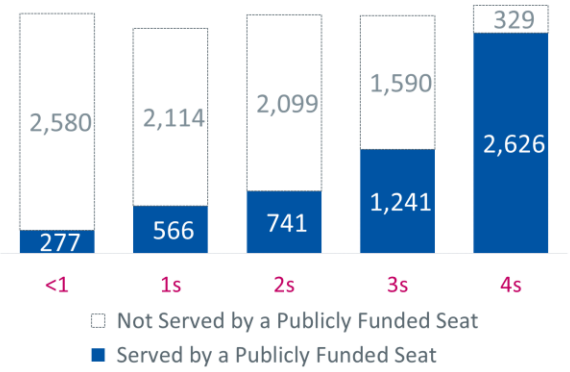
Understanding Publicly Funded Early Care and Education in New Orleans

High-quality early care and education is transformative for New Orleans children, their families and our economy. Long-term studies have shown that low-income children experience enormous benefits from high-quality early childhood education (ECE) that persist throughout their lifetimes, from improved high school graduation rates to increased rates of homeownership. In order to realize the full potential of high quality early care and education, investments need to reflect all of the costs associated with providing high-quality care, from preparing and adequately compensating teachers, to supporting and growing the small businesses that are the backbone of the early care and education sector.

Early care and education remains out of reach for most young children in low-income households

Unfortunately, high quality early care and education is out of reach for most low-income children in New Orleans. Only 38% of low-income children under age five in New Orleans had access to a free or subsidized publicly funded early care and education program in Fall 2021. Younger children are much less likely to have access to ECE – only 10% of low-income infants had access to a seat, compared to 89% of low-income four year-olds. While funding from local, state and federal sources have improved access in recent years, funding remains insufficient to serve all (or even most) eligible children.

Economically Disadvantaged Children's Access to Publicly Funded ECE in New Orleans (Fall 2021)



Source: Agenda for Children's Analysis of data collected through the Oct. 1, 2021 Child Count and data provided by the LA Dept. of Education

Quality early care and education requires significant investments due to low teacher-child ratios, teachers' wages, and year-round, full-day programming.

Early care and education requires much lower child:staff ratios than K-12 education, and the very youngest age groups (infants and toddlers) require even lower ratios. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) recommends ratios of no more than one teacher for every four infants and one teacher for every six toddlers; by comparison, a typical elementary school classroom in Louisiana has 20 or more children per teacher. One teacher in an elementary school can serve five times (or more) as many children as an infant teacher can serve. As a result, the typical center spends more than half of its budget on labor costs alone.[1] Labor costs in child care are also driven by working parents' schedules, which often require care 10 hours per day, five days a week, 12 months a year. Nationally, child care teachers' earnings are in the bottom 2% of all occupations,[2] resulting in

[1] Workman, S. (2021, November 9). Where does your child care dollar go? Center for American Progress. Retrieved December 20, 2021, from https://www.americanprogress.org/article/child-care-dollar-go

[2] McLean, C., Austin, L.J.E., Whitebook, M., & Olson, K.L. (2021). Early Childhood Workforce Index – 2020. Berkeley, CA: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley. Retrieved December 20, 2021 from https://cscce.berkeley.edu/workforce-index-2020/report-pdf

widespread turnover (estimated at 46% in Louisiana).[3] Providing adequate funding for ECE seats enables centers to pay living wages, which reduces turnover, ensuring continuity of care for children and improving the overall quality and skills of the ECE workforce.

NOEEN City Seats is a successful, scalable program that helps meet the need for birth-three care

The New Orleans Early Education Network (NOEEN) City Seats program serves children ages 0-3 living in families earning less than 200% of the poverty line in New Orleans. Initially modeled after Head Start eligibility and quality standards, City Seats has grown from serving 50 children in 2018 to serving 400 in 2021. The program contracts with 20 licensed early learning centers, 90% of which are small businesses owned by women of color.

- City Seats local funding leverages a dollar-for-dollar state match, doubling the impact of the city's investment. The match allowed the program to serve an additional 200 children in 2021.
- An independent evaluation conducted by LSU Health Sciences Center found that the program has successfully increased access, provided comprehensive services to children and families, and provided important quality improvements (including professional development, mental health consultation, educational coaching for teachers and social work supports) for participating centers and the children they serve.
- Each site currently receives $12,000 per contracted seat, and additional wraparound supports and services (including professional development, screenings and social work) valued at $3,000 per child.

