JCBE HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At present, JCPS Head Start serves 2,040 students and Early Head Start 214. Two-thirds (67%) are African American, 21% are white and 12% are of another race. Some 5% have a Hispanic ethnicity. Some 78% live in single-parent families. Children with a disability—predominantly developmental delay and speech/language impairment—represent 11% of those enrolled.

A survey shows that while there is high awareness of Head Start among community partners who serve Head Start-eligible families, there is slightly lower awareness of Early Head Start. Many of the partners are unsure or do not know how to refer clients to Head Start.

Some 13,160 Jefferson County children under 5 live below the poverty line, 28% of the total cohort — an increase of 5% since 2009. In some Zip Codes in Western and Central Louisville, more than 50% of the children live in poverty. Over the last three years, the number of white children under five below the poverty line declined by more than 6%, the number of African American children increased 14% and that of Hispanic children decreased by 15%. In 2011, some 53% of African American, 14% of white children and 39% of Hispanic children lived below the poverty line.

English is the language spoken in 80% of Head Start-eligible households, Spanish in 10% and another language in 10%.

One in three Jefferson County families under the poverty line has a child under five. Some 72% are headed by a single woman; 21% of children in poverty live in a two-parent household; 7% are headed by a single man.

The number of students attending the JCPS Pre-Kindergarten has declined by 13% over the past three years; in the same time period, state funding has declined by 5%.

In high-poverty areas of Jefferson County, the average cost of child care is between $4,940 and $6,500. Over 22,000 Jefferson County children receive childcare subsidies from the state of Kentucky through the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), a number that has grown by 13% in the last five years. But changes in eligibility requirements announced by state government mean that the Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS) will accept no new applications as of April 1, 2013 (with the exception of several special groups, including teen parents and children with special needs requiring specialized care). And income eligibility for child care subsidies will be dropped from 150% to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, creating disruptions in the local child care market and affecting the options available to Head Start-eligible families.

A survey of JCPS community partners found that their greatest concerns for their patients four and under are obesity, dental care, Type II diabetes, heart disease and immunizations.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS

Jefferson County continues to recover from the economic slump of high unemployment. With this, the Head Start Program's shift in population has seen a growing need to serve children and families whose first language is not English. Therefore, the program will continue efforts to provide staff and other support to meet the needs of the children in the classroom and to partner with families in their home language.

While the program successfully operates a large center based program option, the need for these services continues to grow. At the same time, the viability of home based services is decreasing as more families are seeking employment and educational opportunities. Families participating in the home based program option have identified

center-based services as a better fit for their family needs and goals. The program will

review service delivery models and propose modifications to meet the needs of the

community.

Data indicates that the awareness of the program services and collaborative efforts

would benefit from stronger communication regarding health issues impacting children in

the program. The program as well as the community shares a common concern for

childhood health issues. The program will work to increase parent, staff and community

knowledge and involvement.

INTRODUCTION

The year 2013 started with a dramatic reminder of the challenges facing children in Kentucky: State officials announced that subsidies for child care would be reduced dramatically in April — reducing the number of children receiving this benefit by a third, from 42,000 to 28,000 (Halladay, 2013). That cut occurred against a backdrop of political wrangling over budgets, in Frankfort and Washington alike, that shows little sign of abating soon.

In an age when public funding is being challenged on many fronts, it is incumbent on the decision-makers responsible for the community's most vulnerable citizens to make their decisions as intelligently and with as much information as possible. This Community Assessment provides important information about Jefferson County's impoverished children under five — the children eligible for Head Start. It looks at the other child development and child care programs available to them. It examines their needs and what community resources may be mobilized to meet them. It looks at children in this cohort with disabilities and describes the resources available to them.

It is put together in the hope that it will help inform wise policy.

Methodology

This report is based on a survey of various groups in the community involved with the needs of Head Start's clients. (For a further description, see Appendix.) It also depends on interviews with local agencies and others involved with the needs of Head Start-eligible children, and a review of a variety of published reports and data, listed in the References. The report depends heavily on data gathered by the U.S. Census Bureau — especially its American Community Survey, which is chosen as giving the best current

"snapshot" of conditions in Jefferson County because, even though it is an estimate, it is updated annually and it provides detailed data not available in the decennial census.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is described as

. . . a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation. (Brault, 2011)

The way the ACS is tabulated is not exactly aligned with the eligibility requirements for Head Start. ACS divides data by "Below poverty level" and "At or above poverty level," while the eligibility requirements for Head Start are defined as simply at or below the poverty level. So ACS data, and the maps drawn from that data, consistently under-represent the Head Start-eligible population by whatever number of families happen to have incomes exactly at the poverty line.

To match the existing data on the geographical distribution of Head Start students — which is arranged by zip codes — this report uses ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, these are

generalized areal representations of United States Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code service areas. The USPS ZIP Codes identify the individual post office or metropolitan area delivery station associated with mailing addresses. USPS ZIP Codes are not areal features but a collection of mail delivery routes. (Census Bureau, ZCTA)

To make the maps more easily read, they are also "trimmed" to conform to the Jefferson County boundary line, although several of the ZCTAs extend slightly beyond the county lines, as shown in the map below. It should be noted that of the ZCTAs that extend past the county line, only one (40177) has a significant poverty population.

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) within Jefferson County
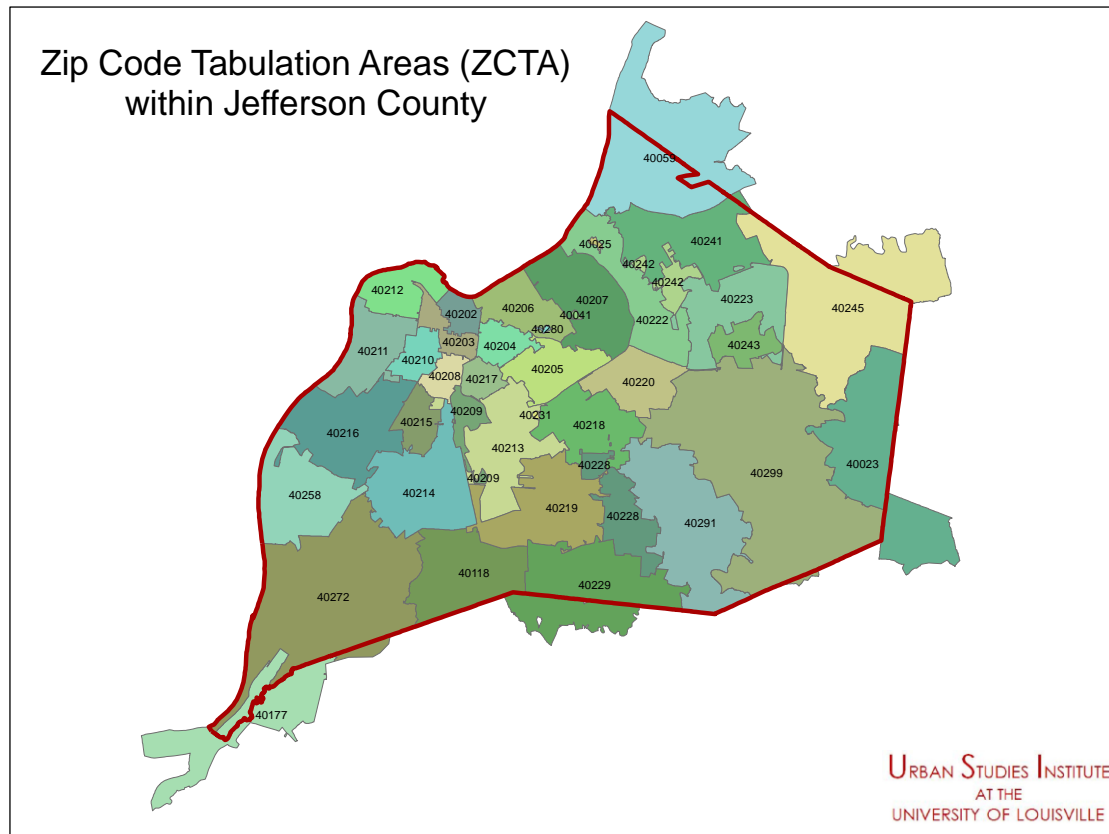
The Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Institute provided analysis of ACS data and prepared the maps contained in this report. Their cooperation and insight is greatly appreciated.

