

Mapping The Landscape Of Home Visiting Programs In New Mexico



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Data... Insight... Impact

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Executive Summary

New Mexico's 2011 Early Childhood Care and Education Act mandates the establishment of an aligned and comprehensive early childhood system. The Act is based on both research and practice which show that infants and young children who are well cared for have better social-emotional, language and learning outcomes. Many of the state's most troubling and costly social problems – including poor infant health, child abuse and neglect, failure in school, and generational poverty – are rooted in this crucial early developmental period. Fostering healthy environments for expectant mothers, infants and young children not only gives young children a strong start but also helps to prevent serious and expensive problems later in life.

One important component of a comprehensive system of early childhood is a Home Visiting Program. According to CYFD, the mission of the Home Visiting Program is to promote child development and confident parenting. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the current status of Home Visiting programs in the state that may be helpful as New Mexicans consider ways to strengthen and expand this key component of a comprehensive early childhood care and education system.

Key findings include:

- CYFD contracts with 19 home visiting providers funded by state general funds and by federal monies granted to the state, operating in 22 of the state's 33 counties. CYFD estimates an annual cost of \$3,000 per family served in these programs.
- Home Visiting programs are also offered by approximately 42 federal-, municipal-, and district-funded providers in 16 counties; 2 private providers in 2 counties; and approximately 24 of these provide services to Native American families in 8 counties.
- Eight of New Mexico's counties receive no home visiting services at present. Numbers of births and of families with young children vary considerably across these counties.
- Although eligibility for most programs in New Mexico is extended universally, to all expectant mothers and families of young children, current state funding allows for service to only a small fraction of New Mexico's families. In practice, most programs must prioritize service delivery to particularly vulnerable recipients. Even these at-risk families are underserved at present; in 2012, only 2.2% of babies and children under age 3 from low-income families were served by state-funded Home Visiting programs.
- One of the most important discussions taking place across the state is how to increase the Home Visiting Program with limited resources. New Mexico is considering a number of strategies including the establishment of potential investment zones based on analysis of high-risk counties and high-risk school districts that can be used to help guide limited resources and funding to areas of greatest need. Clearly, New Mexico will need a variety of strategies to ensure that all of its youngest citizens are able to reach their full potential.

Introduction

The University of New Mexico Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) is working with the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), the New Mexico Department of Health (DOH), and other partners to gather information about current efforts to address the challenges that face young children, their families and communities across the state.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the Home Visiting program in New Mexico. Our intent is to provide a useful source of information on why Home Visiting is important; recent trends in how the program has been funded and the number of families served; and a current view of the status of Home Visiting in 2013. We hope that this information will help New Mexicans make financial and other policy decisions to support young children, families and communities in a systematic and effective way.

The data we present and the maps we develop are not complete. Every community in New Mexico has strengths that we do not capture in our maps and needs that we have to recognize. One of our goals in presenting these maps is to emphasize the importance of accurate and complete data in informing the important discussions taking place around the state.

It is CEPR's intention to update and augment this report as more data become available. Please feel free to use these maps with appropriate citations. Any questions about the information presented in this book can be directed to Peter Winograd (peterwin@unm.edu).



Acknowledgements

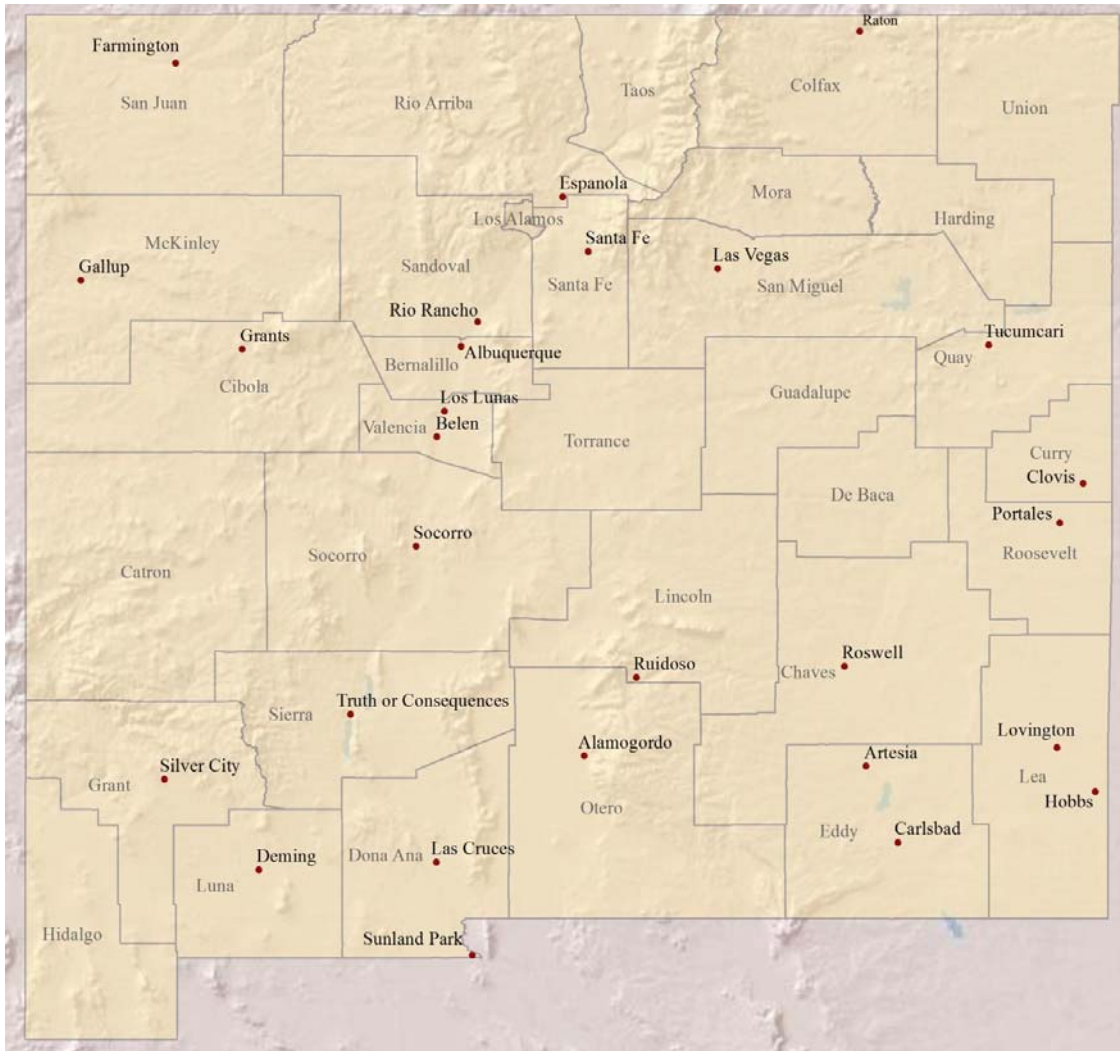
Gathering and interpreting data is always a challenging task and we want to say special thanks to those professionals who gave us much of their time and expertise:

- Diana Martinez-Gonzalez, Director, Early Childhood Services, Children, Youth and Families Department
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This Report is Version 1.0

A number of people in a number of agencies and offices have generously shared their knowledge of the current state of the field of Home Visiting in New Mexico with us. With their help, a fuller picture is emerging. However, we know – and appreciate – that careful readers will identify errors and omissions that are important to painting the most accurate picture of Home Visiting possible. We welcome the chance to hear and incorporate such feedback into subsequent report revisions. Please send any feedback to Peter Winograd (peterwin@unm.edu).

New Mexico County Map Reference Guide



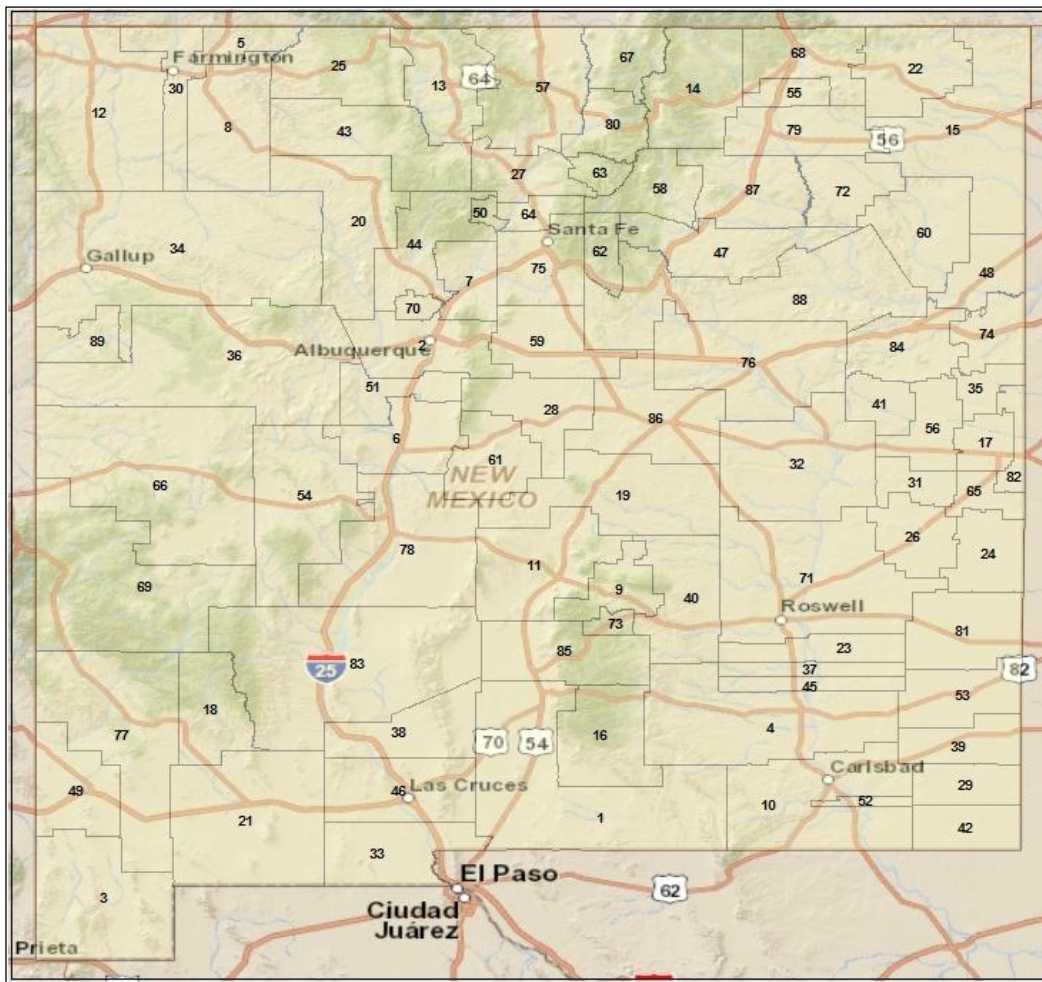
New Mexico School District Map Reference Guide

(See Map Next Slide)

District	Number	District	Number	District	Number	District	Number	District	Number
Alamogordo	1	Corona	19	Hagerman	37	Maxwell	55	Ruidoso	73
Albuquerque	2	Cuba	20	Hatch	38	Melrose	56	San Jon	74
Animas	3	Deming	21	Hobbs	39	Mesa Vista	57	Santa Fe	75
Artesia	4	Des Moines	22	Hondo Valley	40	Mora	58	Santa Rosa	76
Aztec	5	Dexter	23	House	41	Moriarity	59	Silver City	77
Belen	6	Dora	24	Jal	42	Mosquero	60	Socorro	78
Bernalillo	7	Dulce	25	Jemez Mountain	43	Mountainair	61	Springer	79
Bloomfield	8	Elida	26	Jemez Valley	44	Pecos	62	Taos	80
Capitan	9	Espanola	27	Lake Arthur	45	Penasco	63	Tatum	81
Carlsbad	10	Estancia	28	Las Cruces	46	Pojoque	64	Texico	82
Carrizozo	11	Eunice	29	Las Vegas City	47	Portales	65	Truth or Consequences	83
Central	12	Farmington	30	Logan	48	Quemado	66	Tucumcari	84
Chama Valley	13	Floyd	31	Lordsburg	49	Questa	67	Tularosa	85
Cimarron	14	Fort Sumner	32	Los Alamos	50	Raton	68	Vaughn	86
Clayton	15	Gadsden	33	Los Lunas	51	Reserve	69	Wagon Mound	87
Cloudcroft	16	Gallup-McKinley	34	Loving	52	Rio Rancho	70	West Las Vegas	88
Clovis	17	Grady	35	Lovington	53	Roswell	71	Zuni	89
Cobre	18	Grants-Cibola	36	Magdalena	54	Roy	72		

New Mexico School District Reference Guide

(See Legend Previous Slide)



SB120 And The Context Of Early Childhood In New Mexico

SB120 - Early Childhood Care and Education Act

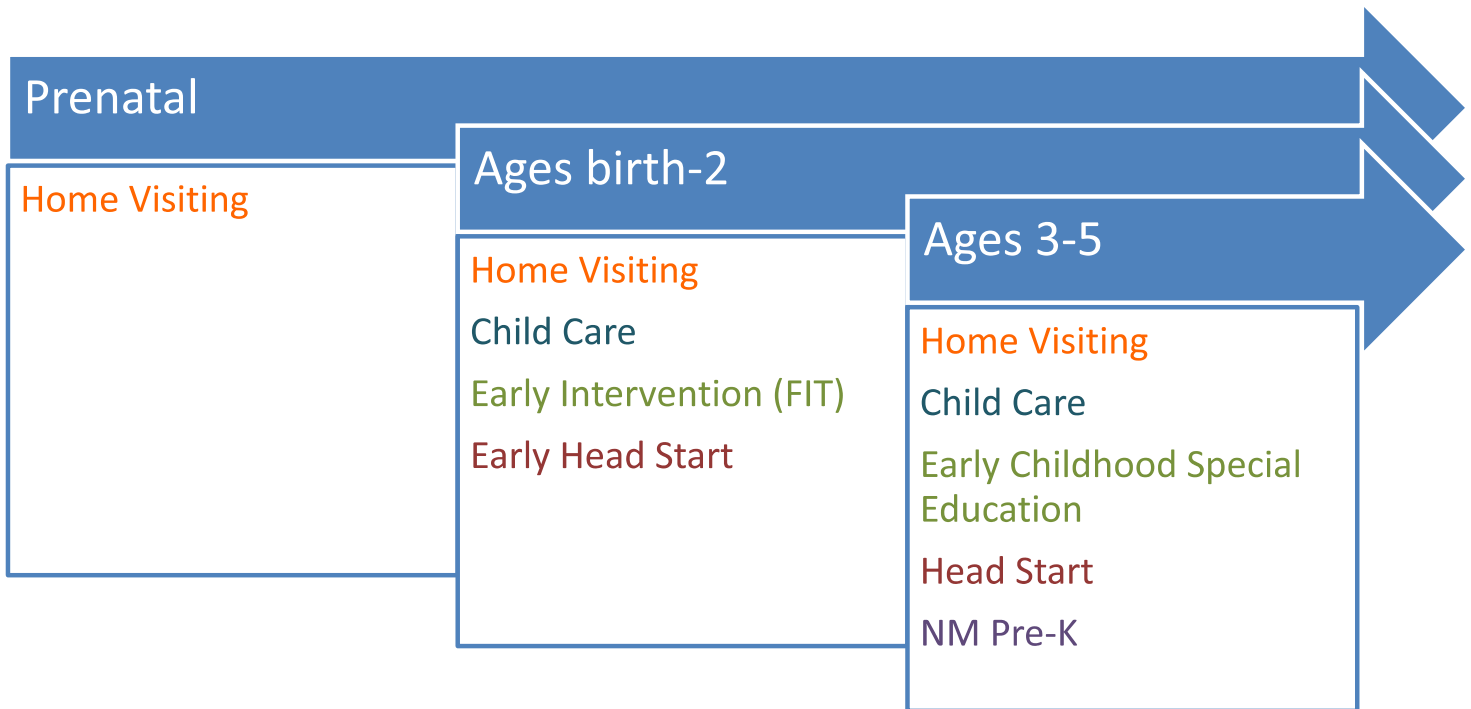
- In 2011, SB120 -The Early Childhood Care And Education Act was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Martinez.
- The bill's purpose was to establish a comprehensive early childhood care and education system through an aligned continuum of state and private programs, including **home visitation**, early intervention, child care, early head start, head start, early childhood special education, family support and pre-kindergarten, and to maintain or establish the infrastructure necessary to support quality in the system's programs.
- The bill "finds that an early childhood care and education system is vital in ensuring that every New Mexico child is eager to learn and ready to succeed by the time that child enters kindergarten, that high-quality early learning experiences have been proven to prepare children for success in school and later in life and that cost-benefit research demonstrates a high return on investment for money spent on early childhood care and education for at-risk children."

New Mexico Early Childhood Programs: A System of Systems

- **Home Visitation**
- Early Intervention (IDEA Part C)
- Family Support (to be developed)
- Child Care
- Early Childhood Special Education (IDEA Part B)
- Early Head Start and Head Start
- Pre-Kindergarten (NM Pre-K)

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, "New Mexico's Early Learning System[s], The transformation of seven major early education and care systems into a 'system of systems,'" December 15, 2009.

Early Childhood Program Age Continuum



What is Home Visiting?

Home Visiting Services are provided:

- by trained professionals;
- on a voluntary basis;
- during pregnancy and throughout the developmentally crucial first 5 years of life;
- to offer information, support, and training on child health, safety, development and care;
- to ensure healthy birth outcomes, child development and family functioning.

Source: Compiled from information in Children, Youth and Families Department, "Building a System of Home Visiting in New Mexico," May 2008.

Home Visiting Mission Statement

(NM Children, Youth and Families Department)

“Home visitors partner with families to promote child development and confident parenting by supporting the relationship among the family, home visitor, and the community.”

Source: New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department Home Visiting Service Manual, October 2012.

Why Home Visiting?

Home Visiting is an Investment in the Future

“Scientific studies show that home visiting delivers a wide range of objectives, including healthy birth outcomes, improvement of the home environment, enhancing positive family development and functioning, and prevention of child abuse and neglect. It has been associated with the reduction of adverse childhood experiences that affects a child’s brain, social-emotional, and physical development, self regulation, early learning, and long-term health conditions.”

Source: “Building a System of Home Visiting In New Mexico: The Next Three Years: 2009-2012, May 2008, (p.3).

Home Visiting In New Mexico

New Mexico's Home Visiting Program Background

- State-funded Home Visiting programs began in New Mexico as early as 1989, and a variety of state-, federal-, and private-funded programs have spread through the state.
- In 2005, a Home Visiting Task Force, comprised of CYFD, PED, DOH, and the Human Services Dept., began to address the expansion, coordination, and alignment of state-funded Home Visiting services.
- In 2007, HB 168 established a Home Visitation Work Group, charged with developing a long-term plan to phase in a statewide system of Home Visiting.
- In 2009, CYFD was designated the state's lead agency for this coordinated statewide Home Visiting system.

Sources: "Building a System of Home Visiting in New Mexico, The Next Three Years, 2009-2012," May 2008, and "New Mexico's Statewide Needs Assessment," prepared for the Affordable Care Act Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program.

A Common Standards-Based Framework for Home Visiting in New Mexico

- Building on the Work Group's report, CYFD led a process to review research and best practices to establish **Long-Term Outcomes and Program Standards** that would provide a common framework for service delivery and accountability across all state-funded programs.
- This common framework takes into account both the value that the multiple program models in the state provide in meeting the needs of New Mexico's diverse families and communities, and the need for publicly-funded programs to be held uniformly accountable to research-based outcomes expectations.
- These CYFD Program Standards establish, across all state-funded programs:
 - **Common Performance Measures**
 - **Common Data Elements**
 - **Common Contractual Obligations**
- FY13 has been designated the baseline year for the implementation of Performance Measures and the collection of Outcomes data.

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, "New Mexico's Standards-Based Home Visiting Program," handout to Early Learning Advisory Council, 1/2013.

CYFD Long-Term Outcomes for Home Visiting in New Mexico

1. Babies are born healthy.
2. Children are nurtured by their parents and caregivers.
3. Children are physically and mentally healthy and ready for school.
4. Children and families are safe.
5. Families are connected to formal and informal supports in their communities.

Source: New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department Home Visiting Service Manual, October 2012.

CYFD Program Standards for Home Visiting in New Mexico

The New Mexico Home Visiting Program Standards are based on research and best practices, and set common expectations (contractually) for quality service delivery. The Nine Standards address:

1. Program participation (e.g., ensures that programs are voluntary, free and universal, and that appropriate populations are targeted and prioritized)
2. Relationship-based practice
3. Culturally-competent practice
4. Family and Child goal setting (e.g., determines use of state-approved screening, assessment, and case management process)
5. Program Management
6. Staff Qualifications
7. Curriculum and Service Delivery (e.g., defines use of a specific research-based curriculum or combination of curriculum and model systems; and process for approval of other curricula)
8. Community Engagement (e.g., requires programs to partner with other agencies to avoid duplicative services)
9. Data Management (e.g., sets forth data reporting requirements for program improvement and outcomes accountability).

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, "New Mexico's Standards-Based Home Visiting Program", handout to Early Learning Advisory Council, 1/2013.

Home Visiting Program Models and Curricula

CYFD encourages programs to adopt a national Home Visiting model if they choose, and if they can afford the costs of affiliation. The three national models currently followed by state-funded programs in New Mexico are:

- First Born
- Parents as Teachers
- Nurse-Family Partnership

Other programs choose to create – and seek state approval of – their own context-specific model to guide overall services, as appropriate, to their targeted populations. Each program model must incorporate a CYFD-approved parent-child curriculum as part of its overall service model. Commonly used curricula are:

- Partners for a Healthy Baby
- Portage/Growing Birth to 3
- Partners in Parenting Education

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Service Manual, October 2012. Note: according to the Healthy Families America regional director, 12/2012, the HFA model is not currently followed by any programs in New Mexico, so is excluded from the CYFD list above.

Who is Eligible in New Mexico?

- Home Visiting eligibility includes:
 - Expectant mothers
 - Parents/caregivers of infants and toddlers, birth to three (where all children in the home are under age 3)
 - Adoptive parents of infants and toddlers, birth to three
 - Expectant teens and teen parents with children under the age of three.
- State-funded Home Visiting services have no guidelines that weigh risk or income eligibility (except through the Nurse-Family Partnership model) and are considered universal access.
- When demand exceeds service capacity, each program is responsible for determining a response that is appropriate to that program and to current families served, and that is relevant to that community or service.

Source: New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Service Manual, October 2012.

How Home Visiting Works

Who: Families are served by professional staff who may be nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, early childhood educators, promotora/community health workers, and/or developmental specialists. Each program must have on staff at least one master's level clinically licensed mental health professional.

When: Most programs offer weekly visits until a child reaches 6 months of age, with the option of visits continuing through the child's 3rd birthday. The frequency of these continuing visits is determined together by provider and family.

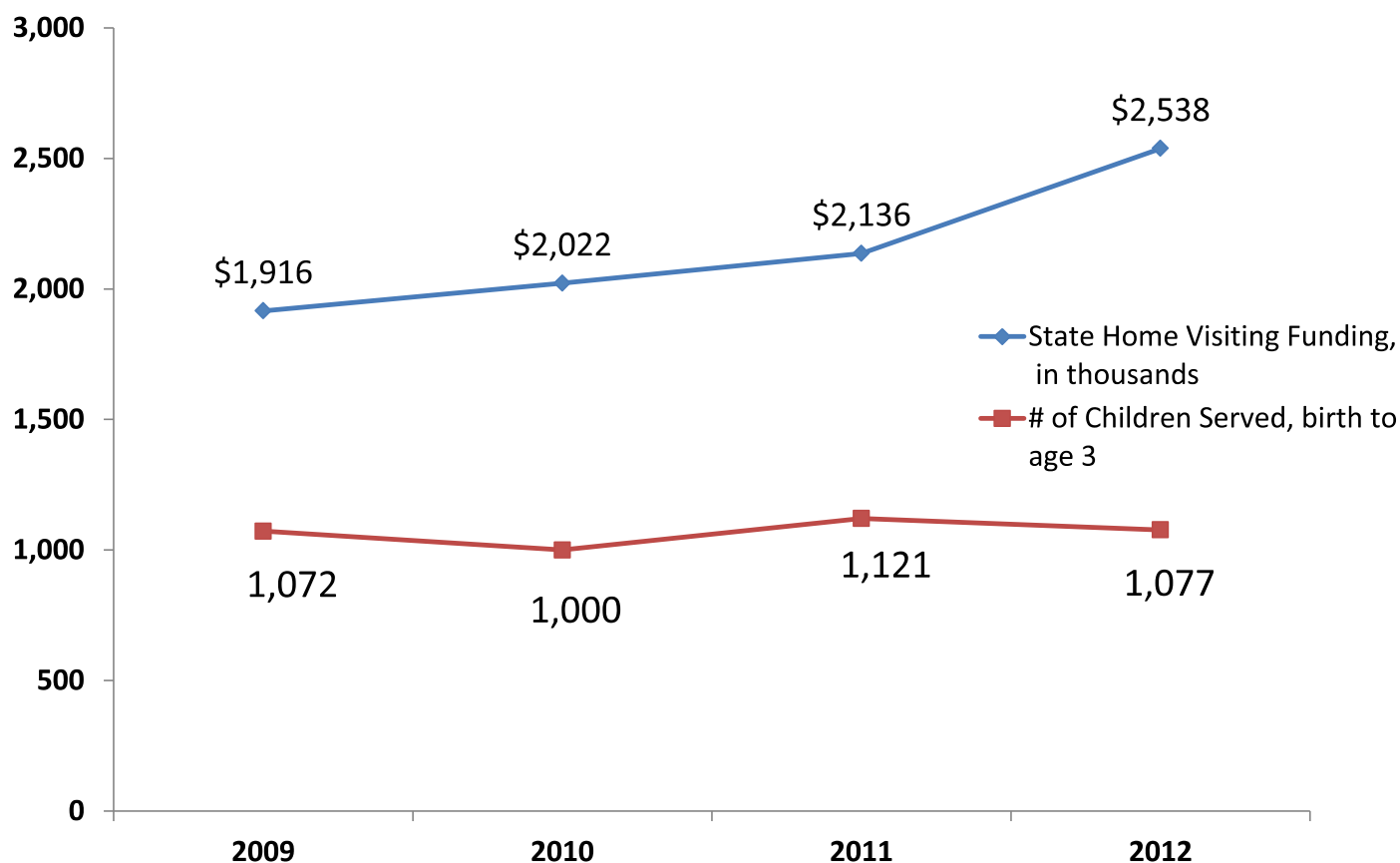
What: At a minimum, home visitors provide:

- Support and access to prenatal care;
- Connection to regular primary medical care for babies and toddlers;
- Child development guidance;
- Parent-Child interaction support, based on evidence-based curricula;
- Screening for risk factors (such as developmental delays, postpartum depression, domestic violence, family social support needs);
- Assessment of home, family and child safety;
- Referral to community and educational support services.

Source: Compiled from Children, Youth and Families
Department, Home Visiting Service Manual, October 2012.