A City Millage Would Allow the City Seats Program to Scale Up Appropriately

At current rates, a millage set at 5 mills ($21.25 million) would allow the program to build a sustainable infrastructure and serve as many as 1,000 children (or 2,000 with the state match) each year initially. Advocates have proposed that funding in the first five years of the millage be used to serve more children, while also building much-needed program and workforce capacity:

- **$14.5M** would provide 1,000 high quality seats annually with wraparound supports, at current rates
- **$4.25M** would fund center expansion and startup grants to create more classrooms; which will be needed to accommodate an influx of new seats, as well as teacher training and professional development to build a pipeline of new teachers and develop our existing ECE workforce
- **$500,000** would fund family navigation and engagement support to assist families in the enrollment process
- **$1M** would fund coordinated enrollment supports provided by New Orleans Public Schools (NOLA-PS) to ensure that children are eligible and matched to their most preferred programs

[3] Bassok, D., Markowitz, A. J., Bellows, L., & Sadowski, K. (2021). New evidence on teacher turnover in early childhood. Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 43(1), 172–180. https://doi.org/10.3102/0162373720985340

- **$1M** would fund staffing, program evaluation and program oversight

Because child care businesses have historically operated with razor-thin profit margins, most have not been able to access capital to expand, renovate or start new businesses. As a result, the local child care sector has often operated at or near capacity, which means that an influx of new seats (such as City Seats) will require the creation of new classrooms and new centers. The proportion of the budget dedicated directly to seats (initially ~68%) will increase once additional capacity is built, while investments in infrastructure (startup grants, center expansions and teacher pipeline development), which are initially budgeted at ~20% of revenues, would decrease commensurately over time.

Increases in City Funding (including a Millage) Will Leverage Additional Dollars

As shown in the charts on pages 10 and 11, the early care and education sector is the recipient of a patchwork of funding from parents, local government, philanthropy, state government and the federal government. While this has resulted in a fragmented system, it has also created opportunities for local funding to get matched by state, philanthropic and, potentially, federal dollars.

- Every dollar raised through the local investment would be eligible for a dollar-for-dollar match from the Louisiana Early Childhood Education Fund. If city funding allows another 1,000 children to be served, state funds could potentially be used to serve another 1,000 children.
- If Build Back Better passes, local funding could be used as a match to draw down maximum federal funding to serve low- and middle income children and their families. This could prove critical in the event that the Louisiana legislature fails to allocate sufficient funding.

Understanding the True Cost of High-Quality Early Care and Education

Early care and education is increasingly recognized as a "failed market" due to the fact that many (if not most) of its primary customers (families) are unable to afford the true cost of quality care, and many are unable to afford licensed care at any level of quality. [4]

Child care costs are a significant percentage of the median household income. The median cost of care for an infant in a Type III licensed center in New Orleans in Fall 2021 ($9,360 annually)[5] represents 18% of a typical household's income (median income), more than 2 and a half times the federally-recognized standard for child care affordability (which is 7%). In Louisiana, there are three types of licenses for early learning centers, and only Type III centers may accept government funding (outside of the Child Nutrition Program).[6]

Centers often have no choice but to keep tuition lower by reducing labor costs. As noted above, labor represents half or more of the typical child care center's budget, which also means that labor

[4] U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2021, September). The Economics of Child Care Supply in the United States. Retrieved December 20, 2021, from https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/The-Economics-of-Childcare-Supply-09-14-final.pdf
[5] Agenda for Children's analysis of data collected from 72 Type III early learning centers in October 2021
[6] Agenda for Children's analysis of data provided by licensed centers and median income data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

costs are a prime consideration for any effort to reduce or control costs. Two basic ways to reduce labor costs are paying low wages and/or increasing teacher-child ratios, both of which can result in lower quality care for children. Centers may also opt to not serve children in the youngest age groups, or only offer a very small number of seats for infants and toddlers so that they can minimize enrollment in the age groups that require lower teacher-to-child ratios (and therefore have higher per-child labor costs). While this strategy may not reduce the quality of care, it can create a shortage of infant and toddler seats in the community, making it even harder for families to find seats for their children and return to the workforce.

