



**2023**

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha  
Waxbarashada  
Caruurnimada Hore ee  
Gobolka Washington oo  
dhan

WARBIXINTA LA  
CUSBOONAYSIIYAY

Abril 2024

2023

# Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington oo dhan Warbixinta la cusboonaysiiyay Abriil 2024

**Taariikhda:** Abriil 30, 2024

**Waxaa Maalgaliyay:** Deeqda Horumarka Dugsiga Barbaarinta ee dhalaanka ilaa shan sano jirada

**Cinwaanka Mashruuca:** Horumarinta nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee isku dhafan, loo siman yahay, oo jawaab celin leh ee Washington

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Washington State Department of  
**CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES**

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## Dadka wax ku Biiriya

Warbixintan ku saabsan daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka Washington waxaa lagu soo saaray xigmad iyo iskaashi dad badan oo dadaal ah. Waxaan si gaar ah ugu mahadcelineynaa shakhsiyaadka hoos ku taxan, kuwaas oo dhamaantood si deeqsinimo ah u bixiyay wakhtigooda iyo khibraddooda si ay u soo nooleeyaan sheekada carruurta iyo qoysaska Washington.

In kasta oo aanu magacyo badan halkan ku qornay, haddana waxaynu ognahay inay jiraan dad kale oo badan oo si toos ah iyo si dadbanba wax usoo kordhiyay, kuwaas oo mudan in la aqoonsado, lagana yaabo in magacyadooda laga tagay. Haddii magacaaga laga tagay, fadlan ogow in aysan ahayn ujeedadayada.

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# Washington State Department of **CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES**

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# 1 Soo Koobitaanka Nuxurka Mashruuca

## Hordhac

Nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka Washington waxaa lagu qeexaa inuu yahay dhamaan dadka iyo ururada taageera caruurta dhalnada kahor ilaa sideeda sano. Mabdi'da asaasiga ah ee nidaamka ayaa qiimo sare galiya fahamka, qirashada, diiwaangalinta, iyo qorshaynta xooga iyo baahiyaha gaarka ah ee qoysaska iyo caruurta leeyihiin. Mabda' kale oo udub dhexaad u ah ayaa ah hormarinta iyo dib u cusboonaynta helitaanka iyo isticmaalka ku haboon, xogta hadda jirta si loo taageero shaqada daryeelka hore iyo hababka waxbarashada, si loo hormariyo sinaanta jinsiyada, iyo si loo hormariyo natiijooyinka caruurta iyo qoysaska Washington.

Sanadka 2020, gobolka Washington wuxuu dhamaystiray qiimayntii ugu horeysay ee dhammaystiran ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka oo dhan (Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020). Waxay soo koobtay wacyigelin balaaran iyo ka qaybgalinta bulshada oo dhacday 2019, oo ay weheliso koobitaanka xogta tirada iyo barnaamijka iyo faahfaahinta adeegga ee wakaaladaha gobolka Washington, Qabiilada Dhaladka ah, iyo iskaashatada bulshada oo badan.

Warbixinta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee 2023 (Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023) waxay cusboonaysiisaa dhibcaha xogta muhiimka ah ee Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 waxayna aqoonsataa oo si kooban u soo koobtaa horumarada cusub, oo ay ku jiraan xogta iyo warbixinada la cusboonaysiiyay, siyaasadaha, kaabayaasha, hindisayaasha, iyo talaabooyinka sharci-dajinta. Ujeedada Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waa inay noqoto dhukumiinti tixraac ahaaneed iyo in la bixiyo aragti guud ee daryeelka caruurnimada hore iyo nidaamka waxbarashada.

Deeqaha Bilowga Deeqda Hormarinta Da'da aan Fugsiga Gaarin ee Dhalnada ilaa Shanta (Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five, PDG B-5) iyo Cusbooneysiinta, ee la siiyo gobolka Washington 2018 iyo 2019, waxay taageertay horumarinta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 iyo Warbixinta Cusboonaysiinta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023. Hindisiyayaasha kale ee PDG B-5 waxay maalgaliyeen dadaalo kala duwan oo lagu hawlgalinayo dadka nugul iyo xoojinta kaabayaasha waxbarashada hore ee Washington ee dhamaan caruurta iyo qoysaska.

### Erayada lagu isticmaalay warbixintan: Daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo caruurnimada hore

Qiimayn Baahiyaha ee 2023, ereyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, iyo nidaamka caruurnimada hore ayaa si isku mid ah loo isticmaalaa si loo qeexo adeegyada iyo nidaamyada u adeega dhalaanka iyo caruurta yaryar (dhalinta ka hor ilaa da'da 8) iyo qoysaskooda. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska iyo daneeyayaasha nidaamyada kale ee Gobolka Washington waxay u gudbayaan adeegsiga ereyga *daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore* (Early Care and Education, ECE) halkii ay waxbarashada hore ku qeexi lahaayeen dadaalka dhisitaanka nidaamyada. Erayga *daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore* wuxuu si fiican uga tarjumayaa fahamka dhamaystiran ee Washington ee horumarinta dhalaanka iyo caruurta yaryar iyo qoysaska, bulshooyinka, ururada, nidaamyada, iyo adeegyada taageera.

## Habraaca

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxay ku tiirsan tahay aasaaska adag ee [Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020](#). Waxay isticmaashaa mawduucyo iyo arimo la mid ah dhukumiintiga hore. Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxa kale

oo ay isticmaashaa qeexitaan isku mid ah ereyada muhiimka ah (tusaale, qeexitaanka "nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore," "tayada," "helitaanka") sida Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020.

Warbixinta waxay u habaysan tahay cutubyada muhiimka ah ee soo socda:

- Cutubka 4. Waxa aan ka ognahay Caruurta iyo Qoysaska Washington
- Cutubka 5. Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba
- Cutubka 6. Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh
- Cutubka 7. Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan
- Cutubka 8. Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore
- Cutubka 9. Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waa isku darka, iyo tixraaca, xogta sii jirtay ee laga helay ilo badan oo kala duwan, warbixino, wakaaladaha, iyo iskaashatada. Cutubyada 5-9 ee kor ku taxan, Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxa ay siinaysaa hordhac, soo koobiytaan ka qaybgalka bulshada inta u dhaxaysa 2020 iyo 2023, koobida hindisayaasha cusub, xog cusub ama horumarada kale, iyo xogta la cusboonaysiiyay ee la xidhiidha cutub kasta iyo qayb, iyada oo la raacayo qaab-dhismeedka Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020.

Labada Baahida Qiimaynta 2020 iyo 2023 Baahida Qiimaynta labadaba isku dayga lagu taageerayo hadafka sinaanta iyada oo ka warbixinaysa xogta tilmaamaysa oo qeexaysa dheelidir la'aanta iyo sinaan la'aanta la xiriira jinsiyadda iyo qowmiyadda, juqraafiga, heerka dhaqaalaha, iyo qaybaha kale ee khuseeya halka ay suurtagal tahay. Tan waxa ku jira xogta la heli karo ee caruurta iyo qoysaska Qabiilka dhaladka ah. Qiimaynta Baahida 2023 waxaa sidoo kale ay ka hadlaysaa mawduucyada sinaanta iyada oo: sharaxaysa horumarka siyaasada iyo hindisayaasha cusub ee loogu talagalay horumarinta sinaanta, soo koobitaanka iyo tixraacida aragtiyaha bulshada halkaas oo wacyigelin cusub laga sameeyay, tixraacaya hababka cadaalada diiradda saaraya (sida [Liberatory Design](#)), iyo sharxitaanka iyo tixraacida warbixinnada qiimaynta ee qiimaynta saamaynta dadaalka loogu talagalay in lagu dhimo faraqa u dhexeeya isir/qowmiyad kale. Si aad u heshid dooda faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan habaaca DCYF ee isticmaalka xogta si loo horumariyo sinaanta isirada, arag Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Xafiiska Hal-abuurnimada, Is-waafajinta, iyo Warbixinta 2021, [Isticmaalka xogta gudaha DCYF si loo hormariyo sinaanta isirada](#).

## Waxa aan ka ognahay Caruurta iyo Qoysaska Washington

Gobolka Washington wuxuu hoy u yahay in ka badan 826,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso da'da dhalashada iyo sideed sano<sup>1</sup> — wakhti xasaasi u ah horumarka jir, shucuur, iyo garaad ahaaneed. Nidaamka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka waxaa loogu talagalay in uu si wax ku ool ah u taageero caruurta, qoysaska, iyo bulshada inta lagu jiro wakhtigan muhiimka ah.

In ka badan toban sano, dawlada gobolka Washington, Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah ee Washington, iyo iskaashatada bulshada waxay ka shaqeeyeen inay dejiyaan nidaam daryeel dadweyne iyo mid gaar ah oo loogu talagalay carruurta yaryar iyo taageerooyinka qoysaska siinaya fursado balaaran oo lagu daboolayo baahidooda. Barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada lagu sharaxay cutubyada soo socda waxay u adeegaan qoysaska kala duwan dhamaan heerarka dakhliga ee gobolka oo dhan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, marka si qoto dheer loo eego xogta ayaa muujinaysa in caruur iyo qoysas badan aysan weli helin taageerada ay u baahan yihiin.

<sup>1</sup> Xafiiska Tirakoobka Mareykanka (United States Census Bureau (n.d.)) *American Community Survey, 2017–2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2021*. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023  
<https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021&vv=AGEP%280,1%3A8%29&rv=ucgid&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US53>



Arimo kala duwan ayaa laga yaabaa inay saameeyaan helitaanka barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada waxayna u abuuraan natiijooyin aysan u sinayn caruurta Washington, oo ay ku jiraan cunsurinimo hay'adeed iyo mid nidaam ahaaneed; dhaawac taariikhi ah; ka tagitaanka juquraafi; saboolnimada; degenaansho la'aanta guryaha; ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka carruurta; iyo agab aan ku filnayn oo lagu taageero barnaamijyada. Falanqaynta dadka yimaada dugsiga barbaarinta oo diyaar u ah oo guulaysan kara iyo kuwa aan soo jeedin in daryeelka hore iyo nidaamka waxbarashadu ay si wanaagsan ugu adeegi karaan qaar badan oo ka mid ah carruurta gobolka, iyo in kuwa ugu yar in ay helaan adeegyada ay sidoo kale yihiin kuwa ugu baahida badan ee taageerada.<sup>2</sup>

Shakhsiyaadka, qoysaska, iyo bulshooyinka uu nidaamka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolku uu doonayo inuu ka qaybgaliyo oo uu u adeego waxaa kamid ah:

**Qoysaska kasoo jeeda taariikho isir ahaaneed oo kala duwan:** Qiyaastii sadexdii carruur ah ee kamid ah shantii sano ee da'doodu u dhexaysay da'da dhalashada iyo sideedda (61.6%) waa cadaan halka shantiiba laba (38.4%) ay yihiin caruur madaw ah (xusuusnow in caruurta Isbaanishka/Laatiinka ah ee isirkoodu yahay Cadaan lagu daray cadaan).<sup>3</sup>

**Qoysaska leh carruurta u dhaxaysa da'da dhalashada iyo sideed sano ee ku nool ama ka hooseeya 200% heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe (Federal Poverty Line, FPL):** 31.9% ee qoysaska ku nool Washington sanadka 2021.<sup>4</sup>

**Qoysaska luuqadooda hooyo ay tahay luuqad aan ahayn Ingiriisi:** In ka badan sadex-meelood meel (36.4%) carruurta Washington ee sideed jirka ah ama ka yar waxay ku nool yihiin guryo aysan luuqadooda hooyo ahayn Ingiriisi.<sup>5</sup>

**Qoysaska leh carruurta leh naafo ama dib u dhac koriin ahaaneed:** Wax lagu qiyaasay 6.9% carruurta Washington ku nool inta u dhaxaysa dhalashada iyo da'da shanta sano (qiyaastii 35,878 carruur ah) waxay qabaan baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah<sup>6</sup> sida lagu qiyaaso National Survey of Children's Health.<sup>7</sup> (Waa adag tahay in la ururiyo xog sax ah, markaa saamigu uu noqon karaa mid hooseeya ilaa 4.6% ama in ka badan 10.2% carruurta jirta da'da dhalashada ilaa da'da shanta sano.)

<sup>2</sup> Xarunta Xogta iyo Cilmi-baarista Waxbarashada Gobolka Washington (Washington State Education Research and Data Center. (n.d.). *Early Learning Feedback Report*. Laga soo qaatay Sebteembar 4, 2023, <https://erdc.wa.gov/data-dashboards/early-learning-feedback-report-0>

<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

<sup>4</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

<sup>5</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Early Start Act 2018*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018\\_Early\\_Start\\_Act\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Early_Start_Act_Report.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Sida lagu qeexay [Xafiiska Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka \(Maternal and Child Health Bureau\)](#) carruurta leh ama ugu jira khatarta sii kordhaysa ee jir ahaaneed, koriin, hab-dhaqan ahaaneed ama xaalad shucuureed oo sidoo kale u baahan caafimaad iyo adeegyo la xiriira nooc ama qadar ka baxsan inta ay u baahan yihiin carruurta guud ahaan.

<sup>7</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). Sahanka Qaranka ee Caafimaadka Carruurta (*National Survey of Children's Health, NSCH*) ee 2022. Laga helay Oktoobar 17, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10025&g=1072&r=49>



**Caruurta ku nool bulshooyinka miyiga:** 46,921 caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa sagaal ayaa ku nool miyiga Washington. In ka badan 24,000 oo kamid ah carruurta ayaa da'doodu ka yar tahay shan sano.<sup>8</sup>

**Caruurta ku nool Bulshooyinka Dhaladka ah:** Qiyaastii 22,416 ilmo ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa sagaal (goobaha dadka dhaladka dagaan iyo goobaha aan ahayn goobo ay dagaan dadka dhaladka ah).<sup>9</sup> (DCYF waxay aqoonsan tahay caqabadaha la xiriira tiradan, oo ay ku jiraan hoos u dhac iyo kala duwanaanshiyaha sida qabiilada dhaladka ah ee gaarka ah u aqoonsadaan tirada caruurta ee bulshadooda)

**Qoysaska leh sharciga soogalootiga joogtada ah ama ku meel gaarka ah:** Sanadka 2021, 14.8% dadka ku nool Washington waxay ku dhasheen meel ka baxsan Maraykanka.<sup>10</sup>

**Qoysaska la kulma ka qaybgalka nidaamka daryeelka carrurta:** Sanadkii 2022, 24,787 caruur ay da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalashadaila sideed jir ayaa nooc ka mid ah ku lug lahaa nidaamka daryeelka carruurta ee gobolka.<sup>11</sup>

**Qoysaska ay haysato xasilooni-daro guri:** Qiyaastii 30% caruurta Washington waxay ku noolaayeen guryo ku kharash gareeyeen 30% ama in ka badan dakhligooda ku bixiyey kharashyada la xiriira guryeynta 2021. Tan waxa loo arkaa culays kharash guri oo sareeya.<sup>12</sup>

## Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba

Tan iyo markii la dhameeyay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, waxaa jiray in fooganaanta la saaray wax ka qabashada caafimaadka dhimirka iyo hab-dhaqanka ee dadka waaweyn iyo caruurta labadaba. Walbahaarka iyo cadaadiska ka dhashay masiibada COVID-19 ayaa abuuray baahiyo la taaban karo oo aan la daboolin labadaba nidaamka daryeelka caafimaadka iyo nidaamka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore.

Gobolka Washington wuxuu kormeeraa dhowr tilmaame oo muhiim ah oo ku saabsan caafimaadka hooyada iyo dhalaanka, oo ay ku jiraan dhimashada hooyada, dhimashada dhalaanka iyo uur-jiiifka, heerarka cudurka sokorta iyo dhiig-karka ee dadka uurka leh, dhalaanka miisaankoodu hooseeyo, iyo dhalimada ka hor. Gobolka ayaa leh heerar ka hooseeya celceliska qaranka qaar badan oo kamid ah tusmooyinka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, gudaha gobolka, caqabadaha la taaban karo ayaa sii socda kuwaas oo ka hortagaya dadka uurka leh iyo carruurta midabka leh inay helaan daryeelka ay u baahan yihiin. Caqabadaha sida saboolnimada, luuqada, cunsuriyadda, iyo juqraafi ahaan waxay abuuraa kala

<sup>8</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Table P12: Jinsiga iyo da'da ee kooxaha da'da ee la xushay, 2020 Decennial Census*. Laga helay Oktoobar 16, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12>

<sup>9</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Table P12: Jinsiga iyo da'da ee kooxaha da'da ee la xushay, 2020 Decennial Census*. Laga helay Oktoobar 16, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12>

<sup>10</sup> Migration Policy Institute. (n.d.). *Washington State Immigration Data Profile* [1990, 2000, and 2021 jadwalka xogta tirakoobka ee muhiimka ah]. Laga helay Luuliyo 28, 2023 <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/WA>

<sup>11</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

<sup>12</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). *Caruurta ku nool guryaha ay ka jiraan culayska kharashka guryaha ee Washington*. Laga helay Agosto 7, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/line/7244-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden?loc=49&loct=2#2/49/false/2048,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867/asc/any/14288>

duwanaansho helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka iyo tusmooyinka caafimaadka. Guud ahaan heerka dhalitaanka ee gobolka Washington wuu ku sii socdaa hoos u dhaca, kaas oo la socda isbadalada qaranka. Guud ahaan, dadka madawga ahh waxay dhaleen caruur ka badan celceliska gobolka.

Tusmooyinka la xiriira caymiska caafimaadka iyo helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka ayaa muujinaya isku dhafka waxyaabaha ay wanaagsan yihiin iyo caqabadaha. Caqabadaha joogtada sii kordhaya ee daryeelka caafimaadka ayaa u sii jira bulshooyinka madawga, miyiga, iyo qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo. Iyadoo inta badan carruurta yaryar ay haystaan caymis caafimaad, qiyaastii 15,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu tahay shan jir oo ku nool gobolka Washington (3% dhamaan carruurta da'daas ah) ayaan lahayn caymis caafimaad 2021.<sup>13</sup>

## Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh

Caruurta waxay aad ugu dhowdahay inay koraan marka qoysaskoodu helaan waxay u baahan yihiin si ay u daryeelaan oo ay u taageeraan carruurtooda. Tan waxaa kamid ah guriyo badqab leh oo xasiloon, dakhli ama taageero maaliyadeed si loo daboolo baahiyaha aasaasiga ah, xidhiidhka bulsho ee taageerada leh ee waalidiinta iyo xubnaha bulshada kale, iyo aqoonta iyo agabka lagu taageerayo horumarka bulsho, shucuureed, jir ahaaneed, iyo garaadka carruurtooda. Cudurka faafa ee COVID-19 waxay iftiimisay oo sii qoto dheeraysay u nuglaanshaha dhaqaale, bulsho, iyo shucuureed qoysas badan. Waxa kale oo ay ka wada sintay qaranka, gobolka, degaanka, iyo dadaalka ku salaysan bulshada si ay u taageeraan qoysaska dhaqaale iyo in la hormariyo daryeelaha iyo adkeysiga qoyska.

Tan iyo markii la dhamaystiray Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada lagu taageerayo qoysaska iyo dadaalada lagu xiriirinayo qoysaska taageerada saxda ah ee wakhtiga saxda ah ayaa sii waday kobcinta iyo balaarinta. Shabakada [Help Me Grow Washington](#) network, qoraalka, iimaylka-, iyo nidaamka kheyraadka ku saleysan ee taleefoonka iyo habka isku xirka gudbinta ee bulshadu maamusjo, ayaa si aad ah u balaariyay tan iyo 2020. Waxaa taageeray deeqda PDG B-5, iyo, dhawaanahan, iyadoo lagu maalgalinayo miisaaniyada gobolka, deeqda Nidaamyada Fasaxa ee Carruurnimada Hore ee dawlada dhexe, iyo Deeqaha Nidaamka Horumarinta Caafimaadka Caruurnimada Hore ee dawlada dhexe. Gobolku wuxuu sidoo kale uu kordhiyay dadaalka lagu taageerayo kaabayaasha, horumarinta tayada, iyo kordhinta tirada Xarumaha Kheyraadka Qoyska ee ku salaysan bulshada iyada oo loo marayo sharci dajinta,<sup>14</sup> daabacaada [qaab-dhismeedka daraasada](#), daah-furka [Shabakadda Taageerada Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington](#), iyo bixinta maalgalinta iyada oo loo marayo DCYF iyo Waaxda Ganacsiga (Department of Commerce).

Dadaalada diirada saaray ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waxay ujeeddadoodu tahay in la dhiso awoodda waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha si ay u taageeraan horumarka caafimaadka leh ee carruurtooda. Waxyaabaha muhiimka ah ee [Mobility Mentoring](#),<sup>®</sup> barnaamij lagu bixiyo goob waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, ayaa dib loo qaabeeyey 2020 iyo 2021. [Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee Koontada Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga](#), la daabacay dabayaaqadii 2020, oo la aqoonsaday dadka mudnaanta u leh balaarinta booqashooyinka guri ee ku salaysan juqraafiga iyo isirka/qawmiyada. Waxaa lagu soo gabagabeeyay baahiyaha Washington ee adeegyada booqashooyinka guri lagu qiyaasay 44,329

<sup>13</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). Caruurta aan lahayn caymis caafimaad oo loo kala qeybiyaya koox da' ahaan ee gudaha Washington. Laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/10184-children-without-health-insurance-by-age-group?loc=49&loct=2#detailed/2/49/true/2048,1729,37,871/8121,20,21/19708,19709>

<sup>14</sup> Sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington (Washington State Legislature. (n.d.).) *House Bill 1237 – 2021-22*: Qeexitaanka xarumaha kheyraadka qoyska. Waxaa la ansixiyay sharci ahaan Abriil 14, 2021. <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1237&Initiative=false&Year=2021>

qoys.<sup>15</sup> [Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee Adeegyada Koobaad ee Qoyska](#), la dhamaystiray 2022, wuxuu qeexayaa baahiyaha gaarka ah ee qoysaska ku lug leh nidaamka daryeelka ilmaha iyo xeeladaha loogu xiriiriyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo taageerada qoyska, sida barnaamijka [Hagaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Daryeelka Caruurta](#).<sup>16</sup>

Sugnaanta dhaqaalaha iyo helitaanka taageerooyin la taaban karo (alaabta iyo adeegyada daboolaya baahiyaha aasaasiga ah, sida cuntada, dharka, guriyaynta, iyo daryeelka caafimaadka dhimirka) ayaa door muhiim ah ka ciyaara sidii ay qoysasku u ahaan lahaayeen kuwo xooggan oo awood u leh inay taageeraan horumarka caafimaadka leh ee caruurtooda. Sanadka 2022 iyo 2023, DCYF waxay iskaashi la samaysay ururo maxali ah oo khibrad leh si ay u qaybiyaan in ka badan \$1.7 milyan si ay u caawiyaan 16,000 qoys inay helaan kheyraadka sida raashinka, xafaayada iyo sahayda kale ee ilmaha, saadka dugsiya, iyo gaasta ama kaalmada kale ee gaadiidka.<sup>17</sup> Tan iyo markii la dhammeeyey Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, isbadalada lagu sameeyay [Working Connections Child Care](#) (Kaalmada ay dawladu maalgaliso ee ka caawisa qoysaska u qalma in ay iska bixiyaan kharashka daryeelka caruurta) ujeedadeeduna tahay in la horumariyo la awoodi karo iyo in la ballaariyo helitaanka daryeelka caruurta ee qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hada daryeelka caruurta Washington waa midka sagaalaad ee ugu qaalisan dhamaan gobolada iyo qoysas badan ayaa la halgamaya helitaanka daryeelka caruurta. Xogta loo kala saaray isir ahaan waxay tusinaysaa xataa culaayska kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee qoysaska madawga ah.<sup>18</sup>

## Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan

Gobolka Washington wuxuu sii wadaa horumarinta iyo taageerada shabakad balaaran oo ah barnaamijyo iyo adeegyo loogu talagalay in lagu daboolo baahiyaha qoysaska leh caruurta yaryar. Hadafka ayaa weli ah in la daboolo baahiyaha qoysaska oo dhan iyadoo la siinayo adeegyo iyo barnaamijyo kala duwan kuwaas oo la awoodi karo qiimo ahaan, la heli karo, oo ka jawaabaya baahiyaha gaarka ah ee qoys kasta iyo bulsho kasta.

Tan iyo markii la dhamaystiray Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, isbadalo la taaban karo ayaa ka dhacay guud ahaan nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore taas oo ay sababtay saamaynta COVID-19 iyo dadaalka bulshada iyo sharci-dejinta ee sii socda si nidaamka looga dhigo mid adag, la heli karo, oo loo siman yahay. Inta lagu jiro cudurka faafa, saamaynta qoysaska, daryeelka caruurnimada hore iyo shaqaalaha waxbarashada, iyo warshadaha guud ahaan waxay sababtay in caruur yar oo habaysan

<sup>15</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Washington State Department of Health, iyo Ounce Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha ee la sameeyo iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Aratani, Y., et al. (2022). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha ee la sameeyo iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee DCYF*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo La xisaabtanka.

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FamilyFirstServicesNeedsAssessment2022.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Concrete goods as a primary support for Washington families*.

[https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/WADEL/2023/06/15/file\\_attachments/2528852/Concrete%20Goods%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf](https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/WADEL/2023/06/15/file_attachments/2528852/Concrete%20Goods%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Washington STEM, 2021, sida laga soo xigtay Waaxda Ganacsiga ee Gobolka Washington (Washington State Department of Commerce). (2021). *Xeelada Helitaanka Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobolka Washington: Istaraatiijiyad, wakhti, iyo qorshe fulin ahaaneed si loo gaaro hadafka la gaari karo, daryeelka ilmaha ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo ee dhamaan qoysaska Washington*. <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/FINAL-June-2021-C3TF-Legislative-Report.pdf>

daryeelka ilmaha gobolka oo dhan, isbadal ah oo muraayad u ah isbadalada qaranka. Dhawaanahan, baaxada ruqasad bixinta ee gobolka oo dhan ayaa si tartiib ah u soo kabsatay oo caruur badan ayaa helaya kaabista daryeelka ilmaha. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, gobolku wuxuu soo bandhigay iskaashiyada cusub iyo hindiseyaal lagu horumarinayo isuduwitaankaa, iswaafajinta, iyo tayada adeega. Tan waxaa kamid ah dhowr hindise oo hoos yimaada [Fair Start for Kids Act](#), sidoo kale [Washington Pyramid Model](#), [Sanduuqa Amaahda Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington](#), [U gudubka barnaamijka Fasalka Barbaarinta](#), iyo habraaca [Nidaamka Taageerada ee Heerarka Badan Leh](#) (si loo waafajiyo nidaamyada iyo mudnaanta si wax looga qabto daldaloolada fursadaha joogtada ah ee Washington).

Nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waxaa ku jira barnaamijyo waxbarasho oo isugu jira daryeelka caruurnimada hore ee dadweynaha iyo kuwa gaarka ah oo lagu bixiyo goobo kala duwan oo rasmi ah iyo kuwo aan rasmi ahayn. In kasta oo ay adag tahay in si sax ah loo cabiro inta caruur iyo qoysas ee Washington ku nool ay heli karaan waayo-aragnimada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee tayada sare leh, xogta la heli karo waxay muujinaysaa baahi weyn oo aan la daboolin oo la awoodi karo, la heli karo, oo tayo sare leh waayo-aragnimada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Laga bilaabo Diseembar 2022, 62% caruurta ka yar shanta sano ee Washington waxay ku nool yihiin guryo ay dhamaan waalidiinta dhamaan ay shaqeeyaan. Talaabadan, ugu yaraan 288,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu ka yar tahay shan sano ayaa u baahan daryeelka caruur ah nooc kamid ah. Kuwaas, ku dhawaad 27% (76,434) waxaa lagu adeega goobaha daryeelka ilmaha iyo qoyska, saaxiibka, iyo daryeelka deriska ah ee ruqsada leh ee kaabitaanka hela. Tani waxay ka tagaysaa ku dhawaad 211,500 caruur ah kuwaas oo u baahan, laakiin laga yaabo in aanay heli karin adeegyada daryeelka ilmaha. Saami aan la garanayn oo kamid ah baahida aan la daboolin ayaa waxaa buuxiya qoyska, saaxiibka, iyo daryeelka deriska aan la taageerin iyo taageerooyinka kale oo aan rasmiga ahayn.<sup>19</sup> Lama garanayo qayb kamid ah isticmaalka daryeelka aan rasmiga ahayn ay sabab u tahay helitaan la'aan iyo awood la'aanta qiimaha iyo qaybta ay sabab u tahay doorbiditaanka qoyska.

Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo La xisaabtanka ayaa qiyaasaya kaliya 27% caruurta u qalanta Head Start inay galaan barnaamijkaas, iyo in ka yar 15% caruurta iyo qoysaska xaqa u leh inay galaan barnaamijyadan soo socda: Working Child Care Connections (14%), Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada, (Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, ECEAP); 11%), Early Head Start (3%), iyo Adeegyada Ka hortaga iyo Wax ka Qabashada Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Intervention and Prevention Services, ECLIPSE; 8%).<sup>20</sup> Qiimaynta [Baahiyaha iyada La Booqanayo Guriga ee 2020](#) wuxuu soo gabagabeeyey in ay jirto "baahi la filan karo oo aan la dabooli karin oo booqasho guri ah oo ka dhex jirta qoysaska Washington, iyada oo lagu qiyaasey 79% qoysaska u qalma ee ku kala nool 31 ka mid ah 39 ka degmo ee la gacan bidixeyay."<sup>21</sup>

Marka laga soo tago tirada fudud ee boosaska, waxaa jirta baahi loo qabo adeegyo badan oo awood u leh inay u adeegaan dhalaanka iyo socod baradka, adeegyo badan oo loogu talagalay carruurta yaryar ee baahiyaha gaarka ah leh, iyo wacyigelinta dhaqan ahaaneed ee weyn, dareenka, iyo ka jawaabista dhammaan noocyada adeegyada waxbarashada hore.

<sup>19</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (*Early Learning Data Store 2.0*, ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>20</sup> Xogta ay bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. Ka eeg

Jaantus 7-1 wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah.

<sup>21</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

## Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

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Abuuritaanka natiijooyin guul leh oo loogu talagalay caruurta yaryar iyo qoysaska waxay u baahan tahay ka qaybgal bulsho oo xooggan iyo hawlo isku dubbaridan oo heer maamul gobol ahaaneed, gobol, iyo heer deegaan ah oo ka jawaabaya baahiyaha bulshada. Si loo gaaro hadafkan, nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waa inuu balaariyaa barnaamijyada jira oo uu abuuraa sinaan diiradda saaraya, la aamini karo, iyo iskaashi ku filan oo kheyraad leh oo lala yeesho shakhsiyaadka, ururada, iyo Qabaa'ilka kuwaas oo ka caawiya horumarka caruurta yaryar.

Tan iyo markii la dhamaystiray Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, dhowr hindise oo waaweyn ayaa xoojiyay xiriirka nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee bulshooyinka deegaanka, taasoo ka dhigaysa nidaamka mid ku haboon caruurta, waalidiinta, bixiyayaasha, iyo bulshada. Sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington ee ansixinta sharciga [Fair Start for Kids Act](#) waxay bixisaa taageero dhaqaale oo wayn nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka. Abuuritaanka [Qorshaha isku dubaridka Waxbarashada caruurinada Hore](#) wuxuu bixiyaa qaab-dhismeed loogu talagalay falalka si wax looga qabto sinaan la'aanta iyo cunsuriyadda habaysan ee ka dhex jirta nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. [Xafiiska DCYF ee Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta iyo Isla xisaabtanka](#) ayaa si weyn u xoojisay awooda gobolka si uu u ururiyo, u falanqeeyo, u isticmaalo, una wadaago xogta si loo qaabeeyo doodaha ku saabsan wax qabashada hadda jira iyo jihada mustaqbalka ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore.

Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, lacagaha laga helo Fair Starts for Kids Act waxa ay taageertay helitaanka barnaamijyo iyo dadaalada kale ee wax ka qabashada cudurka faafa iyo soo kabashada. Sanadka 2023, sharci-dejinta gobolka ayaa qaaday talaabooyin dheeraad ah si loo hormariyo helitaanka iyo si loo wado mushaharka nololaha ee xirfadlayaasha daryeelka caruurta, oo ay ku jirto maalgelinta lagu kordhinayo [Working Connections Child Care](#) heerka lacagta dib ugu celinta xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha, maalgelinta lagu taageerayo heshiiska gorgortanka wadareedka ee daryeelka ilmaha qoyska, iyo qaadashada Bixinta Daryeelka Ilmaha iyo Bixinta Mushaharka. Isbahaysi cusub, the Washington Prenatal to Three Coalition,, ayaa la sameeyay. Isbahaysigu wuxuu diiradda saarayaa kordhinta sugnaanta cuntada, kordhinta helitaanka daryeelka hooyada iyo dhalaanka, kordhinta xasilloonida qoyska iyada oo loo marayo helitaanka taageerooyin la taaban karo, iyo horumarinta natiijooyinka korriinka ilmaha. Dawladu waxay ka shaqaynaysaa fahamka, isku dubaridka, iyo xoojinta hogaaminta qoyska iyo codadka waalidka ee dhamaan heerarka go'aan qaadashada iyada oo loo marayo iskaashi ka dhexeeya Qeybta Caafimaadka Carruurta ee Washington State Department of Health iyo [Ka Qeybgalinta Qoyska ee Washington](#).

## Shaqale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

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Laga bilaabo Maayo 2023, waxaa jiray 58,468 shaqaale waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ah oo ka tirsanaa [Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha Aalada Macluumaadka Waxbarashada iyo Diiwaanka la maareeyay \(Managed Education and Registry Information Tool, MERIT\)](#). Kooxdaas, 32,962 waxay ka shaqaynayaan xarumaha daryeelka caruurta iyo 12,951 waxay ka shaqaynayaan guryaha daryeelka qoyska ee shatiga leh; Tan waxaa ku jira ECEAP iyo xarumaha Head Start.<sup>22</sup>

Cudurka faafa ee COVID-19 waxay soo bandhigtay Washington shaqadeeda ee caruurnimada hore iyo ganacsiyada daryeelka ilmaha oo culaysyo badan leh iyo caqabado - isla markaana, masiibadani waxay kordhisay muuqaalka qaybta iyo taageerada dadweynaha ee daryeel bixiyayaasha daryeelka caruurta iyo

<sup>22</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). [Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha MERIT ee DCYF](#). La helay Maayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)



ganacsiyada. Daryeel bixiyeyaasha caruurta, kuwaas oo isla markiiba loo kala saaray inay yihiin "shaqaale muhiim ah" bilawgii cudurka faafa, waxay ka jawaabeen caqabado kala duwan oo aan horay loo arag intii lagu jiray masiibada. DCYF iyo iskaashatada taageera shaqaalaha daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore (Early Care and Education, ECE) waxay hagaajiyeen dadaalkooda sidoo kale, beddeleen diiradda, hababka, iyo wakhtiyada shaqadooda. Daryeel bixiyeyaasha iyo kuwa bixiya horumarinta xirfadda iyo taageerada tayada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore labadaba waxay mar kale la qabsanayaan xaaladaha caafimaad iyo dhaqaale ee hadda jira, iyo sidoo kale dhammaadka maalgelinta iyo taageerada gaarka ah ee COVID.

Qaybta daryeelka caruurta waxaa caqabad ku ah boosaska daryeelka carruurta oo aan ku filnayn, yaraanta shaqaale tayo leh, shaqaale badan oo beddela, iyo farqiga u dhexeeya sida uu u eg yahay mushaharka caddaaladda ah ee shaqaalaha xannaanada carruurta iyo waxa waalidku awoodi karaan inay bixiyaan. Ganacsiyada daryeelka caruurta ayaa la halgamaya sidii ay u sii ahaan lahaayeen kuwa dhibaato aan la kulmin. Qaar badan oo ka mid ah milkiilayaasha ganacsiga ECE waxay ka baqayaan in ruqsad bixinta, qiimeynta tayada, iyo shuruudaha iyo siyaasadaha kale ee gobolka ay culeys dheeraad ah ku saari doonaan.

Ilaa 2020, Washington waxa ay xoojisay oo ay kordhisay taageerada horumarinta xirfadeed ee xooga shaqada caruurnimada hore iyo daryeelka caruurnimada hore iyo xarumaha waxbarashada iyo ganacsiyada. Iskaashatada muhiimka ah ee taageerada xoog-shaqaale iyo xasilinta ganacsiga iyo dadaalada koriinka ee daryeelka caruurta waa [Child Care Aware of Washington](#), kaas oo bixiya tababaro, tababaritaan iyo taageerooyin kale oo xirfadle ah taas oo qayb ka ah Nidaamka Aqoonsiga Tayada Early Achievers iyo Nidaamka Horumarinta iyo [Imagine Institute](#), Kaas oo maamusha Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago, tirada badalka, oo bixisa la-talin xirfadle iyo ganacsi guryaha daryeelka carruurta qoyska ee ruqsada leh iyo xarumaha daryeelka carruurta ee madaxbannaan ee shatiga leh.

Gobalku wuxuu ka shaqeysay samaynta adeegyada iyo cabiritaanka [daryeelka xog-ogaalnimo ee dhibaata maskax ahaaneed](#) ee daryeel bixiyayaasha; abuurista qaab gobolka oo dhan ah oo loogu talagalay horumarinta xirfadeed ee xog-ogaalnimada, bixinta dhiirigelinta dhaqaale ee tababarka, horumarinta tababarada cusub, iyo abuurista Xarun ay udub dhexaad u tahay Bogsashada iyo Daryeelka Xog-ogaalnimo ee dhaawac maskaxeed ee xirfadeed oo loogu talagalay in lagu dabaqo dhamaan hababka daryeelka.

Sanadka 2021 iyo 2022, DCYF iyo [Gudiga Hawl-wadeenka ka ah Iskaashatada Daryeelka Caruurta](#) dhameeyay daraasado taxane ah iyo warbixino la xiriira awood-siinta daryeelka ilmaha iyo "kharashka dhabta ah" ee daryeelka ilmaha oo tayo leh, [warbixinta kama dambaysta ah](#) ee sharaxaya talooyinka siyaasadeed ee faahfaahsan.

Iyadoo loo marayo [Xeerka Qorshaha Samatabixinta Maraykanka \(American Rescue Plan Act, ARPA\)](#) ee dawlada dhexe iyo [Fair Starts for Kids Act](#), labadooduba way gudbeen 2021, gobolku wuxuu bixiyay deeqo iyo isbadalo nidaam oo la hirgaliyay si ay u caawiyaan xasilinta ganacsiga daryeelka ilmaha iyo shaqaalaha ECE. Tan waxaa kamid ahaa dadaalada lagu dhimayo caqabadaha iyo fududaynta helitaanka tababbarka iyo horumarinta xirfada si xirfadlayaasha ECE ay u buuxiyaan shuruudaha looga baahan yahay oo ay u galaan fasallada. [Warbixinta Qiimaynta Fair Starts for Kids Act 2023](#) wuxuu si faahfaahsan u qeexayaa xeeladaha iyo natiijooyinka sharciga ilaa maanta.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>



## 2 Hordhac

Sanadka 2020, gobolka Washington wuxuu dhamaystiray qiimayntii ugu horeysay ee dhammaystiran ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka oo dhan (Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020). Waxay soo koobtay macluumaadka la ururiyay 2019 iyada oo loo marayo wacyigelin balaaran oo bulshada iyo ka qaybgalinta oo ay weheliso koobitaanka xogta tirada iyo barnaamijka iyo faahfaahinta adeegga ee wakaaladaha gobolka Washington, Qabaa'ilka dhaladka ah, iyo iskaashatada bulshada oo badan. Warbixinta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee 2023 (Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023) waxay cusboonaysiisaa dhibcaha xogta muhiimka ah ee Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 waxayna si kooban u soo koobaysaa horumarada cusub, oo ay ku jiraan xogta iyo warbixinada la cusboonaysiiyay, xeerarka, kaabayaasha, dadaalada, iyo talaabooyinka sharci dejinta.

Washington waxay si guud u qeexdaa nidaamka waxbarashadacaruurnimada hore: "Waa dhamaan qaybaha koox weyn oo isku xiran. Dhamaan waa qaybaha awood u siinaya qoysaska inay daryeelaan caruurtooda, iyo bulshooyinka si ay u daryeelaan qoysaskooda. Nidaamku waa dhamaan dadka iyo ururada ka ciyaara doorka taageeraya caruurta, waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyayaasha, iyo iskaashatada bulshada deegaanka."<sup>24</sup> Gobolku wuxuu qeexayaa wakhtiga waxbarashada caruurnimada hore inuu yahay dhalimada kahor ilaa da'da sideed sano jirka. Mabda'a asaasiga ah ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee Gobolka ayaa qiimo sare siinaya fahamka, qirashada, diiwaan gelinta, iyo qorsheynta labadaba awoodaha gaarka ah ee qoysaska iyo carruurta leeyihiin, iyo sidoo kale wax ka qabashada baahidooda. Shaqada la sameeyay si loo abuuro [Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020](#), [Qorshaha Isku Dubaridka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee 2022](#) (Early Learning Coordination Plan, ELCP); lagu sharaxay Qeybta 8.1.1, "Naqshada iyo isku xirka xeeladaha heer gobal ahaan", iyo 2023 Qiimaynta Baahiyaha waxay ka tarjumaysaa mabda'aas.

ELCP, Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, iyo Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 dhamaantood waxa lagu habeeyey qaab-dhismeed shan qaybood ka kooban oo qeexaya natiijooyinka heerka sare ah ee la rabo carruurta iyo qoysaska Washington:

- Caruur iyo Qoysas caafimaad qaba
- Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh
- Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan
- Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore
- Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

Mawduucyada iyo natiijooyinka balaaran ee lagu aqoonsaday Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 ayaa jira maanta. Qaar kamid ah fikradahaas waxaa ka mid ah kuwan soo socda:

- Horumarka caafimaadka leh ee caruurta yaryar, iyo sidoo kale helitaanka iyo guusha barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada loogu talagalay in lagu hormariyo horumarka caafimaadka leh, waxaa saameeya hay'ad/ cunsuriyad nidaam, dhaawac taariikh ahaaneed, ka tagitaanka juqraafi, saboolnimo, iyo arimo kale.
- Goobaha baahida iyo sinnaan la'aanta isir ahaaneed ay ka jirto ayaa ka muuqda xogta caafimaadka iyo waxbarashada.
- Qoysaska iyo carruurta waxay leeyihiin awoodo iyo baahiyo kala duwan, waxaana si fiican u taageera barnaamijyo iyo adeegyo waxbarasho caruurnimada hore oo tayo sare oo kala duwan leh.

<sup>24</sup> Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Washington State Early Learning Coordination Plan (2022). *Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington: Himilo la wadaago.* <https://www.elcpwa.org>

- Qoysaska waxaa lagu xoojiyaa adeegyo tayo sare leh; si kastaba ha ahaatee, qoysasku waxay inta badan ku dhibtoonayaan inay u ka gudbaan nidaamka si ay wax uga bartaan oo ay ugu xidhmaan taageerooyinka ku habboon.
- Awooditaanka qiimo ahaan daryeelka ilmaha iyo sahayda tayada sare leh ee la heli karo oo aan ku filnayn iyo goobaha waxbarashada ayaa ah welwelka ugu weyn ee qoysaska.
- Shaqaalaha daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore way kala duwan yihiin waxayna si qoto dheer uga go'an tahay xirfaddooda. Magdhawga hooseeya iyo buuxinta tababarka iyo rajada ruqsad bixinta waxay soo bandhigi karaan caqabado ku wajahan guusha shakhsi ahaaneed ee shaqaalaha iyo guusha xarumaha daryeelka carruurta iyo daryeelka caruurta ganacsiyada guriga qoyska.

Intii u dhaxaysay 2020 iyo 2023, shaqo badan ayaa la qabtay si wax looga qabto arimo badan oo lagu aqoonsaday Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxay qeexaysaa shaqada lagu horumarinayo nidaamyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka. Inta lagu jiro mudadan, nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ayaa looga baahnaa si uu uga jawaabo faafitaanka COVID-19 iyo saamayntiisa carruurta, qoysaska, daryeelka hore iyo waxbarashada (ECE) shaqaalaha, iyo bulshada. Qiimaynta baahiyaha 2023 ayaa sidoo kale qeexaysa qaar ka mid ah shaqadaas. Dadaalada cusub ee ka qaybgalka bulshada ayaa si balaaran diirada loogu saaray nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, sidii la sameeyay 2019 iyo 2020, looma qaban warbixintan. Taa badalkeeda, warbixintani waxay tilmaamaysaa oo soo koobaysaa dadaallada ka qaybgalka bulshada ee la beegsaday ee dhacay qayb kamid ah dadaalada gaarka ah, iyo sidoo kale ka-qaybgalka bulshada ee loogu talagalay in lagu fahmo waaya-aragnimada qoysaska iyo shaqaalaha ECE inta lagu jiro cudurka faafa ee COVID-19.

Ujeedada Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waa in la bixiyo aragtida guud ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo in loo noqdo dhukumiinti tixraaca iskaashatada nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee Washington. Dhukumiintigan wuxuu bixinayaa soo koobitaan oo hadda jirta oo ku saabsan mid kasta oo ka mid ah shanta hab ee waxbarashada hore meelaha natiijada (Cutubyada 5 ilaa 9), iyo soo koobitaanka xogta muhiimka tirakoobka iyo waxbarashada la xiriirta (Cutubka 4). Tixraacyo iyo lifaaqyo faahfaahsan ayaa la bixiyay. Waxaan rajayneynaa in qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 ay ka caawin doonto hagitaanka baaritaan dheeri ah, bixinta aragtida baahiyaha nidaamyada, iyo qorshaynta gargaarka iyo dadaallada dhismaha nidaamka. Qaar kamid ah cusboonaysiinta meelaha natiijadu waxay ka soo baxaan ilo xog tiro badan, halka kuwa kalena ay ku tiirsan yihiin sharaxaadaha isbadalada barnaamijka.

Ururinta, maaraynta, iyo falanqaynta xogta waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee Washington aad ayay u korodhay ilaa 2020. Iyadoo la adeegsanayo kheyraadka PDG B-5, Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo La Xisaabtanka ee Waaxda Caruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington (Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, OIAA) waxay ka shaqeysay soo saarista, isku xirka, iyo falanqaynta xogta barnaamijyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee DCYF. (Ka eeg Qeybta 8.2, “ .”) Hadafku waa in xogta laga dhigo mid diyaar u ah ka warbixinta iyo falanqaynta, iyo in la taageero qorshaynta iyo go'aan qaadashada.<sup>25</sup> Intaa waxaa dheer, OIAA waxay ka shaqaynaysaa dadaalada isku dhafka xogta cusub; hormarinta gobolka, dawlada dhexe, iyo warbixinada barnaamijka; wanaajinta warbixinta ku saabsan cabiraadaha waxqabadka wakaalada iyo samaynta cilmi-baarista iyo falanqayn cusub. OIAA waxay kaloo kala shaqaynaysaa Washington State Department of Health (DOH) iyo Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, OSPI iyo iskaashatada kale ee nidaamka xogta hay'adaha. Mustaqbalka, dadaaladani waxay taageeri doonaan habka qiimaynta

<sup>25</sup> Ka eeg boga kore ee websaytka OIAA ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore:

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/reports/early-learning-dashboards>

baahida waxbarashada hore ee dib loo soo celiyay. Washington waxay rabta inay kordhiso gelitaanka iyo isticmaalka xogta hada jirta si ay u taageerto daryeelka hore iyo nidaamka waxbarashada, si loo hormariyo sinnaanta isirka, iyo si loo hormariyo natiijoyinka caruurta iyo qoysaska Washington.

### **Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5) in Washington State**

Deeqaha Bilowga ah PDG B-5 iyo Cusbooneysiinta waxaa la siiyay gobolka Washington 2018 iyo 2019, siday u kala horreeyaan. Deeqadahan waxa la bixiyay waxyar kadib markii DCYF loo aasaasay hay'ad dawladeed oo cusub, isku darka adeegyada ay hore u bixisay Waaxda Adeegyada Bulshada iyo Caafimaadka (Department of Social and Health Services, DSHS) a iyo Waaxda Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore (Sharciga lagu dhisayo DCYF waxa la ansixiyay 2017 waxaana la hirgeliyay 2018). Deeqaha PDG B-5 waxay soo gaareen wakhtigan muhiimka ah ee kala guurka, labaduba waxay kobcinayaan kaabayaasha waxbarashada hore ee gobolka Washington iyo maalgelinta barnaamijyada tijaabada ah ee soo baxaya kuwaas oo u baahan baadhitaan muhiim ah iyo taageerada dhalashada nugul ee shanta qof iyadoo la isticmaalayo hawlaha ka hortag ah oo cusub. Ilaa wakhtigaas, si dadka loogu adeego waxbarashada carfuurnimada hore, daryeelka caruurta, iyo baxnaaninta dhalinta, hawlaha cusub ee la isku daray ee DCYF ayaa sii waday inay horumaraan. Maalgalinta PDG B-5 waxay gobolka Washington ka caawisay in ay aasaasto sii wadida maalgelinta, dhisidda, iyo horumarinta daryeelka hore iyo adeegyada iyo nidaamyada waxbarashada, oo ay ku jirto Xeerka U sinaanta Waxbarasho ee caruurta (Fair Start for Kids Act, FSKA).

Jaantuska 2-1 ee hoose wuxuu tusinayaa mashaariicda ay maalgaliso PDG B-5 iyo u dhanaanshahooda maalgalinta waaweyn iyo hindisayaasha sharci dejinta. Way cadahay in balan-qaadka PDG B-5 ee maalgelinta mashaariicda hal-abuurka leh ay taageerto u dhanaanshaha dadka nugul xoojinta daryeelka caruurnimada hore ee Washington iyo kaabayaasha waxbarashada.

Jaantuska 2-1. Mashaariicda ay maalgeliso PDG B-5, maalgelin cusub, iyo fursadaha koritaanka, 2021-2023

Mashruuca PDG B-5	Tirada Dadweynaha	Maalgelin cusub iyo Fursadaha Kobaca
<p><b>Hagayaasha Fasyo-qabka Waxbrashada Caruurnimada Hore (Child Welfare Early Learning Navigators, CWELN):</b> Waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee tabaruca ah iyo u gudbinta taageerada qoyska ee qoysaska ku lugta leh nidaamka daryeelka carruurta ee gobollada tijaabada ah.</p>	<p>Qoysaska leh caruur ay da'doodu tahay shan jir ayaa ku lug leh nidaamka daryeelka caruurta.</p>	<p>2023: CWELNs ayaa lagu daray <a href="#">Qorshaha Daryeelka Horumarinta iyo Daryeelka Caruurta</a> waxaana la siiyay maalgelinta dawladda dhexe oo ka timid Maamulka Caruurta iyo Qoysaska. <a href="#">Dhisitaanka Iskaashatada Daryeelka Caruurta ee Carruurnimada Hore si loo Taageero Fayo-qabka Caruurta Yaryar, Qoysaska, iyo Daryeel bixiyayaasha</a> deeqdu waxay taageeri doontaa dadaalka lagu dhisayo kaabayaasha marka mashruucu ka guurayo tijaabada una guurayo miisaan, halka maalgelinta kale ee waara ay dabooli doonto kharashyada la xiriira shaqaaleysiinta Hagayaal badan.</p>

Mashruuca PDG B-5	Tirada Dadweynaha	Maalgelin cusub iyo Fursadaha Kobaca
<p><b>Isku Xiritaanka Ciyaarta iyo Waxbarashada caruurnimada Hore (Early Connections Play &amp; Learn, ECPL):</b> Takhasuslayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee la tababaray waxay bixiyaan kooxaha ciyaaraha isdhexgalka ee goobta ee Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Xafiisyada Adeegga Bulshada (Community Service Offices, CSO) meel xafidan, isku darka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo adeegyada daryeelka carruurta iyadoo loo marayo ciyaarta si loo sii xoojiyo qoysaska. Adeegyada waxaa kamid ah baaritaanka koriinka iyo ku xirnaanta adeegyada (tusaale ahaan, u gudbinta barnaamijyada u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga, booqashada guriga, kheyraadka bulshada iyo wax ka qabashada caruurnimada hore).</p>	<p>Qoysaska haysta carruurta yaryar ee da'doodu tahay shan jir kuwaas oo helaya xafiisyada adeega bulshada ee DSHS ee Kaalmada Ku Meel-gaarka ah ee Qoysaska Baahan (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF) iyo adeegyada bulshada ee kala duwan.</p>	<p>2021: Play &amp; Learn Groups waxaa lagu daray kuwa u qalma helitaanka maalgelinta joogtada ah ee hoos timaada <a href="#">Deeqaha Sinaanta Carruurnimada Hore ee Fair Start for Kids Act's (FSKA)</a>.</p> <p>2023 (maalgelinta iyo taageerada COVID kadib): DSHS waxa y dib u habaynteeda cusub ku soo dartay booska ciyaarta ee ECPL waxayna xaqiijisay wada shaqaynta ciyaarta &amp; Baro iyada oo loo marayo qandaraasyada gobolka ee lix goobood.</p>
<p><b>Early ECEAP, ECLIPSE, iyo Hagitaanka Dhaqdhaqaaqa:</b> Abuuritaanka qaab waxbarasho caruurnimada hore oo dhamaystiran oo taageera carruurta dhalata ilaa sadex sano, diirada saaraya koriinka ilmaha iyo barbaarinta adkeysiga leh. Waxaa lagu daray daryeel xog-ogaalnimo ee dhiaabatda maskax ahaaneed, xarumaha wax ka qabashada iyo adeega ka hortagga qoysaska leh carruur ay la kulmeen dhaawac weyn.</p>	<p>Qoysaska u qalma dakhliga ee leh carruur yaryar oo laga yaabo inay la kulmeen dhaawac</p>	<p>2021: <a href="#">Barnaamijka Daryeelka iyo Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada (ECEAP)</a> waxaa kamid ah <a href="#">Early ECEAP</a> iyo <a href="#">ECLIPSE</a> oo ah hababka la heli karo ee qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP si ay uga hirgaliyaan goobaha gobolka oo dhan. Barnaamijyadan waxaa kamid ah balaarinta maalgelinta ECEAP. Boosas dheeraad ah ee ECEAP ah ayaa laga heli karaa maalgelinta FSKA.</p>

Mashruuca PDG B-5	Tirada Dadweynaha	Maalgelin cusub iyo Fursadaha Kobaca
<p><b>Kala Guuritanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore:</b> Hababka ururada, oo la sameeyay iyadoo lala kaashanayo OSPI, waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee waxtarka leh iyo kala-guurka K-12.</p>	<p>Qoysaska ka faa'iidaysta taageerada markay u gudbayaan dhalashada ilaa shansano nidaamka K-12</p>	<p>2023: Sharci dajinta Gobolka Washington waxaa la waafajiyay sharciga <a href="#">Barnaamijka u Gudbistaanka fasalka Barbaarinta</a> sida adeega waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ay heli karaan qoysaska gobolka oo dhan.</p>
<p><b>Help Me Grow Washington (HMG WA):</b> Ku xiriirinta qoysaska leh carruurta yaryar si ay u taageeraan adeegyada iyada oo loo marayo kheyraadka gobolka oo dhan iyo nidaamka isku xirka gudbinta.</p>	<p>Qoysaska leh carruur yaryar oo raadinaya taageero si ay u helaan adeegyada la heli karo</p>	<p>2021: DOH ayaa loo doortay inay hesho <a href="#">Deeqaha Nidaamyada Dhamaystiran ee Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems, ECCS)</a>, kaas uu kamid yahay taageerada HMG WA.</p> <p>2023: DOH ayaa loo doortay inay hesho <a href="#">Deeqaha Nidaamyada Caafimaadka Koriinka Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems, ECDHS)</a>, oo ay kamid tahay taageerada HMG WA.</p> <p>2021-2023: <a href="#">Qorshaha Daryeel Badqab leh</a> – iyo doorka HMG WA – waxay heshay dareenka qaranka iyo maalgalinta labadaba. Xeerka Ka hortagga Xadgudubka Ilmaha ee Dawlada Dhexe (Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, CAPTA) iyo Ka Hortagga Xadgudubka Ilmaha ee Bulshada (Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention, CBCAP) iyo sidoo kale lacagaha gobolka ee loo maro DCYF iyo DOH waxay taageeraan Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqabka leh.</p>
<p><b>Kala Talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada Hore (Infant Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC):</b> Iskaashiga ka dhexeeya la-taliyayaasha caafimaadka dhimirka ee aqoonta leh iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha si kor loogu qaado awoodda bixiyayaasha si ay u taageeraan koriinka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee caruurta iyo in la yareeyo ka cayrinta daryeelka caruurta.</p>	<p>Daryeel bixiyayaasha la shaqeeya caruurta qaba dhaawacyada, baahiyaha caafimaadka maskaxda ee adag, iyo baahiyaha bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed</p>	<p>2021: FSKA ayaa maalgalisay balaarinta adeegyada IECMHC ee la siiyo ka qaybgalayaasha Early Achievers iyada oo loo adeegsanayo <a href="#">barnaamijka Child Care Aware of Washington's Holding Hope</a>.</p>



Mashruuca PDG B-5	Tirada Dadweynaha	Maalgelin cusub iyo Fursadaha Kobaca
<p><b>Dhaqamada U Dhanaanshaha, Qaabka Ahraamta, iyo Daryeelka Xog-ogaalnimoo ee Dhibaato Maskax ahaaneed:</b> Tababarka iyo tababaritaanka lagu taageerayo daryeel bixiyeyaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore si ay uga jawaabaan baahiyaha adag ee caruurta.</p>	<p>Daryeel bixiyeyaasha la shaqeeya caruurta qaba dhaawacyada, baahiyaha caafimaadka maskaxda ee adag, iyo baahiyaha bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed</p>	<p>2021: Daryeelka xog-ogaalnimoo ee dhibaato ayaa lagu daray sidii taageero bixiye u qalma FSKA. FSKA waxay amar ku siinaysaa DCYF inay bixiso taageerooyin xog-ogaalnimoo ee dhibaataada maskax ahaaneed si ay u caawiyaan xirfadlayaasha caruurnimada hore.</p>
<p><b>Shared Service Hub:</b> Xarun kheyraad oo la wadaago iskaashi, jawaab celin, iyo sinaan leh oo ay hogaaminayaan daryeel bixiyeyaasha ugu adeega bixiyeyaasha daryeel ilmaha ee Isbaanishka, Soomaaliga, iyo Ingiriisiga.</p>	<p>Daryeel bixiyeyaasha raadinaya taageerada maamulka iyo tababarada la xiriira maaraynta ganacsiyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore</p>	<p>2021: <a href="#">FSKA</a> waxaa la faray "DCYF si ay u qaybiso lacagaha lagu taageerayo loo dhan yahay iyo dhaqan iyo luuqad ahaan ku haboon waxbarashada hore iyo caruurnimada hore iyo barnaamijyada taageerada waalidka ee gobolka oo dhan. Lacagaha waxaa loo qaybiyaa barnaamijka deeqaha sinaanta caruurnimada hore" si loo taageero <a href="#">Shared Services Hub</a>.</p>
<p><b>Bulshooyinka Caruurta ee Washington (<a href="#">Washington Communities for Children, WCFC</a>):</b> Shabakad caruurnimada hore ah oo isku xirta dadaalada maxaliga ah iyo gobolka oo dhan si loo horumariyo fayo-qabka caruurta, qoysaska, iyo bulshada.</p>	<p>Qareenada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka oo dhan, oo ay ku jiraan waalidiinta</p>	<p>2021: DOH ayaa loo doortay inay hesho <a href="#">Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems grant (ECCS)</a>, oo ay kamid tahay <a href="#">WCFC</a>. 2023: DOH ayaa loo doortay inay hesho <a href="#">deeqda Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems (ECDHS)</a>, oo ay kamid tahay taageerada <a href="#">WCFC</a>.</p>

### 3 Habraaca

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxay ku tiirsan tahay aasaaska adag ee Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Waxay isticmaashaa mawduucyo iyo arimo la mid ah dhukumiintiga hore. Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxa kale oo ay isticmaashaa qeexitaan isku mid ah ereyada muhiimka ah (tusaale, qeexitaanka "nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore," "tayada," "helitaanka") sida Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020. Liistada soo gaabinta erayada inta badan la isticmaalo ayaa lagu bixiyay dhamaadka warbixintan.

