Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation Louisiana Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

Universal program costs & benefits in Louisiana

When the program would start paying for itself	9 years
 Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 	\$477 million
 Total benefits in 2050 	\$9.7 billion
 Costs in 2050 	\$1.2 billion
 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 	8.4 to 1
• When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	17 years
 Budget benefits in 2050 	\$2.3 billion
 Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050 	1.97 to 1
 Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050 	\$5.1 billion
 Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050 	\$2.3 billion
National universal program	
When the program would begin to pay for itself	9 years
	9 years \$33.3 billion
 When the program would begin to pay for itself 	•
When the program would begin to pay for itselfAnnual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$33.3 billion
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> 	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1 17 years
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> Budget benefits to all governments in 2050 	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1 17 years \$191 billion
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> Budget benefits to all governments in 2050 Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050 	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1 17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> Budget benefits to all governments in 2050 	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1 17 years \$191 billion

Targeted program costs & benefits in Louisiana		
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> Budget benefits in 2050 Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050 	7 years \$139 million \$4.4 billion \$369 million 11.9 to 1 10 years \$1.1 billion 2.94 to 1	
 Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050 Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050 National targeted program 	\$2.1 billion \$1.2 billion	
 When the program would begin to pay for itself Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 Total benefits in 2050 Costs in 2050 Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050 When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> Budget benefits to all governments in 2050 Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050 Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050 Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050 	6 years \$8.2 billion \$315 billion \$26 billion 12.1 to 1 9 years \$83 billion 3.18 to 1 \$156 billion \$77 billion	

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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The Economic Policy Institute is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute. Contact the Economic Policy Institute at <u>news@epi.org</u> or 202-775-8810.

For more information

The executive summary of Robert Lynch's *Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation* can be found at <u>http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/book_enriching</u>. For a news release summarizing the report visit <u>www.epi.org</u> and click on the Newsroom.