The median child care worker wage in Louisiana was $18,990 in 2019, 22% below the national average for child care workers ($24,230).[7] Put another way, the typical child care worker wage in Louisiana would not even bring a household up to the federal poverty line for a family of three. Low wages are a key reason that high turnover has been a major challenge for the industry, which is estimated to have a turnover rate of 46% each year. [8]

Louisiana's licensing regulations permit teacher-child ratios in child care centers that are much higher than nationally established quality standards, as shown in the chart below. Centers that operate with ratios at or near the legally allowed ratios have lower labor costs, which allows them to offer lower rates to families. Louisiana's child care costs, while often still more than what families can afford to pay, are often ranked among the lowest in the nation. Louisiana's combination of high child-to-teacher ratios and low wages likely drives the lower cost relative to other states.

Louisiana's Licensing Ratios versus Standards Set by Head Start and "Caring for our Children"

	Louisiana Licensing Regulations	Early Head Start/Head Start & City Seats	Caring for Our Children Standards[9]
Infants	1:5	1:4	1:3
Ones	1:7	1:4	1:4
Twos	1:11	1:4	1:4
Threes	1:13	1:8	1:7
Fours	1:15	1:10	1:8

Public funding enables centers to pay better wages and reduce ratios. Some programs are able to pay their staff higher wages by attracting a higher-income clientele that can afford higher child care tuition and/or by participating in publicly funded programs, such as Early Head Start or City Seats, that

[7] McLean, C., Austin, L.J.E., Whitebook, M., & Olson, K.L. (2021). Early Childhood Workforce Index – 2020. Berkeley, CA: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley. Retrieved December 20, 2021 from https://cscce.berkeley.edu/workforce-index-2020/report-pdf

[8] Bassok, D., Markowitz, A. J., Bellows, L., & Sadowski, K. (2021). New evidence on teacher turnover in early childhood. Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 43(1), 172–180. https://doi.org/10.3102/0162373720985340

[9] American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education. CFOC Standards Online Database. Aurora, CO; National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education; 2020. Retrieved December 20, 2021 from https://nrckids.org/CFOC/Database/1.1.1.2

reimburse centers at higher rates so that they can meet higher quality standards. In a city where 41% of children under age 6 live in low-income families (earning less than 200% the federal poverty level), [10] many centers simply don't have the option to attract enough higher-income families to be able to charge higher-than-market-rate tuition (or doing so directly conflicts with their mission to serve lower-income children). Likewise, the number of programs who can participate in City Seats or Early Head Start is finite due to limited funding for both programs, putting that option out of reach for many centers as well. Both of City Seats and Early Head Start, it should be noted, not only enable centers to offer ratios that are much lower than what is allowable in Louisiana, but also mandate that participating centers do so.

Due to the market's failure to set an adequate price for quality child care, experts are increasing moving away from using the "market rate" (i.e. the average or median cost of care in a community) toward using cost models based on the actual costs associated with providing care, as opposed to what parents can afford to pay. For decades, the federal government's Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), one of the primary funding sources for child care, required that states regularly assess the "market rate" cost of child care and recommended that they set their reimbursement rates for Child Care Assistance at the 75th percentile, a rate that would allow participating families to theoretically access all centers except the costliest quartile. However, this approach had several limitations: 1) most states have historically failed to set their reimbursement rates at the 75th percentile, reducing participating families' access to many programs or introducing greater costs burdens; 2) by capturing the current cost of care (with current ratios and wages), it perpetuated the low wage/high ratio reality that many states experience and failed to adequately compensate providers who met higher standards and 3) it did little to solve shortages for sub-populations (such as infants and toddlers and children with special needs) that need lower ratios and/or more specialized, skilled teachers.

Setting rates based on the *actual* cost of providing care allows provides a clearer pathway to reimbursing providers adequately for care, which in turn creates incentives for them to provide care for more children in less-served groups (e.g. infants and toddlers) and enables them to provide higher-quality care. Since the reauthorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant (which funds the Child Care Assistance Program) in 2014, states have been allowed to use cost models in lieu of market rates to set reimbursement for Child Care Assistance. Louisiana's Department of Education increased rates, effective February 2022, based on its own cost modeling. The following chart illustrates the differences between the previous statewide market rate (based on the statewide 2020 Market Rate Survey), the current citywide market rate (based on data collected by Agenda for Children from 72 Type III centers in October 2021), previous CCAP Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) rates and 2022 CCAP rates.