Warbixinta waxay u habaysan tahay cutubyada muhiimka ah ee soo socda:

- Cutubka 4. Waxa aan ka ognahay Caruurta iyo Qoysaska Washington
- Cutubka 5. Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba
- Cutubka 6. Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh
- Cutubka 7. Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan
- Cutubka 8. Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore
- Cutubka 9. Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

Ma jiro xog ururin asal ah oo loo sameeyay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023. Taa badalkeeda, waa isku-darka iyo tixraac xog laga helay ilo badan oo kala duwan, warbixinno, wakaaladaha, iyo iskaashatada.

Cutubyada 5-9 ee kor ku taxan, Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxa ay siinaysaa kuwan soo socda:

- Hordhac iyo guudmar cutubkaas iyo macnaha ku haboon,
- Sharaxaad kooban oo ku saabsan ka qaybgalka bulshada iyo/ama u qareemida qoyska, daryeel bixiyaha, ama aragtiyaha kale ee daneeyayaasha ee la qabtay intii u dhaxaysay 2020 iyo 2023,
- Sharaxaad kooban oo ku saabsan dadaalada cusub, xog cusub, ama horumarrada kale ee la xiriira goobta natiijada,
- Xogta la cusboonaysiiyay (halka laga heli karo) ee la xidhiidha dhamaan cutubyada iyo qaybaha qiimaynta baahiyaha 2020 oo ay ku jirto mid ama in ka badan oo kuwan soo socda:
  - Xaqiiqooyin cusub (laga soo xigtay ilo cusub) oo la xiriira cutubka ama mawduuca qaybta,
  - Qeexitaanada xogta cusub, ee ku haboon,
  - Qaybo-hoosaadyo dhawaan la sameeyay ama wax laga badalay oo ka kooban macluumaad cusub.

#### Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ee sanadkan 2023 waxay u baahan yihiin Qiimaynta

DCYF iyo iskaashatada nidaamka waxbarashada hore waxay aqoonsan yihiin "xaalada dhaqanka iyo sharciga gaarka ah ee dawladda qabaa'ilka" waxayna raacaan "xidhiidhka dawladda iyo dawladda ee raadinta la-tashiga iyo ka qaybgalka wakiillada dawladda qabaa'ilka ee horumarinta siyaasadda iyo hawlaha barnaamijka adeega."<sup>26</sup> Qayb kamid ah himilada ELCP waa in la xoojiyo awoodda Qarammada Qabaa'ilka si ay u gaaraan hadafyada nidaamka waxbarashada hore ee ballaaran ee lagu qeexay qorshaha. ELCP waxay ku baaqaysaa "ka qaybgalka Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah ee abuurista iyo hirgelinta siyaasadaha, go'aamada maalgelinta, naqshadaynta barnaamijka, qeexitaanada, heerarka, cabirada, iyo

<sup>26</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2018). *Xiriirka Ka Dhexeeya Dawladaha: Siyaasada wadatashiga qabaa'ilka (Xeerka maamulka)*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/IPEL-0923-TribalConsultationPolicy.pdf>

tababarada saameeya caruurtooda iyo qoysaskooda.”<sup>27</sup> Si loo adeego qiyamkaas iyo hadafkaas, halka ay suurtagal tahay, Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxay ka warbixinaysaa xogta tilmaamaysa oo qeexaysa dheelitir la'aanta iyo faraqa u dhexeeya Qabaa'ilka iyo shakhsiyaadka loo aqoonsaday inay yihiin Hindi Maraykanka u dhashay ama kuwa Dhashay Alaska ah. Eeg, gaar ahaan, tirakoobka dadweynaha gaarka ah iyo arimaha qaybta 4.2.6, “Bulshooyinka dhaladka ah,” iyo Qeybta 4.3.2, “U diyaarsanaanta dugsiiga barbaarinta iyo fursadaha banaan ee caruurta qabiilka dhaladka iyo caruurta madawga ah.” Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 waxa kale oo ay qeexaysaa horumarinta siyaasada iyo hindisayaasha cusub ee looga dan leeyahay ka qayb galinta Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka hababka waxbarashada hore qaabaynta iyo horumarinta hadafyada waxbarashada hore ee hababka Qabaa'ilka, adeegyada, bulshooyinka, qoysaska, iyo caruurta. Ka eeg, tusaale ahaan, Qaybta 6.2.1, “Taageerada bulshada ee qoysaska,” Qeybta 6.2.2, “Taageerada diirada saaraya qoysaska ku jira nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore,” Qeybta 6.4.1, “Help Me Grow Washington,” Qeybta 7.3.2.1, “Helitaanka booqashooyinka guriga,” iyo Qeybta 7.3.3, “Iskaashi La samaynta bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah.”

### Wax ka qabashada Sinaanta ee sanadkan 2023 waxay u baahan tahay Qiimayn

Afar kamid ah lixda gool ee qaybta "Bulshooyinka Awooda leh iyo Nidaamka Waxbarasho Caruurnimada Hore ee Jawaabta leh" ee qaybta ELCP waxay qeexayaan ujeedada abuuritaanka nidaam loo qaabeeyey si loo fahmo sinaan la'aanta nidaamka iyo horumarinta sinaanta isir ahaaneed. Afartaas hadaf ayaa qeexaya nidaam:

- Waa mid u jawaabaya bulshooyinka midabka leh,
- Si adag u maalgaliya natiijooyinka loo siman yahay,
- Ku lifaaq hababka u oggolaanaya dabacsanaanta iyo isbeddelka ee ka faa'iideysanaya Madawga ah, Dhaladka ah, iyo Dadka Madawga ah (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color, BIPOC) iyo bulshooyinka taariikh ahaan jiray iyo hada aan la daboolin, iyo
- Si siman uga qaybqaata codka bulshada iyo iskaashiga.

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 iyo 2023 Baahida Qiimaynta isku dayga ah in lagu taageero hadafkan sinaanta iyada oo, halka ay suurtagal tahay, ka warbixinta xogta tilmaamaysa oo qeexaysa dheelitir la'aanta iyo farqiga la xiriira isirada iyo qowmiyadda, juqraafiga, heerka dhaqaalaha, iyo qaybaha kale ee khuseeya. Qiimaynta Baahida 2023 waxaa sidoo kale ay ka hadlaysaa mawduucyada sinaanta iyada oo: sharaxaysa horumarka siyaasada iyo hindisayaasha cusub ee loogu talagalay horumarinta sinaanta, soo koobitaanka iyo tixraacida aragtiyaha bulshada halkaas oo wacyigelin cusub laga sameeyay, tixraacaya hababka cadaalada diiradda saaraya (sida [Liberatory Design](#)), iyo sharxitaanka iyo tixraacida warbixinnada qiimaynta ee qiimaynta saamaynta dadaalka loogu talagalay in lagu dhimo faraqa u dhexeeya isir/qowmiyad kale.

Hal tusaale muuqaal ah oo gaar ah oo ku saabsan sida xogta diiradda saareysa sinaanta jinsiyadda ay u muuqato inta lagu jiro Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2023 waa [Fair Start for Kids Act](#) (FSKA). FSKA, oo ay ansixisay Sharci-dejinta Washington 2021, waxay keentay \$1.1 bilyan oo maalgashi si loo ballaariyo helitaanka la awoodi karo, waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee tayada sare leh iyo daryeelka caruurta iyo si loo xasiliyo daryeelka hore iyo shaqaalaha waxbarashada. (Waxaa si faahfaahsan loogu qeexay warbixinta oo dhan cutubyada ku haboon.) Horumarinta sinaanta isir ahaaneed waxay ahayd mid ka mid ah ujeedooyinka siyaasadeed ee afarta ah ee sharciga. Maalgalinta la xiriirta FSKA, dadaallada, iyo

<sup>27</sup> Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington: Himilo la wadaago*. <https://www.elcpwa.org>

qiimeynta lagu taageerayo yoolka sinnaanta jinsiyadda ayaa lagu sifeeyay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023. Waxaa kamid ah:

**Deeqaha Sinaanta Caruurnimada Hore.** FSKA waxay maalgelisay [Deeqaha Sinaanta Dhallaanka](#) “maalgelinta tooska ah ee bulshada daryeelka dhallaanka iyo waxbarashada iyo barnaamijyada taageerada waalidka, iyadoo mudnaanta la siinaayo daryeel bixiyaasha BIPOC iyo bixiyaasha u adeegaya carruurta BIPOC, si ay u horumariyaan oo ay u dhiirigeliyaan dhaqamada kor u qaada waxbarashada loo siman yahay iyo dhaqan ahaan ka jawaabaya, deegaanka, iyo helitaanka luuqada la xoojiyay.”<sup>28</sup> Wareegii koobaad ee deeqaha 2022 waxa ay siiyeen \$1.7 milyan 34 bixiyeyaal gobolka oo dhan ah. Wareega labaad ee deeqaha ayaa la bixiyay 2023, iyadoo sadexaadna la qorsheeyay 2024.<sup>29</sup> (Ka eeg Qeybta 7.5.1.3, “Saameynta Daryeel bixiyaasha carruurnimada hore”)

**Maalgalinta xasilinta daryeelka ilmaha.** FSKA waxay mudnaanta siisay maalgalinta xasilinta daryeelka caruurta ee meelaha gobolka oo leh farqiga isir ahaaneed ee u diyaarsanaanta daryeelka iyo kuwa leh tiro badan oo carruurta midabka leh, iyo sidoo kale meelaha leh tilmaamayaasha kale ee farqiga, sida daryeelka carruurta helitaanka saxaraha, xad-dhaafka sare ee saboolnimada caruurta, Saamaynta COVID-19 oo sareysa, iyo heerar sare oo si xun loola dhaqmo ilmaha. (Ka eeg Qeybta 9.1.1, “Daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta.”).

**Diirad Saaritaanka cayrinta.** Ka saaritaanka da'da aan dugsiga gaarin labadaba waa calaamad muujinaysa in ilmuhu u baahan karo taageerooyin dheeraad ah ama ka duwan daryeel bixiyayaasha hore iyo bixiyayaasha waxbarashada iyo dhacdo laga yaabo inay dhaawacdo (ama dib u xanuunsato) taas oo inta badan keenta caqabado dheeraad ah iyo halganka ilmaha iyo qoyskooda. Daraasadaha qaranku waxay muujinayaan in carruurta midabka leh, gaar ahaan caruurta Madowga, Hindida Maraykanka iyo Kuwa Dhashay Alaska, wiilasha, iyo caruurta dib u dhaca koriinka, laga eryo dugsiga barbaarinta heerar aad u sareeya.<sup>30,31</sup> FSKA balaarinta La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Carruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC) oo ah istaraatiijiyad lagu dhimayo ceyrinta (iyo haddii cayrinta ay dhacdo, si loo yareeyo saameynta xun ee eryida), iyo in la hubiyo in carruurta iyo daryeelkooda caruurnimada hore iyo bixiyayaasha waxbarashada ay helaan taageerada waxay u baahan yihiin inay kor u qaadaan korriinka ilmaha caafimaadka qaba. Mid kamid ah hadafka cad ayaa ah in la dhimo sinaan la'aanta cayrinta ee isir ahaaneed. Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo La Xisaabtanka (OIAA) ee DCYF ayaa aasaaska u dhigaysa kormeeritaanka dheeraadka ah ee ku saabsan kala sinaan la'aanta isir ahaaneed ee cayrinta iyo in la qiimeeyo saamaynta IECMHC si ay u yarayso kuwa ismaan-dhaafka ah ee warbixinaha xiga. (Ka eeg Qeybta 5.2.2, “Caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalaanka iyo carruurnimada hore.”)

**Barnaamijka Wax Ku Barashada Luuqadood (Dual Language Designation).** FSKA waxay ku amartay DCYF inay samayso [Barnaamijka Wax Ku Barashada Luuqadood](#) ee daryeel bixiyayaasha waxbarashada carruurnimada hore ee ruqsada iyo shahaado haysta, kuwaas oo, shahaadooyinka kale, u adeega

<sup>28</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Soo koobitaanka Deeqa Sinaanta Caruurnimada Hore 2022*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/EquityGrant-FastFacts.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Office for Civil Rights. (2021). *Discipline practices in preschool: Ururinta Xogta Xuquuqda Madaniga ah (Civil Rights Data Collection, CRDC) ee 2017-18*. Laga helay Diseembar 19, 2023 <https://civilrightsdata.ed.gov/assets/downloads/crdc-DOE-Discipline-Practices-in-Preschool-part1.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Gilliam, W. S. (2010). *Pre-kindergarteners left behind: Heerarka cayrinta ee nidaamka gobolka kahor*. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 5, 2024 <https://www.fcd-us.org/prekindergartners-left-behind-expulsion-rates-in-state-prekindergarten-programs/>

carruurta iyo qoysaska luqadaha badan leh oo leh "ugu yaraan hal shaqaale oo laba luuqadle ah oo bixiya waxbarid Ingiriisi iyo luqad wadaag ah ama ah barnaamijka dib u soo nooleynta luuqada qabaa'ilka dhaladka."<sup>32</sup> Ilaa Juun 30, 2023, DCYF waxay \$3 milyan u qaybisay 889 oo ah Barnaamijyada Naqshadeynta Labada Luuqad ee matalaya 1,199 fasal.<sup>33</sup> (Ka eeg Qeybta 9.2.1, "Waxay taageertaa shaqaalaha kaladuwan ee waxbarashada dhallaanka.")

Si aad u hesho dood faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan habraaca DCYF ee isticmaalka xogta si loo hormariyo sinaanta isirka, eeg warbixinta OIAA ee 2021, [Isticmaalka xogta ee DCYF si loo hormariyo sinaanta isirahaaneed](#).

<sup>32</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Wax ku barashada labo luuqadood*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/early-achievers/dual-language-learning>

<sup>33</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

## 4 Waxa aan ka ognahay Caruurta iyo Qoysaska Washington

### Hordhac

Gobolka Washington wuxuu hoy u yahay in ka badan 826,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso da'da dhalashada iyo sideed sano<sup>34</sup> — wakhti xasaasi u ah horumarka jir, shucuur, iyo garaad ahaaneed. Nidaamka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka waxaa loogu talagalay in uu si wax ku ool ah u taageero caruurta, qoysaska, iyo bulshada inta lagu jiro wakhtigan muhiimka ah.

In ka badan toban sano, dawlada gobolka Washington, Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah ee Washington, iyo iskaashatada bulshada waxay ka shaqeeyeen inay dejiyaan nidaam daryeel dadweyne iyo mid gaar ah oo loogu talagalay carruurta yaryar iyo taageerooyinka qoysaska siinaya fursado balaaran oo lagu daboolayo baahidooda. Barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada lagu sharaxay cutubyada soo socda waxay u adeegaan qoysaska kala duwan dhamaan heerarka dakhliga ee gobolka oo dhan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, marka si qoto dheer loo eego xogta waxay muujinaysaa caruur iyo qoysas badan oo aysan wali helin taageerada ay u baahan yihiin.

Waxyaabo kala duwan ayaa laga yaabaa inay saameeyaan helitaanka barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada oo ay u abuuraan natiijooyin aan sinayn caruurta Washington, oo ay kamid yihiin hay'ad iyo cunsiriyada nidaamsan; dhaawac maskax ahaaneed taariikhi ah; go'doomin juquraafi; saboolnimada; xasilooni la'aanta guryaha; ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka carruurta; iyo agab aan ku filnayn oo lagu taageero barnaamijyada. Falanqaynta dadka yimaada dugsiga barbaarinta oo diyaar u ah oo guulaysan kara iyo kuwa aan soo jeedin in daryeelka hore iyo nidaamka waxbarashadu ay si wanaagsan ugu adeegi karaan qaar badan oo ka mid ah carruurta gobolka, iyo in kuwa ugu yar in ay helaan adeegyada ay sidoo kale yihiin kuwa ugu baahida badan ee taageerada.<sup>35</sup>

Cutubkani wuxuu bixinayaa guudmar ku saabsan sida ay isugu jiraan qoysaska gobolka Washington (ay ku jirto sifooyin dad gaar ah iyo arimo ay kamid yihiin ka qaybqaadashada daryeelka carruurta, guri la'aanta, iyo ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka cadaaladda dambiyada) iyo guudmarka ku saabsan diyaargarowga dugsiga barbaarinta sida lagu cabiray aalada qiimaynta dhan ee ilmaha [Liistada Xirfadaha Horumarka ee Dugsiga Barbaarinta Washington \(Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills, WaKIDS\)](#).

Fadlan ogaw: Isbadaalada ku yimaada isirada/qowmiyadnimada mudo kadib waa in si taxadar leh loo fasiraa sababtoo ah [isbadalada habraaca su'aalaha isirka/qowmiyaadka lagu waydiiyo Tirakoobka](#) (gaar ahaan sida dadka Isbaanishka ah/Laatiino loo kala saaro).

Cutubkani wuxuu si fudud u soo koobayaa xogta heerka dadweynaha ee ku saabsan caruurta iyo qoysaska Washington oo kuma jiraan macluumaadka ku saabsan daryeelka caruurnimada hore iyo nidaamyada iyo adeegyada waxbarashada; sidaas oo kale, ma jiraan wax cusboonaysiin ah oo ku saabsan wacyigelinta bulshada ama macluumaadka hindisayaasha cusub oo halkan lagu soo koobay.

<sup>34</sup> United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2017–2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021&vv=AGEP%280,1%3A8%29&rv=ucgid&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US53>

<sup>35</sup> Washington State Education Research and Data Center. (n.d.). *Early Learning Feedback Report*. Laga soo qaatay Sebteembar 4, 2023, <https://erdc.wa.gov/data-dashboards/early-learning-feedback-report-0>



## 4.1 Isku dhafka qoysaska gobolka Washington

In ka badan 826,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso da'da dhalashada iyo sideed sano jir ayaa ku noolaa gobolka Washington 2021, tiro yar ayaa ka saraysa midii 2017, sida lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 (814,014).<sup>36</sup>

Sanadkii 2021, waxa jiray 1,894,023 qoys oo ku noolaa gobolka Washington: 809,198 kamid ah waxaa ku jiray caruur ka yar 18 jir. Qoysaskan qoyska, 22.9% waxaa ku jiray caruur 6 sano jir ah ama ka yar oo kaliya, 20.8% waxaa ku jira caruur 6 jir ama ka yar iyo caruurta 6 ilaa 17 jir ah, iyo 56.3% waxaa ku jira caruur da'doodu u dhaxayso 6 ilaa 17 jir oo kaliya, iyadoo celceliska tirada qoysku yahay 3.10.<sup>37</sup>

Halka boqolayda qoysaska ay hogaamiyaan lamaanaha is qaba ay wax yar ka korortay 61.6% 2019 ilaa 62.4% 2021, tiro aad u tiro badan oo qoysas ah ayaa waxaa hogaamiya waalidiinta kaligood ah. (Jaantus 4-1).<sup>38</sup>

Jaantus 4-1. Tirada iyadoo lagu salaynta nooca qoyska, 2021

Nooca Qoyska	Washington State	United States
<b>Qoyska</b>	81.3%	82.8%
<b>Lamaane isqabo</b>	62.4%	60.0%
<b>Dhedig qoys maamusha, uusan joogin ninkeeda</b>	12.7%	16.4%
<b>Nin qoys maamula, aysan joogin naagtiisa</b>	6.2%	6.4%
<b>Reer aan Qoys ahayn</b>	18.7%	17.2%

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Estimates, Table B11002, "Household Type by Relatives and Nonrelatives for Population in Households."* Waxaa laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023

[https://data.census.gov/table?q=Table+B11002&g=010XX00US\\_040XX00US53&y=2021&tid=ACSDT5Y2021.B11002&moe=false](https://data.census.gov/table?q=Table+B11002&g=010XX00US_040XX00US53&y=2021&tid=ACSDT5Y2021.B11002&moe=false)

<sup>36</sup> United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2017–2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2021.* Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023

<https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021&vv=AGEP%280,1%3A8%29&rv=ucgid&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US53>

<sup>37</sup> United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Estimates, Table S1101, "Households and Families."* Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023

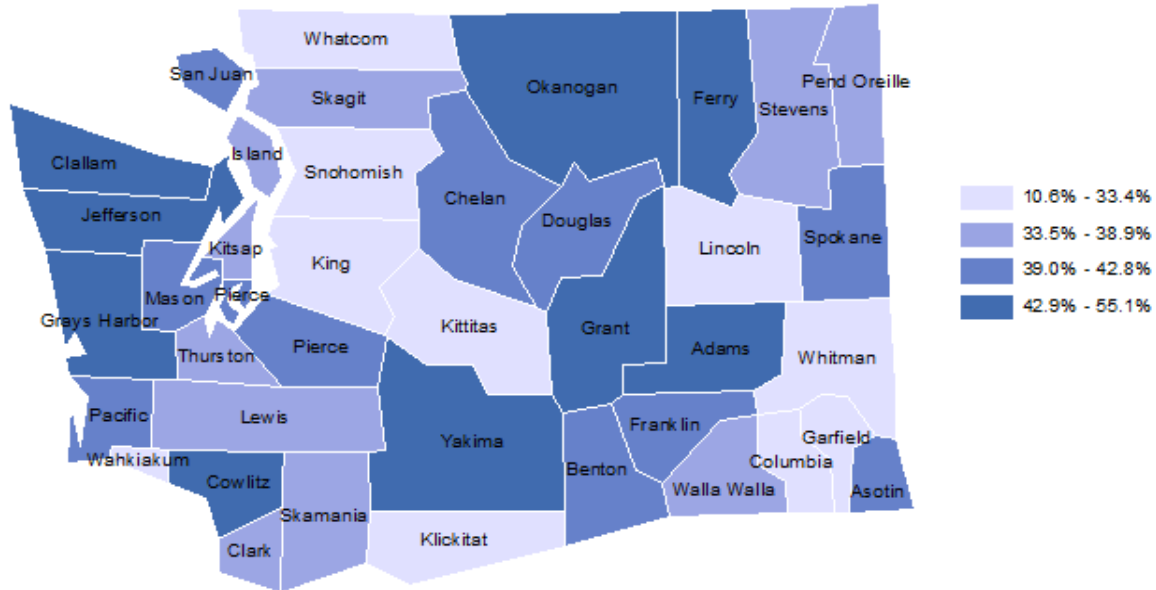
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=s1101&g=040XX00US53&y=2021&tid=ACSST5Y2021.S1101>

<sup>38</sup> United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Estimates, Table B11002, "Household Type by Relatives and Nonrelatives for Population in Households."* Xogta waxaa laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023

[https://data.census.gov/table?q=Table+B11002&g=010XX00US\\_040XX00US53&y=2021&tid=ACSDT5Y2021.B11002&moe=false](https://data.census.gov/table?q=Table+B11002&g=010XX00US_040XX00US53&y=2021&tid=ACSDT5Y2021.B11002&moe=false)

Boqolkiiba qoysaska hal waalid ah ayaa si aad ah ugu kala duwan gobolka, laga bilaabo ugu hooseeya 10.6% ee Wahkiakum County ilaa uu sareeyo 55.1% gudaha Ferry County (Jaantus 4-2).<sup>39</sup>

Jaantus 4-2. Single-parent families as a percent of all families with children (loo khariiradeeyay gobal ahaan), 2020



Waxaa soo saaray: Washington State Office of Financial Management. (2022). *Single-parent families as a percent of all families with children (loo khariiradeeyay gobal ahaan)*. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/social-economic-conditions/one-parent-and-two-parent-families/single-parent-families-percent-all-families-children-mapped-county>

Isbadalka caadooyinka bulshada iyo dhaqanka ayaa yareeyay qaar ka mid ah dhaleecynta la xiriirta waalidnimada keligood ah, laakiin waalidiin badan oo keligood ah ayaa weli la kulma caqabado la taaban karo. Tusaale ahaan, caruurta la nool guryaha waalid kaliya ah waxay aad ugu dhow yihiin inay helaan dhammaan waalidiin diyaar ah oo shaqeyda sidaas darteed waxay u badan tahay inay u baahan yihiin xannaano carruur, waxayna u badan tahay inay helaan dakhli yar si ay u taageeraan kharashka sare ee daryeelka ilmaha.

Xaaladda waalidka masuulka ah waa arin dheeraad ah oo saamayn karta helitaanka qoysaska adeegyada iyo taageerada. Waalidiinta carruurta masuulka ah ayaa laga yaabaa inay helaan kheyraad ka weyn kan waalidka aan ilmaha haynin, xitaa marka ay labaduba wax weyn ka tari doonaan fayo-qabka ilmaha.

<sup>39</sup> Washington State Office of Financial Management (2022). *Single-parent families as a percent of all families with children (loo khariiradeeyay gobal ahaan)*. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/social-economic-conditions/one-parent-and-two-parent-families/single-parent-families-percent-all-families-children-mapped-county>

Sanadkii 2022, 196,799 qof ayaa ahaa waalid aan carruur hayn; 84.6% waxay ahaayeen rag, 15.3% waxay ahaayeen dumar.<sup>40</sup>

Waalidiinta ka tirsan bulshada Khaniista ah, Kuwa Jinsiyadooda Badalay (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, LGBTQIA+), iyadoon loo eegin xaalada guurka, waxa kale oo laga yaabaa inay la kulmaan caqabado ku saabsan u helida agabka qoysaskooda iyo caruurtooda. Dhinaca kale, iyada oo ah mid kamid ah dhawrka gobol ee qaatay dhammaan ama qaar ka mid ah qodobbada Xeerka Waalidka Midaysan ee 2017, Washington waxa ay balaadhisay ilaalinta qoysaska ay madaxda u yihiin lamaanayaasha LGBTQIA+ ee hoos yimaada [Senate Bill 6037](#), kaasoo dhaqangalay Janaayo 1, 2019.

## 4.2 Tirooyinka gaarka ah ee tirakoob ahaan iyo arimaha

### 4.2.1 Bulshooyinka madawga ah

Qiyaastii sadexdii carruur ah ee kamid ah shantii sano ee da'doodu u dhexaysay da'da dhalashada iyo sideedda (61.6%) waa cadaan halka shantiiba laba (38.4%) ay yihiin caruur madaw ah (Jaantus 4-3; xusuusnow in caruurta Isbaanishka/Laatiinka ah ee isirkoodu yahay Cadaan lagu daray cadaan).<sup>41</sup> Intii u dhaxaysay 2017 iyo 2021, boqolayda carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso siddeed jir ee isirada badan ayaa kordhay 158.3%, min 77,491 ilaa 200,151, taas oo ka tarjumaysa isbadalada qaranka.<sup>42</sup> Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sababtoo ah isbeddelada habka su'aalaha isirada/qawmiyad ahaan loo soo sheego (gaar ahaan sida dadka Isbaanish/Laatiino loo kala saaro), way adag tahay in la qeexo oo la tarjumo isbeddelka dadweynaha ee isirada/qawmiyad ka dib.

Inta lagu jiro qiimaynta baahiyahan, xogtu waxay muujinaysaa in caruurta madawga ah ay si aan u dhigmin u la kulmaan caqabado badan oo la xiriira xaaladda dhaqaalaha, xasiloonida guriyaynta, iyo khatarta natiijooyinka caafimaadka liita (ka eeg cutubka 5), “Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba” iyo Cutubka 6, “Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh”). Natiijooyinka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore mudada dheer ee Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska (DCYF) ee ku aaddan hadafka ciribtirka isirka iyo dakhliga sida saadaaliyayaal u diyaarsanaanta dugsiiga.

Mid kamid ah caqabadaha fahamka baahiyaha caruurta iyo qoysaska madawga ah ee Washington waa awood la'aanta in la kala saaro xogta kooxaha isirada/qawmiyadaha ee dhamaan ilaha xogta. Iyadoo mawduucyada qaarkood, sida waayo-aragnimada dhaawacyada maskax ahaaneed ee taariikhiga ah, ay ku badan yihiin bulshooyinka madawga ah, saamayntoodu waxay u muuqataa siyaabo kala duwan, iyo baahida bulshooyinka iyo shakhsiyadka ayaa kala duwan.

<sup>40</sup> Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (2023). *Economic Services Administration briefing book, State Fiscal Year 2022*. [https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/ESA/briefing-manual/2022ESA\\_Briefing\\_Book\\_Full1.pdf](https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/ESA/briefing-manual/2022ESA_Briefing_Book_Full1.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

<sup>42</sup> Jones, N., Marks, R., Ramirez, R., & Rios-Vargas, M. (2021). *Improved race and ethnicity measures reveal U.S. population is much more multiracial*. United States Census Bureau. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html>

Jaantus 4-3. Tirada iyo boqolkii carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso 0-8, isir ahaan, 2017-2021 celceliska shan sano

Isirka/Qawmiyada	Da'da 0-5	Da'da 6-8	Wadarta 0-8
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta 0-8 sano</b>	542,370 (100.0%)	283,804 (100.0%)	826,174 (100.0%)
<b>Indiyaan Amerikan ama u dhashay Alaska</b>	7,423 (1.4%)	4,542 (1.6%)	11,965 (1.4%)
<b>Aasiyaan</b>	40,813 (7.5%)	22,182 (7.8%)	62,995 (7.6%)
<b>Madaw ama Afrikaan Ameerikaan</b>	23,039 (4.2%)	12,809 (4.5%)	35,848 (4.3%)
<b>Isbaanish/Laatiino</b>	124,188 (22.9%)	62,066 (21.9%)	186,254 (22.5%)
<b>Kasoo jeeda isiro badan ama isir kale</b>	133,551 (24.6%)	66,600 (23.5%)	200,151 (24.2%)
<b>U dhashay Hawaii/ Jasiiradaha kale ee Pacific Island</b>	3,777 (0.7%)	2,633 (0.9%)	6,410 (0.8%)
<b>Cadaan</b>	333,767 (61.5%)	175,038 (61.7%)	508,805 (61.6%)

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Fiiro gaar ah: Caruurta Isbaanish/Laatiino waxay ku kala jiraan qaybta qowmiyadaha "Isbaanish/Laatiino" iyo qaybaha isirada.

#### 4.2.2 Qoysaska wajahaya saboolnimada

In aad la kulanto faqri horaanta nololsha waxaa laga yaabaa inay si gaar ah waxyeelo u yeelato. Horumarinta degdega ah ee maskaxda caruurta yaryar waxay ka tagtaa dareen (oo u nugul) xaaladaha deegaanka. Cilmi-baaris heer qoraal ayaa muujisay [xiriirka ka dhexeeya saboolnimada caruurnimada iyo natiijooyinka carruurta](#), iyada oo carruurta ay la kulmaysi saboolnimada qoyska ugu qoto dheer ay la kulmaan natiijooyinkii ugu xumaa.

Boqolayda qoysaska leh caruurta u dhaxaysa dhalashada iyo da'da siddeedaad ee ku nool meel ka hoosaysa khadka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe waxay ahayd 13.4% 2021, hoos u dhac ka yimid 16.9% 2017.<sup>43</sup> Sidoo kale, boqolayda ku nool qoysaska dakhligoodu yahay ama ka hooseeya 200% ee heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe (FPL) waxay ahaayeen 31.9% 2021, hoos u dhac ka ahaa 38.3% ee 2017 (Jaantus 4-4).

Jaantus 4-4. Tirada caruurta da' iyo heerka dakhliga qoyska ahaan, 2021

Da'da	Tirada iyo boqolayda carruurta qoysaska leh dakhliga qoyska, ee koox ahaanta da'da			Dhamaan
	<100% FPL	100–200% FPL	>200% FPL	
<b>0–8 sano jirka ah</b>	108,307 (13.4%)	148,717 (18.4%)	553,075 (68.3%)	810,099 (100.0%)
<b>0–5 sano jirka ah</b>	72,439 (13.6%)	98,429 (18.5%)	360,709 (67.9%)	531,577 (100.0%)

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata*

<sup>43</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Sinaan la'aanta heerka saboolnimada ayaa u sii jira qoysaska madawga ah (Jaantus 4-5). Boqolayda qoysaska Hindida Maraykanka ku dhashay ee ku nool Washington ee leh carruur u dhashay ilaa da'da sideedaad ee ku nool ama ka hooseeya 200% khadka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe waxay ahayd 51.1% sanadka 2021.<sup>44</sup> Boqolayda qoysaska Madawga/Afrika Ameerikaanka ah ee ku nool ama ka hooseeya 200% ee khadka saboolnimada dawladda dhexe waxay ahaayeen 49.7%, iyo boqolayda qoysaska isirada kala duwan ama qoysaska qoysaska kale ee ku nool ama ka hooseeya 200% khadka saboolnimada ee dawlada dhexe waxay ahayd 40.6%. 53% qoysaska Isbaanishka ah/Latino ah (kuwaasoo noqon kara isir kasta) waxay ku noolaayeen ama ka hooseeyeen 200% heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe. Marka la isbarbardhigo, boqolayda qoysaska cadaanka ah ee ku nool ama ka hooseeya 200% khadka saboolnimada ee dawlada dhexe waxay ahaayeen 28.4%.<sup>45</sup>

Jaantus 4-5. Caruurta 0-8 sano jirka ah marka loo eego isirka/jinsi iyo xaalad dhaqaale, 2021

Isirka/Qawmiyada	Tirada caruurta	Tirada iyo boqolayda carruurta qoysaska leh dakhliga qoyska		
		<100% FPL	100–200% FPL	>200% FPL
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta 0-8 sano</b>	810,099	108,307 (13.4%)	148,717 (18.4%)	553,075 (68.3%)
<b>Indiyaan Ameerikaan ama u dhashay Alaska</b>	11,330	2,792 (24.6%)	3,003 (26.5%)	5,535 (48.9%)
<b>Aasiyaan</b>	62,395	4,895 (7.8%)	5,475 (8.8%)	52,025 (83.4%)
<b>Madaw/Afrikaan Ameerikaan</b>	35,043	9,009 (25.7%)	8,415 (24.0%)	17,619 (50.3%)
<b>Isbaanish/Laatiino</b>	183,041	43,134 (23.6%)	53,880 (29.4%)	86,027 (47.0%)
<b>Kasoo jeeda isiro badan ama isir kale</b>	196,019	36,237 (18.5%)	43,256 (22.1%)	116,526 (59.4%)
<b>U dhashay Hawaii/Pacific Island</b>	6,278	1,192 (19.0%)	973 (15.5%)	4,113 (65.5%)
<b>Cadaan</b>	499,034	54,182 (10.9%)	87,353 (17.5%)	358,269 (71.6%)

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga soo qaatay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Fiiro gaar ah: Caruurta Isbaanish/Laatiino waxay ku kala jiraan qaybta qowmiyadaha "Isbaanish/Laatiino" iyo qaybaha isirada.

Saamiga guud ee caruurta ku nool qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo heerka faqiirnimada dawlada dhexe ayaa ku badan caruurta leh waalidiinta ku dhashay meel ka baxsan Maraykanka (20.8%) marka la barbardhigo caruurta leh ugu yaraan hal waalid oo dhalad ah (11.1%) (Jaantus 4-6).

<sup>44</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

<sup>45</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Jaantus 4-6. Qaybinta heerka dakhliga qoyska ee caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalashada ilaa sideed sano ee waalidiinta ajnabiga ah iyo ugu yaraan hal waalid ku dhashay, 2021

Dhaladnimada waalidka	<100 FPL	100–200% FPL	>200% FPL	Wadarta
<b>Caruurta ay dhaleen waalid ajaanib ah</b>	39,285 (20.8%)	46,981 (24.8%)	103,052 (54.4%)	189,318 (100.0%)
<b>Caruurta leh ugu yaraan hal waalid oo dhalad ah</b>	69,022 (11.1%)	100,686 (16.2%)	451,073 (72.7%)	620,781 (100.0%)

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>.

Fiio gaar ah: Qeybta, "Caruurta waalidkoodu ku dhashay ajnabi ah": Haddii ay la nool yihiin labada waalid, labada waalidba waxay ku dhasheen wadan kale. Haddii ay la nool yihiin hal waalid, waalidku wuxuu ku dhashay wadan kale.

Tirada ardayda u qalma qado lacag la'aan ah ama qiimo jaban ayaa kor uga kacday 478,550 sanad dugsiiyeedka 2018-2019 (43.3% ardayda) ilaa 553,103 sanad dugsiiyeedka 2022-2023 (51.9% ardayda).<sup>46</sup> Iyadoo loo adeegsanayo [Xeerka U Qalmitaanka Bulshada](#), dugsiyada leh boqolayda sare ee ardayda dakhligoodu hooseeyo waxay siin karaan qado lacag la'aan ah dhammaan ardayda dhigata dugsiga iyaga oo aan soo ururin xogta dakhliga qoysaska. Tani waxay keeni kartaa heerar sare ee u qalmitaan.

Dakhliga qoysku waa hal gabal qeyb oo kamid ah xalka. Warbixinta United Way ee Hanti Kooban, dakhliga xaddidan, Shaqeeya (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, ALICE) waxay bixisaa qiimayn qiimo leh oo ku saabsan saamaynta dhabta ah ee saboolnimada ee qoysaska Washington iyadoo la barbardhigayo dakhliga qoyska iyo qiimaha nololaha ee gobolka. Marka loo eego warbixinta ALICE ee 2021, 34% qoysaska (da' kasta, ma aha kuwa haysta carruurta yaryar) waxay lahaayeen dakhli aan ku filnayn inay daboolaan qiimaha nololaha.<sup>47</sup>

### 4.2.3 Qoysaska Luuqadooda hooyo aysan ahayn Ingiriisi

Qoysaska waxaa laga yaabaa inay ku adkaato inay helaan ama si buuxda u isticmaalaan adeegyada haddii adeegyadaas aan lagu heli karin luuqadooda ama haddii adeegyada aanay ahayn kuwo dhaqan ama luuqad ahaan ku haboonayn. Sanadkii 2021, shan meelood meel (20.8%) dadka degan gobolka Washington ee ka weyn shan sano ayaa ku noolaa guri lagu hadlo luuqad aan Ingiriisi ahayn, tiradana si joogto ah ayay u kordheysay (laga bilaabo 6.9% 1980).<sup>48</sup> In ka badan sadex-meelood meel (36.4%) caruurta ku nool Washington ee sideed jir ah ama ka yar waxay ku nool yihiin guryo luuqadooda hooyo aysan Ingiriisi ahayn (ka eeg Jaantus 4-7).<sup>49</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.) *Warbixinada barnaamijka nafaqaynta caruurta*. Laga helay Diseembar 19, 2023 <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/child-nutrition/child-nutrition-program-reports>

<sup>47</sup> United Way (2023). *ALICE in the crossroads: COVID iyo dhibaato dhaqaale ee Washington, warbixinta 2023*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <http://unitedforalice.org/state-overview/Washington>

<sup>48</sup> Washington State Office of Financial Management. (n.d.) *Luuqada looga hadlo guriga: Dadka ku nool guryaha lagaga hadlo luuqad aan Ingiriisi ahayn*. Laga helay Janaayo 14, 2024 <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/social-economic-conditions/language-spoken-home>

<sup>49</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Early Start Act 2018*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018\\_Early\\_Start\\_Act\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Early_Start_Act_Report.pdf)



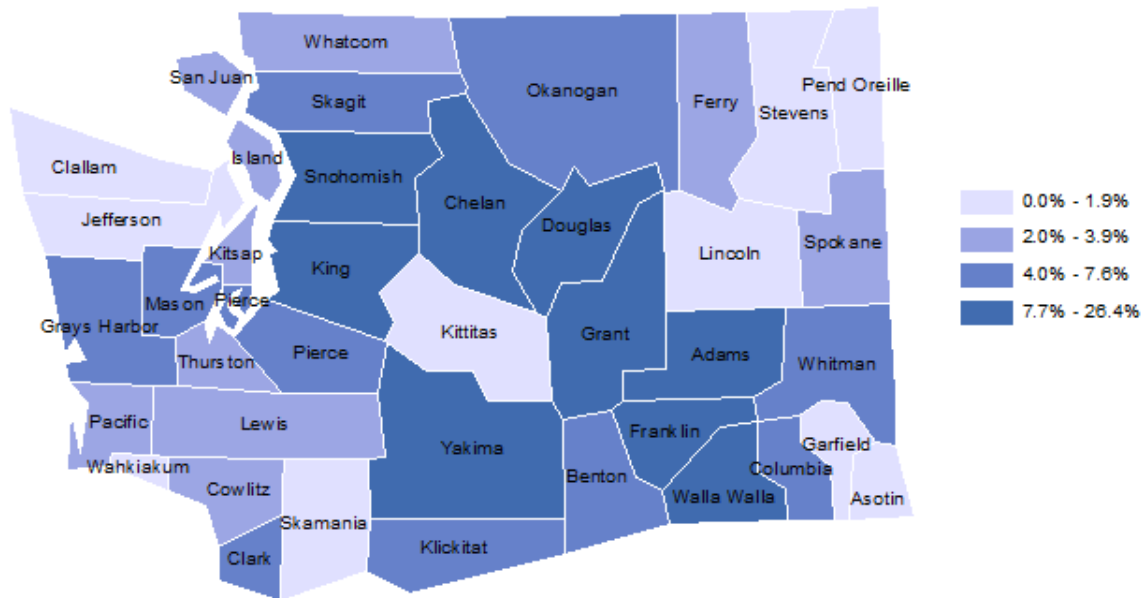
Jaantus 4-7. Luuqada guriga ee carruurta u dhaxaysa dhalashada iyo da'da 8, 2017-2021 celceliska shan sano

Kooxda Luuqada	Boqolayda
<b>Ingiriisi kaliya</b>	63.6%
<b>Isbaanish</b>	17.7%
<b>Luuqadaha kale ee Indo-European</b>	7.3%
<b>Luuqada Aasiya/Pacific-Island</b>	8.1%
<b>Kuwa kale</b>	3.2%

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Boqolayda dadka ku nool guryaha Ingiriisida looga hadlo "wax ka yar si aad u wanaagsan" ayaa sidoo kale kor u kacaya (laga bilaabo 2.7% 1980 ilaa 7.9% 2021).<sup>50</sup> Boqolayda guryaha Ingiriisiga lagaga hadlo wax ka yar "si aad u wanaagsan" aad ayay uga duwan yihiin degmo ahaan, laga bilaabo 0.2% hoose ee Pend Oreille County ilaa 26.4% ee Adams County (Jaantus 4-8).

Jaantus 4-8. Boqolayda guryaha Ingiriisiga lagaga hadlo wax ka yar "si aad u badan," sanadka 2020



Waxaa soo saaray: Washington State Office of Financial Management. (n.d.). Luuqada looga hadlo guriga (khariirad loogu sameeyay iyadoo loo kala qaybinayo gobal ahaan): Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/social-economic-conditions/language-spoken-home/languages-spoken-home-mapped-county>

<sup>50</sup> Washington State Office of Financial Management. (n.d.). Luuqada looga hadlo guriga. Laga helay Oktoobar 10, 2023 <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/social-economic-conditions/language-spoken-home>

Saamiga carruurta ay u adeegto barnaamijka kabitaanka daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington oo luuqadooda hooyo aysan ahayn Ingiriisi ma aha bandhiga tirada dadka u qalma. Ku dhawaad 89% carruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay shanta sano ee hela kaalmada daryeelka ilmaha ee daryeelka ruqsada leh waxay ka soo jeedaan qoysaska Ingiriisigu yahay luuqada hooyo. Qoysaska Isbaanishka yahay luuqadooda hooyo waxay ka dhigan yihiin 7% carruurta helaya daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada leh ee la kabo, 4% soo hartayna waxay ku hadlaan luuqadaha kale ee aasaasiga ah.<sup>51</sup>

#### 4.2.4 Qoysaska leh caruurta leh naafonimo ama dib u dhac koriin

Caruurta leh naafonimo ama dib u dhac koriin ayaa halis weyn ugu jira dhowr arrimood. Adeegyada ku haboon baahidooda waxaa laga yaabaa inay qaali noqdaan ama caruurta waxaa laga yaabaa inay qabaan baahiyo koriin ama hab-dhaqan ahaaneed oo ay si liidata u fahmaan barayaasha iyo kuwa kale.

Sahanka Qaranka ee Caafimaadka Carruurta ayaa ku warbixisay tirada caruurta leh baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah, oo ay ku jiraan dib u dhac koritaan ama naafo, gobolka Washington.<sup>52</sup> Sahanka xog-aruurinta 2022 ee qoysaska Washington ayaa lagu qiyaasay in 6.9% caruurta gobolka Washington ee u dhexeeya dhalashada iyo da'da shanta sano (qiyaastii 35,878 caruur ah) ay qabaan baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah. (Jaantus 4-9).<sup>53</sup> Waa in la ogaadaa in qiyaasahani ay ku saleysan yihiin tiro sambalo aad u yar oo ay tahay in si taxadar leh loo fasiro. Gudaha Washington, qiyaastani waxay ku salaysnayd tiro sambal ah oo dhan 39.<sup>54</sup>

Jaantus 4-9. Saamiga caruurta leh baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka gaarka ah, 2020-2021

Heerka Da'da	Boqolayda caruurta leh baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka gaarka ah	
	Washington State	United States
0–5 sano jirka ah	6.9%	11.4%
6–11 sano jirka ah	23.2%	21.8%
12–17 sano jirka ah	29.5%	27.9%

Xigasho: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). 2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Laga helay Oktoobar 17, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10025&g=1072&r=49>

#### 4.2.5 Bulshooyinka ku nool miyiga

Tirada carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalashada ilaa sagaal ee ku nool miyiga ayaa lagu qiyaasay 46,921 tirakoobka 2020. In ka badan 24,000 oo kamid ah caruurta ayaa da'doodu ka yar tahay shan sano, ku dhawaad 23,000 waxay da'doodu u dhexaysaa shan ilaa sagaal sano jir.<sup>55</sup> Tiradani aad ayay uga

<sup>51</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. *Barcode Electronic Attendance System. FY22 Subsidy Payments*. Waxaa la helay Maayo 14, 2023.

<sup>52</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). 2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH). Laga helay Oktoobar 17, 2023

<https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10025&g=1072&r=49>

<sup>53</sup> Sida lagu qeexay [Maternal and Child Health Bureau](#) caruurta leh ama ugu jira khatarta sii kordhaysa ee jir ahaaneed, koriin, hab-dhaqan ahaaneed ama xaalad shucuureed oo sidoo kale u baahan caafimaad iyo adeegyo la xiriira nooc ama qadar ka baxsan inta ay u baahan yihiin carruurta guud ahaan."

<sup>54</sup> In kasta oo qiyaasta boqolayda ay tahay 6.9%, inta u dhaxaysa kalsoonida (muddada u dhaxaysa 95% ay u badan tahay inay sax tahay) waxay u dhaxaysaa 4.6% ilaa 10.2%.

<sup>55</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Table P12: Jinsiga iyo da'da ee kooxaha da'da ee la xushay, 2020 Decennial Census*. Laga helay Oktoobar 16, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12>

badan tahay waxa lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 (36,924), taasoo adeegsatay qeexida bulshooyinka miyiga Waaxda Beeraha ee Maraykanka.

Qoysaska ku nool bulshooyinka miyiga ah waxay la kulmaan tiro caqabado ah oo gaar ah, oo ay kamid yihiin helitaan la'aanta guriyaynta, daryeelka carruurta, iyo adeegyada kale ee taageerada ah. Meelaynta baahsan ee tirada dadka iyo fogaanta juqraafi ahaaneed ayaa ka dhigi kara gaadiidka adeegyada mid adag. Xirfadlayaasha daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee goobaha miyiga ah ayaa sidoo kale la kulma caqabado gaar ah, gaar ahaan kasbashada mushaharka nolasha, helitaanka waxbarasho iyo fursadaha horumarinta xirfadeed, iyo awoodda ay u gudbiyaan qoysaska adeegyada kale ee loo baahan yahay.

#### 4.2.6 Bulshooyinka dhaladka ah

Gobolka Washington wuxuu hoy u yahay 29 Qabaa'il oo Dhalad ah oo dawlada dhexe aqoonsan tahay iyo toddoba Qabiil oo dheeraad ah oo aan laga aqoonsanayn dawlada dhexe (Jaantus 4-10). Qaar ka mid ah todobadaas, oo ay ku jiraan Duwamish Tribe iyo Chinook Nation, waxay raadinayaan aqoonsiga dawlada dhexe. Mid kasta oo ka mid ah Qabaa'ilkaas waa hay'ad madaxbannaan oo leh mas'uuliyadda iyo maamulka xubnhooda. Madaxbanaanida qabaa'iladu waxay leedahay tiro saamayn ku leh barnaamijyada daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, adeegyada, iyo taageerada bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka, oo ay ku jiraan kala duwanaanshiyaha sida barnaamijyada loo maalgeliyo iyo baahida loo qabo in la waafajiyo siyaasadaha, hab-maamuuska, iyo sharciyada Qabiilka iyo Gobolka.

Dawladda gobolka Washington waxay mudnaan siisaa iskaashiga dawladdaha qabaa'ilka si ay u taageeraan carruurta Qabiilka iyo qoysaskooda. [Siyaasadda Hindida ee Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore \(Indian Policy Early Learning Committee, IPEL\)](#) Waxay hubisaa madaxbanaanida Qabaa'ilka dhaladka ah oo waxay bixisaa xiriir cad oo dawladdaha ka dhexeeya iyo DCYF iyo dhammaan Dawladaha Qabaa'ilka ee dawlada dhexe aqoonsan yahay ee Washington (eeg cutubka 8), “Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore”).

Jaantus 4-10. Hindida Maraykanka ku dhalatau/Qabiilka u Dhashay Alaska ee gobolka Washington

Qabaa'ilada Dhaladka ah	
Qabiilada Isu-tagay ee Chehalis	Quileute Tribe
Chinook Nation*	Quinault Indian Nation
Qabiilada Isu-tagay ee Colville	Samish Indian Nation
Qabiilka Cowlitz Indian	Qabiilka Sauk-Suiattle
Qabiilka Duwamish*	Qabiilka Shoalwater Bay
Qabiilka Hoh	Qabiilka Skokomish
Qabiilka Jamestown S'Klallam	Qabiilka Snohomish ee Hindida ah*
Qabiilka Kalispel	Qabiilka Snoqualmie
Kikiallus Indian Nation*	Snoqualmoo Nation*
Qabiilka Lower Elwha Klallam	Qabiilka Spokane
Lummi Nation	Qabiilka Squaxin Island
Qabiilka Makah	Qabiilka Steilacoom*
Qabiilka Marietta Band of Nooksack*	Qabiilka Stillaguamish
Qabiilka Muckleshoot	Qabiilka Suquamish
Qabiilka Nisqually	Qabiilka Swinomish
Qabiilada Nooksack	Qabiilada Tulalip
Qabiilka Port Gamble S'Klallam	Qabiilka Upper Skagit

Cutubka 4: Waxa aan ka ognahay Caruurta iyo Qoysaska Washington

Cusboonaysiinta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee Gobolka Washington oo dhan ee 2023

Qabaa'ilada Dhaladka ah	
Qabiilka Puyallup	Yakama Nation

*Fiiro gaar ah:* Calaamada waxay tilmaamaysaa Qabaa'ilka aan hadda la aqoonsanayn dawlada dhexe.

Bulshooyinka qabaa'ilku waxay leeyihiin taariikh dheer oo ah bixinta barnaamijyo iyo adeegyo caruurnimada hore oo tayo sare leh si loo hubiyo in carruurta bulshooyinkooda ay bilaabaya bilow adag. Waxaa jira barnaamijyo Qabiil ahaan ay ku shaqeeyaan Head Start iyo Early Head Start, Waxbarashada Carruurnimada Hore iyo Barnaamijka Kaalmada (Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, ECEAP), booqasho guri, iyo in ka badan (eeg cutubka 7), "Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan". Marka tirada iyo gaaritaanka barnaamijyadani ay kordheen, sidaas oo kale ayaa loo baahan yahay iskaashiga taageera nidaamyada daryeelka aan kala go'a lahayn iyo kuwa la isku duba rido, gaar ahaan barnaamijyada ay maamulaan Qaramada Midoobay iyo kuwa ay maamusho dawlada gobolka Washington.<sup>56</sup>

Qabiiladu waxay sidoo kale bixiyaan adeegyo iyo taageerooyin u gaar ah caruurtooda iyo qoysaskooda. Bulshooyinka qabaa'ilku waxay ka soo qaataan xooga nidaamka caqiidada la wadaago ee la xiriira qoyska, bulshada, iyo jacaylka ilmahooda, qiyamyadani waxay aasaas u yihiin barnaamijyada carruurnimada hore ee Qabiilka. Bulshooyinkani waxay ka faa'iidaysteen inta ugu badan kheyraadkooda si ay u taageeraan carruurta iyo qoysaska muddo sannado ah oo naxdin iyo kala duwanaansho taariikh ahaaneed.

Qiyaastii 22,416 caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa sagaal ayaa ku nool bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka (goobaha ay dagaan dadka dhaladka ah iyo goobaha aysan dagin dadka dhaladka ah) gudaha gobolka Washington.<sup>57</sup> DCYF waxay aqoonsan tahay caqabadaha la xidhiidha lambarkan, oo ay ku jiraan hoos u dhigista iyo kala duwanaanshaha sida Qabaa'ilada Dhaladka ah u aqoonsadaan tirada carruurta ee bulshadooda.<sup>58</sup>

#### 4.2.7 Qoysaska leh sharciga soo galootiga joogtada ah ama ku meel-gaarka ah

Sanadka 2021, 14.8% dadka ku nool gobolka Washington waxay ku dhasheen meel ka baxsan Maraykanka (ama "ku dhashay wadan ajnabi ah"). Saamigu si tartiib ah ayuu u kordhayay, laga bilaabo 6.6% 1990 iyo 10.4% 2000.<sup>59</sup>

Inta badan carruurta siddeed jirka ah ama ka yar ee leh waalidiin ku dhashay wadan ajnabi ah waxay ku dhasheen Maraykanka (87.6%; Jaantus 4-11).

<sup>56</sup> Bohanon, K. (2016). *New directions in tribal early childhood programs*. ZERO TO THREE. <https://theacademy.sdsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/2016-01-Bohanon.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Table P12: Jinsiga iyo da'da ee kooxaha da'da ee la xushay, 2020 Decennial Census*. Laga helay Oktoobar 16, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12>

<sup>58</sup> Education Northwest. (2017). *Obscured identities: Hormarinta saxnaanta aqoonsiga Hindida Maraykanka u dhashay iyo Ardayda Alaska ee Dhaladka ah*. <https://educationnorthwest.org/resources/obscured-identities-improving-accuracy-identification-american-indian-and-alaska-native>

<sup>59</sup> Migration Policy Institute. (n.d.). *Washington State Immigration Data Profile [1990, 2000, and 2021 jadwalka xogta tirakoobka ee muhiimka ah]*. Laga helay Luuliyo 28, 2023 <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/WA>

Jaantus 4-11. Caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalasho ilaa sideed sano oo la nool waalidiinta ku dhashay ajnabiga ah, da' ahaan, shan sano celcelis ahaan 2017-2021

Da'da Kooxeedka	Tirada caruurta la nool waalidiinta ajnabiga ah		
	Ilmuhu ku dhashay wadan dibada ah	Ilmaha ku dhashay Maraykanka	Dhamaan
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta 0-8 sano</b>	21,428 (12.4%)	151,131 (87.6%)	172,559
<b>0–2 sano</b>	2,399 (4.9%)	46,660 (95.1%)	49,059
<b>3–4 sano</b>	5,111 (12.3%)	36,369 (87.7%)	41,480
<b>5 Sano</b>	3,207 (17.0%)	15,606 (83.0%)	18,813
<b>6–8 sano</b>	10,711 (16.9%)	52,496 (83.1%)	63,207

Xigasho: United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey, 2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2017-2021. Laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

Qaar ka mid ah carruurta qoysaskoodu u soo haajireen Mareykanka ayaa la kulma caqabado la xiriira luqadda, xaalada muwaadinimo, ama ceebeynta la xiriirta sharcigooda soo-galootiga, wadanka ay asal ahaan ka soo jeedaan, ama kala duwanaanshaha dhaqameed. Qoysaska ka yimid wadamada aan Ingiriisigu ahayn luuqadooda koobaad, tusaale ahaan, waxa laga yaabaa inay u baahdaan taageerada hababka socodka loogu talagalay dadka ku hadla Ingiriisiga ama helitaanka taageerada bixiyeyaasha daryeelka caafimaadka, daryeelka hore iyo xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada, iyo kuwa kale ee aan wadaagin luqadooda. Caruurta aan si wanaagsan ugu hadlin Ingiriisiga waxay u baahan karaan taageero dheeraad ah si ay u noqdaan kuwo si faseexa ugu hadla Ingiriisiga iyagoo ilaalinaya xiriirka luuqada ee loo baahan yahay ee qoysaskooda.

Qoysaska waxaa laga yaabaa inay dhib kala kulmaan helitaanka daryeel bixiyeyaasha ilmaha oo fahmaya baahiyaha iyo hab-dhaqanada caruurtooda. Intaa waxaa dheer, nidaamyada lagu qiimeeyo horumarka koriinka ee ku wajahan dhaqanka ugu sareeya waxaa laga yaabaa inaysan si sax ah u qiimeyn carruurta ka soo jeeda asal dhaqan ahaaneed oo kale.

#### 4.2.8 Qoysaska mid ama labada waalid ay yihiin shaqaale beeraha ama shaqaalaha martida ee H2-A

National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc. waxay ku qiyaastay in gobolka Washington uu lahaa 254,087 shaqaale beeraley ah 2017 (sanadka hadda ugu badan ee xogta la heli karo), 32,791 ka mid ah waxay ahaayeen shaqaalaha martida H-2A.<sup>60</sup> Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in beeralaydan ay haystaan 371,252 qof oo ku tiirsan. Gobalada Yakima iyo Grant waxay leeyihiin tirada labaad iyo sadexaad ee ugu saraysa tirada shaqaalaha beeralayda heer qaran (64,205 iyo 47,417, siday u kala horeeyaan), ka dambeeya Fresno County, California.

In kastoo aan la ogaan karin inta kamid ah shaqaalahan beeralayda ah ee soogalootiga ah, waxay u badan tahay in qayb sare oo iyaga ka mid ah ay yihiin. Caqabadaha wajahaya qoysaska beeralayda ah ee soogalootiga ah ayaa si aad ah ugu ladhan kuwa wajahaya soogalootiga, oo ay ku jiraan caqabadaha leh

<sup>60</sup> National Center for Farmworker Health. (n.d.). *Farm labor data dashboard*. Laga helay Oktoobar 24, 2023 <https://ncfh.org/dashboard.html>

jawaab-celin luuqadeed iyo xaalad aan sharci ahayn. Qoysaska soo galootiga ah waxaa sidoo kale laga yaabaa inay la kulmaan mushahar yari/soo gaadhsii sare ee saboolnimada, xasilooni la'aanta guri, iyo jadwal shaqo oo aan caadi ahayn. Jadwalka shaqada ee beeraha iyo la'aanta dhaqaale ayaa inta badan kahor istaagta qoysaska inay helaan daryeelka caruurta, taas oo markii hore aad ugu yarayd dhulka miyiga ah ee shaqada beeraha.

#### 4.2.9 Qoysaska la kulma ka qaybgalinta nidaamka daryeelka caruurta

Qaar kamid ah caruurta ugu yar gobolka Washington waxay la falgalaan nidaamka daryeelka caruurta wakhtiyada muhiimka ah ee koritaankooda. Ku qeybqaadashada nidaamka daryeelka caruurta waa [waayo-aragnimada dhibaata maskax ahaaneed](#) ee caruurta iyo qoyska. Caruurta lagu meeleeyo daryeelka ka baxsan guriga ayaa la kulma ka fogaanshaha qoyskooda iyo bulshadooda inta lagu jiro wakhtiga muhiimka ah ee koritaanka. Caruurta waxa laga yaabaa inay la kulmaan culays kala-guuritaan badan iyo carqaladaynta ku yimaada hawlaha caadiga ah, iyo sidoo kale meelaynta suurtoogalka ah ee meel aan la aqoonin.