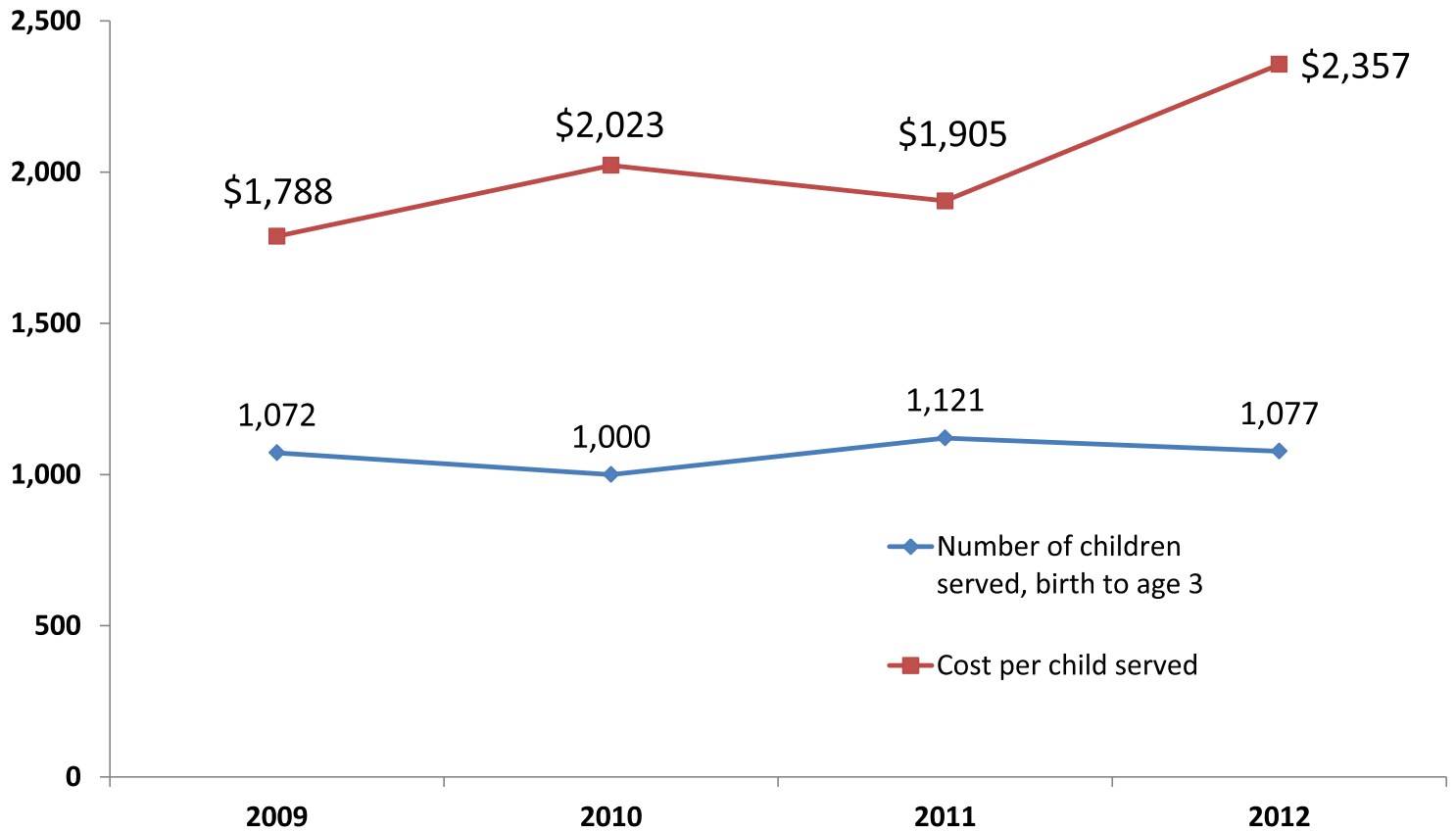
How Has Home Visiting Changed Over Time?

Children Served and State Spending, State Home Visiting Program, 2009-2012 (dollars in thousands)



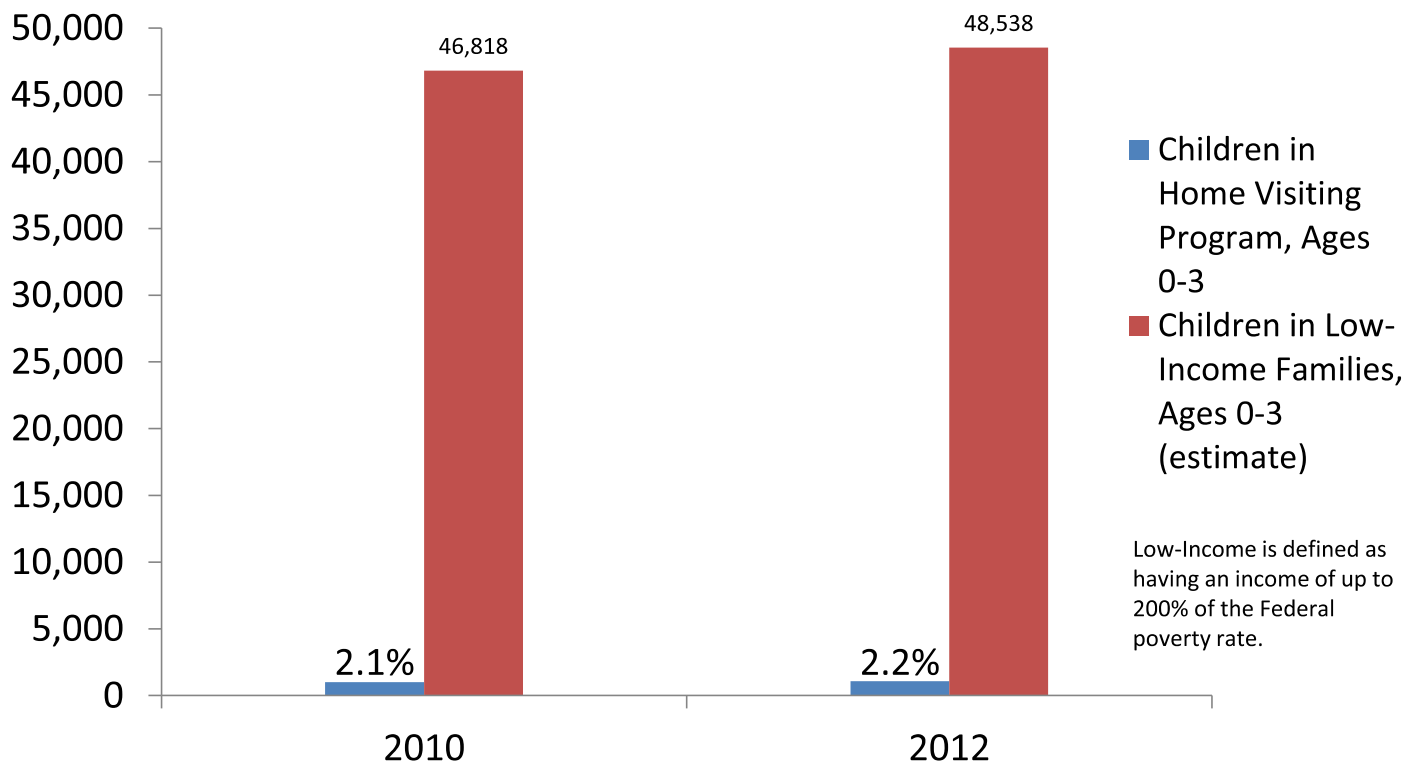
Source: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012 and New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department. Home Visiting data does not include pre-natal visits.

Cost Per Child Served, State Home Visiting Program, 2009-2012



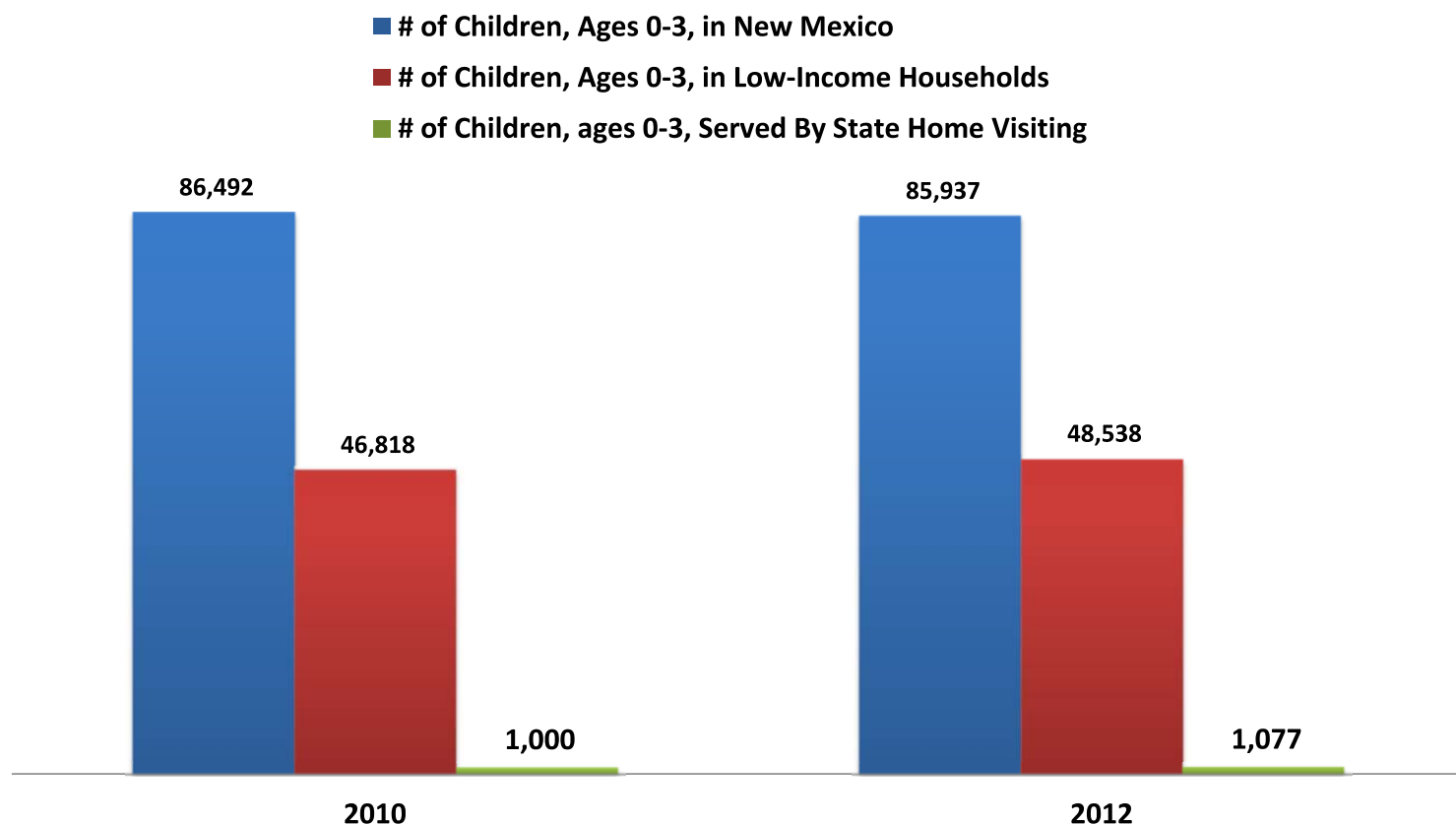
Source: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012 and New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department. Home Visiting data does not include pre-natal visits.

Percentage of Children from Low-Income Families, Ages 0-3, Served by State Home Visiting Program, 2010 and 2012



Sources: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012. Numbers of Children served are from Table A1-5, from Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Database, State FY11 and State FY 12. 2010 data is from QT-P2 2010 Census Summary File 2, Single Years of Age and Sex, 2010 and B17024 2006-2010 ACS Survey 5-Year Estimates, Age by Ratio Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 months. 2012 data is from B09001 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Population Under 18 Years By Age. For both years, poverty level data were used to estimate numbers of children ages 0-3 in low-income households.

Gaps in Home Visiting Services Provided, Ages 0-3



Sources: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012. Numbers of Children served are from Table A1-5, from Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Database, State FY11 and State FY 12. 2010 data is from QT-P2 2010 Census Summary File 2, Single Years of Age and Sex, 2010 and B17024 2006-2010 ACS Survey 5-Year Estimates, Age by Ratio Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 months. 2012 data is from B09001 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Population Under 18 Years By Age. For both years, poverty level data were used to estimate numbers of children ages 0-3 in low-income households.

What Is The Current Status Of Home Visiting?

Who Provides Home Visiting Services in New Mexico?

- New Mexico's Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) contracts with 19 Home Visiting providers funded by the state, operating in 22 of the state's 33 counties.
- This includes two Federally-funded Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting/ MIECHV programs, operating in McKinley and Bernalillo Counties, for which CYFD is the lead agent.
- Foundation, private, and other federally-funded Home Visiting services are also offered through programs such as St. Joseph Community Health/First Born Program, Early Head Start, Tribal Home Visiting, and others.

Source: New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, FY13 Home Visiting Providers, http://www.cyfd.org/pdf/hv_providers2013.pdf.

The following maps present current information on the Location, Service Areas, and Size of Home Visiting Programs, by source of funding.

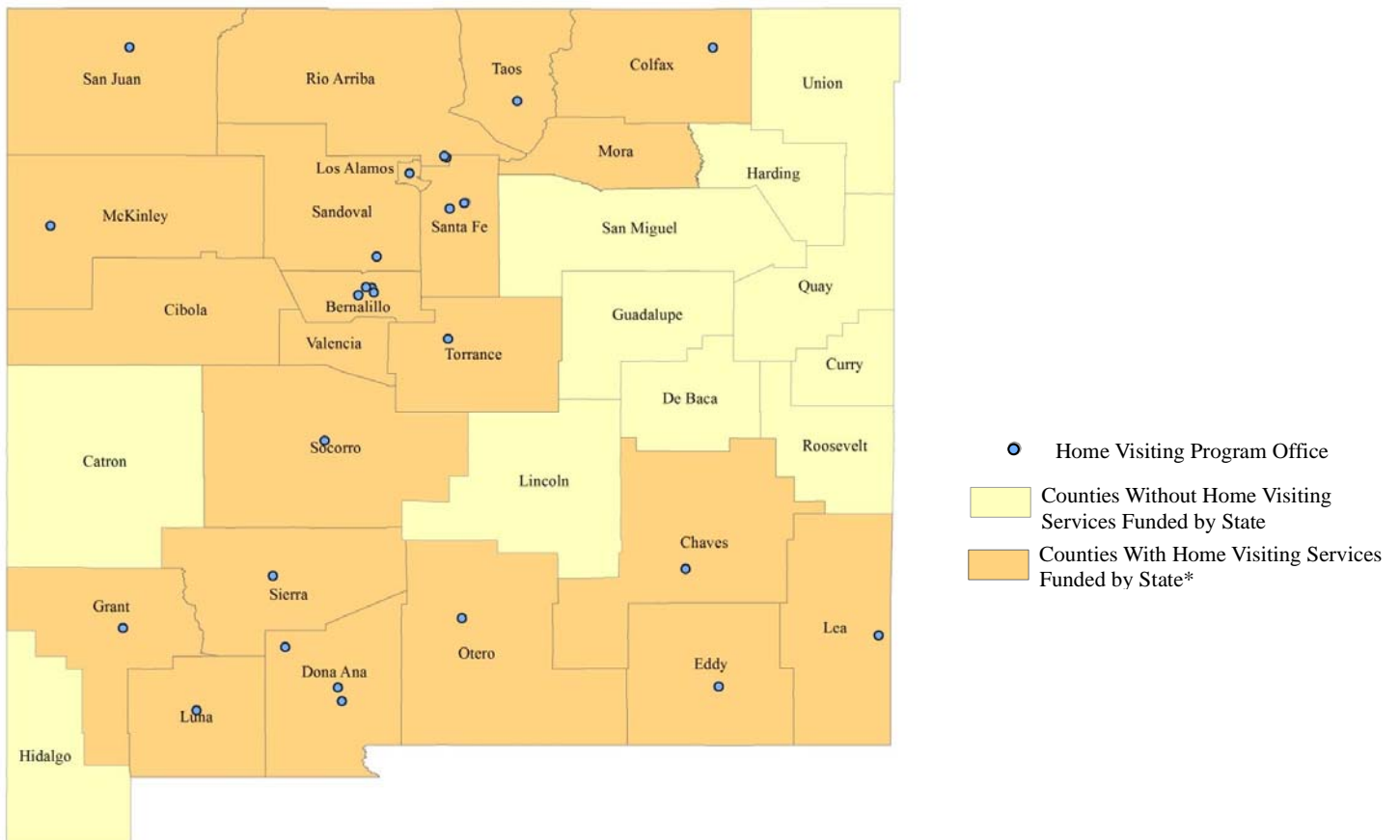
These are our best estimates as of January 2013. We look forward to hearing from programs that can help make these data more complete.

Home Visiting Programs Funded by the State, by County FY2013

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
Ben Archer Health Center Welcome Baby Program	69	Dona Ana, Luna, Otero, Sierra
Colfax County	17	Colfax
Espanola Hospital Presbyterian Health Center First Born	36	Rio Arriba
Gila Regional First Born	60	Grant
Holy Cross Hospital First Steps	90	Colfax, Mora, Taos
La Clinica de la Familia	70	Dona Ana
Las Cumbres Rio Arriba Community Infant Program	17	Rio Arriba
Las Cumbres Santa Fe Community Infant Program	18	Santa Fe
Los Alamos Hospital First Born	27	Los Alamos
Native American Professional Parent Resources, Inc.	35	Bernalillo, Cibola, Sandoval, Valencia
Peanut Butter & Jelly Therapeutic Family Services	37	Bernalillo, Sandoval
Presbyterian Medical Services	75	Chaves, Eddy, Lea, San Juan
Socorro Hospital First Born	57	Socorro
Torrance County Amigas de la Familia	61	Torrance
United Way of Santa Fe First Born	71	Santa Fe
UNM Center for Development and Disability	27	Bernalillo
UNM Young Children's Health Center	33	Bernalillo
Federal MIECHV (Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting) Programs:		
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	80	McKinley
UNM Center for Development and Disability	50	Bernalillo
Total	930	

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, 2013. Programs listed are funded with State general funds or with federal funds granted to the state.

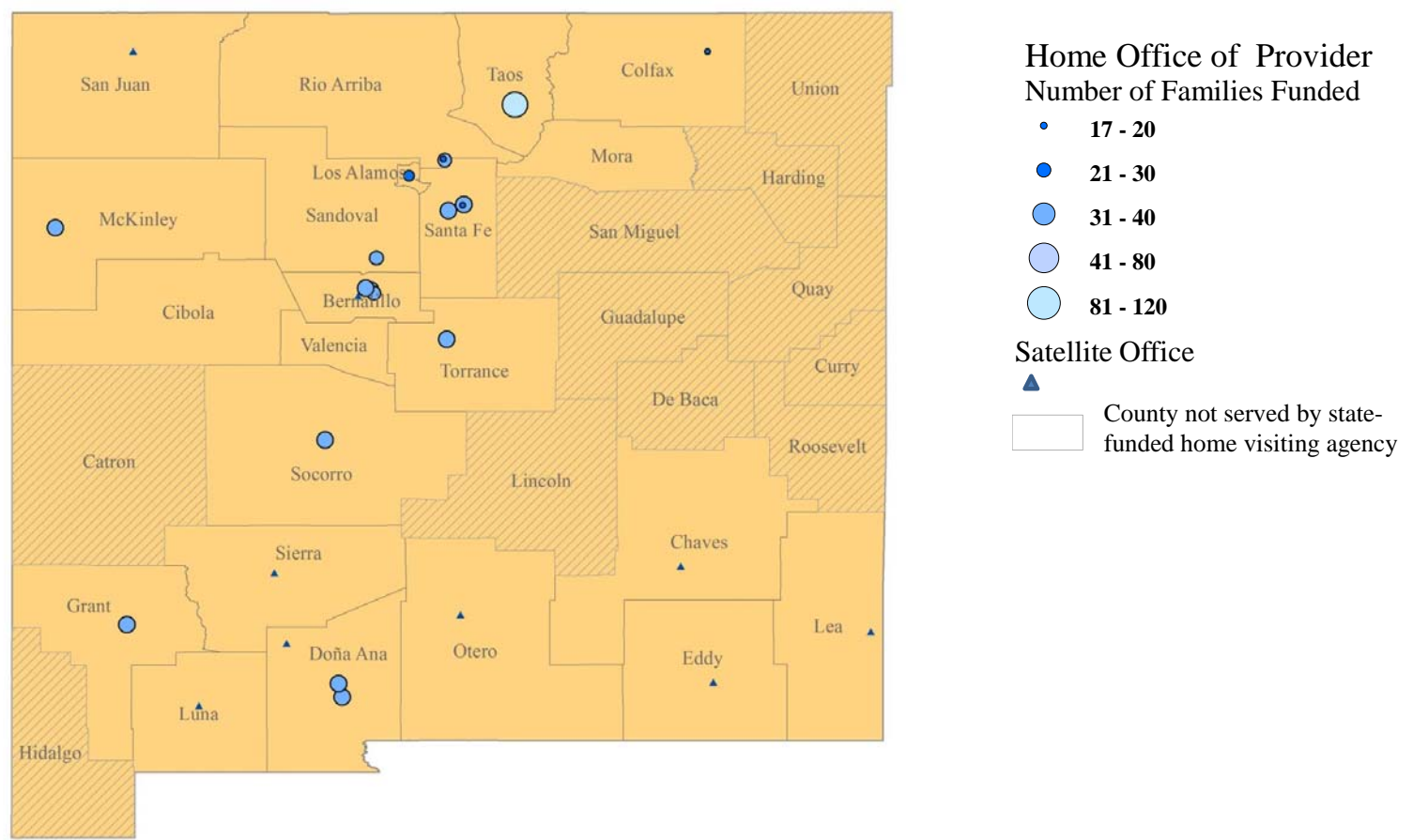
Home Visiting Programs Funded by the State, by County, FY13



*Some counties may be served by home visiting providers from outside of county.

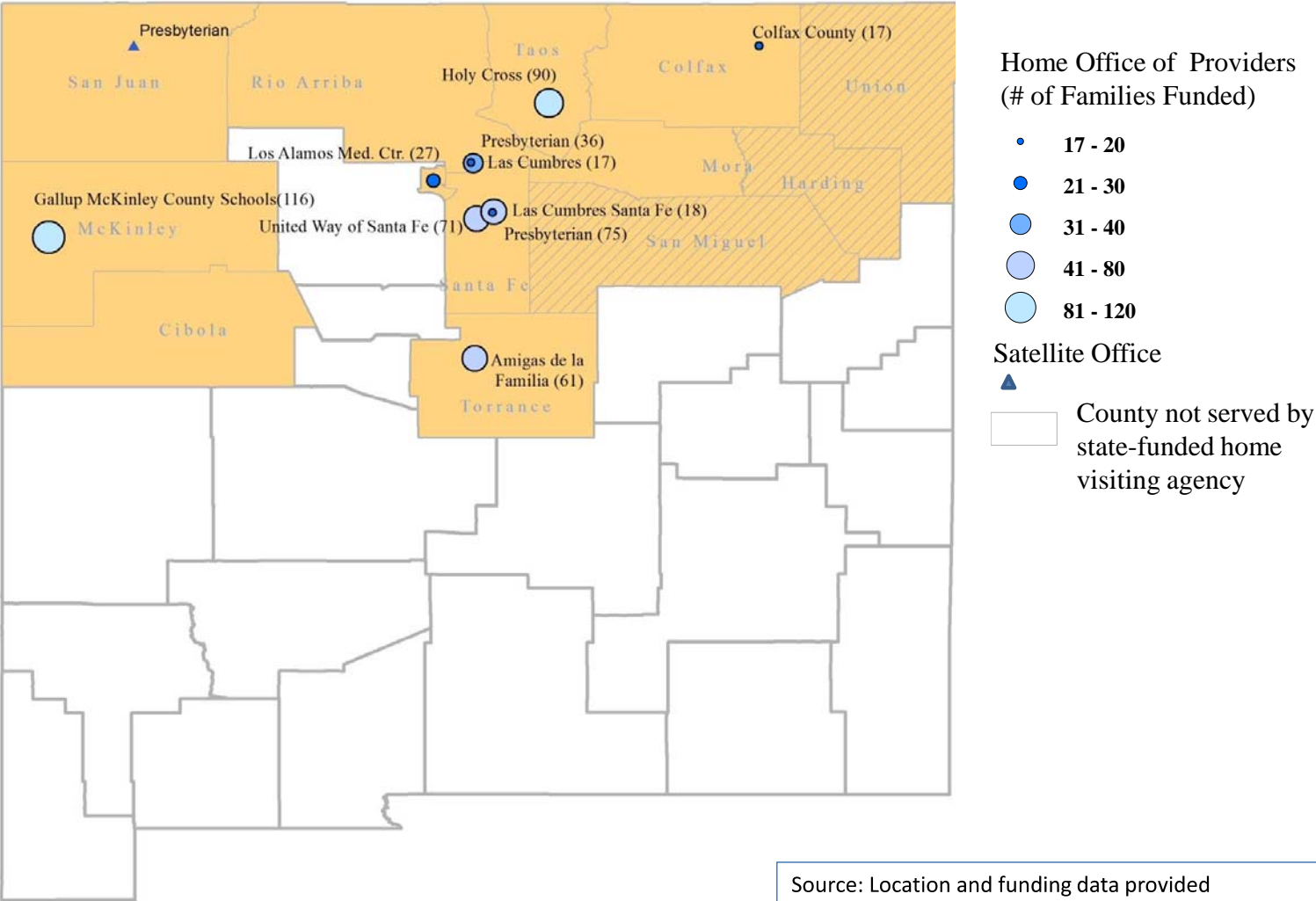
Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, 2013.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Families Funded



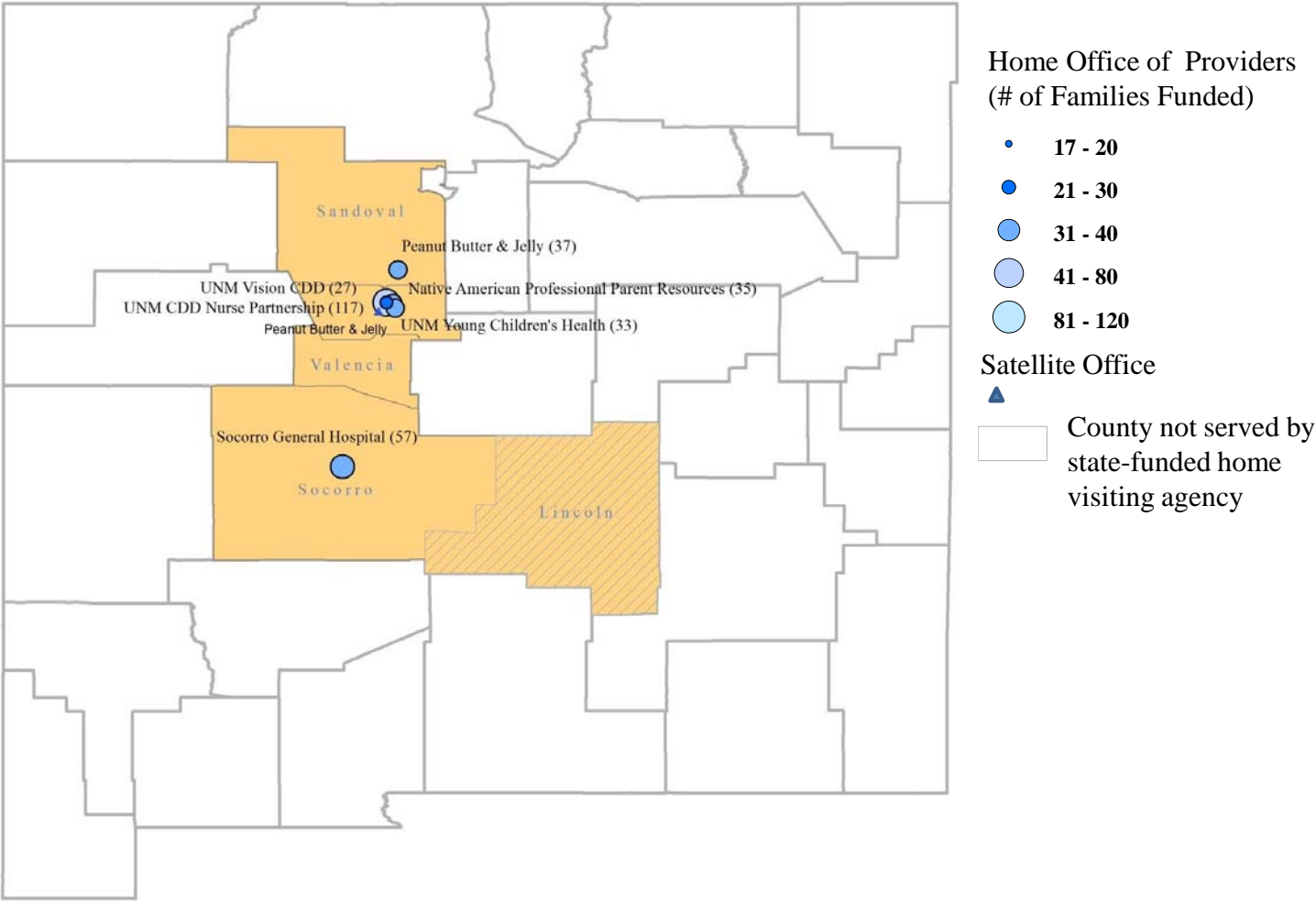
Sources: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Northern Region



