackson	43.5	4	9.7	4	6.4	4	67.3	4
Jefferson	8.6	1	4.6	3	0.9	2	28.4	1
Jefferson Davis	20.4	2	2.0	1	0.9	2	49.6	2
La Salle	15.8	2	1.2	1	6.5	4	51.0	3
Lafayette	8.2	1	4.4	3	1.1	2	23.3	1
Lafourche	12.1	1	7.4	4	1.1	2	44.7	2
Lincoln	24.2	3	5.4	3	2.2	3	50.1	2
Livingston	8.3	1	5.3	3	1.1	2	22.6	1

PARISH	HEAD START		EARLY STEPS		HOME VISITING		ALL PUBLICLY FUNDED PRE-K COMBINED*	
	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Madison	44.8	4	4.1	3	5.2	4	66.6	4
Morehouse	33.9	4	5.1	3	6.4	4	51.4	3
Natchitoches	25.9	3	3.4	2	8.2	4	54.7	4
Orleans	22.0	3	4.0	2	1.3	2	45.4	2
Ouachita	18.4	2	7.8	4	4.3	3	42.4	2
Plaquemines	15.9	2	2.6	1	0.1	1	27.2	1
Pointe Coupee	27.6	3	3.3	1	1.1	2	58.2	4
Rapides	18.5	2	3.8	2	4.4	3	68.7	4
Red River	19.6	2	2.2	1	8.0	4	50.6	3
Richland	38.0	4	6.1	4	2.7	3	50.2	3
Sabine	37.3	4	2.0	1	3.2	3	71.8	4
St. Bernard	7.5	1	3.4	2	0.6	1	30.1	1
St. Charles	10.6	1	5.6	4	-	-	23.8	1
St. Helena	27.4	3	4.4	3	0.6	1	54.8	4
St. James	27.2	3	4.8	3	0.4	1	56.9	4
St. John the Baptist	15.9	2	6.8	4	7.2	4	24.4	1
St. Landry	31.2	4	4.2	3	0.2	1	53.7	3
St. Martin	31.2	4	4.0	2	1.4	2	62.2	4
St. Mary	24.5	3	4.1	3	6.1	4	51.1	3
St. Tammany	7.3	1	6.2	4	0.0	1	25.6	1
Tangipahoa	17.1	2	5.0	3	1.6	2	34.2	2
Tensas	55.6	4	6.9	4	2.5	3	64.5	4
Terrebonne	6.0	1	6.0	4	1.0	2	36.7	2
Union	13.6	1	7.9	4	0.5	1	30.1	1
Vermilion	20.9	2	2.1	1	0.3	1	43.6	2
Vernon	12.5	1	1.8	1	2.0	3	33.4	1
Washington	18.1	2	8.7	4	5.4	4	50.6	3
Webster	21.9	3	5.2	3	7.0	4	42.1	2
West Baton Rouge	19.8	2	3.7	2	0.4	1	54.8	4
West Carroll	19.0	2	3.7	2	5.2	4	50.2	3
West Feliciana	35.2	4	3.4	2	0.5	1	55.2	4
Winn	21.5	2	4.2	3	0.2	1	49.7	2