Nidaamka daryeelka caruurta ee Washington wuxuu sameeyaa dadaalo diirada lagu saarayo inuu qoysaska siiyo adeegyada iyo taageerada ay u baahan yihiin si caruurtoodu ay ugu sii jiraan daryeelka qoysaskooda. Bixinta waayo-aragnimada daryeelka caruurnimada hore ee tayada sare leh isla mar ahaantaana waa fursad lagu sii taageerayo waalidiinta dhalay, daryeel bixiyayaasha qaraabada, iyo/ama korinta waalidiinta kuwaas oo bixiya daryeel taageero ilmo ku lug leh nidaamka daryeelka caruurta. Gudbinta wax ku oolka ah, diiwaangalinta, iyo ka qaybgalka barnaamijyadadaryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waxay ka caawin kartaa bixinta xasiloonida iyo kor u qaadida bogsashada caruurta iyo qoysaskooda ee la kulmay dhaawacyada la xiriiira ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka caruurta. Caruurta ku lug leh nidaamka daryeelka caruurta ayaa u baahan [adeegyada xog-ogaalnimada dhibaata maskax ahaan soo gaara](#) iyo u hogaansanaanta siyaasadaha cayrinta kasoo horjeeda.

Sanadka 2022, 24,787 caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalashada ilaa sideed jir oo ku nool gobolka Washington waxay lahaayeen nooc kamid ah ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka ilmaha; taas oo ah, ama waxaa loo gudbiyay adeegyada ilaalinta caruurta, waa loo soo gudbiyay oo la baadhay (baaritaan la baadhay oo si rasmi ah loo galay nidaamka daryeelka caruurta), ama waa la soo gudbiyay, la baadhay, ka dibna waxaa la saaray gaadhi ka baxsan guriga. (Jaantus 4-12). Caruurta yaryar waxay sii wadaan inay matalaan qayb sare oo ah tirada caruurta lagu meeleeyo daryeelka ka baxsan guriga: Caruurta ku dhalatay ilaa sideed ayaa u dhiganta 69% dhamaan caruurta gashay daryeelka hal habeen ama ka badan sanadka 2022.

Jaantus 4-12. Tirada caruurta leh nooc kamid ah ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka caruurta, koox da' ahaan, 2022

Da'da	Trada iyo boqolayda caruurta		
	Loo gudbiyay faydaqabka ilmaha	La geeyay daryeelka hal habeen ama ka badan	Daryeelka guriga ka baxsan 12/31/2022
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta 0-17 sano</b>	46,064 (100.0%)	3,366 (100.0%)	6,121 (100.0%)
<b>Ka yar 1 sano</b>	3,825 (8.3%)	963 (28.6%)	586 (9.6%)
<b>0-3 sano jirka ah</b>	10,852 (23.4%)	1,559 (46.3%)	2,389 (39.0%)



Da'da	Trada iyo boqolayda caruurta		
	Loo gudbiyay fayogabka ilmaha	La geeyay daryeelka hal habeen ama ka badan	Daryeelka guriga ka baxsan 12/31/2022
<b>0-5 sano jirka ah</b>	16,171 (35.1%)	1,906 (56.6%)	2,542 (41.5%)
<b>0-8 sano jirka ah</b>	24,787 (53.8%)	2,325 (69.1%)	3,942 (48.1%)

*Xigasho:* Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

Tirada caruurta ka qeybqaata nidaamka daryeelka caruurta ee 2022 (24,787) ayaa hoos u dhacay laga soo bilaabo 2018, markaasoo 26,618 caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso siddeed jir ay nooc ka mid ah ku lug lahaayeen nidaamka daryeelka carruurta (Jaantus 4-13).

Jaantus 4-13. Tirada caruurta 0-8 oo leh nooc kamid ah ka qeybqaashada nidaamka daryeelka carruurta, sanadka, 2018 ilaa 2022

Sanadka	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta 0-8 sano</b>	26,618	27,965	24,172	25,381	24,787

*Xigasho:* Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

Tirada dhalaanka cusub ee gelaya daryeelka guriga ka baxsan ee soo gaartay isticmaalka maandooriye ama ay saamaysay ayaa si aad ah kor ugu kacday tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay, la bilaabo 262 sanadkii 2012 ilaa 972 sanadkii 2022.<sup>61</sup>

Dhamaan caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso 0-8 ee ku jira daryeelka guriga ka baxsan Diseembar 31, 2022, 57.3% ayaa la geeyey daryeelka qaraabada halkii ay ka ahaan lahaayeen waalidiinta daryeelka korinta ee aan qaraabo ahayn.

Laga bilaabo Diseembar 2022, waxaa jiray 4,360 guri korin oo ruqsad haysta.<sup>62</sup> Iyadoo gabaabsi aysan ka jirin tirada guryaha korinta guud ahaan, waxaa jira gabaabsi ah noocyada guryaha korinta qaarkood, sida kuwa awood u leh inay qaataan kooxaha walaalaha ah ee waawayn iyo kuwa awood u leh inay daryeelaan caruurta iyo dhalinyarada leh baahiyaha hab-dhaqanada ee sare.

Hindida Maraykanka ku dhashay / Dadka Alaska u dhashay iyo Madowga/Afrika Ameerikaanka Caruurta waxay sii wadaan ku lug lahaanshaha nidaamka daryeelka caruurta ee heerar aad u sarreeya.<sup>63</sup> Sanadka

<sup>61</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Baariitaanka dhalaanka lagu tilmaamay inay soo gaartay/ay saamaysay isticmaalka maandooriye wakhtiga dhalashada*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/Infants-SubstanceExposure-Birth2022.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

<sup>63</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka

2022, caruurta Hindida Maraykanka ku dhashay/ Dadka u dhashay Alaska ayaa laga saaray 1.72 jeer qiyaasta caruurta cadaanka ah. Caruurta madow/Afrikaan Ameerikaanka ah ayaa laga saaray 1.50 jeer qiyaasta caruurta cadaanka ah. Caruurta u dhalatay Maraykanka ee Hindida/Dadka u dhashay Alaska waxa lagu meeleeyay daryeelka guriga ka baxsan 1.73 jeer qiyaasta caruurta cadaanka ah laba iyo toban bilood gudahood ee qaadashada. Caruurta Madow/Afrikaan Ameerikaanka ah waxa lagu meeleeyay 1.41 jeer heerka caruurta cadaanka ah, iyo caruurta Isbaanish/Laatiinka waxa la dhigay 1.46 jeer heerka caruurta cadaanka ah.<sup>64</sup> Qiyaastii 51% meelaynta ka baxsan guriga waa caruur aan cadaaynka ahayn, halka kooxdani ay ka yihiin 38% oo keliya dhamaan carruurta ku dhalata ilaa sideeda sano ee gobolka Washington. Jaantus 4-14 waxay muujinaysaa tirada caruurta la hayo Diiseembar 31, 2022 isir/qowmiyad ahaan.

Jaantus 4-14. Tirada carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso dhalashada ilaa sideed sano ee ku jira daryeelka guriga ka baxsan Diseembar 31, 2022, isir/qawmiyad ahaan

Isirka/Qawmiyada	Tirada caruurta
<b>Dhamaan caruurta jirta da'da 0-8 sano</b>	3,942
<b>Hindida Maraykanka u dhashay/U dhashay Alaska</b>	145
<b>Hindida Maraykanka u dhashay/U dhashay Alaska oo Isiro badan kasoo jeedaq</b>	573
<b>U dhashay Aasiya ama Jasiiradaha Baasifigga</b>	48
<b>Madow ama Afrikaan Ameerikaan</b>	247
<b>Madaw ama Afrikaan Ameerikaan kasoo jeeda isiro badan</b>	335
<b>Isbaanish/Laatiino</b>	605
<b>Isiro Badan kasoo jeeda (oo aan ahayn Hindi Maraykanka ku dhashay/U dhashay Alaska iyo Madow ama Afrikaan Ameerikaan ah</b>	76
<b>Aan la aqoonin</b>	32
<b>Cadaan</b>	1,881

*Xigasho:* Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

#### 4.2.10 Qoysaska ay haysato xasilooni-daro guri

La'aanta guryo la awoodi karo qiimo ahaan waxay saamaysaa xasilooniida guud ee qoysaska. Tani waxay si gaar ah ugu daran tahay xarumaha magaaloooyinka iyo miyiga qaarkood. Hoy la'aanta iyo xasilooni la'aanta guriyeynta waxay horseedaa saameyno badan oo ka baxsan guryaha, sida xaddididda awoodda helitaanka iyo codsanka adeegyada kala duwan.

Caruurta aan haysan guri xasiloon waxay halis ugu jiraan jir ahaan, koriin ahaan, iyo maskax ahaanba. Child Trends waxay xustay in, "Carruurta hoy la'aanta ah laga yaabaa in ay la ildaran yihiin gaajo, caafimaad darro jir ahaaneed iyo mid shucuureed oo ay waayaan fursadaha waxbarasho. Waxay aad ugu

Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

<sup>64</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

badan yihiin carruurta kale inay qabaan dhibaatooyin caafimaad oo daran oo dhexdhexaad ah iyo kuwo daran, iyo helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka iyo ilkaha oo yar. Caruurta aan lahayn guryo xasiloon waxay sidoo kale labanlaab ka badan yihiin kuwa kale inay ku celiyaan fasalka dugsiga, laga saaro ama laga joojiyo, ama ka baxaan dugsiga sare."<sup>65</sup>

Qiyaasta boqolayda caruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay lix sano ee ay haysato hoy la'aanta ayaa wax yar hoos uga dhacday 7.2% 2016 ilaa 6.8% 2019 (sanadkii ugu dambeeyay ee xogta la heli karo). Inta badan caruurta (91%) ayaanay u adeegin Head Start/Early Head Start ama McKinney-Vento oo ay maalgeliso barnaamijyada daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore.<sup>66</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction ayaa ku qiyaasay in boqolayda ardayda ay haysato hoy la'aanta ay hoos uga dhacday 3.7% intii lagu jiray sanad dugsiiyeedka 2015-2016<sup>67</sup> ilaa 3.3% inta lagu jiro sanad dugsiiyeedka 2021-2022.<sup>68</sup> Xogta tirada ardayda ardaydu waxay muujinaysaa in guri la'aantu ay sii socoto inay saamayso Hindi Maaykanka ku dhashay/Dadka u dhashay Alaska, Madaw/Afrika Ameerikaan ah, iyo Dadka u dhashay Hawaii/Jasiiradaha Baasifiga ah ee ardayda heerarkeedu aad u sareeyey.

Jaantus 4-15. Tirada ardayda la kulma hoy la'aanta sanad dugsiiyeedka, 2014-2015 ilaa 2020-2021

Sanad dugsiiyeedka	Ardayda la kulmaya hoy la'aan
2014-15	33,642
2015-16	37,661
2016-17	39,189
2017-18	40,085
2018-19	39,888
2019-20	36,996
2020-21	32,335
2021-22	37,337

Xigasho: Dyer, M. (2022). *Cusboonaysiin: Homeless students data, 2022*. Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Waxaa laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023

<https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/homeless/pubdocs/22-UPDATE-Data-on-Students-Experiencing-Homelessness.pdf>

Fiiri gaar ah: Tirooyinka 2020-2021 waxay u badan tahay inay yihiin kuwo aan la tirin karin sababtoo ah dagmooyinku waxay ku adkaatay inay aqoonsadaan ardayda intii lagu jiray faafitaanka COVID-19.

KidsCount waxay ku qiyaastay in 2021, 30% caruurta gobolka Washington ku nool yihiin qoysas ku bixiyay 30% ama in ka badan oo dakhligooda kharashyada la xiriira guriyaynta. Iyadoo boqolayda intan ay aad uga hoosayso sidii ay ahayd sanadkii 2011 (marka lagu qiyaasay 41% carruurta ay ku nool yihiin

<sup>65</sup> Child Trends. (2012). *When the bough breaks: Saamaynta hoy la'aanta ee caruurta yaryar*.

<https://www.childtrends.org/publications/when-the-bough-breaks-the-effects-of-homelessness-on-young-children>

<sup>66</sup> Yamashiro, A. & McLaughlin, J. (2021). *Early childhood homelessness state profiles: 2018-19*. Waaxda Waxbarashada ee Maraykanka (U.S. Department of Education), Xafiiska Qorshaynta, Qiimaynta iyo Horumarinta Siyaasada, Sarkaalka Madaxa Xog-hayaha.

<https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> Dyer, M., & Green, J. (2016). *Cusboonaysiin: Homeless students data, 2016*. Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Waxaa laga helay Sebteember 13, 2024

<https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-02/2017-01-homelesseducation.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> Dyer, M. (2022). *Cusboonaysiin: Homeless students data, 2022*. Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Waxaa laga helay Sebteember 4, 2023

<https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/homeless/pubdocs/22-UPDATE-Data-on-Students-Experiencing-Homelessness.pdf>

guryo leh culays badan oo qarashka guryaha ah), si kastaba ha ahaatee tani waxay keenaysaa agab yar oo loogu talagalay baahiyaha kale ee qoyska (tusaale, cunto, daryeel caafimaad, daryeelka ilmaha).<sup>69</sup> Kuwani waa baahiyaha aasaasiga ah ee ay tahay in la buuxiyo kahor inta aysan caruurta gaarin guul waxbarasho.

#### 4.2.11 Qoysaska la kulma ka qaybgalinta nidaamka sharciga dambiyada

Caruurta waalidkood x absi ku jiraan waa laga fogeeyay mid kamid ah taageerada ugu muhiimsan noloshooda. Xabsi dhigitaanka waxay carqaladaysaa xiriirka qoyska, xiritaanka waalidkuna waxa uu la xiriira saboolnimada, arimaha caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka, iyo natiijooyinka tacliineed ee caruurta oo liita.<sup>70</sup>

Sawirashada guud ee dadka ku jira xabsiga gobolka Washington horaantii 2020 ayaa muujinaya in saamiga waalidiinta xiran ee haysta caruurta ka yar 18 sano ay sare u kacday hooyada iyo aabayaasha labadaba. Guud ahaan, 43% dadka ku xiran xabsiga dawlada waxay ahaayeen waalid; saamiga hooyooyinka ee haweenka xiran ayaa ka sareeyay (54%) marka loo eego saamiga aabayaasha ee raga xiran (42%). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tirada aabayaasha ayaa aad uga badnaa: 6,740 aabayaal ayaa la xiay, marka la barbardhigo 691 hooyooyin ah.

Qayb weyn oo kamid ah waalidiintan ayaa wali yeelan doona ugu yaraan hal ilmo oo ka yar 18 jir marka ay ka baxaan xabsiga dawlada (5,527 aabe iyo 624 hooyooyin ah). Qiyaastii 14,477 caruur ah oo waalidkood la xiray horaantii 2020,<sup>71</sup> 28% (4,109) waxay ahaayeen shan sano jir ama ka yar, iyo 47% (6,758) waxay ahaayeen sideed sano jir ama ka yar.<sup>72</sup>

Xog lamid ah lagama heli karo xabsiyada degmada ee gobolka Washington. Qiyaasta ku salaysan xogta xabsiyada gobolka, si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxay soo jeedinaysaa inay jiri karaan 6,000 ilaa 7,000 oo dheeraad ah oo waalidiintooda ah caruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay 18 sano kuwaas oo ku xiran xabsiyada gobolka.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). *Caruurta ku nool guryaha ay ka jiraan culayska kharashka guryaha ee Washington*. Laga helay Agosto 7, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/line/7244-children-living-in-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden?loc=49&loct=2#2/49/false/2048,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867/asc/any/14288>

<sup>70</sup> Child Welfare Information Gateway, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.). *Taageerida caruurta iyo qoysaska ay saamaysay xabsiga*. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/supporting/support-services/incarceration/>

<sup>71</sup> Caruurta waxaa laga yaabaa in la xisaabiyay labo mar xisaabtan haddii labada waalid ay xiran yihiin oo labaduba ay soo sheegaan ilmaha.

<sup>72</sup> Xogta laga helay Washington State Department of Social and Health Services qaybta Cilmi-baarista iyo Taxliilinta Xogta. Xogtu waxay ka bilaabmaysaa Febraayo 2020.

<sup>73</sup> Isbadalka dadweynaha ee Washington wakhti kadib waxaa la xisaabiyay iyadoo la adeegsanayo qiyaasaha dadweynaha ee 2016 iyo 2019 ee US Census Bureau, oo loo qaybiyay saddex si loo helo qiyaasta kobaca dadweynaha sanadkii. Qiyaastan kobaca dadweynaha waxa loo isticmaalay in lagu qiyaaso kobaca dadka xabsiyada ku jira, iyada oo loo malaynayo in aanay wax isbadal ahi ku iman boqolkiiba dadka xidhan (eeg Kaeble, D. & Cowhig, M. [2018], *Dadka Ku Jira Xabsiyada Maraykanka, 2016. NCJ-251211. Washington DC: Waaxda Cadaalada ee Maraykanka (US Department of Justice) [2016]*). Si loo xisaabiyo tirada guud ee dadka xabsiga ku jira, tirada xabsiga (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Qaybta Cilmi-baarista iyo Falanqaynta Xogta, Febraayo 2020) ayaa laga jaray wadarta guud ee lagu qiyaasay dadka xabsiga ku jira. Boqolayda wadarta guud ee waalidiinta xabsiga ku jira ee dhallaanka aan qaangaarin ayaa loo isticmaalay in lagu qiyaaso boqolayda waalidiinta ku xiran xabsiyada caruurta aan qaangaarin ee ku jira

Shakhsiyaadka ku jira Dhaqancelinta Dhallinyarada oo waliba ah waalid waa koox yar laakiin muhiim ah. 352 kamid ah shakhsiyaadka ku jira Dhaqancelinta Dhalinta 2023, 22 (6%) waxay ahaayeen waalid. Sababtoo ah xogta si buuxda looma soo ururin 2023, midani waxay noqon kartaa mid aan si ku filan loo xisaabinin. Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in inta u dhaxaysa 5% iyo 10% shakhsiyaadka ku jira Dhaqancelinta Dhalintu ay yihiin waalid.<sup>74</sup> Sixitaan mustaqbalka ee xogta ayaa socota.

### 4.3 U Diyaarsnaanta Fasalka barbaarinta

Laba kamid ah mudnaanta istaraatiijiyadeed ee DCYF waa (1) caruurta waa inay u diyaar garoobaan dugsiga barbaarinta (2) isirada iyo dakhliga waa la tirtiraa inay noqdaan arimo saameeya diyaarsanaanta dugsiga. Washington waxay ku qeexday u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta sida buuxinta heerka horumarka koriinka ee dhamaan lixda qaybood ( Bulsho, shucuur, Jir ahaaneed, Garaad ahaan, Luuqad, Tacliin ahaaneed, iyo Xisaab) ee aalada qiimaynta ilmaha oo dhan ee WaKIDS. Halkii laga heli lahaa imtixaan la mideeyey, WaKIDS waa qiimayn kormeeritaan iyadoo la tixgalinayo xirfadaha ilmaha ee khuseeya qayb kasta. Tusaale ahaan, qiimaynta luuqadu waxay tixgalinaysaa, waxyaabo kale, awooda ilmuhu u isticmaalo luuqada si uu u muujiyo fikradaha iyo dareenka, halka qaybta jir ahaaneed ay tixgeliso, waxyaabo kale, awooda ilmuhu u leeyahay in uu ordo ama isticmaalo fargeeto iyo qaaddo wax lagu cuno. Qiimayntan kormeeritaanka ah waxaa fuliyaa macalimiinta daryeelka muddo toban toddobaad ah bilowga sanad dugsiiyeedka barbaarinta caruurta.

Faafitaanka COVID-19 waxay si toos ah u saamaysay labada dugsi ee K-12 iyo dugsiyada barbaarinta dhawr sano, iyada oo aan wali si buuxda loo fahmin saamaynta diiwaangelinta, sida waxbarashada iyo adeegyada loo bixiyo, isdhexgalka qoysaska, iyo u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta.

Guud ahaan, diiwaangelinta fasalka barbaarinta ee gobolka Washington ayaa hoos u dhacday in ka badan 10% intii lagu jiray faafitanka cudurka, sidii ay samaysay qaran ahaan, laga bilaabo 81,694 ee ilmaha galaya fasalka barbaarinta 2019-2020 ilaa 73,079 ilmaha galaya fasalka barbaarinta 2022-2023.<sup>75,76</sup> Heerka u diyaargarowga fasalka barbaarinta 2022-2023 ee guud ahaan fasalka barbaarinta (48.4%) wuu ka hooseeyaa heerka diyaarsanaanta fasalka barbaarinta-ka ee 51.5% 2019-2020.<sup>77</sup> Natijoooyinku waxay muujinayaan sinaan la'aanta joogtada ah ee caruurta qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo, caruurta ka soo jeeda bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka dhaladka ah, caruurta madawga ah, carruurta naafada ah, carruurta daryeelka korinta, iyo carruurta ay haysato guri la'aan (ka eeg Jaantus 4-16). Xogta la heli karo ee caruurta ku jirta daryeelka korinta (laga bilaabo 2017-2018) waxay tilmaamaysaa in 29.3%

jeelasha iyadoo lagu saleynayo tirada dadka xabsiyada. Heerka ayaa lagu daray heerka suurtagalnimada khalad sababtoo ah isticmaalka qiyaaso badan.

<sup>74</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.) *Nidaamka Tooska ah ee Daba-galka Macmiilka (Automated Client Tracking System, ACT), Qiimaynta Daawaynta Isku-dhafaan (Integrated Treatment Assessment, ITA)*. Waxaa la helay Juun 19, 2023

<sup>75</sup> United States Census Bureau (2023). *Muqaalo taxane ah ee CPS oo ku saabsan diiwaangelinta dugsiga [Jaantuska A1 Qaybinta diiwaangelinta dugsiga ee dadweynaha Maraykanka 3 sano iyo ka badan, heerka 1955 ilaa 2020]*. Laga helay Noofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/time-series/demo/school-enrollment-cps-historical-time-series.html>

<sup>76</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Report card [dashboard]*. Laga helay Noofeembar 9, 2023 <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

<sup>77</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Report card [dashboard]*. Laga helay Noofeembar 9, 2023 <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

kaliya ay diyaar u yihiin fasalka barbaarinta dhamaan lixda qaybood.<sup>78</sup> Sanadka 2019-2020 (sanadka kaliya ee xogta la heli karo), 21.6% caruurta qoysaska soogalootiga ah waxay diyaar u ahaayeen fasalka barbaarinta dhamaan lixda qaybood.

Jaantus 4-16. Sawiritaanka u diyaargarowga fasalka barbaarinta ka dhex jirta caruurta gobolka Washington ee galaya dugsiga barbaarinta

Tirada Kooxda Dadweynaha	Transitional kindergarten	
	2019-2020	2022-2023
Dhamaan ilmaha	51.5%	48.4%
Dakhliga qoyska <185% FPL	35.4%	34.8%
Ilmaha madawga ah	44.9%	42.9%
Ardayda BartaLuuqada Ingriiska	35.8%	28.8%
Xasilooni la'aanta guri	30.3%	29.3%
Ardayda qaba naafanimo	22.4%	22.1%

Xigasho: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Report card [dashboard]*. Laga helay Noofeembar 9, 2023 <https://washingtonstaterreportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

#### 4.3.1 U diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta iyo fursadaha banaan ee u dhexeeya caruurta ka soo jeeda qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo

Sanadka 2021-2022, gelitaanka fasalka barbaarinta ee qoysaska ka sareeya 185% ee khadka saboolnimada dalwada dhexe (FPL; heerka u-qalmitaanka ee barnaamijka qadada bilaashka ah/la dhimay) ayaa muujisay heerka ugu sareeya ee diyaargarowga (64%), marka la barbar dhigo 46% caruurta qoysaska oo leh dakhli u dhexeeya 110% iyo 185% ee FPL iyo 40% carruurta ka soo jeeda qoysaska dakhligoodu ka hooseeyo 110% FPL, kaas oo ah heerka u qalmitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada (ECEAP).<sup>79</sup> Warbixinadii hore ee DCYF waxay muujiyeen in farqiga u dhexeeya fursadaha u dhexeeya carruurta ka soo jeeda qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo iyo kuwa ka soo jeeda qoysaska dakhligoodu sarreeyo ee ka muuqda gelitaanka fasalka barbaarinta ay sii socoto ilaa fasalka 8aad iyo wixii ka dambeeya.<sup>80</sup>

Daraasad dhawaan la sameeyay ayaa lagu ogaaday in fasalka barbaarinta ee ka qaybqaatay barnaamijyada kabista daryeelka carruurta ee gobolka Washington ay aad ugu diyaarsan yihiin barbaarinta dakhligoodu yar yahay oo aan lahayn xannaano carruur ah oo la kabo afar ka mid ah lixda qaybood ee horumarka (jirka, luuqada, tacliinta, iyo xisaabta). U diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta waa ku yar yahay ardayda barata Luuqada Ingiriisiga (English Language Learners, ELL) iyo kuwa ay haysato guri la'aan.

<sup>78</sup> Chen, V., Pyle, K., & Aldrich, T. (n.d.). *ESSB 6032 Proviso measures: Natiijooyinka waxbarashada caruurta iyo dhallinyarada ee daryeelka korinta iyo caruurta iyo dhallinyarada la kulmaya hoy la'aan, Qeybta II: Warbixinta ku saabsan ilmaha/dhallinyarada ku jira daryeelka korinta*. Education Research & Data Center. Tasmada B ee Kooxda Shaqada Mashruuca Saamaynta Waxbarashada. (2019). *Gaaritaanka guusha waxbarashada caruurta, dhallinyarada iyo dhallinyarada Washington ee daryeelka korinta iyo/ama la kulma guri la'aan*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FosterHomelessEducation.pdf>

<sup>79</sup> Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (n.d.). *U Diyaarsanaanta Fasalka barbaarinta*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/agency-performance/kindergarten-readiness>

<sup>80</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Early Start Act 2018*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018\\_Early\\_Start\\_Act\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Early_Start_Act_Report.pdf)



### 4.3.2 U diyaarsanaanta dugsiya barbaarinta iyo fursadaha banaan ee caruurta qabiilka dhaladka iyo caruurta madawga ah

2022-2023, 48% dhamaan galaya dugsiyada barbaarinta waxay diyaar u ahaayeen barbaarinta sida ay ku qiimeysay WaKIDS dhammaan lixda qaybood ee waxbarashada iyo horumarka ( garashada, luuqada, tacliinta, xisaabta, jirka, iyo bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, kala duwanaanshaha u diyaarsanaanta dugsiya barbaarinta ee isir ahaan/qowmiyad ahaan way sii jiraan. Sadex kamid ah shantii kamid ah ilmaha soo galaya dugsiyada barbaarinta Aasiya u dhashay (61%) iyo in ka badan kala bar ardayda fasalka barbaarinta ee cadaanka ah (55%) ayaa diyaar u ahaa dhamaan lixda qeybood, marka la barbardhigo 30% kuwa u dhashay Hawaii / Carruurta kale ee Jasiiradaha Baasifigga ah, 34% carruurta Hindida Maraykanka / Kuwa u dhashay Alaska Alaska, 34% carruurta Hisbaanik/Laatiin, iyo 41% carruurta Madow / Afrikaan Ameerikaanka ah.<sup>81</sup>

Sida caruurta qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo, caruur badan oo aan cadaan ahayn iyo qabiilba leh ayaa muujiya daldaloolo fursadeed oo sii jira inta ay ku jiraan nidaamka dugsiyada dadweynaha.<sup>82</sup>

### 4.3.3 U diyaargarowga dugsiya barbaarinta ee caruurta ee qoysaska ay haysato amaan darada/xasilooni la'aan

Sanadka 2022-2023, carruurta ay la kulmaan hoyl a'aantu waxay u badneyd inay la kulmaan mid kasta oo ka mid ah lixda goobood ee WaKIDS marka loo eego caruurta aan hoy la'aanta ah. Kaliya 29.3% ee carruurta ay soo food saartay hoy la'aaneed ee kooxda xannaanada 2022-2023 ayaa loo tixgaliyay inay diyaar u yihiin dhammaan lixda qaybood, marka la barbardhigo 48.8% ee asaagooda (ka eeg Jaantus 4-17).<sup>83</sup>

Jaantus 4-17. U diyaarsanaanta dugsiya barbaarinta ee kooxda 2022 ee carruurta ay haysato hoy la'aanta, marka la barbardhigo caruurta aan la kulmin hoy la'aanta

Heerka	Boqolayda buuxinaysa heer kasta	
	La kulmaya hoy la'aan	Aysan haysanin hoy la'aan
Bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed	64.9%	75.4%
Jidhka	78.0%	83.3%
Luuqada	59.8%	72.6%
Garaadka	59.3%	72.1%
Aqoonta	55.7%	75.2%
Xisaabta	45.9%	66.7%
Dhamaan qeybaha	29.3%	48.8%

Xigasho: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaadhka warbixinta U Diyaarsanaanta Fasalka barbaarinta*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 28, 2023

<https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

<sup>81</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaadhka warbixinta U Diyaarsanaanta Fasalka barbaarinta*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 28, 2023

<https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

<sup>82</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Early Start Act 2018*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018\\_Early\\_Start\\_Act\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Early_Start_Act_Report.pdf)

<sup>83</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaadhka warbixinta U Diyaarsanaanta Fasalka barbaarinta*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 28, 2023

<https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

Mar labaad, saamayntu way sii socotaa, iyada oo caruurta ay la kulmaan hoy la'aaneed fasalo sare oo muujinaya natiijooyin xun oo badan oo ku saabsan guusha tacliinta, imaanshaha, iyo heerarka qalinjabinta 4 sano iyo 5 sano.<sup>84</sup>

#### 4.3.4 U diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta iyo fursadaha banaan ee caruurta naafada ah

Xogtu waxay sidoo kale muujinaysaa in caruurta galaysa dugsiga barbaarinta ee naafada ah ay aad ugu yar tahay inay noqdaan kuwa u diyaarsan fasalka barbaarinta: kaliya 22.1% ayaa la kulma dhammaan lixda qaybood ee u diyaarsanaanta fasalka barbaarinta marka la barbar dhigo 51.1% ee asaagooda soo koraya.<sup>85</sup> Kala duwanaanshaha waa dhammaan lixda qeyb, wuxuuna ku sii socdaa heerarka lagu cabiray fasalada sare.

<sup>84</sup> Dyer, M. (2023). *CUSBOONAYSIIIN: Xogta ardayda ay haysato hoy la'aanta*. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/02-23-update-data-students-experiencing-homelessness.pdf>

<sup>85</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaadhka warbixinta U Diyaarsnaanta Fasalka barbaarinta*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 28, 2023 <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

## 5 Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba

### Hordhac

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Tan iyo markii la dhameeyay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, waxaa jiray in fooganaanta la saaray wax ka qabashada caafimaadka dhimirka iyo hab-dhaqanka ee dadka waaweyn iyo caruurta labadaba. Walbahaarka iyo cadaadiska ka dhashay masiibada COVID-19 ayaa abuuray baahiyo la taaban karo oo aan la daboolin labadaba nidaamka daryeelka caafimaadka iyo nidaamka daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Heerarka niyad-jabka, walbahaarka, iyo walaaca (waalidiinta dhexdooda, daryeel bixiyayaasha, iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore), caqabadaha hab-dhaqan ahan ee caruurta yaryar ayaa dhamaantood kor u kacay. In kasta oo xogta tiro ahaan lagu diiwaangelinayo isbadaladan ay yar yihiin, jawaab celinta waalidiinta, dhakhaatiirta caruurta, waaxaha caafimaadka deegaanka, iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore dhamaantood waxay sawiraan sawir la mid ah. Hindise badan oo cusub, oo hoos lagu sharaxay, ayaa loo dajiyay si wax looga qabto caqabadahan.

Gobolka Washington wuxuu kormeeraa dhowr tilmaame oo muhiim ah oo ku saabsan caafimaadka hooyada iyo dhalaanka, oo ay kamid yihiin dhimashada hooyada, dhimashada dhalaanka iyo uur-jiifka, heerarka xanuunka sokorta iyo dhiig-karka haweenka uurka leh, dhalaanka miisaankoodu hooseeyo, iyo dhalmada kahor. Gobolka ayaa leh heerar ka hooseeya celceliska qaranka qaar badan oo kamid ah tusmooyinka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, gudaha gobolka, caqabadaha waaweyni waxay ku sii jiraan ka hortagga haweenka iyo caruurta madawga ah inay helaan daryeelka ay u baahan yihiin; Caqabadaha sida saboolnimada, luuqada, cunsuriyadda, iyo juqraafi ahaan waxay abuuraan kala duwanaansho helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka iyo tilmaamayaasha caafimaadka.

Guud ahaan heerka dhalitaanka ee gobolka Washington wuu ku sii socdaa hoos u dhaca, kaas oo la socda isbadalada qaranka. Guud ahaan, haweenka madawga ah waxay dhaleen caruur ka badan celcelis ahaan haweenka kale ee gobolka.

### Cusboonaysiinta Wacyi-galinta Bulshada

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Shantii sanaba mar, Washington State Department of Health (Washington State Department of Health, DOH) waxay la shaqaysaa waaxaha caafimaadka deegaanka iyo iskaashatada kale si ay u sameeyaan qiimaynta baahiyaha caafimaadka ilmaha iyo hooyada. Hawsha qorshaynta ee qiimaynta soo socota ayaa hada socota. Wacyigalinta bulshada ayaa qayb ka noqon doonta habka xog ururinta waxaana la qorsheeyay inay la qabto 2024. Waxa la filayaa in qiimaynta baahiyaha ugu dambaysa ee la cusboonaysiiyay la dhamaystiri doono Luuliyo 2025.

Iyada oo qayb ka ah qiimaynta 2019-2020 Early Achievers, sahano xog aruurin ah iyo kooxaha diirada la saaray ayaa lala sameeyay daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha ee ruqsada leh ee gobolka iyo sidoo kale dhammaan shaqaalaha Early Achievers (hogaamiyayaasha, isku-duwayaasha horumarinta xirfadeed, iyo tababarayaasha). Daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha iyo tababarayaasha Early Achievers labaduba waxay muujiyeen baahi sare oo loo qabo taageerooyin dheeri ah si ay si wanagsan u daboolaan baahiyaha bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee carruurta, gaar ahaan dhinacyada maaraynta iyo taageeritaanka caruurta leh hab-dhaqanada adag, ogaanshaha khatarta cayrinta, iyo samaynta baaritaanka hab-

dhaqanka iyo koriinka. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxay xuseen baahida loo qabo taageerooyinka fayyo-qabka dadka waaweyn iyo xakamynta shucuur ahaaneed.<sup>86</sup>

## Hawlaha Cusub Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020

Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA), Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska, iyo Iskaashatadooda ayaa sameeyay dhowr hindise oo cusub si wax looga qabto arrimaha caafimaadka maskaxda iyo dhaqanka iyo horumarinta helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka. Kuwan soo socdaa waxa ay bixinayaan sharaxaad kooban oo dhawr ka mid ah dadaaladaas.

**Qorshe Daryeel Badqab leh.** Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqab leh (Plan of Safe Care, POSC) waa "qorshe ka hortag ah oo qoyska ku salaysan oo loogu talagalay in kor loogu qaado badbaadada iyo fayyo-qabka waalidiinta dhalaya iyo dhallaankooda leh soo gaaritaanka maandooriye dhalimada kahor... [Isbadalada sharci dajinta dawlada dhexe](#) Sanadihii la soo dhaafay, tirada dadka dhalaanka ah ee u baahan POSC ayaa ku fiday in ka badan dhalaanka la kulma waxyaabaha sharci darada ah. Hadda waxa kamid ah dhalaanka ay la kulmaan waxyaabo kasta oo la xakameeyey."<sup>87</sup> DCYF waxay la samaysay iskaashi [Help Me Grow Washington](#) (HMG WA), habka isku xirka kheyraadka iyo gudbinta ee isku xira carruurta yaryar iyo qoysaskooda adeegyada ku habboon iyo taageerada bulshada, si loo siiyo taageerooyin iskaa wax u qabso ah qoysaska ee Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqab leh ee dariiqa bulshada ku salaysan (sida waxbarashada waalidka, alaabta la taaban karo iyo saadka dhallaanka, wax ka qabashada hore, booqashada guriga, adeegyada isticmaalka maandooriyaha, taageerada caafimaadka dhimirka, guriyaynta, gaadiidka, iyo barnaamijyada dheefaha gobolka). Isbitaalada dhalimada waxay ku xiri karaan waalidiinta/daryeel bixiyayaasha uurka leh iyo ilmahooda adeegyadan iyada oo loo marayo gudbin khadka onlaynka ah.<sup>88</sup>

**Perinatal Support Washington, Mental Health Consultation and Warmline.** DCYF iyo HCA waxay iskaashi la samaysay [Perinatal Support Washington](#) (PS-WA), gobolka oo dhan aan macaash doon ahayn oo u heelan kordhinta wacyiga dadweynaha ee niyada dhalimada iyo xanuunka walaaca iyo in si wax ku ool ah loo daweyyo, si loo xoojiyo awooda bulshooyinka si ay wax uga qabtaan baahiyaha caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalimada iyo kordhinta kheyraadka, taageerada, iyo adeegyada qoysaska ay saameeyeen dhibaatooyinka caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalimada. Maalgalinta DCYF waxay taageertaa bulshooyinka xiisaynaya dadaalada iskaashiga ah ee lagu kordhinayo wacyiga bulshada oo dhan iyo horumarinta kheyraadka lagu taageerayo caafimaadka maskaxda ee dadka uurka leh iyo waalidiinta cusub (caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalimada). Codsadayaasha guusha leh waxay taageero farsamo iyo kaalmo ka helaan PS-WA, oo ay ku jiraan khibrada nuxurka iyo fursadaha tababarka.<sup>89</sup> Sanadkii 2022, [Sharci-dejinta Gobolka ayaa bixiyay maalgalin](#) in HCA ay qandaraas la gasho PS-WA si ay u kordhiso awooda

<sup>86</sup> The Athena Group (2021). *Warbixinta ee ku meel-gaadhka ah ee qiimaynta ee La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada (Infant-Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC)*. Child Care Aware of Washington Ka eeg Tasmada A ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington (2021). *Holding Hope: La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada ee Early Achievers*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IECMHC-ProgramOutcomes2021.pdf>

<sup>87</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Qorsho Daryeel oo Badqab leh*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/safety/plan-safe-care>

<sup>88</sup> Washington State Hospital Association. (n.d.). *Ogeysiinta iyo soo wargalinta (Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqab leh)*. <http://www.wsha.org/wp-content/uploads/SDR-SUD-website-Plan-of-Safe-Care-3.22.22-1.pdf>

<sup>89</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Qaybta Barnaamijyada Taageerada Qoyska. (2022). *Fursada Maalgalinta: Dhisitaanka awoodda bulshada caafimaadka dhimirka ee Dhalimada kahor*. <https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/forms/11-010.pdf>

taageerada dhalimada ee warmline. Warmline wuxuu bixiyaa taageerada ay bixiyaan asaaga, kheyraadka, iyo u gudbinta waalidiinta cusub iyo kuwa rajaynaya iyo dadka ku jira u gudubka niyadeed ee waalidnimada kuwaas oo la kulma, ama khatarta ugu jira inay la kulmaan, arrimaha caafimaadka dhimirka ee dhalimada.

**Khadka La-talinta Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka (Perinatal Psychiatric Consultation Line, PPCL).** Haraan loogu yiqiin PAL ee Hooyoyinka, PPCL waxay ka hawlgashay University of Washington sanadkii 2016 waxayna heshay maalgalin dawladeed ilaa 2019. Khadka la-talinta waxaa lagu maalgaliyaa qiimaynta lacag bixiyeyaal badan kaas oo maalgaliya qorshayaasha caafimaadka ee gobolka Washington. Khadka waxaa ka shaqeeya kuliyadaha dhimirka ee dhalimada, kuwaas oo bixiya la-talinta daryeel bixiyeyaasha bukaanada uurka leh ama dhalimada kadib ee qaba ciladaha caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka. Khadku wuxuu hiigsanayaa in la kordhiyo helitaanka adeegyada dhimirka, gaar ahaan dadka takhasuska u leh kuwaas oo helitaankoodu uu xadidan yahay. Iyada oo qayb ka ah horumarkooda socda si ay u daboolaan baahiyaha bulshada dhalimada, PPCL waxay kooxdooda ku dartay khabiir ku takhasuslaha balwada ee dhalimada sanadka 2023.

**Kordhinta lacag celinta baaritaanka caafimaadka koriinka iyo hab-dhaqanka.** Sanadkii 2023, HCA waxay u gudbisay codsi sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington si ay u qoondaysa maalgelin si loo kordhiyo qiimayaasha lacag-celinta baaritaanka caafimaadka koriinka iyo hab-dhaqanka. Tan waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu dhiirigaliyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha inay si joogto ah u baaraan inta lagu jiro booqashooyinka fayo-qabka ee ilmaha. HCA waxay hirgalisay heerkan lacag-celinta cusub 2024 oo ay la socoto shuruud cusub oo lagu muujinayo natiijada baaritaanka. Tani waxay ku siin doontaa xog cusub oo ku saabsan tirada caruurta iyo dhalinyarada Apple Health (Medicaid) ee loo aqoonsaday inay qabaan baahi caafimaad koritaan ama hab-dhaqan.

**Centers of Excellence for Perinatal Substance Abuse.** [Centers of Excellence for Perinatal Substance Use](#) waa barnaamij cusub oo shahaado ah oo ay sameeyeen DOH, Ururka Isbitaalada Gobolka Washington, iyo HCA. Shahaadadani waxay isbitaalada u aqoonsanaysaa doorkooda muhiimka ah iyo awooda korodhka ah ee ay ku taageerayaan dhalimada ee qaba ciladaha isticmaalka maandooyaha, waxayna aqoonsanaysaa isbitaalada dhalimada ee raacaya hababka ugu fiican ee daryeelka dhalimada.<sup>90</sup>

**Nidaamka Deeqaha Caruurnimada Hore.** Agosto 2021, Gobolka Washington ayaa bilaabay hirgalinta [Nidaamyada Caafimaadka Dhamaystiran ee Caruurnimada Hore ee Isku Dhafka barnaamijka Dhalashada kahor-Sadex sano](#) (ECCS) “si loo dhiso habab daryeel oo isku dhafan hooyada iyo dhalaanka hore kuwaas oo ah mid siman, waara, oo kamid ah nidaamka caafimaadka.”<sup>91</sup> Gudaha Washington, hindisaha ECCS wuxuu hiigsanayaa inuu kordhiyo oo hagaajiyo kaabayaasha gobolka oo dhan ee caruurnimada hore, dhalimada kahor, iyo hababka daryeelka dhalimada kahor iyada oo loo marayo yoolal midaysan, siyaasado, iyo xeelado maaliyadeed oo ka tarjumaya baahiyaha maxalliga ah iyo gobolka oo ay horseedaan talada qoyska/daryeel bixiyaha si loo hormariyo caafimaadka korriinka hore iyo gayo-qabka qoyska. Shaqada waxaa kamid ahaa iskaashi lala yeesho Reach/HMG WA, Washington Communities for Children (isbahaysiga daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka) iyo Qeybta Washington ee Akademiyada Maraykanka ee Dhakhaatiirta Caruurta (Washington Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, WCAAP). DOH waxay siisay taageero dhaqaale WCAAP si ay u samayso sawirka muuqaalka ee khibradaha adeeg bixiyaha hada ee bixinta daryeelka qoyska udub dhexaad u ah

<sup>90</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Centers of Excellence for Perinatal Substance Abuse*. <https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/healthcare-professions-and-facilities/centers-excellence-perinatal-substance-use>

<sup>91</sup> The Children’s Cabinet. (n.d.). *Nidaamka Dhamaystiran ee Caruurnimada Hore*. Waxaa laga helay Janaayo 6, 2024 <https://www.childrenscabinet.org/early-childhood-comprehensive-systems/>

xlliga dhalimada kahor ilaa-3. Waxaa sidoo kale ay kafaala qaadeen shir daryeel bixiyayaasha caafimaadka iyo hoggaamiyayaasha siyaasadda si loo aqoonsado fursadaha wax qabad (oo ay ku jiraan ballaarinta isticmaalka Shaqaalaha Caafimaadka Bulshada ee ku-dhaqanka bukaan-socodka, xoojinta kheyraadka iyo hababka isku xirka gudbinta iyo booqashooyinka guriga/barnaamijyada taageerada qoyska, iyo horumarinta aaladaha tignoolajiyada ee la hormariyay).

**Nidaamka Caafimaadka Koriinka Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems, ECDHS): Cadaynta Saamaynta Deeqaha Xarunta.** Bishii Luulyo 2023, Washington waxay ahayd mid kamid ah sadexda gobol ee ay doorteen [Nidaamka Caafimaadka Koriinka Caruurnimada Hore \(Early Childhood Developmental Health Systems, ECDHS\): Xarunta Cadaynta Saamaynta](#) si ay uga qaybqaataan mashruuc sanado badan ah si loo hormariyo nidaamyada koriinka caruurnimada hore ee dhamaystiran (Early Childhood Developmental, ECD). Goobta fulin ahaan, gobolka Washington wuxuu "heli doonaa kaalmo farsamo si loo aqoonsado goobaha ay ku wanaagsan yihiin iyo fursadaha dhismaha nidaamka ECD, lana xiriiriyo gobolada kale iyo khabarada mawduucyada, oo ay helaan kheyraad la diyaariyey. Goobaha hirgalinta ayaa qeexi doona oo ka caawi doona natiijooyinka mudada dhow, mudadadhexe, iyo mudada fog... kuwaas oo lagu dhisayo dadaaladii hore ee lagu gaari lahaa isbeddellada nidaamka iyo horumarinta caafimaadka carruurta iyo qoysaska yaryar. Dadaalada ayaa horumarin doona horumarka hore ee caafimaadka iyo fayo-qabka koriinka (sida kobcinta ilmaha, u diyaargarowga dugsigi, iyo adkaysiga qoyska, sida ay mudnaanta siinayaan baahiyaha deegaanka/gobolka) waxayna yaraynaysaa kala duwanaanshaha la xiriira saboolnimada carruurnimada."<sup>92</sup>

**Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Caruurnimada Hore.** DCYF waxay samaysay taxliilin muuqaal ah oo ku saabsan la-tashiga caafimaadka dhimirka ee dhalaanka iyo caruurnimada hore ee 2020.<sup>93</sup> [PDG B-5](#) iyo [Fair Start for Kids Act](#) (FSKA) ayaa maalgalay balaarinta La-tashiga Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Caruurnimada Hore (IECMHC) iyada oo loo marayo barnaamijka Holding Hope IECMHC ee la siiyo daryeel bixiyayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee ka qaybqaata Early Achievers. DCYF iyo Child Care Aware of Washington (CCA of WA) waxay soo saareen dhowr warbixinoood oo diirada lagu saaray IECMHC,<sup>94,95,96</sup> iyo [warbixinta qiimaynta FSKA ee 2023](#) waxaa kamid ah baaritaanka saamaynta IECMHC ee heerarka cayrinta.<sup>97</sup>

Ilaa 2020, oo ay weheliso maalgalin dawladeed iyo mid samafal, laba boos oo cusub ayaa laga dhex abuuray HCA si loo dardargeliyo isbadalka daryeelka caafimaadka ee la xiriira IECMHC. Mashaariic gaar ah waxaa kamid ahaa:

<sup>92</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2023). *Gobolka Washington waxa uu helaa maalgalin lagu hormariyo sinaanta iyo nidaamka caruurnimada hore ee qoyska.* <https://doh.wa.gov/newsroom/washington-state-receives-funding-advance-equity-and-family-centered-early-childhood-systems>

<sup>93</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *La-talinta caafimaadka dhimirka ee Dhallaanka iyo Caruurnimada Hore (IECMHC).* Waxaa laga helay bartaan laga soo bilaabo Diseembar 21, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004F.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004F.pdf)

<sup>94</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2022). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Holding Hope IECMHC: FY 2022-23 (Abril 1, 2022 - Sebteembar 30, 2022).* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington)

<sup>95</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Holding Hope IECMHC: FY 2023 (Oktoobar 1, 2022-Maarso 30, 2023).* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington)

<sup>96</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2022). *Adegyada Holding Hope IECMHC: At a glanc.* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington)

<sup>97</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023.* <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>



- Waafajinta biilasha Medicaid iyo siyaasada caafimaad iyo hababka ugu fiican ee [nidaamka qiimaynta caafimaadka dhimirka](#) ee caruurta yaryar;
- Abuuritaanka [Aalada](#) ku saabsan biilasha Medicaid ee adeegyada IECMH ee gobolka Washington;
- Martigelinta kulanada dhagaysiga gobolka oo dhan oo lala yeesho bixiyeyaasha caafimaadka dhaqanka si loo fahmo caqabadaha iyo xalalka suurtagalka ah ee lagu horumarinayo helitaanka tayada adeegyada IECMH.

Mudnaanta HCA ee shaqada mustaqbalka waxaa kamid ah mashaariic cusub si loo sii xoojiyo adeegyada IECMH ee daryeelka joogtada ah. Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan mashaariicdan ayaa lagu daray [Warbixinta socdaalka caafimaadka dhimirka ee dhalaanka iyo caruurnimada hore](#).

**Kooxda Shaqada Caafimaadka Hab-dhaqanka Caruurta iyo Dhalinyarada (Child and Youth Behavioral Health Work Group, CYBHWG).** [CYBHWG](#) waxay sii waday inay door xoog leh ku yeelato horumarinta xeeladaha si loo hormariyo caafimaadka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee caruurta iyo qoysaska, iyada oo loo marayo talooyinka sharciga iyo isbeddelada kale ee siyaasada ee la xiriira caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka. Kooxda, oo ay taageerto Maamulka Daryeelka Caafimaadka, waxaa kamid ah koox hoosaad ka tirsan Caafimaadka Kahor Dhalmada ilaa Shanta Sano. Hay'ada gobolka, oo ay kamid yihiin DCYF iyo DOH, si firfircoon uga qaybqaataan shaqadan.<sup>98</sup>

**Deeqda Shaqaalaha Caafimaadka Bulshada ee Caruurta.** Sanadka 2022, Shaqaalaha Caafimaadka Bulshada (Community Health Workers, CHW) waxay bilawday barnaamij deeq 2-sano ah oo loogu talagalay kilinigyada daryeelka aasaasiga ah si loogu daro Shaqaalaha Caafimaadka Bulshada (CHWs) oo qayb ka ah kooxaha daryeelka ee la shaqeeya carruurta iyo dhalinyarada (dhalashada ilaa da'da 18) si ay u sahamiyaan lacag celinta mudada dheer. Dadaalkan waxaa lagu aasaasay Sharci dejinta Gobolka iyadoo lagu salaynayo talooyinka CYBHWG iyo iskaashatada WCAAP. DOH waxay ka shaqaysaa inay taageerto qaybta tababarka ee dadaalkan. CHWs waxay diirada saaraan caafimaadka la xiriirka dhalmada-5 sano iyo caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka K-12. Sanadka 2023, wadar dhan 43 CHW ayaa la shaqaalaysiiyay, iyadoo 33 ay u adeegayeen bulsho aan qabiil ahayn iyo 10 u adeegaya bulsho Qabaa'ilka dhaladka ah. HCA waxay filaysaa in ay bilawdo sanadka labaad ee deeqda iyada oo wadartoodu tahay 46 CHW.<sup>99</sup>

**Horumarinta Barnaamijka Medicaid ee Caruurta iyo Qoysaska.** Sanadkii 2021, Sharci dejinta Gobolka Washington wuxuu meel mariyay sharciga Senate Bill 5068 si loo hormariyo natiijooyinka caafimaadka hooyada iyadoo la kordhinayo caymiska Medicaid ee dadka dakhliga u qalma ilaa 12 bilood uurka kadib. Sanadka 2022, HCA ayaa daahfurtay [Barnaamijka Caymiska Uurka Kadib ee Washington Apple Health \(Medicaid\)](#) ee cusub. Bishii Abriil 2023, Xarumaha Medicare & Adeegyada Medicaid (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, CMS) waxay ansixiyeen codsigii dhaafitaanka 1115 ee gobolka Washington si loo kordhiyo [u qalmitaanka joogtada ah ee ilmo kasta oo kayar lix sano jir](#) kaas oo ka diiwaangashan barnaamijka Apple Health (Medicaid) oo lacag la'aan ah. Carruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay lix da'da Apple Health ee bilaashka ah waxay hadda heli doonaan u qalmitaanka joogto ah illaa

<sup>98</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. (n.d.). *Children and Behavioral Health Work Group (CYBHWG)*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/about-hca/programs-and-initiatives/behavioral-health-and-recovery/children-and-youth-behavioral-health-work-group-cybhgw>

<sup>99</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. (2024). *Cusboonaysiinta deeqda barnaamijka Community Health Worker (CHW)*. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 7, 2024 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/billers-and-providers/community-health-worker-grant-report-2024.pdf>

dhalashadooda lixaad, iyada oo aan loo eegin isbadalada dakhliga qoyska, haddii ay u qalmaan codsiga bisha.

**Caymiska Kadib Uurka ee Apple Health.** Apple Health's [caymiska Uurka Kadib \(After-Pregnancy Coverage, APC\)](#) hadda waxay siisaa Medicaid caymis (taageerta caafimaadka maskaxda, jirka, iyo shucuurta) dadka uurka leh 12 bilood ee ugu dambeeyay.

## Soo koobitaanka Heerka Sare ee Xogta La Cusboonaysiyay

### 5.1 Caafimaadka dhalimada kahor, hooyada iyo dhalaanka

**Heerarka dhalashada ee gobolka Washington.** Tirada dhalimada nooli waxay ku socotaa inay hoos u dhacdo gobolka oo dhan: laga bilaabo 86,046 sanadka 2018 ilaa 83,899 sanadka 2021.<sup>100</sup> Heerka dhalimada ee gobolka oo dhan (tirada guud ee dhalashada gobolka Washington, 1,000 haween ah ee da'doodu tahay 15 - 44) ayaa hoos uga dhacay 64 2014 ilaa 54 2022.<sup>101</sup>

**Heerarka dhalimada ee dhammaan isirka/qowmiyada.** Sanadka 2022, heerarka dhalimada ugu sareeya waxay ahaayeen dumarka aan cadaanka ahayn ee ka tirsan kooxaha isirada qaarkood: Dadka dhaladka ah Hawai/ Jasiiradaha Baasifiga ah (75 ee kamid ah 1,000kii dumar ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso 15 - 44), Isbaanish/Laatiino (63), iyo Madaw (59), marka la barbar dhigo heerka 52 dumarka cadaanka ah, 45 ka mid ah dumarka Hindida Maraykanka / Alaska u dhashay, iyo 47 ka mid ah dumarka Aasiya. Heerka dhalimada ayaa hoos u dhacay intii u dhaxaysay 2015 iyo 2022 ee haweenka dhammaan isirada/qowmiyadaha.<sup>102</sup>

**Tirada dhalimada ay maalgalisay Medicaid.** Sanadkii 2021, waxaa jiray 36,314 dhalasho oo ay maalgalisay Medicaid, taasoo ka dhigan 45% dhamaan dhalaanka gobolka Washington.<sup>103</sup> Tani wax yar ay hoos uga dhacday 48% dhamaan dhalimada 2017, sida lagu xusay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Waxaa jira dhalmo kala duwan oo ay maalgaliso Medicaid oo ka dhex jira degmooyinka gobolka, laga bilaabo 31% dhamaan dhalimada Island County ilaa 80% dhalimada ee Pend Oreille County.

#### 5.1.1 Dhimashada hooyada

Heerarka dhimashada hooyada ee Washington way ka sii hoosaysaa heerarka qaranka, taas oo la mid ah xogta ku jirta Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Intii u dhaxaysay 2014 iyo 2020, 15.9 dhimasho la xiriirta uurka ayaa dhacay 100,000 oo dhalasho nool Washington, taas oo ka hoosaysa heerka Maraykanka ee 18.6 dhimashada 100,000 ee dhalaanka nool. Sababaha ugu horeeya ee dhimashada uurka la xiriira ee Washington waxay ahaayeen xaaladaha caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka (32%), oo ay u badan tahay is-dilistaanka iyo si xad-dhaaf ah u isticmaalka daawada. Sababaha kale ee caadiga ah waxaa kamid ah dhiig-

<sup>100</sup> March of Dimes. (2022). *Peristats, births, data for Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/data?reg=99&top=2&stop=1&lev=1&slev=4&obj=1&sreg=53>

<sup>101</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). Natiijooyinka xogta dhalimada. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes-data>

<sup>102</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Boga dhamaan dhalitaanada: Heerka dhalimada guud ee isirka hooyada iyo degmada, 2022*. <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/county-all-births-dashboard-0>

<sup>103</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. *Daryeelka hooyada ee ay bixiso Medicaid ee degmo ahaan*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/medicaid-paid-maternity-care-by-county-with-births.pdf>

baxa (12%) iyo caabuq (9%). Gudiga dib u eegista dhimashada hooyada ee gobolka Washington waxay ogaadeen in 80% dhimashada uurka la xiriirta laga hortagi karo.<sup>104</sup>

### 5.1.2 Dhimashada hooyada ee isir ahaan

Heerarka dhimashada hooyada (dhimashada uurka la xiriirta ee 100,000 ee dhalaanka nool) ayaa wali ah mid aad u sareeya kooxaha isir/qowmiyad gaar ah. Dadka Hindida Maraykanka ah/Kuwa Dhashay Alaska waxay lahaayeen heerka dhimashada uurka la xiriirta 8.5 jeer ka badan dadka aan Isbaanishka cadaanka ahayn. Heerka dhimashada la xiriirta uurka ee Dadka u dhashay Hawaii/ Jasiiradaha Baasifiga ah iyo dadka Madow ee aan Isbaanishka ahayn waxay 2.5 jeer ka saraysay dadka Cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn.<sup>105</sup>

### 5.1.3 Heerka hooyooyinka qaba cudurka sokorta iyo dhiig karka

Intii u dhaxaysay 2011 iyo 2021, heerka sonkorowga uurka ee Washington wuxuu kordhay 90%, laga bilaabo 6.2% 2011 ilaa 11.8% 2021.<sup>106</sup> Tani waxay sii waddaa isbadalka sare ee u dhexeeya 2016-2018 (laga bilaabo 8.5% ilaa 9.5%) ee lagu aqoonsaday Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Heerka cudurka sokorta xiliga uurka ee Washington 2021 wuxuu ahaa mid kamid ah heerarka ugu sareeya ee dalka.<sup>107</sup>

Intii u dhaxaysay 2011 iyo 2021, heerka dhiig karka uurka ee Washington wuxuu kordhay 84%, min 5.5% 2011 ilaa 10.1% 2021.<sup>108</sup>

### 5.1.4 Heerka dhalitaanka dhalinta

Dhalinyarada ilmo dhala, qaran ahaan iyo gobolka Washington labadaba, ayaa hoos u dhacay tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay.<sup>109,110</sup> Sida laga soo xigtay Xarumaha Xakamaynta iyo Ka hortagga Cudurada (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC), heerka dhalitaanka dhalinyarada (tirada dhalimada ee dadka da'doodu u dhaxayso 10 ilaa 19 1,000 dhalitaan ee ilmo nool) ee Washington waxay hoos uga

<sup>104</sup> Washington State Department of Health, Waaxda Ka hortagga iyo Caafimaadka Bulshada. (2023). *Gudiga Dib u eegista Dhimashada Hooyada ee Gobolka Washington: Dhimashada hooyada 2017-2020*. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-02/141-070-MaternalMortalityReviewPanelReport-2023.pdf?uid=64fa519dee4e6>

<sup>105</sup> Washington State Department of Health, Waaxda Ka hortagga iyo Caafimaadka Bulshada. (2023). *Gudiga Dib u eegista Dhimashada Hooyada ee Gobolka Washington: Dhimashada hooyada 2017-2020*. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-02/141-070-MaternalMortalityReviewPanelReport-2023.pdf?uid=64fa519dee4e6>

<sup>106</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Shaashada arimaha khatarta ah ee dhalimada: Dhiig karka iyo cudurka sokorta ee hooyada ee gobal ahaan*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/county-birth-risk-factors-dashboard-0>

<sup>107</sup> Gregory, E. C. W., & Ely, D. M. (2022). Isbadalada iyo astaamaha cudurka sokorta xiliga uurka: United States, 2016-2020. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 71(3). <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr71/nvsr71-03.pdf>

<sup>108</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Shaashada arimaha khatarta ah ee dhalimada: Dhiig karka iyo cudurka sokorta ee hooyada ee gobal ahaan*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/county-birth-risk-factors-dashboard-0>

<sup>109</sup> Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Osterman, M. J. K. (2022). Dhalashada: Xogta ku meelgaarka ah ee 2021. *Shaacinta Tirakoobka Muhiimka ah ee Degdega ah ee Nidaamka Tirakoobka Muhiimka ah ee Qaranka* (National Vital Statistics System, NVSS), 20. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/vsrr020.pdf>

<sup>110</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (n.d.). *Heerka dhalitaanka dhalinta ee gobal ahaan (2021)*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/teen-births/teenbirths.htm>

dhacday 19.1 2014 ilaa 10.1 2021.<sup>111</sup> Sida laga soo xigtay DOH, waxaa jiray 2,298 dhalinyaro dhaleen sanadka 2021, taas oo 59% ka hooseysa 5,559 dhalinyaro ah 2011.<sup>112</sup>

### 5.1.5 Heerarka dhimashada dhalaanka iyo uur-jiifta

Heerarka dhimashada uur-jiifta (oo lagu qeexay uur-jiifta gaaraya 20 todobaad ama ka badan oo uur leh laakiin dhimanaya kahor dhalashada sababo dabiici ah awgood) waxay ahaayeen kuwo deggan ilaa 1990, oo u dhaxeeya 5.0 ilaa 6.7 1,000 dhalasho nool. Heerka dhimashada uurjiifta wuxuu ahaa 5.6 1,000kiiba 2021 (marka la barbardhigo 5.7 sanadka 2015).<sup>113</sup>

Waxaa jiray hoos u dhac 45% ah tirada dhimashada dhallaanka (dhimashada sanadka ugu horeeya ee nololaha) ee gobolka Washington intii u dhaxaysay 1990 iyo 2021, laga bilaabo 622 1990 ilaa 360 sanadka 2021.<sup>114</sup> Heerka dhimashada dhalaanka gobolka oo dhan 1,000 dhallaanka nool waxay ahayd 4.3 sanadka 2021 (marka la barbardhigo 7.8 ee 1990).<sup>115</sup> Sanadka 2019, sadexda sababood ee ugu badan ee dhimashada dhalaanka ee gobolka Washington waxay ahaayeen ciladaha dhalashada (25%), Cudurka Dhimashada Dhalaanka ee lama filaanka ah (15%), iyo uurka gaaban/miisaanka dhallaanka hooseeya (10%).<sup>116</sup>

Sanadka 2020, dhalaanka ku nool Washington ee ay dhaleen Madowga/Afrikaan Ameerikaanka iyo qoysaska Isbaanish ah waxay lahaayeen heerar dhimasho oo ka sareeya kuwa ay dhaleen hooyooyin cadaan ah ama hooyooyin isir kale ah. Heerka dhimashada dhalaanka 1,000 dhalaanka nool waxay ahayd 5.7 dhalaanka Madow/Afrikaanka Ameerikaanka ah iyo 5.4 dhalaanka Isbaanishka ah. Heerka dhimashada dhalaanka caddaanka ah waxay ahayd 4.1, iyo 3.9 dhalaanka isirada kale ah.<sup>117</sup>

### 5.1.6 Dhalitaanka ilmo miisaankoodu hooseeyo

Xogtii ugu dambaysay ee heerka dhalitaanka ilmo miisaankoodu hooseeyo (oo lagu qeexay miisaan dhalaan ka yar shan rodol, sideed wiiqiyadood) ee gobolka Washington ayaa sii socota kor u kaca shan sano. Sanadka 2021, heerka dhalaanka miisaankoodu yar yahay ee gobolka oo dhan waxay ahayd 5.6%

<sup>111</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (n.d.). *Heerka dhalitaanka dhalinta ee gobal ahaan (2021)*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/teen-births/teenbirths.htm>

<sup>112</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Arimaha halista ee dhalmada ee boga kore ee da'da hooyada*.

Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/birth-risk-factors-age-dashboard-0>

<sup>113</sup> Washington State Department of Health (n.d.). *Dhimashooyinka uurjiifta iyo dhalaanka*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/fetal-and-infant-death-data/fetal-infant-deaths-county>

<sup>114</sup> Washington State Department of Health (n.d.). *Dhimashooyinka uurjiifta iyo dhalaanka*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/fetal-and-infant-death-data/fetal-infant-deaths-county>

<sup>115</sup> Washington State Department of Health (n.d.). *Dhimashooyinka uurjiifta iyo dhalaanka: Guudmarka dhimashooyinka uurjiifta iyo dhalaanka*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/fetal-and-infant-death-data/fetal-infant-deaths-county>

<sup>116</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2022). *Dhimashada dhalaanka. Warbixinta Xogta ee Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (Maternal and Child Health, MCH): DOH 160-015*.

<https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs/160-015-MCHDataRptInfantMort.pdf>

<sup>117</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation. (n.d.). *Xaqiiqooyinka caafimaadka gobalka: Wadarta dhimashada dhallaanka isiro/qowmiyada ahaan, 2020*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/infant-mortality-rate-by-race-ethnicity/>

dhamaan dhalmada dhalaan nool. Tani waxay ahayd koror ah 5.0% ee 2016.<sup>118</sup> Miisaanka dhalaanka hooseeya ayaa sii ahaanaya midka ugu sareeya bulshooyinka aan cadaanka ahayn, iyada oo heerarka Madow (10%), Hindi Mareykan ku dhashay/Dadka u dhashay Alaska ah (9.9%), Aasiyaan (8.7%), iyo Jasiiradaha Baasifigga (8.5%) ay yihiin kuwa ugu sareeya.<sup>119</sup> Heerka dhallaanka miisaankoodu hooseeyo ee Washington ayaa si aad ah uga hooseeya heerka qaranka (8.2% sanadka 2021).<sup>120</sup>

### 5.1.5 Dhalmada aan wakhtigeeda la gaarin

Sanadkii 2021, heerka dhalmada aan wakhtigeeda la gaarin (ilmaha ku dhasha in ka yar 37 todobaad) ee Washington waxay ahayd 10.7%. Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay koror dhan 9.6% ee sanadkii 2011. Degmooyinka leh heerarka ugu sareeya ee dhalmada wakhtigeeda la gaarin sanadka 2021 waxay ahaayeen Yakima (29.9%), Pacific (15.0%), iyo Asotin (13.5%).<sup>121</sup> Heerka dhalitaanka wakhtigeeda aan la gaarin ee qaran waxay ahayd 10.4% sanadka 2022.<sup>122</sup> Heerarka dhalmada aan wakhtigeeda la gaarin ee Washington waa kuwa ugu sareeya qoysaska aan cadaanka ahayn: Hindi Mareykanu dhashay/Dadka u dhashay Alaska (19%), Kuwa u dhashay Jasiiradaha Baasifiga (15.6%), Isbaanish isir ahaan (12.9%) iyo Madow (12.8%).<sup>123</sup>

### 5.1.7 Caafimaadka afka.

Xog-aruurin cusub ee [Smile Survey](#) oo lagu qabatay gobalka Washington oo ay qabteen [Arcora Foundation](#) sanadka 2022-2023. Natijoyinka wali lama heli karo/ Sanadka 2020-2021, 8.7% caruurta gobolka Washington da'doodu u dhaxayso hal ilaa 17 waxay lahaayeen ilko qudhmay ama godadka sanadkii hore. Taasi waa boqolkayda saddexaad ee ugu hooseeya dhamaan gobolada.<sup>124</sup>

<sup>118</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Arimaha halista ee dhalmada ee boga kore ee isirka hooyada*. Laga helay Oktoobar 23, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/birth-risk-factors-race-dashboard-0>

<sup>119</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Arimaha halista ee dhalmada ee boga kore ee isirka hooyada*. Laga helay Oktoobar 23, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/birth-risk-factors-race-dashboard-0>

<sup>120</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center. (n.d.). *Dhalitaanka dhalaanka miisaankoodu yar yahay gudaha Maraykanka 2020*. <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/5425-low-birth-weight-babies>

<sup>121</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Shaashada arimaha khatarta ah ee dhalmada: Miisaanka dhalaanka dhashay ee degmo ahaan*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 16, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/county-birth-risk-factors-dashboard-0>

<sup>122</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Reproductive Health. (n.d.). *Dhalmada aan wakhtigeeda la gaarin*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pretermbirth.htm>

<sup>123</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Arimaha halista ee dhalmada ee boga kore ee isirka hooyada*. Laga helay Oktoobar 23, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/birth-outcomes/birth-risk-factors-race-dashboard-0>

<sup>124</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *Title V ee Cabirada Natijada Qaranka (National Outcome Measures, NOMs) across state comparison table, 2020-2021 NSCH*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 2023, <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/multiple-indicators/title-v-national-outcome-measures-nsch-2020-2021>



## 5.2 Caafimaadka dhimirka, hab-dhaqanka, iyo bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed

### 5.2.1 Caafimaadka dhimirka iyo hab-dhaqanka hooyada

Caafimaadka hooyadu waxay si aad ah ugu xiran tahay natiijooyinka wanaagsan ee caruurta.<sup>125</sup> Bixinta taageero dhimir iyo mid shucuur ahaaneed hooyooyinka la kulma dhibaataada waa dariiq lagu taageero caafimaadka, fayo-qabka, iyo guusha waxbarasho ee ilmahooda.

#### 5.2.1.1 Hooyooyinka ku jira Medicaid ee la kulma xaaladaha caafimaadka dhimirka

Sida lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, hal daraasad oo lagu sameeyay koox ka kooban 43,917 dhalaan ah oo ay hooyooyinka Washington ugu dhasheen Medicaid 2016, qiyaastii 23.4% hooyooyinka ayaa la kulmay xaalad caafimaad dhimirka 12 bilood ee la soo dhaafay. Isla koodan, 11.2% waxay la kulmeen isticmaalka maandooriyaha 12 bilood kahor dhalmada.<sup>126</sup> Macluumaadka la cusboonaysiiyay lama heli karo.

#### 5.2.1.2 Hooyooyinka la kulmo niyad-jabka kahor, inta lagu jiro, iyo kadib uurka

Xogta laga helay [Nimaadka Kormeeritaanka Qiimayta Khatarta Xiliga Uurka \(Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, PRAMS\)](#) waxay tilmaamaysaa in 2021, 16.6% haweenka ku umusha Washington ay sheegeen in niyad-jabka saddexdii bilood ee uurka ka hor (ilaa 11.6% 2016), 16.9% ay sheegeen niyad-jabka xilliga uurka (ilaa 12.1% sanadkii 2016), iyo 11.6% ayaa la sheegay inay la kulmeen calaamadaha niyad-jabka dhalmada kadib (wax yar ka hooseeya 11.8% ee la sheegay 2016).<sup>127</sup>

Calaamad rajo leh oo ah xoojinta nidaamyada lagu taageerayo caafimaadka dhimirka hooyada waa in 87.1% kuwa helay daryeelka dhalmada ka hor 2021 ay muujiyeen inay daryeel bixiye ka baaray calaamadaha iyo/ama calaamadaha niyad-jabka intii lagu jiray uurka ugu dambeeyay.<sup>128</sup>

### 5.2.2 Caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalaanka iyo caruurnimada hore

Sida laga soo xigtay ZERO TO THREE, caafimaadka dhimirka ee dhallaanka iyo caruurnimada hore waa "awooda caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso 0-5 inay la kulmaan, muujiyaan, oo xakameeyaan shucuurta, si ay xiriir dhow ula sameeyaan facooda iyo daryeelayaasha qaangaarka ah, iyo inay sahamiyaan oo

<sup>125</sup> Patton, D., Liu, Q., Lucenko, B., Sharkova, I., & Felver, B. E. M. (2019). *Aqoonsiga dhalaanka khatarta ugu jira natiijooyinka xun iyadoo la adeegsanayo xogta maamulka: Natiijooyinka Washington State*. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services qaybta Cilmi-baarista iyo Taxliilinta Xogta. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-7-115.pdf>.

<sup>126</sup> Patton, D., Liu, Q., Lucenko, B., Sharkova, I., & Felver, B. E. M. (2019). *Aqoonsiga dhalaanka khatarta ugu jira natiijooyinka xun iyadoo la adeegsanayo xogta maamulka: Natiijooyinka Washington State*. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services qaybta Cilmi-baarista iyo Taxliilinta Xogta. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-7-115.pdf>

<sup>127</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. (n.d.). *Baahitaanka tilmaamayaasha caafimaadka hooyada iyo dhallaanka ee Washington, Nidaamka Dabagalka Khatarta Uurka (PRAMS), 2016-2021*. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 6, 2024 <https://www.cdc.gov/prams/prams-data/selected-mch-indicators.html>

<sup>128</sup> Nidaamka Dabagalka Qiimaynta Khatarta Uurka (PRAMS), sida lagu xusay Washington State Department of Health. (2023). *Deeqda Adeegyada Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka ee Title V Block, Washington, FY 2024 Codsiga/Warbiginta Sannadlaha ah ee FY 2022*. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs/141-001-MCHBG-Overview.pdf>



bartaan macnaha guud qoyska, bulshada, iyo filashooyinka dhaqanka.<sup>129</sup> Sanadaha ugu horeeya nolosha, maskaxdu waxay ku jirtaa xili koriin degdeg ah. Koriinka caafimaadka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee dhalaanka, socod-baradka, iyo caruurta yaryar waxay ku dhacdaa macnaha guud ee xidhiidhka waalidiinta iyo daryeelayaasha kale, samaynta aasaaska dhammaan waxbarashada mustaqbalka, dhaqanka, iyo caafimaadka.<sup>130</sup>

Aqoonta cusub ee ku saabsan baahsanaanta maskaxda, hab-dhaqanada, iyo ciladaha korriinka ayaa tilmaamaya daldaloolo iyo fursadaha la lumiyay si loo baaro loona siiyo taageero caruurta leh caqabadahan. Daraasadihii ugu dambeeyay ee cilmi-baarista cudurada faafa ee qaranku waxay qiyaaseen in ku dhawaad hal shantii (20.1%) caruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay todobo sano uu leeyahay cilad dhimir, hab-dhaqan, ama koriin ahaan la ogaan karo.<sup>131</sup> Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 2021, kaliya 5% caruurta yaryar (da'doodu u dhaxayso 0 ilaa 4) ee ku diiwaangashan Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) ayaa lahaa xaalad caafimaad dhimir oo la aqoonsaday iyo/ama uu baadhay xirfadle daryeel caafimaad, oo kala badh caruurtaas ayaa helay wax kasta oo dhimirka adeegyada daaweynta.<sup>132</sup> Kala duwanaanshaha u dhexeeya helitaanka daryeelka ayaa laga yaabaa inay sabab u tahay yaraanta daryeel bixiyeyaasha caafimaadka dhimirka ee u adeega carruurta yaryar: kaliya saddex meelood meel hay'adaha caafimaadka dabeecadda ee gobolka ayaa u adeega carruurta ka yar shan sano, iyo in ka yar 10% waxay u adeegaan carruurta ka yar sadex sano.<sup>133</sup>

Waraysiyada u dambeeyay ee lala yeeshay daryeel bixiyeyaasha caafimaadka dhimirka ee gobolka Washington oo dhan waxay ogaadeen in baahida adeegyada IECMH ay tahay mid sare, sii kordhaysa, iyo meelo badan, oo ka badan tirada daryeel bixiyeyaasha la heli karo ee u adeega caruurta yaryar. Daryeel bixiyeyaasha caafimaadka dhimirka ayaa xusay muhiimada ay leedahay in lala kaashado daryeel bixiyeyaasha iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore si loogu adeego qoysaskan. Waxyaabo badan oo la wadaagay inay caadi ahaan ka helaan gudbinta goobaha daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Marka la eego caqabadahan, daryeel bixiyeyaasha ayaa sheegay baahida loo qabo tababaro badan oo IECMH ah iyo taageerooyin horumarin ahaaneed oo xirfadeed, labadaba dhinaca caafimaadka hab-

<sup>129</sup> ZERO TO THREE. (2017). *Waxyaabaha aasaasiga ah ee caafimaadka dhimirka ee dhallaanka iyo carruurnimada hore: Warqada soo koobitaanka*. <https://www.zerotothree.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/The-Basics-of-Infant-and-Early-Childhood-Mental-Health-A-Briefing-Paper.pdf>

<sup>130</sup> Deeqda Perigee iyo La-talinta U Diyaargarowga Dugsiga. (2021). *Inaad u qaa* Making the case: dato Waa maxay sababta caafimaadka dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Ilmaha yaryar ay muhiim u tahay [https://perigeefund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/1\\_MakingtheCase-1.pdf](https://perigeefund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/1_MakingtheCase-1.pdf)

<sup>131</sup> Vasileva, M., Graf, R. K., Reinelt, T., Petermann, U., & Petermann, F. (2021). Guudmarka cilmi-baarista: Taxliilinta meta ee baahsanaanta caalamiga ah iyo isku-dhafka cudurada dhimirka ee carruurta u dhaxaysa 1 iyo 7 sano. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 62(4), 372-381. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13261>

<sup>132</sup> Iverson, A., Pavelle, B., Lucenko, B., & Felver, B. (2023). *Baahiyaha daaweynta caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka iyo natiijooyinka ka dhex jira Medicaid carruurta ka diiwaangashan Gobolka Washington*. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Waxaa laga helay Maarso 7, 2024 [https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/DASHBOARD\\_ChildrensBehHealth.pdf](https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/DASHBOARD_ChildrensBehHealth.pdf)

<sup>133</sup> Fabian, K. Rodriguez, F. I., Miller, k., Ursey, M. & Cole, C. (2023). *Wakaaladaha caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka ee u adeega dhalaanka, socod baradka, iyo kuwa aan dugsiga gaarin ee Gobolka Washington: Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay Sahanka Xog-aruurinta Daryeel Bixiyaha Caafimaadka Hab-dhaqanka ee 2022*. Washington State Health Care Authority iyo Xarunta Cilmi-baarista ee Sayniska Bulshada iyo Dhaqaalaha (Social & Economic Sciences Research Center) – Washington State University. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 7, 2024 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/behavioral-health-agencies-serving-infants-toddlers-and-preschoolers-in-washington-state-2022.pdf>

dhaqanka iyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha kale ee caafimaadka iyo adeegyada aadanaha.<sup>134</sup> Macluumaad dheeraad ah ayaa laga helayaa [Warbixinta Booqashada Gobalka oo Dhan ee IECMH](#).

[Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee IECMHC ee 2021](#) wuxuu qeexayaa baahiyaha jira ee caafimaadka dhimirka iyo taageerada bulsh iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee daryeelka carruurta iyo goobaha waxbarashada hore, iyo sida baahiyahan loo badalay oo uga sii daray cudurka faafa ee COVID-19. Ku dhawaad afar meelood meel daryeel bixiyeyaasha ilmaha ee la wareystay waxay sheegeen inay la halgamayaan hab-dhaqanada adag ama adag ugu yaraan kala bar caruurtooda diiwaangashan, iyo 60% daryeel bixiyeyaasha ayaa sheegay inay u baahan yihiin la-talin caafimaadka dhimirka, ka mid noqoshada, ama taageerooyinka shucuurta/hab-dhaqanka bulshada.<sup>135</sup>

### 5.2.2.1 Caruurta la kulma waayo-aragnimada carruurnimo ee xun (Adverse Childhood Experiences, ACEs)

Gobolka Washington waxay u qeexday dhaawacyada maskax ahaaneed sida soo socota:

"Dhibaatooyinka maxkax ee shakhsi ahaaneed waxay ka dhashaan *dhaqdo*, dhacdooyin taxano ah, ama xaalado taxano ah oo uu shakhsigu *la kulmay* sida jir ahaan ama shucuur ahaan waxyeelo u gaysanaya ama nafta halis gelinaysa oo leh dhibaato waarta waxay saamaysaa qofka shaqadiisa iyo fayo-qabka maskax ahaaneed, jir ahaaneed, bulsho, shucuur ama ruuxi ahaaneed."<sup>136</sup> Dhaawacyada ay la kulmaan caruurta yaryar, qoysaskooda, iyo bulshooyinkooda, waayo-aragnimada carruurnimo ee xun (ACEs), iyo walbahaarka kale waxay carqaladayn karaan dhalaanka iyo horumarka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee carruurta, oo leh saameyno joogto ah inta ay nool yihiin.

Xogta laga helay 2020 iyo 2021 Sahanka Xog-aruurinta Qaran ee Caafimaadka Caruurta ayaa tilmaamaya in 14.8% caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa shan ee gobolka Washington ay la kulmeen hal ACE halka 6.5% ay la kulmeen laba ama ka badan.<sup>137</sup> Tani waa hoos u dhac ku yimid sahanka xog-aruurinta 2016, kaas oo lagu ogaaday in 18.9% caruurta da'doodu tahay shan sano ee gobolka ay la kulmeen hal ACE iyo 14.8% ay la kulmeen laba ama ka badan.<sup>138</sup> (Ogsoonow in cabirada sambalada ee tirakoobyadani ay aad u yar yihiin, sidaas oo kale, heerka kalsoonida ayaa aad u wayn. Xisaabintan waa in si taxadar leh loo fasiraa.) Koox shaqo oo gobolka Washington ah oo diirada saarey dhaawacyada iyo daryeelka xog-ogalnimo ee dhibaataada maskax ahaaneed ayaa sheegaya, koobnaanta daraasadda awgeed, tirada

<sup>134</sup> Cole, C., & Fabian, K. (2024). *Infant-Early Childhood Mental Health Statewide Tour Report*. Washington State Health Care Authority. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 7, 2024 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/iechm-statewide-tour-report-2024.pdf>

<sup>135</sup> The Athena Group (2021). *Warbixinta ee ku meel-gaadhka ah ee qiimaynta ee La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Carruurnimada (Infant-Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC)*. Child Care Aware of Washington Ka eeg Tasmada A ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington (2021). *Holding Hope: La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Carruurnimada ee Early Achievers*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IECMHC-ProgramOutcomes2021.pdf>

<sup>136</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative (2014). *fikrada dhaawacyada iyo hagitaanka habraac daryeel xog-ogalnimo Isticmaalka Maandooriyaha iyo Maamulka Adeegyada Caafimaadka Maskaxda (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA)*. Rockville, MD: Isticmaalka Maandooriye iyo Maamulka Adeegyada Caafimaadka Maskaxda. [https://ncsacw.acf.hhs.gov/userfiles/files/SAMHSA\\_Trauma.pdf](https://ncsacw.acf.hhs.gov/userfiles/files/SAMHSA_Trauma.pdf)

<sup>137</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health, Adverse childhood experiences, Washington State*. Waxa laga helay Agosto 4, 2023 <https://nschdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=9529&r=49&g=1002>

<sup>138</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *2016 National Survey of Children's Health, Adverse childhood experiences, Washington State*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 28, 2023 <https://nschdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4783&r=1&r2=49&g=604>

dhabta ah ee caruurta ay la kulmaan dhaawacyada gobolka Washington waxay u badan tahay inay aad uga badan yihiin.<sup>139</sup>

### 5.2.2.2 Soo gaarista caruurta ee arimaha khatarta ah ee dhaawaca maskax ahaaneed

Jadwalka soo socda (Jaantus 5-1) wuxuu bixiyaa isbarbardhigga xogta laga helay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 iyo Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2023 ee ku saabsan soo gaarista caruurta ee arimaha khatarta ah ee dhaawacyada.

Jaantus 5-1. Soo gaarista caruurta ee arimaha khatarta ah ee dhaawaca maskax ahaaneed

Arimaha khatarta ah	Sanadka	Tirada ay saamaysay	Sanadka	Tirada ay saamaysay
<b>ka qeybqaadashada fayo-qabka Caruurta (lagu baaray)<sup>a</sup></b>	2019	29,316 (dhalashada– 8 sano)	2022	24,787 (dhalashada– 8 sano) <sup>140</sup>
<b>Ku meelaynta daryeel meel ka baxsan guriga/ daryeelka korinta</b>	2019	2,836 (dhalashada– 8 sano)	2022	3,942 (dhalashada– 8 sano) <sup>141</sup>
<b>La kulma hoy la'aan</b>	2016	39,641 (dhalashada– 5 sano)	2018-2019	37,623 (dhalashada– 5 sano) <sup>142</sup>
<b>Dakhliga qoyska &lt;100% heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe</b>	2017	137,355 (dhalashada– 8 sano)	2021	108,307 (dhalashada– 8 sano) <sup>143</sup>
<b>Baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaad ee gaarka ah<sup>b</sup></b>	2016-17	65,615 (dhalashada– 5 sano)	2022	35,878 (dhalashada– 5 sano) <sup>144</sup>

<sup>139</sup>Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Expansion of trauma-informed child care in Washington State*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ticag.pdf>

<sup>140</sup>Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

<sup>141</sup>Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). Dhibanayaasha CPS ee nooca CAN [Janaayo 2014-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*; Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). Ka bixitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka guriga [Diseembar 2013-Diseembar 2022]. *infoFamlink*.

<sup>142</sup>Yamashiro, A. & McLaughlin, J. (2021). *Early childhood homelessness state profiles: 2018-19*. Waaxda Waxbarashada ee Maraykanka, Xafiiska Qorshaynta, Qiimaynta iyo Horumarinta Siyaasada, Sarkaalka Madaxa Xog-hayaha. <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

<sup>143</sup>United States Census Bureau (n.d.). *American Community Survey, 2017-2021: 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample, 2021*. Laga helay Sebteembar 4, 2023 <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?q=?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2021>

<sup>144</sup>Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query*. Laga helay Oktoobar 17, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10025&g=1072&r=49>

Arimaha khatarta ah	Sanadka	Tirada ay saamaysay	Sanadka	Tirada ay saamaysay
Dadka ku jira baxnaaninta dhalinta oo ah waalid	2019	33 qof (8% oo ah 397 qof oo ku jira baxnaaninta caruurta)	2023	22 qof (6% oo ah 352 qof oo ku jira baxnaaninta caruurta) <sup>145</sup>

Xigasho: Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Washington's statewide early learning needs assessment*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2020StatewideNeedsAssessment.pdf> and sources cited within the table.

<sup>a</sup> Kiisaska "Lagu Baaray" waxay ku jira xog ku filan oo muujinaysa in baaritaanka la damaanadqaaday.

<sup>b</sup> Qiyaasahani waxay ku salaysan yihiin cabir sambal aad u yar waana in si taxadar leh loo fasiraa.

### 5.2.2.3 Heerarka cayrinta da'da aan dugsiga gaarin

Caruurta ay waxyeeladu maskax ahaaneed ay saamaysay waxay u badan tahay inay ku halganto, lagana yaabo in laga cayriyo, goobaha daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Ilaa 2020, DCYF waxay isticmaashay maalgalinta PDG B-5 si ay u abuurto hakinta iyo cayrinta gobolka oo dhan nidaamka xog ururinta oo ay daabacdo [Warbixinta Muuqaalka Ka Hortaga Cayrinta](#).<sup>146</sup> Iyadoo lagu salaynayo aasaaska shaqada PDG B-5, DCYF waxay bilawday fulinta isbadalada siyaasada (sida balaarinta IECMHC) si loo yareeyo loogana hortago cayrinta goobaha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo taageerada qoysaska iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ay saamaysay dhacdooyinka cayrinta ama ka joojinta. Warbixinta qiimaynta FSKA ee 2023 waxay bixisay xog cusub oo eryid ah, OIAA waxay qorshaynaysaa in ay sii wado baarista mawduuca dugsi ka joojinta kahor warbixinta qiimaynta FSKA ee soo socota.<sup>147</sup>

### 5.2.3 Dib u dhac koritaan ahaaneed iyo naaf

Qaran ahaan tirada caruurta naafada ah ee ku jira nidaamka dugsiga K-12 waa ay kororay dhowrkii sano ee la soo dhaafay, marka laga reebo hoos u dhac ku meel-gaar ah intii lagu jiray cudurka faafa COVID-19. Gobolka Washington, tirada caruurta naafada ah ee u adeega nidaamka dugsiga K-12 ayaa korodhay 23% intii u dhaxaysay sanad dugsiyeedkii 2000-2001 iyo 2021-2022.<sup>148</sup>

#### 5.2.3.1 Barnaamijka Taageerada Caruurnimada Hore ee Dhalaanka iyo Socod-baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT).

Tirada dhalaanka iyo socod-baradka (da'da dhalashada ilaa sadex sano) ee ay si firfircoon ugu adeegaan hay'adaha daryeel bixiyayaasha faragelinta hore ee maxalliga ah iyada oo loo marayo barnaamijka ESIT

<sup>145</sup> Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (n.d.). *Automated Client Tracking System (ACT), Integrated Treatment Assessment (ITA)*. Waxaa la helay 2023.

<sup>146</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Qaybta Barnaamijyada Taageerada Qoyska. (2020). *Warbixinta muuqaalka ka hortaga cayrinta*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/Expulsion-Landscape-Report2021.pdf>

<sup>147</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>148</sup> Schaeffer, K. (2023). *Waxa xogta waxbarashada dawlada dhexe ayaa muujisay ardayda naafada ah ee U.S.* Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/07/24/what-federal-education-data-shows-about-students-with-disabilities-in-the-us/>

waxay ka korodhay 19,647 caruur ah 2018 ilaa 22,690 caruur ah 2022.<sup>149,150</sup> Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan ESIT, ka eeg Qaybta 7.1.6, “Barnaamijka Taageerada Caruurnimada Hore ee Dhalaanka iyo Socod-baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT).”

### 5.2.3.2 Adeegyada waxbarashada gaarka ah ee caruurta 3-5

Warbixintooda 2023, Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha (OSPI) wuxuu sheegay in 9,565 arday oo naafada ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso sadex ilaa shan sano oo Washington ku nool ay haystaan Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Shakhsi ahaaneed (Individualized Education Program, IEP) sannad maaliyadeedka dawlada dhexe 2021.<sup>151</sup> (IEP wuxuu qeexa waxbaritaanka iyo adeegyada uu u baahan yahay ardayga naafada ah si uu u helo waxbarasho waxtar leh.) Tani waxay barbardhigtay 11,000 arday inta lagu jiro sanad dugsiyeedka 2018-2019.

### 5.2.3.3 Caruurta naafada ah ee dugsiiga kahor iyo qayb kamid ah cayrinta iyo ka hakinta

9,565 kamid ah ardayda dugsiiga ka hor ee naafada ah ee haysta IEP, 2,459 waxaa lagu adeegaa barnaamijka caruurnimada hore ee caadiga ah (oo lagu qeexay sida barnaamij ay kamid yahay ugu yaraan 50% caruurta aan naafada ahayn ee aan lahayn IEP). Natijoooyinkani waxay muujinayaan sinaan la'aanta qiyaastii 7,100 caruur ah oo aan heli karin barnaamij carruurnimada hore oo tayo sare leh oo loo dhan yahay ee Washington.<sup>152</sup>

Caruurta leh ACE iyo kala duwanaanshiyaha koriinka neerfaha ayaa halis dheeraad ah ugu jira dhaqamada edbinta ee cayrinta ah. Ardayda naafada ah ayay laban laab ka badan u badan tahay inay helaan ka joojinta dugsiiga ka baxsan marka loo eego ardayda aan naafada ahayn.<sup>153</sup>

### 5.2.4 Saamaynta ciladaha ka dhasha isticmaalka muqaadaraadka ee caruurta Washington

Sanadka 2021, 16% hooyooyinka cusub ee la waraystay waxay muujiyeen inay isticmaaleen walax sakhraan ah intii lagu jiray uurka ugu dambeeyay. Qaar kamid ah maadooyinka la aqoonsaday, sida xashiishadda, waa sharci ah gobolka Washington, halka kuwa kale, sida kookaynta ama isticmaalka ka

<sup>149</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Taageerada hore ee dhalaanka iyo socod baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT): Kaararka warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee FFY 2018-2019*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ESITAnnualStateReportCardsFFY18.pdf>

<sup>150</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta ESIT Federal CT1: Boqolayda dhalaanka iyo socod-baradka leh Qorshaha Adeegga Qoyska ee Shakhsi ahaaneed (Individualized Family Service Plan, IFSP) (DMS, 1/1/2022-12/31/2022)*. (ay bixiso Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>151</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (2023). *Qorshaha waxqabadka gobolka / warbixinta wax qabadka sanadlaha ah: Qaybta B ee barnaamijyada deeqaha qaacidada gobolka ee hoos timaada Sharciga Waxbarashada Shakhsiyadka Naafada ah*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/files/WA-B-SPP-FFY21.docx>

<sup>152</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction iyo Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Washington. (2022). *Horumarinta barnaamijyada isku dhafan iyo kuwa loo dhan yahay ee caruurta da'da dugsiiga kahor: warbixinta 2022 (qabyo ah)*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2022IIPKReport.pdf>

<sup>153</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Warbixinta muuqaalka ka hortaga cayrinta*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/Expulsion-Landscape-Report2021.pdf>



baxsan ee daawada uusan dhakhtar qorin ee opioid, aysan sharci hayn. Xashiishad ayaa ahayd waxyaabaha ugu badan ee la sheegay in la isticmaalo.<sup>154</sup>

Isticmaalka xad-dhaafka ah ee maandooriyaha iyo si xun u isticmaalka opioid ayaa sii wada inay saameeyaan qoysaska iyo bulshada Washington. Heerarka u isticmaalka xad-dhaafka ah dilaaga ah ee daawo ayaa si aad ah u kordhay, labadaba qaran ahaan (laga bilaabo 21.6 dhimasho 100,000 ee 2019<sup>155</sup> ilaa 32.4 dhimashada 100,000 ee 2021<sup>156</sup>) iyo gudaha Washington (laga bilaabo in ka badan 15 dhimasho 100,000 ee 2019 ilaa 29 dhimasho 100,000kiiba ee sanadka 2022).<sup>157</sup> Iyadoo ay wadaan noocyada kala duwan ee isticmaalka opioid wakhti k dib (daawoyinka opioid ee horaantii 2000-meeyadii, ilaa ee 2010-yadii, iyo fentanyl bilawga 2016), guud ahaan heerarka dhimashada opioid ayaa ahaa mid deggan, qiyaastii 10 dhimasho 100,000 tan iyo bartamihii -2000naadii Tirada guud ee qiyaasta u dhimashada u isticmaalka si xad-dhaafka daawo ayaa sii waday inay kor u kacdo natijada isticmaalka nafsaaniga ah ee sii kordhaya (tusaale, methamphetamine).<sup>158</sup>

Isticmaalka maandooriyaha xiliga uurka waxay u horseedi kartaa cilada joojinta dhalaanka ee balwada (Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, NAS). NAS waa koox xaalado ah oo dhici kara marka dhalaanka joojiyaan isticmaal maandooriye qaarkood (oo ay ku jiraan opioid) ee ay la kulmeen ka hor dhalmada. Calaamadaha joojinta balwadaysiga waxay caadi ahaan bilaabmaan 72 saacadood gudahood kadib dhalashada. Calaamadaha waxaa kamid noqon kara gariir, xanaaq, quudasho xumo, iyo calaamado kale.<sup>159</sup> Daraasad ay samaysay CDC waxay ogaatay in heerka dhalaanka ku dhasha NAS ee Washington uu ka kordhay 1.5 ee 1,000kii dhalaanka isbitaalka ee 1999 ilaa 7.9 sanadkii 2013.<sup>160</sup>

Taxliilinta 2022 ee xogta daryeelka carruurta ayaa lagu ogaaday in ku dhawaad 300% ay kordheen tirada dhalaanka loo soo sheegay adeegyada ilaalinta carruurta (Child Protective Services, CPS) intii u dhaxaysay 2012 iyo 2020 iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay welwelka la xiriiira soo-gaadhista walxaha ama saameeya makaanka ama dhalashada. Wadarta 262 dhallaan ah oo la kulmay walaxda/cunugga ay saamaysay ayaa la soo sheegay 2012, halka 972 la soo sheegay 2020. Mudadii sagaalka sano ah ee daraasada lagu jiray (2012 illaa 2020), qiyaastii sadex meelood meel (34%) dhallaanka loo aqoonsaday inay suurto gal tahay in soo gaaritaanka isticmaalka maandooriyaha/saameeyaan ayaa la geeyey

<sup>154</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2023). *Deeqda Adeegyada Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka ee Title V Block, Washington, FY 2024 Codsiga/Warbixinta Sannadlaha ah ee FY 2022*. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs/141-001-MCHBG-Overview.pdf>

<sup>155</sup> Mattson, C. L., Tanz, L. J., Quinn, K., Kariisa, M., Patel, P., & Davis, N. L. (2021) Isbadalada iyo qaababka juqraafiga ee dhimashada si xad-dhaaf ah u isticmaalka daroogada iyo opioid — United States, 2013–2019. *Warbixinta Toddobaadlaha ah ee Cudurada iyo Dhimashada*, 70(6), 202–207. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7006a4>

<sup>156</sup> Spencer, M. R., Minino, A. M., & Warner, M. (2022). Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 2001–2021. *NCHS Data Brief*, 457. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db457.pdf>

<sup>157</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. (2023). Kulanka Kooxda Ka shaqaynta isticmaalka Xad-dhaafka ah ee Daawada iyo Opioid ee Gobalka Washington. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/soorp-meeting-materials-20230511.pdf>

<sup>158</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. (n.d.). *Qorshaha ka jawaabista opioid iyo si xad-dhaaf ah u isticmaalkadaawo ee 2021-2022*. <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/WashingtonStateOpioidandOverdoseResponsePlan-final-2021.pdf>

<sup>159</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). *Waxyaabaha ku saabsan isticmaalka opioid xiliga uurka*. Laga helay Agosto 29, 2023 <https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/opioids/basics.html>

<sup>160</sup> Ko, J. Y., Patrick, S. W., Tong, V. T., Patel, R., Lind, J. N., & Barfield, W. D. (2016). Incidence of neonatal abstinence syndrome — 28 States, 1999–2013. *Warbixinta Toddobaadlaha ah ee Cudurada iyo Dhimashada*, 65(31), 799–802. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6531a2.htm>



daryeelka dibada 30 maalmood gudahooda ee qaadashada CPS.<sup>161</sup> Dhalaanka lagu meeleeeyo daryeelka korinta, dhalaanka uu soo gaadhay/ay saamaysay isticmaalka maandooriyaha waxay u baahan yihiin ku dhawaad lix saacadood oo daryeel ah todobaadkii marka la barbar dhigo dhalaanka aan la kulmin ama aanay saamaynin isticmaalka maandooriyaha.<sup>162,163</sup>

### 5.2.5 Caruur leh baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah

Waxay CDC ku qiyaastay in ku dhawaad mid kamid ah shantii caruur ah ee ku nool Maraykanka uu qabo baahi daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah.<sup>164</sup> Sanadkii 2022, waxaa jiray qiyaastii 7% caruurta ay dhaleen ilaa shan oo qaba baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka gaarka ah ee Washington, qiyaastii 35,878. Guud ahaan dalka, 11% caruurta dhalata ilaa shan ayaa lagu qiyaasay inay qabaan baahiyo caafimaad oo gaar ah. Caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso lix ilaa 11 ee ku nool gobolka Washington, qiyaastii 23% (ama 132,294) waxay qabaan baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah; dalka oo dhan, 22% caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso lix ilaa 11 waxaa lagu qiyaasay inay qabaan baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah.<sup>165</sup> (Waa in la ogaadaa in tirooyinka gobolka Washington lagu qiyaasay iyadoo lagu salaynayo cabir yar oo sambalo sahamin ah lagana yaabo inaan la isku halayn karin.) Qiyaasahani way ka sareeyaan midii 2017, markaas oo 13% caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso shan sano iyo 16% caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso lix ilaa 11 sano ay qabeen baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah gobolka Washington.<sup>166</sup>

Saamiga caruurta leh baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka gaarka ah ee Washington waa heer u dhow heerka qaranka ee labada kooxood ee da'da ee kor lagu sheegay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Sahanka National Core Indicators ee Qoyska ee 2016-2017, qoysaska Washington waxay sheegeen in ilmahoodu u baahan yahay taageero "balaaran" (marka loo eego "qaar" ama "midna") "is-dhaawac, qas, iyo/ama hab-dhaqanada adag" oo ka sarreeya heerarka qaranka (36% Washington vs. 26% dalka oo dhan). Intaa

<sup>161</sup> Klinman, D. (2022). *Baariitaanka dhalaanka loo tilmaamay soo gaadhista isticmaalka maandooriye/ay saamaysay dhalashada*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo Isla xisaabtanka, <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/Infants-SubstanceExposure-Birth2022.pdf>

<sup>162</sup> Klinman, D. (2022). *Baariitaanka dhalaanka loo tilmaamay soo gaadhista isticmaalka maandooriye/ay saamaysay dhalashada*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo Isla xisaabtanka, <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/Infants-SubstanceExposure-Birth2022.pdf>

<sup>163</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (2022). *Baariitaanka dhalaanka lagu tilmaamay inay soo gaartay/ay saamaysay isticmaalka maandooriye wakhtiga dhalashada*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/Infants-SubstanceExposure-Birth2022.pdf>

<sup>164</sup> Xarumaha Xakamaynta iyo Ka hortagga Cudurada (CDC). *Caruurta iyo dhalinyarada leh baahiyaha daryeel caafimaad ee gaarka ah marka ay jiraan xaalado degdeg ah*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 2023 <https://www.cdc.gov/childrenindisasters/children-with-special-healthcare-needs.html#:~:text=A%20special%20healthcare%20need%20can,blood%20disorder%2C%20or%20muscular%20Odystrophy>

<sup>165</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query*. Laga helay Oktoobar 17, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10025&g=1072&r=49>

<sup>166</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (n.d.). *2017 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 28, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=6546&r=49&g=645>

waxaa dheer, caruurta waxay u baahdeen taageero "balaaran" oo leh hawlaha daryeelka shakhsi ahaaneed oo ka sareeya heerarka qaranka (69% gudaha Washington vs. 58% wadanka oo dhan).<sup>167</sup>

## 5.3 Helitaanka caymiska caafimaadka iyo daryeelka caafimaadka

### 5.3.1 Caruurta aan lahayn caymiska caafimaadka xiliga dhalashada-5 iyo 6-11

Sanadka 2021, qiyaastii 15,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu tahay shan jir oo ku nool gobolka Washington (3% dhammaan carruurta da'daas ah) ma lahayn caymis caafimaad. Caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso lix ilaa 18, ayaa lagu qiyaasay 40,000 (3%) in aysan lahayn caymis caafimaad. Tirooyinkan ayaa si dhexdhexaad ah u kordhay tan iyo 2017, markii qiyaastii 11,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu tahay shan jir (2% dhamaan caruurta da'doodu tahay) iyo qiyaastii 46,000 oo caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso lix ilaa 18 (3%) aysan lahayn caymis caafimaad. Sanadka 2021, heerka qaranka ee carruurta aan caymiska lahayn waxay ahayd 4% da'da dhalashada ilaa shan iyo 6% da'da lix ilaa 18.<sup>168</sup>

### 5.3.2 Daryeelka dhalmada ka hor inta lagu jiro saddexda bilood ee hore iyadoo loo eegayo juqraafi, isirkra, iyo heerka dhaqaale

Gobolka oo dhan, 75% dadka uurka leh ayaa helay daryeelka dhalmada kahor sadexdii bilood ee ugu horeeyay ee 2019, boqolkiiba taas oo taagan ilaa 2010.<sup>169</sup> Degmooyinka leh heerarka ugu sareeya ee daryeelka dhalmada kahor saddexda bilood ee ugu horeeya waxaa kamid ah Garfield (91%), Klickitat (83%), Columbia (82%), iyo Spokane (82%). Degmooyinka ugu hooseeya waxaa kamid ah Ferry (59%), Island (63%), Mason (64%), Franklin (67%), Pend Oreille (67%) iyo Pierce (67%).<sup>170</sup>

Sanadka 2021, helitaanka daryeelka dhalmada kahor sadexda bilood ee ugu horeeya waxay ku kala duwan tahay caymiska iyo isirka iyo qowmiyada. Boqolayda dadka dhalmada ay maalgaliso Medicaid ee helay daryeelka sadex biloodlaha hore way ka hooseeyaan dhalmada aan maalgalin Medicaid (67% ka mid ah dhalmada ay maalgaliso Medicaid vs. 79% dhalmada aan Medicaid maalgalin). Dadka u dhashay Hawai iyo Jasiiradaha kale ee Baasifiga, Madowga/Afrika Ameerikaanka iyo Hindida Maraykanka/Kuwa dhashay Alaska uurka leh waxay aad ugu dhawdahay inay bilaabaan daryeelka dhalmada ka hor saddexda bilood ee ugu horeeya marka loo eego shakhsiyaadka ka tirsan kooxaha isirka/qowmiyada kale. Dadka u dhashay Hawai iyo Shakhsiyaadka kale ee Jasiiradaha Baasifiga ah waxay aad ugu

<sup>167</sup> National Core Indicators. (n.d.). *Sahanka Ilmaha iyo Qoyska ee 2016–2017: Warbixinta Gobolka Washington*. [https://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/upload/state-reports/WA\\_CFS.pdf](https://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/upload/state-reports/WA_CFS.pdf). (Ma jirto warbixin la cusboonaysiiyay Washington oo ku jirta Sahanka Tusmooyinka Muhiimka ah ee Qaranka ee 2021-2021. Ka eeg <https://idd.nationalcoreindicators.org/survey-reports-insights/>)

<sup>168</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). Caruurta aan lahayn caymis caafimaad oo loo kala qeybiyaya koox da' ahaan ee gudaha Washington. Laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/10184-children-without-health-insurance-by-age-group?loc=49&loct=2#detailed/2/49/true/2048,1729,37,871/8121,20,21/19708,19709>

<sup>169</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). *Daryeelka dhalmada kahor ee Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/5130-prenatal-care?loc=49&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133/1189,1190/11567,11566>

<sup>170</sup> Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (n.d.). *Daryeelka dhalmada kahor ee Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/5130-prenatal-care?loc=49&loct=2#detailed/5/6947-6985/false/1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867,133/1189,1190/11567,11566>

dhawdahay in aanay helin daryeel umusha ka hor ama ay bilaabaan daryeelka dhalimada kahor saddexda bilood ee saddexaad marka la barbardhigo dhamaan kooxaha kale ee isirada/qowmiyaadka.<sup>171</sup>

### 5.3.3 Daryeelka caafimaadka ee Dhalaanka iyo Caruurta

#### 5.3.3.1 Booqashada fayo-qabka ilmaha ee caruurta leh caymiska Medicaid marka la barbar dhigo celceliska qaranka

Sida lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, laga bilaabo 2016, caruurta leh caymiska gobolka Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) waxa ay heleen booqashooyinkooda fay-qabka ee ilmaha 39% ilaa 69%, taas oo ku xiran da'da. Tani waxay ka hoosaysay celceliska qaranka ee wax yar ka sare 70%.<sup>172</sup> Macluumaadka la cusboonaysiiyay lama heli karo.

#### 5.3.3.2 Heerka dhakhtarka carruurta ee gobolka oo dhan iyo degmo ahaan

Isticmaalka adeegyada caafimaadka ayaa si dhow ugu xiran helitaanka. Sida lagu soo sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, sanadka 2018, heerka guud ee dhakhtarka caruurta ee gobolka Washington wuxuu ahaa 13 dhakhaatiir caruurta ah 100,000 qofba. Heerarka sare waxa ay ku urursan yihiin dhawr gobol. Kaliya 6% dhamaan dhakhaatiirta waxay ku dhaqmeen dhulka miyiga ah 2017 iyo 2018.<sup>173</sup> Macluumaadka la cusboonaysiiyay lama heli karo.

### 5.3.4 Adeegyada caafimaadka ee caruurta leh baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka gaarka ah

Caruurta leh baahiyo gaar ah, oo ay kamid yihiin baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaad ee gaarka ah, waxaa loogu adeego siyaabo dhowr ah daryeelka caafimaadka iyo nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Barnaamijyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, adeegyada, iyo taageerada dadkan u adeegaya ayaa lagu sharaxay Cutubka 7, "Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan."

Gobolka Washington, 18 kamid ah xarumaha Baaritaanka Koriinka Neerfaha (Neurodevelopmental Centers of Excellence, NDC) waxay bixiyaan qiimayn caafimaad, ka helitaanka, qorshaynta daawaynta ee la isku dubariday, iyo daawaynta khaaska ah ee carruurta qaba naafonimada korriinka iyo baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaad ee kala duwan, sida Cilada asaasaqnimada, curyaanka maskaxda, iyo ootisimka. NDCs waa ururo gaar loo leeyahay, oo aan macaash doon ahayn kuwaas oo isticmaala ilo dhaqaale oo kala duwan si ay u taageeraan shaqadooda. Waxay DOH u qoondaysay hab tartan ah oo ay codsadaayaashu tahay inay muujiyaan heerar sare oo xirfado iyo u heelanaanta daryeelka takhasuska carruurta, oo ay weheliso isku xirka nidaamyada kale ee u adeega carruurta, sida wax ka qabashada caruurnimada hore iyo guriga caafimaadka ilmaha.

<sup>171</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2023). *Deeqda Adeegyada Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka ee Title V Block, Washington, FY 2024 Codsiga/Warbixinta Sannadlaha ah ee FY*

2022. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs/141-001-MCHBG-Overview.pdf>

<sup>172</sup> Healthier Washington Collaboration Portal ayaa soo xigtay tirakoobkan 2020 ee Qiimaynta Baahiyaha hadda ma shaqaynayo.

<sup>173</sup> Yen, W. (2019). *2017-18 Physician Supply: Qiyaasaha Gobolka Washington, Degmooyinka iyo Bulshooyinka Caafimaadka ee lala Xisaabtamo*. Xafiiska Maamulka Maaliyadda Xarunta Cilmi-baarista Daryeelka Caafimaadka. Laga helay Diseembar 19, 2023

[https://www.ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/healthcare/workforce/physician\\_supply\\_2017-18.pdf](https://www.ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/healthcare/workforce/physician_supply_2017-18.pdf)

Tirada caruurta ay u adeegto NDC-yadu aad ayay u korodhay. Sanadka 2014, NDCs waxay u adeegeen 12,486 caruur ah, 2019, waxay u adeegeen 29,921 caruur ah.<sup>174,175</sup> Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan caruurta loo adeego ayaa la heli karaa kuwa loo adeegay 2018. 18,815 oo caruur ah oo loo adeegay sanadka 2018, 57% waxay ahaayeen da'da 3 ama ka yar, iyo 70% waxay ku noolaayeen qoysas dakhligoodu ka hooseeyo 210% heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe. Macluumaadka la cusboonaysiiyay lama heli karo.

### 5.3.5 Caruurta 9-35 bilood jirka ah ee helay baaritaanka koriinka

Baaritaanka koriinka wuxuu bixiyaa hab lagu cabiro sida caruurta u korayaan. Baaritaano joogto ah ayaa muujinaya sida caruurta ugu korayaan luuqada, fikirka, dhaqdhaqaaqa, iyo isdhaxgalka bulshada. Baaritaanka carruurta yaryar waa muhiim sababtoo ah maskaxdu waxay u koraan si degdeg ah inta u dhaxaysa dhalashada iyo da'da shanaad marka loo eego marxaladaha kale ee koriinka, iyo carruurta dib u dhac ku yimaada korriinka waxay ka faa'iideysan karaan wax ka qabashada hore.<sup>176</sup>

Sanadka 2020-2021, 46.4% caruurta Washington ee da'doodu u dhaxayso 9-35 bilood waxay heleen baaritaanka koriinka, marka la barbar dhigo celceliska qaranka ee 34.8%. Washington waxay lahayd heerka shanaad ee ugu sareeya dhamaan gobolada. Heerka baaritaanka koriinka ee 2016-17 ee gobolka Washington wuxuu ahaa 27.7%. Guud ahaan dalka waxay ahayd 31.1%. Waa in la ogaadaa in xogtani ay ku salaysan tahay sahan waalid oo qaran oo leh sambal aad u yar oo gobolka Washington ah. Xogtu waxaa laga yaabaa in aan la isku halayn karo. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa jiri kara fahamyo kala duwan oo ku saabsan wuxuu yahay baaritaanka koriinka.<sup>177</sup>

DOH waxay ka shaqaynaysaa si loo gaaro baarista koriinka caalamiga ah. Barnaamijkooda [Strong Start](#) wuxuu bixiyaa nidaam xog lacag l'aan ah halkaas oo waalidiinta, mas'uuliyiinta, iyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha caafimaadku ay geli karaan oo ay ka heli karaan xogta baarista ee ilmaha hal meel ah.

### 5.3.6 La-talinta caafimaadka dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Ilmaha yaryar (Infant and early childhood mental health consultation, IECMHC)

Sida lagu sharaxay [warbixinta qiimaynta FSKA ee 2023](#), FSKA "waxay maalgalisay balaarinta adeegyada La-tashiga Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Caruurnimada Hore (IECMHC) ee la siiyo ka qaybgalayaasha Early Achievers iyada oo loo marayo Child Care Aware ee Washington (CCA of WA). [Ka eeg qaybta 5.2.2, "Caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhalaanka iyo caruurnimada hore," si loogu sharaxo adeegyada IECMHC.] [Holding Hope IECMHC program](#) waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu hormariyo koriinka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed iyo fayo-qabka caruurta ku jirta goobaha daryeelka carruurta ee shatiga leh ee gobolka Washington oo dhan iyo in laga caawiyo wax ka qabashada waxa la rumaysan yahay inay

<sup>174</sup> Xogta tirada caruurta la adeegay 2014 waxay ka timid Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020.

<sup>175</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2022). *Neurodevelopmental Centers of Excellence*. Laga helay Diseembar 20, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/141-091-NDC-Leg1pager.pdf?uid=646be9b518915>

<sup>176</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Universal developmental screening – a strong start for children*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/you-and-your-family/infants-and-children/health-and-safety/developmental-screening>

<sup>177</sup> Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. (n.d.). *2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health (2 sano oo la isku daray), Title V National Performance Measure #6: Boqolayda carruurta, da'doodu u dhaxayso 9 ilaa 35 bilood, ee helay baaritaan korriin ah iyadoo la isticmaalayo qalab baaritaan oo waalidku dhamaystiray sanadkii hore*. Laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/rankings/maps?s=280>

yihiiin sinaan la'aan isir ahaan ee ka cayrinta daryeelka ilmaha.”<sup>178,179</sup> Holding Hope IECMHC waxay leedahay 15 la-taliye caafimaadka dhimirka ah oo u adeega daryeel bixiyeyaasha ilmaha gobolka oo dhan.<sup>180</sup> Sanadka 2023, la-taliyayaasha Holding Hope waxay u adeegeen 328 daryeel bixiyeyaal caruurta waxayna sameeyeen la-tashi kooxood iyo tababar 308 bixiye.<sup>181</sup>

### 5.3.7 La-talinta caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha

Xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada leh ee u adeega dhalaanka gobolka Washington ayaa looga baahan yahay inay bixiyaan [Child Care Health Consultation](#) (CCHC), oo horaan loogu yaqaan jiray la-talinta kalkaalisada dhalaanka. Sida laga soo xigtay websaytka DCYF, "CCHC waxaa loo arkaa habraaca ugu fiican ee lagu taageero caafimaadka iyo badqabka caruurta ee daryeelka kooxda. Doorarka la-taliyaha caafimaadka ee daryeelka ilmaha waa inuu taageero daryeel bixiyeyaasha ilmaha si kor loogu qaado caafimaadka iyo horumarka carruurta, qoysaska, iyo shaqaalaha xaruntooda. La-taliyaha caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha wuxuu ka caawiyaa daryeel bixiyaha ilmaha inuu abuurro oo uu ilaaliyo jawi caafimaad iyo badqab leh caruurta ay daryeelayaan.”<sup>182</sup>

Gobolka oo dhan, waxaa jira ku dhawaad 175 kalkaaliyayaal ah oo u shaqeeya lataliye ahaan gobolka oo dhan, iyagoo booqanaya ku dhawaad 750 qolal dhalaanka.<sup>183</sup> Gudaha King County, warbixin ay soo saartay Best Starts for Kids ayaa muujisay in, intii u dhaxaysay Abriil 2019 iyo Maarso 2022, ay jireen 14,319 la-talin, 1,366 daryeel bixiyeyaal gaar ah ayaa la adeegay, iyo 620 goobood oo gaar ah ayaa la adeegay.<sup>184</sup>

#### 5.3.7.1 Carruurta ku jirta daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada leh oo leh baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 ayaa sheegtay in ku dhawaad 5% ilaa 10% ee caruurta ku jirta daryeelka shatiga leh ee gobolka Washington ay qabaan baahiyo daryeel caafimaad oo gaar ah, oo u dhexeeya

<sup>178</sup> Office for Civil Rights. (2021). *Discipline practices in preschool: 2017-18 Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)*. Laga helay Diseembar 19, 2023 <https://civilrightsdata.ed.gov/assets/downloads/crdc-DOE-Discipline-Practices-in-Preschool-part1.pdf>

<sup>179</sup> Gilliam, W. S. (2010). *Pre-kindergarteners left behind: Heerarka cayrinta ee nidaamka gobolka kahor*. Waxaa laga helay Maarso 5, 2024 <https://www.fcd-us.org/prekindergartners-left-behind-expulsion-rates-in-state-prekindergarten-programs/>

<sup>180</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>181</sup> Isgaarsiin Shakhsi ahaaneed. Janet Fraatz. Agaasimaha La-tashiga Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhalaanka iyo Caruurnimada Hore, Child Care Aware ee Washington. Febraayo 26, 2024.

<sup>182</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *La-talinta caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/cchc>

<sup>183</sup> Isgaarsiinta shakhsi ahaaneed, Jennifer Helseth, Taxliiliyaha Nidaamyada Caafimaadka, DCYF, Febraayo 9, 2024.

<sup>184</sup> King County Best Starts for Kids and Cardea. (n.d.). *Best Starts for Kids: Warbixinta qiimaynta kama dambaysta ah ee La-tashiga Caafimaadka Caruurta*. Laga helay Oktoobar 21, 2023 [https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/community-human-services/initiatives/best-starts-for-kids/dashboards/-/media/depts/community-human-services/best-starts-kids/documents/BSK%20Reports/CCHC\\_Full\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_FINAL.ashx?la=en&hash=A4F43A84AA8A28AF720F61953DB5467](https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/community-human-services/initiatives/best-starts-for-kids/dashboards/-/media/depts/community-human-services/best-starts-kids/documents/BSK%20Reports/CCHC_Full_Evaluation_Report_FINAL.ashx?la=en&hash=A4F43A84AA8A28AF720F61953DB5467)

neefta ilaa ootiisamka.<sup>185</sup> Tirakoobyadani wali waa sax oo ku salaysan qiyaasaha laga soo qaatay dugsiyada barbaarinta iyo ardayda K-12.<sup>186</sup>

### 5.3.7.2 Tirada la qiyaasay ee kalkaalisada ah ee si buuxda u shaqeeya lataliye ahaan xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 ayaa sheegtay in kaliya lagu qiyaasay shan iyo toban kalkaaliye ay si buuxda u shaqeeyaan lataliye ahaan xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha.<sup>187</sup> Waxaa lagu qiyaasay in 50 ilaa 195 la-taliye caafimaad oo dheeraad ah oo wakhti buuxa ah loo baahan doono si loo balaariyo adeegyada kalkaalinta dhamaan xarumaha daryeelka caruurta ee ruqsada leh ee daryeelaya dhallaanka.<sup>188</sup> Hadda waxa jira ilaa 15 kalkaalisooyin gaar ah oo si buuxda u shaqeeya CCHC ahaan, iyo in ku dhow tiro la mid ah ayaa ka shaqeeya waaxyada caafimaadka deegaanka ee dhawr gobol. Ilaa dhowrkii sano ee la soo dhaafay, waxaa jiray laba degmo oo kaliya oo leh shaqaale u heelan CCHC. Laba degmo oo cusub ayaa ku daray shaqaale leh mas'uuliyadaha CCHC tan iyo cudurka caalamiga ah, iyo kuwo kale ayaa sahaminaya fursadaha lagu taageerayo daryeelka ilmaha ee habraacan.