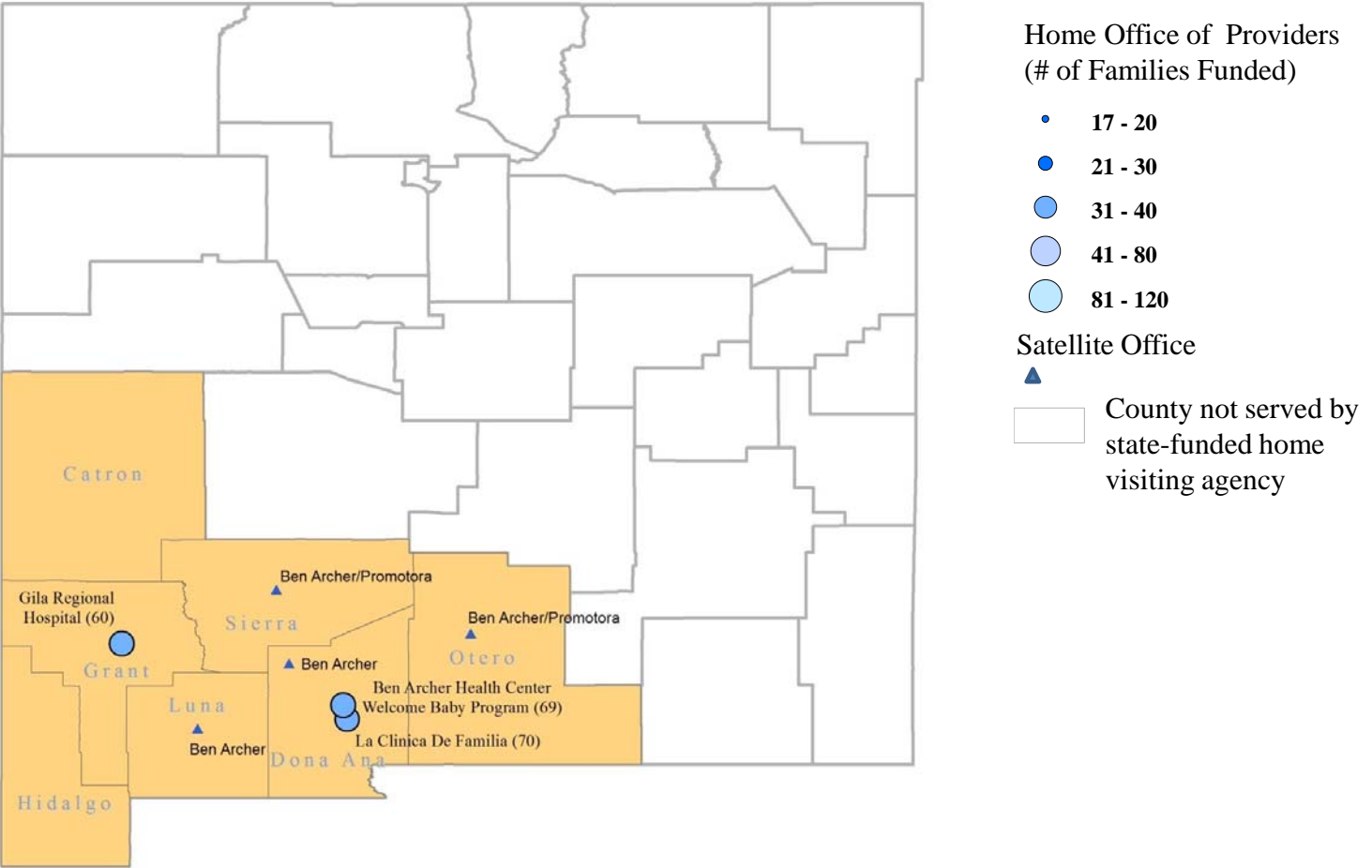
Source: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Central Region



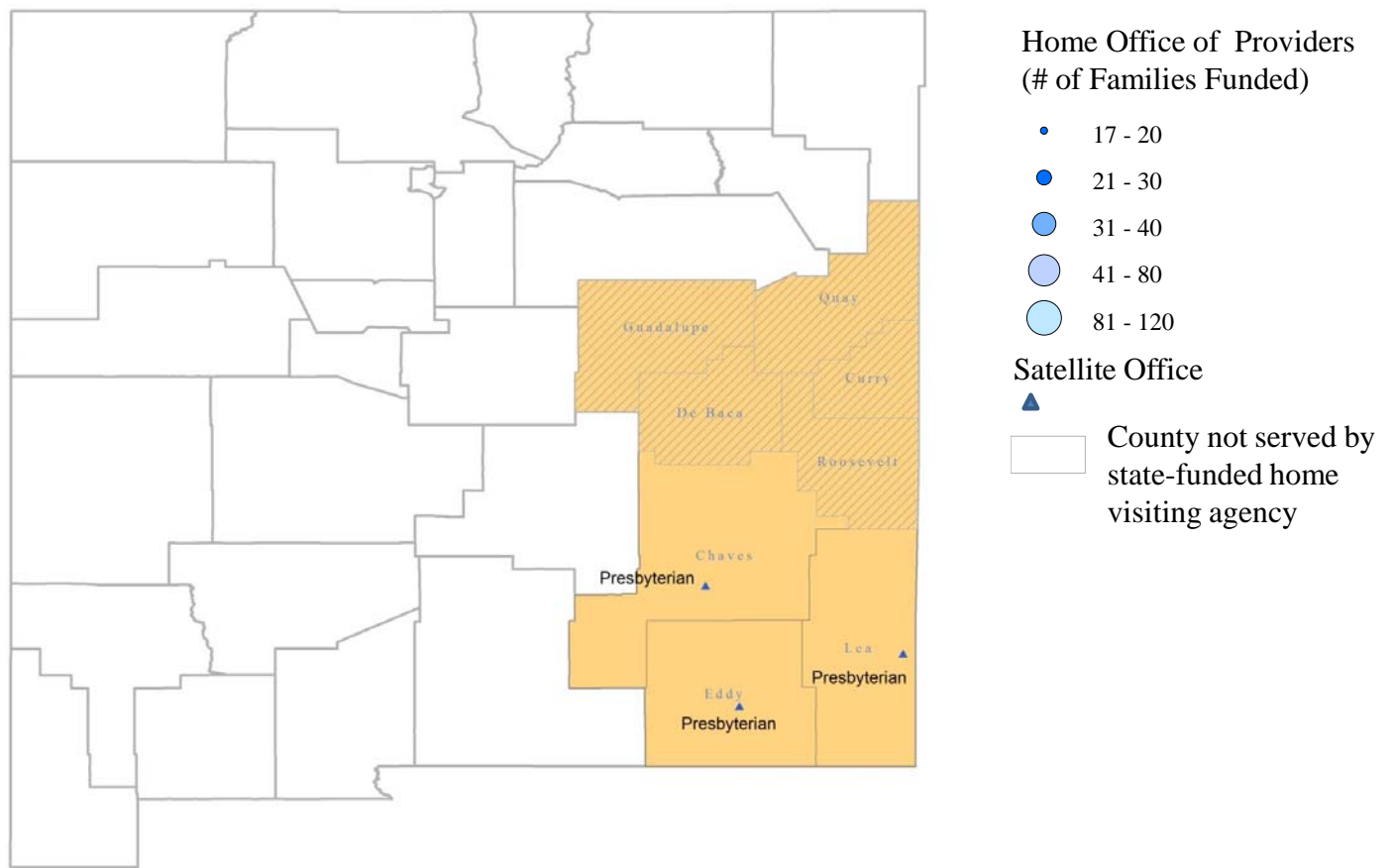
Source: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Southwest Region



Source: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Southeast Region



Source: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Federal, Municipal and District-Funded Home Visiting Programs by County, FY13 (Programs receive no funding through the State of New Mexico)

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
City of Albuquerque La Madrugada Early Head Start	72	Bernalillo
Albuquerque Public Schools - Early Childhood Department	<30	Bernalillo
PCA UNM-CDD Parents as Teachers MIECHV	60 * target start date: 3/2013	Bernalillo
YDI Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Bernalillo
Native American Professional Parent Resources, Inc. (NAPPR) Early HS	72	Bernalillo, Valencia, Sandoval, Cibola
BIE FACE: To'Hajiilee (Canoncito) Community School	Data gathering in process	Cibola
BIE FACE: Ramah Navajo School	Data gathering in process	Cibola
Lincoln Jackson Family Center, Clovis Municipal School District PAT	Data gathering in process	Curry
HELP Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Hidalgo
Child & Family Services, Inc. of Lea County Early Head Start	11	Lea
UNM-CDD Lea County	25 * target start date: 3/2013	Lea
Luna Co Parents as Teachers MIECHV	75	Luna
HELP Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Luna

Source: Children, Youth and Families Federal Home Visiting Program; State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations; First Born of Northern New Mexico website: firstbornprogram.org.

Federal, Municipal, and District-Funded Home Visiting Programs by County, FY2013 (cont.)

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
BIE FACE Bread Springs Day School	22	McKinley
BIE Baby FACE Crystal Boarding School	45	McKinley
BIE FACE Crownpoint Community School	24	McKinley
BIE FACE Chi Chi'I Tah/Jones Ranch Community School	30-35	McKinley
BIE FACE Tse 'ii' ahi' Community School	20	McKinley
BIE FACE Mariano Lake Community School	30	McKinley
BIE FACE Wingate Elementary School	30	McKinley
BIE FACE Baca/Dio'ay azhi Community School, NM Navajo South Agency	35	McKinley
HELP Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Otero
Pueblo of Laguna, DOE	Data gathering in process	Pueblo of Laguna
Quay Co. Parents as Teachers MIECHV	40	Quay
BIE FACE Santa Clara Day School	Data gathering in process	Rio Arriba
YDI Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Rio Arriba

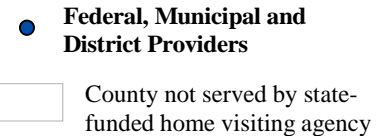
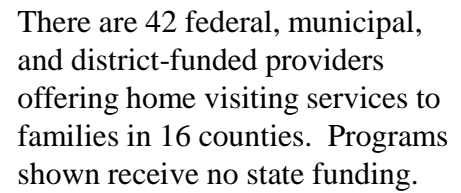
Source: Children, Youth and Families Federal Home Visiting Program; State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations; First Born of Northern New Mexico website: firstbornprogram.org.

Federal, Municipal, and District-Funded Home Visiting Programs by County, FY13 (cont.)

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
BIE Baby FACE Tohaali Community School	Data gathering in process	San Juan
BIE FACE Atsa Biyaazh (Shiprock) Alternative School	Data gathering in process	San Juan
BIE FACE Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School	Data gathering in process	San Juan
BIE FACE Beclabito Day School	Data gathering in process	San Juan
CCSD Parents as Teachers/Central Consolidated School District #22	Data gathering in process	San Juan
Farmington Municipal Schools	Data gathering in process	San Juan
BIE FACE Pueblo Pintado Community School	Data gathering in process	Sandoval
BIE FACE Na' Neelzhiin Ji Olta' (Torreon) Day School/FACE	Data gathering in process	Sandoval
Even Start: Bernalillo Public Schools	Data gathering in process	Sandoval
Early Head Start/HS Santo Domingo	Data gathering in process	Sandoval
San Felipe Tribal MIECHV	20	Sandoval
Early Head Start: Presbyterian	163	Santa Fe + multiple
BIE FACE Alamo Navajo Community School	Data gathering in process	Socorro
BIE Baby FACE Taos Day School	Data gathering in process	Taos
Taos Tribal MIECHV	Data gathering in process	Taos
YDI Early Head Start	Data gathering in process	Taos
Total		

Source: Children, Youth and Families Federal Home Visiting Program; New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, App. C; New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org.

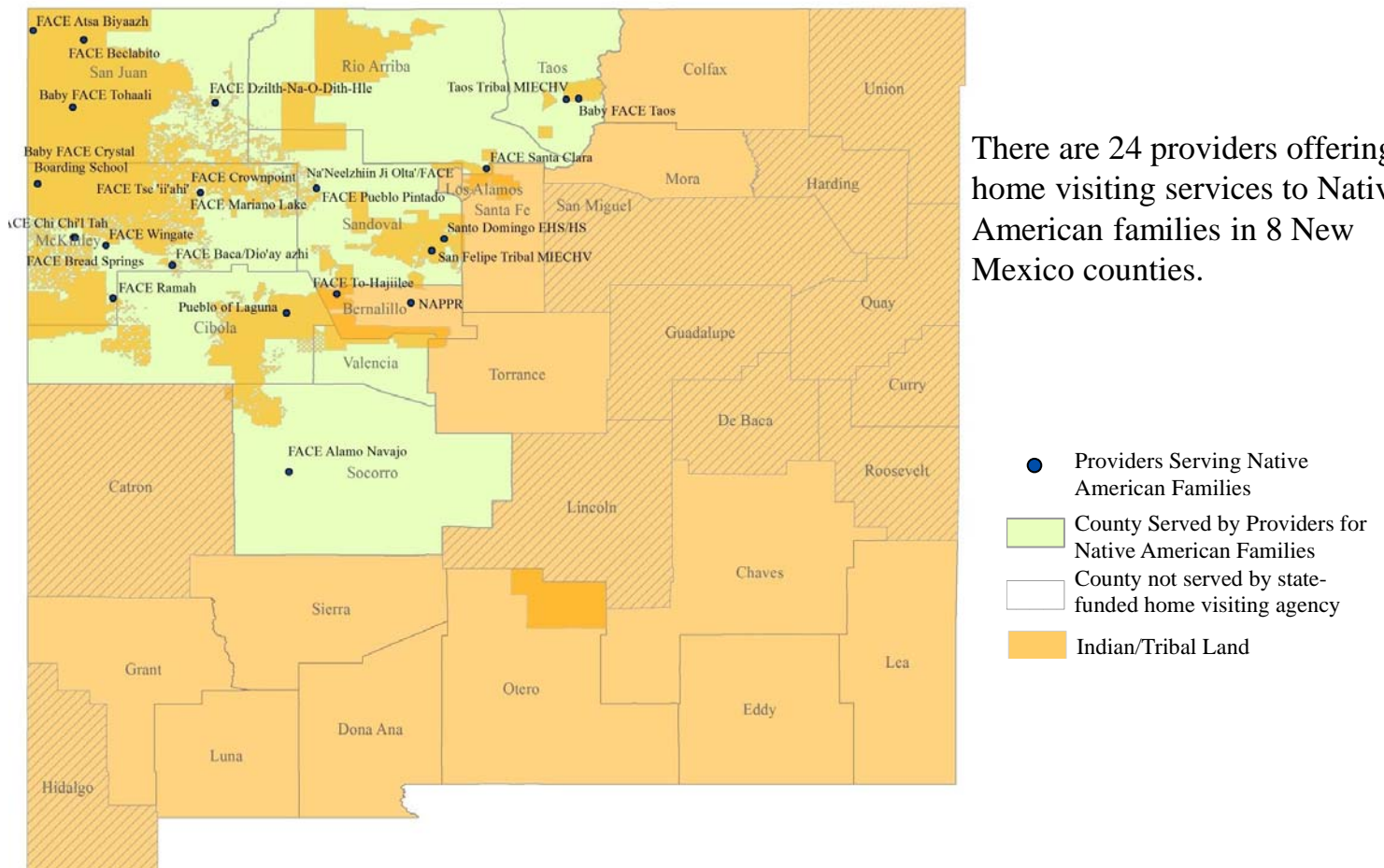
Federal, Municipal, and District-Funded Home Visiting Providers



Source: Children, Youth and Families Federal Home Visiting Program; New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, App. C; New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org.

Home Visiting Providers Serving Native American Families

There are 24 providers offering home visiting services to Native American families in 8 New Mexico counties.



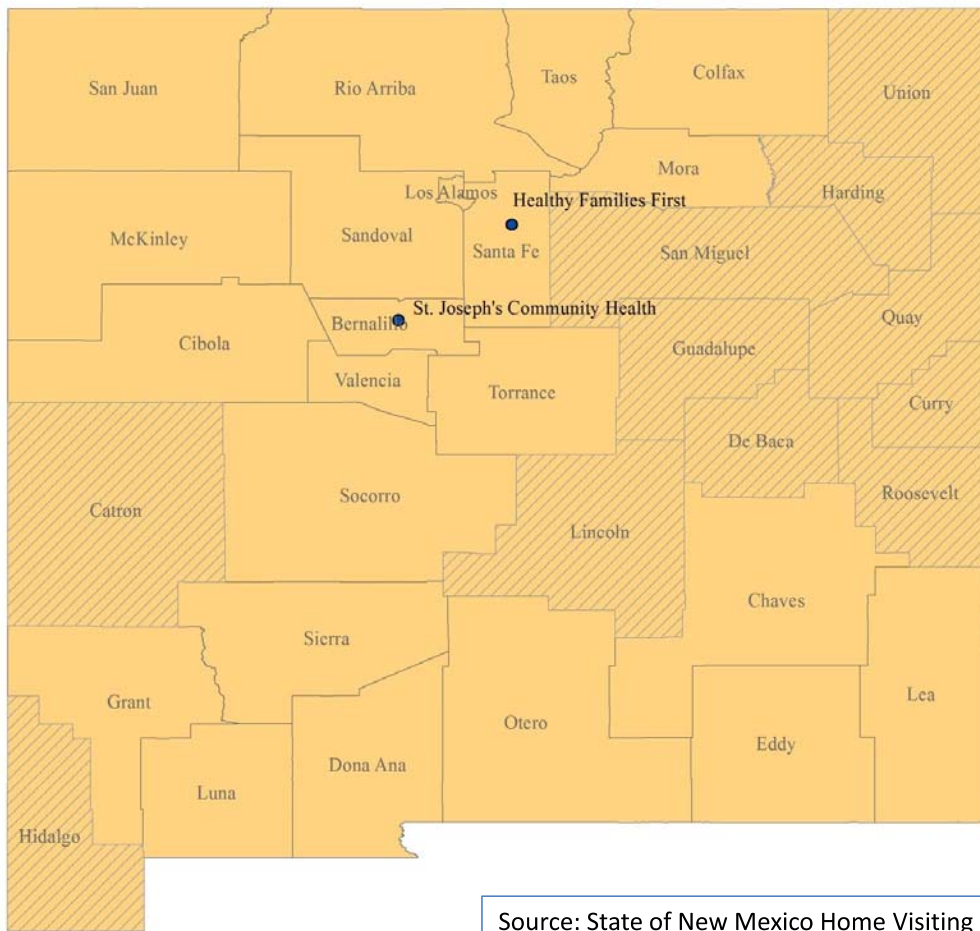
Source: Location data provided by Children, Youth and Families Department, Federal Home Visiting Program; State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations.

Privately-Funded Home Visiting Programs by County, FY2013

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
St. Joseph Community Health	Data gathering in process	Bernalillo, Valencia
Healthy Families First - Primeros Pasos	Data gathering in process	Santa Fe

Source: State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Data Partnership; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org

Privately-Funded Home Visiting Providers



There are 2 privately-funded providers offering home visiting services to families in 2 New Mexico counties.

● Privately-funded home visiting provider

□ County not served by state-funded home visiting agency

Source: State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Data Partnership; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org

Why Home Visiting Is Important For New Mexico

A Context of Challenges and Opportunities

- Many of the state's most troubling , and costliest, social problems —such as poor infant and maternal health, child abuse and neglect, school failure, poverty and crime—are rooted in the crucial prenatal and early childhood period of development. Fostering healthy, safe and stimulating environments for infants and toddlers not only gives them a strong start but also helps to prevent serious—and expensive—problems later in life.
- The following maps provide a glimpse at some of the challenges that exist for families and their children throughout New Mexico. Together, they represent the opportunities that exist for Home Visiting to positively impact outcomes in the critical domains of maternal and child health; early childhood social, emotional and cognitive development; academic success and educational attainment; and strengthened family-child relationships and family functioning.

Sources: Pew Center on the States, States and the New Federal Home Visiting Initiative: An Assessment from the Starting Line, August 2011. Congressional Research Service, Home Visitation for Families with Young Children, (R40705, Oct. 2009), by Stoltzfus and Lynch.

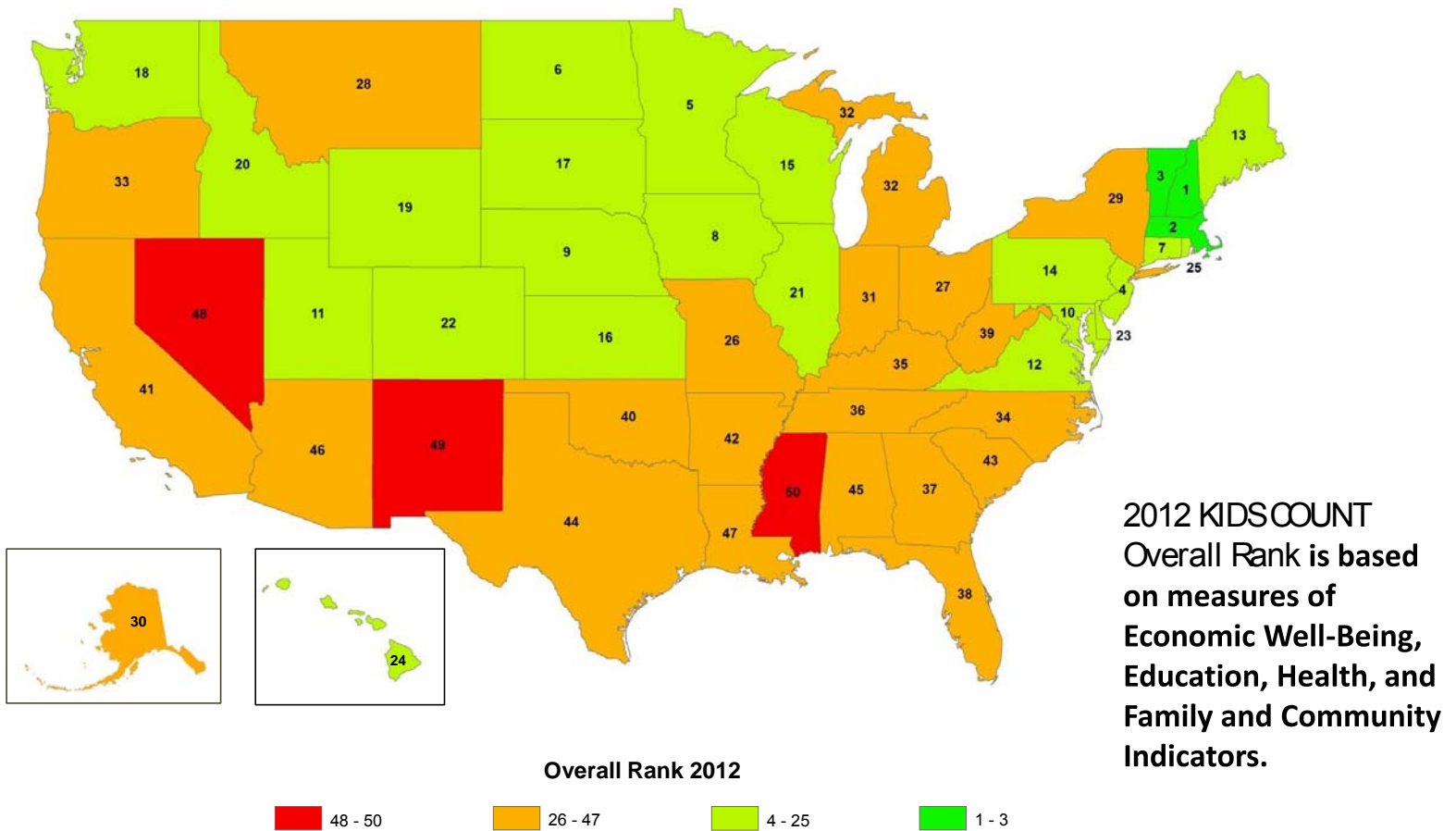
Two Important Comprehensive Indices

Two of the most respected and reliable measures of the success and well-being of children and their families come from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Education Week's Annual Quality Counts Reports:

- **KIDS Count – Overall Rank.** This index is a combination of 16 key indicators including:
 - ☐ **economic well-being indicators** (children in poverty, children whose parents lack secure employment, children living in households with a high housing cost burden, teens not in school and not working);
 - ☐ **education indicators** (children not attending preschool, fourth graders not proficient in reading, eighth graders not proficient in math, high school students not graduating on time);
 - ☐ **health indicators** (low-birthweight babies, children without health insurance, child and teen deaths, teens who abuse alcohol or drugs);
 - ☐ **family and community indicators** (children in single-parent families, children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma, children living in high-poverty areas, teen births).
- **Education Week - Chances For Success.** This index is a combination of:
 - ☐ **early foundations** (family income, parental education, parental employment, linguistic integration);
 - ☐ **school years** (preschool enrollment, kindergarten enrollment, 4th grade reading, 8th grade mathematics, high school graduation, young adult [18-24] education);
 - ☐ **adult outcomes** (adult educational attainment, annual income, steady employment).

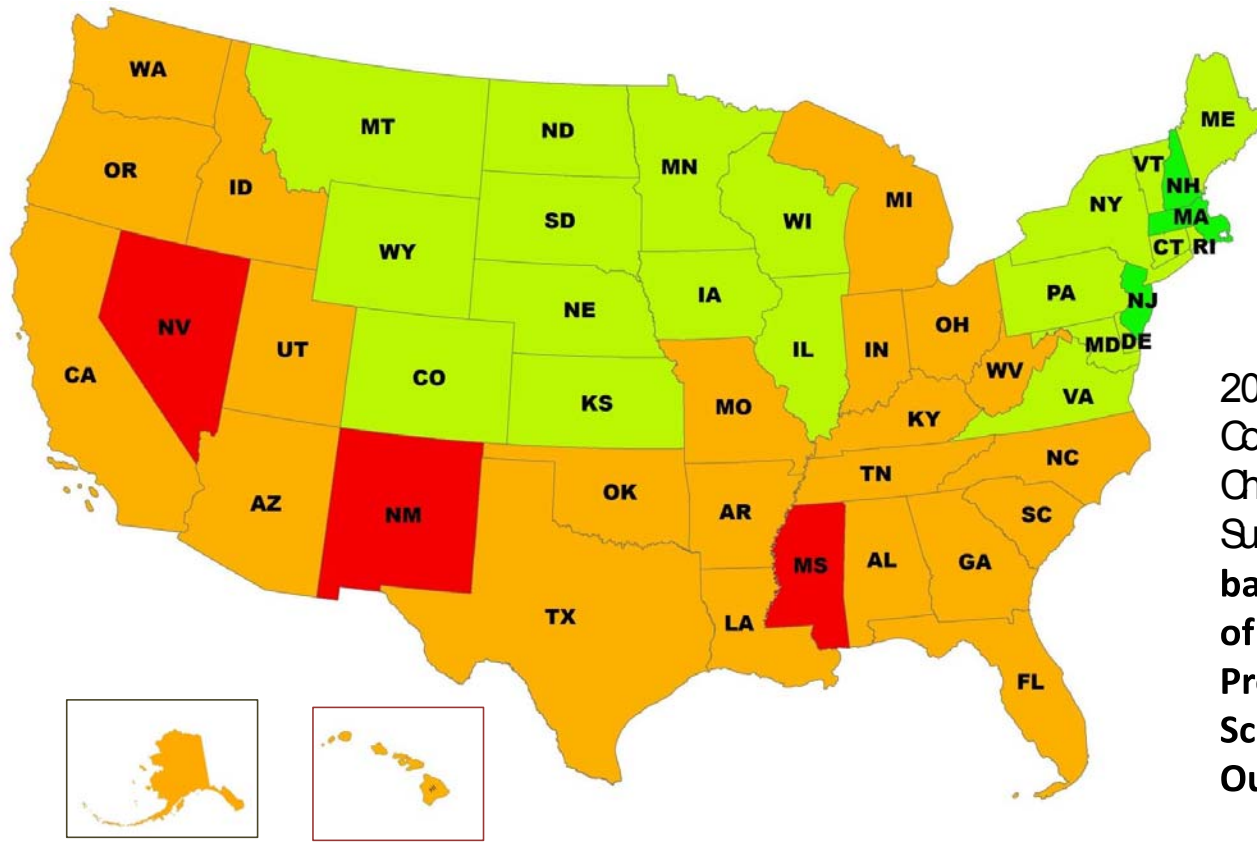
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, <http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/KIDSCOUNT.aspx>;
Education Week, Quality Counts, <http://www.edweek.org/ew/qc/index.html>.

Our Children's Overall Ranking on KIDSCOUNT are Among the Worst in the Nation



Source: KIDS COUNT, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/StateLanding.aspx?state=NM>.