The three following maps are offered as references to provide readers with opportunities to compare the ZCTAs to other important geographical divisions within Jefferson County — the Neighborhood Areas established by the Kentucky State Data Center to represent existing neighborhoods, and the Metro Council Districts. The first map represents the Neighborhood Areas.
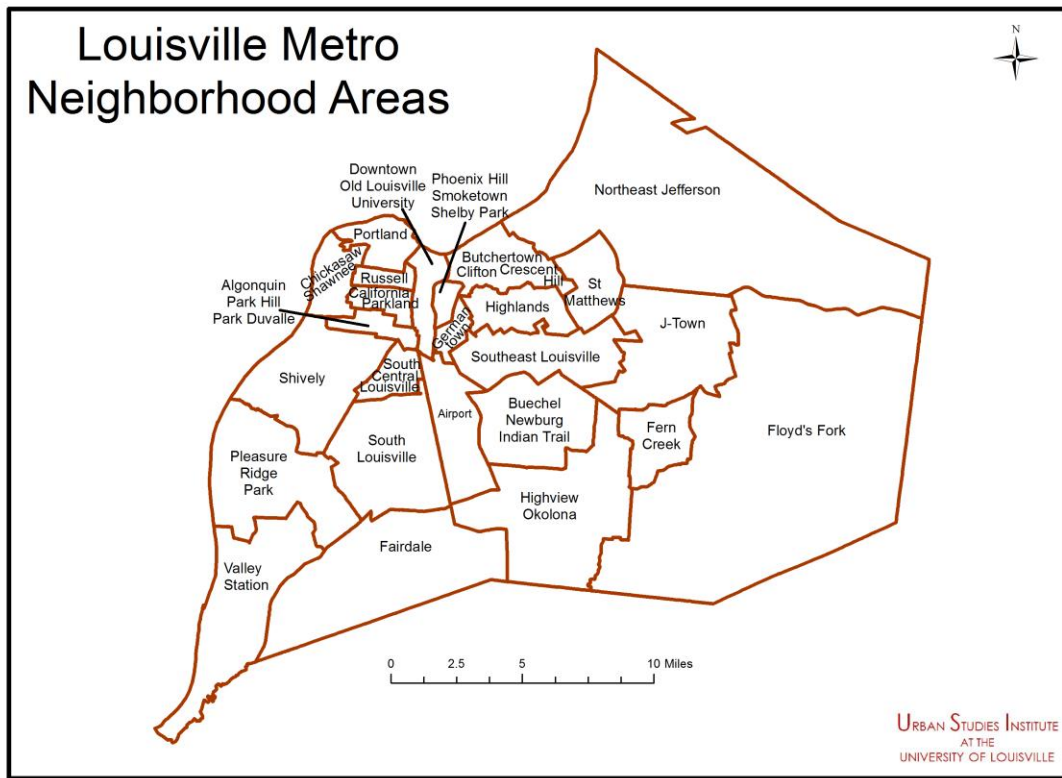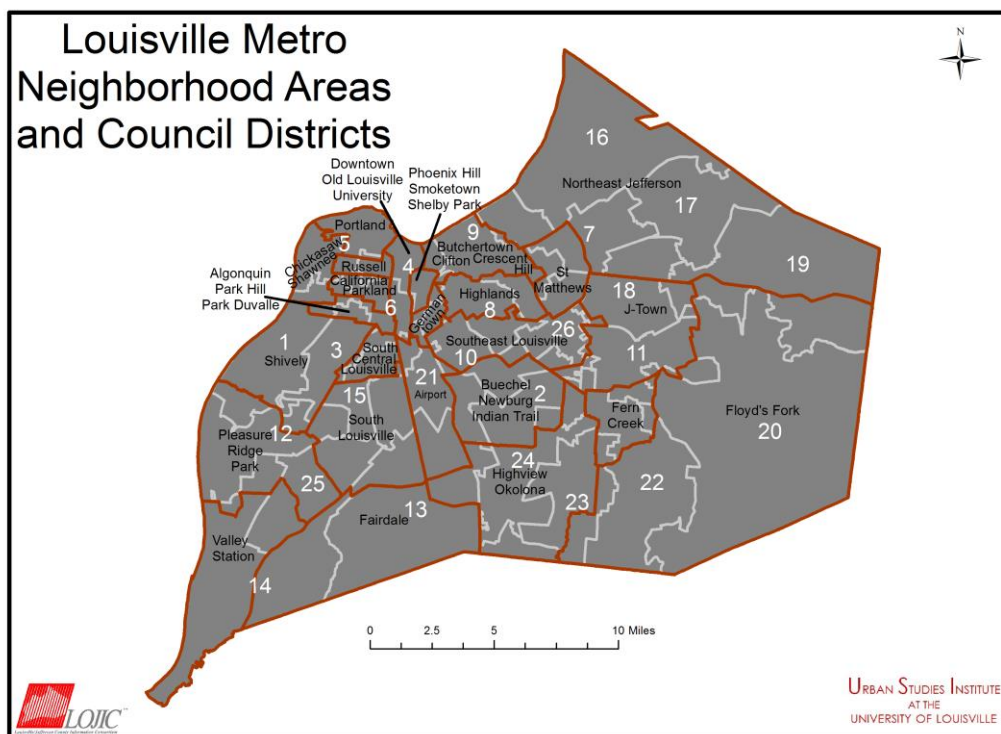
The next map overlays Neighborhood Areas and ZCTAs.
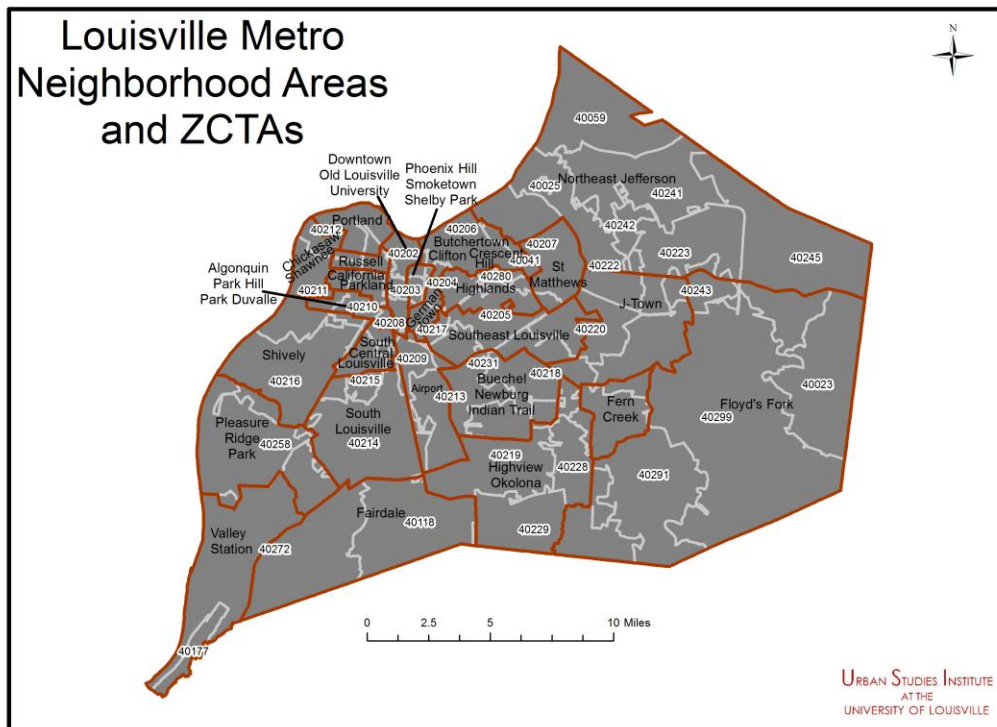
The final map overlays Neighborhood Areas and Metro Council Districts.

1. JCPS HEAD START

The Community

Louisville is the largest city in Kentucky, located at a bend in the Ohio River at the north central boundary of the state. With a population of more than 700,000, it is the center of a metropolitan area of more than 1 million people, the 74th-largest MSA in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

Metro Louisville (which comprises all of Jefferson County with the exception of several small cities) reveals the contrasts characteristic of many large American cities. Known for good restaurants and vibrant arts, Louisville was named America's most livable city in 2012 by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. But it contains nearly one in every six Kentuckians living at or under the poverty line— the largest number of impoverished citizens in any county, in one of the country's poorest states. Jefferson County also contains 38% of Kentucky's minority population.

The county's economy is diverse, with particular strength in health-related businesses, logistics (Louisville is the site of UPS's only all-points international air hub), manufacturing and technology (C. Martin, Greater Louisville Inc., personal communication, February 22, 2013). Three Fortune 500 companies are headquartered here (Kindred Healthcare, Humana, YUM Brands) and eight Fortune 500 companies have major operations with more than 1,000 employees. The area is showing some signs of recovery from the recession that began in 2007. Unemployment for the Louisville MSA has dropped from a high of 12.3% in February 2010 to 7.4 in November 2012 — a considerable improvement, but still well above pre-recession levels (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013).

The Grantee and the Program

Jefferson County Public Schools is the largest school system in Kentucky, and the 28th-largest in the country, with more than 100,000 students; more than 6,400 teachers; and 155 schools and 24 other specialized learning centers. In addition to Head Start and Early Head Start, the JCPS Early Childhood Programs also administers the prekindergarten program funded by the Kentucky Department of Education. The map below shows locations of the JCPS Early Childhood programs.
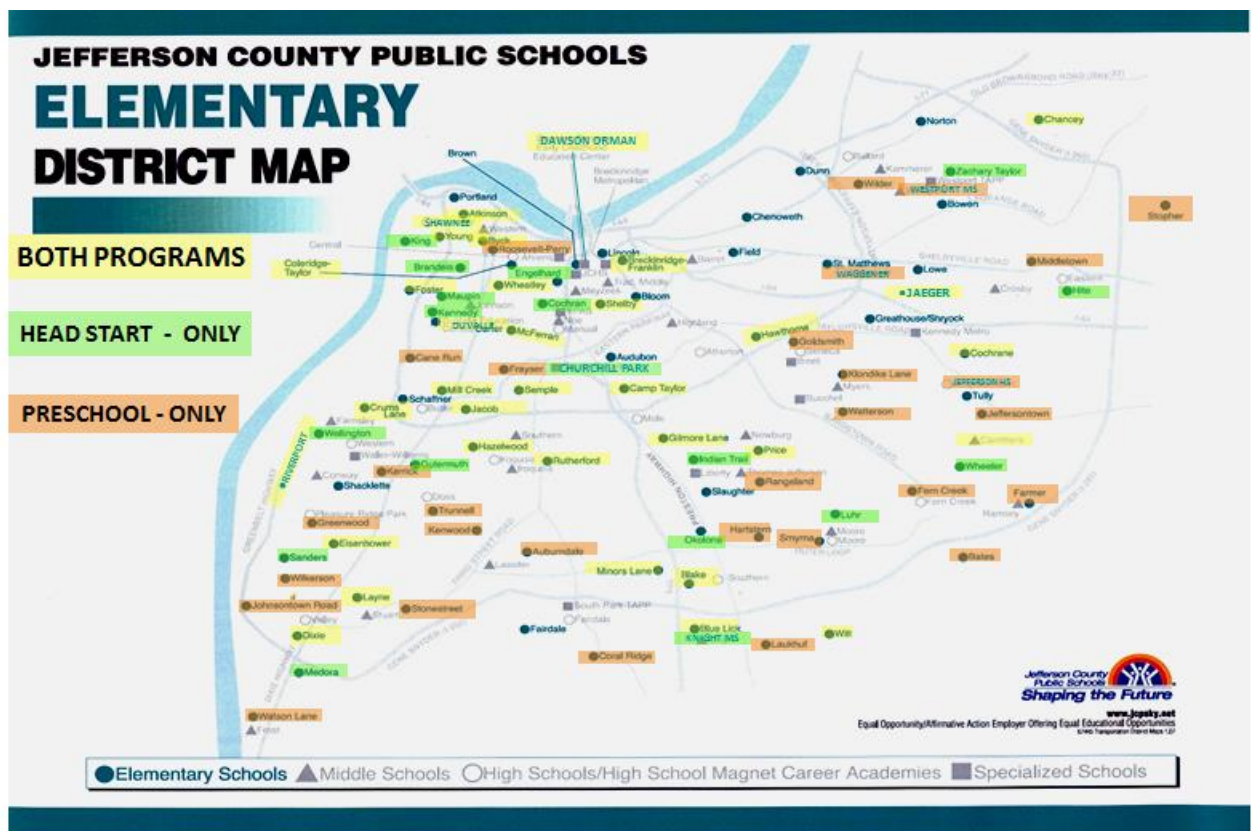
JCPS Head Start has served a total of 2,040 students during the 2012-2013 school year. Some 1,984 of them are three- and four-year-olds attending a full-day program (6 ½ hours) at the 97 Head Start classrooms JCPS operates. Another 56 are in a home-based program that consists of home visits and twice-monthly socializations. And 194 children

aged 6 weeks to 35 months participate in Early Head Start's center-based program, while another 20 are in a home-based program.