### 5.3.8 Helitaanka daryeelka qoysaska ay saameeyeen ciladaha ka dhashay isticmaalka maandooriye

Tani waa qayb hoosaad cusub oo casriyayntan ah si loo ogaado ururinta barnaamijyo iyo siyaasado loogu talagalay in loo hormariyo natiijooyinka dhalaanka iyada oo la wanaajinayo helitaanka daryeelka uurka ama waalidiinta cusub ee qaba ciladaha ka dhasha isticmaalka maandooriye. Barnaamijyadaas waxaa ka mid ah:

**Qorsho Daryeel oo Badqab leh.** Ugu dambayn Sebteembar 30, 2023, 17 cosbitaalka dhalmada ayaa helay tababar iyo kaalmo farsamo si ay u bilaabaan isticmaalka khadka gudbinta ee Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqabka leh. Iyada oo lala kaashanayo [WithinReach](#) iyo shabakadaha [HMG WA](#), DCYF waxay leedahay hadaf ah in la diwaangaliyo dhamaan isbitaalada dhalmada ee Washington oo dhan 2024.<sup>189</sup>

**Barnaamijka Kaalmada Waalidka iyo Ilmaha (Parent Child Assistance Program, PCAP).** [PCAP](#) waa tusaalaha maamulka kiis booqasho guri oo loogu talagalay haweenka uurka leh iyo waalidada ee qaba ciladaha isticmaalka maandooriyaha. PCAP waxay ka shaqaynaysay Washington ilaa 1991. Laga bilaabo 2020, waxaa gobolka ka jiray 15 goobood oo PCAP ah, kuwaas oo u adeegaya 19 degmo.<sup>190</sup>

<sup>185</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta La-talinta caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha*. Laga helay Diseembar 20, 2023

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ChildCareHealthConsultantReport.pdf>

<sup>186</sup> Isgaarsiinta shakhsi ahaaneed, Jennifer Helseth, Taxliiliyaha Nidaamyada Caafimaadka, DCYF, Febraayo 9, 2024.

<sup>187</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington oo dhan.

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2020StatewideNeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>188</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Warbixinta La-talinta caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha*. Laga helay Diseembar 20, 2023

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ChildCareHealthConsultantReport.pdf>

<sup>189</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Qorsho Daryeel oo Badqab leh: Jadwalalka Fulinta*. Waxaa laga helay bartaan laga soo bilaabo Nofeembar 17, 2023

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/safety/plan-safe-care/schedule>

<sup>190</sup> University of Washington, Department of Psychiatry. (2020). *Barnaamijka Kaalmada Waalidka iyo Ilmaha (Parent-Child Assistance Program, PCAP): 1991-hada*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023

[https://pcap.psychiatry.uw.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/PCAP\\_Summary\\_of\\_Evidence.pdf](https://pcap.psychiatry.uw.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/PCAP_Summary_of_Evidence.pdf)



**Adeegyada Haweenka Uurka leh iyo Kuwa Ilmo Korinaya (Pregnant and Parenting Women services, PPW).** [Adeegyada Haweenka Uurka leh iyo Kuwa Ilmo Korinaya](#) waxay bixiyaan adeeyo gaar ah oo loogu talagalay shakhsiyaadka uurka leh iyo kuwa korinayo ilmo ee doonaya daawaynta ciladaha isticmaalka maandooriye. Sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2021, 1,727 qof ayaa helay adeegyada ciladaha ka dhasha isticmaalka maandooriyaha bukaan-socod, 574 waxay heleen daawaynta khalkhal isticmaalka muqaadaraadka, iyo 46 waxay heleen adeegyada taageerada guriyeynta. Barnaamijyada PPW waxay sidoo kale bixiyaan hawlo daweyn oo loogu talagalay caruurta.<sup>191</sup>

**Centers of Excellence for Perinatal Substance Abuse.** Xarumaha [Centers for Excellence for Perinatal Substance Use](#) waa barnaamij cusub oo shahaado leh oo loogu talagalay isbitaalada si ay u aqoonsadaan oo ay u dhiirigaliyaan dadaalka isbitaalada si ay u bixiyaan daryeelka uurka leh iyo waalidiinta cusub ee qaba ciladaha ka dhashay isticmaalka mukhaadaraadka.<sup>192</sup>

<sup>191</sup> Washington State Health Care Authority. (2021). *Adeegyada Haweenka Uurka leh iyo Kuwa Ilmo Korinaya (PPW)*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/fact-sheet-ppw-services.pdf>

<sup>192</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Centers of Excellence for Perinatal Substance Abuse*. Waxaa laga helay Noofeembar 17, 2023 <https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/healthcare-professions-and-facilities/centers-excellence-perinatal-substance-use>

## 6 Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh

### Hordhac

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Caruurta waxay aad ugu dhowdahay inay horumaraan marka qoysaskoodu helaan waxa ay u baahan yihiin si ay u daryeelaan oo ay u taageeraan carruurtooda, sida guri ammaan ah oo deggan, dakhli ama taageero maaliyadeed si ay u daboolaan baahiyaha aasaasiga ah, xidhiidh bulsho oo taageero ah oo lala yeesho waalidiinta kale iyo xubnaha bulshada, iyo aqoonta iyo kheyradka si ay u taageeraan korrinka bulshaha, shucuur ahaaneed, jir ahaaneed, iyo garaadka carruurtooda. Cudurka faafa ee COVID-19 waxay iftiimisay oo sii qoto dheeraysay u nuglaanshaha dhaqaale, bulsho, iyo shucuureed qoysas badan. Waxa kale oo ay ka wada sintay qaranka, gobolka, degaanka, iyo dadaalka ku salaysan bulshada si ay u taageeraan qoysaska dhaqaale iyo in la hormariyo daryeelaha iyo adkeysiga qoyska.

### Cusboonaysiinta Wacyi-galinta Bulshada

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Sanadkii 2021, DCYF waxay sahan ka samaysay waalidiinta COVID-19 saamaynta cudurka faafa ee baahidooda daryeelka ilmaha waxayna xog ka ururisay hogaamiyayaasha ururada taageerada qoyska ee bulshada ku salaysan baahidooda urur. Sanadkii 2020, Washington Fatherhood Council waxa uu sahamiyey tiro sambal aabayaal ah, iyo 2022-2023, Help Me Grow Washington (HMG WA) waxay 20 waraysi oo fool ka fool ah iyo 14 kooxood oo diirada saaraysay wakaaladda gobolka iyo daneeyayaasha ururka iyo sidoo kale daryeelka caafimaadka iyo adeeg bixiyayaasha toos ah si ay ugu wargeliyaan qorshahooda istiraatiijiyadeed.

### Hawlaha Cusub Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020

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Janaayo 2021, [Kooxda ka Shaqaynta Dhimista Saboolnimada ee Gobolka Washington](#) soo saaray qorshe 10 sano ah oo lagu baabi'inayo saboolnimada.<sup>193</sup> Sanadka 2022, Sharci-dejinta Gobolka ayaa ansixiyay oo maalgeliyay taageero dhaqaale oo aasaas balaaran oo cusub oo qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo: [Ka Dhaafitaanka Canshuurta ee Qoysaska Shaqaynaya \(Working Families Tax Credit, WFTC\)](#), nooca gobolka Washington ee ka dhaafitaanka cashuurta dakhliga la kasbaday ee dawlada dhexe.

[Fair Start for Kids Act](#) (FSKA) ayaa soo bandhigay xeelado lagu hormarinayo awooditaanka qiimo ahaan iyo balaarinta helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha iyada oo loo marayo isbadalo lagu sameeyo [Working Connections Child Care](#) (WCCC), barnaamijka kabitaanka daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka. [Kooxda Shaqaalaha Iskaashatada Daryeelka Ilmaha \(Child Care Collaborative Task Force\)](#) ayaa daabacay dhowr warbixin oo qeexan oo ku saabsan daryeelka hore iyo qaybta dhaqaalaha waxbarashada, oo ay ku jiraan kharashka daryeelka ilmaha, helitaanka, iyo shaqaalaha.

Shabakada [Help Me Grow Washington](#) (HMG WA) ayaa si degdeg ah u kortay ilaa 2020. Marka laga soo tago xiriirka qotoda dheer ee lala yeesho iskaashatada bulshada ee gobolka oo dhan, HMG WA waxa ay horumarinaysaa dariiqooyin tixraac oo khaas ah oo gobolka oo dhan ah oo loogu talagalay in lagu xiro qoysaska adeegyada iyo taageerooyinka ku haboon bulshadooda. Hababka noocan oo kale ah ayaa loo qaabeeyey ama loo hirgaliyey dhalaanka iyo qoysaskooda ay soo gaartay isticmaalka maandooriyaha (Qorshaha Daryeelka Badqabka leh), shakhsiyaadka uurka leh ee la kulma cillad isticmaalka

<sup>193</sup> Poverty Reduction Work Group (n.d.). *Blueprint for a just & equitable future: Qorshaha 10 sano ah oo lagu baabi'inayo saboolnimada. Washington.* <https://dismantlepovertyinwa.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Final10yearPlan.pdf>

muqaadaraadka, qaatayaasha TANF ee caruurta yaryar, iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha raadinaya taageerada baaritaanka koriinka.

Dawladda gobolka iyo daneeyayaasha ururka ayaa ka shaqaynaya sidii ay u xoojin lahaayeen oo ay ugu faafin lahaayeen Xarumaha Kheyraadka Qoyska (Family Resource Centers, FRCs) gobolka oo dhan si ay u noqdaan goobaha laga helo taageerada qoyska ee bulshada, oo ay ku jirto samaynta Shabakadda Taageerada Qoyska ee Washington.

[Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka ee Mushaharkiisa La Bixiyo](#) (Paid Family and Medical Leave, PFML), barnaamij caymiska gobolka Washington, oo la bilaabay Janaayo 2020. Waxay bixisa fasax lacag bixin ah dadka marka ay u baahan yihiin inay daryeelaan naftooda ama xubin qoys ka dib dhalimada ama jirro halis ah ama dhaawac, marka ay soo dhaweynayaan ilmo cusub (dhalasho/korinta/korsasho sharci ahaaneed), ama dhacdooyinka milatariga ku xiran qaarkood.

Iyada laga jawaabay faafitaanka cudurka, sharci dejinta Gobolka ayaa u qoondeeyay \$2 milyan DCYF iibka iyo gaarsiinta [alaabta la taaban karo](#) ee qoysaska dakhligoodu yar yahay sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2022 iyo 2023. Alaabta muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah alaabo sida dharka, gargaarka cuntada, gaadiidka, alaabta guriga, iyo kharashyada guryaha qaarkood.

## Soo koobitaanka Heerka Sare ee Xogta La Cusboonaysiiyay

### 6.1 Waxa ay qoysaska sheegeen inay u baahan yihiin

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, qaybtani waxay sharaxday jawaab celin ka timid dadaal balaaran oo ka qaybgalinta bulshada. Qoysasku waxay sheegeen inay u baahan yihiin taageero dhaqaale, doorashooyin daryeel ilmo oo la awoodi karo, iyo taageerooyin kale oo inta badan ka tarjumaya qaab-dhismeedka Qodobada Ilaalinta Qoyska ee Xoojinta. Aragtida qoyska ee la soo ururiyay tan iyo markaas waxay ka tarjumaysaa oo xoojisaa isla mawduucyadaas.

Gu'gii 2021, DCYF waxay samaysay sahan xog-aruurin ah ay ku samaysay 1,327 waalidiin iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha gobolka oo dhan si ay si wanaagsan u fahmaan saamaynta uu cudurka COVID-19 ku leeyahay shaqaalaha iyo daryeelkooda. Waalidiinta/daryeel bixiyayaasha caruurta yaryar (da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa shan), 30% waxay iska dhaafeen shaqada si ay u daryeelka carruurta maalintii, iyada oo qayb sare oo ka mid ah daryeelayaashu ay ka tanaasulaan shaqada qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo.<sup>194</sup>

Sahan xog-aruurin ah oo la sameeyay 2020 ee [Washington Fatherhood Council](#) ayaa dib u xaqiijiyay mawduucyada guud ee ammaan-darrada maaliyadeed iyo la'aanta isku xirnaanta adeegyada taageerada, iyada oo ay jiraan walaacyo dheeraad ah oo la xiriira aabbayaasha (sida ceebeynta bulshada) iyo qaar la xiriira waalidiinta aan ahayn kuwa korinta.<sup>195</sup>

<sup>194</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>195</sup> Schindler, H. (2020). *Transforming systems through fathers' voices*. Washington Fatherhood Council. <https://wafatherhoodcouncil.org/sites/default/files/Fatherhoodpic/Schindler%20Summit%20Presentation%2008.06.19.pdf>

## 6.2 Hormarinta adkaysiga waalidka, xiriirka bulshada, iyo aqoonta

### 6.2.1 Taageerada bulshada ee qoysaska

Gobolku wuxuu ka shaqaynayaa sidii uu u xoojin lahaa Xarumaha Kheyraadka Qoyska (FRCs) oo ah goobaha laga helo taageerada qoyska. FRCs waa ururo goob ku salaysan oo bixiya hal goob oo laga soo galo adeegyada kala duwan ee qof kasta oo bulshada ka tirsan. Ilaa 2020, gobolka Washington wuxuu kordhiyay dadaalada lagu taageerayo kaabayaasha, horumarinta tayada, iyo kordhinta tirada FRC-yada. Shaqadan waxaa ka mid ahaa samaynta "mabaadi'da asaasiga ah ee FRC-yada,"<sup>196</sup> samaynta [Daraasada Qaab-dhismeedka FRC](#), iyo daah-furka [Shabakadda Taageerada Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington \(Washington State Family Support Network, WSFSN\)](#) si loogu xiro oo la taageero FRC-yada gobolka oo dhan. Miisaaniyadaha gobolka waxaa ku jiray \$7 milyan oo lacag cusub ah 2022 iyo 2023 si loogu taageero FRCs iyo WSFSN iyada oo loo marayo Department of Commerce. Isticmaalka maalgalinta dawlada dhexe, DCYF waxay ku maalgalisay sagaal FRCs ilaa \$90,000 sanadkii laga bilaabo 2022. Maalgalintan waxay u badan tahay in la kordhiyo ilaa 2025. Lixdan FRCs ah ayaa ka wakiil ah WSFSN, taasoo si rasmi ah u bilaabatay Juun 2023.<sup>197</sup>

Maalgalinta ayaa u soo baxday baahida aasaasiga ah ee ururka ee FRCs, iyadoo lagu salaynayo sahan iyo waraysiyo xog-ogaalnimada ah oo lala yeeshay hogaamiyayaasha ururada taageerada qoyska ee bulshada ku salaysan 2021.<sup>198</sup> Jawaab bixiyaasha ayaa qeexay baahida dhaqaale ee lagu bixiyo adeegyo iyo barnaamijyo dheeraad ah, si loo gaaro qoysas badan, si loo taageero horumarinta xirfadeed iyo mushaharka nololaha, iyo in la dhiso kaabayaasha ururka. Gaar ahaan, jawaab bixiyeyaashu waxay sheegeen inay u baahan yihiin maalgalin dabacsan oo la isku halayn karo si ay uga jawaabaan baahiyaha qoysaska kala duwan ee ay u adeegaan iyo inay ilaaliyaan oo xoojiyaan ururkooda. Walaacooda ugu weyn wuxuu ahaa baahida qoysaska ee aan la daboolin.

DCYF waxay maalgalisaa taageerada waalidka iyo barnaamijyada waxbarashada kuwaaso bixiya hawlaha gacanta lagu qabto ee ay sameeyaan waalidka iyo ilmaha, waxbarashada waalidka, iyo adeegyada kale ee taageerada qoyska iyada oo loo marayo barnaamijka [Ka hortagga Xadgudubka Ilmaha ee Bulshada \(Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention, CBCAP\)](#). Ururada bulshada ku salaysan waxay heli karaan maalgelin laba ama saddex sano ah si ay u bixiyaan si fool ka fool ah iyo koox yar oo qoyska xoojinta iyo adeegyada taageerada. Adeegyadani waxay ku salaysan yihiin manhajyo la dajiyay, sida Maqaaxiyaha Waalidka, ama Horumarinta Xiriirka Koobaad, iyo sidoo kale barnaamijyada iyo hawlaha taageerada qoyska ee bulshada horumartay. Sanad maaliyadeedka 2023, DCYF waxay u qaybisay in ka badan \$800,000 ilaa 25 barnaamijyo ku salaysan bulshada oo ku baahsan gobolka.<sup>199</sup> Sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2024 laba kamid ah 13 barnaamij ee CBCAP ee la maalgaliyo waxay diiradda saaraan bixinta taageerada qoyska ee bulshada Qabaa'iilka dhaladka ah. Qabiilka Lower Elwha Klallam ee Port Angeles waxaa qandaraas lagu siiyay inay helaan lacagaha Ka hortagga Xadgudubka Ilmaha ee Bulshada si ay u

<sup>196</sup> Washington State Legislature. (n.d.). *House Bill 1237 – 2021-22: Qeexitaanka xarumaha kheyraadka qoyska*. Waxaa la ansixiyay sharci ahaan Abriil 14, 2021.

<https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1237&Initiative=false&Year=2021>

<sup>197</sup> Isgaarsiinta Shakhshi ahaaneed, Marilyn Gisser, Takhasuslaha Ka Hortaga Bulshada Aasaasiga ah, Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska, Oktoobar 19, 2023.

<sup>198</sup> Langley, K., Moreno, J., & White, C.R. (2021). *Washington State Family Resource Center Landscape Study: Soo koobitaanka natiijooyinka*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/SFWA-FRCLandscapeReport-Aug21.pdf>

<sup>199</sup> Isgaarsiinta Shakhshi ahaaneed, Sara Winkelman, Takhasuslaha Barnaamijka Adeegyada Ka Hortaga, DCYF, Diseembar 5, 2023.

bixiyaan manhajka xoojinta qoyska mid-ka-mid ah iyo koox yar, oo ay ku jiraan Waalidinta Hindida Wanaagsan, Kor u qaadida Xiriirka Koowaad, Triple P, iyo kuwa kale. Talaabada Koobaad ee Xarunta Taageerada Qoyska ee Port Angeles waxay iskaashi la samaynaysaa Hoh Tribe iyo Qabiilka Quileute si loo gaarsiyo Xarumaha Waxtarmada Qoyska ee xubnaha bulshada Qabiiladaas.

## 6.2.2 Taageerada diirada saaraya qoysaska ku jira nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 ayaa muujisay Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada (ECEAP) barnaamijka [Mobility Mentoring®](#) iyo [adeegyada booqashada guriga](#) sida tusaalooyin xoogan oo ah barnaamijyada diirada saaraya dhisitaanka awoodda waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha si ay u taageeraan horumarka caafimaadka leh ee caruurtooda.<sup>200</sup> [Adeegyada Ka Hortaga Koobaad ee Qoyska](#) waxay diiradda saartaa waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo baahiyaha taageerada qoyska ee qoysaska ku lugta leh nidaamka daryeelka ilmaha. (Sida lagu xusay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, tusaalayaal kale ee taageerooyinka diirada saaraya caruurta naafada ah ama dib u dhaca ayaa lagu bixiyaa barnaamijka Taageerada Hore ee Dhalaanka iyo socod baradka [ESIT] iyo Adeegyada Wax ka qabashada iyo Ka hortagga Caruurnimada Hore [ECLIPSE]. Barnaamijyadaas waxaa lagu sharaxay Cutubka 7, “Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan.”)

[Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee Koontada Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga \(Home Visiting Services Account, HVSA\)](#), la daabacay dabayaaqadii 2020, oo la aqoonsaday dadka mudnaanta u leh balaarinta booqashada guriga ee ku salaysan juqraafiga iyo isir/qawmiyad ahaan.<sup>201</sup> Waxay soo gabagabaysay in baahida Washington ee adeegyada booqashooyinka guri lagu qiyaasay 44,329 qoys iyo in 79% qoysaska u qalma ee ku kala nool 31 degmo ee khatarta ku jira (oo ka baxsan 39 degmo) aanay u adeegin adeegyada Booqashada Guriga. Sanadka 2021, HVSA waxay u adeegtay 2,585 qoys oo ku kala baahsan 28 degmo ee Washington, iyo tirada boosaska booqashada guri ee la maalgaliyay ayaa laga balaariyay 2,421 ee sanad xisaabeedka gobolka 2019 ilaa 2,655 sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2021.<sup>202</sup> Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee HVSA waxay bixisa macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan goobta, isirka/qoomiyadda, iyo da'da daryeel bixiyeyaasha iyo caruurta ka qaybqaadanaya adeegyada booqashada guriga, oo lagu macneeyay xogta guud ee dadweynaha. Adeega ixiyeyaasha HVSA waxaa looga baahan yahay inay u adeegaan qoysaska leh laba ama in ka badan oo ah 15 astaamaha mudnaanta leh, sida astaamaha tirakoobka, waayo-aragnimada xun, iyo sifooyin kale (oo ay ku jiraan naafo, waxbarasho, iyo waayo-aragnimo ciidan). Ka eeg Qeybta 7.1.9, “Booqashada guriga,” wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah.

[Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Adeegyada Koobaad ee Qoyska](#), la dhamaystiray 2022, wuxuu qeexayaa baahiyaha gaarka ah ee qoysaska ku lug leh nidaamka daryeelka ilmaha iyo dadaalka loogu jiro in lagu xiriiriyo

<sup>200</sup> Maqaal joornaal ah ayaa soo koobaya natiijooyinka ka soo baxay qiimaynta saamaynta Mobility Mentoring® ee qoysaska ECEAP ee Washington 2017 iyo 2018: Homer, C. J., Winning, A., & Cummings, K. (2021). Habka tababar ah si loo hormariyo dhaqdhaqaaqa dhaqaalaha iyo natiijooyinka koriinka ilmaha. *Pediatrics*, 149(1), <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-018473>

<sup>201</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Washington State Department of Health, iyo Ounce Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha ee la sameeyo iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>202</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Washington State Department of Health, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo taageerada qoyska.<sup>203</sup> In ka badan aasaagooda, qoysaskani waxay u baahan yihiin adeegyada taageerada caruurta (sida booqashada guriga ama ESIT), taageerooyinka dhaqaale (sida barnaamijyada badbaadada-netka iyo taageerada guriyeynta), iyo caafimaadka hab-dhaqanka iyo daaweynta isticmaalka maandooriye. [Child Welfare Early Learning Navigators](#) program (CWELN), Kaas oo markii hore ay tijaabisay oo ay maalgelisay deeqaha PDG B-5, waxay ka shaqeysaa dhowr gobol ah, oo ay ku jiraan Benton, Franklin, Grays Harbor, King, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Walla Walla, iyo gobolada Yakima.<sup>204,205</sup> Bishii Disembar 2021, boos cusub oo Qabiilka CWELN ayaa lagu daray si loo ogaado wax badan oo ku saabsan u gudbinta waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee caruurta iyo qoysaska loo aqoonsaday inay yihiin Hindi Mareykani iyo dadka U Dhashay Alaska. Fududeeye Mashruuc ayaa sidoo kale lagu daray 2021 si uu ula socdo horumarka tijaabada, u bixiyo fursado waxbarasho iyada oo loo marayo bulshooyinka joogtada ah ee shirarka Tababarashada, iyo qorshaynta koritaanka iyo joogtaynta mashruuca. Tijaabada ayaa bixisay aragtiyo qiimo leh, iyo balaarinta dheeraadka ah ee CWELN ee gobolo badan ayaa socda.

Iyada oo laga jawaabayo walaacyada ku saabsan eexda dahsoon iyo cunsuriyadda nidaamsan ee ka muuqata aalada luuqada Mobility Mentoring®, DCYF waxay la shaqaysay wakiilo ka socda [Economic Mobility Pathways](#) (EMPath, curiyaha Mobility Mentoring® model), National Equity Project, iyo koox matalaysa daneeyayaasha ECEAP oo ay kamid yihiin waalidiinta iyo shaqaalaha qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP, si loo horumariyo [“ECEAP Bridge to Child and Family Self-Reliance.”](#) Deeqaha PDG B-5 ayaa loo isticmaalay in lagu taageero shaqadan. Sanadka 2021, 72 ECEAP iyo horaantii hogaanka iyo shaqaalaha ECEAP ayaa la siiyay fursad ay ku bixiyaan jawaab celin kadib tijaabinta aalada cusub. Aqlabiyad xoogan (69%) ayaa rumaysan in buundada cusub ay fududdahay in qoysaska la baro, 45% waxay rumaysnaayeen in buundada cusubi keentay wada-hadalo qoto-dheer oo ku saabsan dejinta hadafka qoysaska.<sup>206</sup>

### 6.3 Bixinta taageero la taaban karo marka loo baahdo

Sharci dejinta Gobolka ayaa u qoondeeyay \$2 milyan DCYF iibka iyo gaarsiinta alaabta la taaban karo ee qoysaska dakhligoodu yar yahay sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2022 iyo 2023. Tallaabadani waxay jawaab u ahayd fahamka doorka muhiimka ah ee helitaanka alaabada la taaban karo ay ka ciyaari karto ilaalinta qoysaska iyo carruurta inay ka badbaadaan waxyeellada wakhtiyada baahida. DCYF waxay iskaashi la samaysay hay'ado maxali ah oo khibrad leh kuwaas oo lagu kalsoonaa bulshadooda si ay u qaybiyaan alaabo la taaban karo. Sanad maaliyadeedka dawlada ee 2022, ku dhawaad 100 hay'adood oo gobolka ah ayaa qaybiyay in ka badan \$1.7 milyan oo alaab la taaban karo ah si ay u caawiyaan 16,000 qoys si ay u helaan agabka sida raashinka, xafaayadda iyo sahayda kale ee caruurta, sahayda dugsiga, iyo

<sup>203</sup> Aratani, Y., et al. (2022). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha ee la sameeyo iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee DCYF*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo La xisaabtanka.

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FamilyFirstServicesNeedsAssessment2022.pdf>

<sup>204</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). Hagayaasha Fasyo-qabka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/news/child-welfare-early-learning-navigators>

<sup>205</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Qaab-dhismeedka Gobolka Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada iyo Qoysaska*.

[https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/COMM\\_0008.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/COMM_0008.pdf)

<sup>206</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2021). *Deeqaha Dhalashada ee Horumarinta Dugsiga kahor ee Washington ilaa shan dib u cusboonaysiinta FY2021 Soo Koobitaan Qiimaynaha*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004H.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004H.pdf)



gaasta ama gargaarka gaadiidka.<sup>207</sup> Dhawaan kharashyadan wanaagsan ee la taaban karo waxay noqon doonaan qayb ka mid ah ka hortagga DCYF. Dadaalka DCYF ee goobtan waxaa lagu wargaliyaa shaqada ku saabsan [door dhaqaale iyo taageerada la taaban karo](#) si loo taageero horumarka caafimaadka leh ee caruurta loogana hortago ku lug lahaanshaha daryeelka caruurta ee ay qabato xarunta cilmi-baarista siyaasada bulshada ee University of Chicago's social policy research center, Chapin Hall.

### 6.3.1 Baahiyaha dhaqaale

Qoysas badan ayaa wali la kulma caqabado dhaqaale oo aad u adag waxaana jiray horumarro laga sameeyay siyaasadaha diirada saaray guud ahaan iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore labadaba si loo kordhiyo helitaanka taageerooyinka dhaqaale ee qoysaska.

#### 6.3.1.1 Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

WCCC wuxuu qoysaska u qalma ka caawiyaa bixinta daryeelka ilmaha. FSKA waxay ku dartay istaraatiijiyad lagu hormarinayo la awoodi karo iyo in la balaariyo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha iyada oo loo marayo isbadalo lagu samaynayo WCCC, sida go'aaminta u-qalmitaanka iyo xadidida lacag bixinta ku salaysan dakhliga dhexe ee gobolka (State Median Income, SMI) halkii ay ka ahaan lahayd heerka fakhriga ee federaalka, balaadhinta u-qalmitaanka ku salaysan dakhliga, iyo ka dhaafitaanka lacag bixinta dhowr. bilaha inta lagu jiro cudurka faafa.<sup>208</sup> Miisaaniyada gobolka ee 2023 waxay maalgelisay kororka qiimaha kaalmada WCCC si ay si wanagsan u waafajiso kharashaadka daryeelka ilmaha ee dhabta ah, iyada oo la kordhinayo sicirka kabida ilaa 85<sup>aad</sup> boqolkiiba ee sahanka heerka suuqa gobolka.<sup>209</sup> [Senate Bill 5225](#), la ansixiyay 2023 lana hirgaliyay Oktoobar 1, 2023, balaarinta u-qalmitaanka kabitaanka waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyeyaasha u shaqeeya sidii daryeel bixiyayaasha caruurta oo buuxiya shuruudaha kale, qoysaska ka qayb galaya maxkamadaha daweynta, iyo carruurta degan gobolka Washington iyada oo aan loo eegin heerka dhalashada ee haddii kale u qalma.<sup>210</sup>

Dadaaladani waxay ku dhacaan duruufaha sii socda ee caqabadaha awood u helitaanka daryeelka caruurta ee qoysas badani la kulmaan. Washington waxay hadda leedahay daryeelka 9aad ee ugu qaalisan dhamaan gobolada. Qoyska caadiga ah ee leh ilmo yar iyo 4 jir oo ku nool Washington waxay hada ku bixiyaan qiyaastii 36% dakhligooda daryeelka ilmaha.<sup>211</sup> Xogta lagu kala saaray isir ahaan waxay tusinaysaa xiitaa culayska kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee qoysaska madawga ah. Tusaale ahaan, qoyska Isbaanishka ama Laatiino ee caadiga ah ee leh ilmo aan gaarin da'da dugsiga iyo dhallaanka ku nool bartamaha gobolka Washington waxay bixiyaan 41% dakhligooda xarun daryeelka carruurta ama 36% dakhligooda daryeelka guriga ku saleysan (oo ku saleysan dakhliga dhexe ee isir ahaan iyo gobolka).

<sup>207</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Concrete goods as a primary support for Washington families*.

[https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/WADEL/2023/06/15/file\\_attachments/2528852/Concrete%20Goods%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf](https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/WADEL/2023/06/15/file_attachments/2528852/Concrete%20Goods%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf)

<sup>208</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>209</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2023). *Soo koobitaanka Kulanka Sharci-dejinta 2023*.

<https://childcareawarewa.org/2023/05/01/2023-legislative-session-recap/>

<sup>210</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Wargalin muhiim – balaarinta u qalmitaanka Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) waxay bilaabmaysa Oktoobar 1*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/WADEL/bulletins/3731a7c>

<sup>211</sup> Economic Policy Institute. (2020). *Kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee Maraykanka*. Laga helay Oktoobar 2, 2023 <https://www.epi.org/child-care-costs-in-the-united-states/#/WA>

Marka la barbardhigo, qoyska caadiga ah ee cadaanka ah ee ku jira xaalad isku mid ah ayaa bixiya 25% dakhligooda daryeelka ku salaysan xarunta ama 21% dakhligooda daryeelka guriga.<sup>212</sup>

### 6.3.1.2 Ka Dhaafitaanka Canshuurta ee Qoysaska Shaqaynaya

Ka Dhaafitaanka Canshuurta ee Qoysaska Shaqaynaya, barnaamij cusub ee gobolka si loo yareeyo saamaynta saboolnimada ee qoysaska, waxaa la bilaabay 2023. Qoysaska—oo ay ku jiraan soo galootiga aan sharciga lahayn—waxay heli karaan ilaa \$1,200 sanadkii. In ka badan 573,000 oo caruur ah oo ku nool Washington (31% tirada caruurta, dhalashada ilaa 18) waxay ku nool yihiin qoysas u qalma ka dhaafitaanka canshuurta,<sup>213</sup> iyo in ka badan \$112 milyan ayaa loo celiyay laga bilaabo Oktoobar 31, 2023.<sup>214</sup>

### 6.3.1.3 Kaalmada Ku Meel-gaarka ah ee Qoysaska Baahan (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF)

Barnaamijka TANF wuxuu bixiyaa kaalmo lacageed oo ku meel-gaar ah qoysaska u baahan. Sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2022, TANF waxay u adeegtay celcelis ahaan 69,465 qof iyo 28,839 xaaladood (qiyaastii la mid ah qoysaska) bishii. Afar meelood meel (25%) tirada kiisaska waxaa ku jira waalid uur leh ama qoys wata ilmo ka yar hal sano iyo 70% dadka qaata dheefaha TANF waa caruur, celcelis ahaan da'doodu tahay sideed sano. Celcelis ahaan qadarka dheefaha TANF ee qoysku waa \$537 bishii.<sup>215</sup> Warbixin 2021 kasoo baxday Washington State Department of Social and Health Services ayaa lagu aqoonsaday arimaha halista ku ah meelaynta ilmaha ee daryeelka guriga ka baxsan ee 6,921 hooyooyinka qaata TANF.<sup>216</sup> Arimaha khatarta ah waxaa kamid ah xasiloonaan la'aanta guriyaynta iyo baahida loo qabo ka daaweynta isticmaalka mukhaadaraadka, iyo waxyaabo kale. Warbixintu waxay sheegtay adeegyada taageerada ah ee caawin kara qoysaskan, sida maaraynta kiisaska taageerada ah ama adeegyada booqashada guriga, daawaynta isticmaalka mukhaadaraadka, kaalmada sharciga, iyo taageerooyinka guryaynta.

**Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka ee Mushaharkiisa la Bixiyo.** Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka ee Mushaharkiisa La Bixiyo (Paid Family and Medical Leave, PFML) waa barnaamijka caymiska gobolka ee Washington kaas oo bixiya fasax lacag bixin ah dadka marka ay u baahan yihiin inay daryeelaan naftooda ama xubin qoys ka dib dhalimada ama jirro halis ah ama dhaawac, marka ay soo dhaweynayaan ilmo cusub (dhalasho/korinta/korsasho sharci ahaaneed), ama dhacdooyinka milatariga ku xiran qaarkood. Barnaamijku si joogto ah ayuu u korayay tan iyo markii la bilaabay Janaayo 2020, shaqaalaha barnaamijkuna waxay aqoonsanayeen horumarinta barnaamijka inta uu socday. Sadexdii sano iyo barkii

<sup>212</sup> Washington STEM, 2021, as cited in Washington State Department of Commerce. (2021). *Xeelada Helitaanka Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobolka Washington: Istaraatiijiyad, wakhti, iyo qorshe fulin ahaaneed si loo gaaro hadafka la gaari karo, daryeelka ilmaha ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo ee dhamaan qoysaska Washington.* <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/FINAL-June-2021-C3TF-Legislative-Report.pdf>

<sup>213</sup> Washington State Budget & Policy Center (2023). *Gobolka Washington wuxuu siin doonaa lacag cadaan ah qoysaska.* <https://budgetandpolicy.org/resources-tools/2023/01/2023-WFTC-Fact-Sheet-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>214</sup> Washington State Department of Revenue. (n.d.). *Working Families Tax Credit program performance.* Waxaa laga helay Noofembar 9, 2023 <https://workingfamiliescredit.wa.gov/about-program/program-performance>

<sup>215</sup> Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (2022). *Kaalmada Ku Meel-gaarka ah ee Qoysaska Baahan iyo Kaalmada Qoyska ee Gobolka.* <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/ESA/reports/23-0777-ESA-TANF-1-pager.pdf>

<sup>216</sup> Patton, D., Liu, Q., & Felter, B. E. M. (2021). *Predicting maternal well-being outcomes for Washington State's TANF population.* Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-6-69.pdf>

ugu horeeyay, barnaamijku wuxuu u qaybiyay in ka badan \$3.4 bilyan oo faa'iido ah in ka badan 382,000 oo shaqaale ah, Waaxda Sugnaanta Shaqada (Employment Security Department) waxay filaysaa in tirada codsiyada fasaxa soo gelaya ay kororto ugu yaraan 251,592 FY 2024 oo keliya.<sup>217</sup> Daraasadaynta ka faa'iidaysiga sanadka koobaad ee sanad maaliyadeedka waxay muujinaysaa in qayb muhiim ah oo codsiyada ah ay la xiriiraan uurka iyo dhalmada.<sup>218</sup> Deeqda Perigee ayaa kafaala-qaaday wacyigelinta la beegsaday intii u dhaxaysay 2020 iyo 2023 ee degmooyinka Pierce iyo Yakima, iyada oo diiwaangelinaysa doorarka muhiimka ah ee wacyigelinta iyo kaalmada diiwaangalintu ka ciyaaraan isku xirka qoysaska sida ugu fog sinaanta dheefaha PFML.<sup>219</sup> Daraasadu waxay ku qiyaastay in badalka mushaharka PFML ee shaqaalaha labadaas degmo ay u sababtay wacyigelinta bulshada ay ka badan tahay \$13 milyan muddo hal sano ah.

### 6.3.2 Guryaynta

Kharashaadka guriyaynta oo sareeya iyo gabaabsigu waxay sii wadaan inay saameeyaan dakhliga qoysaska dhamaan, iyo gaar ahaan qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo. Department of Commerce waxay saadaalisay in gobolku u baahan doono 1.1 milyan oo guri oo dheeraad ah si loo daboolo baahida guriyaynta ee hadda jira iyo kobaca dadweynaha ee la saadaaliyay.<sup>220</sup> Guryo yaridani waxay kicisaa kharashka guriyaynta, culayska saara miisaaniyada qoyska, waxayna qoysaska qaar ku qasabtaa hoy la'aanta. Sanadka 2018-2019, qiyaastii 37,623 caruurta ku nool Washington da'doodu ka yar tahay lix sano—mid ka mid ah 15 carruur ah—ayaa ahaa hoy la'aan.<sup>221</sup> Sannadkii 2023, Sharci-dejinta Gobolka waxay \$400 milyan ku maalgalisay Sanduuqa Hay'adda Guriyaynta ee gobolka, kaas oo ujeedadiisu tahay in lagu dhiso guryo la awoodi karo qiimo ahaan, oo uu meel mariyay dhowr biilal oo looga dan leeyahay in lagu kordhiyo sahayda guryaha.

### 6.3.3 Cuntada iyo Nafaqada

FY 2022, 195,655 haween, dhalaan, iyo caruur ah ayaa ka faa'iideystey Barnaamijka Nafaqada Dheeraadka ah ee Gaarka ah ee Haweenka, Dhallaanka iyo Caruurta (Women, Infants and Children, WIC).<sup>222</sup>

<sup>217</sup> DeFour, J. (2023). *Baahiyaha iyo kheyraadka barnaamijka Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka Mushaharkooda La Bixiyo*. Washington State Employment Security Department. <https://media.esd.wa.gov/esdwa/Default/ESDWAGOV/newsroom/Legislative-resources/pfml-program-needs-and-resources-2023-9-6-edits-accessible.pdf>

<sup>218</sup> York, J. (2021). *Daraasad ka faa'iidaysiga barnaamijka Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka ee Mushaharkiisa La Bixiyo ee Washington*. Washington State Employment Security Department. [https://paidleave.wa.gov/app/uploads/2021/06/WA-Paid-Leave-Utilization\\_Report\\_May-2021.pdf](https://paidleave.wa.gov/app/uploads/2021/06/WA-Paid-Leave-Utilization_Report_May-2021.pdf)

<sup>219</sup> Mendez, M. & Krause, E. (2023). *It's Time to Bond: Natijoooyinka Hindisaha Kor u qaadista PFML iyo Waxyaabaha Laga bartay*. Perigee Fund. <https://perigeefund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/PerigeeWAPFMLreport.pdf>

<sup>220</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2023). *Gobolka Washington wuxuu u baahan doonaa in ka badan 1 milyan guri 20 sano ee soo socda*. Waxaa laga helay bartaan laga soo bilaabo Nofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/news/washington-state-will-need-more-than-1-million-homes-in-next-20-years/>

<sup>221</sup> Yamashiro, A. & McLaughlin, J. (2021). *Early childhood homelessness state profiles: 2018-19*. Waaxda Waxbaashada Maraykanka. <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

<sup>222</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (2023). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee WIC ee Gobolka Washington*. <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-03/962-1008-WIC%20AR-Statewide-FFY22.pdf>

### 6.3.4 Daryeelka caafimaadka iyo caymiska

Cutubka 5, “Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba,” wuxuu qeexayaa xaaladda caafimaad iyo kheyraadka daryeelka caafimaadka ee qoysaska iyo caruurta.

## 6.4 Ku xiriirinta qoysaska kheyraadka taageera awooda, xasiloona, iyo badqabka

Marka lagu daro FRC-yada kor lagu sheegay, ururo iyo nidaamyo badan oo ka jira gobolka Washington ayaa ka caawiya qoysaska inay adeegsadaan oo ay helaan kheyraadka iyo taageerada ay u baahan yihiin. Ururadani inta badan way wada shaqeeyaan oo way isu soo gudbiyaan. Kheyraadkan waxaa kamid ah sagaalka [Accountable Communities of Health](#), [Washington 2-1-1](#) (managed by United Way), [Child Care Aware of Washington Family Center](#) (kaalmaynta qoysaska raadinta daryeelka ilmaha), [WithinReach](#) (kaas oo kami ah websaytka ParentHelp123 iyo telefoonka iyo taageerada qof ahaaneed), iyo [Parent Trust Statewide Family Help Line](#), siinta taageero waalidnimo oo degdeg ah oo socota.

### 6.4.1 Help Me Grow Washington

Help Me Grow Washington (HMG WA) waa nidaamka isku xirka kheyraadka iyo gudbinta ee ay bulshadu wado kaas oo ku xira caruurta yaryar iyo qoysaskooda adeegyo taageero oo balaaran. Aad ayay u balaartay ilaa 2020 sababtoo ah maalgashi la taaban karo oo ay bixisay deeqda PDG B-5. Waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyayaasha, waxbarashada caruurinada hore, caafimaadka, iyo adeeg bixiyayaasha kale waxay wici karaan, qoraal, ama iimayl ahaan ugu diri karaan HMG WA si ay ugu xiriiriyaan hagayaasha kheyraadka. Sanadkii 2022, xarumaha xiriirka ee HMG WA waxay buuxiyeen 16,999 codsi taageero ah, iyaga oo u adeegaya 12,850 crruur ah (77% kuwaas oo ka yar da'da 3) iyo 1,456 qof oo uur leh. In ka badan kala bar soo gudbinta HMG WA waxay ahayd taageerooyinka aasaasiga ah, sida daryeelka ilmaha, adeegyada sharciga, iyo adeegyada maaliyadeed/shaqo.<sup>223</sup>

Sanadka 2021, HMG WA waxa ay \$530,000 ku xaqiijistay miisaaniyada gobolka (laba sano ka badan) si loogu daro awooda goobta la isku xiro ee gobolka oo dhan. Tani waxay ahayd markii ugu horaysay ee uu gobolku maalgaliyo nidaamka HMG WA ee gobolka oo dhan. Maalgelinta ayaa la sii waday labada sano ee 2023. HMG WA waxaa taageera ilo maalgelineed oo badan marka lagu daro lacagahan gobolka. Bishii Abriil 2023, iskaashi ka dhexeeyay HMG WA, shirkad la-talin ah oo ay iska leeyihiin Dhaladka, Qabiilada Dhaladka ah, iyo [Urban Indian Organizations](#) dhamaystiray wajigii kowaad ee [mashruuca HMG WA Tribal Adaptations](#), iyada oo waji labaad uu bilaabmayo 2023.<sup>224</sup> HMG WA ayaa ku dhawaaqday qorshe cusub oo istaraatiijiyadeed sanadka 2023 oo qeexaya sagaal hindise istaraatiijiyad ahaaneed.<sup>225</sup>

<sup>223</sup> Help Me Grow Washington. (n.d.). *Guulaha Help Me Grow Washington ee 2022*.

[https://helpmegrowwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HMG-WA-Data-Brief-2022\\_FINAL.pdf](https://helpmegrowwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HMG-WA-Data-Brief-2022_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>224</sup> Isgaarsiinta Shakhsi ahaaneed, Sarah Holdener, Iskaashatada Nidaamyada Gobolka, DCYF, Agoosto 21, 2023.

<sup>225</sup> Camber Collective. (2023). *Qorshaha istaraatiiji ahaan ee HMG WA 5-sano ah – overview*. Help Me Grow Washington. <https://helpmegrowwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/HMG-WA-Strategic-Plan-Summary-2023-2028.pdf>

## 7 Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan

### Hordhac

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Gobolka Washington wuxuu sii wadaa horumarinta iyo taageerada shabakad balaaran oo ah barnaamijyo iyo adeegyo loogu talagalay in lagu daboolo baahiyaha qoysaska leh caruurta yaryar. Shabakadan waxaa ku jira noocyo kala duwan oo ikhtiyaari ah oo loogu talagalay da'aha kala duwan (ilmaha, socod baradka, iyo pre-K), baahiyo kala duwan (daryeel, waxbarasho, adeegyo gaar ah), iyo goobo kala duwan (laga bilaabo goobaha aan rasmiga ahayn sida maktabadaha ilaa guriga ku salaysan iyo goobaha rasmiga ah). Hadafka ayaa wali ah in la daboolo baahiyaha qoysaska kala duwan ee leh adeegyo iyo barnaamijyo kala duwan kuwaas oo la awoodi karo, la heli karo, oo ka jawaabaya baahiyaha gaarka ah ee qoys kasta iyo bulsho kasta.

Tan iyo markii la dhammaystiray Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, isbadalo la taaban karo ayaa ka dhacay guud ahaan nidaamka waxbarashada hore iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay saamaynta COVID-19 labadaba iyo dadaallada bulshada iyo sharci-dejinta ee sii socda si nidaamka looga dhigo mid adag, la heli karo, oo loo siman yahay. Waxaa dheer faqrada [Fair Start for Kids Act](#) (FSKA), Gobolku wuxuu soo bandhigay barnaamijyo cusub, iskaashi cusub, iyo hindisayaal cusub oo lagu wanaajinayo isuduwidada, toosinta, iyo tayada adeega. Isla mar ahaantaana, saamaynta COVID-19 ee qoysaska, daryeelka hore iyo shaqaalaha waxbarashada, iyo goobta daryeelka ilmaha ayaa keentay in carruur yar ee ruqsada leh ku jira daryeelka carruurta ee gobolka oo dhan, isbeddel muujinaya isbadalada qaranka.

### Cusboonaysiinta Wacyi-galinta Bulshada

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Cusboonaysiinta wacyi-galinta bulshada ee barnaamijka isku-dhafka ah ma dhicin dhawrkii sano ee u dambeeyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, qaar badan oo ka mid ah barnaamijyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waxay sameeyeen ka qaybgalka bulshada ama wacyigelinta si ay ugu wargaliyaan naqshadaynta iyo hirgalinta barnaamijka. Mawduucyada guud ahaan waxay ahaanayaan sidii lagu soo sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Qoysasku waxay danaynayaan in barnaamijyadu noqdaan kuwo la heli karo, la awoodi karo, iyo dhaqamo kala duwan, waxayna rabaan iskudubarid dheeraad ah iyo isku xidhka u dhexeeya barnaamijyada si loo fududeeyo kala-guurka iyo u dhexeeya adeegyada. Qoysaska adeegsada adeegyada waxay qadariyaan barnaamijyada iyo qiimaha ay caruurtooda u leeyihiin, iyadoo raadinaya deeqo kala duwan si ay u daboolaan baahiyahooda (tusaale, saacado badan, goobo badan, ama barnaamijyo dhaqan ahaan gaar ah). Abriil 2020, Khayraadka Daryeelka Ilmaha (hadda loo yaqaano [BrightSpark](#)), ururka adeegyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, ayaa bilaabay samaynta xog aruurin sahan ah ee fududeeyayaasha Kaleidoscope Play & Lear wax ku saabsan walaacyada iyo baahiyaha la xidhiidha aafada iyo baahiyaha ay ka maqlayeen qoysaska. BrightSpark waxay xogtaas la wadaagtay maalgaliyayaasha, wakaaladaha dadwaynaha, iyo kuwa kale waxayna sidoo kale u adeegsatay macluumaadkaas si ay u gaadho go'aamo barnaamij si ay uga jawaabto xaaladaha cudurka faafa.<sup>226</sup> Faafitaanka COVID-19 ayaa iftiimiyay doorka muhiimka ah ee daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee taageerada dhaqaalaha iyo qoysaska shaqeeya. Marka cudurka faafa sii dhamaanayay ganacsiguna oo uu ku soo laabanayo "caadi" qaabab kala duwan, waxaa jira walaac laga qabo in saamiga

<sup>226</sup> Child Care Resources. (n.d.). *Warbixinta Qoyska, saaxiibka, iyo dariska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor, FFN) ee 2020*. Laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.brightspark.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2020-BrightSpark-FFN-Report.pdf>



bulshada weyn ee daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore sida adeegga muhiimka ah ay waayo karto.

DCYF waxay ku hawlan tahay dadaalo badan oo ah wacyigelinta bulshada ee ku saabsan fasalka barbaarinta kahor iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Tusaale ahaan, sanadka 2020, iyada oo laga jawaabayo faafifitaanka cudurka, Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada ee DCYF (ECEAP) waxay samaysay sahan si ay si wanaagsan u fahmaan caqabadaha haysta qoysaska ECEAP oo ay u bartaan sida adeegyada fogfog iyo waxka badalka loo isticmaalay loona fahmay. Marka laga soo tago in inta badan goobaha ay bixiyaan adeegyo kala duwan oo soo qaadis ah (sida cuntooyin, hawlaha, iyo manhajyo) oo lagu bixiyo casharo khadka onlaynka ah, sahanan ayaa lagu ogaaday in qoysaska isticmaala fasallada internetka, inta u dhaxaysa 61% iyo 73% ay dareemeen inay yihiin aad ama xoogaa kuwa waxtar leh.<sup>227</sup>

Intaa waxa dheer, Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha (Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, OSPI) wuxuu ku hawlan yahay dadaalo badan oo bulsho oo la xidhiidha waxbarashada hore, oo inta badan ku xidhan maaddooyin gaar ah ama qayb ka mid ah warbixinada Golaha Sharci-dejinta ee Gobolka. Kuwani waxay u dhexeeyaan kuwa la fuliyay, sida sahanada xog-aruurinta qoyska ee ku saabsan dakhliga iyo ama sahanada la qorsheeyay ee helitaanka tignoolajiyada, ilaa barnaamij dheeraad ah. Tusaale ahaan, iyada oo qayb ka ah [cusboonaysiintoodaa waxbarashada shucuur iyo bulsho ahaaneed ee 2023](#), OSPI waxay la shaqeysay dood-yahano; kulamo dhagaysi la yeeshay qoysaska, shaqaalaha waxbarashada, ardayda, iyo maamulayaasha; waxayna sameeyeen aqoon is-weydaarsi xog-ururin ahaaneed oo iskaashi ah.<sup>228</sup>

## Hawlaha Cusub Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020

**Fair Starts for Kids Act.** [FSKA](#) waxay balaarisaa u-qalmitaanka barnaamijyo kala duwan, oo ay dhinta lacag bixinta wadaaga ah ee qoysaska shaqeeya, oo waxay siisaa kheyraadka lagu taageero daryeel bixiyayaasha iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Horumarinta sinaanta caruurnimada hore waa mid kamid ah afarta hadaf ee xeerka guud ee FSKA. FSKA waxay maalgalisay [Early Childhood Equity Grants](#) daryeel bixiyayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore (Early Childhood Education, ECE) ee kala duwan —oo ay kamid tahay Daryeelka Qoyska, Saaxiibka, iyo Deriska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor, FFN), Kooxaha Play & Learn, iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha ee ruqsada leh. Deeqahani waxay ahaayeen dadaal horumarinta tayada aqoon ahaaneed oo lagu taageerayo "waxbarasho caruurnimada hore oo loo dhan yahay iyo dhaqan iyo luuqad ahaanba iyo caruurnimada hore iyo barnaamijyada taageerada waalidka."<sup>229</sup>

**Hirgelinta Qorshaha Horumarinta Nidaamka Gobolka (State Systemic Improvement Plan, SSIP).** [Qorshaha Horumarinta Nidaamka Gobolka](#) (State Systemic Improvement Plan, SSIP) ee Washington State waa qorshe sanado badan oo dhamaystiran, himilo leh, haddana la gaari karo si loo horumariyo natiijooyinka caruurta naafada ah. [Natiijooyinka La Cabiri karo ee Gobalka Aqoonsaday](#) (State-identified Measurable Result, SiMR) ee Washington waa, "... kororka boqolayda dhalaanka iyo socod-baradka ka

<sup>227</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee ECEAP, 2019-2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ECEAPAnnualReport2019-2021.pdf>

<sup>228</sup> Collyer, L., & Bolen, T. (2023). *CUSBOONAYSIIIN: Waxbarashada bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee Gobolka Washington*. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/06-23-update-social-emotional-learning-washington-state.pdf>

<sup>229</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Deeqaha Sinaanta Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/child-care-grants/equity-grant>



baxaya adeegyada wax ka qabashada caruurnimada hore ee muujinaya korodhka korriinka horumarka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee wanaagsan” (oo ku salaysan xogta qiimaynta dayrta ee WaKIDS).

Kooxda Nakhshadeynta Gobolka ee SSIP waxay qiyaasaysaa i helitaan la'aanta waayo-aragnimada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore oo loo dhan yahay, oo tayada sare leh oo ay waheliso waxbarashada bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee isku dhafan ay ka caawinayso fursadaha banaan ee horumarka shucuurta-bulsheed markay ardaydu gelayaan dugsiga barbaarinta. Daldalooladan fursaduhu way kordhaan sannadba sanadka ka dambeeya, taasoo horseedaysa meelayn kooban, yaraanta helitaanka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah, korodhka nusqaamaha guusha, iyo natiijooyinka liita ee dugsiga kadib. Sababtan awgeed, OSPI waxaa ka go'an hirgalinta iyo qiimaynta wxtarka waxbarashada bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed, kaalmo farsamo oo degdeg ah, tababaritaanka, iyo horumarinta xirfadeed ee la xiriira dhaqamada ku salaysan cadaynta, oo ay ku jiraan [Pyramid Model](#), Nidaamyada Taageerada Heerka Badan ee kaabayaasha (Multi-Tiered Systems of Support, MTSS) (ka eeg hoos), [LEAP Replication](#), iyo [Stages of Implementation Science](#). Hawlahani waa lagama maarmaan si ay u buuxiyaan natiijada la qiyaasi karo ee uu aqoonsaday Gobolka, iyo in la hormariyotayada waxbarida iyo barashada dhamaan iskaashatada ku lugta leh (ay ku jiraan qoyska, ilmaha, xirfadle waxbarasho, iyo iskaashatada bulshada).

**Maalgalinta Deynta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington (WELL).** [WELL](#) waa iskaashi dadweyne iyo mid gaar ah oo loogu talagalay in lagu kordhiyo tirada xarumaha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyadoo la siinayo raasumaal iyo amaah dabacsanaan ah oo qiimo jaban, deeqo, iyo kaalmo farsamo daryeel bixiyeyaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka oo dhan.

**U Gudbitaanka Fasalka Barbaarinta.** Kadib markii dhowr dugsiyeed ay bilaabeen inay abuuraan barnaamijyo ay ugu adeegaan 4 sano jirka, sanadka 2023, Sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington waxay habeeyeen dadaalkan iyadoo abuuraya [barnaamijka u Gudbitaanka Fasalka Barbaarinta](#). Barnaamijkani wuxuu u adeegaa caruurta ay sanad ugu dhiman tahay gelitaanka dugsiga barbaarinta oo la ogaaday inay u baahan yihiin diyaargarow dheeraad ah si ay u noqdaan arday guulaysata dugsiga barbaarinta sannad dugsiyeedka soo socda. Iyadoo laga jawaabay, Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha ayaa abuuray [sharciyada xaaladaha degdega ah](#) si ay uga caawiso hagida degmooyinka inta lagu jiro fidinta degdega ah ee barnaamijkani.

**Nidaamka Taageerada ee Heerarka Badan (Multi-Tiered System of Supports, MTSS).** OSPI wuxuu balanqaaday hirgalinta [Nidaamka Taageerada ee Heerarka Badan \(Multi-Tiered System of Supports, MTSS\)](#) sida habka waafajinta nidaamyada iyo mudnaanta si wax looga qabto fursadaha joogtada ah ee Washington. Sida laga soo xigtay [OSPI](#), “MTSS waa habraac lagu hormarinayo korsashada iyo hirgelinta joogtada ah ee ku dhaqanka cadaynta ku salaysan si loo gaaro natiijooyin muhiim ah arday kasta. MTSS waxay ku lug leedahay hogaamin kooxeed; Go'aan qaadasho ku salaysan xog oo joogto ah; ardayga, qoyska, iyo ka qaybgalka bulshada; iyo gaarsiinta joogtada ah ee tilmaamaha iyo taageerada ku saleysan cadaynta.”<sup>230</sup> Nidaamyada gaarsiinta heer sare ah ee la isku duway iyada oo loo marayo MTSS waxaa kamid ah Tacliinta Wax ka Qabashada ee Jawaab celin leh, hawlaha Dhaqanka Wanaagsan iyo Taageerada, Hababka Ahraamta, iyo Waxbarashada Bulshada iyo Shucuur. MTSS waxay diirada saartaa hubinta in arday kastaa uu helo "sinaan helitaan waxbarasho caalami ah iyo taageerooyin dhaqan iyo luuqad ahaanba kau haboon" iyo in arday kastaa heli karo taageerooyinka isla marka loo baahdo.<sup>231</sup>

<sup>230</sup> Poulos, J., Pennell, A., McKechnie, M., LaPalm, M., & Toney, A. (2020). *Habraaca Nidaamka Taageerada ee Heerarka Badan ee Washington* Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/washington\\_s-mtss-framework-document.pdf](https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/washington_s-mtss-framework-document.pdf)

<sup>231</sup> Poulos, J., Pennell, A., McKechnie, M., LaPalm, M., & Toney, A. (2020). *Habraaca Nidaamka Taageerada ee Heerarka Badan ee Washington* Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/washington\\_s-mtss-framework-document.pdf](https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-10/washington_s-mtss-framework-document.pdf)

### 7.1 Guudmarka nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore

#### 7.1.1 Daryeel Bixiyaha Caruurta ee Ruqsada Leh

Laga bilaabo Luulyo 2022, waxaa Washington ka jiray ku dhawaad 7,342 daryeel bixiyayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo da'da dugsiga oo ay ruqsad siisay DCYF. Waxay daryeel siiyeen ku dhawaad 40,000 oo dhalaan iyo socod barad ah iyo 74,000 oo da'da dugsiga aan gaarin ah goobo rasmi ah iyo guryo qoys oo ruqsad leh.<sup>232</sup> Tani waa hoos u dhac weyn oo ku yimid is-diiwaangelinta dugsiga kahor marka la barbar dhigo Qiimaynta Baahida 2020 (82,000 oo ah da'da dugsiga aan gaarin 2020), taasoo ka tarjumaysa, ugu yaraan qayb ahaan, saamaynta COVID-19 oo muujinaysa isbadal qaran. Warbixin tirokoob ayaa muujisay hoos u dhac 9.3% ah oo ku yimid isdiiwaangelinta dugsiga barbaarinta qaranka inta u dhaxaysa 2019 iyo 2021.<sup>233</sup>

Ruqsad bixinta waa shardi u ah ganacsiyada daryeelka ilmaha si ay ugu qalmaan inay helaan lacagaha kaalmada ah ee u adeegaya caruurta hesho dheefaha barnaamijka kaalmada Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) (ka eeg Cutubka 6, "Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh," wixii faahfaahin dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan barnaamijkan). Dhamaan carruurta daryeelkooda la kaabo oo daryeel bixiyaasha haystaan ruqsada, 48% waxaa lagu adeegaa xarumaha daryeelka carruurta, 43% waxaa lagu adeegaa guryaha qoyska ee ruqsad leh, iyo 9% waxaa u adeega daryeel bixiyayaasha qoyska, saaxiibada, iyo deriska.<sup>234</sup> Daryeel bixiyayaasha ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta waxay sidoo kale bixin karaan ECEAP, Head Start, ama Early Head Start qayb ka mid ah adeegyadooda.

#### 7.1.2 Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada (ECEAP)

Washington waxay daahfurtay ECEAP 1985 oo logu talagalau barnaamij da'da dugsi aan gaarin oo dhammaystiran si loogu diyaariyo carruurta 3-iyo 4 jirka ah ee ka fog fursadda guusha dugsiga iyo nolosha. ECEAP waxay noqotay ikhtiyaarka daryeelka ilmaha ee qoysas badan. Sanadka 2019, deeqaha PDG B-5 ayaa loo isticmaalay horumarinta iyo hirgalinta Early ECEAP. Ansixinta FSKA ee 2021 waxay kordhisay u qalmiitaanka ECEAP iyo Adeegyada Caruurnimada Hore ee ECEAP (laga bilaabo 2022-2023) si ay uga caawiso DCYF inay hubiso in caruurta leh baahiyaha ugu sareeya loo adeego.