Our Children's Chances for Success are Among the Worst in the Nation



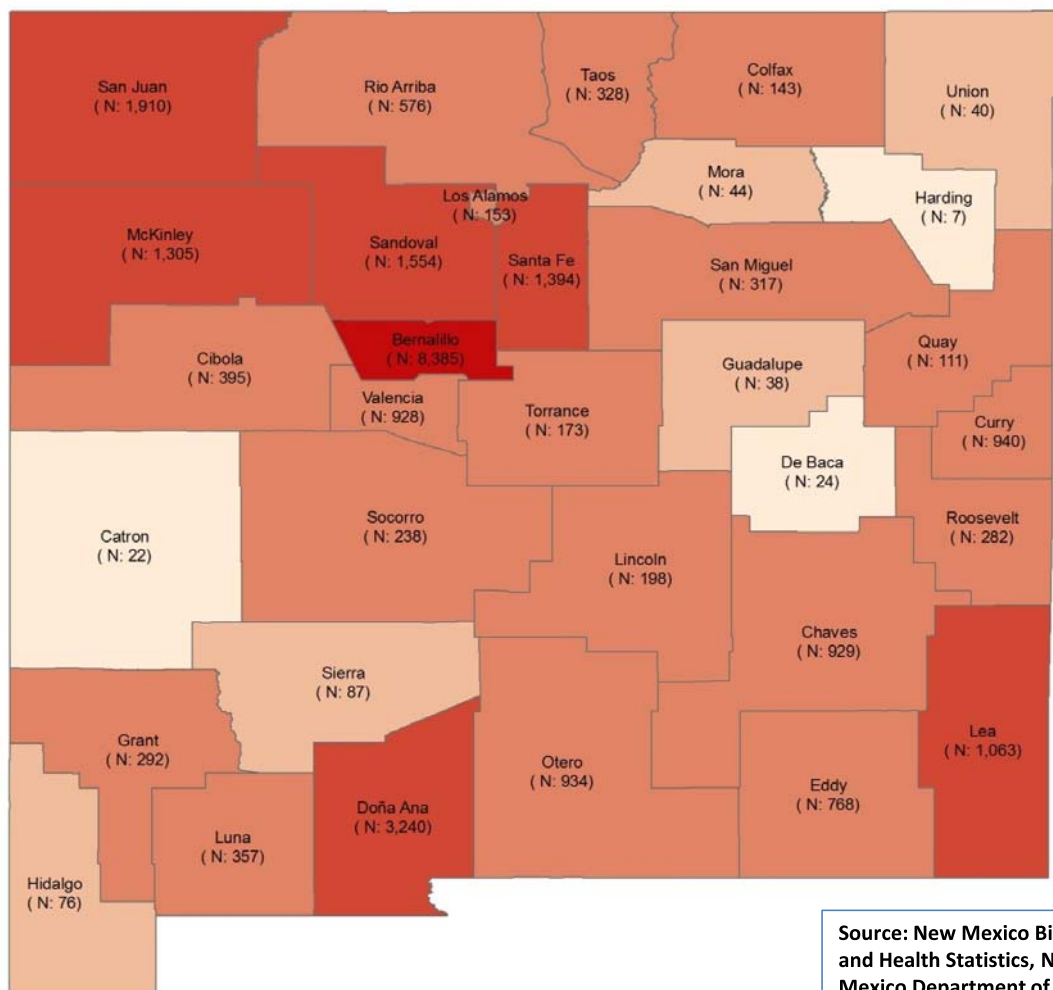
2012 Quality Counts Children's Chances For Success Index is based on measures of Family Status, Progress Through School, and Adult Outcomes.

D+ to D
 C+ to C-
 B+ to B-
 A to A-

Source: EPE Research Center, Quality Counts.

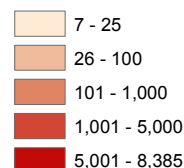
Maternal Health and Birth Data

Total Number of Births to Women Who Were Residents of New Mexico in 2011



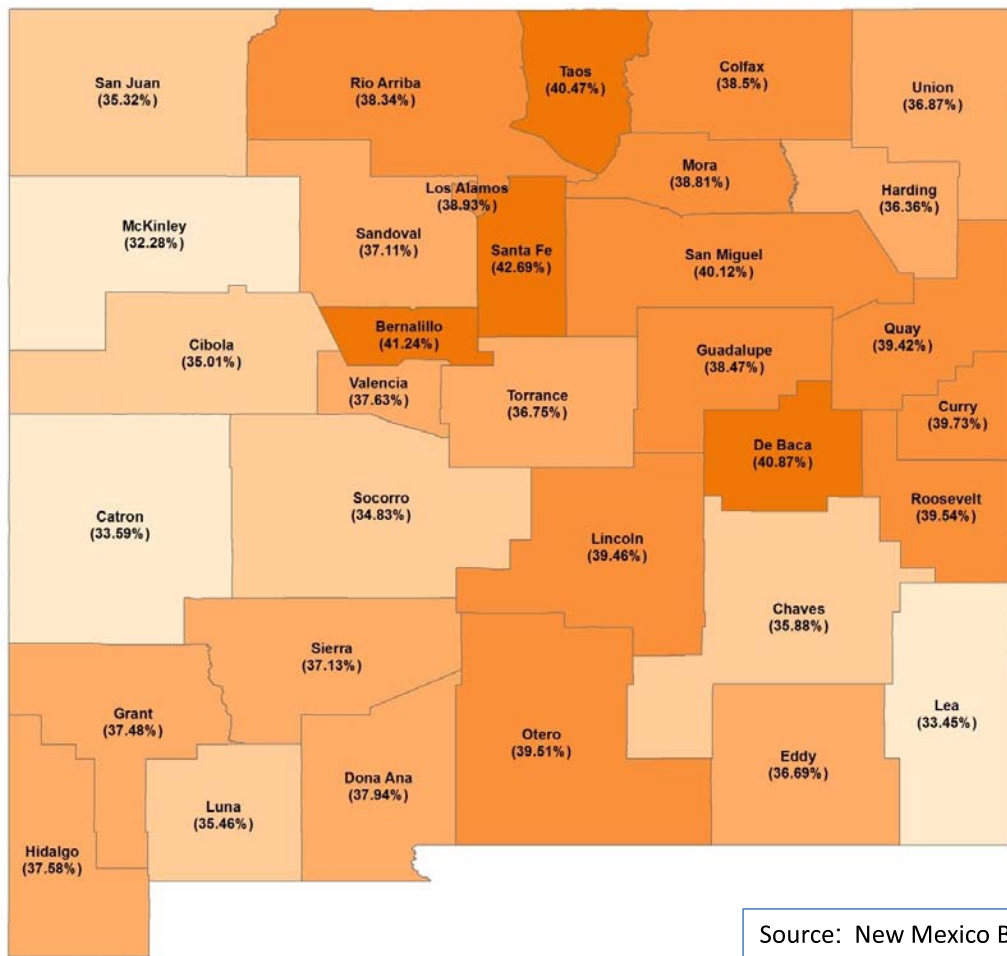
These data provide a one-year snapshot of where the 27,251 births recorded in 2011 took place by the mother's county of residence.

Total Number of Births In 2011



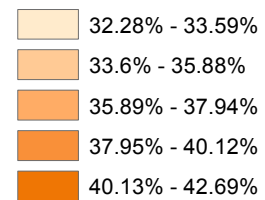
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health. Note: The New Mexico Department of Health notes that the data for Harding County is statistically unstable (RSE >0.30), and may fluctuate widely across time periods due to random variation (chance).

First Births to New Mexico Mothers



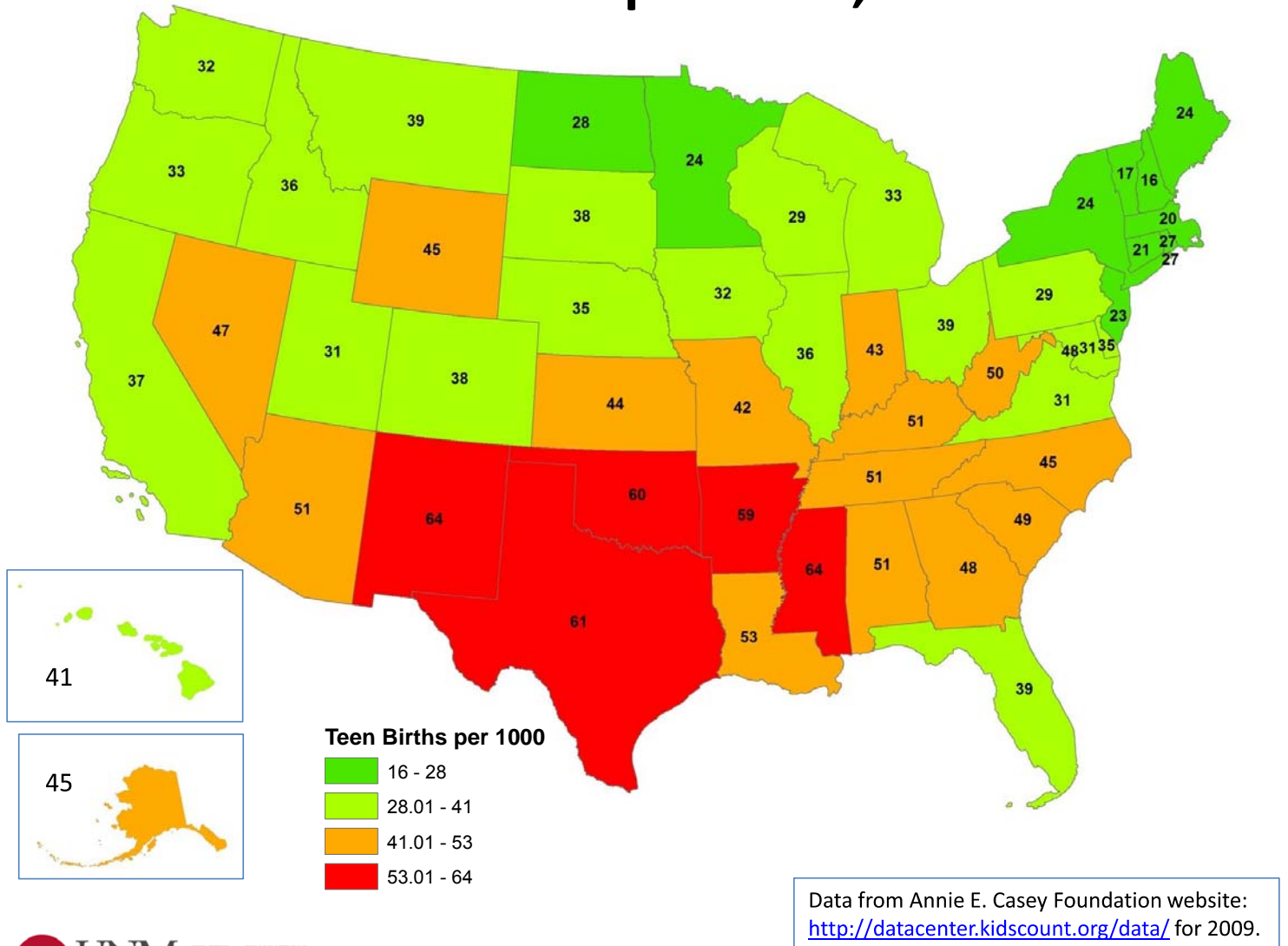
These data reflect first births as a percentage of total births, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

First Births

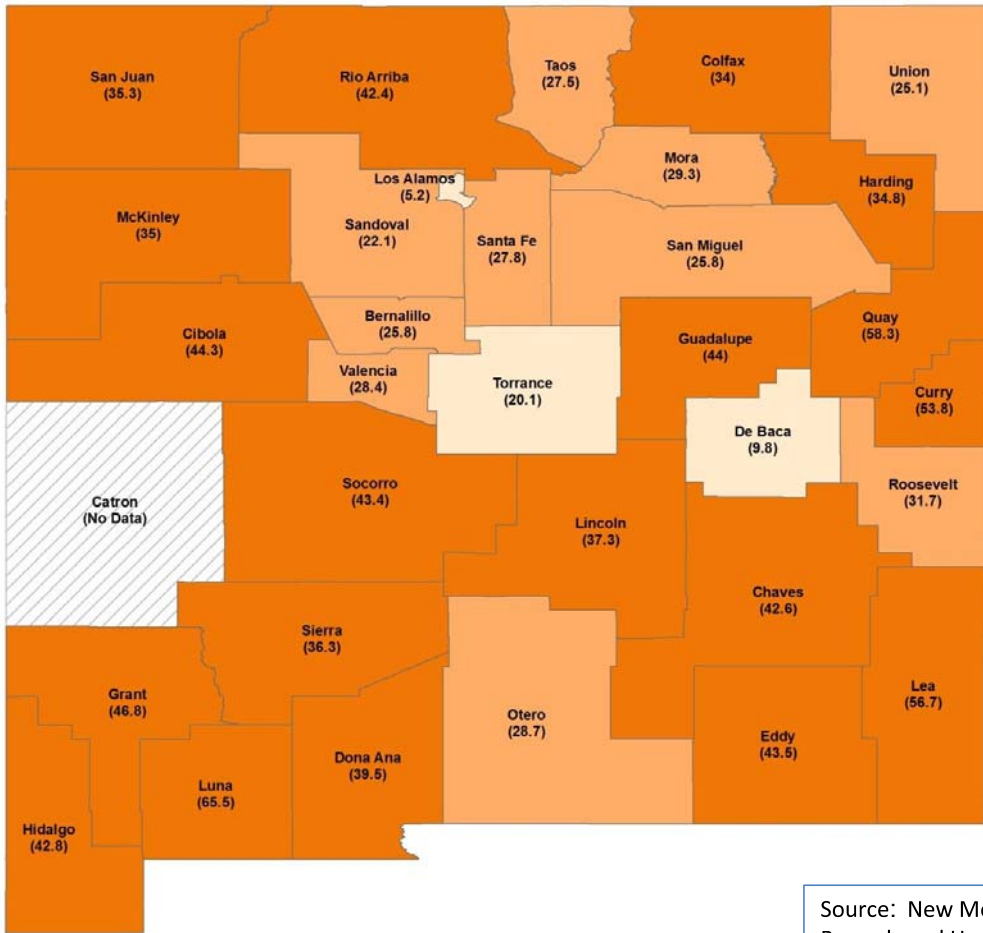


Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Teen Births per 1000, 2009



Teen Birth Rate - Girls Age 15-17, by County 2008-2010



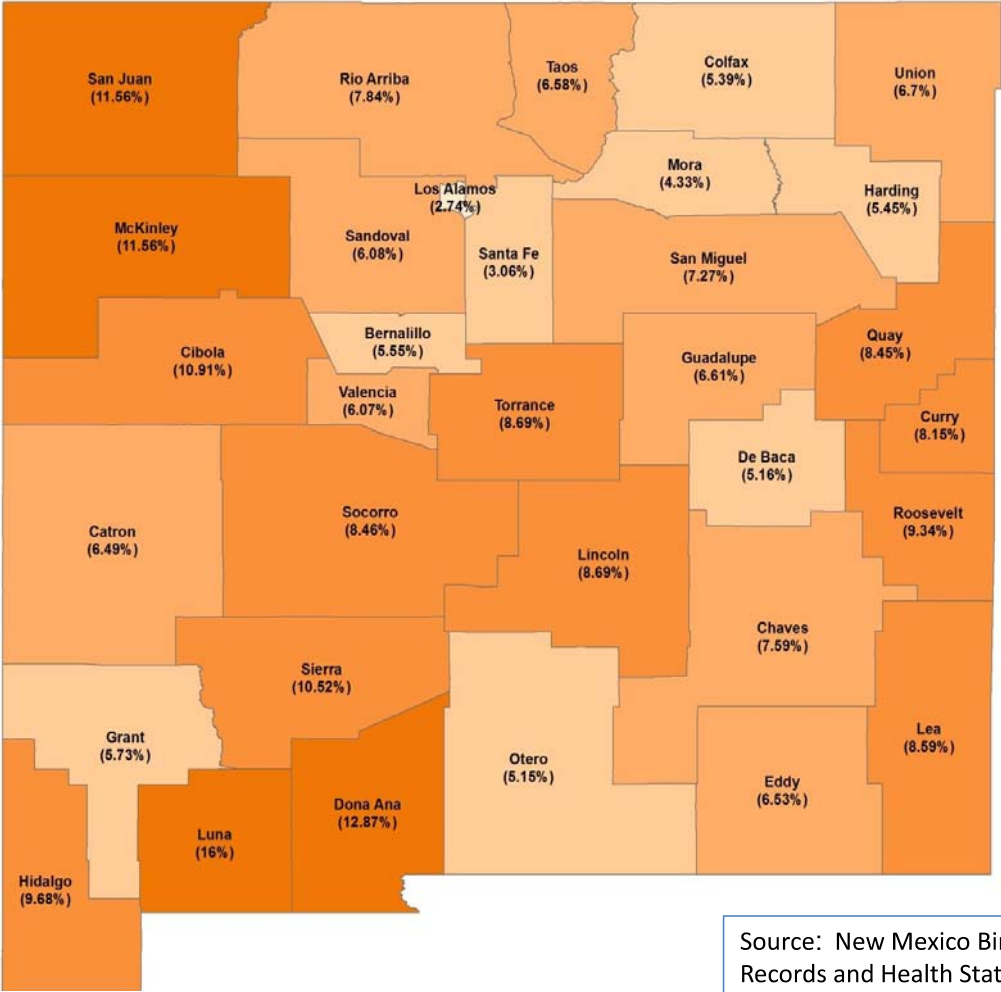
Teen pregnancy and childbearing is closely linked to a host of other critical social issues, including poverty and income disparity, overall child well-being, out-of-wedlock births, and education. The average teen birth rate for the U.S. is 20.1 per thousand. The average teen birth rate for New Mexico is 33.1 per thousand.

Births per 1000

- 20.10 and under per 1000 (below nat'l avg.)
- 20.11 - 33.10 (above nat'l avg.)
- Greater than 33.1 per 1000 (above state and nat'l avg.)

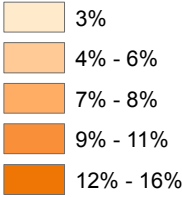
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Percentage of Birth Mothers Receiving No or Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care



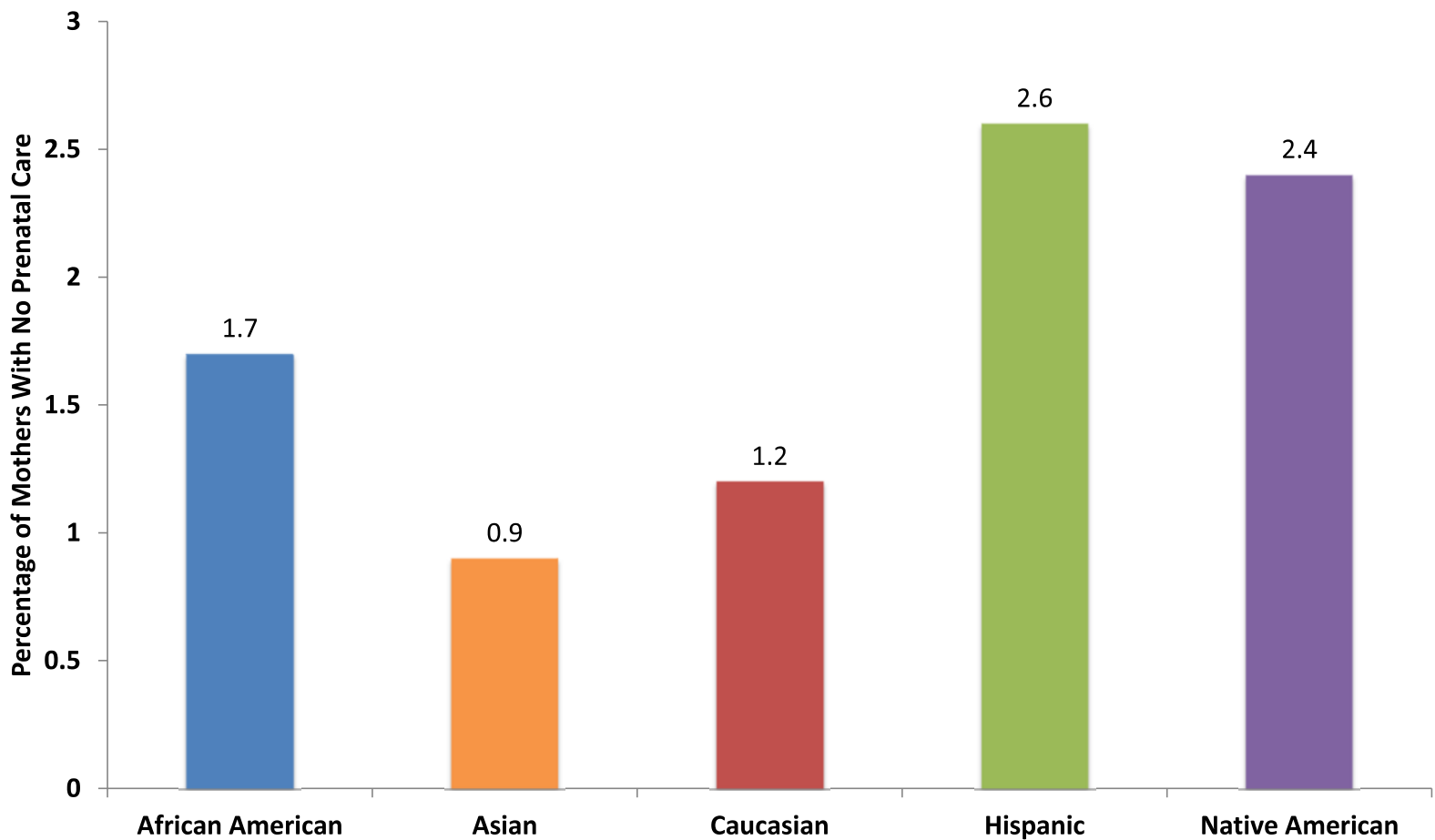
These data reflect the number of women not receiving early prenatal care as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

No Prenatal Care or 3rd Trimester Only



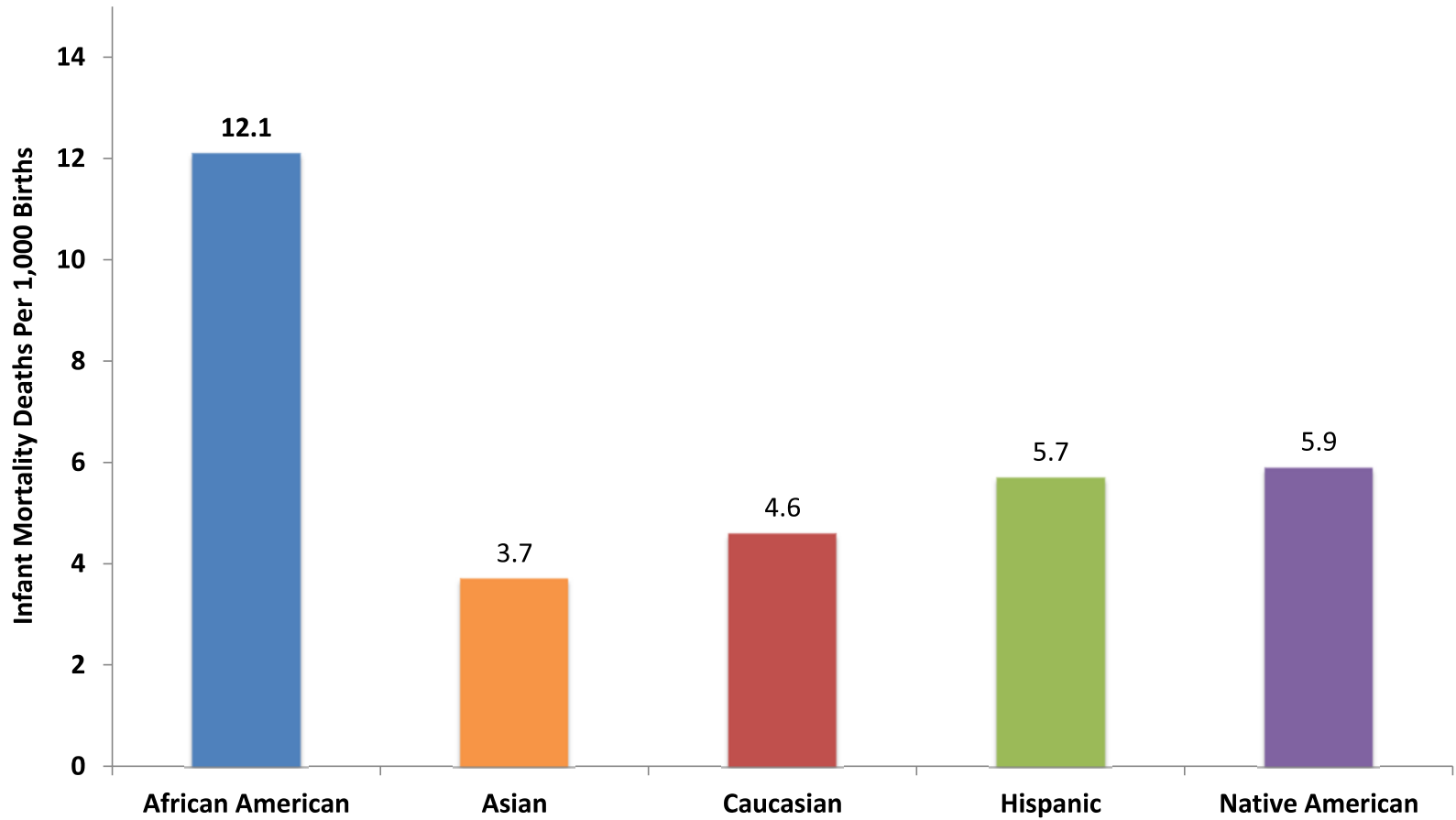
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Percentage of New Mexican Mothers With No Prenatal Care, by Race and Ethnicity



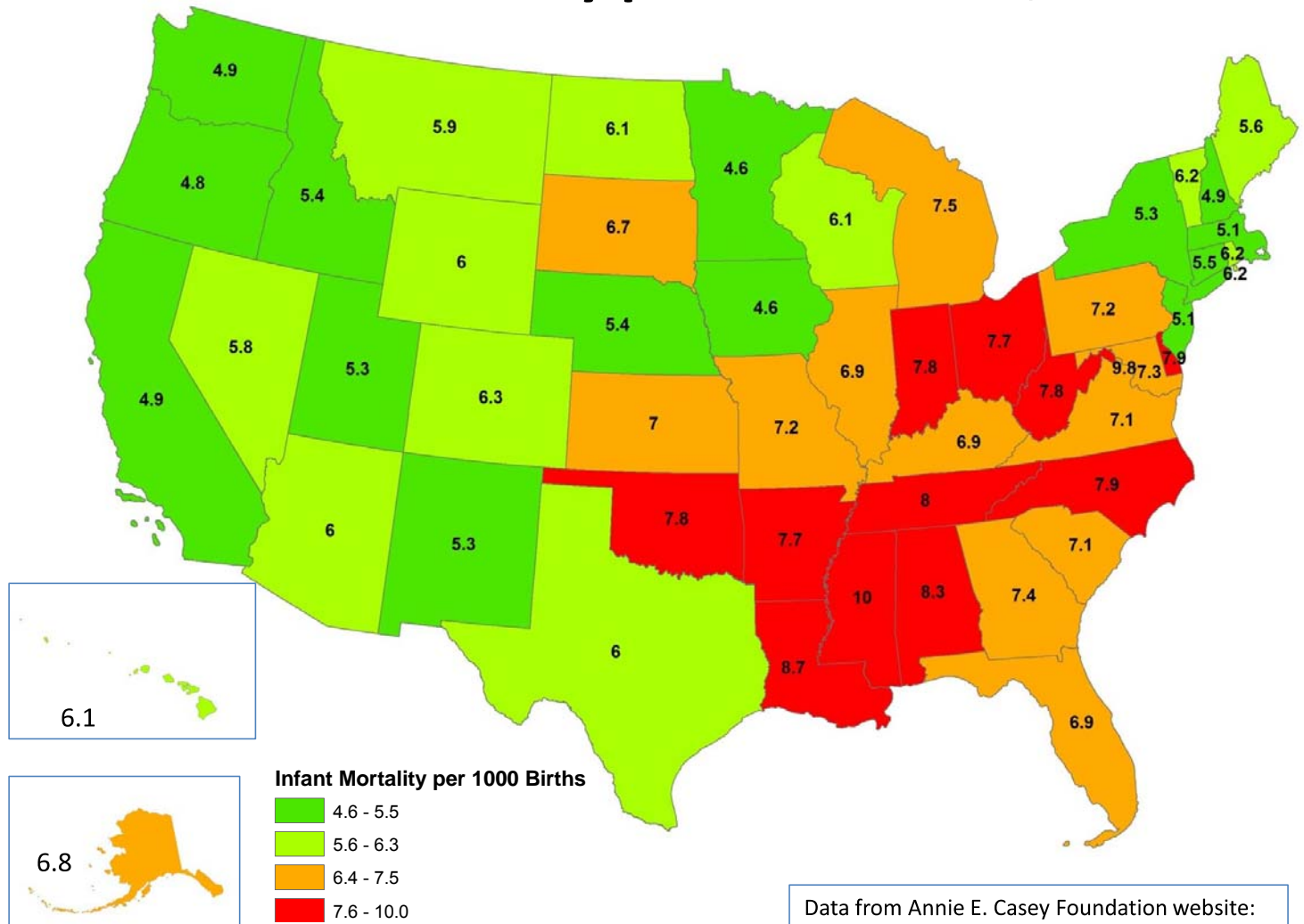
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2006-2010. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, with New Mexico Department of Health. Notes: Doctors recommend that mothers-to-be see their health care provider before the 13th week of pregnancy and to go back for at least 13 visits before birth.