[10] Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, Table B17024: Age by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months. Available at https://data.census.gov/

Comparison of Weekly Reimbursement Rates and Market Rates by Age Group

	Reimbursement Rates				Market Rates		
	2021 Child Care Assistance (CCAP) Rate	2022 CCAP Rate	City Seats Rate	Difference: [Proposed CCAP rates - City Seats]	Statewide Median Market Rate for Type III Centers (2020)	New Orleans Market Rate-Type III Centers (2021)	Difference: [Proposed CCAP rates - New Orleans Market Rate]
Infants	$178	$340	$231	$109	$140	$180	$160
Ones	$155	$208	$231	-$23	$137	$175	$33
Twos	$155	$208	$231	-$23	$137	$165	$43
Average: under 3	**$163**	**$252**	**$231**	**$21**	**$138**	**$173**	**$78**
Threes	$150	$158			$130	$165	-$8
Fours	$150	$158			$130	$165	-$8

The data on reimbursement rates and market rates shows that:

- City Seats rates are currently set at levels that are higher than *previous* Child Care Assistance or Market Rates, but **City Seats rates are set at levels well below the *2022* Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) rates for infants ($5,668 less over the course of a year) and only moderately higher ($1,196 annualized) than proposed CCAP rates for one and two year-olds**, despite the fact that City Seats providers are required to meet much lower child-to-staff ratios and group size requirements than CCAP providers.
- **The median market rate for in New Orleans in Fall 2021 was consistently higher than the statewide median in 2020**, with infant tuition set at levels that were 29% higher than the statewide median and preschool rates set at levels that averaged 26% higher than the statewide rate. New Orleans typically has a higher cost of living than other areas of the state, which may drive higher labor costs for centers.
- **While centers charge more for infants and toddlers, those differential rates are not sufficient to fully compensate them for the different costs associated with caring for those age groups.** The difference between the median cost of care for an infant vs. a four year old in New Orleans was just $15 per week ($780 per year), while the difference between the state's 2022 CCAP rates for those age groups based on a cost model analysis was $182 per week ($9,464 per year).

How Does City Seats Funding Work?

City Seats uses a "contracted seats" model, meaning that centers are contracted to provide a certain number of seats for each eligible age group at a rate of $12,000 per seat. Each center receives additional wraparound supports and services, currently valued at approximately $3,000 per child that are funded through a combination of city, state and philanthropic dollars. City Seats operates under

the auspices of the New Orleans Early Education Network (NOEEN), the state-designated early childhood community network for Orleans Parish, which is co-led by Agenda for Children and New Orleans Public Schools. The NOEEN Steering Committee, which oversees NOEEN's work, provides program oversight and coordinates the annual selection process for participating centers through the Coordinated Funding Request process (CFR). Agenda for Children manages the day-to-day program operations, including ensuring program compliance, providing professional development and other supports to participating programs, and overseeing and coordinating all wraparound supports and evaluation activities. NOLA-PS manages the coordinated enrollment process, ensuring that all participating children are eligible for the program and running the "match" process that ensures that children are matched to their families' most preferred program.

Every program receives ongoing monitoring and coaching to ensure that they are complying with program standards and well-equipped to provide high-quality care. When additional funding becomes available, centers may apply to become a City Seats provider and are awarded seats through a competitive process. At that time, existing City Seats providers may also request an increase in the number of contracted seats they are allocated.

This contracted seats model means that itemized breakdowns of how funding is expended at the center level are not available. However, the federal Office of Child Care's Provider Cost of Quality Calculator allows us to easily model the cost of care under a variety of quality scenarios using national and state-level data sources on costs (from wages to personnel costs). Agenda for Children used the calculator to compare two different models-the cost of care at the highest state-mandated ratios and the cost of care at the lower ratios.

Both scenarios make the following assumptions:

- **Classroom configurations:** the center serves one classroom each of infants, one year-olds, two year-olds, three year-olds and four year-olds. This is consistent with data collected for Type III centers in the City of New Orleans.
- **Centers maintain full enrollment.** Most centers that operate with a mixed-payer system (including some combination of private pay and public funding) operate with at least a few vacancies. However, this model assumes full enrollment to communicate a "best case scenario/least expensive model," while acknowledging that, in the real world, centers would likely need to charge higher rates to compensate for vacancies and uncollectable tuition.