Shuruuda cusub ee u qalmiitaanka ECEAP waa in ilmuhu jiro sadex sano laakiin aan weli aan gaarinshan jir Agosto 31 ee sanad dugsiyeedka, oo uu la kulmo ugu yaraan mid ka mid ah kuwan soo socda:

- Dakhliga qoyska ee ah ama ka hooseeya 36% dakhliga dhexe ee gobolka (State Median Income, SMI)

<sup>232</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *DCYF Early Learning Data Store 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Luulyo 15, 2022, Shaacinta Abriil 2023*. (ay bixiso Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>233</sup> Hernandez, E. L., & McElrath, K., (2023). *Diiwaangelinta da'da dugsiga aan gaarin dugsiyada dadweynaha iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay laga bilaabo 2019 ilaa 2021 ayaa ahayd mida ugu hoosaysa tan iyo 2005*. United States Census Bureau. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023  
<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2023/08/preschool-enrollment.html>

<sup>234</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (n.d.). *Barcode Electronic Attendance System. Lacag-bixinaha Kaalmada ee Nooca Heerka Daryeel Bixiyaha ee FY22*. Waxaa laga helay Febraayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

- Uga qalma degmo dugsiyeedka adeegyada waxbarashada gaarka ah. Dhamaan caruurta leh Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Gaarka ah (IEP) ee degmo dugsiyeedka ee buuxiya shuruudahan.
- La kulma hoy la'aan sida uu qeexayo Xeerka McKinney-Vento ee Waxbarashada Caruurta Hoy La'aanta ah ee Dawlada Dhexe iyo Sharciga Caawinta Dhallinyarada
- Inuu ka qeybqaatay:
  - Daryeelka Caruurnimada Hore (Early Head Start, EHS)
  - Taageerada hore ee dhalaanka iyo socod-baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT) ama ka helay adeegyada hormarinta heerka C ee gobol kale
  - Barnaamijka waxbarashada carruurnimada hore (Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, Early ECEAP) ee dhalashada ilaa sadex sano
  - Barnaamijka Adeegyada Wax ka Qabashada yo Ka-hortaga Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Intervention and Prevention Services, ECLIPSE).
- Ilmo Qabiil dhalad ah ee lagu qeexay sharciga gobolka Washington Qabiilka Dhaladka ee dawlada dhexe aqoonsan tahay iyo DCYF, oo jooga ama ka hooseeya 100% SMI

Caruurta qaar ayaa laga yaabaa in la aqbal kuwaas oo ka sareeya xadka dakhliga, haddii ay leeyihiin arrmo kale oo keenaya u qalmitaanka, sida arimaha koriinka ama deegaanka.

Daraasadayn la sameeyay 2022 ayaa lagu ogaaday, marka la barbardhigo caruurta u qalma ee aan ka qaybgalin ECEAP, ka qaybgalayaasha ECEAP inay yihiin:<sup>235</sup>

- Ay u badan tahay inay diyaar u yihiin fasalka barbaarinta, iyo
- Waxay u badan tahay inay ku jiraan waxbarashada gaarka ah inta lagu jiro sanad dugsiyeedka caruurnimada hore.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, daraasadu ma helin cadayn cad oo ah in ka qaybgalka ECEAP uu si wayn u saameeyay kuwan soo socda:

- Qiimaynta fasalka 3aad ilaa 5aad,
- Xukunada dambiyada inta lagu jiro dugsiya sare, iyo
- Ka qalinjabinta dugsiya sare.

Inta lagu jiro faafitaanka cudurka, ECEAP waa inay beddeshaa qaababka ay ugu adeegto qoysaska oo ay bilawday inay bixiso adeegyo fog oo wax laga beddelay ama aan dhaqan ahayn. Kuwaas waxaa kamid ah fursadaha waxbarasho ee isdhexgalka iyo casharada ay qoysasku ku heli karaan jadwalkooda, cunto soo qaadis, iyo isku xirka kheyraadka kale ee bulshada. Tani waxay u ogolaatay shaqaalaha qandaraaslaha ECEAP inay bixiyaan waxbarasho iyo taageerooyin hal-abuur leh, tayo sare leh, oo adag oo taageero leh oo leh badqabka joogitaanka guriga.<sup>236</sup>

Sanad dugsiyeedka 2021-2022, 15,148 boosas ECEAP ah ayaa laga helay 415 goobood oo gobolka oo dhan ah, oo ay ku jiraan degmooyinka dugsiyada, degmooyinka adeega waxbarashada, kuliyadaha

<sup>235</sup>Machadka Siyaasada Dadweynaha ee Gobolka Washington (Washington State Institute for Public Policy). (2022). *Qiimaynta Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Caawinta: Natijoooyinka mudada gaaban iyo kuwa dheer ee caruurta.* [https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1745/Wsipp\\_Evaluation-of-the-Early-Childhood-Education-and-Assistance-Program-Short-and-Long-Term-Outcomes-for-Children\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1745/Wsipp_Evaluation-of-the-Early-Childhood-Education-and-Assistance-Program-Short-and-Long-Term-Outcomes-for-Children_Report.pdf)

<sup>236</sup>Waaxda Caruurta, Dhallinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee ECEAP, 2019-2021.* <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ECEAPAnnualReport2019-2021.pdf>

bulshada, dawladaha hoose, ururada qabaa'ilka, xarumaha daryeelka caruurta iyo guryaha, iyo ururada aan macaash doonka ahayn. Horaantii 2023, 15,571 boosaska ECEAP ayaa laga helay 473 boos.<sup>237</sup>

Sharci-dajintu waxay dajisay hadafka aasaaska ECEAP si ay xaq ugu yeelato Julia 2026; taasi waa, ECEAP waxay u baahan doontaa inay lahaato awood ay ugu adeegto dhamaan sadexda iyo afarta jirka ee u qalma ECEAP. Si loo gaaro hadafkan, ECEAP waxay u baahan doontaa maalgalin iyo taageero kororka laxaadka leh ee boosaska iyo kaabayaasha la xiriira. Maalgalinta ECEAP waxay kordhisay heerarka booskiiba 11.6% marka loo eego labo sano waxaana lagu kordhiyey 500 boos sanad maaliyadeedka 2022 iyo 750 boosaska sanadka maaliyadeed ee 2023. Sanadaha soo socda, waxa la saadaalinayaa in gobolku uu balaariyo in ka badan 3,200 boos sanadkii si loo daboolo baahiyaha xaq u lahaanshaha sharciga ah.<sup>238</sup>

### 7.1.3 Early ECEAP ama Birth-3 ECEAP

Iyada oo ku saleysan hababka Early Head Start iyo ECEAP, B-3 ECEAP (oo hore loo yaqaan "Early ECEAP" iyo "0-3 ECEAP") waxay siisaa waxbarashada caruurnimada hore oo dhamaystiran iyo adeegyada taageerada qoyska ee dhalaanka iyo socod baradka (dhalashada ilaa da'da 3 sano) iyo qoysaskooda sanadkiiba. Sanadka 2021, Early ECEAP waxay bixisay 178 boos iyada oo loo marayo toban daryeel bixiye ee 19 goobood (oo ay ku jiraan goobaha Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah) ee isku dhafan magaalooyinka, xaafadaha, iyo goobaha miyiga.<sup>239</sup> Sida ECEAP, B-3 ECEAP waxay ku dartaa [Mobility Mentoring®](#) si ay u taageeraan xasiloonaada qoyska iyo madaxbanaanida. DCYF waxay nashqadaysay heerar wax qabad oo taageera sinaanta iyo hadafyada horumarinta barnaamijka. Sanadka 2019, DCYF waxay la shaqeysay shuraakada nidaamka si ay u horumariyaan dib-u-eegistii ugu horreysay; iyo laga bilaabo 2020 ilaa 2023, DCYF waxay la shaqeysay shaqaalaha goobaha tijaabada si ay u bartaan sida heerar loo hirgaliyay. DCYF waxay u isticmaashay jawaab celintaas si ay ugu wargaliso horumarinta heerar waxqabadka la cusboonaysiiyay (oo la sii daayay Maayo 2023).<sup>240</sup>

### 7.1.4 Head Start, oo kamid tahay Early Head Start

Washington waxay hoy ah 50 deeq bixiyeyaal ah oo siiya adeegyo 20,000 caruur ah oo ku jira Head Start, Early Head Start, Migrant Seasonal Head Start, iyo Hindi Maraykanka ku dhashay/Dadka u dhashay Aaska ee Head Start, kaas oo la mid ah waxa lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020. Adeegyadan kala duwan ee Head Start waxaa maalgaliya dawladda dawlada dhexe.<sup>241</sup>

<sup>237</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Kaydka Xogta Nidaamka Maareynta Waxbarashada Hore (Early Learning Management System, ELMS), Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waxbarashada iyo Daryeelka Dhallaanka (ECEAP)*. Laga helay Febraayo 1, 2023 <https://data.wa.gov/Education/DCYF-ECEAP-Sites/8ydb-ddzd>

<sup>238</sup> Rose, N., (2022). *Wargalinta Maalgalinta waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo FSKA*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/gov/docs/February12022ELACnotps.pdf>

<sup>239</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Early ECEAP*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004H.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004H.pdf)

<sup>240</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Heerar waxqabadka ECEAP ee 2023-24 0-3*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2023-24-0-3-ECEAP-Performance-Standards.pdf>

<sup>241</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Head Start Collaboration Office*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/head-start#>

### 7.1.5 U Gudbitaanka Fasalka Barbaarinta

U Gudbitaanka fasalka Barbaarinta (Transition to Kindergarten, TK) waa barnaamij loogu talagalay caruurta aan da'doodu ka weynayn dugsiga barbaarinta (ugu yaraan afar jir Agosto 31) kuwaas oo aan haysan fursado waxbarasho oo tayo sare leh oo lagu qiimeeyo inay u baahan yihiin diyaargarow dheeraad ah ka or intaanay gelin waxbarashada rasmiga ah. Dhawr sano, Dugsiyada Washington waxay bixinayeen barnaamijyadan, oo Gu'gii 2023, Golaha Sharci-dajinta ee Gobolka ayaa ansixiyay House Bill 1550 si loogu habeeyo barnaamijyadan sharci ahaan. Iyada oo laga jawaabay sharci, Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) ayaa soo qaatay sharciyada xaaladaha degdeg ah sanad dugsiyeedka 2023-24 isagoo ka hadlaya arrimaha sida shahaadooyinka shaqaalaha, u qalmitaanka ardayga, shuruudaha waxbarashada ugu yar, iyo qiimaynaha.<sup>242</sup>

Xogta OSPI ee la daabacay taas oo muujinaysa in dayrtii 2022, "ardayda daryeelka ee ka qaybqaatay TK ay kaga fiicnaadeen asxaabtooda qiimaynta WaKIDS [Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Development Skills] ee dhamaan lixda qaybood. Kala duwanaanshaha ayaa si gaar ah loogu sheegay kooxaha ardayda qaarkood, taasoo xaqiijinaysa in ka qaybgalka TK--xitaa wakhti gaaban-- ay siiso ardayda bilawga boodada ee ay u baahan yihiin helitaanka daryeelka ee guuleysta."<sup>243</sup>

Natijoooyinkani waxay keeneen koror weyn oo TK ah. Sanad dugsiyeedka 2019-2020, 795 caruur ah ayaa laga diiwaangaliyay TK 22 ka degmo dugsiyeedka Washington. Ilaa Janaayo 2023, waxaa jiray in ka badan 3,000 oo arday ayaa iska diiwaangaliyay 101 degmo dugsiyeed.<sup>244</sup> Adeegan cusub ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waxa uu bulshooyin badan siiyey ilo cusub oo ay aadka ugu baahnaayeen, laakiin qeybaha qaar, waxa jira shaqo socota oo lagu hubinayo dhammaystirka TK halkii ay kula tartami lahayd barnaamijyada jira.

### 7.1.6 Barnaamijka Taageerada Caruurnimada Hore ee Dhalaanka iyo Socod-baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT)

Taageerada Caruurnimada hore ee Dhalaanka iyo Socod baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT) waxay siisaa adeegyo wax ka qabashada caruurnimada hore ee caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa saddex sano kuwaas oo qaba naafo ama dib u dhac wayn oo korriin ah. Hadafku waa in awood loo siiyo caruurta inay noqdaan kuwo firfircoon oo guulaysta sanadaha hore ee caruurnimada iyo mustaqbalka goobo kala duwan, guri ilaa daryeelka caruurta ilaa dugsiyada. Barnaamijku wuxuu bixiyaa macluumaadka iyo adeegyada korriinka ee taageera doorka qoyska sida saamaynta ugu muhiimsan ee waxbarashada iyo horumarka ilmahooda. Adeegyadu waxay ku salaysan yihiin Qorshaha Adeegga Qoyska ee Shakhsi ahaaneed (Individualized Family Service Plan, IFSP) waxaana ku jiri kara (laakiin aan ku xadidnayn) tilmaamo gaar ah, daawaynta hadalka, daawaynta shaqada, iyo daaweynta jir ahaaneed. Diseembar 1, 2022, 11,693 dhalaan iyo socod baradka ah (da'da dhalashada ilaa sadex) ayaa waxaa si

<sup>242</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (2023). *Bulletin No. 049-23: Barnaamijka Dugsiga hoose, waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, iyo barnaamijka dawlada dhexe.* [https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-08/bulletin\\_049-23\\_0.pdf](https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-08/bulletin_049-23_0.pdf)

<sup>243</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Transitional kindergarten: Xeelad la xaqiijiyay oo lagu xirayo daldaloolada fursadaha.* <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-08/transitional-kindergarten-data-handout-web.pdf>

<sup>244</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Transitional kindergarten: Xeelad la xaqiijiyay oo lagu xirayo daldaloolada fursadaha.* <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-08/transitional-kindergarten-data-handout-web.pdf>



firfircoon ugu adeegay barnaamijka ESIT. Intii lagu jiray sanadka 2022, wadarta guud ee 22,690 dhallaan iyo socod baradka ah (da'da dhalashada ilaa sadex) ayaa si firfircoon ugu adeegay barnaamijka ESIT.<sup>245</sup>

### 7.1.7 Koriinka da'da dugsiga aan gaarin

Sida waafaqsan Sharciga Waxbarashada ee Dadka Naafada ah (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, IDEA), Qaybta B, oo maamusha sida dugsiyadu u bixiyaan adeegyada carruurta naafada ah ee da'doodu u dhaxayso 3-21 sano, gobolka Washington wuxuu siiya koriinka da'da dugsiga aan gaarin ee carruurta leh baahiyaha gaarka ah. Iyada oo loo marayo barnaamijka, macallimiinta waxbarashada gaarka ah ee shahaadada haysta, daaweeyayaasha hadalka, iyo xirfadlayaasha kale waxay taageeraan carruurta si ay u bartaan xirfado ka caawinaya u diyaarinta guusha daryeelka iyo wixii ka dambeeya.

Intii lagu jiray sanad dugsiyeedka 2021-22, 9,565 arday oo naafada ah ee Washington ayaa loo adeegay barnaamijka waxbarashada shakhsi ahaaneed (IEP). 2,459 kamid ah waxaa loogu adeegay barnaamij caruurnimo oo caadi ah.<sup>246,247</sup> Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay in ku dhawaad 7,100 carruur ah oo u qalma koriinka da'da aan dugsiga gaarin inaysan heli karin barnaamij caruurnimada hore oo tayo sare leh oo lagu daro.

### 7.1.8 ECLIPSE

**ECLIPSE** (Adeegyada Wax ka qabashada iyo Ka Hortaga Caruurnimada Hore) waxay u adeegtaa caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa shan sano kuwaas oo muujiya baahida ugu sarreysa, oo inta badan ka timaada dhaawacyada adag, sida soo-gaadhista uurjiifka ee khamriga iyo daroogada ama noocyada kale ee xadgudubka iyo dayaca, iyo kuwaas oo laga yaabo inay la kulmaan arimaha caafimaadka habdhaqanka taasoo keentay. Tirada guud ee caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso ilaa 5, ECLIPSE waxaa loogu talagalay inay u adeegto 1% ilaa 3% baahiyaha ugu badan.

Sanadihii ugu dambeeyay, ECLIPSE labaduba way isbadaleen oo balaariyeen sida loo bixiyo iyada oo laga jawaabayo natiijooyinka cilmi-baarista. Daraasada, [Adeegsiga Adeega, Arimaha Khatarta Leh, iyo Qiimaynta Kamid ah ECLIPSE, ECEAP, iyo ESIT clients](#),<sup>248</sup> ayaa aqoonsaday isdhexgal la'aanta u dhaxaysa dadka ECLIPSE iyo ECEAP. Tani waxay keentay in ECLIPSE dib u qaabaynta laga bilaabo barnaamij gooni ah loona badalo barnaamij bixisa heer wax-ka-qabasho oo la balaariyay oo lagu daray hab-dhaqannada lagu bixiyo barnaamijka ECEAP. Shaqada waxaa maalgaliyay deeqda PDG B-5. Sharciga FSKA wuxuu amray in adeegyada ECLIPSE ama ECLIPSE la mid ah ay heli karaan caruurta yaryar iyo qoysaska la falgala nidaamyo badan (oo ay ku jiraan daryeelka caruurta) iyo balaarinta la maalgeliyey intii lagu jiray 2022-2023 ilaa 10 qandaraasleyaal si loogu adeego qiyaastii 503 carruur ah oo ku nool 12 degmo iyada oo loo

<sup>245</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta ESIT Federal CT1: Boqolayda dhalaanka iyo socod-baradka leh IFSPs (DMS, 1/1/2022-12/31/2022)*. (ay bixiso Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>246</sup> Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (2022). *Horumarinta barnaamijyada isku dhafan iyo kuwa loo dhan yahay ee carruurta da'da dugsiga aan gaarin*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IIPKReport-2022.pdf>

<sup>247</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (n.d.). Xogta tirada caruurta ee dawlada dhexe iyo xogta deegaanka xadidan ee ugu yar (*Least Restrictive Environment, LRE*). [https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/specialed/data/pubdocs/LRE\\_CC\\_2021\\_22\\_State\\_Summ\\_ary.xlsx](https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/specialed/data/pubdocs/LRE_CC_2021_22_State_Summ_ary.xlsx)

<sup>248</sup> Patton, D., Liu, Q., & Felver, B. E. M. (n.d.). *Adeegsiga adeega, arimaha khatarta ah, iyo qiimaynta ECLIPSE, ECEAP, iyo macmiilka ESIT: Ku Wargali Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington*. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/reports/research-7-114.pdf>



marayo ECLIPSE maalgelinta lakabka ah ee la xoojiyey, taas oo u oggolaanaysa DCYF inay bixiso qandaraaslayaasha iyadoo la isticmaalayo ilo maalgelineed oo badan.<sup>249</sup>

### 7.1.9 Booqashada guriga

Booqashada gurigu waa adeeg mutadhawacnimo ah oo qoyska ku salaysan oo la siiyo waalidiinta iyo qoysaska leh dhalaanka iyo caruurta yaryar. Qoysaska waxaa lagu aadiyaa xirfadlayaal u tababaran oo ku soo booqda guryahooda ama goobaha bulshada si ay u siiyaan macluumaad iyo taageero la xidhiidha uur caafimaad qaba, horumarka caafimaadka carruurta, xidhiidhka waalidka iyo ilmaha, muhiimadda waxbarashada hore, iyo ku xiriirinta macluumaadka, adeegyada, iyo taageerada bulshada.

Sanad maaliyadeedka 2021, ku dhawaad 2,585 qoys oo reer Washington ah ayaa loogu adeegay Koontada Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga ee Washington (Washington’s Home Visiting Services Account, HVSA), laga soo bilaabo 2,400 sanadka 2019.<sup>250</sup> HVSA waxay isu keentaa lacagta gobolka, dawlada iyo deeqaha gaarka ah si ay u taageeraan hindisie tayada sare leh ee la xaqiijiyay iyo barnaamijyo rajo leh. Maalgaliyayaasha dheeraadka ah waxay taageeraan barnaamijyada booqashada guriga—[Best Starts for Kids](#) ee King County iyo Adeegyada Guriga ee Head Start/Early Head Start ee dawlada dhexe waa labada ugu weyn—in la bixiyo wadar ahaan 9,863 boos booqasho guri oo ku yaal Washington.<sup>251</sup>

Iskaashi gaar ah iyo mid dadweyne oo ka dhexeeya DCYF, DOH, iyo [Start Early Washington](#) ayaa door isku dubarid ah ka qaataa barnaamijyada ay bixiso HVSA. Start Early Washington waxay martigalisaa [Xarunta Hirgalinta Booqashada Guriga](#), kaas oo taageera bulshooyinka iyo dadka guriga ku booqda si ay adeegyo tayo sare leh u siiyaan qoysaska iyo caruurta. Xarunta waxay bixisaa caawimaad farsamo barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ku salaysan si ay u taageerto daacadnimada hirgalinta noocyada kala duwan ee barnaamijka.

Adeegyada booqashada guriga waxaa inta badan lagu bixiyaa mid kamid ah dhowr nooc oo cadayn ku salaysan kuwaas oo qeexaya yoolalka barnaamijka, mudnaanta dadka, adeegyada la bixiyo, sida adeegyada loo bixiyo, iyo cida bixin karta. In ka badan kala bar dhamaan adeegyada booqashada guriga ee gobolka Washington waxaa lagu bixiyaa mid kamid ah afarta hab: Early Head Start, Nurse-Family Partnership, ParentChild+ (oo hore loogu yaqaanay Barnaamijka Ku daryeelka Guriga Waalidka iyo Ilmaha), iyo Parents as Teachers.<sup>252</sup>

Xogta faahfaahsan ayaa laga helayaa barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ee ay maalgeliso HSVA iyada oo loo marayo [Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee HVSA](#) iyo kheyraadka kale ee ay diyaariyeen Start Early Washington, DOH, iyo DCYF.<sup>253</sup> Adeegsiga hab ujeedo leh si loo maalgeliyo barnaamijyo iyo moodallo

<sup>249</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Adeegyada Wax ka Qabashada iyo Ka hortaga Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Intervention Prevention Services, ECLIPSE)*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/eceap/eclipse>

<sup>250</sup> Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Gobolka Washington, Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>251</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Home visiting scan*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0045.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0045.pdf)

<sup>252</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Home visiting scan*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0045.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0045.pdf)

<sup>253</sup> Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Gobolka Washington, Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

kala duwan si loo daboolo baahiyaha dadyow kala duwan, HVSA waxay maalgelisaa moodooyinka soo socda ee booqashada guriga.<sup>254</sup>

Barnaamijyada cadaaynta ku salaysan

- Ku daaweynta Nafsi ahaaneed ee Ilmaha iyo Waalidka (daryeel bixiye guri, ee hab-dhaqanka xiriirka)
- Early Head Start – Guriga loogu fidiyo
- Iskaashiga Kalkaaliyaha iyo Qoyska
- Waalidiinta oo ah Macalimiin
- Kobcinta Nafsi ahaan ee Qoyska (qaab dhaqan ahaan loo qaabeeyey oo lala sameeyay bulshooyin Qabiil)

Hababka dhaqanka ee ku saleysan cilmi-baarista / rajo gelinta leh

- Talaabooyinka Caruurnimada Hore ee Guusha Dugsiga
- Barnaamijka Wacyigalinta Takhasuslayaasha Umusha Kadib (kaas oo isku xira takhasuslayaasha tmusha kadib ee tababaran iyo qoysaska isku bulshada ah)
- ParentChild+
- Talaabooyinka loo qaaday Waalidnimo Waxtar leh, Farxad leh

2,585 qoys oo ay u adeegto barnaamijyada HVSA sanadka 2021 waxay degan yihiin 28 degmo. 11% (306 qoys) waxaa ku jiray waalid da'yar. 58% daryeel bixiyayaasha HVSA waxay ahaayeen Cadaan. Kooxaha isirada qaarkood (Hindida Maraykanka ku dhashay iyo Dadka u dhashay Alaska, Madaw/Afrika Ameerikaanka, iyo kuwa soo sheegay inay kasoo jeedaan in ka badan hal isir) ayaa lagu matalay daryeel bixiyayaasha HVSA tiro ka sarreeya marka loo eego dadka guud ahaan. Tusaale ahaan, boqolayda shan dadka da'doodu u dhaxayso 18-44-sano ee Washington waa Madaw/Afrika Ameerikaan, halka 11% daryeel bixiyayaasha ay u adeegto HVSA loo aqoonsaday inay yihiin Madaw/Afrika Ameerika, iyo boqolkiiba laba dadka 18-44 Caruurta da'doodu tahay da'da sano waa Hindi Mareykan ku dhashay/Dad u Dhashay Alaska ah, halka 8% daryeel bixiyayaasha ay u adeegto HVSA loo aqoonsaday inay yihiin Hindi Mareykan ku dhashay/Dadka u Dhashay Alaska.<sup>255</sup>

Inta lagu jiro cudurka faafa, booqashooyinka guriga iyo isdiwaangalinta cusub ee booqashada guriga ayaa markii hore hoos u dhacday. Laakiin dadka ku booqda gurigu waxay si dhakhso ah u shaqeeyeen si ay u helaan habab kale oo ay kula xiriiraan oo ay taageeraan qoysaska. Kuwaas waxaa kamid ah nuxurka qaabka booqashada guriga ee lagu bixiyo booqashooyinka fiidyowga ama telefoonka (oo leh dhowr booqasho oo shakhsi ah meelaha sida beeraha iyo barxadaha hore), iyo sidoo kale “Kulamada.” Kulamadu waxay ahaayeen qaabab kale oo ka qaybgalin inta lagu guda jiro [amarka “Joogitaanka Guriga, Ku Joogitaanka Caafimaad”](#); waxa ku jiray wicitaano telefoon, iimaylo, qoraalo, iyo barnaamijka soo gudbinta fariimo iyo alaabta la taaban karo. Isticmaalka lacagaha samatabixinta dawlada dhexe iyo mida gobolka, barnaamijyada booqashada gurigu waxay ahaayeen qalab qaybinta alaabada la taaban karo sida sahayda degdega ah, kaararka hadiyadaha cuntada, iyo xafaayadda.

<sup>254</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Hababka booqashooyinka guriga ee HVSA*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0073.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0073.pdf)

<sup>255</sup> Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Gobolka Washington, Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

Sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka ee 2021, HVSA waxay la kulantay heerar shaqo oo is-diiwaangalin ahaaneed: ugu yaraan 90% boosaska la maalgeliyay ayaa la buuxiyay rubac kasta.<sup>256</sup> Qoysaska iyo booqdayaasha gurigu waxay heleen qaar k mid ah fursadaha cusub iyo faa'iidooyinka lama filaanka ah ee la xiriiirta booqashada guriga ee khadka fogaan araga ah, sida dabacsanaan badan oo hababka iyo wakhtiga isdhexgalka iyo fursado badan oo waalidiinta si ay u qabtaan hogaanka ay hagayaan indha-indheynta iyo jawaab celinta tababarayaashooda.

In kasta oo uu socdo faafitaanka COVID-19:

- Barnaamijyada booqashooyinka guriga waxay dhamaystireen 32,245 booqasho iyo 21,567 oo la kulmay qoysaska sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2021 (Luuliyo 2020-Juun 2021).
- Qoysasku waxay heleen in ka badan adeegyada, celcelis ahaan 21 bilood oo adeeg ah sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2021 marka la barbar dhigo 17 bilood ee adeegga sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2019.
- Afartii qoysba ee kamid ah shantii qoysba (79%) waxay joogteeyeen hawlo tacliin ahaaneed oo maalinle ah.
- Naasnuujinta da'da lix bilood waxay kororay boqolkiiba shan dhibcood intii u dhaxaysay sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2010 iyo sanad maaliyadeedka gobolka 2021, min 48% ilaa 53%.<sup>257</sup>

### 7.1.10 Daryeelka Qoyska, Saaxiibka, iyo Deriska

Daryeelka Qoyska, Saaxiibka, iyo Daryeelka Dariska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor, FFN) waxay qeexaysaa daryeelka ilmaha ee ay bixiyaan qaraabada ama xubnaha kale ee bulshada qoyska ee ka baxsan xarumaha daryeelka caruurta, guryaha qoyska ee ruqsada leh, ama goobo kale oo rasmi ah. Daryeel bixiyeyaasha FFN waxa laga yaabaa inay u qalmaan inay lacag bixinaha ku helaan barnaamijka kabitaanka daryeelka ilmaha ee WCCC ee gobolka haddii ay buuxiyaan shuruudaha qaarkood, oo ay ku jiraan gudbinta baaritaanka asalka ah ee ay samaysay DCYF iyo buuxinta shuruudaha caafimaadka iyo badqabka sida lagu qeexay Xeerka Maamulka Washington.

Dalka oo dhan, FFN waa nooca ugu badan ee daryeelka ilmaha ee caruurta dhasha ilaa da'da afar sano. Qiyaastii 41.3% ee 0-4 sano jirada waxay helaan daryeelka FFN, halka lagu qiyaasay 27.8% ay helaan daryeel lau bixiyo goob daryeel.<sup>258</sup>

Qiyaasta saxda ah ee tirada caruurta ee daryeelka ka helaysa FFN ee gobolka Washington lama hayo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, FFN waa isha daryeelka ee ay doorbidaan qoysas badan oo ku nool gobolka Washington. Daryeelka bixiyeyaasha FFN waxay u qalmaan inay helaan tababar iyo taageero (Ka eeg Qaybta 7.3.2.2, "Helitaanka Daryeelka Qoyska, Asxaabta iyo Dariska," iyo Cutubka 9, "Shaqaaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore," wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan magdhowga iyo taageerooyinka kale ee daryeel bixiyayaasha FFN.)

<sup>256</sup> Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Gobolka Washington, Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanaadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>257</sup> Waaxda Caafimaadka ee Gobolka Washington, Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, iyo Start Early Washington. (2021). *Warbixinta Sanaadlaha ah ee Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga, 2021*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/HVSAAnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>258</sup> Bruner, C., & Chase, R. (2012). *Daryeelka qoyska, saaxiibka iyo dariska: Gaaritaanka koriinka ilmaha caafimaad qaba iyadoo la xoojinayo qoysaska*. Build Initiative. [https://www.wilder.org/sites/default/files/imports/BuildInitiative-FFN%20Policy%20Brief\\_summer2012.pdf](https://www.wilder.org/sites/default/files/imports/BuildInitiative-FFN%20Policy%20Brief_summer2012.pdf)

### 7.1.11 Kooxaha Ciyaarta iyo Waxbarashada (Play & Learn groups)

Kooxaha Ciyaarta iyo Waxbarashada waxay siiyan caruurta fursad ay kaga qaybqaataan hawlaha ciyaaraha ku haboon dhaqan ahaan iyo koriin ahaanba iyaga oo garab socda waalidkood iyo daryeel bixiyayaashooda. Iyada oo loo marayo hagitaan fududeeyaha iyo habaynta, wada sheekaysiga, waxbarashada asaagga, iyo khibradaha hawlaha lagu sameeyo shaqada, waalidiinta iyo daryeelayaashu waxay bartaan waxay ku samayn karaan guriga si ay u taageeraan waxbarashada caruurta iyo horumarka caafimaadka leh. Kooxaha Ciyaarta iyo Waxbarashada waxaa lagu qabtaa xaafadaha iyo goobaha bulshada (tusaale, maktabadaha, kaniisadaha, xafiisyada adeega bulshada, guryaha dabaqyada ah, iyo dugsiyada) waxaana sida caadiga ah maamula ururada bulshada ku salaysan.

Habka Three Play & Learn aya caan ka ah gobalka Washington: Kaleidoscope Play & Learn, 1-2-3 Grow & Learn, iyo Early Connections Play & Learn. Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 ayaa sheegtay in, intii u dhaxaysay Luulyo 2018 iyo Juunyo 2019, sadexdan hab ayaa gaartay ku dhawaad 20,000 oo caruur, waalid, iyo daryeel bixiyayaal. Xogta hadda la dhamaystiray ee tirada caruurta loo adeego ama u baahan barnaamijyada Play & Learn lama heli karo.

Si looga jawaabo faafitaanka COVID-19, kooxo badan oo Play & Learn waxay u wareegeen inay bixiyaan isku darka kulano toos ah iyo kuwa khadka fogaan araga ah ee la duubay, isku xirka baraha bulshada, hawlaha lagu sameeyo bannaanka, iyo xirmooyinka waxqabadka guriga. Isku xirka kooxda fudaydiyayaasha Play & Learn ee qoysaska inta badan go'doonsan ayaa sidoo kale bixiyay marino si ay qoysaska u siiyaan taageerooyin la taaban karo oo baahiyaha aasaasiga ah.

BrightSpark (oo hore loogu yaqiinay Khayraadka Daryeelka Ilmaha), oo ah xudunta u ah ciyaarta Kaleidoscope Play & Learn model, ayaa sheegtay in ay jiraan 150 koox oo Kaleidoscope Play & Learn oo ka jira gobolka Washington oo ay fududeeyeen 48 urur oo kala duwan sanadka 2020.<sup>259</sup>

Early Connections Play & Learn waa barnaamij ay taageerto maalgalinta PDG B-5 kaas oo diirada saaraya u adeegida daryeel bixiyayaasha hela adeegyada iyo dheefaha (sida Kaalmada Ku meel-gaarka ah ee Qoysaska Baahan [Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF] iyada oo loo marayo Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Xafiisyada Adeegyada Bulshada (Community Services Offices, CSOs). Early Connections Play & Learn waa barnaamij loogu talagalay in lagula kulmo qoysaska inta lagu jiro xili xasaasi ah. Xarunta DSHS waxay ku siinaysaa goob wax looga qaban karo waxyaabaha soo socda ee muhiimka ah:

1. Horumarinta hadafyada lagu midaynayo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo daryeelka caruurta si loo sii xoojiyo qoysaska; diiradda saara korriinka ubadka ee ugu wanagsan iyo hormarinta fayyo-qabka bulsho iyo shucuur ahaaneed ee bulshada
2. Ku taageeritaanka qoysaska iyo carruurta inay helaan adeegyada TANF iyagoo si fiican u fahmaya horumarka caruurnimada hore
3. Ku xiriirinta habab si loo gaaro caruurta iyo qoysaska aan la daryeelin adiga oo kor u qaadaya helitaanka adeegyada si loo daboolo baahiyaha kala duwan ee ilmaha iyo qoyska, iyo
4. Abuuritaanka barnaamij iskaashi gudaha deegaanka si loo kordhiyo isgaadhsiinta furan, loo dhimo walbahaarka dhibaataada leh, oo loo daydo siyaalo lagu dhimo hab-dhaqanada adag ee caruurta iyo dadka waaweyn inta lagu jiro booqashooyinka CSOs.

<sup>259</sup> Child Care Resources. (n.d.). *Warbixinta FFN ee 2020*. Laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023

<https://www.brightspark.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2020-BrightSpark-FFN-Report.pdf>

Early Connections Play & Learn waxay u adeegtaa goobaha CSO ee Bariga iyo Bartamaha Washington. Waxaa la daahfuray 2017, barnaamijkan wuxuu u adeegaa ku dhawaad 4,300 oo caruur ah iyada oo loo marayo shan kamid ah CSOs Bishii Maarso 2020, Early Connections Play & Learn waxaa loo wareejiyay adeegyada laba luqadlaha ah ee khadka fogaan araga ah oo bixiya ciyaar is dhexgal ah iyada oo loo marayo fiidyaha soo dhawaynta tooska ah, iyo sidoo kale adeegyada fariimaha qoraalka tooska ah ee is dhex galka ah, wakhtiyada sheekada YouTube horay loo duubay, iyo xirmooyinka hawlaha da'da ku haboon. Sanadka 2023, barnaamijyada ECPL waxay dib u bilaabeen kulano is-dhexgal oo fududeeyey qof ahaan. Barnaamijku wuxuu ilaaliyay habraaca isgaarsiinta fariimaha qoraalka ah si loo hubiyo taageerada qoysaska aan awoodin in ay shakhsi ahaan u yimaadaan.<sup>260</sup>Intii u dhaxaysay Luulyo 1, 2023 iyo Janaayo 31, 2024, barnaamijku wuxuu u adeegay 878 carruur ah iyo 855 daryeel bixiye.

### 7.1.12 Kheyraadka bulsho ee rasmiga ahayn

Intii lagu guda jiray hawlaha ka qaybalinta bulshada ee loo qabtay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, waalidiin badan iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ayaa soo sheegay in ka qaybgalinayaan caruurta hawlaha ka baxsan dugsiga - tusaale ahaan, hawlaha lagu qabto beeraha nasashada, maktabadaha, barkadaha dabaasha, iyo kaniisadaha - waa hab muhiim ah oo lagu taageero horumarkooda. Waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ayaa ka warbixiya in kheyraadka bulshadu ay kaalin mug leh ka ciyaaraan horumarinta iyo waxbarashada caruurta Washington. Qoysas badan ayaa u arka kheyraadkan inay qayb ka yihiin nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee balaaran.

### 7.1.13 Early Achievers

Early Achievers waa Nidaamka Qiimaynta Tayada iyo Horumarka ee gobolka Washington (Washington state's Quality Rating and Improvement System, QRIS), kaas oo dhawaan dib u eegay QRIS looguna yeedho tayada aqoonsiga iyo Nidaamka Hormarinta. Heerarka tayada ayaa ka kooban qiimaynta dibada ee deegaanka waxbarashada, isdhexgalka dadka waaweyn iyo ilmaha, iyo wax kale oo ka badan. Heerarkani waxay waafaqsan yihiin heerarka waxqabadka ECEAP iyo Head Start, hormarinta cabirada tayada guud ahaan gobolka Washington. Xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha, guryaha qoyska ee ruqsada leh, iyo ECEAP iyo barnaamijyada Head Start waxaa laga yaabaa inay ka gudbaan heerka koowaad ("ka qaybqaadashada Early Achievers") ilaa heerka shanaad ("la gaaray heer tayo sare leh"), oo lagu muujiyay qiimaynta qaybaha muhiimka ah. Saamaynta Early Achievers ee tayada iyo helitaanka gobolka Washington ayaa si faahfaahsan loogu qeexay Qaybta 7.5.1.1, "Saameynta Tayada."

Sanadka 2021, DCYF waxay la kaashatay iskaashatada nidaamka samaynta Qorshaha Hormarinta Tayada ee Sinaanta Isirka ee Early Achievers. Kooxda DCYF ee Early Achievers waxay ka codsadeen jawaab celin daryeel bixiyayaasha, daneeyayaasha, iyo qoysaska si ay u horumariyaan qorshaha, kaas oo lagu sharaxay Qaybta 9.2.1, "Waxay taageertaa shaqaalaha kaladuwan ee waxbarashada dhallaanka."<sup>261</sup>

Barnaamijyada daryeelka iyo waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee qabiilada dhaladka waxay ka qaybqaadan karaan habka aqoonsiga tayada badalka ah, Habraaca Qiimaynta Barnaamijka (Program Evaluation Process, PEP) ee The LOVIT Way, kaas oo la heli karo ilaa 2020. "LOVIT" waxay u taagan tahay "Barashada in la ilaaliyo, Qiimeeyo, Loo Dhiirgaliyo, oo Loo Hormariyo (Learning to Observe, Value, Inspire, and Transform)." Gudiga Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Siyaasadda Hindida (Indian

<sup>260</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (2022). *Early Connections Play and Learn (ECPL)*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004C.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004C.pdf)

<sup>261</sup> Isgaarsiinta Shakhsi ahaaneed, Cinthia Gutierrez, Iskuduwaha Barnaamijka Gobolka, Catholic Charities, Febraayo 22, 2024.

Policy Early Learning, IPEL) waxay taageereen barnaamijka tijaabada ah ee The LOVIT Way PEP waxayna ku taliyeen qiimeyn kale. Waxaa loo qaatay ikhtiyaar ahaan barnaamijyada Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka sanadka 2023.

#### 7.1.14 Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills

WaKIDS waa habraac kala-guur ah oo ay maamusho OSPI si ay u caawiso hubinta in caruurta ay si guul leh u helaan waayo-aragnimada K-12. WaKIDS waxaa looga baahan yahay dhamaan dugsiyada bixiya fasalka barbaarinta ee maali buuxda ama fasalka barbaarinta ee ku meel-gaarka ah. Sanad maaliyadeedka 2021, dhamaan 294 degmo dugsiyeedka Washington waxay fulinayeen nidaamka.<sup>262</sup>

#### 7.1.15 Hagitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington

Hagitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington, ay si wadajir ah u sameeyeen DCYF, OSPI iyo daneeyayaasha bulshada 2012, waxay sharaxaan dabeecadaha iyo xirfadaha iyo heerarka koriinka ee caruurta sida caadiga ah muujiyaan laga bilaabo dhalashada ilaa fasalka 3. Waa kheyraad lagu caawiyo waalidiinta, xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore, macalimiinta K-12, iyo kuwa kale ee la shaqeeya caruurta si ay si wanaagsan u fahmaan oo ay u taageeraan horumarka caafimaadka leh ee caruurta. Tilmaamuhu waxay hormariyaan falsafada ilmaha oo dhan marka lagu tilmaamayo heerarka koriinka caruurnimada. Ma jiraan wax isbadal ah oo dhawaan lagu sameeyay habraacyada.

## 7.2 Waayo-aragnimada bulshada ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore

Qiimaynta Baahida 2020, waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyayaasha, adeeg bixiyayaasha, iyo dadka kale ee bulshada waxbarashada hore ayaa la waydiiyay waayo-aragnimadooda barnaamijyada, adeegyada, iyo taageerada laga helayo nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka Washington.

Mawduucyo badan oo soo baxay ayaa weli ku haboon:

- Dad badan ayaa ku tilmaamay ka go'naanta adag ee caruurta iyo qoysaska ee daryeel bixiyayaasha caruurnimada hore iyo ururada.
- Barnaamijyada sida ECEAP, Head Start, ECLIPSE, iyo ESIT ayaa lagu tilmaamay inay yihiin kuwo wax ku biirinaya qoysaska iyo bulsho weynta.
- Qaar kamid ah ka qaybqaatayaasha wacyigelinta ayaa sheegay inay ka niyad-jabeen nidaamka sababtoo ah liisaska sugitaanka oo dheer, kharashyo badan, iyo dhibaataada adeegsiga nidaamka.
- Caruurta leh baahiyaha gaarka ah si fiican uguma adeegaan nidaamka oo leh adeegyo ku habboon oo aad u yar iyo daryeel bixiyayaasha ku haboon oo aad u yar.
- Waalidiinta Hindida Mareykanka ku dhashay waxay soo jeediyeen in caruurta Hindida ee Mareykanka ku dhashay ay u baahan yihiin taageero gaar ah.
- Qoysas badan oo ka soo jeeda bulshooyinka madawga ah, bulshooyinka qabaa'ilka dhaladka, iyo soo galootiga iyo bulshooyinka qaxoontiga ah ayaa muujiyay rabitaan xooggan oo loogu talagalay adeegyo aan ahayn luqad iyo dhaqan ku habboon oo keliya, laakiin sidoo kale ku salaysan ixtiraam iyo qiimaha dhaqanka gaarka ah ee bulshooyinka loogu adeego.

<sup>262</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS)*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023  
[https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/SC2\\_WaKIDS\\_2021.pdf](https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/SC2_WaKIDS_2021.pdf)



- Qaar kamid ah waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyayaasha iyo adeeg bixiyayaasha ayaa walaac ka muujiyay isticmaalka WaKIDS sidii qalab qiimayn oo loogu talagalay diyaargarowga xannaanada, gaar ahaan sida ay ula xiriirto bulshooyinka qabaa'ilka iyo bulshooyinka madawga ah. Waxay dareemeen inaysan si ku filan u xisaabin kala duwanaanshaha khibrada dhaqanka iyo caadooyinka.
- Iyo dhamaan barnaamijyada, taageerada, iyo adeegyada, waalidiin badan, daryeel bixiyayaasha, iyo adeeg bixiyayaasha ayaa ka warbixiyay baahida loo qabo wacyigelin dhaqan ahaaneed oo weyn.

### **7.3 Helitaanka, helitaanka, iyo awooditaanka qiimo ahaan khibradaha waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee tayada sare leh**

Xafiiska hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo la xisaabtanka (Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, OIAA) ee DCYF ayaa sameeyay qaab xog dhamaystiran si wax looga qabto kakanaanta tirinta caruurta ay u adeegaan barnaamijyo kala duwan oo leh shuruudo xogeed oo kala duwan, iyada oo la qiyaasayo tirada caruurta ee ku jirta daryeelka gaarka ah, iyo xisaabinta caruurta ay u adeegaan in ka badan hal barnaamij ka badan. Habka waxaa lagu soo bandhigay

Jaantus 7-1 qoraalada farsamadana waxaa laga heli karaa dhamaadka cutubkan.

Waxaa jira qiyaastii 530,000 caruur ah oo da'doodu u dhaxayso 0-5 gudaha gobolka Washington, kuwaas oo qiyaastii 121,000 (ku dhawaad 23%) ay ku jiraan nooc kamid ah daryeelka ruqsada leh. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, cabiritaanka sida ay tani ula kulanto qoto dheeraanta dhabta ah ee baahida ayaa aad u dhib badan. Gobolka Washington, laga bilaabo Diseembar 2022, 62% caruurta da'doodu tahay shan sano ama ka yar waxay ku nool yihiin guryo ay dhamaan waalidiinta la heli karo ay shaqeeyaan. Qiyaastan, ugu yaraan 327,864 caruur ah oo da'doodu tahay shan sano ama ka yar ayaa u baahan xannaano carruur ah nooc kamid ah. Kuwaas, ku dhawaad 26% (85,553) waxaa lagu adeega goobaha daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada leh iyo daryeelka FFN ee la kaalmeeyo. Tani waxay ka tagaysaa ku dhawaad 242,000 oo caruur ah kuwaas oo u baahan, laakiin laga yaabo in aanay heli karin adeegyada daryeelka ilmaha. Saami aan la garanayn oo kamid ah baahida aan la daboolin waxaa buuxiya daryeelka FFN aan la kaalmaynin iyo taageerooyin kale oo aan rasmi ahayn. Lama oga saamiga isticmaalka daryeelka aan rasmiga ahayn ay sabab u tahay helitaan la'aan iyo awood la'aan qiimo ahaan, iyo qeybta ay sabab u tahay doorashada qoyska.<sup>263</sup>

<sup>263</sup>Dhamaan tirakoobyada cutubkan waxay ka yimaadeen Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families. (2023). *Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta.* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

Jaantus 7-1. Ka faa'iidaydiga hadda ee barnaamijyada iyo adeegyada waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee caruurta iyo qoysaska gobolka Washington

Barnaamijka ama adeega <i>Shuruudaha u Qalmitaanka ee Guud</i>	Dadka u Qalma	Barnaamijka/he litaanka adeega ee Diseembar 15, 2022	Boqolayda dadka u qalma waxaa loo adeegay Diseembar 15, 2022
<b>Adeeg kasta ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore</b> <b>(Daryeelka ruqsada leh iyo ECEAP iyo barnaamijyada Head Start)</b> <i>Ilmaha 0-5 sano jira</i>	530,729	121,546	22.9%
<b>Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Kaalmada (ECEAP)</b> <i>Ilmaha 3-4 jir; qoyska ≤ 36% ee SMI</i>	50,408	12,452	24.7%
<b>Early ECEAP (EECEAP)</b> <i>Ilmaha 0-3 jir ah; qoyska ≤ 50% SMI</i>	97,145	153	0.2%
<b>Head Start (HS)</b> <i>Ilmaha 3-4 jir; qoyska ≤ 130% Heerka Saboolnimada Dawlada Dhexe (FPL)</i>	37,790	7,687	20.3%
<b>Early Head Start (EHS)</b> <i>Ilmaha 0-2 jir ah; qoyska ≤ 130% Heerka Saboolnimada Dawlada Dhexe (FPL)</i>	48,744	1,020	2.1%
<b>Working Connections Child Care Subsidy for Licensed Care (WCCC)<sup>a</sup></b> <i>Ilmaha 0-5 jir; qoyska ≤ 60% ee SMI; waalidka shaqeeya</i>	128,856	34,646	26.9%
<b>Kaalmada WCCC ee Qoyska, Saaxiibka, iyo Daryeelka Dariska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care, FFN)<sup>b</sup></b>		3,202	2.5%

*Xigasho:* Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta.* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

*Fiiro gaar ah:* Dadka u qalma iyo xogta helitaanka barnaamijka/adeega ayaa dib loo helay wakhti gaar ah. Waxaa laga yaabaa inay jiraan kala duwanaansho u dhexeeya tirooyinka laga soo sheegay shaxan iyo meelo kale ee qiimayntan baahiyaha sababtoo ah kala duwanaanshiyaha marka xogta la soo qaatay. Tirooyinka caruurta u qalma kuma xisaabtamayaan shuruudaha la balaariyay ee barnaamijyada gaarka ah (tusaale, ECEAP waxay u furan tahay qoysaska qabaa'ilka dhaladka 100% SMI).

<sup>a</sup>WCCC ma bixiso daryeel toos ah, laakiin waxay u shaqaysaa sidii lacag kabitaan daryeelka barnaamijyada kale ee waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Tusaale ahaan, ilmo waxaa laga yaabaa inuu helo kabitaanka WCCC si uu u taageero diiwaangalinta guri ama xarun qoys oo ruqsad u leh. Waxaa dheer shuruudaha dakhliga, WCCC ayaa laga heli karaa oo kaliya [qoysaska ka qeybqaato hawlaha waxbarashada ama shaqada la ansixiyey](#).

<sup>b</sup>Jaantuskani wuxuu tusinayaa helitaanka daryeelka FFN iyada oo loo marayo kabitaanka WCCC. Waxaa jira caruur aad u badan, tiro aad uga wayn oo aan la garanayn oo ah carruur dheeraad ah oo ku jira daryeelka qoyska, saaxiibada, iyo kan deriska; shaxdaan waxay xisaabinaysaa oo kaliya carruurta marka ay Daryeel bixiyaha Daryeelka Qoyska, Saaxiibada, iyo Deriska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care, FFN) uu bixiyo gobolku iyadoo loo marayo kaalmada Daryeelka Lagu taageero Ilmaha (Working Connections Child Care, WCCC).

Tirada caruurta iyo qoysaska u qalma oo hela barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee uu bixiyo gobalku ama uu gobolku ku leeyahay qayb muhiim oo la ogyahay. Si kasta ha ahaate, wakhti xaadirkan

suurtagal ma ahan in la helo tirada carruurta ee aan labo jibaarneyn ee u baahan adeegyada laakiin aan heleyn. Waxaa laga yaabaa inaan caruur kale loo adeegin sababo la xariira shuruduaha iyo xadidaadaha. Marka laga soo tago, tirada fudud ee boosaska, waxaa jira baahi loo qabo adeegyo badan oo la xariira wacyigelinta dhaqan ahaaneed ee weyn, dareenka, iyo ka jawaabista dhammaan noocyada adeegyada waxbarashada dhallaanka.

### **7.3.1 Goobo leh tayo sare, la heli karo, qiimo ahaan la awoodi oo leh waayo-aragnimada waxbarashada caruurnimada**

In kastoo Washington ay leedahay fursadaha dugsiga barbaarinta ee loogu talagalay qoysaska, waxaa wali jira baahida saaidka ah ee loo qabo dugsi barbaarin oo tayo sare leh (eeg

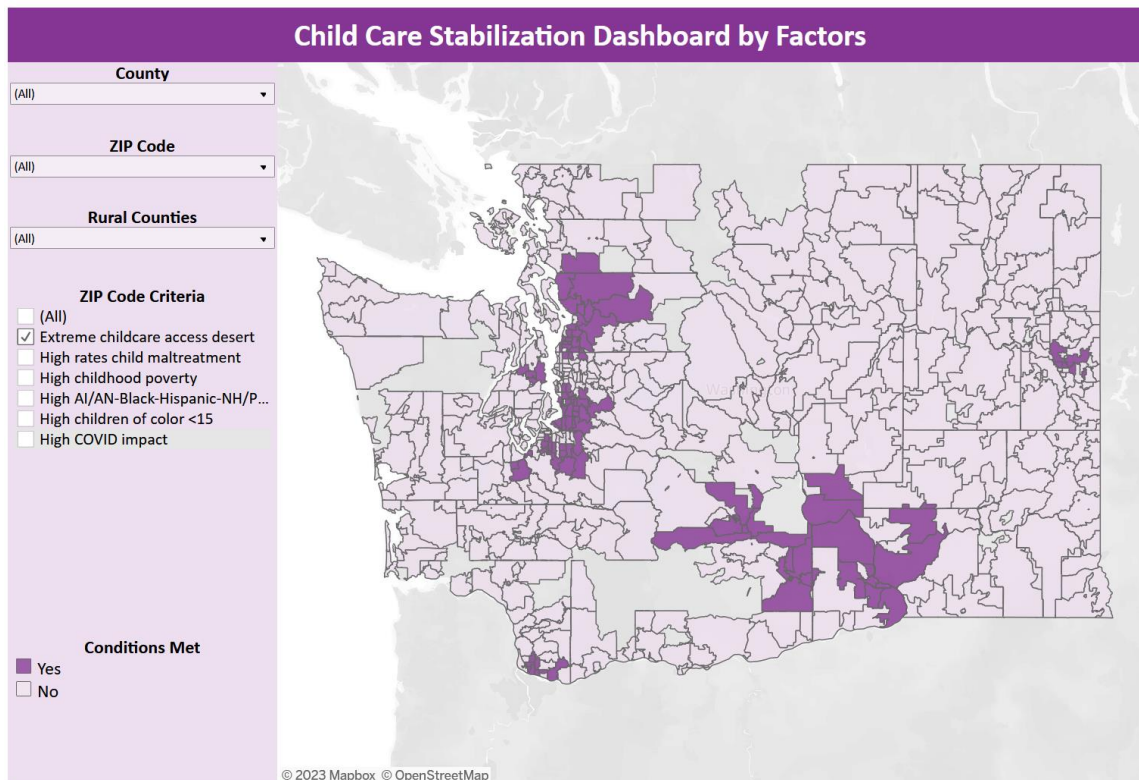
Jaantus 7-1 kore iyo qiimaynada gaarka ah ee barnaamijka ee hoose). Iyo marka laga soo tago adeegyada jira, qoysasku waxay raadinayaan helitaan dheeraad ah iyo xulashooyin badan, oo ay ku jiraan adeegyo badan, saacado badan, qiimo jaban, iyo goobo badan (tusaale ahaan, banaanka). Washington waxay sii wadaa inay awooda saarto hab isku dhafan oo u adeegyada 3- iyo 4 sano jirada oo la heli karo, qiimo jaban, waara, oo lagu dhisay aasaas tayo leh iyo barnaamijyada cilmi baarista ku salaysan.

### 7.3.1.1 Helitaanka iyo gelitaanka daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta

288,000 kamid ah carruurta ku nool gobolka Washington gaar ahaan guryaha ay dhammaan waaliidiintooda shaqeeyaan, 211,500 ka mid ah kama helayaan daryeel bixiye ruqsad haysta.<sup>264</sup> Qaar kamid ah baahiyaha ayaa lagu daboolay daryeelka FFN.

Kala duwanaanshaha u dhaxeeya helitaanka iyo baahida loo qabo si siman loogu faafin gobalka oo dhan. Qaar kamid ah bulshooyinka iyo diimaha kajira gobalka Washington, helitaanka ruqsada daryeelka ilmaha waa uu xadidan yahay baahida loo qabana waa ay fara badan tahay. Arimahan waxaa loo yaqaan “baahida daran ee loo qabo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha” (eeg Jaantus 7-2). Qaybta khada madow leh waxay muujineysaa baahida daran ee loo qabo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha.

Jaantus 7-2. Baahida daran ee loo qabo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha oo lagu muujinaayo koodhka aagga ee gobalka Washington, 2023



*Fiiro gaar ah:* Khariidadan waxaa ku jira dhamaan furaha goobta ee gobolka Washington ee loo aqoonsaday inay ka jirto “baahi daryeel oo saaid ah, iyadoo la adeegsanayo habka lagu sameeyay Massachusetts si loo aqoonsado baahida daran ee loo qabo

<sup>264</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta.* (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha.” Ujeedooyinka bogan, DCYF waxay xisaabisaa “koodh kasta ee boostada oo muujinaya goob deegaan sida aag baahi daryeel oo saaid ah kajirto haddii loo aqoonsado inuu yahay aagg baahi kajirto oo ah qayb kasta oo dadweynaha degan yihiin: dhalaanka/caruurta iyo ilmaha aan dugsiga gaarin, laga bilaabo qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo ama qoysaska dakhligoodu aadka u hooseeyo.”

Xigasho: Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families, OIAA,

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/reports/early-learning-dashboards/child-care-stabilization>

Nasiib daro, aagaga baahida daran ee loo qabo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha leh ayaa koray ilaa kadib Qiimeyntuu Baahiyaha ee 2020, oo ka tarjumaysa baahida wayn ee daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka oo dhan uu u qabo. Intaa waxaa sii dheer baahida daran ee loo qabo helitaanka daryeelka ilmaha ee kor lagu xusayn, dadka qaar ayaa wali la kulma caqabado gaar ah oo la xariira helida goob lagu daryeelo caruurta oo shati leh, hesho kab, sida qoysaska ku nool miyiga iyo gobolada fogfog. [Xog aruurinta Dheefaha ECEAP & Head Start ee 2021-22](#) waxaa lagu ogaaday in 88 kamid ah dugsi degmadeedyo yaryar inaysan bixin ECEAP ama Head Start.<sup>265</sup> Qoysaska caruurta qaba baahiyaha gaarka ah ama kuwa u baahan daryeelka saacadaha aan kuwa caadiga ah ahayn waxay la kulmaan caqabado dheeraad ah.

### 7.3.1.2 Barnaamijka Barnaamijyada Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee Muhiimka ah

Intii lagu jiray wacyigelinta Qiimaynada Baahiyaha 2020, qoysas badan ayaa muujiyay baahida ay u qabaan balaarinta ECEAP, Head Start, iyo ECLIPSE. Qoysasku waxay sheegeen inay dhibaato ku qabaan helitaanka barnaamijyadaan sababo la xariira liisaska dheer ee sugitaanka, gaar ahaan ECEAP iyo Head Start. Laga soo bilaabo Gu'gii 2022, waxaa jiray 118,046 carruur ah oo ku nool gobolka Washington oo u qalmay inay galaan barnaamijka ECEAP, laakiin kaliya 12,215 oo carruurta oo u dhiganta (10% carruurta xaqa u leh) ayaa loo adeegay. Guud ahaan 30,866 carruur ah ayaa u qalmay inay ka qaybqaataan Head Start, laakiin kaliya 7,712 oo carruur ah oo u dhiganta 25% carruurta u qalma) ayaa loo adeegay.<sup>266</sup>

Inta lagu jiray 35 sano ee ugu horeysay, ECEAP waxay si tartiib ah u kordhisay u adeegida 1,000 carruur sanad dugsiyeedka 1985-1986 waxayna gaarsiiyay 15,571 sanad dugsiyeedka 2021-2022.<sup>267</sup> Intii u dhaxeysay 2012-2013 iyo 2022-2023, ECEAP waxay ku dartay 7,396 boosas bulshooyinka gobolka, oo ay kujiraan isl gudaha xuduudaha 32 degmo dugsiyeed oo dheeraad ah.<sup>268</sup>

Ansixinta FSKA waxay badashay shuruudaha u qalmitaanka si dakhliga dhexe ee gobolka (state median income, SMI), cabbir khuseeya heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe, loogu isticmaali karo u-qalmitaanka. Sida lagu sharaxay [Xog aruurinta Dheefaha ECEAP & Head Start ee 2021-22](#), “Marka la eego xaq u yeelashada, FY27 hadda loo qorsheeyay, u-qalmitaanka dakhligu wuxuu iska badeli doonaa 110% heerka saboolnimada dawlada dhexe (federal poverty level, FPL) ilaa 36% SMI iyo 50% SMI FY31.