Head Start's mission is to be a program for the entire family. This emphasis on working with the whole family includes health and mental health services, nutrition, assistance for parents with career development (helping them to improve job skills and achieve academic goals) and social services.

Program Options

The full-day, center-based option continues to meets the needs of the Head Start families and the growing community. Early Head Start center-based options are in great demand, the program has an extensive waiting list, and vacancies are filled quickly.

The program has operated a home-based model in Head Start for many years and in Early Head Start for the past three years. The home-based options have experienced difficulties that include high turnover, lack of participation in socialization, and limited opportunities for home visits due to conflicting work and adult school schedules.

Results of Home-Based Family Survey, 2013

Survey Questions	% of Responses
Do you work?	55% Yes
Do you go to school?	76% No
Would like to go to school?	59% Yes
What program option is your first choice?	79% Center based
Would accept a two day per week option?	90% Yes

Source: JCPS

Demographics of Head Start Participants

Of the Head Start and Early Head Start students, two thirds (67%) are African American, 21% are white and 12% are from another race (including students who are multi- and biracial, or do not have race selected in their records), as shown in the following table.

Race of JCPS Head Start students, 2012-2013

	African American	White	Other	Total
Head Start	1,311	459	270	2,040
Early Head Start	185	22	7	214

Source: JCPS

JCPS Head Start statistics do not consider "Hispanic" a race, so these children are coded either African American or white. Of the Head Start students, 214 (or 10%), and 10 of the Early Head Start children (or 5%) have Hispanic ethnicity.

Ethnicity of JCPS Head Start students, 2012-2013

	Head Start	Early Head Start
Hispanic ethnicity	214	10
Non-Hispanic ethnicity	1,826	194

Source: JCPS

The majority of Head Start and Early Head Start students live in households headed by parents (whether natural, adoptive or step). The overwhelming majority (78%) live in single-parent families.

Family Structure of JCPS Head Start students, 2012-2013

	Head Start	Early Head Start	Total
Single-parent families	1,595	175	1,770
Two-parent families	457	39	496

Source: JCPS

Student's Relationship to Household's Primary Adult, JCPS 2012-2013

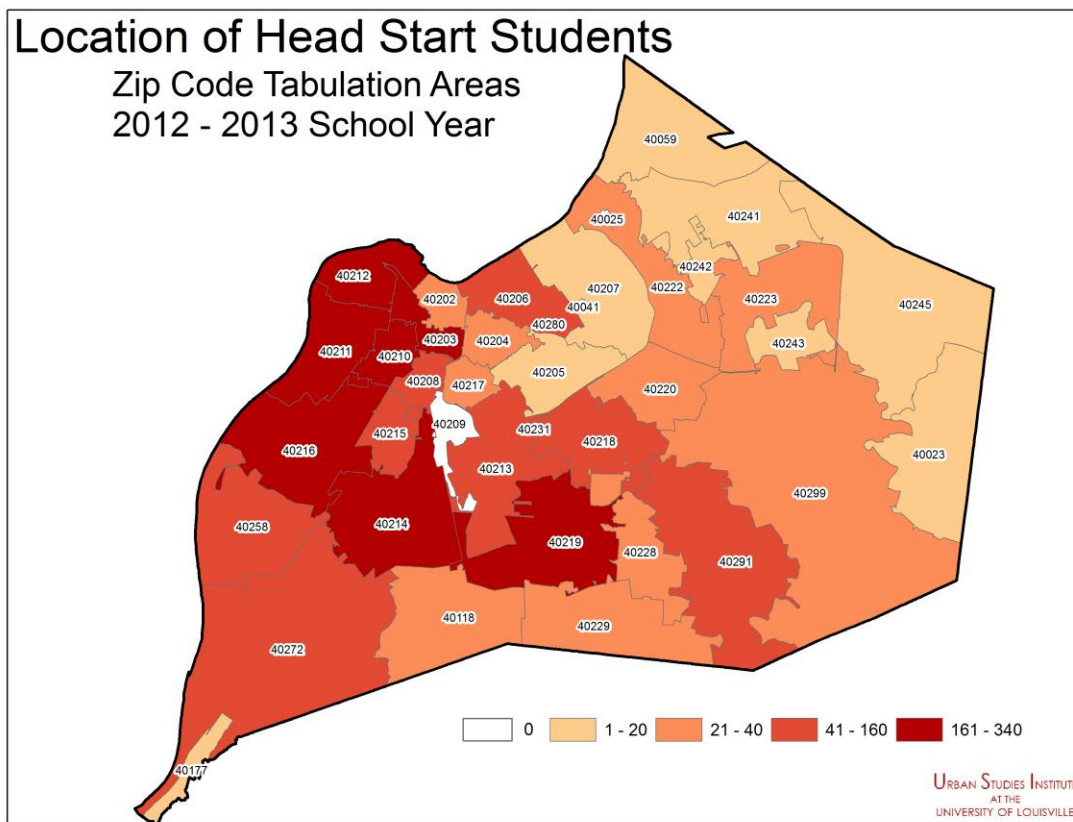|	Head Start	Early Head Start	Total
Child (Natural/adoptive/step)	1,899	192	2,091
Foster child	43	8	51
Grandchild	83	3	86
Niece/nephew	19	1	20
Other	6	0	6

Source: JCPS

This table and the following map show the geographical locations where Head Start

students reside.

Zip Code	Children Served	Zip Code	Children Served
40023	1	**40215**	135
40059	4	**40216**	260
40118	29	**40217**	36
40177	1	**40218**	128
40201	2	**40219**	167
40202	30	**40220**	39
40203	245	**40222**	23
40204	27	**40223**	23
40205	7	**40228**	27
40206	43	**40229**	37
40207	19	**40241**	18
40208	78	**40242**	19
40210	201	**40243**	10
40211	340	**40245**	17
40212	200	**40258**	87
40213	67	**40272**	92
40214	183	**40291**	45
		40299	40

Source: JCPS

Location of Head Start Students
Zip Code Tabulation Areas
2012 - 2013 School Year

More than half of Head Start Students (1,100) live in seven zip codes. They are, in ascending order, 40219, with 167 (the Highview and Okolona neighborhoods); 40214, with 183 (South Louisville); 40212, with 200 (Portland); 40210, with 201 (Algonquin-Park Hill-Park Duvalle); 40203, with 245 (Old Louisville-University); 40216, with 260 (Shively); and 40211, with 340 (Chickasaw-Shawnee).

Of the Head Start students, 226 (or 11 %) have been identified as having a disability — primarily developmental delay (130) and speech/language impairment (90). Of the Early Head Start students, 7 (or 3%) have a disability.

Disabilities of JCPS Head Start students, 2012-2013

	Head Start	Early Head Start
Autism	2	2
Health Impairment	1	–
Hearing Impairment	1	–
Developmental Delay	130	2
Speech/Language Impairment	90	3
Visual Impairment	1	–
Orthopedic Impairment	1	–

Source: JCPS

Awareness Survey

For this report, we conducted a survey of groups in the community involved with the needs of Head Start's clients, including pediatricians, dentists, medical centers, vision centers, Louisville Metro Public Health and Wellness and the community representatives on the JCPS Head Start Policy Council (Passport Health, National Center for Family Literacy, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning & Development Agency, Family Scholar House, Kentucky Refugee Ministries, the Louisville Free Public Library and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services).

The following tables show the zip codes represented where the members of the Policy Council reside (or, in the case of the institutional representatives, where their offices are located.)

2012-13 Policy Council Members

Parent Representatives per Zip Code	
40212	5
40215	4
40218	5
40214	4
40210	3
40258	2
40229	2
40216	5
40228	1
40219	1
40203	3
40223	1

Community Representative Zip Codes	
Family Scholar House	40208
MCNA	40243
Passport Health	40229
Louisville Metro Housing Authority	40203
HANDS	40206
KIPDA	40299
Louisville Science Center	40202
Louisville Free Public Library	40202
Kentucky Refugee Ministries	40204
National Center for Family Literacy	40202
Legal Aid Society	40202

Source: JCPS

Of the respondents, 89% serve families and children with incomes at or below the federal poverty level of $23,550 for a family of four. (For details, see Appendix.) Survey questions tested the respondents' awareness of JCPS Head Start and their knowledge of how to refer clients to the program.

In general, the survey revealed a high level of awareness of the Head Start

program. Awareness of the federal program was all but unanimous. To the question "Are you aware of the federal Head Start program, which provides education, social services and health and nutrition services to impoverished children aged four and below, as well as to their families?" 78% of respondents answered "Yes," the other 22% answered "Somewhat" and no one answered "No."

Nearly identical results were obtained for the question "Are you knowledgeable of the Jefferson County Public Schools Head Start Program?" — although, perhaps because this question's response did not allow for the middle ground of "Somewhat," nearly all of the respondents who'd chosen "Somewhat" on the federal question chose "No."

Respondents were somewhat less aware that JCPS has an Early Head Start program, with 67% aware and 33% not aware. This lower level of awareness is not surprising, given that Head Start has existed 30 years longer than Early Head Start, and also considering that the JCPS Early Head Start has a tenth as many students as Head Start does. However, these results indicate that opportunities exist to increase awareness of Early Head Start among non-profits, medical providers and others involved in meeting the needs of Head Start-eligible children in their families.