The differences between the two cost models are:

- The City Seats/ Early Head Start cost model uses the following ratios and group sizes: 1:4 for infants and toddlers (max group size of 8), 1:8 for threes (max group size of 16) and 1:10 for four year-olds (max group size of 20).
- The State-Mandated Minimum Ratios scenario uses the state-mandated minimum ratios and assumes two teachers per classroom for group size (e.g. a group size of 10 for infants or 30 for four year-olds).

Cost Category		Early Head Start/Head Start and City Seats Ratios		State-Mandated Minimum Ratios	
	Amount	Quantity	Total	Quantity	Total
Total Per-Child Costs	**$ 1,880**	**60**	**$112,800**	**102**	**$ 191,760**
These are costs that will fluctuate based on enrollment. These include: food, food prep, kitchen supplies, classroom & Education supplies, office supplies, equipment and medical supplies, insurance and advertising. Calculated at a total rate of $1,880 per child.					
Total Per-Classroom Costs	**$ 30,400**	**4**	**$121,600**	**4**	**$ 121,600**
These are costs that will fluctuate based on the number (and size) of classrooms. These costs include Rent /Lease, Utilities, Building Insurance and Maintenance/Repair Cleaning. They're calculated at an average cost of $24 per square foot and assume an average classroom size of 1,280 square feet).					
Total Per-Staff Costs	**$ 250**	**10**	**$ 2,500**	**10**	**$2,500**
These are costs that will fluctuate based on staffing, and are calculated at a rate of $250 per FTE teacher annually to cover the cost of training and consultants.					
Total Per-Site Costs	**$ 8,000**	**1**	**$ 8,000**	**1**	**$8,000**
These costs include telephone/internet, audit/legal fees and professional fees/permits.					
Total Personnel Expenses	**$462,436**		**$462,436**		**$ 462,436**
Both scenarios include a director, administrative assistant, 5 lead teachers and 5 assistant teachers. The director is paid the statewide median wage for directors ($45,010), and receives support from an administrative assistant (paid $25,460 annually based on statewide median wages). All lead teachers are paid $16/hour on average and assistant teachers are paid $14/hour. In this scenario, they are provided no optional benefits, but legally mandated benefits/taxes are included (e.g. unemployment, social security, etc.) It also includes a small amount ($4,785) for substitute pay. *This is a "bare bones" staffing model that does not include an assistant director, floater or Education Coordinator. Many high functioning centers utilize all of those staff positions to ensure quality care and adequate staffing.*					

	Early Head Start/Head Start and City Seats Ratios	State-Mandated Minimum Ratios
Summary of Assumptions		
Total Enrollment	60	102
Total Classrooms	5	5
Total Teaching Staff (FTE)	10	10
Director	1	1
Administrative Assistant	1	1
Expenses per Child at Full Enrollment (60 for EHS/HS/City Seats or 102 for state minimum ratios)		
Expenses per Child at Full Enrollment	$12,296	$8,007
Expenses per Infant/Toddler (<3)	$15,437	$9,228
Expenses per Three Year Old	$10,725	$7,211
Expenses per 4 year old	$9,782	$6,824

The cost models show that:

- The cost of providing care for infants and toddlers with wages set at $16/hour for lead teachers and $14/hour for assistant teachers is over $15,000 per year.
- The additional labor costs associated with reducing ratios for infants and toddlers (i.e. children under age three) to four are estimated at $6,209 per child annually.
- When operating at the state's highest allowable ratios, infant/toddler care costs 35% more than care for four year-olds.

Conclusion

A lack of adequate funding for early care and education has led to a "system" that includes many different funders, including Early Head Start, Child Care Assistance, the city of New Orleans and parents. Each program and payer comes with its own set of eligibility requirements, program standards and reimbursement rates. Historically, Early Head Start has set higher standards for participating programs (including lower ratios and group sizes) and provided commensurately higher reimbursement rates. Since the City Seats program launched in 2018, it followed this model simultaneously requiring higher levels of quality and reimbursing participating programs at a higher rate than the "market rate" of care in order to compensate them for lower ratios. Most recently, the Louisiana Department of Education has moved toward setting reimbursement rates based on cost models that reflect the actual cost of providing care. Those models would result in centers receiving significantly more funding for infant seats through CCAP than they currently receive through the City Seats program and slightly less for seats for one and two year-olds, though they would not be required to meet the four-to-one ratios for those age groups that are required by the City Seats and Early Head Start programs. While every child would ideally be able to benefit from programs that ensure high quality standards and adequately compensate teachers for their highly skilled labor, the current efforts by the City Seats program, Early Head Start and the proposed CCAP rate changes should begin to ensure quality care becomes more widely available.

