

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS COMMUNITY MICRODATA TO SHOW
CHILD CARE CAPACITY AS A PERCENT OF DEMAND FROM
CHILDREN UNDER 6 BY COUNTY

Prepared by the Mississippi State University Social Science Research
Center's Systems Change Lab for
the Mississippi Early Learning Alliance



county	pop0to5	maxCap	capDem	catDem
Mississippi	210107	106139	50.5%	
Adams	1879	1007	53.6%	3
Alcorn	2368	853	36.0%	2
Amite	772	0	0.0%	1
Attala	1287	353	27.4%	1
Benton	511	0	0.0%	1
Bolivar	2175	599	27.5%	1
Calhoun	854	289	33.8%	2
Carroll	470	60	12.8%	1
Chickasaw	1354	524	38.7%	2
Choctaw	489	30	6.1%	1
Claiborne	632	498	78.8%	3
Clarke	1171	301	25.7%	1
Clay	1354	715	52.8%	3
Coahoma	1777	916	51.5%	3
Copiah	1894	785	41.4%	2
Covington	1458	247	16.9%	1
DeSoto	13462	5009	37.2%	2
Forrest	5784	5067	87.6%	3
Franklin	530	0	0.0%	1
George	2122	481	22.7%	1
Greene	834	60	7.2%	1
Grenada	1509	760	50.4%	3
Hancock	2594	937	36.1%	2
Harrison	15214	6489	42.7%	2
Hinds	15865	16546	104.3%	3
Holmes	1227	465	37.9%	2
Humphreys	509	453	89.0%	3
Issaquena	26	0	0.0%	1
Itawamba	1551	846	54.5%	3
Jackson	9657	4953	51.3%	3
Jasper	1134	128	11.3%	1

Child Care Capacity as a Percent of Demand from Children Under 6 by County in 2023

Sources: National Institutes of Health, SEER, U.S. County Population Data - 1969-2022
Mississippi Department of Human Services, Child Care Provider Search

Child Care Capacity as a Percent of Demand from Children Under 6 by County in 2023

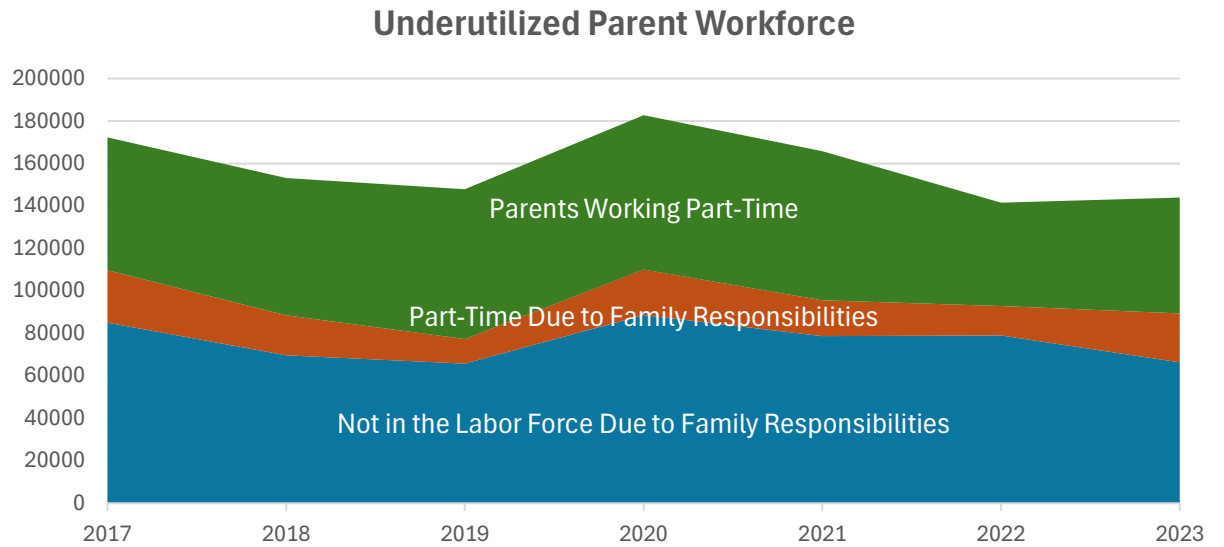
The map on the previous page examines how many child care slots are available relative to the child population (ages 0 through 5) by Mississippi county. Each county's percentage is calculated by dividing the total available slots by the child population. Therefore, 0% would imply that there are no child care slots, while 100% would imply that there is at least one slot available for each child. Areas with less than 33% capacity are considered "child care deserts," meaning there are more than three children for every available child care slot. This classification helps identify regions with insufficient child care supply, which can significantly impact families and local economies. Population estimates are from the National Institutes of Health, SEER, U.S. County Population Data,¹ while child care capacity data are from the Mississippi Department of Health, Child Care Provider Search.²