Only 44% said they had ever referred a client to Head Start, while a combined 72% answered "No" or "Not sure" to the question "Do you have the information you need to refer clients to Head Start?" — suggesting that there might be advantages to the program in sharing information about the process for referrals with Head Start partners in the community.
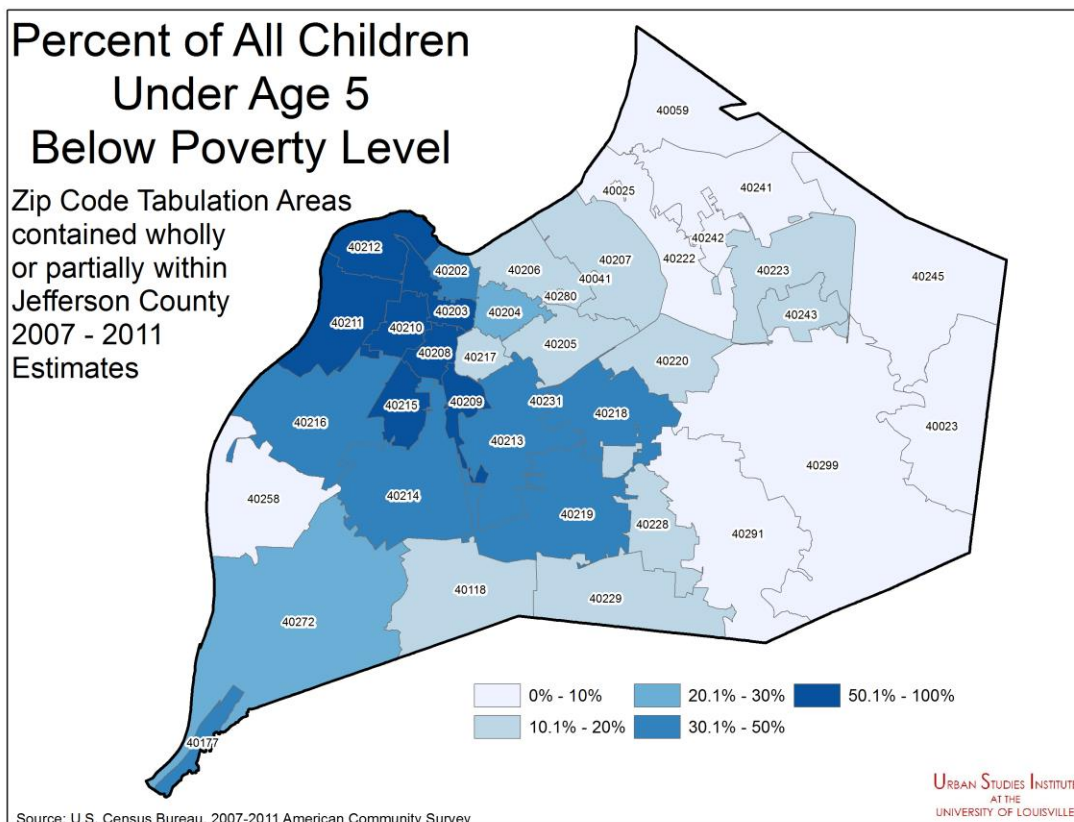
2. DEMOGRAPHICS OF HEAD START-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

The most recent ACS survey, for 2011, shows that 28% of Jefferson County's children under five live in families with incomes below the poverty line — a total of 13,160. As the chart below shows, their estimated number has increased 5% since 2009.

Children under 5 below the poverty line, Jefferson County 2009-2011
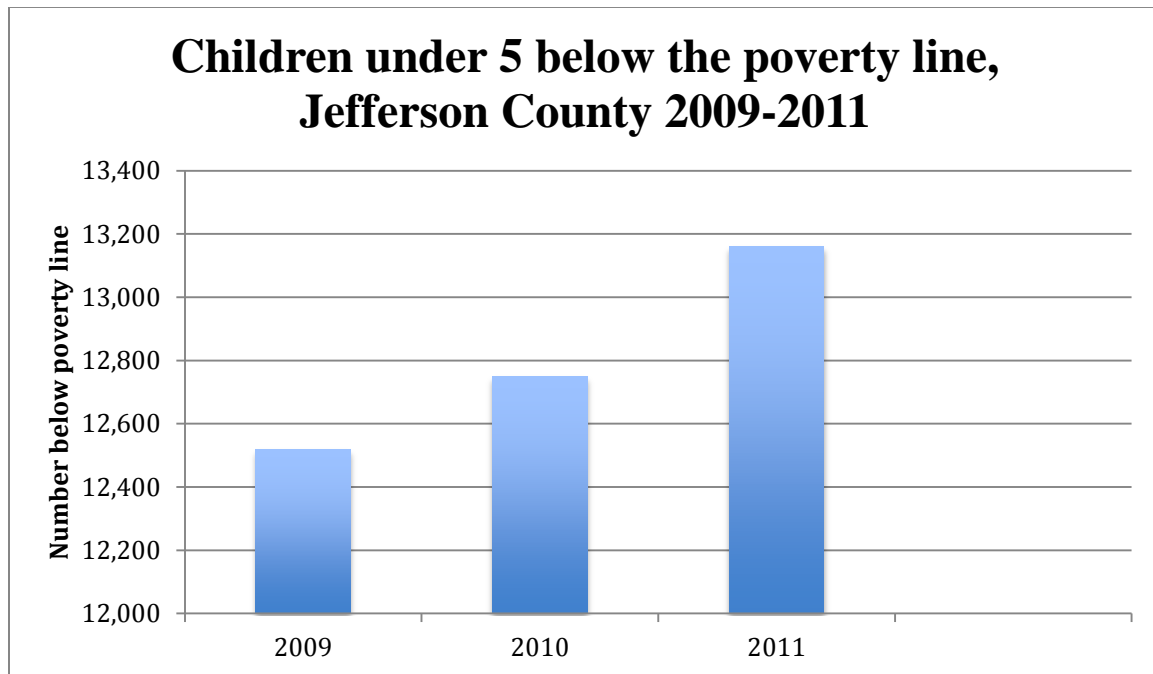
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

The map below shows the distribution of Head Start-eligible children in Jefferson County. It reveals a familiar Louisville pattern — the most intense concentrations, where more than 50 percent of the children in this cohort fall below the poverty line, are west of Interstate 65 and north of the Watterson Expressway.

Percent of All Children Under Age 5 Below Poverty Level. Zip Code Tabulation Areas contained wholly or partially within Jefferson County 2007 - 2011 Estimates.

Legend: 0% - 10%; 10.1% - 20%; 20.1% - 30%; 30.1% - 50%; 50.1% - 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Racial and Ethnic Composition

Louisville has become a more diverse city in recent years, with its white, non-Hispanic population falling by over 7,000 people over the course of the 2000s and more languages than ever before being spoken on its streets and in its schools. It would be a mistake to overstate that diversity, however: Hispanics, the fastest-growing group in the county, still comprise just over 4% of the county's residents.

The following table shows the racial and ethnic composition of Jefferson County and how it changed over the past decade.

Jefferson County Population, 2000-2010

|	Census Population		Change 2000-2010	
	2000	**2010**	**Number**	**Percent**
All Persons	693,604	741,096	47,492	6.8
White[1]	530,056	522,561	-7,495	-1.4
African American[2]	130,003	152,451	22,448	17.3
Hispanic	12,370	32,542	20,172	163.1
Other[3]	21,175	32,690	11,515	54.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census
1. African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino
2. White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
3. "Other" includes American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and bi- and multiracial children

The following chart shows the racial and ethnic composition of the Head Start-eligible cohort. The number of white children under five in poverty declined slightly over the three-year period, by over 6%, while the corresponding number of African American children increased 14% and that of Hispanic children decreased by 15%.
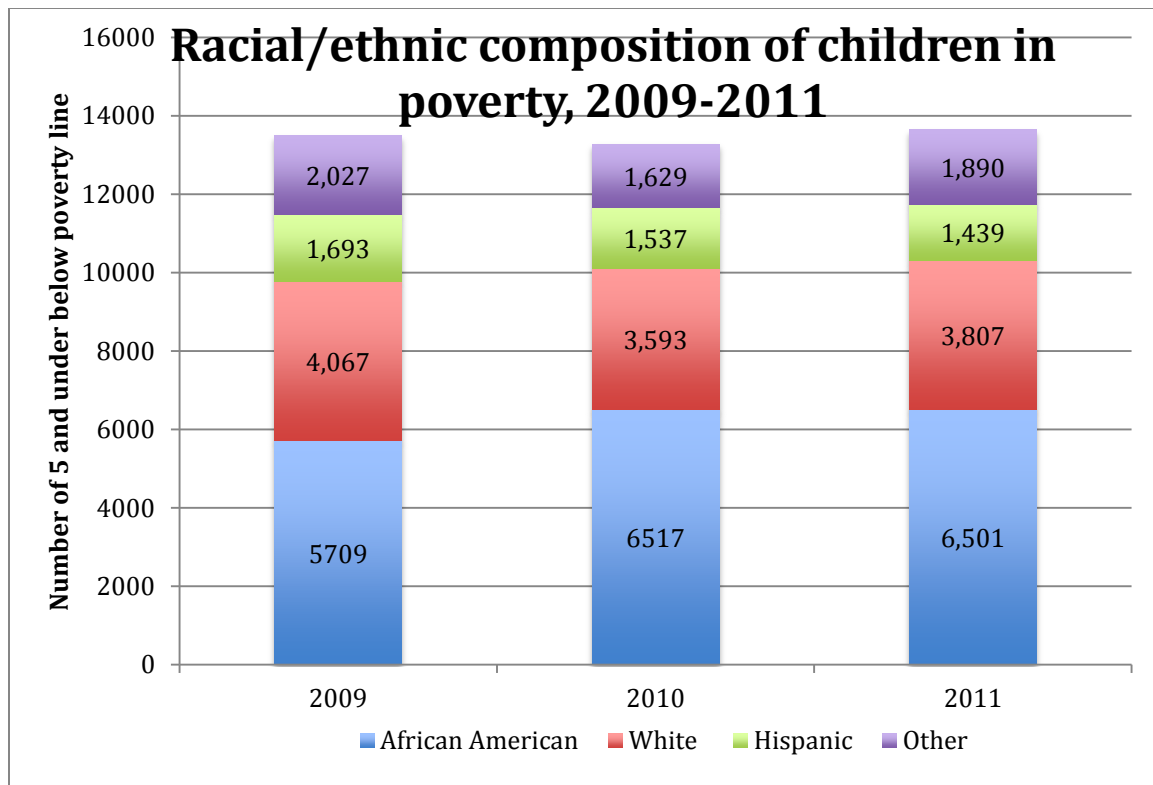
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

Another way of looking at the same data is to compare the number of children

under five in poverty to all children of their same age and race. The following table

shows this by percentage.