Overview of Current Funding, Programs and Enrollment in New Orleans

Funding Source	Eligibility *Income Limits for a Family of 3*	Estimated Funding per child	Est. Total Funding in Orleans Parish	Funded Seats **Actual Enrollment for CCAP*					
				<1	1s	2s	3s	4s	Total < 5
Child Care Assistance Federally funded program administered by the Louisiana Department of Education	All adults must be working, in school, looking for work or in training/school at least 20 hours/week; homeless families and children in foster care are eligible *Income Limits (Family of 3): $58,392*	Max annual rates* (assuming year-round, full-time care): • $17,680 infants • $10,797.80 ages 1-2 • $8,190 ages 3+	$5,140,000 *based on average monthly spending in 2021 * 729 children* enrolled in Oct 21	65	137	177	223	127	729
NOEEN City Seats Program funded by the City of New Orleans and state matching funds that serves children 3 and younger	Families must earn <200% federal poverty level; homeless families & children in foster care are eligible *Income Limits (Family of 3): $43,920*	Full-time/year-round care $15,000/child at current rates ($12,000 Is allocated directly to centers and $3,000 is used for wraparound supports)	$6,458,000 total City Funds: $3,000,000 State and Private Match: $3,458,000	52	89	112	147		400
B-3 Seats Federally funded program administered by NOEEN that serves children 3 and younger	Families must be working or looking for work and earn <85% state median income; homeless families & children in foster care are eligible *Income Limits (Family of 3): $58,392*	Full-time/year-round care • $12,162 infants • $11,198 ages 1-2 • $10,670 ages 3+	$4,100,000	62	85	86	131		364
Early Head Start Federally funded program that serves children under 3, and pregnant women.	Families must earn less than the federal poverty threshold; highest-need families receive priority *Income Limits (Family of 3): $21,960*	Full-time/year-round care Varies by grantee, but ranges from ~$17,000-$20,800/ year for comprehensive ECE and family support services	$40,632,000 *based on "regular" Early Head Start and Head Start grants, exclusive of additional stimulus spending*	98	255	366			719
Head Start Federally funded program that serves 3-4 year-olds	Families must earn less than the federal poverty threshold; highest-need families receive priority *Income Limits (Family of 3): $21,960*	Varies by grantee					699	622	1,321
LA4 Louisiana's pre-k program operated through grants to public schools	Families must earn <200% federal poverty level or the child is eligible for special education services *Income Limits (Family of 3): $43,920*	School-day/School-year Schedule $4,580 per child for school-day/school-year services	$6,957,000				40	1,479	1,519
NSECD Louisiana's pre-k program operated through grants to private schools & centers	Families must earn <200% federal poverty level or the child is eligible for special education services *Income Limits (Family of 3): $43,920*	School-day/School-year Schedule $4,580 per child for school-day/school-year services	$1,827,000				1	398	399
Totals			$65,114,000	277	566	741	1,241	2,626	5,451
Est. % of Low-Income Children Served				10%	21%	26%	44%	89%	38%

Alphabet Soup: Navigating Early Childhood Program Eligibility and Coverage

Access to subsidized or free early care and education is highly dependent on a child's age, family income and parents' employment.
*Note that homeless families and children in foster care are eligible for all programs. Children with special education needs may also qualify for free pre-k regardless of income through other sources of funding (such as federal IDEA funds).

Program	Age Groups Served	Work Req.	Income Eligibility *Dollar Amounts Reported for Family of Three*		
			100% Federal Poverty $21,960	200% Federal Poverty $43,920	>200% Federal Poverty more than $43,920
Early Head Start	Inf 1 2	✗	Eligible	Ineligible	
NOEEN City Seats	Inf 1 2 3	✗	Eligible	Ineligible	
B-3 Seats Birth-to-Three Seats	Inf 1 2 3	✓	Eligible (up to $58,392/family of 3)	Ineligible	
Head Start	3 4	✗	Eligible	Ineligible	
LA4 Cecil J. Picard LA4 Early Childhood Program	4	✗	Eligible	Ineligible	
NSECD Nonpublic Schools Early Childhood Development Program	4	✗	Eligible	Ineligible	
CCAP Child Care Assistance Program	Inf 1 2 3 4	✓	Eligible (up to $58,392/family of 3)	Ineligible	