New Mexico Infant Mortality, Deaths Per 1,000 Births, by Race and Ethnicity



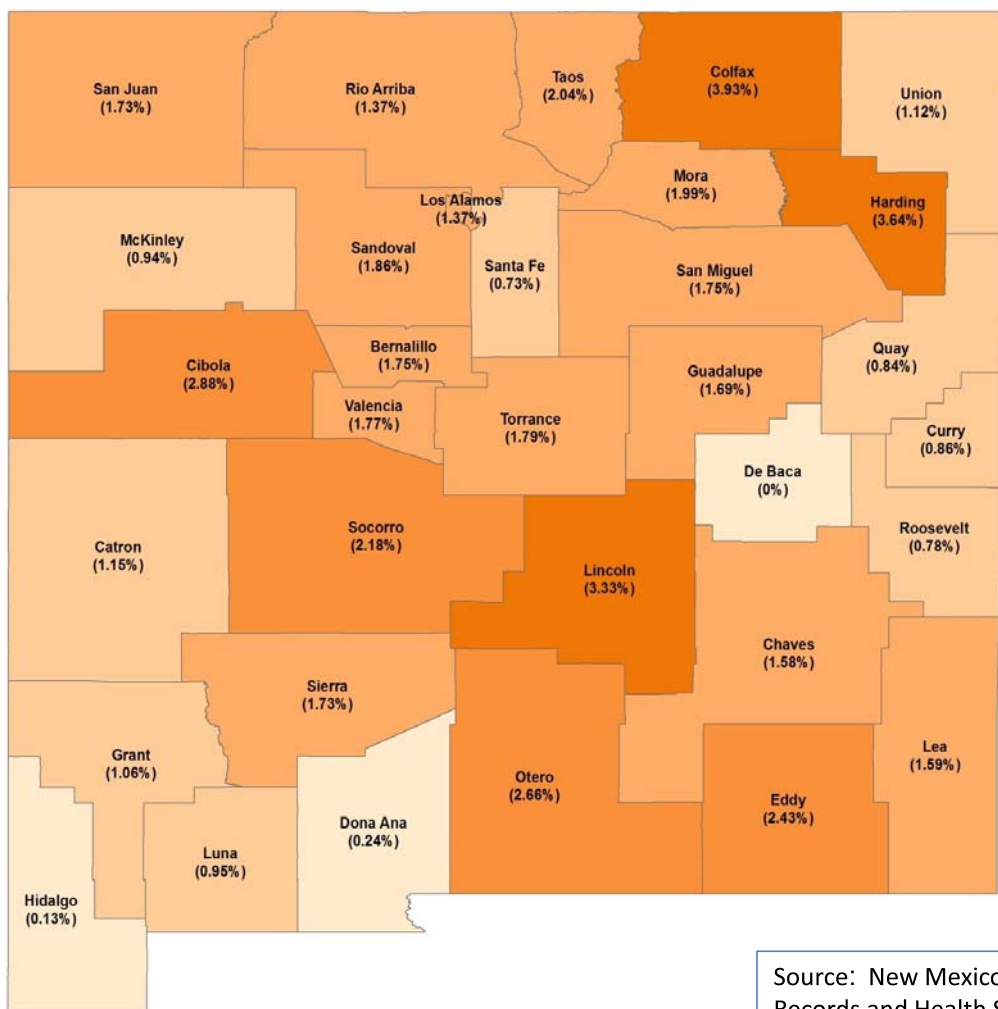
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2006-2010. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, with New Mexico Department of Health.

Infant Mortality per 1000 Births, 2009



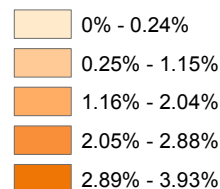
Data from Annie E. Casey Foundation website:
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/> for 2009.

Percentage of Birth Mothers Using Tobacco or Alcohol During Pregnancy



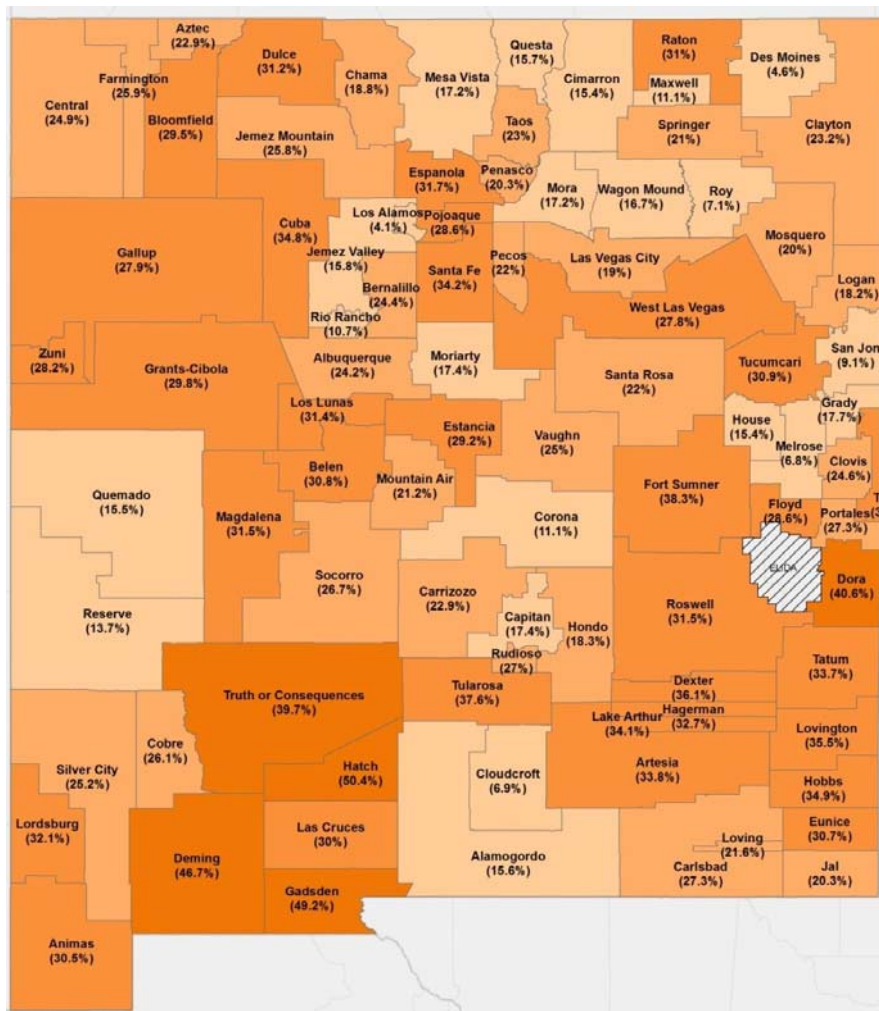
These data reflect mothers using tobacco or alcohol as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use



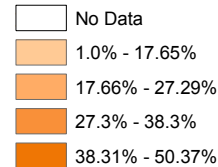
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Percentage of Birth Mothers Without a High School Diploma, by New Mexico School District



Research has shown a link between parental education levels and child outcomes such as educational experience, attainment, and academic achievement.

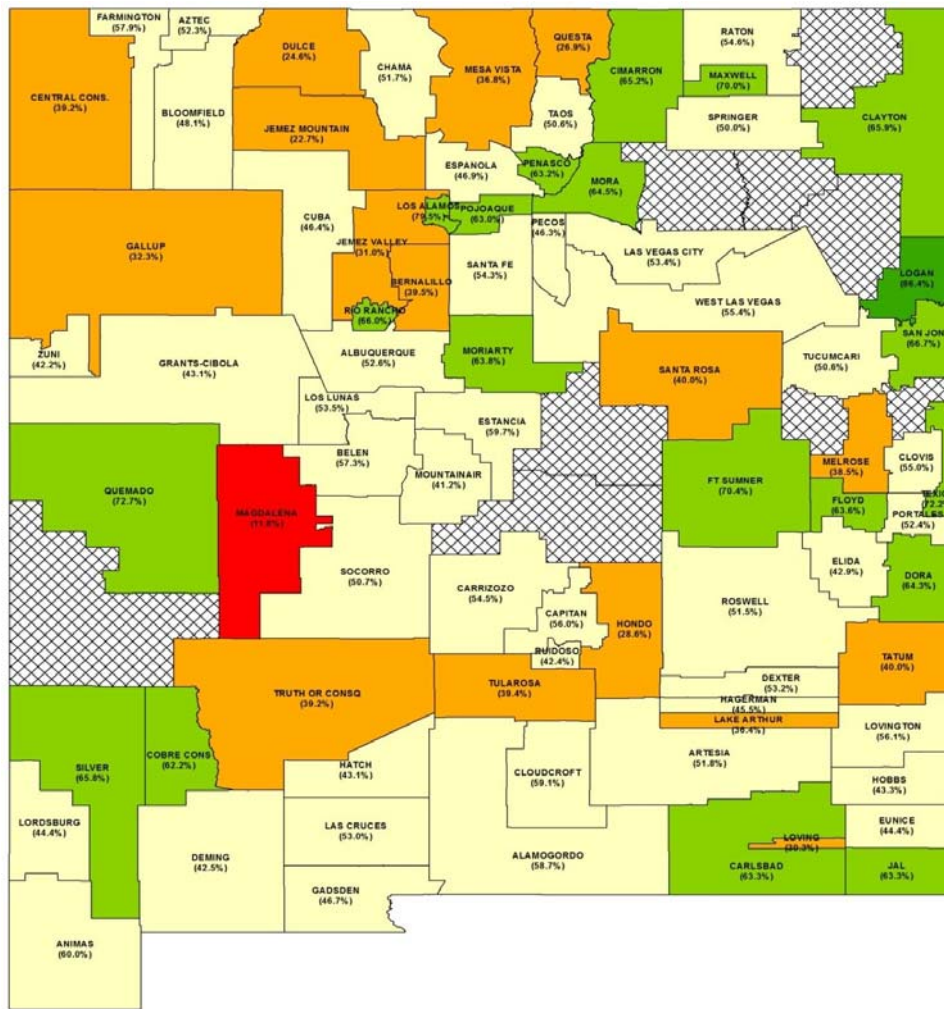
Percent of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma



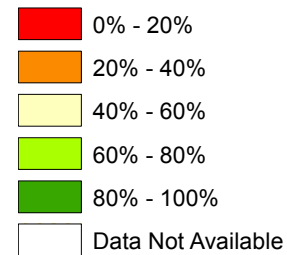
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health, Years 2003-2007, GeoSpatial analysis at school district level by NMDCD..

Educational Achievement and Attainment

Percentage of 3rd Grade Students Proficient and Above on the 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments in Reading



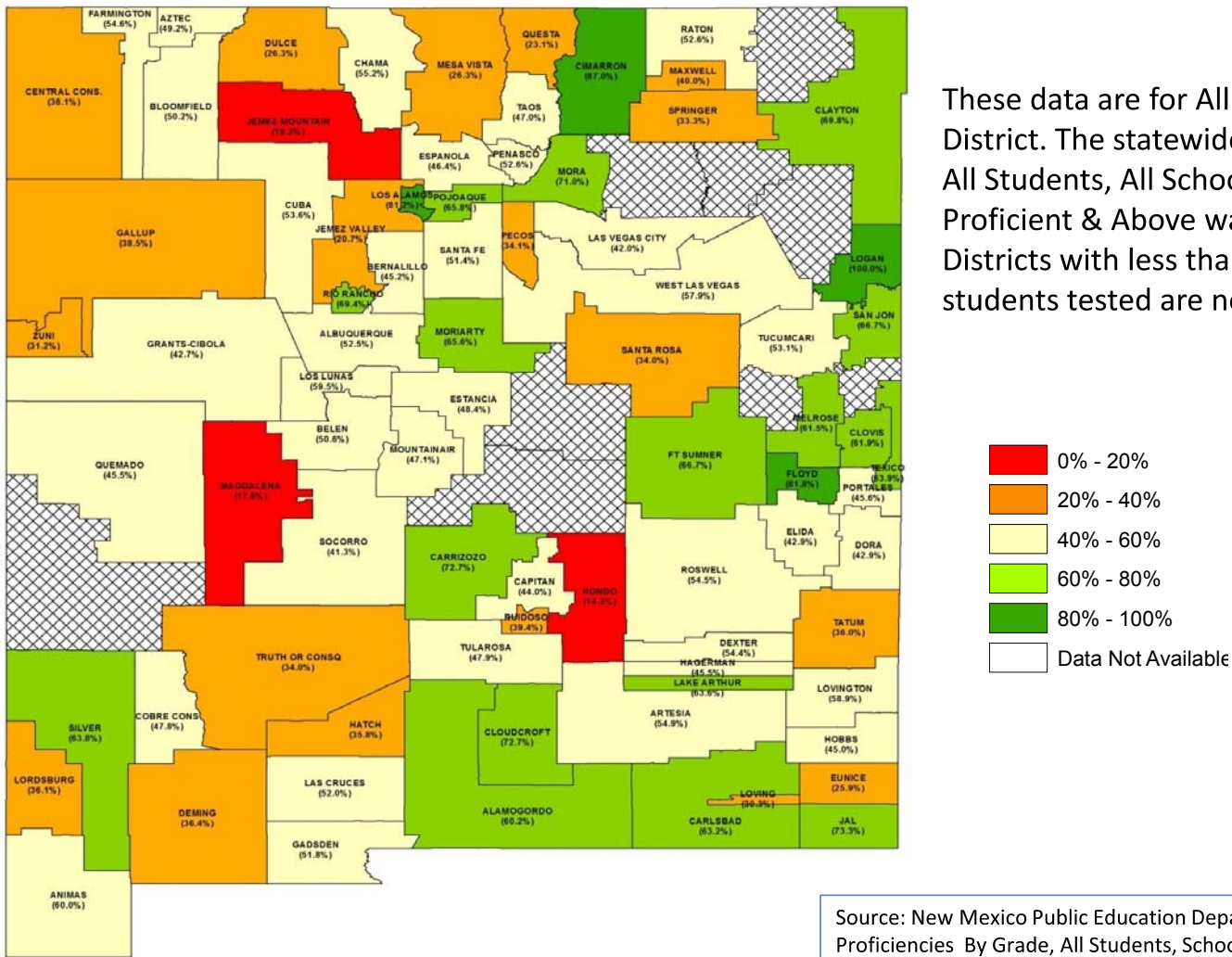
These data are for All Students By District. The Statewide average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient and Above was 52.4%. Districts with less than 10 students tested are not reported.



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.

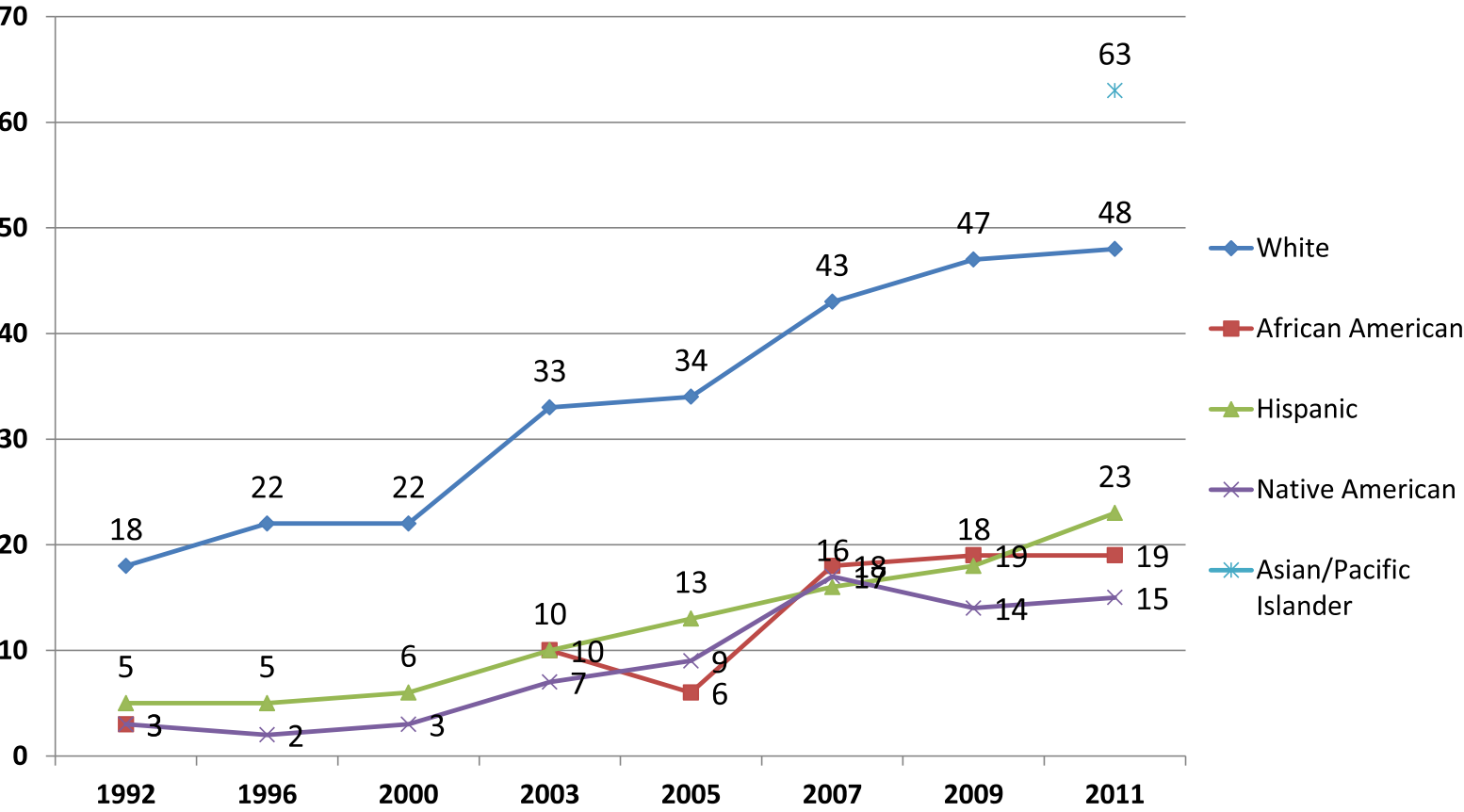
Percentage Of 3rd Grade Students Proficient and Above on the 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments in Math

These data are for All Students By District. The statewide average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient & Above was 52.7%. Districts with less than 10 students tested are not reported.



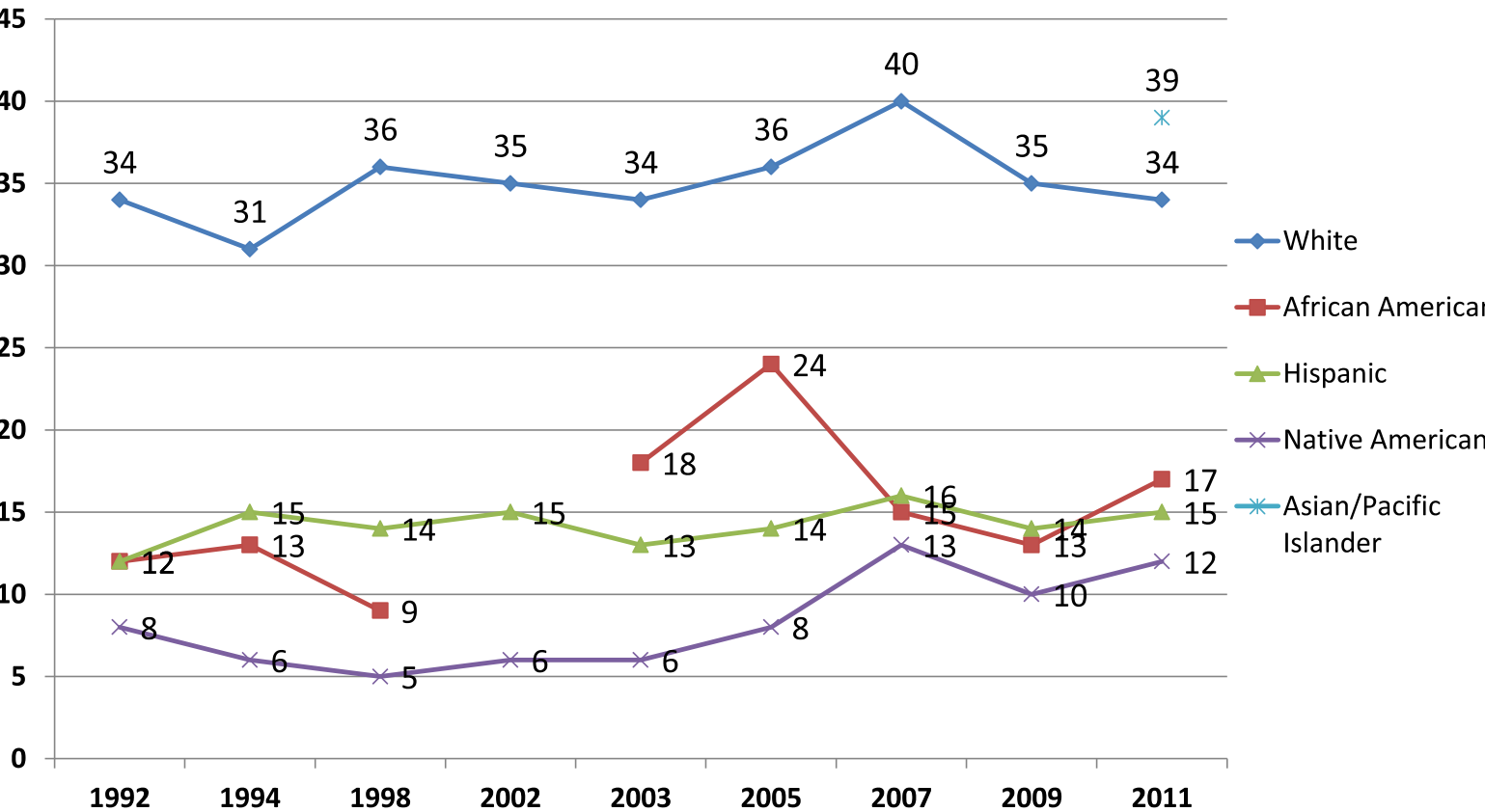
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.

Percentage of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Math, by Race/Ethnicity



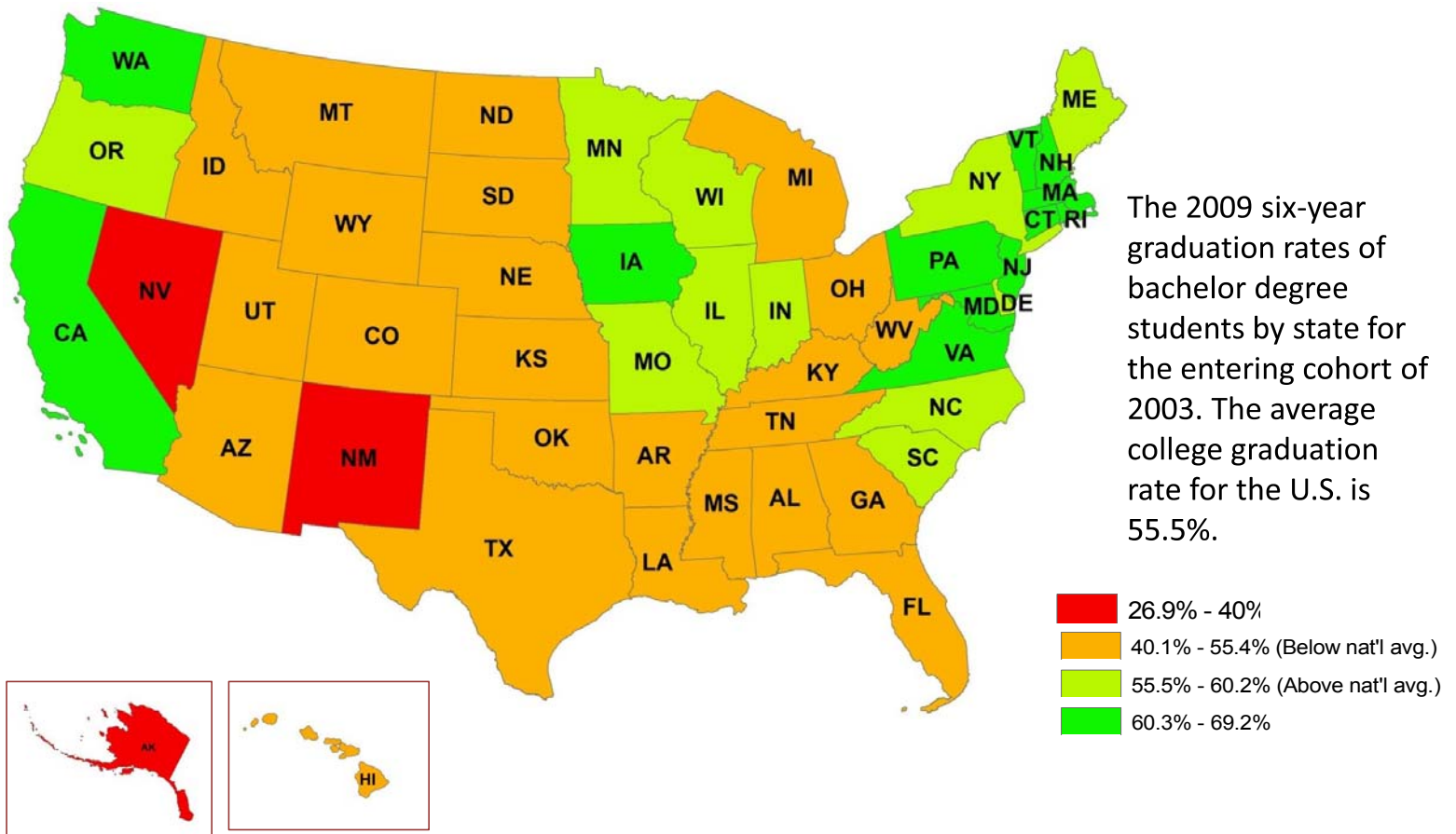
Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992-2011. Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met. African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.

Percentage of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Reading, by Race/Ethnicity



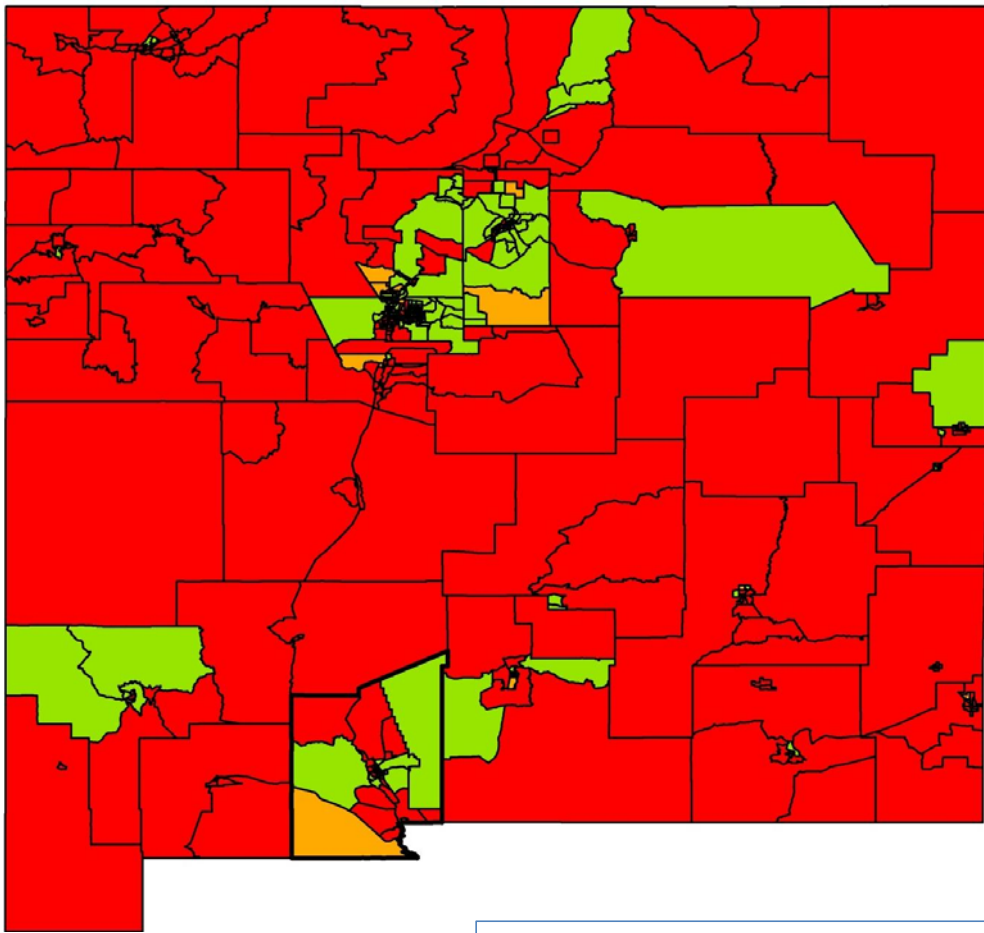
Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992-2011. Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met. African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.