Percentage of Children Under Five Below Poverty Line, 2009-2011

| Children under poverty line, by race and ethnicity	2009	2010	2011
African American children under 5 in poverty[1]	49%	53%	53%
White children under 5 in poverty[2]	13%	13%	14%
Hispanic children under 5 in poverty	49%	34%	39%
Other-race children under 5 in poverty[3]	37%	37%	34%
Total children under 5 in poverty	27%	27%	24%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates
1. African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino
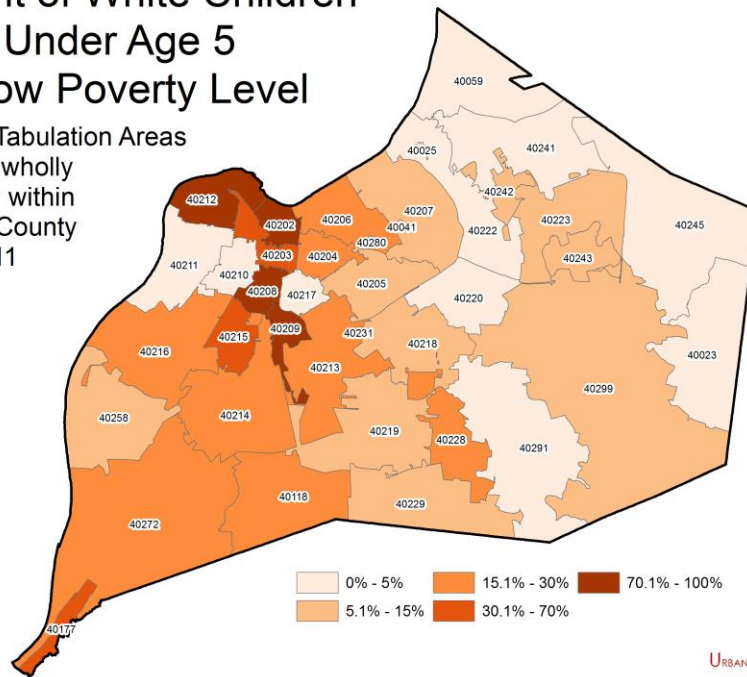2. White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
3. "Other" includes American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and bi- and multiracial children

The following maps show the geographical distribution of children under five in poverty,

broken down by the various racial and ethnic categories used in the preceding table.
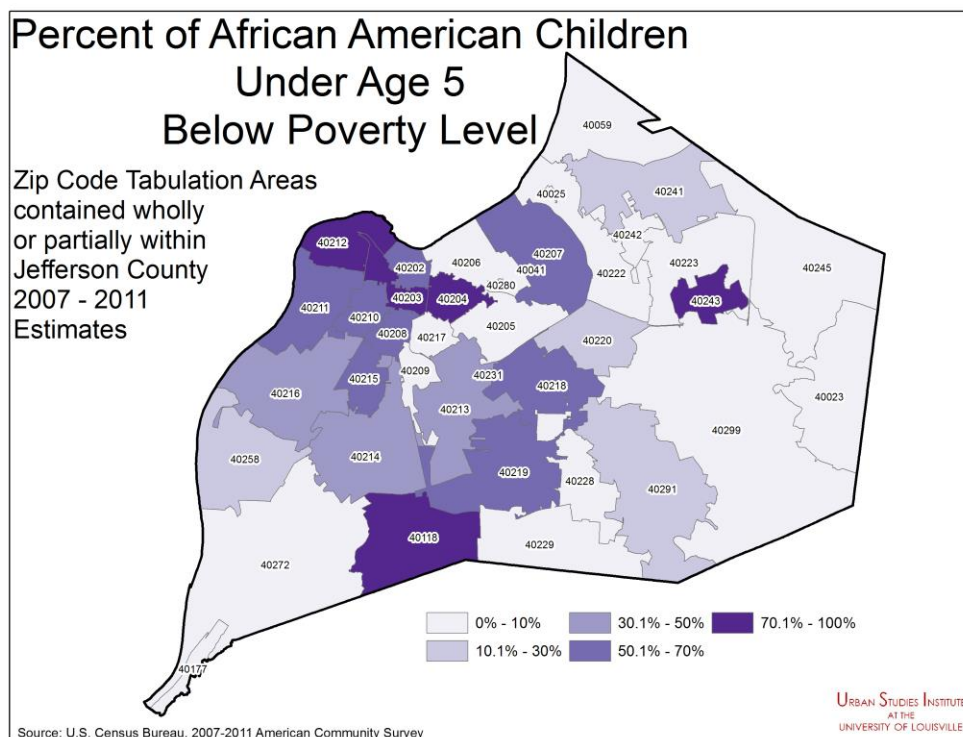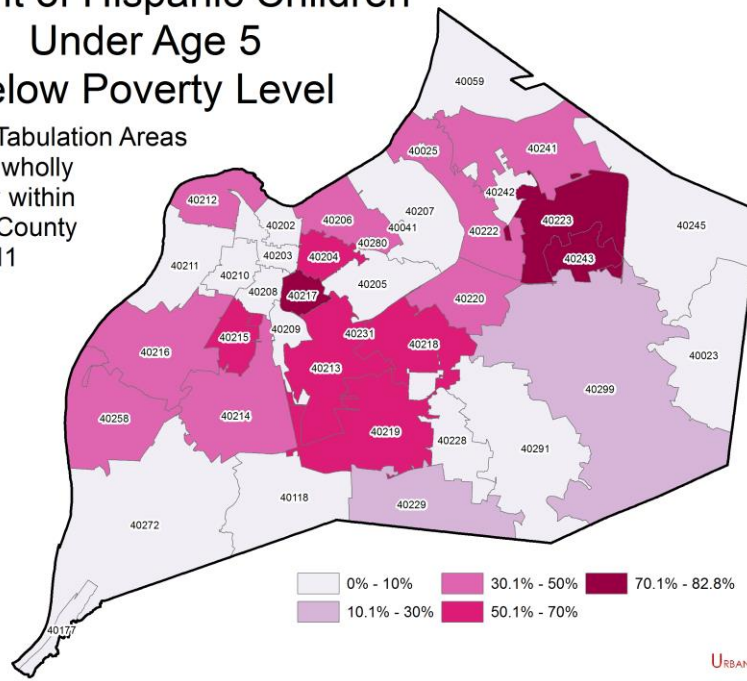
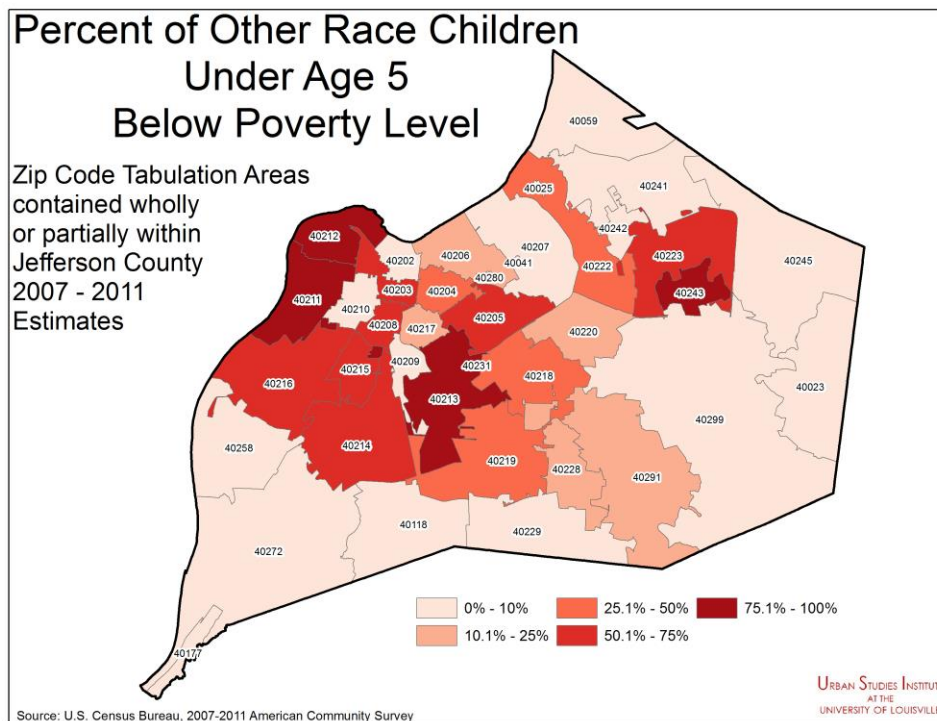# Percent of White Children Under Age 5 Below Poverty Level

Zip Code Tabulation Areas contained wholly or partially within Jefferson County 2007 - 2011 Estimates

40059
40025
40241
40212
40207
40242
40223
40245
40202
40206
40041
40222
40203
40280
40243
40211
40204
40210
40208
40205
40220
40217
40216
40215
40209
40231
40218
40213
40023
40214
40219
40299
40258
40228
40291
40118
40229
40272
40177

0% - 5%
5.1% - 15%
15.1% - 30%
30.1% - 70%
70.1% - 100%

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Percent of Hispanic Children Under Age 5 Below Poverty Level

Zip Code Tabulation Areas contained wholly or partially within Jefferson County 2007 - 2011 Estimates

40059
40025
40241
40212
40207
40242
40202
40206
40041
40222
40223
40245
40203
40280
40243
40211
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40220
40217
40216
40215
40209
40231
40218
40213
40023
40214
40219
40299
40258
40228
40291
40118
40229
40272
40177

0% - 10%
10.1% - 30%
30.1% - 50%
50.1% - 70%
70.1% - 82.8%

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Percent of Other Race Children Under Age 5 Below Poverty Level

Zip Code Tabulation Areas contained wholly or partially within Jefferson County 2007 - 2011 Estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

("Other" includes American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and bi- and multicultural children.)