<sup>265</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). [Xog aruurinta Dheefaha ECEAP & Head Start ee 2021-22](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ECEAP-HeadStartSaturationStudy2022.pdf). <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ECEAP-HeadStartSaturationStudy2022.pdf>

<sup>266</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta*. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>267</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Kaydka Xogta ELMS, Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waxbarashada iyo Daryeelka Dhallaanka (ECEAP)*. Laga helay Febraayo 1, 2023 <https://data.wa.gov/Education/DCYF-ECEAP-Sites/8ydb-ddzd>

<sup>268</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Kaydka Xogta ELMS, Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waxbarashada iyo Daryeelka Dhallaanka (ECEAP)*. Laga helay Febraayo 1, 2023 <https://data.wa.gov/Education/DCYF-ECEAP-Sites/8ydb-ddzd>



Si loo joogteeyo kobac waara oo ku saabsan xaq u yeelashada, ECEAP waxay cusboonaysiisay u-qalmitaanka isdiwaangelinta si ay u dhigto xaq u yeelashada laga bilaabo FY22.”<sup>269</sup>

### 7.3.1.3 Awoodida kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee ay helaan waalidiinta shaqeyya

Labadaba xogta tirada iyo tallooyinka tayada waxay xaqiijinayaan in kharashka badan ee daryeelka ilmaha ku baxa uu keenaayo in qoysas badan helaan adeegyada. Inta lagu jiro wacyigelinta bulshada ee Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ayaa ahaa caqabada ugu badan ee laga hadlay. Qoysaska shaqeyya ee aan u qalmin lacagta kabitaanka ah laakiin aan haysan hab ay ku dabaraan si ay jeebkooda uga bixiyaan waxay la kulmaan culays wayn.

Child Care Aware of America waxay ogaatay in celceliska qiimaha sanadlaha ee ku baxa daryeelka ilmaha ee qaranka ee 2022 uu ahaa \$10,853 (oo u dhiganta 10% dakhliga dhexe ee qaran ee ay helaan lamaanayaasha isqaba ee leh caruur iyo in u dhiganta 33% dakhliga dhexe ee qaran ee waalidka keligiis korsada caruur).<sup>270</sup> Gobolka Washington, kharashka sannadlaha ee daryeelka waqtiga-buuxa ee tayada sare leh ee ilmo keli ah oo jooga xarunta daryeelka carruurta shatiga leh ku baxa waa \$16,380 sannadkii, taas oo u dhiganta 13% dakhliga dhexe ah ee lammaanaha is qaba iyo 44% oo i dhiganta dakhliga dhexe ah qoys hal waalid ah ka kooban. Labada tiradu waxay aad uga badan tahay 7% dakhliga qoyska ee ay ku talisay U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.<sup>271</sup>

Iyadoo gobolka Washington uu noqday mid la awoodi karo kharash ahaan marka la barbar dhigo sanadkii 2017, gobolka wuxuu ku sii socdaa inuu ka mid noqdo gobolka ugu qiimaha jaban daryeelka ilmaha ee qaran (dhammaan heerarku waxay ka yimaadeen 2022):<sup>272</sup>

- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay boosta 12aad ee ugu jaban kharashka marka la eego xarunta dhallaanka ku saleysan (marka la barbardhigo booskii 6aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)
- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay booska 6aad ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo daryeelka ilmaha qoyska. (marka la barbardhigo booskii 4aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)
- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay boosta 17aad ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo jaban kharashka marka la eego xarunta dhallaanka ku saleysan (marka la barbardhigo booskii 10aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)
- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay booska 6aad ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo daryeelka ilmaha socod baradka ah ee qoyska. (marka la barbardhigo booskii 5aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)
- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay boosta 13aad ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo marka la eego xarunta dhallaanka 4-jirada ah (marka la barbardhigo booskii 10aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)
- Waxaa lagu qiimeeyay booska 8aad ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo daryeelka ilmaha 4-sano jirada ah ee qoyska. (marka la barbardhigo booskii 7aad uu kujiray sanadkii 2017)

<sup>269</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Xog aruurinta Dheefaha ECEAP & Head Start ee 2021-22*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ECEAP-HeadStartSaturationStudy2022.pdf>

<sup>270</sup> Child Care Aware. (n.d.). *Catalyzing growth: Isticmaalida xogta si loo badelo daryeelka ilmaha*. Waxaa laga helay Diseemvar 4, 2023 <https://www.childcareaware.org/catalyzing-growth-using-data-to-change-child-care-2022/>

<sup>271</sup> Child Care Aware. (2022). *Awooda kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Diseemvar 4, 2023 <https://info.childcareaware.org/hubfs/2022%20Price%20of%20Care%20State%20Fact%20Sheets/Washington%202022%20-Price%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

<sup>272</sup> Child Care Aware. (2022). *Kharashka daryeelka: Taxliilinta Awoodida Kharashka daryeelka ilmaha 2022*. [https://info.childcareaware.org/hubfs/2022\\_CC\\_Afford\\_Analysis.pdf](https://info.childcareaware.org/hubfs/2022_CC_Afford_Analysis.pdf)

Kharashyada daryeelka ilmaha waa kuwo aad u sareeya marka la eego ilmaha yaryar waxayna hoos u dhacaan hadba inta ilmuhu sii waynaanaayo, in kastoo kharashyadu aanay awoodin qoysas badan (eeg Jaantus 7-3).

Jaantus 7-3. Kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee billaha ah ee gobolka Washington 2022, adoo la eegaayo nooca daryeel bixiyaha iyo da'da ilmaha

Da'da Kooxeedka	Xarumaha Daryeelka Caruurta		Guryaha daryeelka ilmaha ee qoyska	
	Dhexdhexaad ah	Boqolayda 75aad	Dhexdhexaad ah	Boqolayda 75aad
<b>Ilmaha yaryar</b>	\$1,592	\$1,949	\$1,192	\$1,500
<b>Caruurta Socod-baradka ah</b>	\$1,365	\$1,724	\$1,083	\$1,400
<b>Caruurta ku dugsiga barbaarinta</b>	\$1,213	\$1,516	\$975	\$1,280

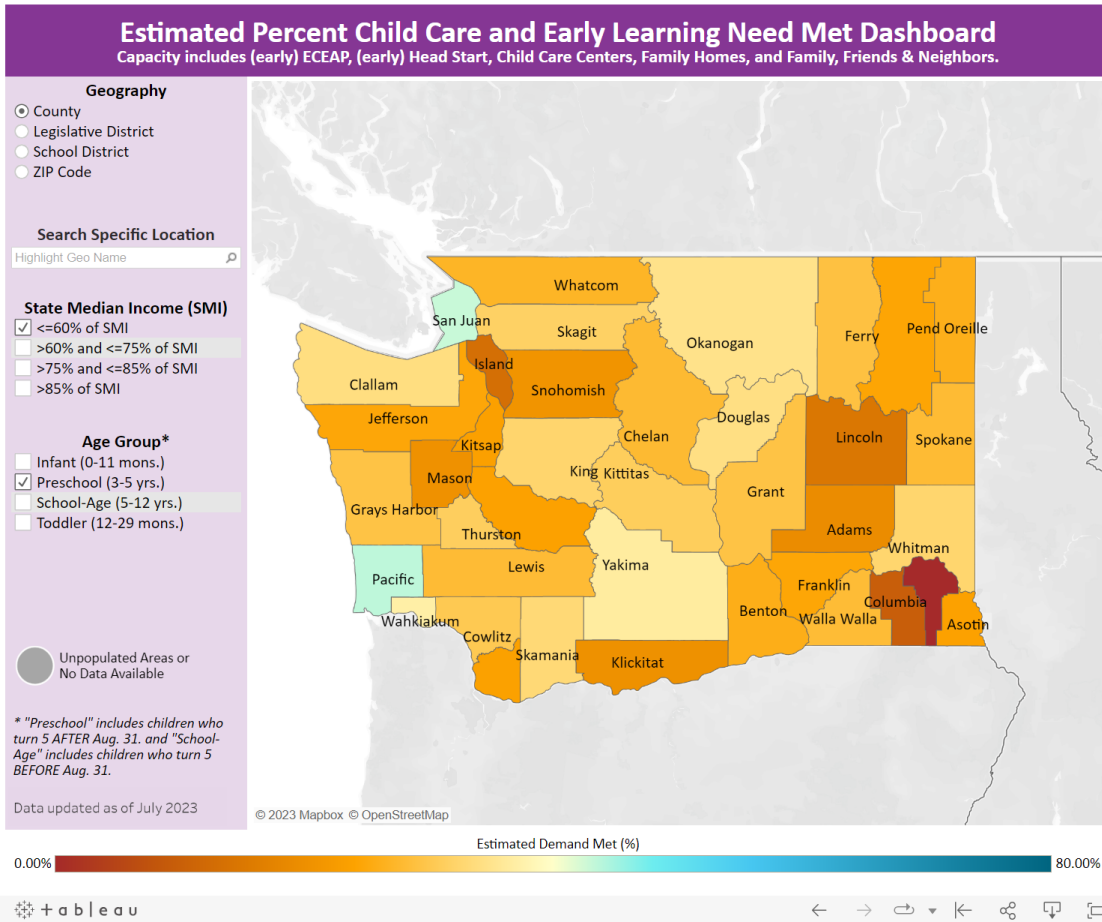
Xigasho: Washington State Department of Commerce. (2020). *Qiimaynta warshadaha daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington*. <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Child-Care-Collaborative-Task-Force-Industry-Assessment-Report.pdf>

Kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ku baxa maalinta oo dhan ee ku baxa dhallaanka iyo ilmaha ku jira dugsiga barbaarinta waxay la mid noqon kartaa ilaa 35% dakhliga qoyska labada waalid ka kooban iyo ilaa 150% dakhliga waalidka keligiis ilmo korsada, oo aad uga baxsan heerka dawlada dhexe ee la awoodi karo in dhana 7% dakhliga.<sup>273</sup> Kharashka aadka u sareeya ee daryeelka ilmaha ku baxa ayaa sidoo kale si aan qiyaas lahayn loogu qaybiyaa deegaanada gobolka Washington. Inkastoo waxyaabaha gaar ay ku kala duwan yihiin da'da ilmaha iyo heerka dakhliga qoyska, khariidada hoose waxay muujinaysaa kala duwanaanshiyaha juqraafi ee baahiyaha la daboolay ee ay qabaan carruurta dugsiga birimada dhigta ee qoysaska hela wax ka yar 60% SMI (eeg Jaantus 7-4).<sup>274</sup>

<sup>273</sup> Xafiiska Daryeelka Carruurta (Office of Child Care, OCC), Maamulka Carruurta iyo Qoysaska (Administration for Children and Families, ACF), Waaxda Caafimaadka iyo Adeegyada Dadwaynaha (Department of Health and Human Services, HHS). (2016). *Miisaaniyada Horumarinta iyo Daryeelka Carruurta (Child Care and Development Fund, CCDF), Sharciiga kama Dambeysta ah*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 20, 2023 <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>

<sup>274</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Xogta iyo baahida waxbarashada caruurnimada hore iyo daryeelka ilmaha*. Waxaa laga helay Diseemvar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/reports/early-learning-dashboards/child-care-need-supply-data>.

Jaantus 7-4. Qiyaasta boqolkiiba daryeelka ilmaha iyo baahida waxbarashada dhallaanka ee ay buuxisay degmada, 2023



Xigasho: Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoyska ee Gobolka Washington Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta, iyo Isla xisaabtanka, <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/reports/early-learning-dashboards/child-care-need-supply-data>

Laga bilaabo bishii Oktoobar 2023, gobolka Washington wuxuu badalay sida uu u maamulo WCCC, oo ay ku jirto kordhinta dakhliga ugu badan ee qoyska oo laga kordhiyay 200% heerka FPL lana gaarsiiyay 60% ee SMI iyo ayadoo la yareynaayo “ka gudubka heerka u qalmida dheefaha” ee ay wajahaan qoysasku markay heleen lacag badan iyagoo abuuraya kala duwanaansho badan oo la xariira kordhinta shuruudaha qayb ka bixinta ee ku saleysan dakhliga qoyska iyo tirada qoyska.<sup>275</sup>

### 7.3.1.4 Cabirka shaqaalaha daryeelka ilmaha marka loo eego baahida jirta

Yaraanta daryeelka ilmaha iyo la'aanta xirfadlayaasha daryeelka dhallaanka iyo waxbarashada (ECE) bixiya ee u qalma ayaa ahaa walaac jiray kahor cudurka faafa. Bixinta xirfadlayaasha ECE-da ee aqoonta u leh ayaa aad hoos ugu dhacay intii lagu jiray cudurka faafa, laakiin waxay ku noqdeen heerarkii hore ee

<sup>275</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Working Connections Child Care*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/earlylearning-childcare/getting-help/wccc>

masiibada ilaa dhammaadka 2022.<sup>276</sup> Ilaa iyo sanadkii 2020, gobalku wuxuu qaaday tallaabooyin lagu xasilinaayo shaqaalaha ECE.

Faahfaahino dheeraad ayaa laga heli karaa Farqadaan 9, “Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore.”

### 7.3.1.5 Helitaanka xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka

Daryeelka ilmaha iyo barnaamijyada kale ee waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo adeegyada ee gobolka Washington waxa la dejiyaa meelo kala duwan, oo ay ku jiraan xarumaha adeegyadu ka go'an yihiin oo ay leeyihiin bixiyaasha, meelo laga kireeyay degmooyinka dugsiga, iyo meelo ay ku deeqaan ururada bulshadu. Baahiyaha loo qabo goobaan oo kale ayaa ah mid aad uga sareysa saadka. Baahiyaha waxaa sii kordhinaya shuruudaha saacadaha dheer ee ECEAP iyo cadaadis dheeraad ah oo ku wajahan goobaha dugsiyada sababo la xariira balaarinta u gudubka Xanaanada iyo hoos u dhigista tirada fasalka ee Dugsiga xanaanada ilaa fasalka 3aad.

Sannadkii 2022, DCYF waxay kala shaqeysay cilmi baarayaal ka tirsan Western Washington University si loo qiyaaso tirada xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee cusub ee loo baahan yahay si loogu adeego dhammaan carruurta xaqa u leh. Marka la eego qiyaasta ah 47,765 boosaska waxbarashada dhallaanka ee cusub ee ECEAP iyo WCCC, cilmi baarayaashu waxay qiyaaseen in ku dhawaad 1,883 oo ah xarumo waxbarasho dhallaan bixiya loo baahan yahay.<sup>277</sup>

#### Deeqda Xarumaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

Sanadkii 2017, Sharciga Gobalka Washington ([Xeerka Dib Loo Eeegya ee Washington \(Revised Code of Washington, RCW\) 43.31.565](#)) wuxuu abuuray [Barnaamijka Deeqda Xarumaha Waxbarashada Dhallaanka \(Early Learning Facilities, ELF\)](#) si loo kordhiyo helitaanka fursadaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee ay helaan carruurta gobalka ee hela dakhliga hooseeya. Ayadoo ay si wada jir ah u maamulaan Department of Commerce iyo DCYF, barnaamijku wuxuu bixiyaa kaalmada dhaqaale ee gobolka wuxuuna siiyaa qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP iyo bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee aqbalaha kabida WCCC si loo balaadihiyo, dib u habaynta, iibsashada, ama loogu dhiso xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo fasalada lagama maarmaanka u ah in lagu taageero fursadaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee uu gobolku bixiyo. Sida ku xusan [warbixinta horumarka 2022](#) ee laga soo xigtay Department of Commerce, “[T]an iyo markii la aasaasay, Barnaamijka ELF wuxuu maalgeliyay 172 mashruuc, isagoo abuuray ama siina jooqteenaya 9,475 ah boosaska waxbarashada dhallaanka, oo 6,876 ka mid ah ay yihiin Barashada Waxbarashada Dhallaanka iyo Barnaamijka Kaalmada (ECEAP) ama boosaska Working Connections Child Care (WCCC).”<sup>278</sup>

Caqabada ugu wayn waxaa wali ah xasilooni la'aanta in la buuxiyo baahiyaha. Mudada labada sano ee 2023-2025, Department of Commerce waxay heshay 212 codsi oo wadartoodu ka badan tahay \$196 milyan ahna Deeqaha Ballaarinta Ururka. Hase yeeshee, \$42 milyan oo ah maalgelinta la geli karo ayaa kaliya buuxisay 21% kamid ah baahida jirta.<sup>279</sup>

<sup>276</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>277</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2022). *Warbixinta horumarka Xarumaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee 2022*. <https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/uog33lafvkcnnanqnf0u3c7prqsq2nnk>

<sup>278</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2022). *Warbixinta horumarka Xarumaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee 2022*. <https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/uog33lafvkcnnanqnf0u3c7prqsq2nnk>

<sup>279</sup> Isgaarsiina Gaarka ah, Megan LaPalm, Waxbarashada Dhallaanka iyo Xarumaha Caafimaadka Dhaqanka, Washington State Department of Commerce, Noofeembar 9, 2023.

### ***Deeqda Amaahda Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington (Washington Early Learning Loan, WELL)***

Waxaa lasoo saaray Janaayo 2020, [Deeqda Amaahda Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore](#) (Washington Early Learning Loan Fund, WELL) waa iskaashi maalgelin dadweyne iyo mid gaar ah oo ka dhexeeya Washington State Department of Commerce, King County, Ballmer Group, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Seattle Foundation, iyo ururo raasumaal oo kale oo gaar loo leeyahay oo ay maamusho Enterprise, Craft3, iyo Washington Community Reinvestment Association. Barnaamijku wuxuu bixiyaa hantuda amaahda dabacsan ee qiimaha jaban, deeqaha, iyo kaalmada farsamada ee bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee gobolka oo dhan. Hadafyada barnaamijak ee hore waxaa kamid ah:<sup>280</sup>

- Hormarinta sinaanta isir ahaaneed: Bixinta maalgelinta hay'adaha BIPOC ay hogaamiso iyo hay'adaha maalgeliya ee u adeega bulshooyinka dakhligoodu hooseeyo. Sanadkii 2022, Craft3 oo shuraako la leh Deeqda WELL ayaa abuurtay amaah alaab oo u hogaamsameysa shareecada oo lagu abuuray maalgelin loogu talagalay daryeel bixiyaasha Muslimka ah si ay u codsadaan dhaqaale.
- Bixinta kaalmo farsamo oo micno leh: Ka caawinta daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka inay meesha ka saaraan caqabadaha horumarka iyadoo la adeegsanayo kaalmo farsamo oo ku saabsan hantida maguurtada ah, maaliyada, iyo horumarinta isticmaalka isku dhafan.
- Maalgekinta deeqda eee habboon, sida fiicana loo maareeyo: Istimaal isku dhafka lacagaha gaarka ah iyo kuwa dadwaynaha si aad u bixiso qiimaha lacagta ee suuqa ka hooseeya, kordhinta, isku xirka hawlwadayaasha kale, iyo maalgelin iyo kaalmo kale oo dabacsan oo ka jawaabaya baahida.

### ***Wadaagista goob leh guriyeyn qiimo jaban***

Gobolka Washington wuxuu sii wadaa inuu isku dayo inuu kordhiyo helitaanka xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee la kabo iyadoo lagu dhiirigelinayo isku-duwida xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee horumarinta guryaha la awoodi karo. Washington State Department of Commerce waxay dhiirigelin siisaa oo ayna abaalmarisaa iskaashatooyinka iyadoo bixisa dhibco dheeraad ah habka dhibcaha horumarka.<sup>281</sup>

### ***Liistada xarumaha degmada***

Ayadoo laga soo xiganaayo Kaydka Xogta Dugsiyada iyo Macluumaadkaay hayso OSPI, Washington waxay aqoonsan kartaa dhismayaasha aan hadda loo isticmaalin booska waxbarashada K-12 ee loo diyaarin karo ururada u qalma ka ahaan xarumaha waxbarasho dhallaanka.

<sup>280</sup> Deeqda Daynta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Washington (Washington Early Learning Loan, WELL). (n.d.). *Warbixinta Sanadlaha ah ee Deeqda WELL: Natijoooyinka iyo saameynta, Janaayo 2021 – Juun 2022*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023  
<https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/stjt8pwstgxp2okut8auby4tbcmm0f7d.pdf>

<sup>281</sup> Isgaarsiinta Gaarka ah, Kristin Ramos, Kormeeraha Xarumaha Waxbarashada Dhallaanka, Washington State Department of Commerce, Noofeembar 9, 2023.

## 7.3.2 Adeegyada tayo sare, ku haboob, oo laga heli guriga iyo/ama aan rasmi ahayn

### 7.3.2.1 Helitaanka booqashooyinka guriga

Sida lagu xusay kor, [baaritaanka booqashada guriga ee 2019](#) guud ahaan waa 9,863 boos oo booqashooyinka guriga ee Washington.<sup>282</sup> Tani waa koror ku yimid 7,323 boosaska 2018 ee lagu sheegay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee 2020.<sup>283</sup> Kororka u dhexeeya 2018 iyo 2019 waxaa ka mid ah balaarinta boosaska HVSA iyo kororka Bilowga ugu Wanaagsan ee maalgelinta Kids King County ee lagu maalgeliyo adeegyada booqashada guriga, iyo sidoo kale u wareejinta dhallaanka xarumaha badbaadada leh, goobaha Hooyooyinka badbaadada leh ee ah goobaha Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waalidka iyo Ilmaha (Parent-Child Assistance Program, PCAP).<sup>284</sup>

Washington waxay qabatay [Qiimeynta Baahiyaha Booqashada Guriga 2020](#) si loo “aqoonsado bulshooyinka leh caqabadaha halista ah ee tirada badan oo la qeexay, in la qiimeeyo tayada iyo awoodda adeegyada booqashada guriga ee hadda jira ee gobolka, in la qiimeeyo awoodda gobolka ee bixinta adeegyada daaweynta ku xadgudubka muqaadaraadka iyo adeegyada la-talinta haweenka uurka leh iyo qoysaska leh carruurta yaryar, iyo in la isku duwo iyo, sida ku habboon, dhisida qiimaynta baahiyaha kale ee jira isla muddadaas, Janaayo 2019 - Oktoobar 2020.” Qiimayntaas waxaa lagu soo gabagabeeyay in ay jirto “baahi la filan karo oo aan la dabooli karin oo booqasho guri ah oo ka dhex jirta qoysaska Washington, iyada oo lagu qiyaasey 79% qoysaska u qalma ee ku kala nool 31 ka mid ah 39 ka degmo ee la gacan bidixeyay. Kala duwanaanshaha adeegyada degmadu waxay u dhaxeysaa qiyaastii 0-54% baahida la qiyaasay lana daboolay, iyadoo afar degmo oo miyiga ku yaala, oo aan dadku ku badnayn oo aan bixin adeegyo booqasho guri, halka degmooyinka ku teedsan agga I-5 laga bilaabo soohdinta Canada la leedahay Portland, Oregon u adeegaya 6,044 qoys ama buuxinaaya baahiyaha ku dhawaad 24%. Barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ee shanta degmo ee ugu dadka badan sida (King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, iyo Yakima) waxay daboolaan 62% kamid ah qoysaska la qiyaaso ee u qalma adeegyada, haddana waxay u adeegaan macaamiil aad u kala duwan.”<sup>285</sup> Iyadoo la aqoonsanayo in falanqeynta ku salaysan degmadu ay qarinqarto baahiyaha aan la daboolin ee ka jira qaybo ka mid ah degmooyinka ay ku nool yihiin dadka badan, Qiimeynta Baahiyaha Booqashada Guriga ee sanadkii 2020 sidoo kale waxay eegtay khatarta meelaha juqraafiga ah ee ka yar heerka degmada: xaafadaha dugsiyada. Qiimeynta baahiyaha waxay dejisay tallaabooyinka xiga ee habka iskaashiga si loo isticmaalo natiijooyinka lagu hagaayo go'aannada ku saabsan ilaalinta iyo balaarinta adeegyada booqashada guriga.

Laga soo bilaabo sanadkii 2019, HVSA waxay ku dartay in ka badan 700 boosas iyadoo loo maraayo taxane ah fursadaha maalgelinta balaarinta HVSA, oo ay ku jiraan laba fursadood oo balaarin oo loogu talagalay Qabaa'ilka iyo Ururrada Qabaa'ilka ee dawlada federaalku aqoonsan tahay.<sup>286</sup> Eeg Jaantus 7-5

<sup>282</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Baaritaanka Booqashada guriga*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0045.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0045.pdf)

<sup>283</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Fursadaha iyo tixgelinta ku aadan ballaarinta adeegyada booqashooyinka guriga ee Gobolka Washington*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/HVReport2019.pdf>

<sup>284</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2019). *Baaritaanka Booqashada guriga*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0045.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0045.pdf)

<sup>285</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>286</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Barnaamijka booqashada guriga ee la balaariyay*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 30, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/news/home-visiting-programs-expanded-0>



hoose si aad u hesho faahfaahin. Iyadoo laga jawaabaayo qoyska iyo tallooyinka daneeyaasha kale ee ku saabsan muhiimada bixinta adeegyada dhaqan ahaan u jawaabaya iyo haddii kale ku habboon bulshooyinka loo adeegayo, HVSA waxay mudnaanta siisay habka borofooliyada si ay u maalgeliso noocyada iyo barnaamijyada kala duwan. Dadaaladii balaarinta ee dhawaan la sameeyay, 25% kamid ah maaliyada ayaa lagu abaalmariyay qaababka dhaqanka ee horumarka leh.<sup>287</sup>

#### Jaantus 7-5. Balaarinta Koontada Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga 2019-2023

Wakhtiyada	Maalgelin	Tirada qoysaska/boosaska
Dayrta 2019	\$1,050,000	146
Xagaaga 2020	\$587,500	85
Xagaaga 2020 Balaarinta Booqashooyinka Guriga Qabiilka Dhaladka ah	\$150,000	12
Dayrta 2021	\$1,311,000	185
Gu'ga 2022	\$2,108,000	240
Gu'ga 2022 Balaarinta Booqashooyinka Guriga Qabiilka Dhaladka ah	\$460,000	46
<b>WADARTA</b>	<b>\$5,666,500</b>	<b>714</b>

*Xigasho:* Isgaarsiinta Shakhsi ahaaneed, Qalabka Rene, Habka Booqashada Guriga iyo Maamulaha Hirgelinta, DCYF, Diseembar 14, 2023.

#### 7.3.2.2 Helitaanka Daryeelka Qoyska, Asxaabta iyo Dariska

Sida kor lagu xusay, qoysas badan ayaa ku tiirsan daryeelka FFN. Kaliya qayb yar oo ka mid ah qoysaska isticmaalaya FFN ayaa hela lacag bixinada kabka Xiriirada Daryeelka Ilmaha Washington ee bixiyaasha FFN.

Sannad xisaabeedka 2022, 5,901 carruur ah iyo 2,624 waalidiin iyo daryeel bixiyaal ayaa waxaa u adeegay daryeelka la kabo ee FFN. Markay ahayd Diseembar 31, 2022, tirada guud ee ka qaybgalayaasha FFN ee lixda deegaan ee gobolku waxay ahaayeen 10,358 (oo ka kooban daryeelayaasha FFN, waalidiin, iyo carruur). Tani aad ayay uga yar tahay sanad xisaabeedka 2018, oo 16,474 carruur ah iyo 7,688 waalid loogu adeegay daryeelka kaalmada ee FFN.<sup>288,289</sup> (*Fiiro gaar ah:* Falanqeynta lagu sameeyay Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 waxay adeegsatay habab kala duwan si loo xisaabiyo isticmaalka kaalmada FFN ee aan dib loo celin karin. Xogta halkaan lagu xusan waxaa laga soo qaatay habab cusub si ay awood u siiso isbarbardhiga u dhexeeya sanad xisaabeedka 2018 iyo sanad xisaabeedka 2022.)

<sup>287</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>288</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Keydka Xogta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee DCYF 2.0 (ELDS 2.0); Diseembar 15, 2022 wakhtiga, Abriil 2023 sii deynta*. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>289</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee FFN FY23. (ay bixisay Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhalinta, iyo Qoysaska.)*

### 7.3.2.3 Helitaanka kooxaha Ciyaaraha iyo Waxbarashada iyo kheyraadka bulshada

Kaleidoscope Play & Learn and Early Connections Play & Learn labaduba waxay u adeegaan qoysaska ku hadla luuqadaha kala duwan. Ku dhawaad kala bar ka qaybgalayaasha (46%) ee Kaleidoscope Play & Learn waxay ku hadlaan luuqad aan ahayn Ingiriisi marka ay joogaan guriga.<sup>290</sup> Kooxaha Xiriirinta Caruurnimada Hore waxa fududeeya khibradley leh xirfado sare, ku hadla laba luuqadood, ku takhasusay waxbarashada dhallaanka kuwaas oo u qalma inay bixiyaan waxbarashada dhallaanka, maamulaan baarista korriinka, iyo isku xirka adeegyada isku xira qoysaska.<sup>291</sup>

Eeg Qaybta 7.1.11, “Kooxaha Ciyaarta iyo Waxbarashada (Play & Learn groups),” ee kore si aad u hesho macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan helitaanka kooxaha Ciyaaraha iyo Waxbarashada ee Qoysaska.

### 7.3.3 Iskaashi La samaynta bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka Dhaladka ah

Sameynta xiriir wax soo saar leh oo lala yeesho Qowmiyadaha Qabaa'ilka si loo taageero waxbarashada dhallaanka ee tayada sare leh ee bulshooyinka Qabaa'ilka ay helaan iyadoo la eegayo xiriirka dawladda ka dhaxeeya waa mudnaanta koobaad ee DCYF. Sanad xisaabeedka 2018, 1,343 carruur ah oo ka yar da'da shan sano oo waalidkood ay u aqoonsadeen inay yihiin Hindi Mareykan ah/U dhashay Alaska ayaa ka qaybqaatay ECEAP iyo barnaamijyada daryeelka ilmaha la kabo (tiro qiyaastii dhan 2.7% dhammaan caruurta ku qoran ECEAP).<sup>292</sup> Sanadkii 2023, guud ahaan 4.9% kamid ah carruurta ka diiwaangashan ECEAP waxa waalidkood u aqoonsaday Hindi Maraykan ah/carruur u dhashay Alaska.<sup>293</sup>

Bishii Maayo 2023, 60 goobood oo kamid ah barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha ee qabaa'ilka ayaa ku yaalay gobolka oo dhan oo leh awooda ruqsada ee 2,423. Goobahaan waxaa ka mid ah xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ee gaarka loo leeyahay iyo guryaha daryeelka ilmaha qoyska oo u shaqeeya sidii ganacsiyo gaar ah oo hoos yimaada maamulka ruqsad bixinta Qabiilka (oo la xaqiijiyay lacag bixinta kaalmada), iyo sidoo kale xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ee Qabiilku kafaalo qaado iyo barnaamijyada Head Start. Laga bilaabo Maayo sanadkii 2023, oo ka mid ah 60 ka goobood ee barnaamijka daryeelka Qabiilka, 26 ayaa la diiwaan geliyay Early Achievers. 26 daas goobood, todoba kamid ah waxa lagu qiimeeyay heerka tayada 3.0, todoba ka mid ahna waxaa lagu qiimeeyay 4.0, goobaha harayna lama qiimeeyn.<sup>294</sup>

Agaasimaha Xiriirada Qabiilada ee DCYF iyo shaqaalaha Early Achievers waxay bixiyaan la tashi shaqsi si ay u taageeraan daryeel bixiyaasha Qabiilka, iyadoo lagu saleynayo baahiyaha bixiyaasha iyo xaalada dawlada Qabiilka ee khuseeya. W Sanadkii 2021, DCYF waxay daabacday [Warbixinta Soojeedinta Hiigsiga Qabiilka ee ECEAP oo ay la wadaagtay sharci dejinta.](#)

Dhaqdhaqaaqyada kale ee DCYF si kor loogu qaado helitaanka, gelida, iyo awood siinta daryeelka tayada sare leh ee bulshooyinka Qabiilka waxaa ka mid ah:

<sup>290</sup> Child Care Resources. (n.d.). *Warbixinta FFN ee 2020*. Laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023

<https://www.brightspark.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2020-BrightSpark-FFN-Report.pdf>

<sup>291</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (2022). *Early Connections Play and Learn (ECPL)*.

Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004C.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004C.pdf)

<sup>292</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Early Start Act 2018*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018\\_Early\\_Start\\_Act\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2018_Early_Start_Act_Report.pdf)

<sup>293</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Kaydka Xogta ELMS, Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waxbarashada iyo Daryeelka Dhallaanka (ECEAP)*. Laga helay Febraayo 1, 2023

<https://data.wa.gov/Education/DCYF-ECEAP-Sites/8ydb-ddzd>.

<sup>294</sup> Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families. (n.d.). *Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha MERIT ee DCYF. Websaytka Daryeel Bixiyaha ee WaCompass*. La helay Maayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

- Tababarka STARS ee la siiyo daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee Qabailka
- Nidaamka xaqiijinta ruqsad siinta daryeel ilmaha Qabailka Dhaladka ah
- University of Washington Cultivate Learning Tribal Liaison (taageerada barnaamijyada Qabailka marka ay galaan safka qiimeynta Early Achievers)
- Xiriirinta Qabaiilka iyo Dawlada ee Early Achievers (wax k barashada agabka qiimeynta tayada badelka ah ee buuxinaya baahiyaha gaarka ah ee dhaqanka ee carruurta Qabailka)
- Shirarka Daryeelka Dhallaanka iyo Waxbarashada Qabaa'ilka ee loogu talagalay xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee la shaqeeya carruurta iyo qoysaska Qabailka
- Shir waynaha Luuqada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Qabaiilka ee Gobolka Washington ee Sanadlaha ah
- Taageerada la xariirta hirgelinta [Manhajka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Hore](#)
- Taageerooyinka Deeq bixiyaasha Iskaashiga Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Hore ee Qabailka
- Taageerada qanraasleyda ECEAP da Qabaiilka ee laga helo Khabiirka ECEAP da Qabaiilka
- Booqashada guriga Daryeelka Qabaiilka

### 7.3.4 Goobaha waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore oo loo dhan yahay oo ka jawaabaya iyo adeegyada dhallaanka, ilmaha socod baradka ah, iyo carruurta leh baahiyaha gaarka ah

#### 7.3.4.1 Helitaanka adeegyada dhallaanka iyo ilmaha socod baradka ah iyo qoysaskooda

Fursadaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee kajira gobolka Washington aad ayey u xadidan yihiin marka la eego dhallaanka iyo guud ahaan ilmaha socod baradka ah marka loo eego koox kasta oo kale, iyo baahida aan la daboolin ayaa si gaar ah aad ugu daran ilmaha baahiyaha gaarka ah qaba. In kastoo qaar ka mid ah waalidiinta gobolka Washington ay heli karaan booqasho guri laga bilaabo marka ay umulaan ilaa da'da saddex sano, adeegyada waxqabadyada hore ee ESIT, Early ECEAP, iyo barnaamijyada billoowga hore ee uu federaalku maalgeliyo ee Head Start, gobolka waxaa wali kajira adeegyo yari la dareemi karo. DCYF waxay kaydisaa [dhaashbodh](#) muujinaya qiyaasta boqolkiiba ee daryeelka dhallaanka iyo baahiyaha waxbarasho ee lagu muujiyay goobaha juquraafiga, dakhliga dhexe ee gobolka, iyo da'da kooxda. Maadaama dhallaanka iyo ilmaha socod baradka ah ay ku yar yihiin goobaha daryeelka rasmiga ah, fahamka gobolka ee baahida aan la daboolin ayaa xadidan tahay.

#### 7.3.4.2 Helitaanka adeegyada carruurta naafada kobaca qabta ama daahitaanka iyo carruurta la kulma dhaawacyada adag

Nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka ee Washington wuxuu ku dadaalaa inuu siiyo waayo aragnimo wanaagsan carruurta leh baahiyaha gaarka ah ee deegaanka kunool kuwaas oo baahiyahaas sida ugu wanaagsan loogu dabooli karo adeegyada, haddii lagu dabooli lahaa goob rasmi ah, guriga ilmaha, ama meel kaleba.

- ESIT (Qaybta C) waxay bixisaa waxqabadyo hore oo loogu talagalay carruurta da'doodu tahay saddex sano ee leh dib u dhac la xariira koritaan ama naafada.
- Dugsiga birimada korriinka (Qaybta B) wuxuu taageeraa carruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyso saddex iyo shan sano oo leh dib u dhac la xariira koritaan ama naafada.
- Booqashada gurigu lagu tago waxay taageeri kartaa qoysaska caruurtooda ay, una dhaxeeya da'da dhalashada ilaa shan, qabaan baahiyo gaar ah waxayna ku xiri karaan macluumaadka iyo adeegyada.

- ECEAP waxay siisaa taageero gaar ah carruurta iyo qoysaska ay la kulma heerarka sare ee walaaca iyo halista.
- ECLIPSE waxa loogu talagalay in lagu gaaro carruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyso ilaa shan sano kuwaas oo ay soo mareen dhaawacyo aad u adag oo u baahan adeegyo degdeg ah oo ay ku helaan goobta waxbarashada dhallaa lagu baxnaaniyo oo leh taageero ku habboon qoyska, oo ay ku jiraan taageerada caafimaadka dhimirka haddii loo baahan yahay.
- [Neurodevelopmental Centers of Washington](#), waa koox ka kooban 19 hay'ado aan faa'ido doonka ahayn iyo isbitaalo (badankoodu waa daryeel bixiyaasha ESIT), waxayna bixiyaan “daaweyn iyo adeegyada la xiriira carruurta yaryar ee qaba xanuunka neuromuscular ama korriinka.”<sup>295</sup>
- Qoysasku sidoo kale waxay dooran karaan inay helaan daaweynta shakhsi ee guriga ama goob kale iyagoo u maraya caymiskooda gaarka ah.

Inkastoo ay dawladu maalgelinayso balaarinta adeegyada gaarka ah, carruurta naafada ah ama dib u dhaca korriinka qaba waxay la kulmaan khayraad yaraan aad u wayn, oo leh liisas sugitaan oo dheer iyo caqabadaha ku xeeran helitaanka, qiimaha jaban, daboolida caymiska iyo caqabadaha kale ee gelitaanka.

Kaliya 9% kamid ah qoysaska Washington ee ka jawaabay [Xog aruurinta Qoyska Ilmaha ee Tusmooyinka Muhiimka ah ee Qaranka ee 2018-2019](#) (qoysaska leh carruurta ay u adeegto wakaalada naafada koriinka ee gobolka) ayaa sheegay inay heleen adeegyada waxqabadyada dhallaanka ama taageero, marka la barbar dhigo 12% heerka qaran.<sup>296</sup> Qoysaska kunool xaafadaha miyiga ah ayaa si gaar ah u haysataa xadidaad ah helitaanka baaritaanka iyo daaweynta labadaba.

### ***Baahida loo qaba in la balaariyo ECLIPSE***

Adeegyada ECLIPSE waxa loo bixiyaa sidii heerka dhexgalka iyo daaweynta la balaariyay ee carruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyso ilaa shan sano kuwaas oo ka diiwaangashan barnaamijka B-5 ECEAP ee la kulmay dhaawacyo aad u adag. Taas la adligeed waxaa laga yaabaa inay muujiyaan daahitaanka kobaca iyo/ama welwelka dabecada. Warbixin sanadkii 2018 ka soo baxday Department of Social and Health Services iyo Cilmi baarista iyo Qaybta Falanqeynta Xogta ayaa ku qiyaastay in kumanaan carruur ah oo gobolka oo dhan ku nool ay ku nool yihiin gurto qoysas ku habboon astaanta halista ECLIPSE iyo in la ballaariyo barnaamijka si loo gaaro ilmaha ugu baahida badan ee u baahan 2,847 dheeraad ah si 10,032 carruur ah loogu adeego sannad kasta.<sup>297</sup>

Sanadkii 2022, codsiga ECEAP ee ah codsiga (RFA) waxa ka mid ahaa fursada qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP ay ku dalban karaan lacagta si ay u bixiyaan adeegyada kabka ku ah ECLIPSE. Qandaraaslayaal badan oo ECEAP katirsan ayaa codsaday abaalmarinta ECLIPSE RFA, iyo lix qandaraasle ECEAP ah ayaa la siiyay

<sup>295</sup> Washington State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Neurodevelopmental Centers of Excellence of Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Janaayo 6, 2024 <https://doh.wa.gov/you-and-your-family/infants-and-children/health-and-safety/children-and-youth-special-health-care-needs/partners-and-collaborative-activities/neurodevelopmental-centers-excellence-washington>

<sup>296</sup> National Core Indicators. (n.d.). *Warbixinta gobolka ee Xog aruurinta Qoyska Ilmaha (Child Family Survey, CFS) ee 2018–2019: Warbixinta Gobolka Washington*. [https://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/upload/core-indicators/WA\\_CFS\\_2018.pdf](https://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/upload/core-indicators/WA_CFS_2018.pdf) (Ma jirto warbixin la cusboonaysiiyay oo la xariira Xog aruurinta Tusmooyinka Muhiimka ah ee Qaranka ee Washington ee soo baxday 2021-2021. Ka eeg <https://idd.nationalcoreindicators.org/survey-reports-insights/>)

<sup>297</sup> Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (2018). *Qiyaasta gobolka iyo degmada bulshada u qalanta ECLIPSE*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/rda/research-reports/state-and-county-estimates-eclipse-eligible-population>

maalgelinada. Adeegyada ECLIPSE waxaa hadda laga bixiyaa mid kasta oo ka mid ah lixda Gobol ee DCYF. Bishii Diseembar sanadkii 2021, ECLIPSE waxay haysatay laba qandaraasle oo u adeegaya 172 carruur ah oo ku nool gobollada Yakima iyo King. Laga soo bilaabo Luulyo 2023, toban kamod ah daryeel bixiyaasha ECEAP jooga 12 degmadood ayaa bixin karay adeegyada caafimaadka dhimirka ee ECLIPSE ee la siiyo 503 shaqsi oo ah carruur iyo qoysaskooda.<sup>298</sup>

### **Taageerada daryeel bixiyaasha u adeegaya caruurta baahiyaha daran qaba**

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020, qoysaska bulshooyinka qaar kamid waxay muujiyeen inaysan jirin daryeel bixiyaal bixiya daryeel oo leh aqoon iyo khibrad si ay u taageeraan carruurta ay la kulmay heerar sare oo dhaawaca ama sidoo kalena qaba baahiyo gaar ah. Daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka waxay sheegeen inay adkaan karto in la daboolo baahiyaha gaarka ah ee carruurta ee goobaha waxbarashada dhallaanka kajira sababo la xariira agab la'aan, tababaro la'aan, iyo taageero la'aanba.

Tani waxay yeelan kartaa saameyn muddo dheer. Caruurta leh dib u dhaca korriinka, naafonimo, ama ay soo gaareen dhaawacyada ayaa leh baahiyo aad u xoog badan oo u baahan faham, tababar, iyo maalgalin weyn oo waqti sax ah la sameeyo. Sida lagu xusay Cutubka 5, “Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba,” carruurta yaryar ee baahiyaha sare qaba waxay leeyihiin taariikh ah in muddo badan la cayriyay, la xanibay, iyo la marsiiyay ciqaabaha kale ee ka saarista goobta, kuwaas oo la xiriir anatiijooyin xun oo waara ee horumarinta waxbarashada iyo dareenka bulshad. Daryeel bixiyaasha, sidoo kale, waxay dalbanayaan daryeelka dhawaaca oggaalka loo yahay (eeg Farqada9, “Shaqaaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore”).

Washington waxay tijaabinaysaa dhowr barnaamijyo iyo habab, oo ay ku jiraan taageerada bixiyaasha iyadoo loo marayo [Xarun Adeega La Wadaago](#) (eeg Farqada 9, “Shaqaaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore”), iyo La-talinta Caafimaadka Maskaxda ee Dhallaanka iyo Carruurta iyo la-tashiga caafimaadka daryeelka ilmaha (eeg Farqada 5, “Caruur iyo Qoysas Caafimaad qaba”).

### **Fasalo Isku dhaf ah**

Cilmi baaristu waxay muujinaysaa in ardayda baahiyaha gaarka ah qaba ay helaan natiijooyin ka wanaagsan marka ay ku qaataan boqolkiiba in ka badan maalinta goobaha isku dhafka ah, badelka in loo soo saaro daawaynta ama helitaanka waxbarasho ee fasallo iskood isku xiran.<sup>299</sup> Fasalo loo dhan yahay sidoo kale waxay faa'iido u leeyihiin sida caadiga ah ilmaha soo koraya, kuwaas oo haysta fursad ay wax la bartaan ardayda leh heerar kala duwan oo korriin ah.<sup>300</sup> Inta lagu jiray sannadkii dugsiyeedka 2019-20, Washington ayaa 54 ka gashay 59 gobol iyo dhulalka tirada ardayda da'doodu u dhaxeeyo 3-5 ee naafada ah ee lagu adeegayo dugsiiga barbaarinta ee deegaanka ugu xadidan.<sup>301</sup> Tasmada Dawlada dhexe 6A ee Qaybta B ee IDEA wuxuu cabbiraa boqolkiiba carruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyo 3 ilaa 5 ee

<sup>298</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Adeegyada Wax ka Qabashada iyo Ka hortaga Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Intervention Prevention Services, ECLIPSE)*.

Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/eceap/eclipse>

<sup>299</sup> Strain, P. S., & Bovey, E. H. (2011). Tijaabo aan kala sooc lahayn, la kontorooli karo oo ah Habka LEAP ee waxqabadka ee carruurta yaryar ee qaba xanuunka ootasiimka. *Mawduucyada Waxbarashada Gaarka ah ee Dhallaanka*, 31(3), 133–54. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0271121411408740>.

<sup>300</sup> Cross, A. F., Traub, E., K., Hutter-Pishgahi, L., & Shelton, G. (2004). Waxyaabaha loogu talagalay u dhanaanshaha guusha leh ee carruurta naafada ah. *Mawduucyada Waxbarashada Gaarka ah ee Dhallaanka*, 24(3), 169–83. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02711214040240030401>.

<sup>301</sup> Guzman, R., & Dean, J. (2021). *Warbixinta hirgelinta Nidaamka Ahraamta ee Gobolka Washington*. Washington Office Of Superintendent of Public Instruction. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WAPM-2020-21-Report.pdf>

dhigta sidoo kalena helaya inta badan adeegyada barnaamijka dhallaanka ee caadiga ah. Inkastoo qitaasta qaran ee sanadkii 2018 ahayd 45%,<sup>302</sup> gobalka Washington, cabbirka Nofeembar 2023 wuxuu ahaa 33% (oo ah in ka badan 26% intii Nofeembar 2019).<sup>303</sup>

Sanadkii 2018, Sharci dejintu waxay bixisay maalgelin loogu talagalay horumarinta [Mashruuca Dhaqanka Isku dhafka a](#), dadaalka gobolka oo dhan si loo kordhiyo waqtiga ay ardayda naafada ah ku bixiyaan waxbarashada la joogista asaagooda ee goobaha waxbarashada guud. [Shabakada Kaalmada Farsamada ee Dhaqanka Isku dhafka ah](#) waxay siisaa agab horumarinta xirfadeed, hagitaan, iyo kaalmo farsamo degmo dugsiyeedka gobolka oo dhan ku yaala. Inta lagu jiray shantii sano ee ugu horreysay mashruuca, tirada ardayda naafada ah ee ku bixiya 80 ilaa 100% maalin dugsiyeedkooda goobaha waxbarashada guud [waxay korortay boqolkiiba 8.5](#).

Si loo kordhiyo tirada caruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyo 3 sano ilaa 5 ee leh dib u dhac korriinka iyo naafonimo ee dhigta fasalada loo dhan yahay, gobolka Washington wuxuu fulinayaa Qorshaha Hagaajinta Nidaamka Gobolka (State Systemic Improvement Plan, SSIP), kaas oo ay ku jiraan dhaqamada caddaynta ku salaysan, oo ay ku jiraan nidaamka Ahraamta (Washington Pyramid Model, WAPM), qaabdhismeedka MTSS, labo jibaarida [Dugsiga Barbaarinta ee LEAP](#), iyo fulinta cilmiga sayniska. Nidaamka Model Pyramid waa “halabuurnimo qaran oo loo siman yahay oo ah nidaam taageero oo heerar badan leh si kor loogu qaado aqoonta bulshadaiyo shucuurta ee dhallaanka, ilmaha socod baradka, iyo carruurta yaryar.”<sup>304</sup> Sanadkii 2019, Washington waxaa lagu abaalmariyay deeqda kaalmada farsamada ee balaaran ee ay bixisay [National Center for Pyramid Model Innovations](#). Isku darka deeqahaan iyo lacagaha PDG B-5, gobolku uxuu bilaabay inuu iskugu yeero heer gobol, koox la-talin ah oo ka kooban hay'ado kala duwan oo khabarada waxbarashada dhallaanka qaabilsan si ay u eegaan xogta iyo isbadelada iyo in ay hagaan fulinta WAPM iyo qorshaynta gobolka oo dhan. WAPM ma ahan xidhmo manhaj ah, laakiin waa tiro barnaamijyo iyo dhaqamo ah oo loo qorsheeyay si looga hortago dhaqamada adag iyo taageerada horumarka ugu wanaagsan. Sanadkii 2023, gobolka Washington waxaa la siiyay deeqda Gargaarka Farsamada ee Dhallaanka (Early Childhood Technical Assistance, ECTA), taasoo gacan ka geysaneysa kor u qaadista iyo joogteynta ka mid noqoshada nidaamyada waxbarashada dhallaanka.

Marka loo eego warbixinta hirgelinta, “Waxaa la qiyaasayaa in, marka si daacad ah loo fuliyo, Nidaamka Washington Pyramid Model (WAPM) inay ka dhalan doonto:

- Kordhinta awoodda barnaamijka si qaab siman loogu daboolo baahiyaha dhammaan carruurta iyo qoysaska.
- Yareynta cayrinta iyo ganaaxyada carruurta yaryar.
- Kor u qaadista ka qaybgalka qoyska.
- Isku dhafka nidaamyada ugu wanaagsan ee dhallaanka iyo la-tashiga caafimaadka maskaxda ee dhallaanka.
- Ka faa'iideysiga xogta ku saleysan go'aan qaadashada iyo la socodka waxbarashada faragelinta.

<sup>302</sup> Guzman, R., & Dean, J. (2021). *Warbixinta hirgalinta Nidaamka Ahraamta ee Gobolka Washington ee 2020-2021*. Washington Office Of Superintendent of Public Instruction. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WAPM-2020-21-Report.pdf>

<sup>303</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Isbadellada xogta deegaanka ee ugu xadidan ee PreK, oo ay kala qaybisay degmo dugsiyeedka, 2019-2023*. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2024-02/data-specialeducation-walredatatrends2023.xlsx>

<sup>304</sup> Guzman, R., & Dean, J. (2021). *Warbixinta hirgelinta nidaamka Model Pyramid ee Gobolka Washington ee 2019-20*. Washington Office Of Superintendent of Public Instruction. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WA-NCPMI-1920-Report.pdf>



Marka la dhiso awoodda gobolka oo dhan si kor loogu qaado dhaqamada ka mid noqoshada ayadoo lagu dheehaayo daacadnimo, Washington waxay dooneysaa inay kor u qaado oo ay joogteyso WAPM, MTSS, iyo dhaqamada LEAP si daacadnimo leh—hirgelinta fulinta cilmiga sayniska, go'aan qaadashada xogta, iyo tababarida aasaaska dadaalkaan.”<sup>305</sup>

Kooxda Nakhshadeynta Gobolka SSIP waxay horumariyeen tababarka iyo isku xirka tababarka ee gobolka oo dhan sanadkii 2021, iyadoo abuuray Doorka Khaaska ah ee Hirgelinta Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee Washington (Early Childhood Special Education, ECSE). OSPI waxay iskaashi la samaynaysaa Degmooyinka Bixiya Adeega Waxbarashada Gobolka (Educational Service Districts, ESDs) si ay uga caawiso in ay tababarto goobaha fulinta ee ku dhaqanka ku darida (oo ay ku jiraan WAPM, MTSS, iyo LEAP) iyo sidoo kale dhaqamada waxyeellada oggaalka ah iyo tixgelinta jinsiyada/sinaanta.<sup>306</sup>

## 7.4 Taageerada carruurta iyo qoysaska inta lagu jiro kalaguurka

Isbadel kasta oo waxbarashada la xariira - oo ay ku jirto u wareegida xanaanada - waa guul weyn oo ay gaareen carruurta iyo qoysaskooda. Carruurta, qoysaskooda, iyo bulshooyinkooda waxay ka faa'iideystaan nidaamka isku dhafan ee leh dhaqamo kala-guur oo waxtar leh. Si wanaagsan ugu wareegida dugsiga xanaanada ayaa ka caawin karta u diyaarinta ilmaha guusha sanadka ugu horeeya ee dugsiga K-12 iyo wixii ka dambeeya. Nasiib xumo, carruurta ka fog fursadda inta badan way ku yar tahay inay helaan nidaamyad akala guurka oo dhamestiran, iyo dugsiyada leh kooxo arday ah oo aan taariikh ahaan loo adeegin ayay u badan tahay inay bixiyaan dhaqammo kala guur oo waxtar leh.<sup>307</sup>

Gobolka Washington wuxuu ku hawlan yahay dadaalo kala duwan oo diiradda lagu saarayo is-waafajinta hawlaha waxbarashada dhallaanka iyada oo la hiigsanayo wax ka badelka u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga xanaanada iyo u gudubka guusha leh ee loogu wareegaayo xanaanada.

### 7.4.1 Taageerada hay'adaha ee la xariirta kala guurka waxtarka leh

Sanadkii 2020, lacagta PDG B-5 ayaa maalgelisay horumarinta warbixinta DCYF iyo OSPI 2020, [Successes and Challenges of Early Learning Transitions in Washington](#).<sup>308</sup> Caqabadaha inta badan lagu sheego dhibaatooyinka la xariira nidaamyada waxaa ka mid ah mushaarka shaqaalaha, shuruudaha waxbarashada, shuruudaha barnaamijka kala duwan ee ilaha maalgelinta kaladuwan, iyo goobaha barnaamijka (goobaha adeega waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo xuduudaha xadiriinta dugsiga ayaa dhif ah inay iswaafaqaan). Sanadkii 2020, ayadoo laga jawaabaayo [Amarka uu soo saaray Guddoomiye Inslee](#), DCYF iyo OSPI waxay bilaabeen wadashaqayn rasmi ah si ay kor ugu qaadaan isku xirka iyo is dhexgalka barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee tayada sare leh ee ay maamulaan labada haya'adood, oo ay

<sup>305</sup> Guzman, R., & Dean, J. (2021). *Warbixinta hirgalinta Nidaamka Ahraamta ee Gobolka Washington ee 2020-2021*. Washington Office Of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WAPM-2020-21-Report.pdf>

<sup>306</sup> Martin, C., Guzman, R., Grummick, S., & Dean, J. (2023). *Warbixinta SSIP ee soo baxday 2021. Qorshaha Horumarinta Nidaamka Gobolka-Wajiga III: Warbixinta qiimeynta Gobolka Washington IDEA Qaybta B-tusmada B17*. Washington Office Of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2023-11/wa-ssip-2021-report.pdf>

<sup>307</sup> Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinyarad, a iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington iyo Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha. (2020). *Warbixinta kama dambeysta ah: Guusha iyo caqabadaha kalaguurka waxbarashada dhallaanka ee Washington*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EL\\_0018.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EL_0018.pdf)

<sup>308</sup> Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinyarad, a iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington iyo Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha. (2020). *Warbixinta kama dambeysta ah: Guusha iyo caqabadaha kalaguurka waxbarashada dhallaanka ee Washington*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EL\\_0018.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EL_0018.pdf)

ku jirto wax ka qabashada qaar ka mid ah caqabadaha nidaamka ee loo aqoonsaday inay yihiin caqabadaha ku wajahan kala guurka waxbarasho ee guuleysta. (Ka eeg xog badan Qaybta 8.4, “.”)

Sidoo kale, barnaamijyada dhallaanka ee jira waxay u shaqeeyaan si ay u taageeraan gudbida guusha leh ee xanaanada, sida hoos lagu qeexay.

**WaKIDS.** [Qaab-dhismeedka WaKIDS](#) waxay taageeraan ka gudbitaamka dugsiga barbaarinta ee gobalka oo dhan. Iyadoo ay jiraan guulo badan oo laga gaaray hirgelinteeda, waxaa loo qaabeeyay in lagu taageero diyaargarowga xannaanada iyadoo la raacaayo qaab macne xaddidan leh lana cabbirayo horumarka korriinka ee ilmo gaar ah. Hase yeeshe, u diyaarsanaanta la qiimeeyay ee ilmaha had iyo jeer ma ahan mid ka tarjumaysa awoodooda gaarka ah maadaam aay ka turjumeysa u diyaargarowga bulshada si ay u bixiso taageerada lagama maarmaanka ah ee deegaankooda iyo cilaaqaadkooda. Waxaa daneyn ku aadan wax ka barashada sida nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka uu si wanagsan ugu adeegi karo qoysaska Washington, oo ay ku jiraan la shaqaynta qoysaska iyo bulshooyinka si loo abuuro isbadelo gaar ah oo dhaqameed.

**ECEAP iyo Head Start.** Daryeel Bixiyaasha ECEAP waxay ku taageeraan qoysaska u wareegida xanaanada siyaabo badan, oo ay ku jirto abuurista qorshe rasmi ah oo kala guurka la xariira. Qorshayaasha kala guurka Dugsiga xanaanada waxaa ka mid noqon kara waxqabadyo lagu caawinaayo carruurta iyo qoysaska inta lagu jiro muddada kala guurka ECEAP ee loo gudbayo xannaanada, macluumaadka ku saabsan xanaanooyinka deegaanka ku yaala, iyo doodaha inta lagu jiro shirarka waalidka-macallimiinta u dhaxeeya ee ku saabsan horumarka ilmaha ee u diyaargarowga xannaanada.

**Barnaamijka dhallaanka ee ECEAP iyo Head Start ee dhallaanka.** Early ECEAP iyo Early Head Start waxay taageeraan qoysaska waxayna u gudbiyaan barnaamijyadooda ka dibna waxay usii gudbiyaan dugsiga barbaarinta. Barnaamijyadu waxay xooga saarayaan sii wadida daryeelka cilaaqaadka, iswaafajinta guriga iyo goobta barnaamijka, iyo wadaagista macluumaadka joogtada ah, iyadoo la aqoonsanaayo in arrimahaan ay noqon karaan khibradaha u horeeya ee ilmaha (iyo waalidka) ee goob daryeel oo ka baxsan guriga.

**Wax Ka Qabashada Caruurnimada Hore.** Adeegyada wax ka qabashada caruurnimada hore waxay dhamaadaan marka la gaaro xalfada dhalashada saddexaad ee ilmaha. Hase yeeshe, adeegyo iyo taageerooyin cusub ayaa la heli karaa iyadoo loo eegaayo baahida jirta. Qoysaska carruurta leh ee ku jira barnaamijka ESIT, habka kala guurka wuxuu bilaabmaa lix ilaa sagaal billood kahor inta uusan ilmuhu gaarin sadex sano. Qoysasku waxay la shaqeeyaan Isku duwayaasha Ilaha Qoyska si ay kor ugu qaadaan qorshe loogu gudbayo adeegyada waxbarashada gaarka ah ee dugsiga barbaarinta iyo/ama taageerooyinka kale ee ku habboon bulshada. Oggolaanshaha waalidka marka la helo, shaqaalaha degmada dugsi ayaa lagu martiqaadayaa inay ka qaybqaataan nidaamka qorsheynta kala guurka. Qaar ka mid ah waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha ayaa sharaxay caqabadaha ku aaddan samaynta isbadelka fudud ee adeegyada ka dib marka carruurta gaaraan saddex sano. Hirgelinta gobalka oo dhan ee Barnaamijka Pyramid (eeg “Fasalo Isku dhaf ah” ee kujira 7.3.4.2 kore) ayaa la filayaa inay caawiso in la waafajiyo adeegyada carruurta u baahan adeegyada wax ka qabadka dhallaanka ee waxbarashada hore iyo dugsiga xanaanada.

## 7.4.2 Sinaanta xiloiga kalaguurka

Sinaan la'aanta waxbarashadu waxay bilaabataa ka hor billoowga dugsiga xanaanada waxaana laga yaabaa inay sii jirto muddo fog. Caruur badan oo la kulma farqiga fursadaan—oo ay ku jiraan carruurta aan caddaanka ahayn, bartayaasha luuqada Ingiriisiga, carruurta qabiilka, carruurta qoysaskoodu ku lug leeyihiin nidaamka daryeelka carruurta, iyo carruurta helaya adeegyada gaarka ah—waxay la kulmaan

caqabado uu abuuray nidaamka loogu talagalay in lagu taageero. Goobaha miyiga ah, waxaa ka jira fursado iyo agabyo kala guurka oo aad u yar, gaar ahaan caruurta leh baahiyaha gaarka ah.