Our College Graduation Rates are Among the Worst in the Nation



Source: NCHEMS Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis.

Percentage of Individuals Over 25 Years of Age With an Associates Degree or Higher, by Census Tract



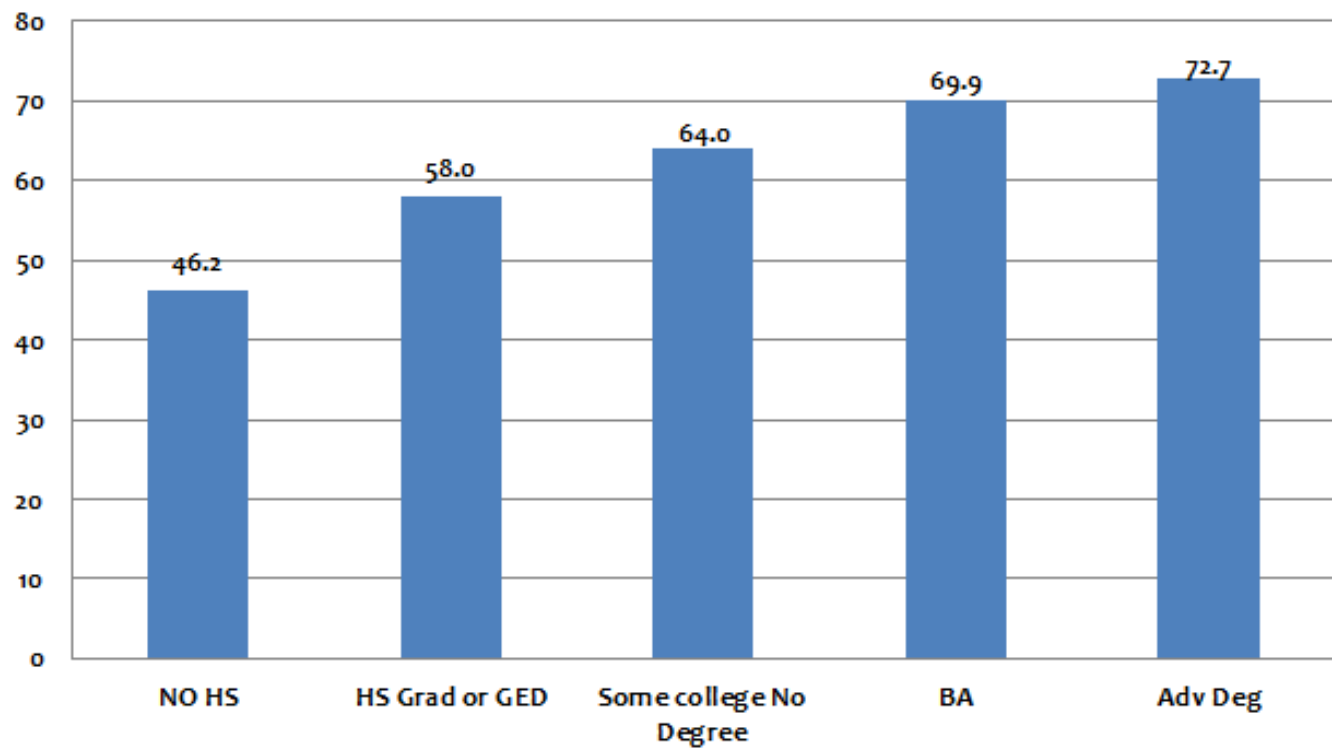
Percentage of Adults With An AA Degree or Higher

- 0 - 32.6% (Below state & nat'l avg.)
- 32.7% - 35.4% (Between state & nat'l avg.)
- 35.5% - 79.4% (Above nat'l avg.)

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. Rates are reported by census tract. State and national averages taken from the 2010 American Community Survey (state avg. = 32.6%; national avg. = 35.4%).

New Mexico Labor Force Participation Rates by Educational Attainment: 2010

Percent



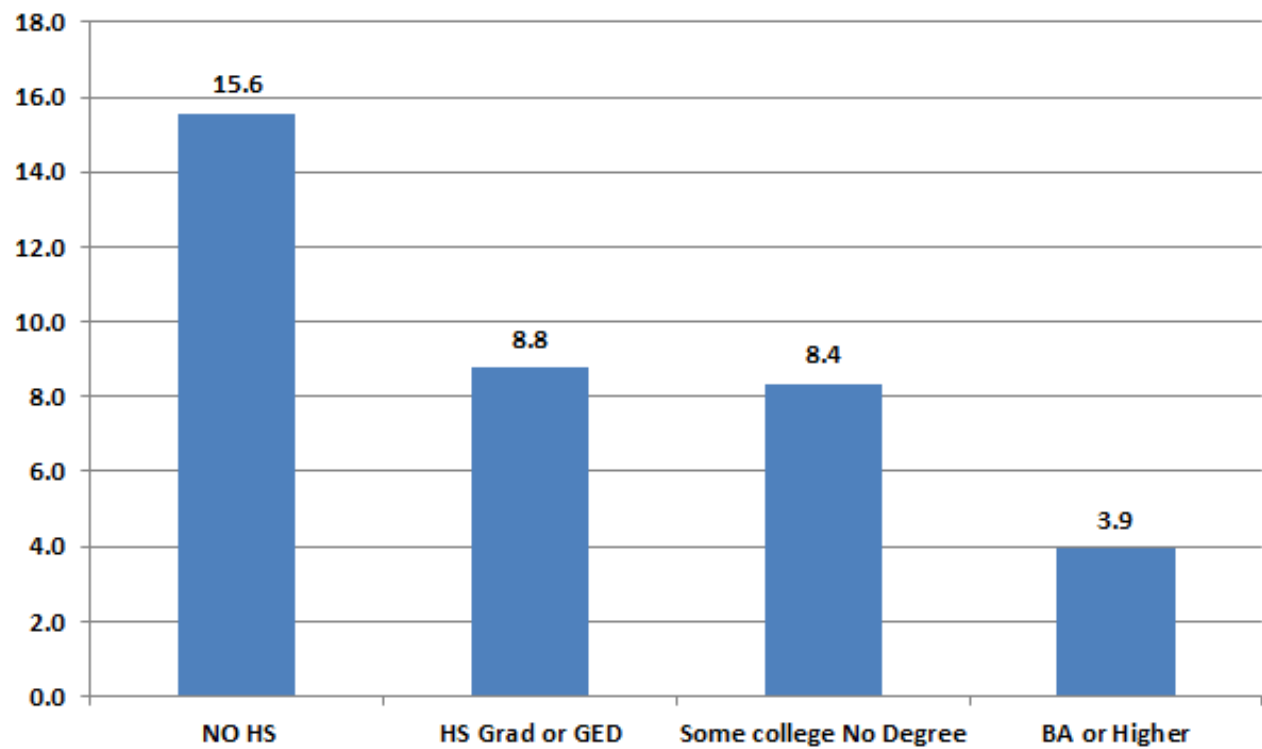
Source: Author Computations from American Community Survey (PUMS 2010) data



Source: Dr. J. Peach (May, 2012). New Mexico's Workforce and Educational Needs Presentation to the Legislative Finance Committee, Deming, New Mexico.

New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment (2010)

Percent

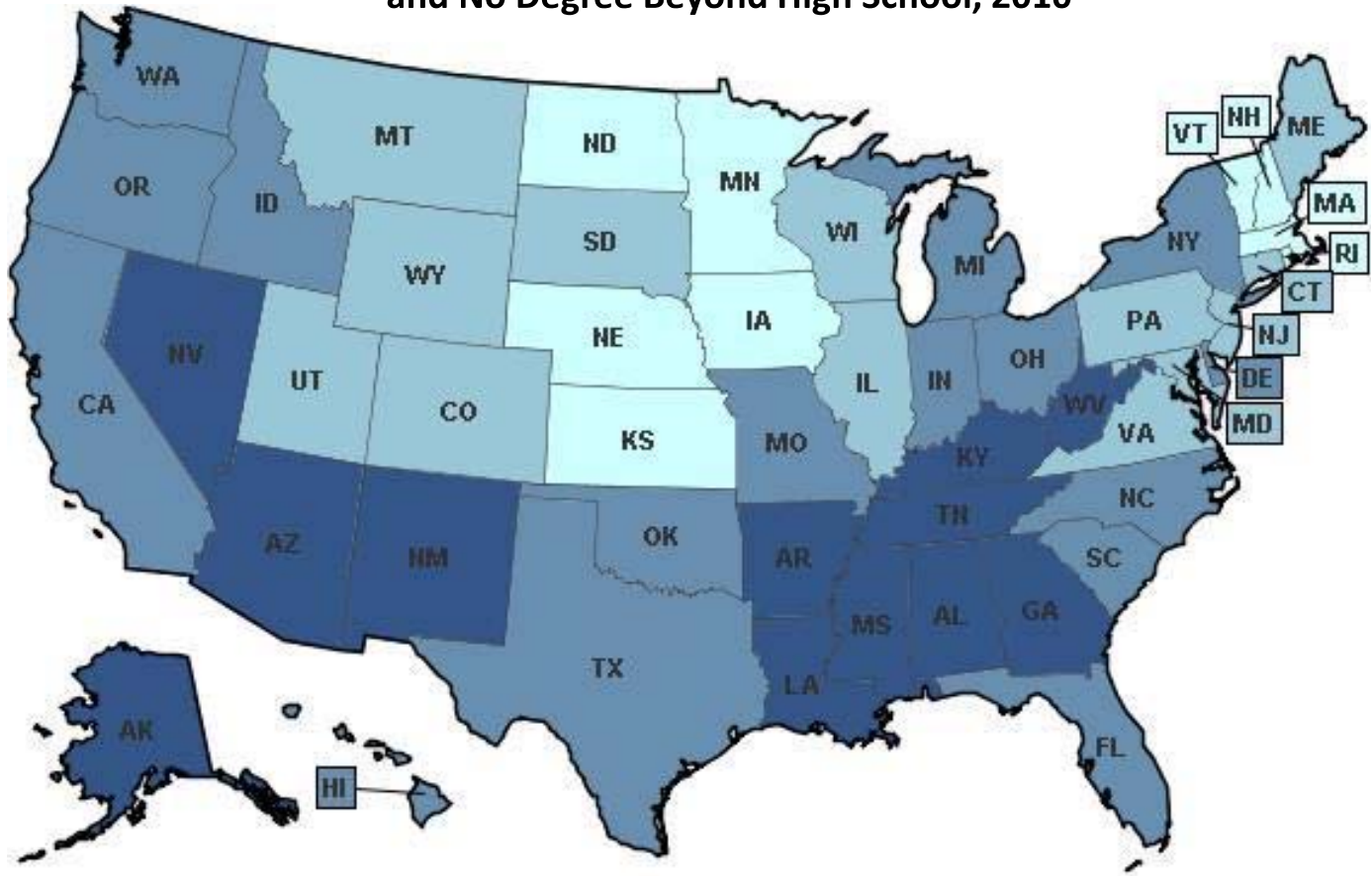


Source: Author Computations from American Community Survey (PUMS 2010) data



Source: Dr. J. Peach (May, 2012). New Mexico's Workforce and Educational Needs Presentation to the Legislative Finance Committee, Deming, New Mexico.

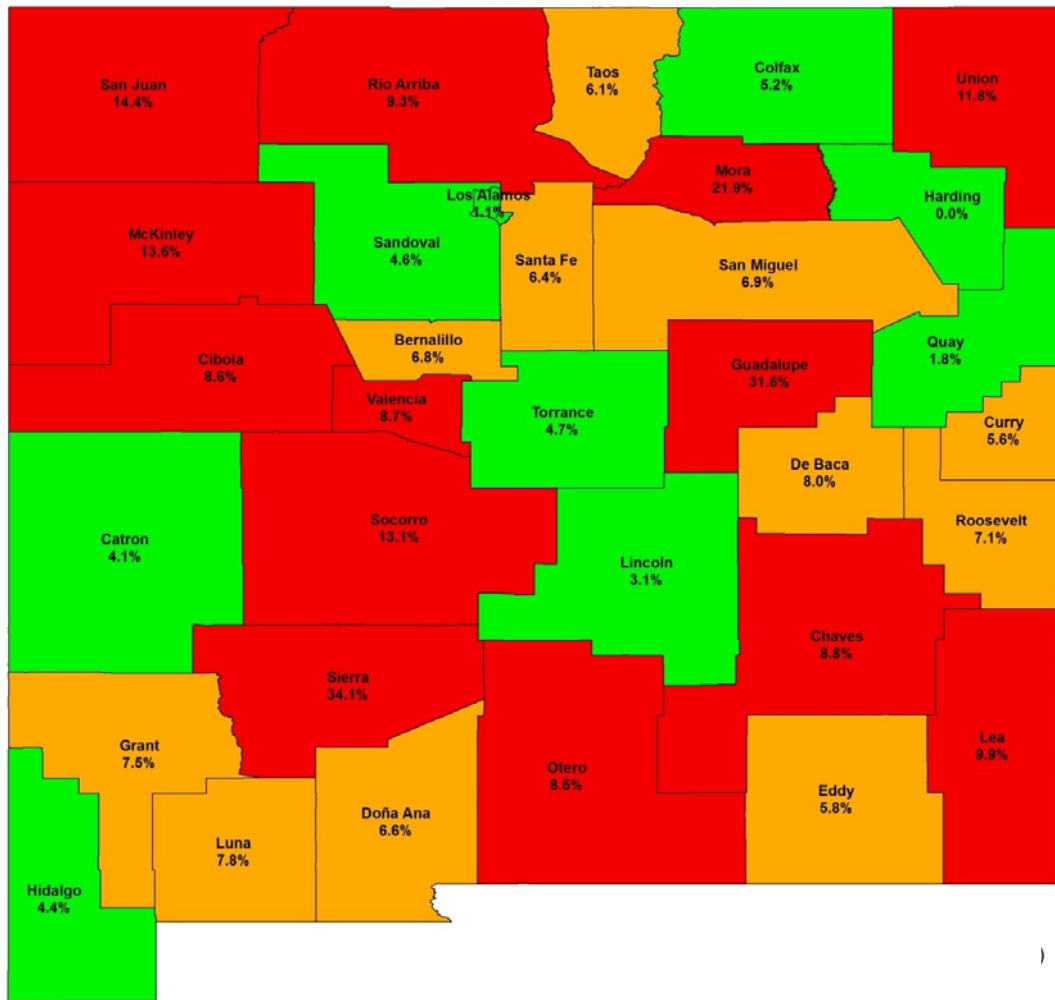
Persons Age 18-24 Not Attending School, Not Working and No Degree Beyond High School, 2010



7% - 12% 13% - 15% 16% - 19% 20% - 24%

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center,
www.kidscount.org/datacenter.

Percentage of 16-19 Year Olds Not in School or Labor Force



- 0 - 5.4% (Below nat'l and state avg.)
- 5.5 - 8.0% (Above nat'l avg., below state avg.)
- 8.1 - 34.1% (Above nat'l and state avg.)

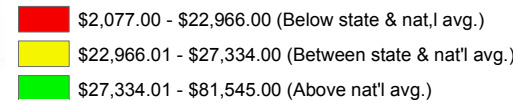
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2010, 5-Year Estimates.

Poverty

Per Capita Income in New Mexico

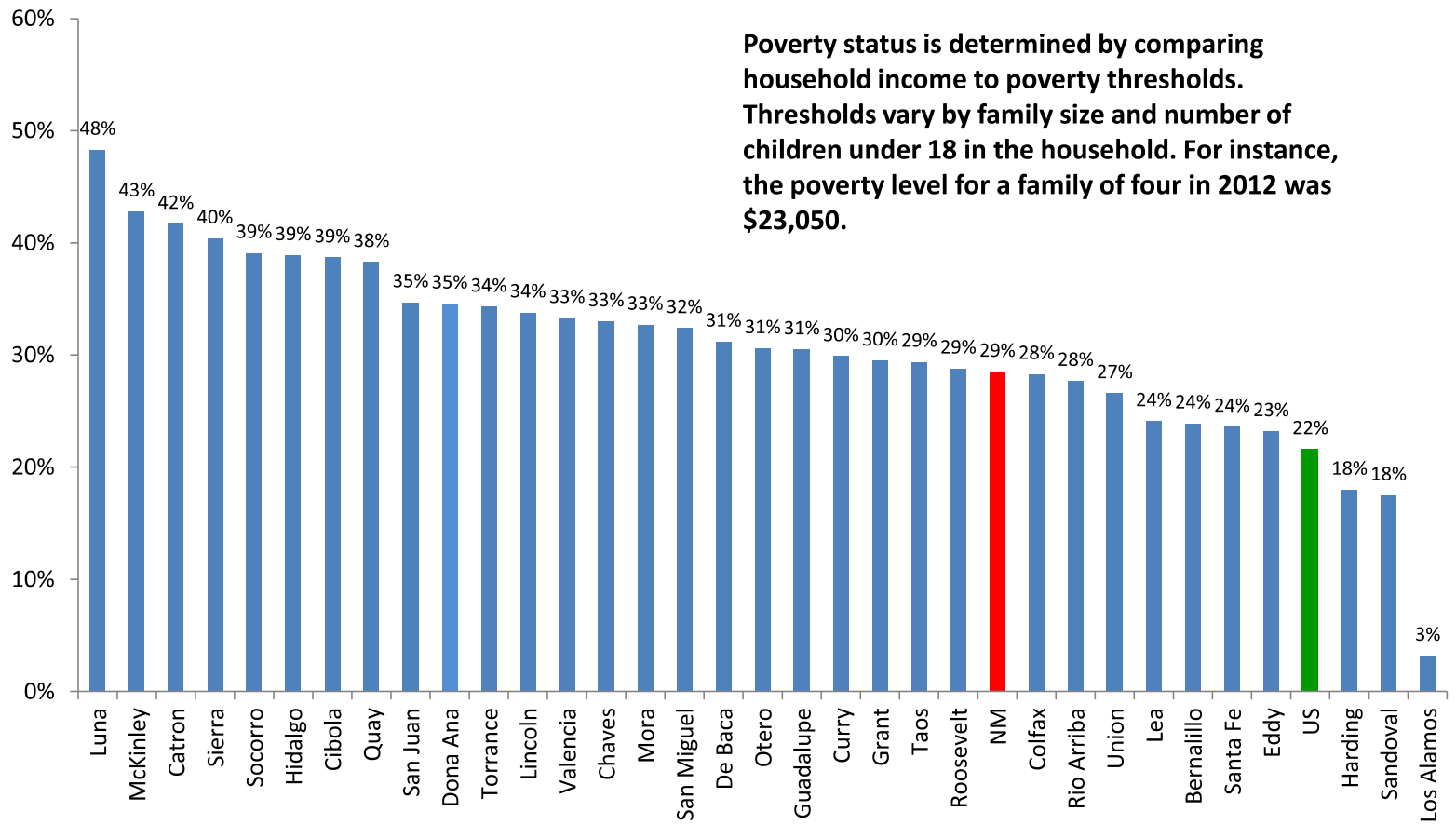
Per Capita Income is a frequently-used way to measure a community's economic health. The per capita income in most of New Mexico's communities is below the state average of \$22,966 and the national average of \$27,334.

Per Capita Income
in the Last 12 Months
(in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted
Dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Percentage of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty, by County 2010

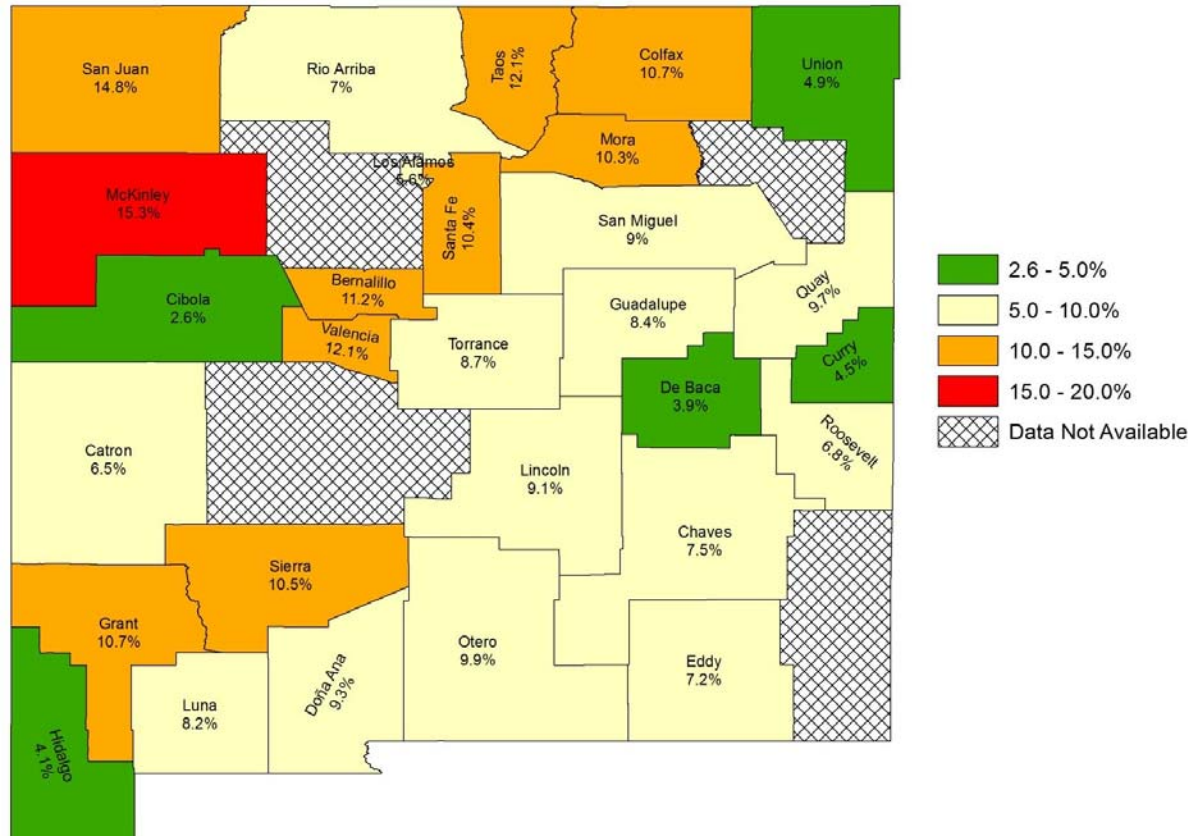


Source: NM Department of Health, Indicator Based Information System (IBIS). <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/home/Welcome.html>

Percentage of Middle School Students with Not Enough Food to Eat, by County

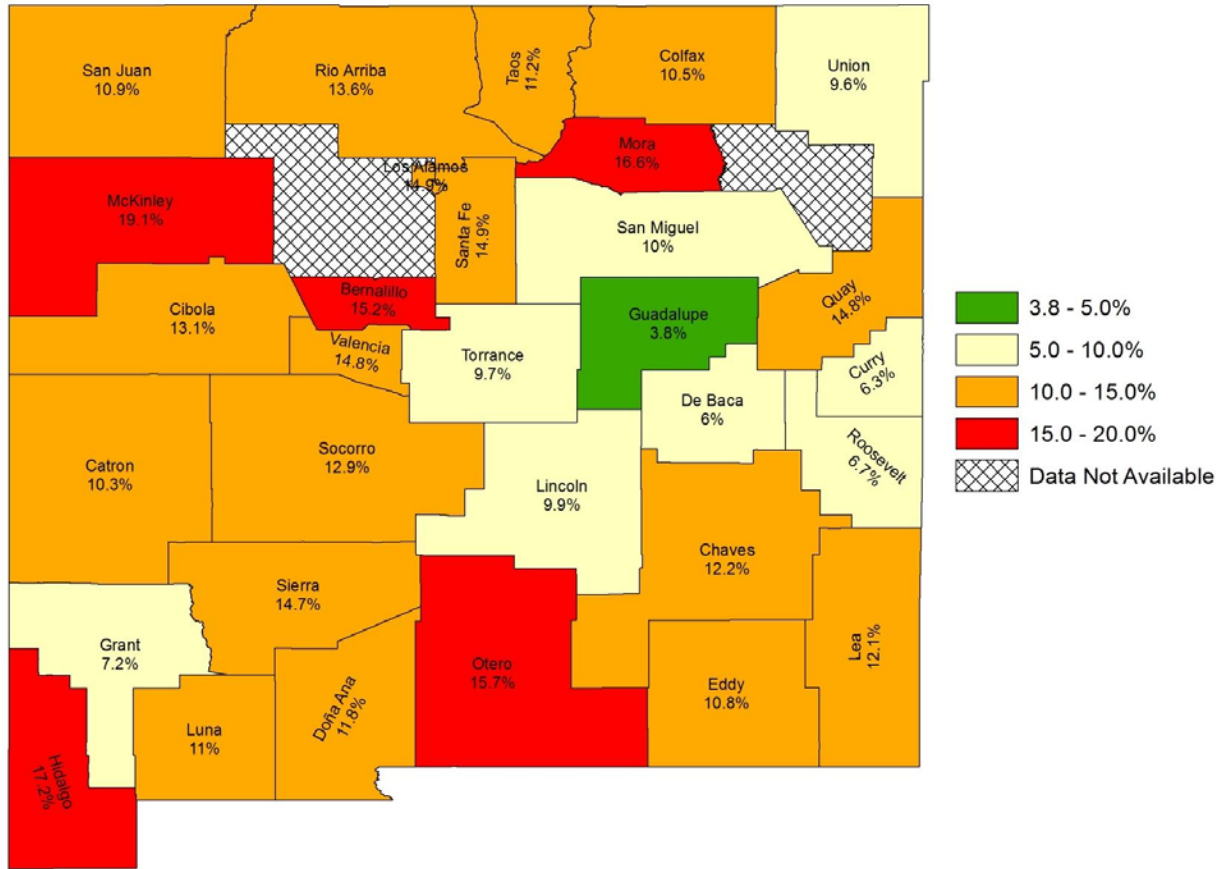
According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, **14.5% of U.S. households** were food insecure at some time during 2010.

In New Mexico, 15.4% of households were food insecure from 2008 through 2010.



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During the past 12 months, which of the following statements best describes the food eaten by you and your family?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered "Sometimes not enough food to eat" and "Often not enough food to eat." USDA data taken from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/>.