Language Use

The following chart shows the language used in the households of Jefferson County children under five living below the poverty line. It shows that while English remains the language spoken in most of these homes, Spanish is spoken in one out of every ten households — and if you add up the households in which all other languages besides English and Spanish are spoken, you have another 10 percent of this population.

Household language

Language	Number	Policy
English only	11,327	80%
Spanish	1,355	10%
Other Indo-European languages	417	3%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	135	1%
Other	819	6%

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, Public Use Microdata Sample

Family Structure

One in three Jefferson County families under the poverty line has a child under five. The overwhelming majority of them (72%) are headed by a single woman, while 21% of children in poverty live in a two-parent household and only 7% are headed by a man without a wife present.

Family structures of families below poverty level

Family type	Number
Total Families	22,426
Married-couple families	5,527
With child under 5	1,861
Other families	16,899
Male householder, no wife present	2,181
With child under 5	643
Female householder, no husband present:	14,718
With child under 5	6,490

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007-2011 Estimate

Educational Attainment

Increased parental education is associated with a variety of positive outcomes for children, from higher birth weight to school readiness (Child Trends, 2012).

The Kentucky State Data Center analyzed Public Use Microdata from the American Community Survey to find the educational attainment of the parents of Head Start-eligible children in Jefferson County. (Because of the particular characteristics of the data, the actual data set is "Educational attainment of persons in households where there is a presence of an own child under 6 years of age by poverty status.") The five-year average data for 2007-2011 is as follows:

Highest Educational Level Achieved	Number
Less than high school	2,793
High school graduate	2,953
Some college	3,034
BA or higher	489

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, Public Use Microdata Sample

From 2007-2009, Jefferson County had 6,075 births to mothers who had not graduated from high school, representing 19.5 percent of all births during that time period. The rate was slightly lower than in the state as a whole, but the local trend moved in an undesirable direction: While the number of such births in Kentucky decreased from their number in 2004-2006 (from 37,122 to 34,892), in Jefferson County the number of births to mothers without a high school degree increased more than five percent, from 5,763 to 6,075 (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012).

3. OTHER CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

The largest preschool program in Jefferson County is the Jefferson County Public Schools Pre-Kindergarten, funded through the Kentucky Department of Education. It provides more than 3,000 low-income four-year-olds with a half- or full-day program in 111 classrooms. Seven Exceptional Child Education (ECE) classrooms address the educational needs of students with disabilities. (Those eligible for the state-funded pre-kindergarten program include all four-year-old children whose family income is no more than 150% of poverty; all three and four-year-old children with developmental delays and disabilities, regardless of income; and other four-year- old children as placements are available based on District decision.)

JCPS State-Funded Pre-Kindergarten

	Students enrolled
2010-11	3520
2011-12	3506
2012-13	3073
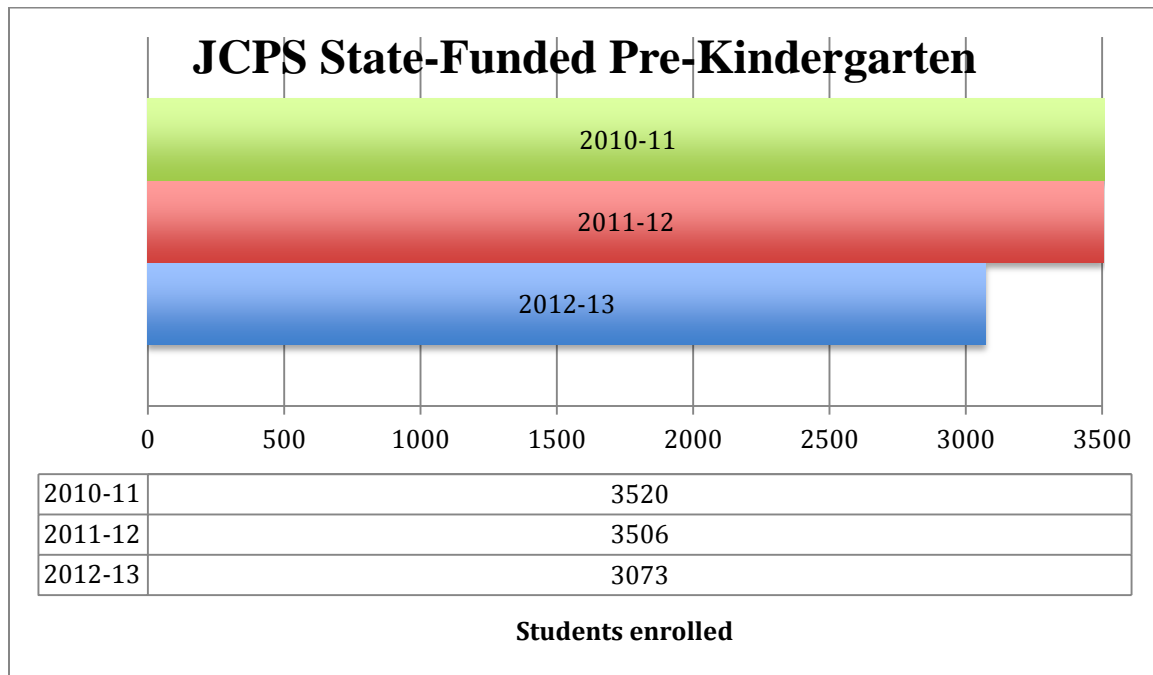
As the chart shows, the number of children enrolled in the pre-kindergarten program declined by 13% over the past there years, as has the program's funding. Over the period illustrated by this chart, the funding provided by the state of Kentucky for

JCPS pre-kindergarten dropped from $75.1 million in 2010 to $71.3 million, or 5% (Kenning, 2013).

While there are a number of other privately run preschools in Jefferson County, there appears to be no central group that tracks them, so it is not possible to say how many exist or how many students attend them. While the cost of private schools may seem to make them inaccessible to the Head Start-eligible community, some private preschools offer scholarships and other forms of financial support. The second-largest school system in the county, the Archdiocese of Louisville, reports that it serves approximately 950 students at 22 elementary schools and 6 self-contained preschools; families attending them may use state child care subsidies (C. Price, personal communication, March 8, 2013).

Since no agency appears to track preschool students the way school districts are required to track school-age children, whether or not they attend the district's schools, it is difficult to get a handle on what proportion of them are attending a program of any kind. But state officials have estimated that between 20 and 30 percent of children statewide receive no preschool at all (Kenning, 2013).

Child Care

Jefferson County has more than 500 regulated child care centers — Type I centers (licensed centers that provide care in a dwelling for 13 or more children, or in a non-dwelling for four or more children); Type II center/homes (which provide care in personal dwelling for up to 12 children); and certified homes. Together, they have the capacity to handle more than 45,000 children daily.

Child Care in Jefferson County

Type of Care	2011		2012		2013	
	Number of programs	Total capacity[1]	Number of programs	Total capacity	Number of programs	Total capacity
Licensed centers	473	43598	480	43279	484	44228
Licensed homes	13	154	14	174	13	149
Certified homes	201	1206	194	1164	189	1134

Source: Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C), Louisville, KY
1. "Capacity" is the maximum number of children the provider can have at any one time.

The following chart shows average child care costs in Jefferson County.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care in Jefferson County

Age Group	Type I	Type II	Certified
Birth up to 12 months	$143.96	$124.10	$118.22
12 months up to 24 months	$141.42	$122.55	$115.89
2-3 Years	$136.82	$121.08	$112.91
3-4 Years	$128.42	$117.69	$106.26
4-5 Years	$125.97	$115.54	$103.70
5-6 Years	$118.34	$112.31	$98.90
6 Years and up	$112.37	$105.91	$94.18

Source: Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C), Louisville, KY

The following charts give a more accurate, if partial, picture of potential child care costs for Head Start-eligible families. They show average child care costs in nine of the Zip Codes with the largest number of children currently enrolled in JCPS Head Start; in each of them, more than 30% of the children under five lives in poverty (see map, p. 15).

Age Group	40203 Type I	Type II	Certified	40210 Type I	Type II	Certified
Birth up to 12 months	$132.58	n/a	$110.00	$133.21	n/a	$115.56
12 months up to 24 months	$131.23	n/a	$110.00	$132.50	n/a	$114.50
2-3 years	$129.06	n/a	$95.00	$129.29	n/a	$111.36
3-4 years	$118.41	n/a	$95.00	$118.21	n/a	$101.36
4-5 years	$110.14	n/a	$85.00	$117.86	n/a	$96.36
5-6 years	$109.15	n/a	$85.00	$112.14	n/a	$91.82
6 years and up	$109.85	n/a	$75.00	$108.93	n/a	$90.50

Age Group	40211 Type I	Type II	Certified	40212 Type I	Type II	Certified
Birth up to 12 months	$129.82	$127.00	$113.86	$125.56	$125.00	$117.50
12 months up to 24 months	$127.64	$124.00	$112.48	$125.00	$125.00	$114.09
2-3 years	$124.62	$120.00	$110.24	$126.50	$125.00	$107.73
3-4 years	$116.79	$120.00	$103.39	$118.00	$120.00	$104.55
4-5 years	$113.86	$112.00	$101.61	$117.50	$120.00	$101.82
5-6 years	$110.76	$105.00	$99.33	$113.89	$115.00	$98.18
6 years and up	$106.00	$100.00	$95.67	$111.11	$105.00	$95.00

Age Group	40214 Type I	Type II	Certified	40215 Type I	Type II	Certified	Type I
Birth up to 12 months	$143.73	n/a	$108.18	$131.00	n/a	$112.22	$126.74
12 months up to 24 months	$131.19	$120.00	$106.82	$130.00	n/a	$111.50	$124.97
2-3 years	$130.25	$115.00	$106.82	$124.00	n/a	$107.00	$122.14
3-4 years	$121.12	$115.00	$99.55	$118.67	n/a	$103.50	$114.47
4-5 years	$119.88	$100.00	$97.27	$115.67	n/a	$101.00	$111.89
5-6 years	$117.65	$100.00	$92.73	$116.13	n/a	$97.78	$103.46
6 years and up	$112.35	$100.00	$86.82	$111.13	n/a	$91.11	$100.26

| | 40216 | | | 40218 | | |
Age Group	Type I	Type II	Certified	Type I	Type II	Certified
Birth up to 12 months	$126.74	n/a	$119.60	$136.05	$125.00	$119.50
12 months up to 24 months	$124.97	n/a	$117.60	$135.00	$125.00	$116.50
2-3 years	$122.14	n/a	$115.57	$127.84	$125.00	$111.00
3-4 years	$114.47	n/a	$110.00	$119.45	$125.00	$107.50
4-5 years	$111.89	n/a	$108.33	$114.71	$125.00	$98.89
5-6 years	$103.46	n/a	$104.52	$110.35	$95.00	$96.11
6 years and up	$100.26	n/a	$98.75	$109.00	$95.00	$91.43

| | 40219 | | |
Age Group	Type I	Type II	Certified
Birth up to 12 months	$131.79	n/a	$121.88
12 months up to 24 months	$129.88	n/a	$114.12
2-3 years	$136.19	n/a	$110.59
3-4 years	$118.17	n/a	$102.65
4-5 years	$116.29	n/a	$101.47
5-6 years	$111.14	n/a	$96.88
6 years and up	$106.36	n/a	$90.67

Source: Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C), Louisville, KY

Average annual costs in these Zip Codes for Head Start-age children (ages 3-4) range from $4,940 (for certified home care in Zip Code 40203) to $6,500 (for licensed home care in 40218). For other children — a worthwhile group to examine, since Head Start-eligible families may have children of any age — the range is from $3,900 (for children 6 and up in 40203) to $7,421.96 (for birth up to 12 months in 40214).