Jefferson	480	411	85.6%	3
Jefferson D	702	120	17.1%	1
Jones	5109	1488	29.1%	1
Kemper	469	101	21.5%	1
Lafayette	3161	2202	69.7%	3
Lamar	4742	447	9.4%	1
Lauderdale	5172	2397	46.3%	2
Lawrence	835	104	12.5%	1
Leake	1707	559	32.7%	1
Lee	6340	6155	97.1%	3
Leflore	2282	1652	72.4%	3
Lincoln	2367	783	33.1%	2
Lowndes	4467	3121	69.9%	3
Madison	7985	5927	74.2%	3
Marion	1639	655	40.0%	2
Marshall	2345	332	14.2%	1
Monroe	2394	1228	51.3%	3
Montgomer	722	316	43.8%	2
Neshoba	2543	840	33.0%	2
Newton	1663	250	15.0%	1
Noxubee	909	428	47.1%	2
Oktibbeha	2972	1739	58.5%	3
Panola	2642	787	29.8%	1
Pearl River	3878	1508	38.9%	2
Perry	743	50	6.7%	1
Pike	3080	1526	49.5%	2
Pontotoc	2561	1180	46.1%	2
Prentiss	1735	435	25.1%	1
Quitman	439	123	28.0%	1
Rankin	10195	6652	65.2%	3
Scott	2745	611	22.3%	1
Sharkey	285	0	0.0%	1
Simpson	1807	920	50.9%	3

Smith	1055	211	20.0%	1
Stone	1251	386	30.9%	1
Sunflower	1635	702	42.9%	2
Tallahatchi	812	184	22.7%	1
Tate	2040	479	23.5%	1
Tippah	1486	264	17.8%	1
Tishomingo	1166	442	37.9%	2
Tunica	926	152	16.4%	1
Union	2116	810	38.3%	2
Walthall	946	366	38.7%	2
Warren	3076	3349	108.9%	3
Washington	3397	2661	78.3%	3
Wayne	1539	289	18.8%	1
Webster	753	137	18.2%	1
Wilkinson	486	166	34.2%	2
Winston	1194	257	21.5%	1
Yalobusha	891	241	27.0%	1
Yazoo	1760	625	35.5%	2

Figure 3 Underutilized Parent Workforce

	Not in Labor Force	Part-Time Due to Family Responsibilities	Parents Working Part-Time
2017	85047	24659	62520
2018	69735	18712	64699
2019	65730	11616	70567
2020	88617	21498	72618
2021	78734	16904	70157
2022	78990	13926	48703
2023	66332	23021	54536