APPENDIX 5B. Reach Data

PARISH	TITLE 1		NONPUBLIC SCHOOL EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM		8(G)		LA 4	
	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Acadia	10.4	3	-	-	2.0	2	9.0	1
Allen	5.3	2	-	-	3.1	3	23.0	3
Ascension	1.9	1	-	-	1.6	2	2.9	1
Assumption	6.6	2	-	-	6.0	4	29.3	4
Avoyelles	19.1	4	-	-	1.8	2	5.3	1
Beauregard	-	-	-	-	2.0	2	-	-
Bienville	-	-	-	-	5.5	4	16.0	3
Bossier	8.1	3	-	-	0.9	1	3.5	1
Caddo	8.7	3	0.9	1	1.0	1	4.5	1
Calcasieu	2.8	1	0.1	1	1.2	2	18.9	3
Caldwell	11.0	3	-	-	-	-	27.4	4
Cameron	-	-	-	-	9.9	4	29.1	4
Catahoula	-	-	-	-	8.4	4	8.0	1
Claiborne	18.2	4	-	-	5.1	4	-	-
Concordia	16.1	4	-	-	2.6	3	7.1	1
DeSoto	13.2	4	-	-	2.7	3	29.7	4
East Baton Rouge	5.3	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	11.3	2
East Carroll	16.4	4	-	-	7.5	4	-	-
East Feliciana	10.0	3	-	-	5.0	4	14.7	2
Evangeline	9.2	3	-	-	4.3	3	10.3	2
Franklin	16.9	4	4.9	4	3.4	3	-	-
Grant	3.4	2	-	-	3.6	3	-	-
Iberia	4.1	2	-	-	2.5	3	14.8	3
Iberville	-	-	-	-	1.8	2	16.9	3
Jackson	4.4	2	-	-	4.4	4	15.0	3
Jefferson	4.4	2	2.2	2	0.8	1	12.4	2
Jefferson Davis	1.3	1	-	-	1.9	2	25.9	4
La Salle	-	-	-	-	5.0	4	30.2	4
Lafayette	2.1	1	1.3	2	0.5	1	11.1	2
Lafourche	11.1	4	-	-	2.1	3	19.4	3
Lincoln	19.9	4	2.4	3	-	-	3.6	1
Livingston	-	-	-	-	3.1	3	11.2	2

	TITLE 1		NONPUBLIC SCHOOL EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM		8(G)		LA 4	
PARISH	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE	%	QUARTILE
Madison	5.5	2	-	-	4.7	4	11.6	2
Morehouse	12.2	4	-	-	0.7	1	4.6	1
Natchitoches	10.5	3	-	-	2.0	2	16.3	3
Orleans	1.7	1	4.8	4	-	-	17.0	3
Ouachita	10.0	3	3.2	3	0.8	1	10.0	2
Plaquemines	-	-	-	-	5.7	4	5.6	1
Pointe Coupee	-	-	-	-	2.7	3	27.9	4
Rapides	33.0	4	-	-	0.7	1	16.4	3
Red River	7.5	2	-	-	-	-	23.5	4
Richland	-	-	-	-	1.6	2	10.6	2
Sabine	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	34.0	4
St. Bernard	2.2	1	-	-	2.3	3	18.1	3
St. Charles	2.6	1	4.5	4	3.1	3	3.1	1
St. Helena	0.8	1	-	-	5.2	4	21.4	3
St. James	-	-	-	-	2.5	3	27.2	4
St. John the Baptist	-	-	3.6	4	1.6	2	3.3	1
St. Landry	8.4	3	2.3	2	2.0	2	9.8	2
St. Martin	7.0	2	-	-	0.9	1	23.1	4
St. Mary	17.3	4	-	-	1.0	1	8.3	1
St. Tammany	-	-	0.4	1	0.9	1	16.5	3
Tangipahoa	3.2	2	-	-	1.4	2	12.4	2
Tensas	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	1
Terrebonne	3.2	1	0.1	1	0.8	1	26.6	4
Union	-	-	2.5	3	3.2	3	10.7	2
Vermilion	7.8	3	-	-	1.2	2	13.7	2
Vernon	-	-	-	-	1.1	1	19.8	3
Washington	3.1	1	-	-	0.8	1	28.7	4
Webster	9.4	3	-	-	1.4	2	9.4	1
West Baton Rouge	-	-	-	-	3.3	3	31.7	4
West Carroll	-	-	-	-	6.7	4	24.5	4
West Feliciana	-	-	-	-	8.9	4	11.1	2
Winn	0.6	1	-	-	7.1	4	20.6	3