At the current income eligibility levels for Head Start, these figures mean that a single mother with one Head Start-eligible child, if forced to pay out of her own pocket, could spend as much as 42% of her income for child care. There are probably few if any families in such a situation. But the illustration suggests the economic pressure on parents to provide for child care, and also suggests the importance of child care subsidies.

Over 22,000 Jefferson County children receive childcare subsidies from the state of Kentucky through the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS), Department for Community Based Services (DCBS), Division of Child Care. That number has grown by 13% in the last five years, as the following table shows.

Children receiving child care subsidies

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
19,971	19,958	20,737	22,401	22,548

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Center

State officials report that the program receives applications from the families of about 2,900 children each month (Halladay, 2013).

But budget constraints for the state government have caused dramatic changes to the eligibility requirements for this subsidy, announced at the beginning of this past February.

- For the period starting April 1, 2013 and lasting through the end of the next fiscal year on June 30, 2014, CHFS will accept no new applications for CCAP — with the exception of several special groups, including children receiving child protective or preventive services to avoid removal from the home; children whose parents need child care to meet work participation requirements for the Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP); children with special needs requiring specialized care; and teen parents.

- On July 1, 2013, the income eligibility for CCAP will drop from 150% of the Federal Poverty Level ($23,550 for a family of four) to 100% of the poverty level. According to Janet Masterson, assistant director of Community Coordinated Child

Care (4Cs), when this change is made Kentucky will have the lowest eligibility guidelines for this benefit in the nation (J. Masterson, personal communication, March 5, 2013).

- Families currently receiving CCAP will be able to continue receiving the benefit, if they meet the new eligibility requirements.

As noted in the Introduction, CHFS officials expect the number of children receiving subsidies to drop by a third, from 42,000 to 28,000 (Halladay, 2013).

The freeze on new applications means that a Head Start-eligible family that has its first child on April 2 of this year will not be able to apply for this benefit for 14 months.

Because the CCAP income eligibility will be the same as the income eligibility for Head Start (100% of the poverty level), it might seem that this reduction — wrenching as it may be for families of the working poor — would not have an effect on Head Start-eligible families currently receiving this benefit. But the changes it will bring to the local child care community may be devastating. 4C's Masterson says that her organization's early survey of child care providers in the county suggests that some centers could lose 80% or more of their enrollment, leading to a loss of about 30% of child care centers and homes (J. Masterson, personal communication, March 5, 2013). And such a change in the child care landscape would undoubtedly have a powerful impact on the number of child care options available to Head Start-eligible families.

4. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Demographics

The 2009/10 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs conducted by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI, 2010) estimates that there are 197,916 children with Special Health Care Needs[1] in Kentucky, or 19.5% of the state's children (as opposed to the national prevalence of 15.1%). The prevalence among children 0-5 years old is 11.5% (national rate 9.3%) and the rate among children in poverty is 26.2% (nationally 16%) (CAMHI, 2010).

The American Community Survey tracks only two kinds of disabilities in children under 5 — vision loss and hearing loss. Its most recent five-year average (for 2007-2011) shows that of the 14,014 children in Jefferson County whose family incomes are under the poverty level, none had a vision difficulty, and only 38, or .3%, have a hearing difficulty (Kentucky State Data Center, 2011).

It is difficult to know how to interpret these results. One wonders if this population is screened less (the rate of disabilities among the population under 5 whose families have an income twice or more than the poverty line is 1.5%, or more than 5 times the poverty population's). More likely, it is the result of the limited choice of categories. JCPS Head Start's own statistics show only 2 students with vision impairment and 1 with hearing impairment. But because it also includes such disabilities as developmental delay (130 students) and speech/language impairment (90), Head Start counts 22 students, or 11% of the total, with disabilities.

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[1] The CAHMI defines children with special health needs as "those who have a chronic physical, development, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally."

The KIDS COUNT Data Center shows an even higher percentage by including statistics from state-funded preschool — 841, or 25.2% of all students attending Jefferson County's publically funded preschools in 2012. But this figure doesn't only cover children at or near the poverty line — all children with disabilities are eligible for state-funded pre-kindergarten.

A 2011 ACS paper on disabilities among school-aged children (aged 5-17) in U.S. metropolitan areas said that in 2010 6.5% of Louisville students (and 7.2% of its public school students) had a disability — near the top of the range in that study (Brault, 2011).

Following is a list of organizations that provide resources for children with disabilities.

Services and resources for children with disabilities

Organization	Address	Phone/web address	Description
Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs	310 Whittington Parkway, Suite 200 Louisville KY 40222	(502) 429-4430	Coordinates care; provides medical services; durable medical equipment; physical, occupational speech therapy; and hearing tests
The Council on Developmental Disabilities	1151 S. Fourth St., Louisville, 40203	(502) 584-1239 http://www.councilondd.org/	Provides crisis assistance, training and outreach for family members of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities

Organization	Address	Phone/web address	Description
First Steps— Seven Counties	3717 Taylorsville Road, Louisville, 40220	(502) 459-0225 (800) 442-0087 www.sevencounties.org	Early intervention system that provides services to children with developmental disabilities from birth-3 and their families
Kentucky Assistive Technology Services (KATS Network)	200 Juneau Drive, Suite 200, Louisville, 40243	(502) 489-8285 http://www.katsnet.org/	Helps individuals with disabilities with technology-related assistance (including assistive information technology)
Kentucky Autism Training Center	1405 E. Burnett Ave., Louisville, 40217	(502) 852-4631 http://louisville.edu/ education/kyautismtraining/	Provides information and training to families of people with autism spectrum disorders and to professionals
Kentucky Special Parent Involvement Network (KY-SPIN)	10301-B Deering Rd., Louisville, 40272	(502) 937-6894 (800) 525-7746 http://www.kyspin.com/	Provides training, information and support to people with disabilities, parents and families

5. THE NEEDS OF HEAD START-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

For this report, JCPS Head Start conducted a survey of groups in the community involved with the needs of Head Start's clients, including pediatricians, dentists, medical centers, vision centers, Louisville Metro Public Health & Wellness and the community representatives on the JCPS Head Start Policy Council (Passport Health, National Center for Family Literacy, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, Family Scholar House, Kentucky Refugee Ministries, the Louisville Free Public Library and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services). Most of the participants took the survey online; several printed out the survey and faxed in their responses.

Of the respondents, 89% serve families and children with incomes at or below the federal poverty level of $23,550 for a family of four. (For details, see Appendix.) Asked which populations they served the most, they responded as follows:

Type of Family	Percent
Single Mothers	46%
Grandparents raising grand-children	21%
Two-Parent Families	14%
Other	7%
Single Fathers	4%
Relatives raising relatives	4%
Foster parents	4%

Some of the results of this survey were discussed in Chapter 1. But one question asked respondents, "Which of the following conditions impacts or is the greatest needs for the children of your clients (ages four and under)? (Choose only three.)" The answer choices comprised 16 medical and social service needs identified by JCPS Head Start staff as areas of possible concern.

Despite the wording, the mechanics of the online survey allowed respondents to rank each of the 16 choices, which provides a more nuanced view of the importance these respondents place on these various issues. The online survey produced a rating average for each answer, listed below in order of descending importance.

Condition	Rating Average
Obesity	3.75
Dental care	4.08
Type II diabetes	5.25
Heart disease	6.33
Immunizations	6.58
Education	7.00
High blood pressure	7.33
Malnutrition	7.33
Emotional abuse	8.75
Mental health	9.17
Proper supervision	9.42
Physical abuse	10.67
Sexual abuse	12.00
Other (please specify below)	12.92
Special Education Services	12.25
Mentors	13.17

In this group, the top choices were all medical, topped by obesity (3.75), dental care (4.08) and Type II diabetes (5.25). The most important non-medical concern was education (7.00), followed by proper supervision (9.42).

The five respondents who faxed in their responses were not given the ranking option, and so chose three conditions each, without ranking them. Their results were as follows:

Condition	Times chosen
Immunizations	3
Obesity	2
Special Education Services	2
Dental care	1
Malnutrition	1
Mental health	1
Proper supervision	1
Mentors	1

In addition to these responses, one respondent checked "Other" and wrote in "Proper routine medical care." Another respondent checked none of them and wrote "My clients are rarely impacted by any of these conditions." The number of respondents is too small to draw any conclusions from these responses, although they generally reinforce the answers of the online respondents.

Despite the question's invitation, none of the respondents specified any condition other than the ones listed. But a similarly open-ended invitation at the end of the survey — "Please share any other comments you have regarding families with children six weeks to four years old" — elicited these responses online:

"English Language Learners are also important to us."

"The Housing Authority needs to make sure that we aware of the changes federal qualificaitons and regulations in regard to referring families to the Early Childhood and Headstart Programs."

6. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

A large city such as Louisville Metro offers a wide variety of resources to help Head Start-eligible families — those listed below are just a sampling.

Access begins with two three-digit numbers. 311 is the Louisville Metro Government's MetroCall number, allowing callers to connect with government services. 2-1-1 (as they punctuate it) is Metro United Way's number to connect those in need with service providers.