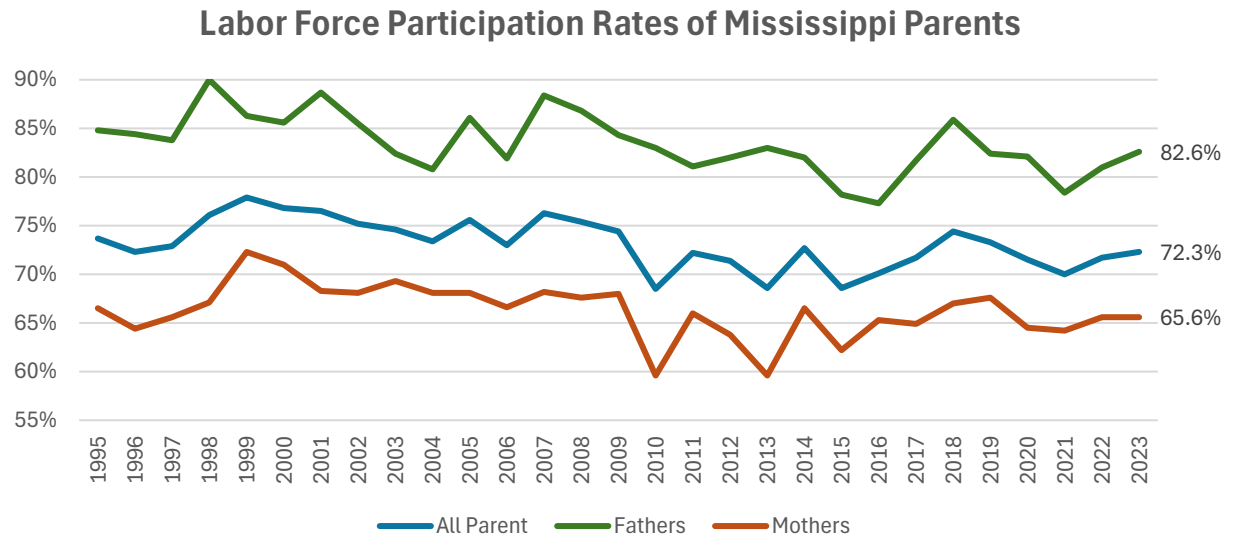
Source: IPUMS, March CPS, 2017-Present

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This figure shows Mississippi parents, defined as individuals having at least one child under the age of 18 living at home, who are either not active or not fully active in the labor force. For those not in the labor force, this category was limited to only parents who could not participate due to family responsibilities. For those part-time in the labor force, this category was further subdivided into those working part-time due to family responsibilities and those working part-time due to some other reason. This data is also derived from IPUMS CPS.

Figure 4 Labor Force Participation Rates of Mississippi Parents

	All Parent	Fathers	Mothers
1995	0.737	0.848	0.665
1996	0.723	0.844	0.644
1997	0.729	0.838	0.656
1998	0.761	0.9	0.671
1999	0.779	0.863	0.723
2000	0.768	0.856	0.71
2001	0.765	0.887	0.683
2002	0.752	0.855	0.681
2003	0.746	0.824	0.693
2004	0.734	0.808	0.681
2005	0.756	0.861	0.681
2006	0.73	0.819	0.666
2007	0.763	0.884	0.682
2008	0.754	0.868	0.676
2009	0.744	0.843	0.68
2010	0.685	0.83	0.596
2011	0.722	0.811	0.66
2012	0.714	0.82	0.638
2013	0.686	0.83	0.596
2014	0.727	0.82	0.665
2015	0.686	0.782	0.622
2016	0.701	0.773	0.653
2017	0.717	0.817	0.649
2018	0.744	0.859	0.67
2019	0.733	0.824	0.676
2020	0.715	0.821	0.645
2021	0.7	0.784	0.642
2022	0.717	0.81	0.656
2023	0.723	0.826	0.656



Source: IPUMS, March CPS, 1995-Present

Labor Force Participation Rates of Mississippi Parents

This figure shows the historical labor force participation rates of Mississippi parents from 1995 through 2023. Labor force participation rate is defined as the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment. The rates were calculated for Mississippi parents, defined as individuals having at least one child under the age of 18 living at home. The data is further broken down by gender (i.e., mothers and fathers). These rates are derived from the IPUMS Current Population Survey (CPS).³