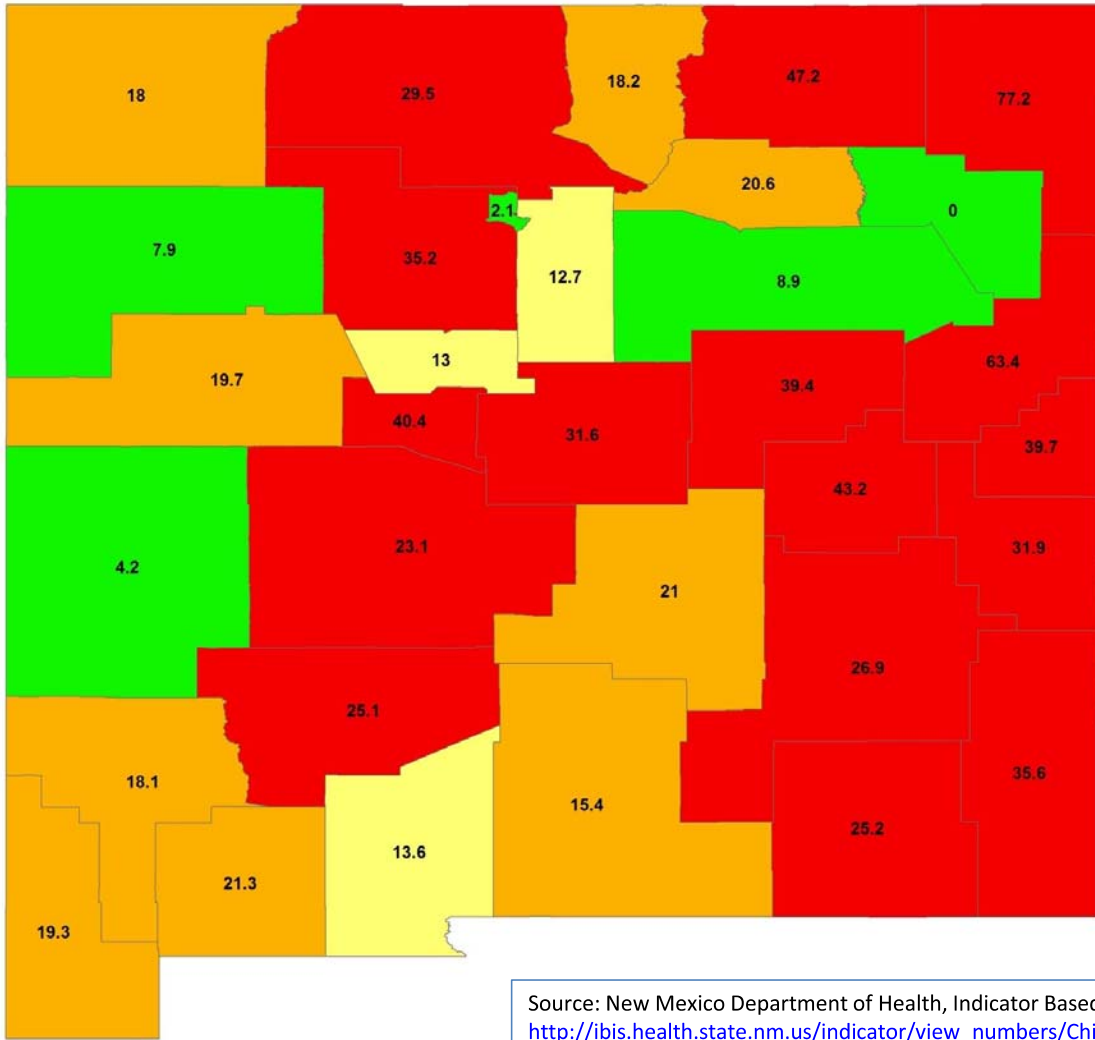
Percentage of High School Students with Not Enough Food to Eat, by County



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During the past 12 months, which of the following statements best describes the food eaten by you and your family?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered "Sometimes not enough food to eat" and "Often not enough food to eat."

Risk and Resiliency

Child Abuse Allegations



Ratio of Total Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations per 1,000 Children in the Population by County, 2010. The state average is 18.5 with a lower and upper confidence level of 14.8 and 22.2, respectively.

Child Abuse Allegations Per 1,000 Children

- 22.4 - 77.2
- 14.8 - 22.3
- 9.0 - 14.7
- 0.0 - 8.9

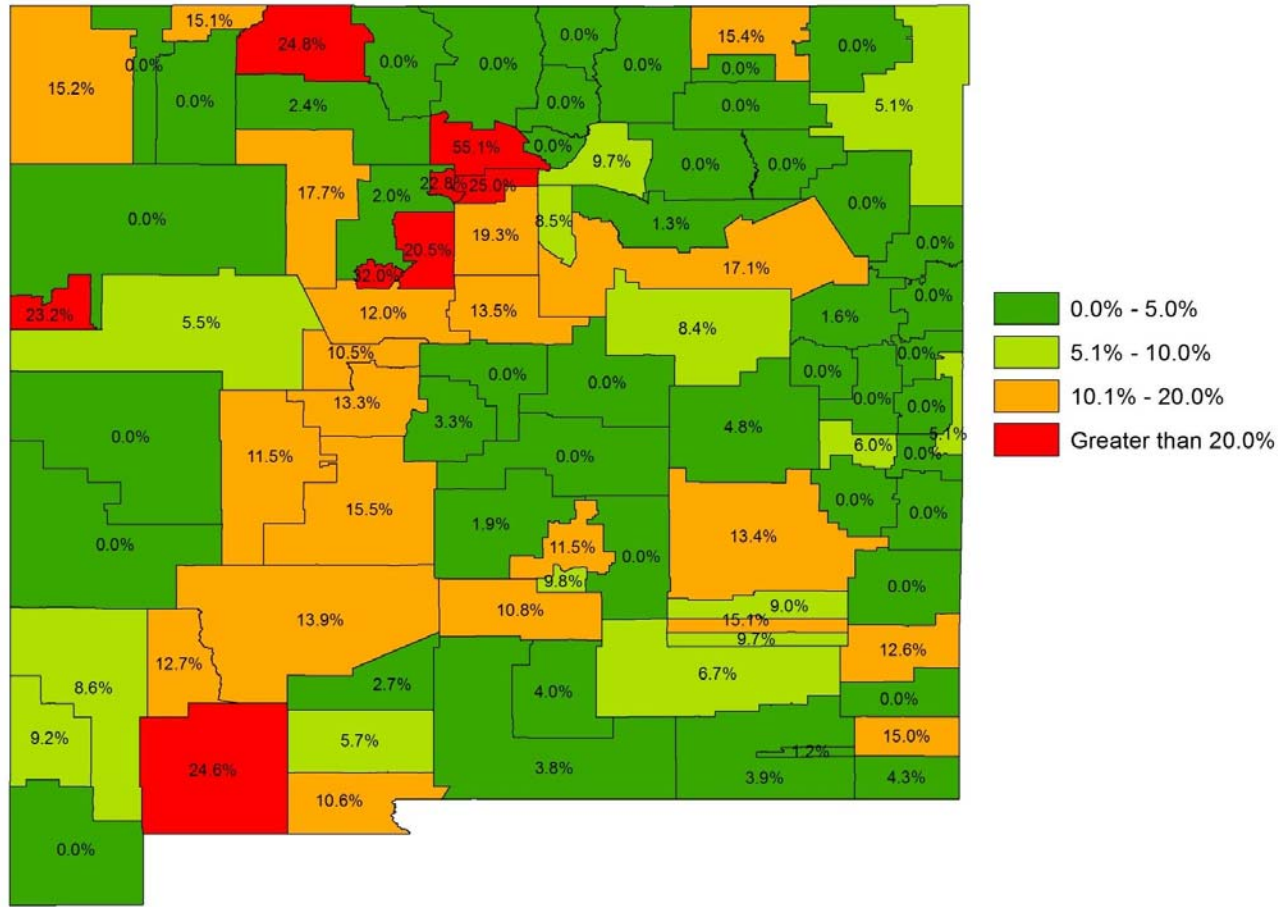
Data Notes: It is possible that one investigated report may include multiple types of substantiated abuse of one or more children in a family. In addition, it is possible for an individual child to have more than one substantiated investigation of abuse or neglect for a single reporting period.

Source: New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator Based Information System. http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/ChildAbuse.Total.Cnty.html. Child Welfare data obtained from New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Protective Services.

18.9% 15.4% 52.5% 0.0% 8.0% 14.7% 6.7% 7.7% 3.5% 8.0% 3.9% 5.7% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 11.3% 15.5% 11.0% 4.2% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 13.5% 9.5% 6.8% 9.0% 38.4% 24.8% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 7.2% 10.8% 8.2% 0.6% 18.1% 18.8% 9.6% 5.5% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 13.1% 16.4% 5.6% 4.5% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 38.4% 25.4% 40.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 9.3% 2.5% 7.6% 10.5% 17.9% 15.3% 28.4% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 17.7% 9.8% 10.5% 7.3% 7.3% 7.7% 1.2% 11.0% 8.9% 8.5% 5.0% 17.7% 9.8% 8.2% 11.7% 6.0% 5.6% 1.0% 1.5% 0.3% 1.4% 11.7%

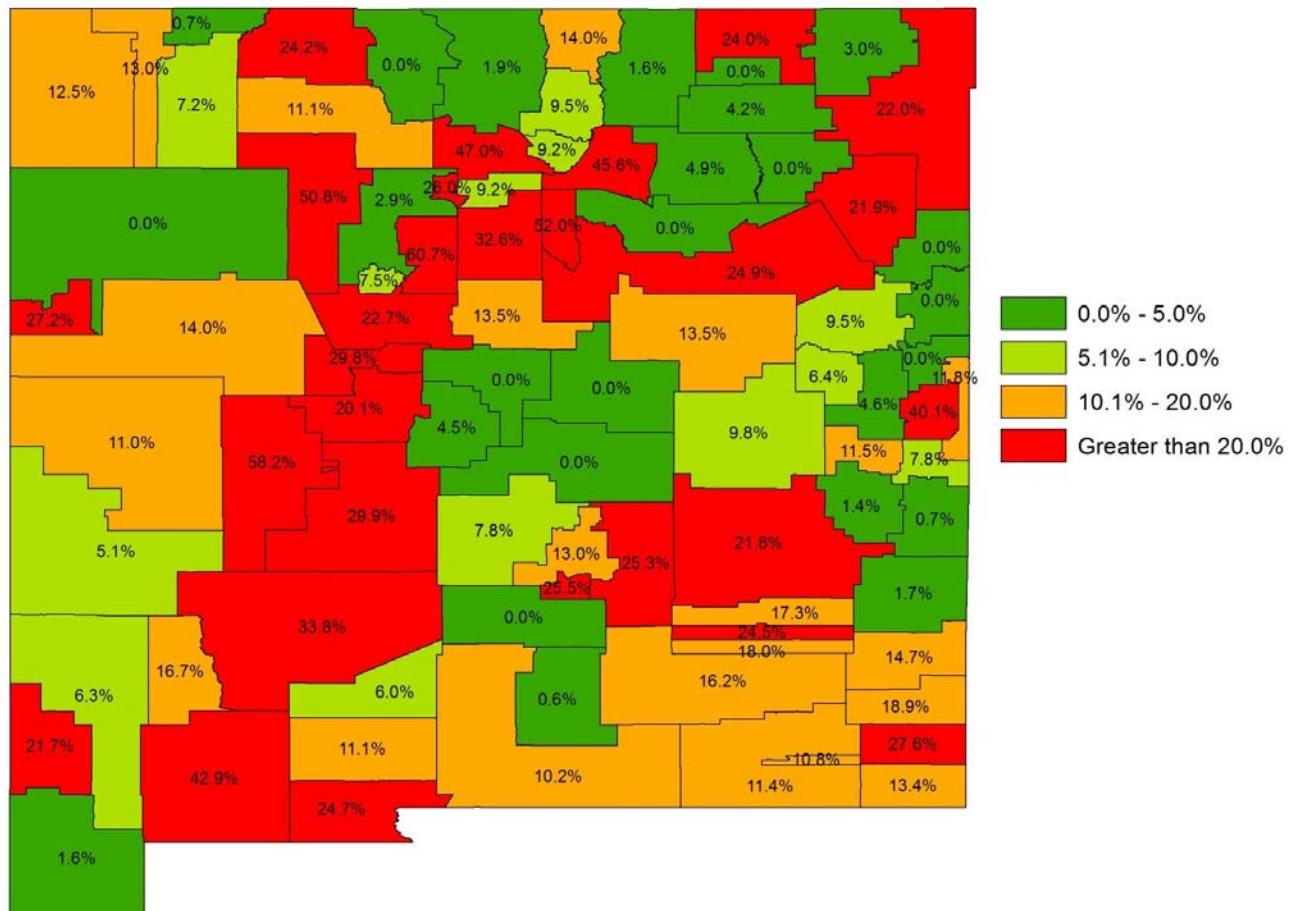
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 2011-12 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Percentage of Middle and Junior High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant, by School District in 2011-2012



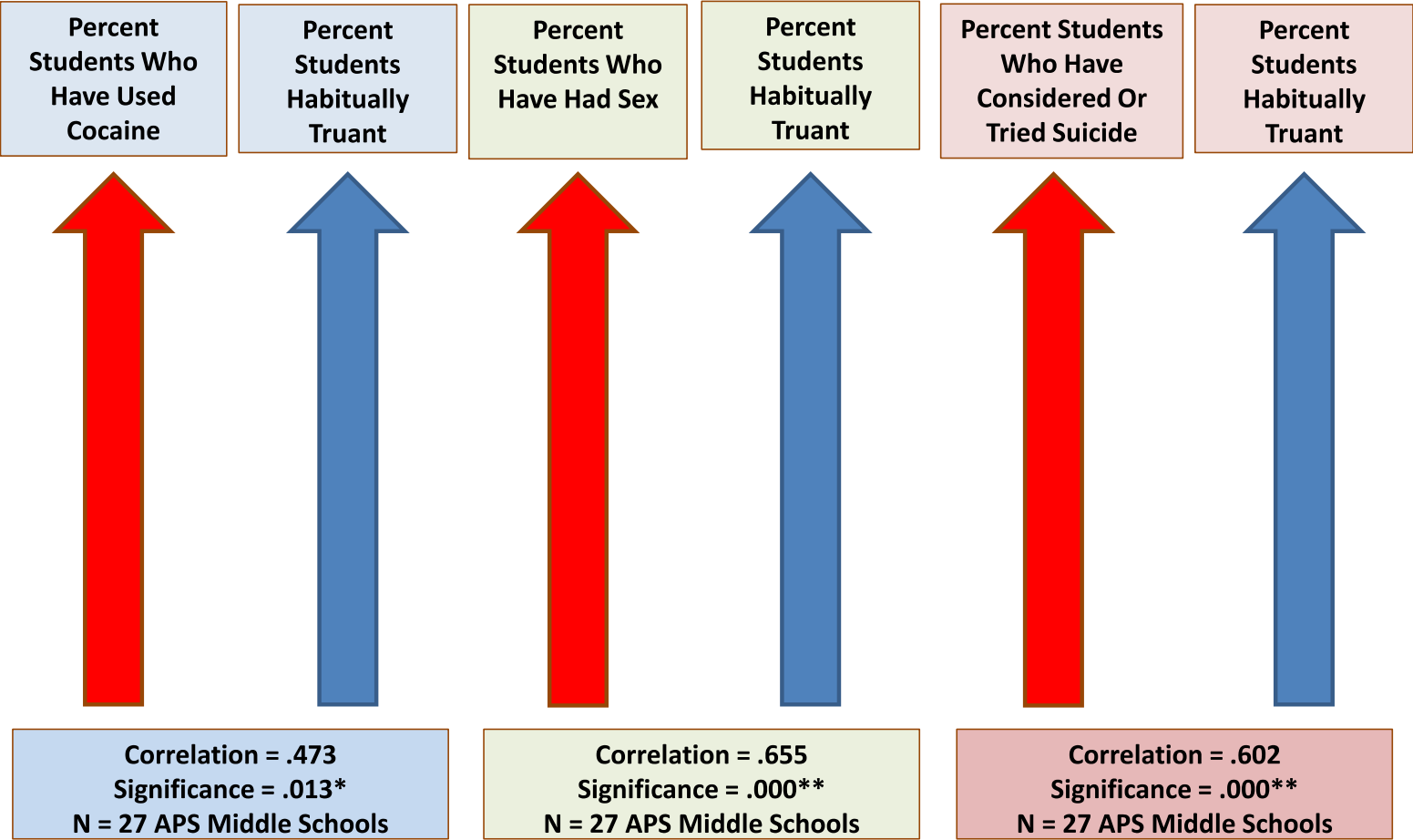
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 2011-12 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant, by School District in 2011-2012

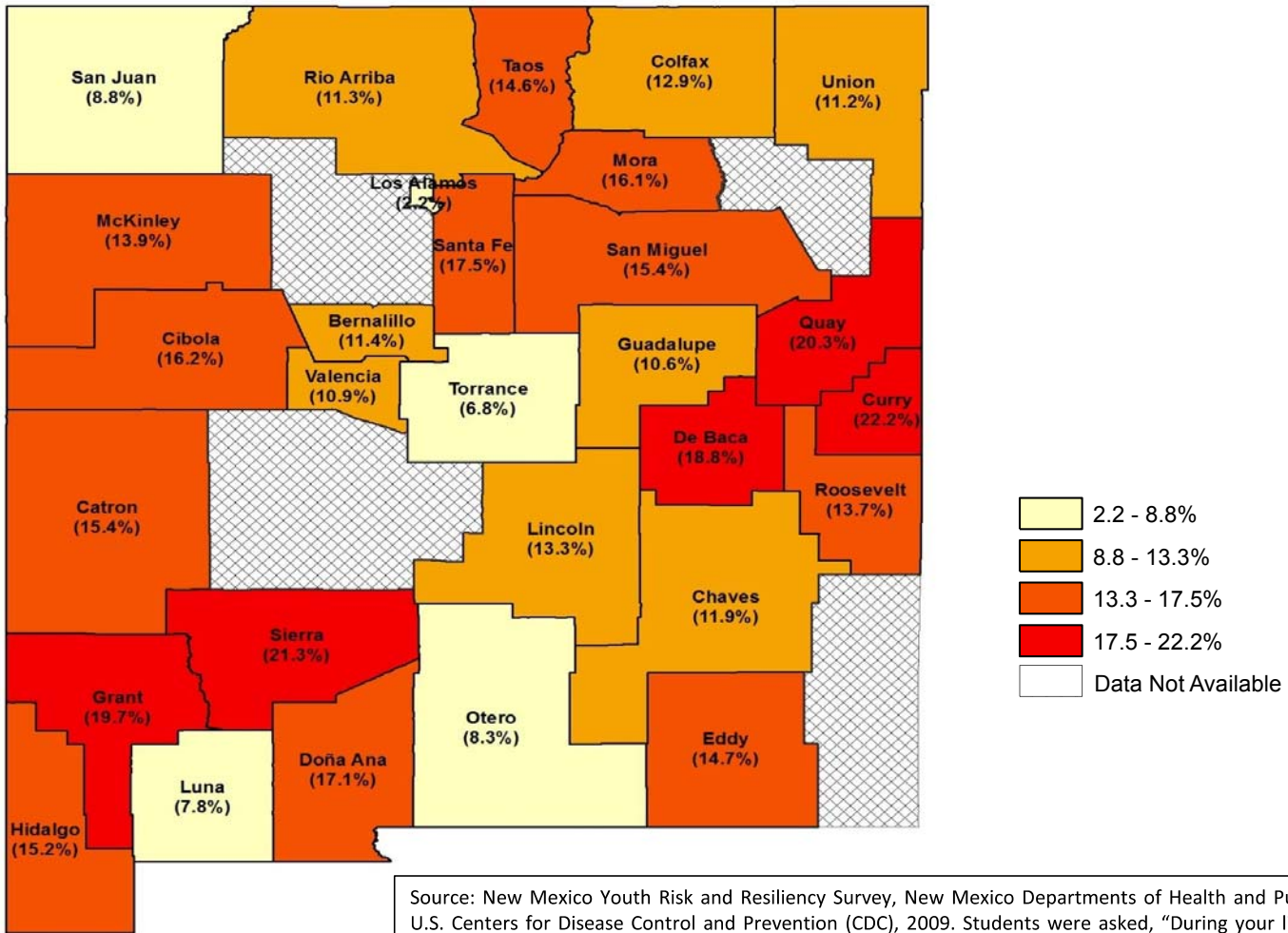


Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 2009-2010 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more of unexcused absences.

The Relationship Between Habitual Truancy and Risk Behaviors in Albuquerque Public Schools

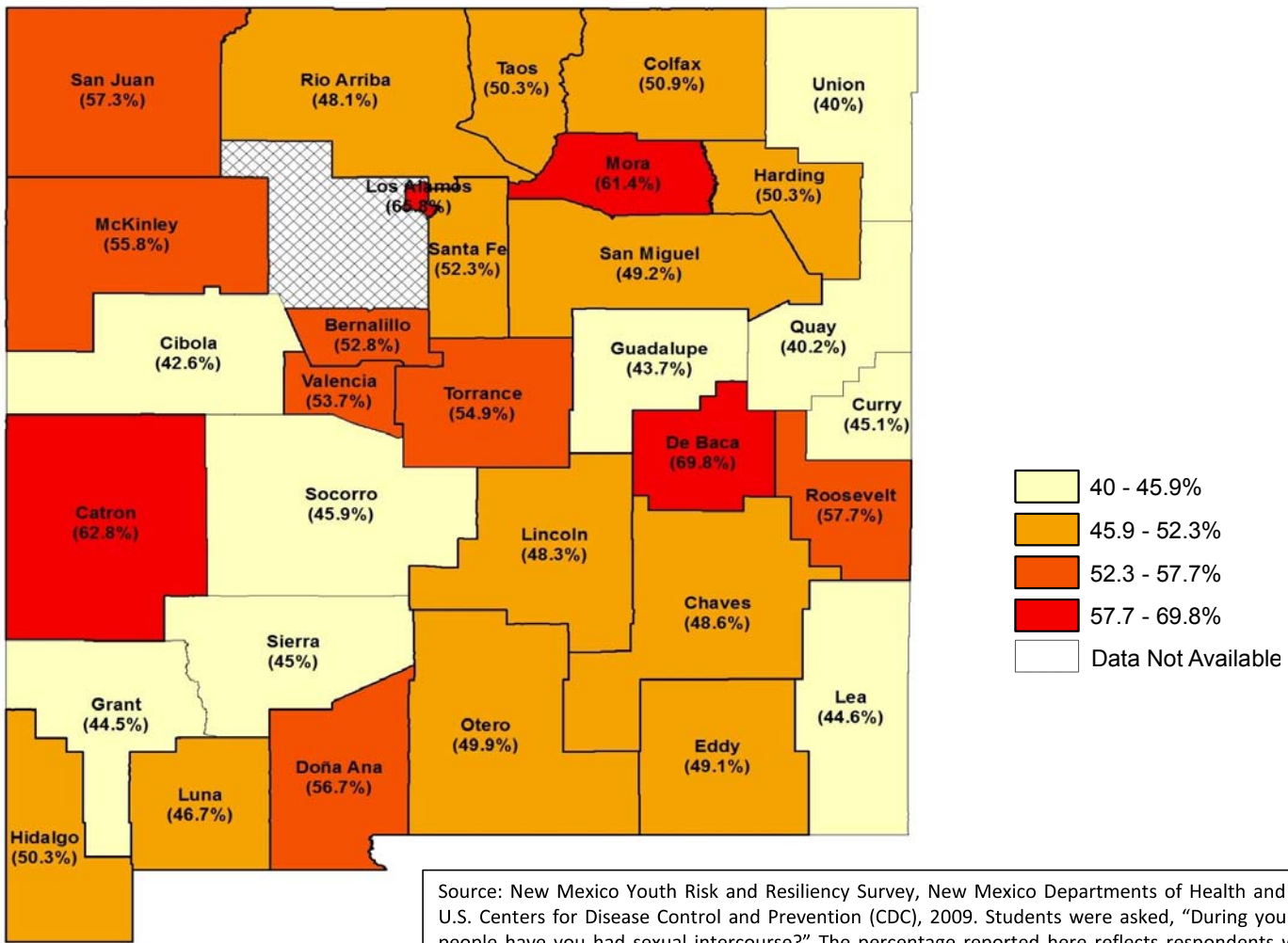


Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse, by County



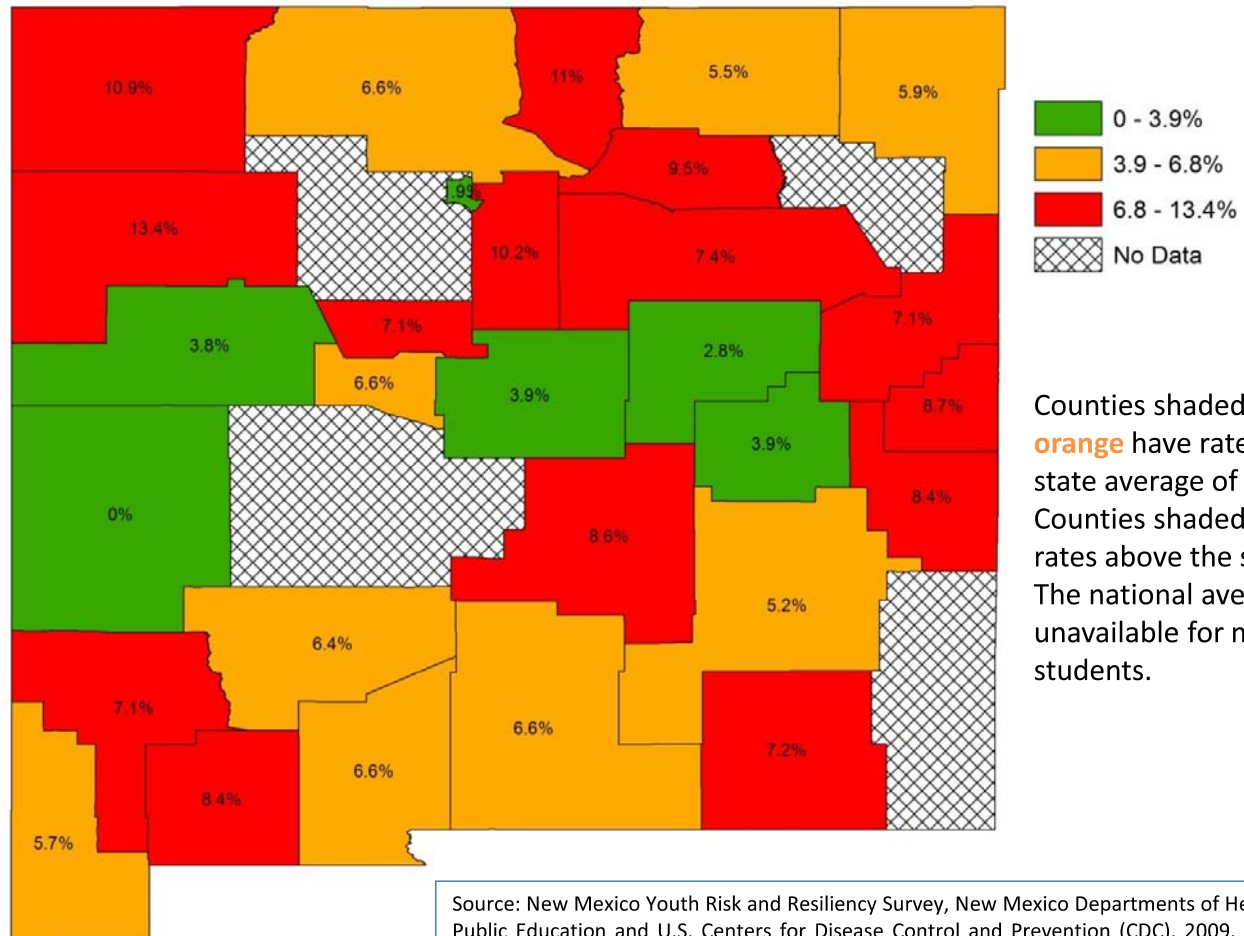
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered one or more people.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse, by County



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered one or more people.

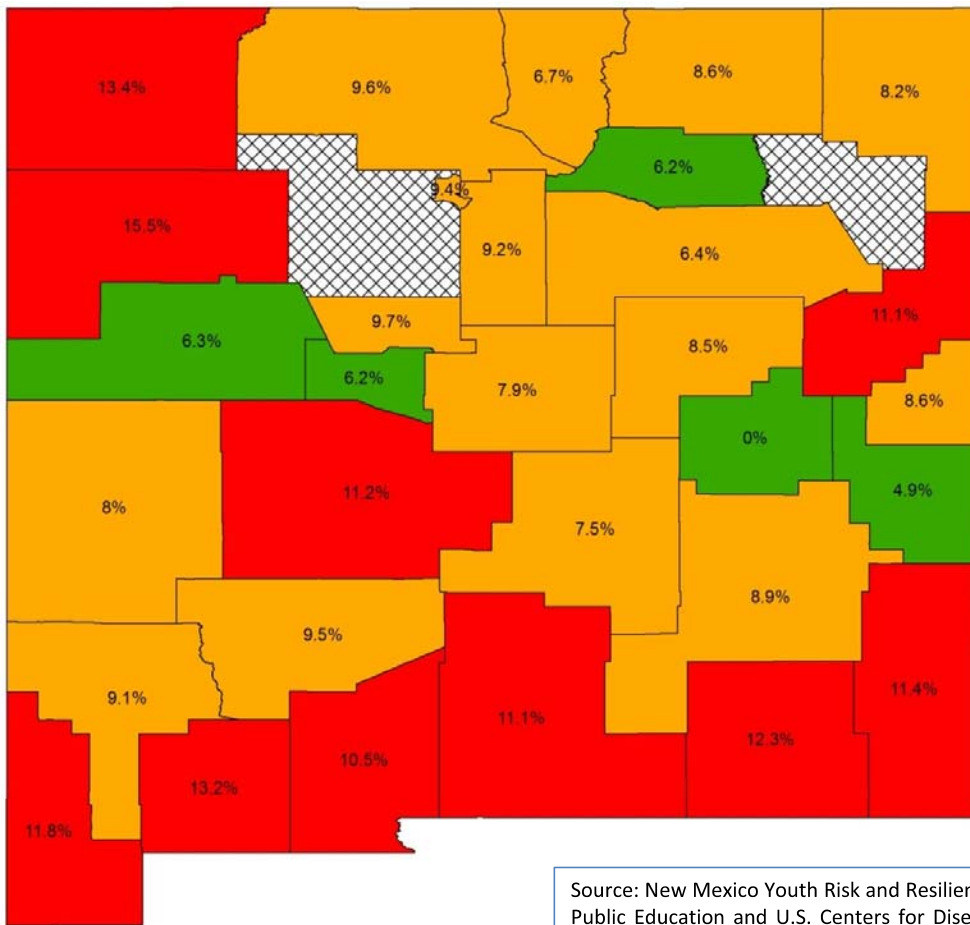
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide



Counties shaded **green** and **orange** have rates below the state average of 6.8%. Counties shaded **red** have rates above the state average. The national average was unavailable for middle school students.

Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered one or more times.

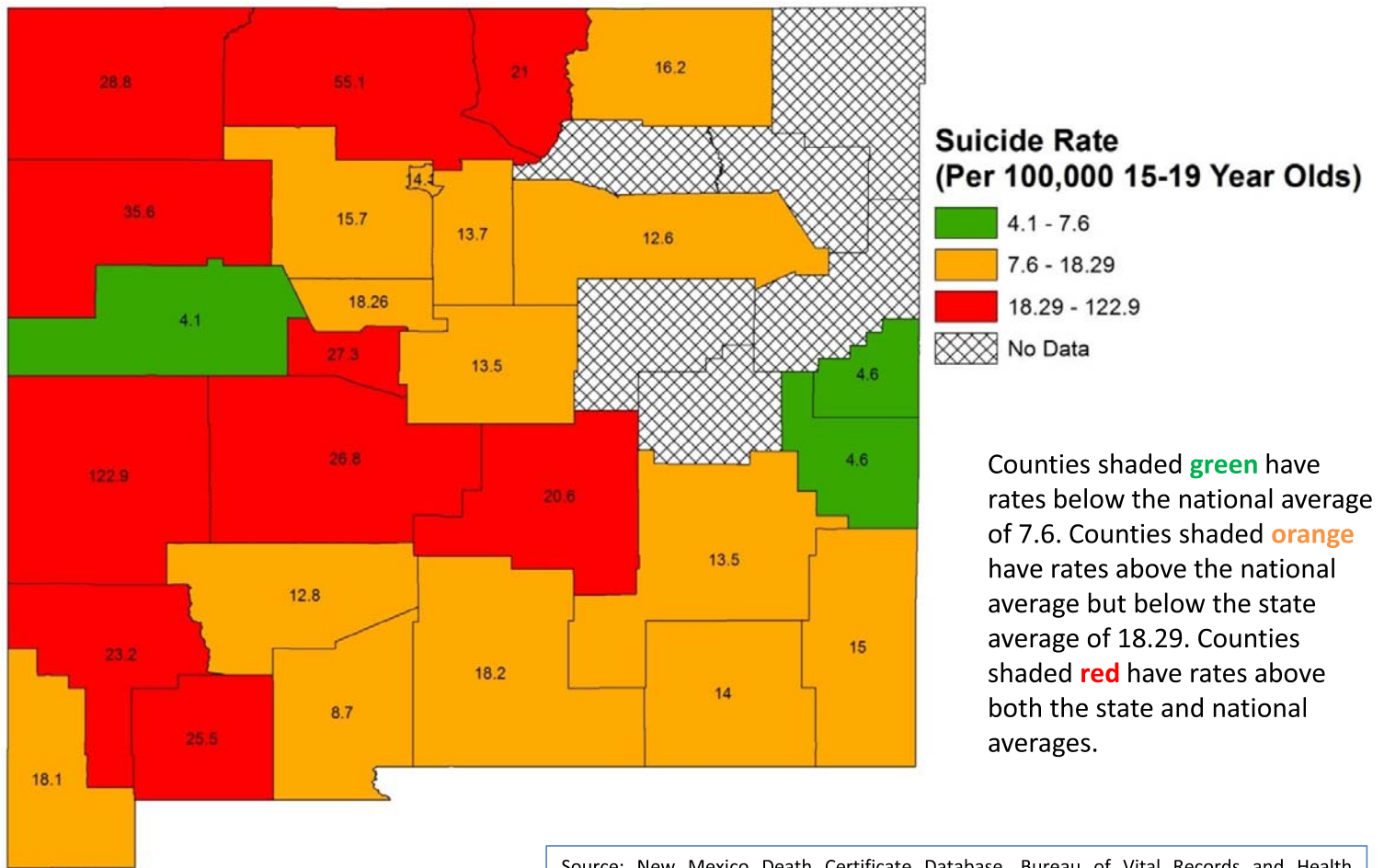
Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide



Counties shaded **green** have rates below the national average of 6.3%. Counties shaded **orange** have rates above the national average but below the state average of 9.7%. Counties shaded **red** have rates above both the state and national averages.

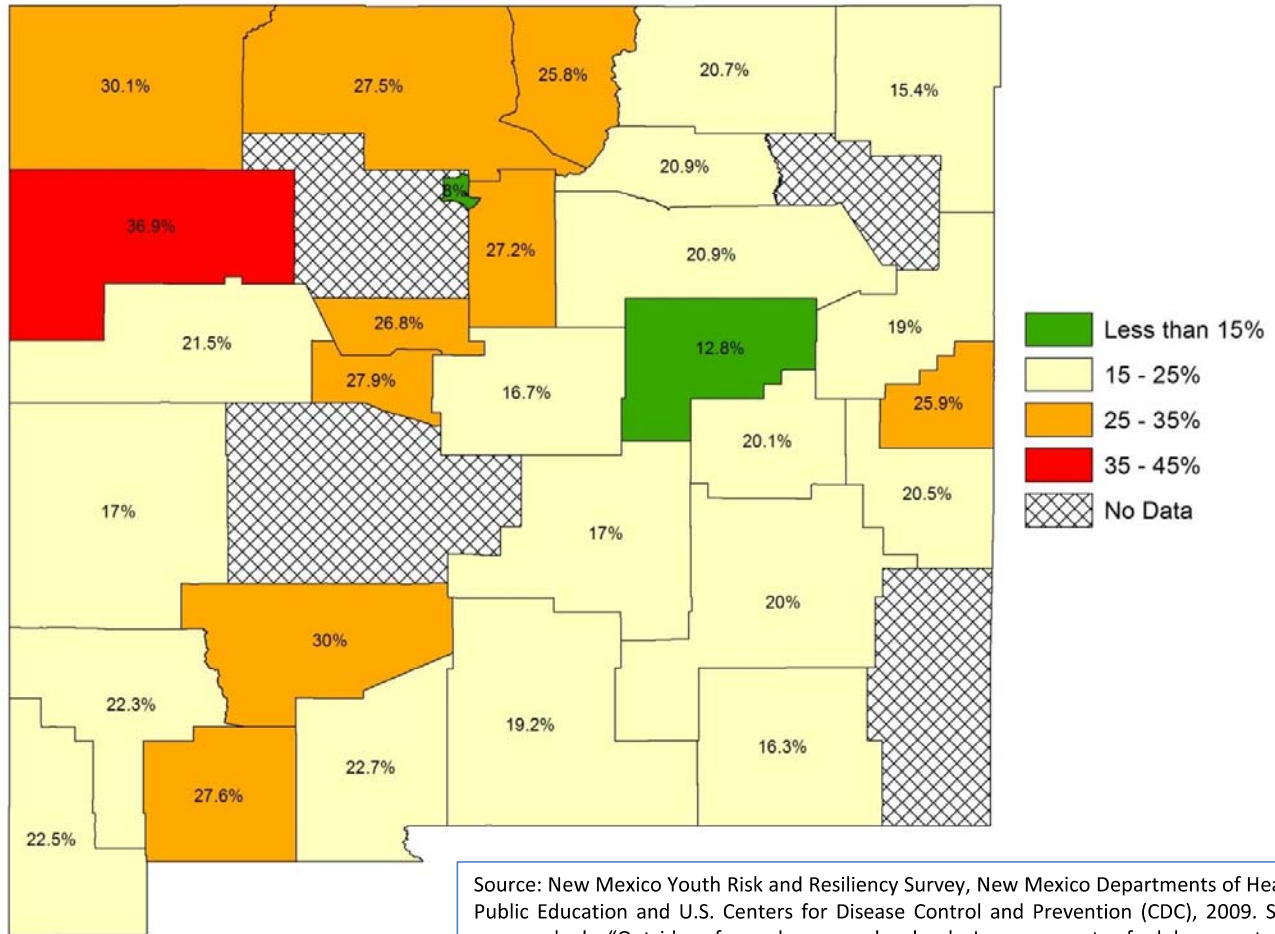
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered one or more times. The national rate of 6.3% is drawn from the Youth Risk and Behavior Surveillance System survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.

Youth Suicide Rate, 15-19 Years of Age, by County



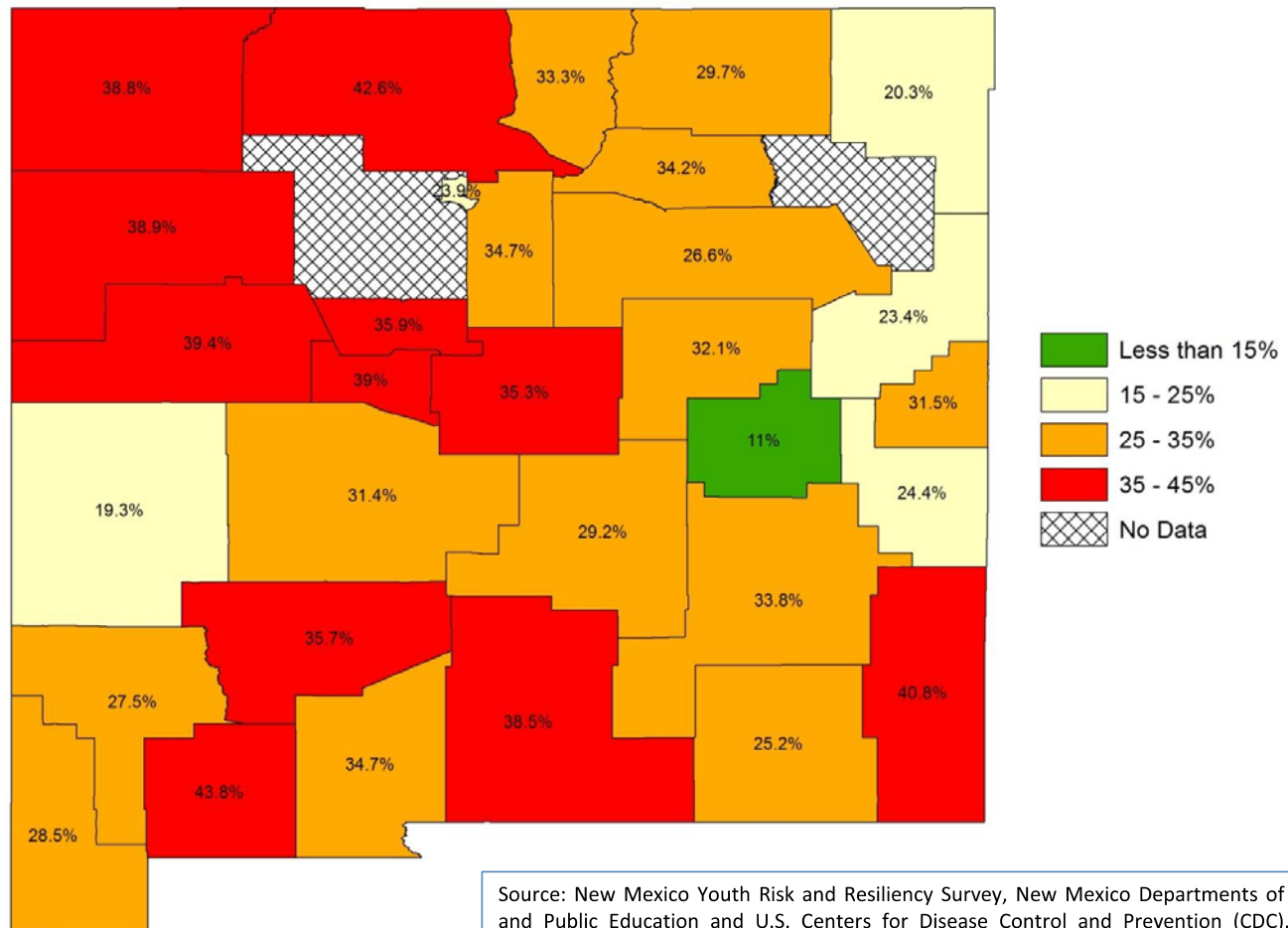
Source: New Mexico Death Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health. The suicide rate for each county is averaged over the time period 1999 to 2010 and includes all New Mexico residents, ages 15-19 years of age. The national average is based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention over the time period 1999 to 2007 and includes all youth, ages 15-19 years of age.

Percentage of Middle School Students Not Involved in Group Activities Outside of School or Home, by County



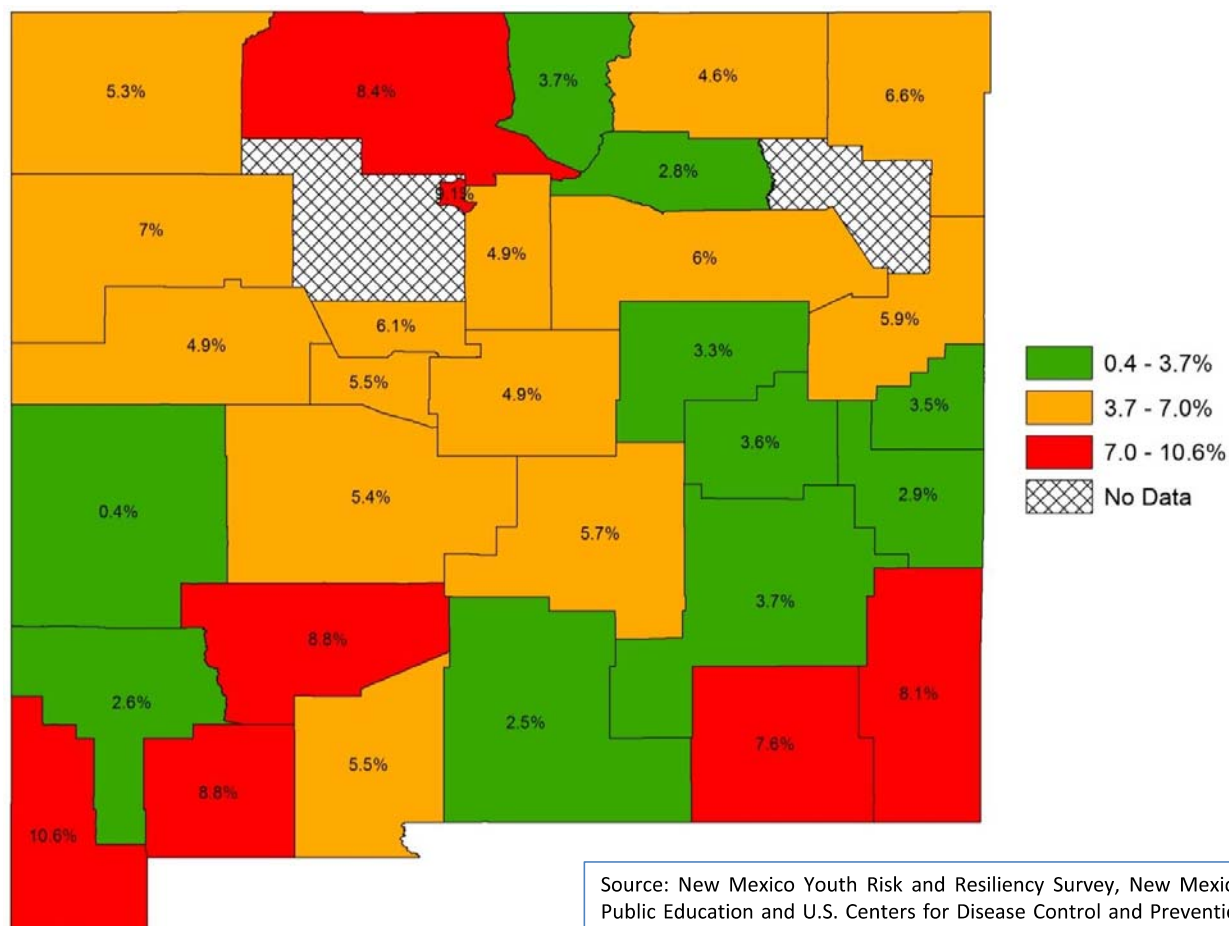
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "Outside of my home and school, I am a part of clubs, sports teams, church/temple, or other group activities." The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered "Not true at all."

Percentage of High School Students Not Involved in Group Activities Outside of School or Home, by County



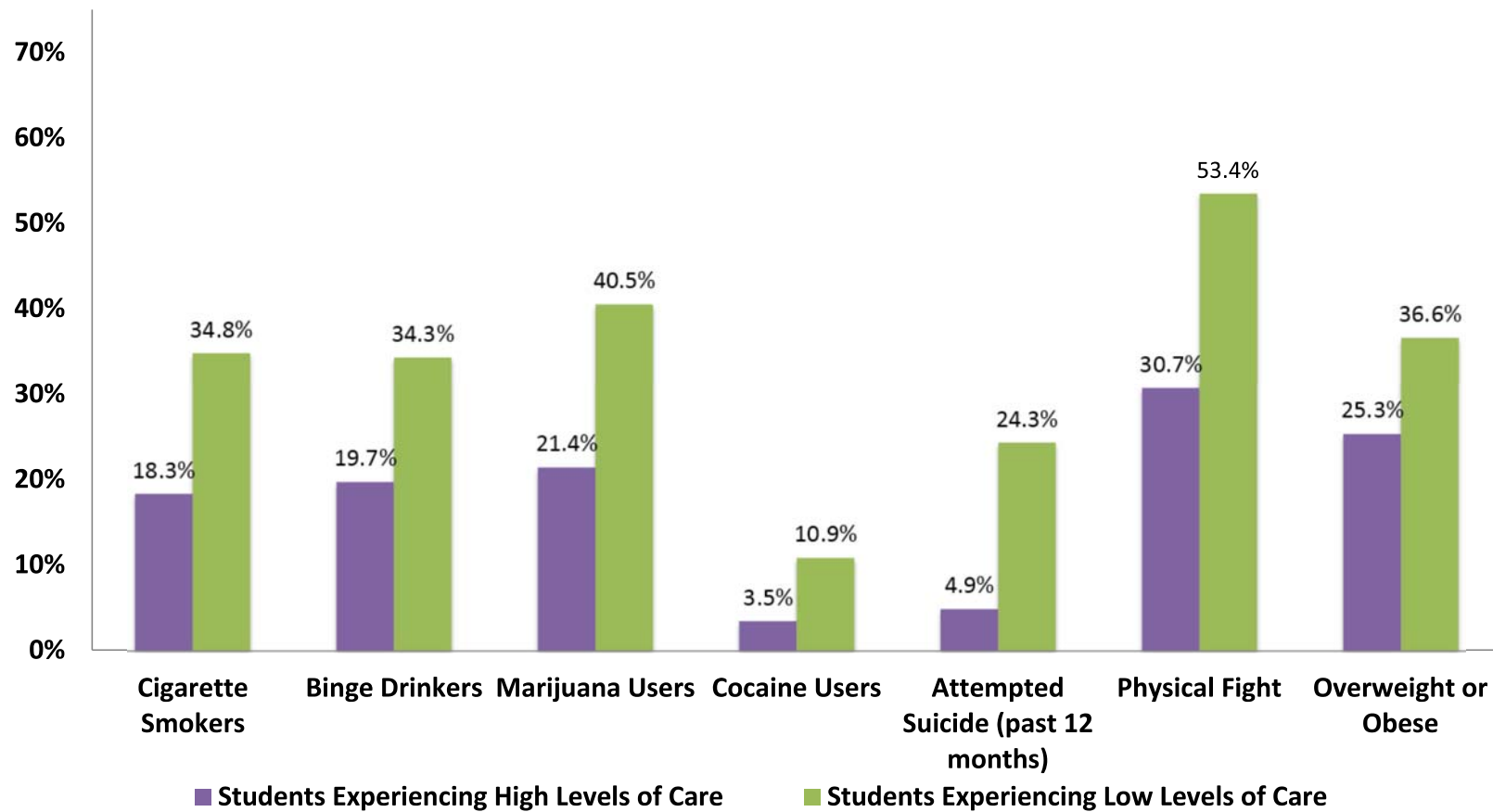
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked, "Outside of my home and school, I am a part of clubs, sports teams, church/temple, or other group activities." The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered "Not true at all."

Percentage of High School Students Who Report Not Having a Parent or Adult at Home Who is Interested in Their School Work



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009. Students were asked to comment on the statement, "In my home, there is a parent or some other adult who is interested in my school work." The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered, "Not true at all."

Key Outcomes of High School Students in New Mexico Experiencing High and Low Levels of Caring and Supportive Relationships with Parents



Source: N.M. Epidemiology, 2010. (<http://nmhealth.org/erd/HealthData/pdf/ER%20YRRS%20092410.pdf>). National data taken from High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Future of Home Visiting in New Mexico

The Importance of Early Childhood Investment Zones

Establishing Early Childhood Investment Zones

New Mexico faces the heart-wrenching challenge of overwhelming needs and limited resources. The data and maps presented throughout this report illustrate the daunting challenges that too many of our young children, our families, and our communities face.

One of the state's strategies for meeting these challenges is to prioritize investments based on a combination of risk and readiness, through the creation of **Early Childhood Investment Zones**.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To The Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

Prioritizing Early Childhood Investment Zones

New Mexico's successful application for the second round of the Race To The Top Early Challenge Learning Grant includes a clear description of this strategy:

New Mexico's objective is to establish Early Childhood Investment Zones by identifying and prioritizing communities where:

1. Children are at the greatest risk of school failure by aggregating and ranking community adverse childhood experiences;

And

2. The community demonstrates the greatest will and capacity for creating a continuum of high-quality early learning programs.

The goal is for these “ready communities” to establish community-specific capacity building, infrastructure development and comprehensive integrated early childhood care, health and education services in ways that can be used as models by other communities across the state.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

New Mexico's Early Childhood Investment Zones

A taskforce comprised of staff from the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Public Education Department (PED) conducted a detailed analysis of risk factors at both the county level and school district level. These risk factors include:

Child Health (Counties):

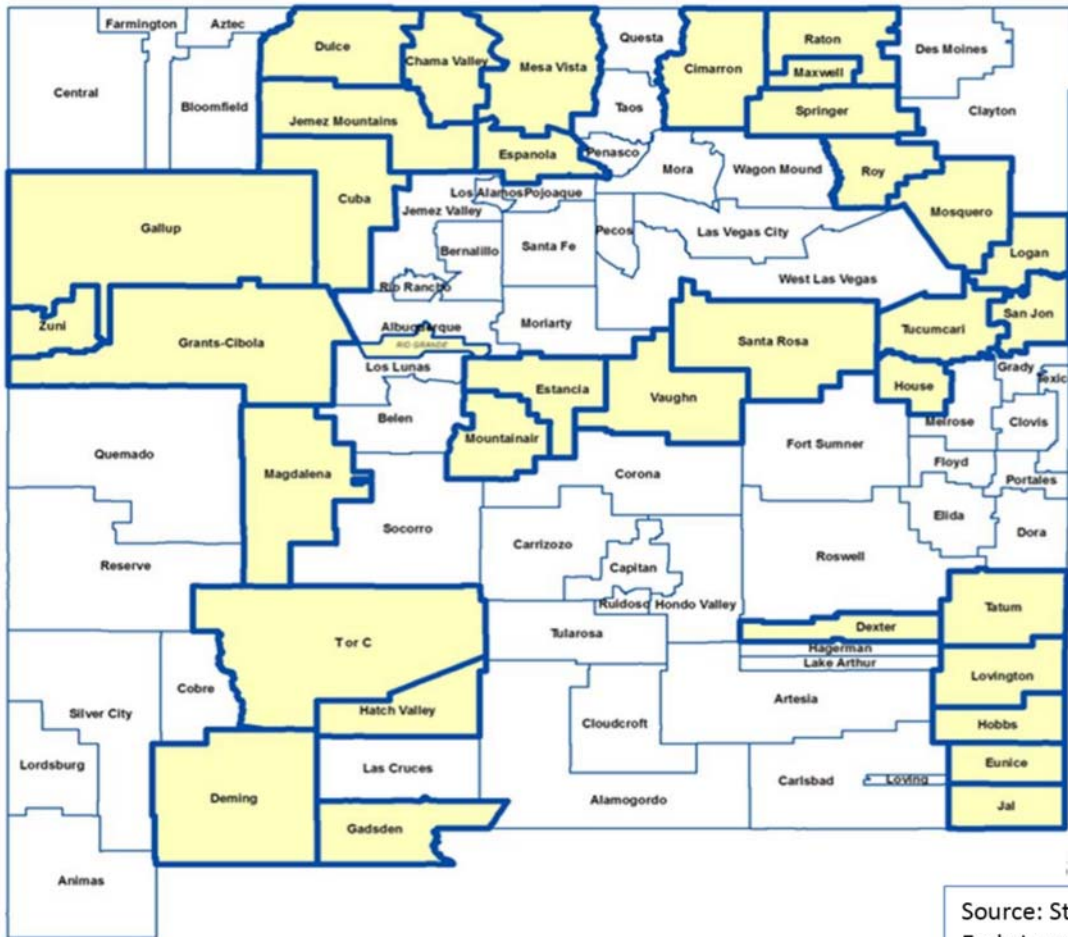
- Premature Births
- Low Birth Weight Infants
- Infant Mortality
- Juvenile Arrests
- Child Maltreatment
- Domestic Violence
- Adolescent Births
- Failure to Graduate on Time
- Unemployment
- Poverty

Education (School Districts):

- Not Proficient in Math & Reading
- Failure to Graduate On Time
- Population over 25 without HS or GED
- Schools without Health Centers
- Girls without Parenting Services
- Births to Mothers without HS or GED
- Title 1 (High Poverty) Schools
- Free or Reduced Price Meals
- Per Pupil Expenditures
- Schools Graded D or F

Source: Scharmen, T., New Mexico Department of Health; Haggard, D. and Rebolledo, A., New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department. New Mexico Early Childhood Data Warehouse: Community Assessment for Participatory Planning. Presented to the New Mexico Early Learning Advisory Council, July 2012.

Potential Investment Zones



The NM Department of Health; the Children, Youth and Families Department and the Public Education Department collaborated to identify potential investment zones based on analysis of high-risk counties and high-risk school districts.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

Next Steps

- New Mexico's plans for developing a comprehensive system for early childhood detailed in SB120 -The Early Childhood Care And Education Act and in the funded Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant are thoughtful and well-founded. We need to ensure that they are sufficiently funded and implemented effectively.
- We strongly recommend that regular collection and reporting of all early childhood program outcomes data be used to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of state-funded programs. This includes the outcomes of Home Visiting programs.

SB120 directs New Mexico's Early Childhood Care and Education System to be:

- Data-driven, including the identification and prioritization of communities most at risk while striving for universal, voluntary access;
- Accountable through developmentally appropriate methods of measuring, reporting and tracking each child's growth and the improvement of programs;
- Fully aligned within each community to ensure efficient and effective use of resources; and
- A state-private partnership.

The Federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant has committed New Mexico to meet four reform agenda goals for its early childhood programs:

1. Ensure continuous quality improvement across all early care and learning programs, through the implementation of **FOCUS**(NM's new Tiered Quality Rating and Improvement System);
2. Implement a common Kindergarten Readiness Assessment in all public schools, using the **New Mexico Early Learning Guidelines**, which will feed back data on the effectiveness of early learning programs;
3. Establish Early Childhood Investment Zones by identifying and prioritizing “ready” communities where children are at greatest risk;
4. Build a unified early learning data system that will provide current and comprehensive information for informed decision-making by educators, families, and policymakers.

Source: State of New Mexico, Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge, Application for Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

Next Steps

- We believe that it is crucial to fund and support early childhood programs **AND, at the same time,** focus on ways to improve the academic success and sources of support for children and young adults currently in elementary, middle and high school. The data clearly show that these are the current and potential young parents who will be served by the Home Visiting and other early childhood programs we are struggling to fund.
- New Mexico must address the economic challenges that face so many of the state's families and young children. A viable economy with enough well-paying jobs is one of the most important ways that we can help young children and their families thrive in the coming years.

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