Education Resources

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Ages and Stages Questionnaire	Metro United Way, 334 East Broadway Louisville, Kentucky 40204	(502) 583-2821 www.metronited way.org	Provides a tool for parent to assess a child's development
JCPS Adult and Continuing Education	546 S 1st St., Louisville, 40202	(502) 485-3400 adulted4u.com	Provides GED and basic skills classes; lifelong learning courses; English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction; and workforce and educational enrichment services
Kentuckiana-Works College Access Center	200 W. Broad-way, Louisville, 40202	(502) 584-0475 www.kentuckiana collegeaccess.org	Assists youth and adults in entering higher education with career and education counseling; assistance in completing financial aid and admission forms; scholarship searches; and assistance with defaulted student loans

Health Resources

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Bingham Clinic	200 E Chestnut St, Louisville, KY 40202	(502) 852-6941 www.uoflphysicians.com/bingham-clinic	Serves children with emotional and behavioral problems
Family Health Centers, Inc.	2215 Portland Ave., Louisville, 40212	(502) 774-8631 http://www.fhclouisville.org	Operates 7 health clinics offering comprehensive primary and preventive health services; fees for patients without health insurance are billed on a sliding scale
HANDS	400 East Gray St., Louisville, 40201	(502) 574-5243 http://www.louisvilleky.gov/Health/PersonalandPopulation/HANDS.htm	Assists first-time parents, child development, parenting skills, health services and other needed resources
Healthy Start	400 East Gray St., Louisville, 40201	(502) 574-6520 http://www.louisvilleky.gov/Health/PersonalandPopulation/healthystart.htm	Outreach to pregnant women in targeted areas of West Louisville, aimed at reducing infant mortality with education, WIC benefits, parenting classes and other resources
KCHIP	PO Box 55270 Lexington, KY 40555-5270	(877) 524-4718	State of Kentucky's free or low-cost health insurance for children younger than 19 without health insurance whose family income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level
Lead-Safe Louisville	810 Barret Ave., Louisville, 40204	(502) 574-4377 http://www.louisvilleky.gov/CSR/Community+Services/Initiatives/Lead-Safe+ Louisville.htm	Tests for and replaces lead-based paint in homes built before 1978

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Louisville Metro Health Clinics	400 East Gray St., Louisville, 40201	(502) 574-6520 http://www.louisv illeky.gov/Health/ Clinics/	Six clinics provide preventative health services and health education regardless of residency status or ability to pay
Park DuValle Community Health Center	3015 Wilson Ave., Louisville, 40211	(502) 774-4401 www.pdchc.org	Three Louisville clinics offer primary care, pediatric and dental services

Nutrition Resources

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Dare to Care Food Bank Phone:	5803 Fern Valley Rd., Louisville, 40228	(502) 966-3821 http://daretocare.o rg/	Local food bank operates 14 Kids Cafe locations offering free evening meals to children 18 and under year-round; Backpack Buddy program provides backpack's worth of food for weekends
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	400 East Gray St., Louisville, 40201	(502) 574-6676 http://www.louisv illewic.org	Provides nutrition education and vouchers for specific nutritious foods to pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age 5
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)		http://www.louisv illeky.gov/Neighb orhoodPlace/IWa ntTo/getfoodstam ps.htm	Formerly known as food stamps, provides food assistance to low-income

Social Service Resources

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Americana Community Center	4801 Southside Dr., Louisville, 40214	(502) 366-7813 americanacc.org/	Provides a number of services to help refugees and new immigrants adjust to Louisville
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc.	2911 S. 4th St., Louisville, 40208	(502) 637-9786 http://cclou.org/	Offers a number of services, including case management and family support, immigration legal services and refugee resettlement services
Center for Women and Families	927 South 2nd St. Louisville, 40201	(877) 803-7577 http://www.thecenteronline.org/	Offers services at five regional locations to all survivors of intimate partner abuse or sexual violence, including men and gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people in addition to women and dependent children; services include emergency shelter, transitional housing, counseling and advocacy
Family Resource and Youth Services Centers (FRYSC)	VanHoose Education Center, 3332 Newburg Road P.O. Box 34020 Louisville, KY 40232-4020	(502) 485-3703 http://www.jefferson.k12.ky.us/Programs/FRYSC/welcome.html	Based in JCPS schools, FRYCS offer a variety of services intended to remove barriers to children's learning, including preschool child care for children two and three years of age; after-school child day care; families in training; parent and child education; family literacy services; health services and referrals

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
Kentuckiana Works Youth Career Center	510 W. Broadway, Ste. 701, Louisville, 40203	(502) 574-4115 http://www.kentuckianaworks.org/	Provides educational and job services for out-of-school young adults, age 16-21
Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services	908 W. Broadway, Louisville,	(502) 595-4238 chfs.ky.gov	Provides a variety of social and family services, including child support enforcement; cash assistance (TANF); SNAP (food stamps); foster/adoptive parent recruitment
Kentucky Division of Child Care		http://chfs.ky.gov/dcbs/dcc/	Promotes quality child care; coordinates child care subsidy payments; coordinates professional development and training
Kentucky Refugee Ministries, Inc.	969-B Cherokee Rd., Louisville, 40204	(502) 479-9180 www.kyrm.org	Provides resettlement services to refugees
Louisville Metro Housing Authority	420 S. 8th St., Louisville, 40203	(502) 569-3400 http://www.lmha1.org/	Provides and maintains subsidized housing
Neighborhood Places		http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NeighborhoodPlace/	10 neighborhood locations offering integrated, collaborative social services such as including Food Stamps, Medicaid eligibility, WIC, emergency and temporary financial assistance (KTAP and TANF), immunizations; child care assistance, child protection and family intervention services

Organization	Address	Phone/website	Description
VITA		(800) 906-9887 http://labcservices .org/free-tax-help/tax-sites/	At 11 local sites, trained volunteers help people with low-to-moderate incomes file their taxes and get special credits like the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled; also help with FAFSA form for college financial aid
Wayside Christian Mission	Administrative Offices/Men's Emergency Shelter: 432 E. Jefferson S., Louisville, 40202 Single Women's Shelter/Safe Haven for Mentally Ill Women/Family Emergency Shelter/Child Development Center: 432 E. Jefferson St., Louisville, 40202	(502) 584-3711 http://www.waysi dechristianmissio n.org/	Provides emergency shelter, residential recovery program, child development center serving homeless preschoolers and other services for homeless populations

APPENDIX

For this report, JCPS Head Start conducted a survey of groups in the community involved with the needs of Head Start's clients, including pediatricians, dentists, medical centers, vision centers, Louisville Metro Public Health & Wellness and the community representatives on the JCPS Head Start Policy Council (Passport Health, National Center for Family Literacy, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, Family Scholar House, Kentucky Refugee Ministries, the Louisville Free Public Library and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services).

Some 75 individuals and groups in the categories listed above were asked to participate; 20 took part, for a response rate of 27%. Most of the participants took the survey online; several printed out the survey and faxed in their responses.

This difference in delivery method made it impossible to integrate the faxed responses with the online responses to the question "Which of the following conditions impacts or is the greatest needs for the children of your clients (ages four and under? (Choose only three.)" because the online respondents were able to — and did — rank all 16 in order, while all of the faxing respondents selected only three choices without ranking them in any way.

The survey questions follow.

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Early Childhood Community Partner Survey
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Early Childhood Community Partner Survey

+ Add Page

PAGE 1   Edit Page Options ▼

Upgrade to Add More Questions

Q1   Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete

＊1. Are you knowledgeable of the Jefferson County Public Schools Head Start Program?

Yes   No

Other (please specify)

[   ]

Upgrade to Add More Questions   Split Page Here

Q2   Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete

＊2. Did you know JCPS has an Early Head Start Program that serves children six weeks to 36 months as well as pregnant women?

Yes   No

Other (please specify)

[   ]

| Upgrade to Add More Questions | Split Page Here |

Q3 | Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete |

*3. Do you serve families and children whose incomes are at or below the federal poverty level ($23,550 for a family of four)?

Yes   No

| Upgrade to Add More Questions | Split Page Here |

Q4 | Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete |

*4. Are you aware of the federal Head Start program, which provides education, social services and health and nutrition services to impoverished children aged four and below, as well as to their families?

Yes   No   Somewhat

| Upgrade to Add More Questions | Split Page Here |

Q5 | Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete |

*5. Have you ever referred clients to Head Start?

Yes   No

| Upgrade to Add More Questions | Split Page Here |

Q6 | Edit Question | ▼ | Add Question Logic | Move | Delete |

*6. Do you have the information you need to refer clients to Head Start?

Yes   No   Not Sure

| Upgrade to Add More Questions | Split Page Here |

Q7 | Edit Question | ▼ | Move | Delete |

7. Which of the following conditions impacts or is the greatest needs for the children of your clients (ages four and under? (Choose only three.)

| ▲▼ | Obesity |

[dropdown]	Type II diabetes
[dropdown]	Heart disease
[dropdown]	High blood pressure
[dropdown]	Malnutrition
[dropdown]	Dental care
[dropdown]	Immunizations
[dropdown]	Mental health
[dropdown]	Physical abuse
[dropdown]	Emotional abuse
[dropdown]	Sexual abuse
[dropdown]	Education
[dropdown]	Special Education Services
[dropdown]	Proper supervision
[dropdown]	Mentors
[dropdown]	Other (please specify below)

Upgrade to Add More Questions   Split Page Here

Q8   Edit Question   ▼   Add Question Logic   Move   Delete

∗8. Which populations do your serve the most?

Single Mothers   Grandparents raising grandchildren

Single Fathers   Relatives raising relatives

Two Parent Families   Other

Upgrade to Add More Questions   Split Page Here

Q9   Edit Question   ▼   Add Question Logic   Move   Delete

∗9. What best describes your organization/services ? (Choose only one)

Medical Provider   Church   Housing Authority

Medical Social Service Provider   Dentist   Education/Literacy

State Social Service Agency   Dental Service Provider   Higher Education

Nonprofit Social Service Agency   Doctor

Nonprofit   Community Agency

Upgrade to Add More Questions   Split Page Here

Edit Question | ▼ More | Q10 | Delete

10. Please share any other comments you have regarding families with children six weeks to four years old.

Upgrade to Add More Questions

+ Add Page

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