Warbixinta 2020, [Guusha iyo caqabadaha kalaguurka waxbarashada dhallaanka ee Washington](#), waxaa awooda lagu saraa dhaqamada iyo habraacyada ay gaari karaan dugsiyadu iyo barnaamijyada. Warbixintu waxay bixisa dhowr tallooyin, oo ay ku jiraan dhaqamada kor u qaada xiriirada ka dhexeeya xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka, macalimiinta K-12, iyo qoysaska; kuwaas oo kor u qaada sii wadida laga bilaabo dugsiiga barbaarinta ilaa dugsiiga xanaanada; kuwaas oo diirada saaraya awooda qoyska; iyo ku dhaqanka ku habboon baahiyaha gaarka ah, iyadoo xoogga la saarayo caruurta naafada ah. Ilaa iyo markii la daabacay warbixinta, DCYF iyo OSPI waxay sii wadeen inay ka shaqeeyaan iskaashi dhow si ay wax uga qabtaan caqabadahan iyo fursadahan.

## 7.5 Hindisiyaal taageera tayada

### 7.5.1 Early Achievers

[Early Achievers](#), Habraaca Hormarinta iyo Qiimeynta Tayada Washington (QRIS), waxay bixiyaan “hab dhaqameedyada caadiga ah ee ugu wanaagsan si loo aqoonsado, loo taageero, korna loogu qaado tayada goobaha waxbarashada caruurnimada.”<sup>309</sup> Early Achievers waxay isku daraysaa hababka aqoonsiga tayada ee ay qabato [Cultivate Learning](#) ee University of Washington (iyadoo loo marayo borofaylka barnaamij, astaamaha muuqaalka, iyo dib u eegista diiwaannada<sup>310</sup>). Taageerada daryeel bixiyaasha waxaa ka mid ah caawimaad farsamo, tababar, horumarinta xirfadeed ee xiriirka ku salaysan, iyo taageerooyinka maaliyadeed iyo dhiirigelinta (sida deeqaha waxbarashada, deeqaha, kharash celinta kabida heerarka, iyo abaal-marinnaha horumarinta tayada). La socda ECEAP, Head Start, iyo heerarka ruqsada daryeelka ilmaha, Early Achievers waxay dooneysaa inay horumariso natiijooyinka soo socda:

- Xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada caruurnimada waxay helaan khayraadka iyo kaalmooyinka ay u baahan yihiin si ay u bixiyaan daryeel tayo leh oo taageera waxbarashada iyo horumarka ilmo kasta.
- Carruurta waxay helaan waayo-aragnimo barashada hore oo tayo sare leh.
- Qoysasku waxay heli karaan daryeelka caruurta oo aad u sareeya iyo barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee buuxinaya baahiyadooda.

Laga bilaabo Luulyo 2022, 3,657 daryeel bixiyaasha xanaanada ilmaha ee shatiga haysta (oo guud ahaan ah 76%) ee gobolka ayaa ka diiwaangashan Early Achievers, iyadoo daryeelaya qiyaastii 117,380 carruur ah.<sup>311</sup>

Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Xisaabtanka ee DCYF ayaa soo saara bishii [Dhaashboodhka Early Achievers](#). Laga soo bilaabo Oktoobar 2023, qaar kamid ah 5,653 goobood ee u-qalma (ee, ka-

<sup>309</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (2021). *Early Achievers: Aqoonsiga Tayada Washington iyo Nidaamyada Hormarinta Heerarka tayada iyo Shuruudaha*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EPS\\_0057.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/EPS_0057.pdf)

<sup>310</sup> Cultivate Learning, University of Washington. (n.d.). *Kooxda Aqoonsiga Tayada*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://cultivatelearning.uw.edu/data-collection/>

<sup>311</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2022). *Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers 2022*. (waxaa bixiyay Waaxda Carruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

qaybgaayaasha ECEAP, helaaya lacag-bixinnada kabid ah, ama aan helin maalgelinta gobolka), 4,409 (78%) ayaa ka qaybqaatay Early Achievers.<sup>312</sup>

Sida ay farayso Sharci dejinta Gobolka Washington ee [Xeerka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore](#) (oo la ansixiyay sanadkii 2015), Machadka Siyaasada Dadwaynaha ee Gobolka Washington (Washington State Institute of Public Policy, WSIPP) wuxuu qiimaynayaa natiijoyinka muddada fog ee Early Achievers, oo ay ku jirto xiriirka ka dhexeeya qiimaynta tayada iyo u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga barbaarinta. [Taxanaha qiimeynta WSIPP Early Achievers](#) lagu oggaado natiijoyinka carruurta dhigata ECEAP la qiimeeyay ee Early Achievers ama xarunta daryeelka carruurta iyadoo la isticmaalayo kaalmooyinka u dhexeeya 2015 iyo 2019, soo saarida shan warbixin dhamaadka sanadkii 2022.<sup>313</sup> Qiimeyntu waxaa lagu oggaaday xiriiri wanaagsan oo u dhexeeya ka qayb qaadashada daryeelka dhallaanka iyo goobta waxbarashada ee buuxisay heerarka tayada ee Early Achievers iyo u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga xanaanada,<sup>314</sup> oo leh xiriiri xoogan xaaladaha qaarkood (sida diiwaangelinta dheer ee dejinaysa heerarka tayada iyo ka qaybgalka pre-K sidoo kalenma buuxinaysa tayada heerarka xaafadaha leh nuglaanta bulshada ee dheeraadka ah).<sup>315</sup> Taxliilinta kharashka ku habboon ayaa lagu ogaaday in “ka qaybgalka barnaamij buuxiyay heerarka tayada ay u badan tahay inuu soo celiyo dheefaha inta u dhaxeysa \$4,300 ilaa \$7,000, celcelis ahaan, ilmo kasta inta lagu jiro muddada cimriga.”<sup>316</sup> Warbixinta shanaad ee taxanaha ah, oo diirada lagu saaray helida daryeelka carruurta tayada leh ee qoysaska dakhligoodu yar yahay ay heli karaan, waxaa la ogaaday in, celcelis ahaan, sanadkii 2019 uu jiro hal boos oo keliya oo ah daryeelka carruurta tayada leh ee dawladdu maalgeliso ee saddexdii caruur ah ee dakhligoodu yar yahay ee u dhow.<sup>317</sup>

### 7.5.1.1 Saameynta Tayada

Hal hadaf oo laga leeyahay Early Achievers waa in la taageero bixiyaasha si ay u gaaraan heer tayo sare leh. Kormeerka joogtada ah ee Early Achievers wuxuu diirada saaray isdiiwaangelinta daryeel bixiyaasha iyo ka qayb qaadashada Early Achievers iyo bixiyaasha heerarka aqoonsiga tayada (Heerarka 1, 2, 3, 3+,

<sup>312</sup> Washington Early Achievers iyo Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska. (2023). *Boga Kore, warbixinta la socoshada DCYF Early Achievers*. Laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/ea/EA-Dashboard.pdf>

<sup>313</sup> Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (n.d.). *Guudmarka ee taxanaha warbixinta qiimeynta Early Achievers ee WSIPP*. [https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1761/Wsipp\\_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Access-to-Providers-Meeting-Early-Achievers-Quality-Standards\\_Overview-of-EA-Report-Series.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1761/Wsipp_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Access-to-Providers-Meeting-Early-Achievers-Quality-Standards_Overview-of-EA-Report-Series.pdf)

<sup>314</sup> Goodvin, R., & Hansen, J. (2019). *Warbixinta koobaad ee qiimeynta Early Achievers: Taariikhda iyo Cilmi-baarista*. Machadka Siyaasada Dadwaynaha ee Gobolka Washington.

[https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1712/Wsipp\\_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-One-Background-and-Research-Design\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1712/Wsipp_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-One-Background-and-Research-Design_Report.pdf)

<sup>315</sup> Goodvin, R., Rashid, A., & He, L. (2021). *Warbixinta sadexaad ee qiimaynta Early Achievers: Kala duwanaanshaha xiriirka u dhexeeya tayada iyo u diyaargarowga dugsiga barbaarinta carruurta hela kaalmada daryeelka ilmaha*. Machadka Siyaasada Dadwaynaha ee Gobolka Washington.

[https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1743/Wsipp\\_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-Three-Variation-in-Links-between-Quality-and-Kindergarten-Readiness-for-Children-with-Childcare-Subsidy\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1743/Wsipp_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-Three-Variation-in-Links-between-Quality-and-Kindergarten-Readiness-for-Children-with-Childcare-Subsidy_Report.pdf)

<sup>316</sup> Goodvin, R., Rashid, A., & Krnacik, K. (2022). *Warbixinta afaraad ee qiimaynta Early Achievers: Taxliilinta dheefaha iyo kharashaadka*. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

[https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1760/Wsipp\\_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-Four-Analysis-of-Benefits-and-Costs\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1760/Wsipp_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Report-Four-Analysis-of-Benefits-and-Costs_Report.pdf)

<sup>317</sup> Rashid, A., Goodvin, R., Krnacik, K., & Adams, N. (2022). *Qiimaynta Early Achievers: Helitaanka daryeel bixiyaasha buuxinaya heerarka tayada Early Achievers*. Machadka Siyaasada Dadwaynaha ee Gobolka Washington. [https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1759/Wsipp\\_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Access-to-Providers-Meeting-Early-Achievers-Quality-Standards\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1759/Wsipp_Early-Achievers-Evaluation-Access-to-Providers-Meeting-Early-Achievers-Quality-Standards_Report.pdf)

4, iyo 5). [Dhaashkbodhka](#) bilaha ah ee DCYF ee soo koobaya astaamaha la socoshada Early Achievers ee muujiyay Oktoobar 2023:<sup>318</sup>

- 3,727 kamid ah ECEAP iyo daryeel bixiyaasha u qalma WCCC kuwaas oo u qalmay isdiwaan galinta Early Achievers, 96% (3,560) ayaa la diiwaan galiyay. 1,926 Ka mid ah daryeel bixiyaasha Early Achievers ee u qalma ee aan helin wax maalgalin ah oo gobolka ka socota, 44% (849) ayaa la diiwaan geliyay.
- Keliya 2,336 oo ah qiyaastii (41%) daryeel bixiyaasha diiwaangashan ayaa maray qiimeynta hadda jirta. (Warbixinta qiimeynta FSKA ee soo baxday 2023 waxaa lagu oggaaday helitaanka in qaybo badan oo ka mid ah daryeel bixiyaasha diiwaangashan aan lagu qiimeyn "isbadelo badan" ee Early Achievers gaar ahaan heerka nidaamka sannadihii la soo dhaafay iyo xog aruurinta hakinta uu guddoomiyuhu hago sababo la xiriira masiibada COVID-19.<sup>319,320</sup>)
- Daryeel bixiyaasha diiwaangashan ee maray qiimeynta hadda, 96% (2,250) ayaa lagu qiimeeyay Heerka 3 aad ama heer ka sareeya iyo 30% (690) waxay maren qiimeynta Heerka 3+ ama ka sareeya. (Marka laga imaado qiimeynta 3+ ee dhacday 2019 ma aysan kasoo muuqanin Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020.<sup>321</sup>)

Sanadkii 2021, DCYF, CCA of WA, iyo [Cultivate Learning](#) ee University of Washington waxay ka qaybgeliyeen daryeel bixiyaasha ilmaha, tababarayaasha Early Achievers iyo iskaashatada, qoysaska, iyo hawlwadayaasha kale nidaamyada dib u naqshadeynta Early Achievers ayadoo la adeegsanaayo habka tayada diirada lagu saaro ee [Habraciyada Dejinta Nidaamka Ku Haboon](#). Nidaamka cusub "waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu dhiso hannaan uu hoggaamiyo daryeel Bixiye si loo aqoonsado yoolalka oo si siman loogu aqoonsado tayada barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha."<sup>322</sup> (Ka eeg Qaybta 9.2, " ,” si aad u hesho macluumaad dheeraad ah.)

### 7.5.1.2 Saamaynta doorashooyinka waalidka iyo helitaanka daryeelka

Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020 waxay soo koobtay jawaab celinta ka qaybgalka bulshada ee Early Achievers. Dad badan ayaa soo bandhigay su'aalo ku saabsan faa'iidada Early Achievers ay u leedahay waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha sababo la xariira in daryeel bixiyaal badan aysan weli ka qaybqaadan. Marka laga imaado, waxaa jiray walaac laga qabo in Early Achievers ay abuurto nusqaanimo cusub oo la xariirta adeegyada arrintaas oo abuuraysa niyadjab ku dhaca daryeel bixiyaasha si ay uga qaybqaataan kaalmada WCCC.

<sup>318</sup> Washington Early Achievers iyo Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska. (2023). *Boga Kore, warbixinta la socoshada DCYF Early Achievers*. Laga helay Diseembar 4, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/ea/EA-Dashboard.pdf>

<sup>319</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>320</sup> Isgaarsiinta gaar ah, Kelli DeBoer, Khabiirka Hogaanka ECEAP, Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska, Febaraayo 7, 2024.

<sup>321</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>322</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

### 7.5.1.3 Saameynta Daryeel bixiyaasha carruurnimada hore

Saameynta Early Achievers ku leedahay daryeel bixiyaasha carruurnimada hore ayaa lagu qeexay cutubka 9, "Shaqaaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Carruurnimada Hore."

## 7.5.2 Natiijooyinka ECEAP

### 7.5.2.1 Natiijooyinka Horumarka

Dhamaan caruurta kujira ECEAP waxaa la qiimeeyaa saddexdii biloodba mar si loola socdo aqoontooda iyo xirfadaha xisaabta iyo garashadooda, luuqadooda, jirkooda iyo shucuurtooda bulsho, iyadoo la isticmaalayo [Xeeladaha Barashada GOLD® \(Teaching Strategies GOLD®, TS GOLD\) Dhalmada ilaa fasalka sadexaad](#).

Intii lagu jiray sannad dugsiyeedkii 2021-2022, meelaha ugu badan ee horumarka ilmuhu ka sameeyay waxay ahaayeen xisaabta: kaliya 44% kamid ah caruurta kujira ECEAP ayaa gaaray heerka da'da dayrta, haddana 83% waxay gaareen ama dhaafeen heerkooda gu'ga. Arrintaan waa arrin xusid mudan sababtoo ah 72% caruurtaas waa caruurta qoyaska jela ka hooseeya 110% heerka FPL. Dhammaadka barnaamijka, 38% kamid ah 4-jirada ka qaybqaatay ECEAP hal sano ayaa u diyaar garoobay dugsiga xanaanada dhammaan lixda goobood ee horumarka. Ku dhawaad kala bar (46%) caruurta ka qaybqaatay labadii sano ee ECEAP waxay si buuxda ugu diyaar garoobeen dugsiga xanaanada, iyadoo lagu salaynaayo qiimaynta TS GOLD.<sup>323</sup>

### 7.5.2.2 Natiijooyinka caafimaadka ilmaha

ECEAP waxay higsanaysaa inay hormariso natiijooyinka caafimaadka iyadoo la shaqaynaysa qoysaska si loo hubiyo in caruurta ay haystaan caymis caafimaad iyo midka caafimaadka ilkaha, qiimeynada caafimaadka "guriga" iyo ilkaha, iyo dabagal kasta oo lagama maarmaanka ah si loo xaqiijiyo ogaanshaha ama daaweynta dheeraadka ah marka la sheego.

Xog aruurinta ku qanacsanaanta qoyska ee ECEAP ee 2021-2022 waxaa maray oo jawaabaha buuxiyay 1,655. Natiijooyinka xog aruurinta la doortay waxaa kamid ah:<sup>324</sup>

- 97% kamid ah qoysasku waxay sheegeen ka dib markii ay galeen ECEAP/Early ECEAP, in qoyskoodu haystaan dhakhtar joogta ah oo buuxiya baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka qoyskooda.
- 96% kamid ah qoysasku waxay sheegeen ka dib markii ay galeen ECEAP/Early ECEAP, in qoyskoodu haystaan dhakhtarka ilkaha oo joogto ah oo buuxiya baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka qoyskooda.
- 95% kamid ah qoysasku waxay sheegeen ka dib markii ay galeen ECEAP/Early ECEAP, inay yaqaan meesha laga raadsado caawimaad haddii qoysaskoodu u baahan yihiin taageero shucuur.
- 87% kamid ah waxay sheegeen in shaqaalaha ECEAP inay ka taageereen fahmida nidaamka daryeelka caafimaadkooda.

<sup>323</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Kaydka Xogta ELMS, Barnaamijka Caawimaada Waxbarashada iyo Daryeelka Dhallaanka (ECEAP)*. Febraayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>324</sup> *Xog aruurinta Qanacsanaanta Qoyska ee 2021-2022 ECEAP*. (n.d.). (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)



### 7.5.2.3 Horumarinta Joogtada ee Tayada ECEAP

Natiijooyinka ECEAP waxay ku xiran yihiin barnaamij dhameystiran oo tayo sare leh, kaas oo ay DCYF ku raadiso barashada iyo iskaashiga la isla wadaago, la socodka gudaha, iyo ka qaybgalka Early Achievers (ka eeg “Early Achievers” kore).

#### *Iskaashiga Lagu Horumarinaayo Pre-K*

ECEAP waxay qayb ka ahayd [Iskaashiga Lagu horumarinaayo Pre-K \(Partnership for Pre-K Improvement, PPI\)](#), oo ah hindise sadex gobol ah (oo lagu sameeyo Tennessee iyo Oregon) iyadoo lala kaashanaayo Sanduuqa Kahortaga ee Ounce, Kobcinta Waxbarashada Jaamacada Washington, Isbahaysiga Early Success, iyo Uururka Bill & Melinda Gates. PPI waxay diirada saartay horumarinta aragtida tayada sare ee dugsiga xanaanada iyo baarista fikradaha muhiimka u ah horumarinta joogtada ah ee arimaha muhiimka ah ee tayada xannaanada kahor iyo kaabayaasha loo baahan yahay si loo sameeyo horumar.

Iyadoo qayb ka ah mashruuca, oo la soo gabagabeeyey sanadkii 2021, Washington waxay diirada saartay horumarinta tayada gaarka ah ee pre-K si ay u taageerto nidaamyada xogta ku saleysan, sinnaan, iyo dhaqamo dhaqan ahaan ka jawaabaya horumarka la hiigsanaayo.<sup>325</sup>

- Dhammaan go'aanada siyaasada ee hay'adaha gobolka iyo Sharci dejinta waxaa lagu wargeliyaa xogta waxayna ku saleysan yihiin habdhaqan loo siman yahay si loo daboolo baahiyaha xogta ee goobta.
- Dhaqanada habboon ayaa la isku daray inta lagu jiro barnaamijyada gobolka oo dhan.
- Caruurta leh awoodaha kala duwan ayaa si siman u heli kara khibrado waxbarasho oo tayo sare leh oo gaar ah.
- Shaqaale la isku haleyn karo oo ka tarjumaya bulshooyinka loo adeego.
- Taageerada shaqaalaha ee fursadaha waxbarashada xirfadeed ee Pre-K si ay si joogto ah u bixiyaan khibrado tayo sare leh oo ay helaan caruurta iyo qoysaska.
- Shaqaalaha waxbarashada dhallaanka waxay heli karaan waxbarasho xirfadeed oo shaqsi oo ku xiran shaqada oo ay ka helaan hogaamiyaasha waxbarashada la taageeray.

Iyadoo lagu saleynaayo shaqada PPI, DCYF waxay qorsheyneysaa inay sii wado la socoshada wareegga kor u qaadista tayada *qorshaha, hawsha, daraasada, falka*, si loo qiimeeyo loona qorsheeyo baahiyaha barnaamijyada ku saleysan iskaashiga bulshada.

#### *Kormeeritaanka DCYF*

DCYF waxay kormeertaa qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP si ay u eegto u hogaansanaanta in ka badan 150 heerarka shaqada iyadoo loo marayo dib u eegis lagu sameynaayo xogta, qiimaynta wax soo saarka, wada sheekaysiga talefoonka bilaha ah iyo booqashooyinka goobta. Sharciyada ugu dambeeyay ee 2023–2024.<sup>326</sup> Intii lagu jiray sanadyadii 2018-2019, qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP waxay si buuxda ula jaanqaadeen 92% kamid ah shuruudaha barnaamijka, marka loo eego 81% sannadkii hore. Shuruudaha inta badan u baahan in fiiro gaar ah loo yeesho waxaa ka mid ah shahaadooyinka shaqaaluhu ay haystaan (oo ka tarjumaysa arrimaha awooda shaqada ee la yaqaan) iyo sii wadista diiwaangelinta buuxda (oo ah arrin ka mid ah balaarinta degdega ah ee ECEAP). Qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP waxay ku

<sup>325</sup> Connors, M., Hanson, A., Farrar, I., Wat, A., Joseph, G., Branson-Thayer, M., Semu, B., and Becker, M. (2022). *Dib u milicsiga isbadelka nidaamyada: Wax ka barashada Iskaashiga Lagu Horumarinaayo Pre-K*. Barnaamijka Start Early. [https://upk-improvement.org/downloads/PPIReport\\_Final-LoRes.pdf](https://upk-improvement.org/downloads/PPIReport_Final-LoRes.pdf)

<sup>326</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhaliyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). Heerarka horumarka ee 2023-24 ECEAP. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2023-24-ECEAP-Performance-Standards.pdf>

guulaysteen diiwaangelinta carruurta yaryar ee aadka u nugul kuna nool gobolka, iyadoo lagu salaynaayo nidaamka dhibcaha mudnaanta ee ECEAP.

### 7.5.3 Qaababka kale ee lagu taageero tayada

FSKA waxay maalgelisay [Deeqaha Sinaanta Dhallaanka](#) “maalgelinta tooska ah ee bulshada daryeelka dhallaanka iyo waxbarashada iyo barnaamijyada taageerada waalidka, iyadoo mudnaanta la siinaayo daryeel bixiyaasha BIPOC iyo bixiyaasha u adeegaya carruurta BIPOC, si ay u horumariyaan oo ay u dhiirrigeliyaan dhaqamada kor u qaada waxbarashada loo siman yahay iyo dhaqan ahaan ka jawaabaya, deegaanka, iyo helitaanka luuqada la xoojiyay.”<sup>327</sup> Deequhu waxaa loo helo karaa daryeel bixiyaasha ECE oo kala duwan (oo ay ku jiraan FFN, kooxaha ciyaaraha iyo waxbarashada, daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada leh, daryeel bixiyaasha ECEAP, iyo kuwa kale). Sanadkii 2022, wareegii koowaad ee deeqaha waxaa \$1.7 milyan lagu siiyay 34 daryeel bixiye oo gobolka oo dhan kajira. Wareega labaad ee deeqaha ayaa la dhameeyay sanadkii 2023, iyadoo kan saddexaadna la qorsheeyay gu'ga 2024.<sup>328</sup>

Inta badan barnaamijyada booqashooyinka guriga ee gobolka Washington waxaa loo fuliyaa si waafaqsan tusaalooyinka caddaynta ku saleysan ee lagu qiimeeyay waxtarkooda guud ahaan natiijooyinka wax ku oolka ah ee Barnaamijka sida Booqashada Guriga ee Hooyada, Caruurnimada Hore, iyo Dhallaanka Hore (Maternal, Infant, and Early Child Home Visiting, MIECHV). Tayada barnaamijyada booqashada guriga waxaa lagu qiimeeyaa qayb ahaan si loo eego habboonaanta noocyadaan. Taageerada hubinta tayada waxaa bixiya HVSA, oo kamid isla barnaamijka DCYF maalgelisa ku dhawaad saddex meelood meel barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ee gobolka. Gobolka Washington ayaa sidoo kale si kor u kaca sameynaaya u maalgelinaya hababka booqashooyinka guriga ee la nashqadeeyay. Tayada iyo waxtarka hababkan waxay ku saleysan yihiin waayo-aragnimada bulshada iyo khibrada.

Washington waxay wali go'aaminaysaa sida ugu wanaagsan ee loo taageeri karo daryeel bixiyaasha FFN, kuwaas oo aan ruqsad haysan oo aan dawladu nidaamin laakiin ah kuwa qiimo leh oo inta badan taageera qoysaska. Daryeel bixiyaasha FFN ee codsanaya kaalmada WCCC waa inay buuxiyaan shuruudaha aasaasiga ah, oo ay ku jiraan da'da, heerka shaqada, hubinta taariikhda, iyo daryeel bixiyaasha qaarkood, tababarka caafimaadka iyo badqabka iyo hubinta sanadlaha ah.

Adeegyada ESIT iyo dhexgalka hore waxaa loo fuliyaa si waafaqsan qawaaniinta dawladda dhexe, si la mid ah kuwa dugsiga barbaarinta. Tayada barnaamijyada ECLIPSE waxaa lagu taageeraa shaqaaleysiinta khubarada caafimaadka dhimirka ee haysta ruqsad oo qaatay tababar ku habboon.

### Qoraalada farsamada ee Jaantuska 7-1

**U Xilsaarintacaruurta loo adeego.** Qoraalada farsamo ee soo socdaa waxay bixinayaan dulmar ku saabsan sida Xafiiska Hal-abuurka iyo La Xisaabtanka ee DCYF uu u xisaabiyo kala duwanaanshaha nidaamka xogta loo uruuriyo ee carruurtana loogu adeego.

Xogta barnaamijka qaar kamid ah waxay si cad u tilmaamaysaa carruurta kala duwan ee ay u adeegaan (tusaale ahaan, Kabka/Xogta WCCC waa heer carruurta loogu talagalay waxaa lagu raad raaca carruurta gaarka ah ee uu u adeego kaalmada gobolka). Xogta laga helayo barnaamijyada kale ee daryeelka ilmaha

<sup>327</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Soo koobitaanka Deeqda Sinaanta Caruurnimada hor ee 2022*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/EquityGrant-FastFacts.pdf>

<sup>328</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

ee la kabo (tusaale, Head Start) waa la isku daray waxayna tilmaamaysaa oo keliya tirada carruurta ay u adeegaan goob kasta oo daryeel bixiye.

Meesha xogta ku saabsan carruurta uu u adeego barnaamijka maalgelinta xanaanada ilmaha la heli karo (tusaale ahaan, WCCC iyo ECEAP), macluumaadka ku saabsan carruurta uu u adeego barnaamijkaas ayaa la uruuriyaa oo lagu raad raacaa tiro nidaamyoo maareyn xogta ah ee gobolka Washington kajira oo ay weheliso macluumaadka ku saabsan daryeel bixiyaha xanaanada ilmaha oo ay ka helaan adeegyada daryeelka carruurta. Xogta nidaamyadaan waxaa markaas loo badalaa qaabka xogta iyadoo lagu daraayo da'da, dakhliga, iyo heerka shaqada qoyska ee carruurtaan loo adeego laga soo bilaabo shuruudaha u-qalmitaanka ee barnaamijyada daryeelka ilmaha ee la kabo ee u adeega.

Marka xogta heerka ilmaha aan laga helin barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha la kabo, carruurta loogu adeego barnaamijkaas waa in lagu meeleeeyaa daryeel bixiyaasha ka qaybqaata barnaamijkaas. Tallaabadaan, nooca xogtu wuxuu carruurta ka soo saarayaa xogta tirada carruurta ee buuxisa da'da gaarka ah, dakhliga qoyska, iyo shuruudaha xaaladda shaqaalaynta qoyska ee barnaamijyada kala duwan oo ku meeleeeya daryeel bixiyaasha ka qaybqaadanaya. Tirada carruurta loo qoondeeyay habkaan loona qoondeeyay daryeel bixiyaha waxaa lagu go'aamiyaa xogta guud ee dhabta ah ee tirada carruurta uu u adeego barnaamij kasta oo la kabo ee kajira goobta daryeel bixiyaha.

**Qiyaasta u qalmida.** Shuruudaha u-qalmitaanka guud waa halbeegyada go'aaminaya in qoyska loogu adeegi karo barnaamij/adeeg jira iyo in kale. Qiyaasaha u qalmida ee la xiriirta tirinta carruurta waxaa sameeya Xafiiska Maareynta Maaliyadda Washington iyo Xafiiska Tirakoobka Mareykanka Xog aruurinta Bulshada Maraykanka (U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey). Qiyaasaha u qalmida ee la xiriirta dakhloga iyo xaalada shaqada ee qoyska waxaa sameeya Xafiiska Tirakoobka Mareykanka Xog aruurinta Bulshada Maraykanka (U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey). Qiyaasaha u qalmitaanka waxay iska ilaaliyaa labo jibaarida ECEAP/HS iyo WCCC; hase yeeshee, waxay ku xadidan yihiin awoodooda inay sameeeyaan labo jibaarid adeeg.

**Qiyaasida caruurta isticmaalaya daryeelka ilmaha ee mushaharka gaarka lagu helo.** Nooca xogta waxaa laga soo qaadaa in daryeel bixiyaasha shaqada kujira ay diiwaangelin karaan ilaa 75% heerka tirada ay awoodaan (haddii aanay diiwaangelintooda dhabta ah ee xogta ka badnayn heerkaan). Marka tirada guud ee diiwaan gelinta daryeel bixiyaha ee barnaamijyada maalgelinta kala duwan ee u adeega carruurta goobtaas daryeel bixiyaha ay ka yar tahay 75% heerka ruqsadu dhigeysa, daryeel bixiyaha waxaa loo malaynayaa inuu buuxiyo boosaska la heli karo (ilaa 75% heerka ruqsadiisu dhigeysa) oo uu si gaar ah u bixiyo carruurta da'doodu tahay heerka da'da daryeel bixiyuhu u adeego.

**Kala qeybinta barnaamijka.** Carruurta waxa laga yaabaa in isku mar loogu adeego in ka badan hal barnaamij oo daryeelka ilmaha la kabo ah. Tusaale ahaan, ilmaha uu u adeego WCCC waxa kale oo laga yaabaa inuu daryeel ka helo daryeel bixiyaha ECEAP. Barnaamijyada xogta heerka ilmaha laga heli karo, waxaa suurtagal ah in la aqoonsado carruurta kala duwan ee uu u adeego barnaamij kasta oo kajira goob kasta oo daryeel bixiyaasha ka qaybqaata. Waxaa kale oo suurtagal ah in si gaar ah loo go'aamiyo carruurta loogu adeego wax ka badan hal barnaamij.

Barnaamijyada aan lahayn xogta heerka ilmaha, nooca xogtu waxay tiro carruur ah ku meeleeeyaan (oo ku salaysan shuruudaha u-qalmitaanka barnaamijka) barnaamijyada kala duwan ee la kabo (iyo barnaamijyada isku dhafddka ah) ee goobta daryeel bixiyaha. Carruurta habkaan laga qoro ee loo qoondeeyo daryeel bixiyaasha iyo barnaamijyada si gaar ah looma aqoonsanin. Sidaas daraadeed suurtagal maaha in la go'aamiyo in carruurta ka kooban tirada carruurtaan ay isku mar loogu adeego barnaamij kale oo ka jira goobta daryeelka bixiye kale. Tirinta kaalmada ilmaha ee daryeel bixiyaasha katirsan boosaska ECEAP, HS, ama EHS waa laga saaray. Tani waxay hoos imanaysaa malo awaalka ah in dhammaan dadka hela Kabida ee ay u adeegaan daryeel bixiyaasha bixiya ECEAP, HS, ama EHS in lagu

wada qori doono barnaamijkaas kale, barnaamijyadaasna waxaa lagu hormariyay habka marka loo eego nidamaka kabitaanka ah. Arintan waxay awood u leedahay inay hoos u dhigto caruurta la Kabo. Sidoo kale waxaa suurtagal ah in hal ilmo uu ka helo laba nooc oo adeeg oo kala duwan laba daryeel bixiye oo kala duwan (tusaale ahaan, ka helida ECEAP daryeel bixiye qayb ka mid ah maalinta iyo Daryeelka Kaalmada Ilmaha oo uu ka helo daryeel bixiye kale isla qayb kamid maalinta).

Marka la eego xanibaadaan, habka hadda looma xisaabiyo nooca adeegga suurtagalka ah ee isku-dhafka ah.

## 8 Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

### Hordhac

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Abuuritaanka natiijooyin guul leh oo loogu talagalay caruurta yaryar iyo qoysaska waxay u baahan tahay ka qaybgal bulsho oo xooggan iyo hawlo isku dubbaridan oo heer maamul gobol ahaaneed, gobol, iyo heer deegaan ah oo ka jawaabaya baahiyaha bulshada. Si loo gaaro hadafkan, nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore waa inuu balaariyaa barnaamijyada jira oo uu abuuraa sinnaan diiradda saaraya, la aamini karo, iyo iskaashi ku filan oo kheyraad leh oo lala yeesho shakhsiyaadka, ururada, iyo Qabaa'ilka kuwaas oo ka caawiya horumarka caruurta yaryar.

Tan iyo markii la dhamaystiray Qiimaynta Baahiyaha 2020, dhowr hindise oo waaweyn ayaa xoojiyay xiriirka nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee bulshooyinka deegaanka kana dhigeysa nidaamka mid ku haboon caruurta, waalidiinta, bixiyayaasha, iyo bulshada. Sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington ee ansixinta sharciga [Fair Start for Kids Act](#) (FSKA) waxay bixisaa taageero dhaqaale oo wayn nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka. Abuuritaanka Qorshaha isku dubaridka Waxbarashada caruurinada Hore (ELCP) wuxuu bixiyaa qaab dhismeed loogu talagalay falalka si wax looga qabto sinnaan la'aanta iyo cunsuriyadda habaysan ee ka dhex jirta nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore. Xafiiska DCYF ee Hal-abuurka, Iswaafajinta iyo Isla xisaabtanka (OIAA) ayaa si weyn u xoojisay awooda gobolka si uu u ururiyo, u falanqeeyo, u isticmaalo, una wadaago xogta si loo qaabeeyo doodaha ku saabsan wax qabashada hadda jira iyo jihada mustaqbalka ee nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore.

### Cusboonaysiinta Wacyi-galinta Bulshada

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Wacyigelinta bulshada ayaa loo qabtay horumarinta ELCP, ayaana sidoo kale hoos lagu sharaxay. Hase yeeshee, sababo la xariira in ELCP waxaa la sameeyay intii lagu jiray faafitaanka COVID-19, wacyigelin balaaran oo shaqsi si loo ururiyo jawaab celinta suurtagal ma ahayn. Taas badelkeeda, xubnaha bulshadu waxay abuureen muuqaalka saddex luuqadood ah si ay u sharaxaan nuxurka iyo horumarinta sinnaanta ku saleysan ee ELCP. Tafaftirayaasha muuqaalada la dhameystiray ee xog aruurinta oonleena ah si loo wadaago falcelinta iyo falcelinada qabyo qoraalka ee la xariira yoolalka iyo xeeladaha. Jawaab celintan waxay ahayd qalab lagu qaabeeynaayo horumarinta qorshaha ugu dambeeya.

Sanadkii 2021, DCYF waxay samaysay xog aruurin wakiilnimo oo laga qaaday 1,327 waalidiin iyo daryeel bixiyaasha gobolka oo dhan si ay si wanaagsan u fahmaan saameynta cudurka faafa ee COVID-19 uu ku leeyahay shaqadooda iyo daryeelkooda. Xog aruurinta ayaa si ula kac ah u baal maray qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo. (Ka eeg Qaybta 6.1, “  
,” si aad u hesho soo koobitaanka natiijooyinka.)

### Hawlaha Cusub Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020

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Xaaladda degdegga ah ee caafimaadka dadweynaha ee COVID-19 waxay ku abuurtay caqabado badan carruurta, qoysaska, iyo nidaamka waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ee gobolka. Xiritaanada ku meel gaarka ah ee goobaha daryeelka ilmaha iyo dhimista ku meel gaarka ah ee shaqaalaha la heli karo waxay keentay in si ku meel gaar ah loo yareeyo awooda daryeelka ilmaha ee la heli karo. Carruurta, waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyaasha, iyo xirfadlayaasha daryeelka ilmaha waxay la kulmeen koror walaac iyo walbahaar. Deeqaha laga helo FSKA (ee lagu qeexay Qaybta Hoose 8.3, “  
”) ayaa loo adeegsaday in lagu kordhiyo helitaanka barnaamijyada iyo agabka lagu

taageerayo dadaalada ka soo kabashada masiibada ee nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka. Dadaaladaas ayaa qayb ahaan diirada lagu saaray bulshooyinka uu sida wayn u saameeyay caabuqa COVID-19. Awooda ruqsada ee daryeelka ilmaha iyo tirada shaqaalaha ee nidaamka daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka oo dhan labadaba waxay sameeyeen soo kabasho badan kadib marka ay dhacday masiibada.

Sanadkii 2023, laanta sharci-dejintu waxay qaadeen tallaabooyin dheeraad ah si ay u horumariyaan gelitaanka iyo sameynta horumar ku aadan mushaharka nololaha ee xirfadlayaasha daryeelka carruurta helaan. Miisaaniyada labada sano ah ee gobolka oo ay kujiraan maalgelinta lagu kordhinaayo qiimayaasha lacag celinada ay helaan [Working Connections Child Care](#) gaar ahaan xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha (ee lagu qeexay Farqada 9, "Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore") laguna gaarsiinaayo boqolayda 85aad sida lagu xusay xog aruurinta qiimaha suuqa ee 2021. Qiimayaasha cusub ee aadka u sarreeya ayaa u oggolaanaya daryeel bixiyaasha inay sii wadaan miisaaniyado waarta, kordhiyaan mushaarka shaqaalaha, iyo dhiirigelinta sii haysashada shaqaalaha. Maalgelin dheeraad ah ayaa la bixiyay si loo maalgeliyo heshiiska gorgortanka wadajirka ah ee daryeelka carruurta qoyska, oo ay ku jiraan kordhinta ee heerarka lacag celinta Working Connections Child Care iyo horumarinada kale ee la sameynaayo. Laanta sharci dejintu sidoo kale waxay ansixiyeen Qodobada Bixinta Daryeelka Ilmaha iyo Mushaarka Nololaha si loo horumariyo qorshaha hirgelinta lagu xaddidaayo kharashaadka daryeelka carruurta ee qoysaska boqolkiiba todoba kamid ah dakhliga qoyska, iyadoo la hubinayo mushaarka iyo faa'iidooyinka daryeel bixiyaasha ilmaha.<sup>329</sup>

Isbahaysiga dumarka uurka leh ilaa Da'da Saddex sano ee Washington waxaa soo agaasimay [WithinReach](#). Hadafkeedu waa in la hubiyo in dhammaan carruurta ay sameeyaan kobaca oo ay ku koraan marka ay da'doodu tahay saddex jir, iyo in dhammaan qoysaska ay helaan agab iyo taageerooyinka ay u baahan yihiin si ay uga caawiyaan carruurtooda inay sameeyaan kobac. Isbaheysigu wuxuu leeyahay afar arrimood oo diirada lagu saaray: kordhinta sugnaanta cuntada, kordhinta helitaanka daryeelka caafimaadka dhalmada iyo dhallaanka, kordhinta xasilloonida qoyska iyadoo loo maraayo helitaanka taageerooyinka wax ku oolka ah, iyo horumarinta korriinka ilmaha. Washington State Department of Health (DOH) iyo DCYF waxay ka qaybgalaan Isbahaysiga Guddiga Hoggaaminta Isbahaysiga iyo saddex guddi-hoosaadyo: Codka Qoyska, Xogta iyo Falanqeynta, iyo Siyaasada iyo U doodista. Waxyaabo badan, laakiin aan dhammaan ku koobneyn, xeeladaha Isbaheysiga ayaa lagu fuliyaa shaqada [Help Me Grow](#).

Waaxda Caafimaadka Ilmaha ee DOH waxay iskaashi la sameysaa [laanta Hawlgelinta Qoyska ee Washington](#) si ay u taageerto iskuduwida gobolka oo dhan ee la xariira dadaallada hoggaaminta qoyska. Hadafka shaqadaan waa in la maalgeliyo lana taageero codadka waalidka ee dhammaan heerarka go'aan qaadashada la xariira. Mid ka mid ah natiijada mashruucaan ayaa ah baaritaan ku saleysan webka gobolka oo dhan ee kooxaha jira, ururada, iyo hindisayaasha ku hawlan iyo siinta fursadaha hoggaamineeda qoysaska lana xariira dadaalada caafimaadka hooyada iyo dhallaanka. Iskaanka waxaa la filayaa inuu ku daro yoolalka, mudnaanta, iyo dadka diirada saaraya dadaallada jira hadda. Ugu dambeyntii, iskaanku wuxuu kordhin doonaa wacyigelinta hindisayaasha codka qoyska ee hadda jira iyo xoojinta iskuduwidda ka dhexeeya dadka shuraakada ah (tusaale ahaan, ururada bulshada iyo hay'adaha gobolka) ee ka shaqeynaya horumarinta kor u qaadista horumarka carruurta iyo qoyska iyadoo loo marayo ka-qaybgalka qoyska iyo hoggaaminta.

<sup>329</sup> Waaxda Adeegyada Bulshada iyo Dadweynaha ee King County. (2023). Daryeelka ilmuhu wuxuu ku guulaysataa nidaamka sharci dejinta ee gobolka. *Cultivating Connections*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://dchsblog.com/2023/07/11/child-care-wins-in-the-state-legislative-session/>



### 8.1 Isku xirka guud ahaan nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka

FSKA (eeg Qaybta 8.3, “ ,” ee hoose) lagu daray bixinta dib u bilaabida xubnimada [Guddiga La-talinra Waxbarashada Dhallaanka \(Early Learning Advisory Council, ELAC\)](#). ELAC waxaa sanadkii 2007 kii abuuray laanta sharci-dejinta. Doorokoodu waa inay “warbixin iyo soojeedin siiyaan Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska (DCYF) [si] xeeladaha iyo ficilada ay si wanaagsan oga warqabaan oo ay u taageeraan waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyaasha ilmaha, khabiirada badqabka iyo caafimaadka iyo xubnaha xiiseynaaya ee dadwaynaha.”<sup>330</sup>

Xubnimada ELAC ayaa la ballaariyay waxaana laga dhigay 44 xubnood si loogu daro xubno ka socda waaxyo iyo wakaalado badan oo gobolka katirsan, waalidiinta, shaqaalaha barnaamijka waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo daryeel bixiyaasha, nidaamka K-12 iyo nidaamka waxbarashada sare, khubarada caafimaadka jirka iyo dhimirka, bulshooyinka aan helin adeegyada, adeegyada dhalimada kahor, iyo kuwo kale. Xubin ka noqoshadaan la ballaadihiyay waxay fududeneysaa iskudubaridka horumarsan ee nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka. ELAC waxaa laga codsaday inay u sheegto DCYF warbixinteeda labadii sanaba mar ee ku saabsan wax ku oolnimada maalgalinta FSKA ee buuxinta ujeedooyinka sharciga.

#### 8.1.1 Naqshada iyo isku xirka xeeladaha heer gobal ahaan

Qorshaha Isku dubaridka Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee Gobolka Washington (Washington State Early Learning Coordination Plan, ELCP) wuxuu dhigayaa “In aragtida Washington ee waxbarashada dhallaanka ay u baahan tahay wadashaqeyn firfircoon ee heer gobol, heer degmo, iyo shuraakada bulshada dhammaan barnaamijyada, adeegyada, iyo taageerada wax ka geysta jir ahaan, garaadka, iyo hormarinta shucuur bulsheedka ee carruurta Washington ku dhaqan. Iyadoo la tixgalinaayo nidaamka iskaashiga leh, [Qorshaha Isku dubaridka Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee gobolka oo dhan](#) (ELCP) ayaa la sameeyay iyadoo lala kaashanayo in ka badan 150 urur, dawladaha qabaa'ilka, wakaaladaha, u doodayaasha bulshada, iyo shakhsiyadka (waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyaasha, iyo kuwo kale) ee gobolka oo dhan ku dhaqan.”<sup>331</sup> [Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Dhalalanka ee 2020](#) ee ah mid kamid ah aasaasyada horumarka qorshahaas.<sup>332</sup>

Washington's ELCP waxaa loo qoray sababo la xariira baabi'inta 'iyo meesha ka saariksta cunsuriyada nidaamka iyo kala gooynta qaababka iyo dhaqamada ka qaybqaata takoorka, cabudhinta, iyo soo rogida

<sup>330</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. *Guddiga La-talinta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/community-engagement/elac>

<sup>331</sup> Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Qorshaha Isku duwitaanka Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington: Himilo la wadaago*. <https://www.elcpwa.org>

<sup>332</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta Baahiyaha Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Gobolka Washington oo dhan: Waxaa abuuray bulshooyin waxaa loo sameeyay bulshooyinka*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/2020StatewideNeedsAssessment.pdf>

caadooyinka dhaqameed ee bulshooyinka deegaanka loo geysto.<sup>333</sup> Qorshaha waxaa ka mid ah yoolalka iyo istaraatiijiyadaha la dejiyay oo ku saabsan shan goobood oo natiijo:

- Bulshooyin Awood leh oo Waxtarna u leh Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore
- Qoysas Xoogan, Xasiloon, Koritaan leh, Badqab iyo Taageero leh
- Waayo-aragnimada Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore ee Wanaagsan
- Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Dhalaanka
- Caruur iyo Qoysas caafimaad qaba

Mid kasta oo ka mid ah aagaga natiijada waxaa loo qaabeeyey si loo abuuray daryeel dhallaan oo isku dhafan iyo nidaam waxbarasho oo u shaqeeya dhammaan dadka. Hal qaab oo ELCP ay isku daydo inay ku dadaasho ka go'naanta nololaha waa kor u qaadista rajada, riyooyinka, iyo caqabadaha ay la kulmaan waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyaasha, iyo xirfadlayaasha taageera iyaga, iyadoo si ula kac ah diirada u saareysa raadinta iyo kor u qaadista khibradaha dadka taariikh ahaan la takooro.

Marka laga soo tago adeegsiga Qiimeynta Baahiyaha ee 2020, dadka qayb ka abuuray ELCP waxay isticmaaleen [Aragtida Isbadalka Sinaanta Isirada ee Gobolka Washington](#), khibraddooda nololeed, iyo mabaadi'da Naqshadeynta Xorriyadda si ay si wadajir u abuuray qorshaha. Wacyigelinta dadwaynaha waxaa xadiday faafitaanka caabuqa COVID-19, sidaa darteed muuqaalo ayay abuureen xubnaha bulshada si ay ula wadaagaan kooxaha bulshada kuwaas oo soo uruuriyay jawaab-celinta dadwaynaha ee ku aaddan yoolalka iyo xeeladaha qorshaha. Horumarinta qorshaha waxa kale oo ka mid ahaa dib u eegista lagu sameeyay luuqada iyo fariimaha ka soo horjeeda sinaanta iyo ka hortaga cunsuriyada.

Aragtida laga helay wacyigelinta iyo falanqeynta sinnaanta ayaa loo adeegsaday si loo soo saaro [Qorshaha Isku xirka Waxbarashada Dhallaanka](#) ee kama dambeysta ah. Nuqul adag oo qorshaha ah ayaa la nashqadeeyey, la daabacay, oo si ballaaran loo qaybiyey. Sidoo kale, [websaytka ELCP](#) ayaa la abuuray si qorshaha looga helo onlaynka. Labadaba nuqulka rasmiga ah ee dukumiintiga qorshaha iyo webseedka waxaa lagu helaa saddex luuqadood: Ingiriisi, Isbaanish iyo Soomaali.

Shaqada hada socota waxaa ka mid ah abuurista Shabakadaha Saameynta ELCP. Shabakadu waa qaab dhismeed ka qaybqaadasho oo caawimaad siiya kooxaha bulshada, ururada iyo hay'adaha kala duwan si ay oga soo gudbaan caqabado ka weyn mid kasta oo urur ama shaqsi uu kaligiis qaadi karo. Dadka wax ka abuuray ELCP waxay go'aamiyeen in habka shabakadu ay noqon doonto qaabka ugu waxtarka badan ee wejiga xigga ee shaqada, kaas oo ah fulinta qorshaha.

Ururada Muhiimka ah waa udub dhexaadka shabakada, haggida iyo tilmaamaha lagu fuliyo shaqada. Tani waa koox yar oo shaqsiyaad oo isku xirka isku xira barashada iyo ficilka guud ahaan shabakada wayn. Dooran, xubnaha Ururka ee Muhiimka ah waxay xaqiijiyaan:

- Kanaalada xiriirka, hawlaha, kheyraadka, iyo isku xirkana ayaa la joojteeyaa si xogtu ugu socoto ururka.
- Ururada xubnaha waxay leeyihiin awood isuduwida iyo mid ilo.
- Nidaamka buuxa waxaa la iskugu yeeraa xiliyo si kor loogu qaado waxbarashada loona wadaago dhaqamada rajo-gelinta leh.
- Horumarka ayaa lala socdaa waxaana laga sheekeeyaa waxa ka socda ururada.
- U doodista dhaklaanka ee ka saarista caqabadaha iyo ka dib, u doodista siyaasadaha cusub, ilaha, iyo ku dhaqanka heer gobol iyo heer deegaanba.

<sup>333</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Deeqda Horumarka Dugsiga Barbaarinta ilaa Da'da Shan*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023  
<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/government-affairs/pdg>

- Abuuritaanka “goob cusub oo hal abuurimo leh” oo fududeynaysa in helo fikrado cusub iyo in maskaxda ururku ay horumarto (tani waxa ku jira dhiirigelinta dadaalka iyo ka caawinta dadka kale in ay ku qancaan halabuurka ayadoo la helaayo qaabab cusub oo shaqo).

Ururka Muhiimka ah wuxuu qabtay kulankiisii ugu horreeyay ee laba maalmood ah waxayna ka shaqaynaysaa abaabulka waxqabadyada lagu heshiiyey kulankaas.

### 8.1.2 Isku dubaridka dadaalada bulshada

[Bulshooyinka Caruurta ee Washington \(Washington Communities for Children, WCFC\)](#) waa shabakad isbahaysi deegaan oo u heelan horumarinta fayo-qabka carruurta, qoysaska, iyo bulshada. [Toban Gobal oo WCFC](#) ayaa laga abuuray gobalka oo dhan, waxay la sameeyeen xiriir lagu kalsoon yahay in ka badan lix boqol oo urur iyo shakhsiyaad gobolka oo dhan ah. Gobol kasta, iskaashato la aamini karo waxaa ka mid ah daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka dhalaanka iyo kuwa waxbarashada, qoysaska, adeegyada dhexgalka dhallaanka, hay'adaha adeegga bulshada, ururada daryeelka caruurta, maktabadaha, degmooyinka dugsiyada, hay'adaha caafimaadka dadweynaha, maxkamadaha dhalinyarada, waxbarashada sare, iyo kuwa kale. Goboladu waxay ku kala duwan yihiin xajmiga iyo kaabayaasha; Gobollada qaar waxay ku siman yihiin hal degmo (gobolada Degmada Pierce iyo King County), halka kuwa kalena ay ka kooban yihiin ilaa todobo degmo. Sidoo kale, gobolada qaarkood waxay leeyihiin isbaheysi degmo oo badan kasoo qayb ka ah shabakada gobolka.

Marka laga soo tago abaabulka shaqada ee heer gobol, waxaa jira [dhowr shabakadood oo Waxbarasho ee WCFC ee gobolka oo dhan](#). Ujeedada shabakadahaan waa in la kobciyo waxbarashada, isku xirka, iyo wada shaqaynta gobolka oo dhan dhinacyadan soo socda: xogta; codka daryeelka ilmaha; sinnaanta; Codka qoyska iyo helitaanka khayraadka; codka daryeel bixiyaha caafimaadka; iyo siyaasada iyo u doodista.

Maalgelinta ka timid deeqda PDG B-5, WCFC waxay sii waday inay koraan ilaa 2020 Qiimeynta Baahiyaha la dhameystiray. Sanadkii 2023, Sharci Dejinta Gobolka Washington waxa ku daray \$2 milyan miisaaniyada gobolka ee labadii sanaba mar si loo taageero WCFC.

WCFC waxay ahayd iskaashade firfircoon oo gacan ka geystay abuurista ELCP, oo hadda ku jirta horumarinta Shabakadda Muhiimka ah (oo lagu sifeeyay in 8.1.1). Ku lug lahaanshaha WCFC waxay xoojisaa iskuduwida bulshooyinka deegaanka iyadoo fulinta ELCP ay horay u socoto.

## 8.2 Nidaamyada xogta adag oo isku dhafan

Gobolka Washington wuxuu sameeyay maalgashi wax ku ool ah oo lagu sameeyo habab adag oo lagu uruuriyo, maamulka, iyo falanqeynta xogta waxbarashada dhallaanka; Tani waxay ka caawisaa gobolka inuu si fiican u fahmo baahiyaha carruurta, qoysaska, iyo bulshooyinka ay ku nool yihiin si ay si joogto ah u horumariyaan tayada nidaamyada iyo adeegyada iyaga taageera.

Si wax looga qabto baahiyaha loo qabo in laga warbixiyo xogta isku xiran ee nidaamyada xogta kala duwan iyo kuwa aamusan ee ay ku shaqeeyaan barnaamijyo waxbarasho dhallaan oo gaar ah oo ka dhex jira DCYF, in badan oo ka mid ah shaqada isku xirka xogta waxay abuurtay qaab iyo nidaamyo la isku hallayn karo oo lagu soo saari karo laguna xiriirinaayo xogta. Tani waxa ka mid ahaa isku darka xogta jawiga xogta isku dhafan oo ku saleysan nidaamka, iyo horumarinta, samaynta koodhka, iyo hirgelinta isbadelada tooska ah ee ka dhigaya xogta diyaar u ah warbixinta iyo falanqeynta joogtada ah.

Hormarinada nidaamka xogta ee dhawaa waxaa kamid ah waxyaabaha soo socda:

**Nidaamka Maareynta Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore (Early Learning Management System, ELMS).** [ELMS](#), oo ay buuxiyeen qandaraaslayaasha ECEAP iyo macalimiin, waxay uruuriyaan xogta carruurta iyo waaya aragnimadooda ECEAP. Tani waxaa ku jira xogta goobaha, barnaamijyada, fasalada, shaqaalaha, warbixinada billaha ah, iyo diiwaangelinta. Baaritaanka hore iyo macluumaadka codsiga waxa lagu kaydiyaa iyadoo ay la socoto shuruudaha u qalmiitanka dhamaan caruurta ka diiwaangashan. Xogtaas waxay taageertaa guud ahaan maamulka iyo u hogaansanaanta barnaamijka ECEAP.

**Aalada Diiwaanka Waxbarashada iyo Macluumaadka ee La Maamulo (Managed Education and Registry Information Tool, MERIT).** [Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha ee MERIT](#) wuxuu uruuriyaa xogta iskiis u sheegay shaqaalaha waxbarashada caruurnimada iyo daryeel bixiyaasha gobolka oo dhan. MERIT waa aalad oonleen ah oo lagu diiwaan geliyo laguna aqoonsado guulaha xirfadeed ee xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada dhalaanka. Waxay ka kooban tahay xogta ku saabsan goobaha shaqada, jagooyinka, shahaadooyinka, tababarka, iyo abaal-marinaha.

**Taageerada dhallaanka ee dhallaanka iyo ilmaha socod baradka (Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, ESIT) nidaamka maareynta xogta.** Nidaamka maareynta xogta ee ESIT, [ACORN](#), wuxuu ka kooban yahay xogta la xiriirta Qorshayaasha Adeegga Qoyska ee Shakhsi (Individualized Family Service Plans, IFSPs) ee carruurta da'doodu u dhaxeeyso dhalashada ilaa saddexda sano ee ka diiwaangashan qaybta C barnaamijka dhexgalka hore. Xog uruurinta waxay bixisaa taageerooyinka maareynta kiisaska iyo sidoo kale u hoggaansanaanta heerka deegaanka iyo gobolka iyo xogta natiijada ee tilmaamayaasha waxqabadka sida looga baahan yahay warbixinta IDEA ee Qaybta C ee dawlada dhexe.

**Websaytka Daryeel Bixiyaha ee WaCompass.** Mid ka mid ah nidaamyada maareynta waxbarashada dhallaanka ee cusub ee DCYF, [Xariirka daryeel Bixiyaha ee WaCompass](#), wuxuu taageeraa Qaybta Ruqsada Xannaanada Ilmaha ee DCYF hirgelinta hab la socodka kala duwan ee siiya la socodka xogta iyo kaalmada farsamada daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee Washington.

**Xogta lacag bixinta daryeelka ilmaha ee la kabo.** Tani waa isku dhafka dhammaan xogta [Xogta kabka daryeelka ilmaha ee DCYF](#) si loogu isticmaalo hawlo maaliyadeed oo muhiim ah ee DCYF, saadaalinta, iyo hawlaha barnaamijka. Waxaa kujira lacag bixinta iyo xogta codsiga macmiilka.

**Xogta Kaydka booqashada guriga.** Barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ee qandaraaska haysta ee Washington ayaa guud ahaan isticmaalaya nidaamka booqashada qaabka xogta gaarka ah ee noocyad amaareynta xogta kuwaas oo ay leeyihiin oo ay maamulaan soo saarayaasha moodhelka. Natiijooyinka muhiimka ah ee qoyska ee ay sameeyeen barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ee Washington [Xogta iyo uruurinta warbixinta](#) waxaa ka mid ah niyad jabka daryeel bixiyaha iyo ku sii haynta qoyska.

**Xeeladaha Barida (Teaching Strategies, TS) GOLD™.** DCYF waxay heshiis ruqsad ah kula jirtaa [TS GOLD™](#) si ay u bixiso qiimeynta iyo xogta diiwaangelinta carruurta ku jirta barnaamijka ECEAP ee uu gobolku bixiyo.

### 8.3 Maalgelinta Dabacsan ee joogtada ah

FSKA, oo uu ansixiyay laanta Sharci-dejinta Gobolka 2021, waa maalgashi taariikhi ah “\$ 1.1 bilyan si looga dhigo daryeelka ilmaha iyo waxbarashada dhallaanka mid aad u qiimo jaban oo loogu talagalay

qoysaska Washington iyadoo la ballaarinayo gelitaanka, bixinta lacag bixinta, iyo bixinta agab lagu taageerayo daryeelka carruurta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka.”<sup>334</sup>

Sharcigu waxay leeyahay afar ujeedo oo siyaasadeed:<sup>335</sup>

- Kor u qaadista sinnaan jinsiyadaha
- Kordhi helitaanka daryeelka dhallaanka iyo waxbarashada la awoodi karo
- Kor u qaadista u diyaarsanaanta Dugsiga xanaanada
- Dejinta daryeelka ilmaha iyo shaqada waxbarashada dhallaanka.

Balaarinta [Barnaamijka Gargaarka iyo Waxbarashada Dhallaanka \(ECEAP\)](#) ee bulshooyinka gobolka oo dhan wuxuu dhacayaa sanad walba ilaa 2026-2027. Waqtigaan xadirka ah, Sharci-dejinta Gobolka ayaa go'aamiyay in “ilmo kasta oo u qalma inuu xaq u yeelan doono in lagu diwaangeliyo” ECEAP.<sup>336</sup> Hase yeeshee, saameynta haraadiga ah ee ka imanaysa masiibada caabuqa COVID-19 awgeed, buuxinta dhammaan boosaska ECEAP ee jira waa caqabad. Warbixinta qiimeynta FSKA ee 2023 ayaa xustay in boqolaal boosas ECEAP ah aan la buuxin 2023 sababo la xariira shaqaale la'aan.<sup>337</sup>

## 8.4 Heerarka iswaajinta iyo bixinta taageerada

Bishii Janaayo sanadkii 2020, Gudomiye Inslee ayaa soo saaray [Awaamiirta Gudoomiyaha](#) ee ku socota Gobolka Washington DCYF iyo warqad ku socota Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) ee Washington in la iska kaashado sidii kor loogu qaadi lahaa isku xirka iyo is dhexgalka barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee tayada sare leh ee ay maamulaan labada hay'adood, oo ay ku jirto wax ka qabashada qaar ka mid ah caqabadaha nidaamka ee loo aqoonsaday inay caqabad ku yihiin kala guurka waxbarasho ee guuleysta. Wadashaqeyntaan—oo qayb ka mid ah uu daahiyay cudurka faafa caabuqa COVID-19—waxaa laga soo saaray warbixin wadajir ah, [Isku dhafka Pre-K - Isku-dubaridka iyo is dhexgalka barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka](#)<sup>338</sup> Warbixintu waxay bixinaysaa dulmar guud oo ku saabsan nidaamka, waxay tilmaamtay caqabadaha muhiimka ah ee la xiriira toosinta, waxayna soo jeedinaysaa taxanayaal labadaba waxtarka maamul ee dhaw iyo xeeladaha lagu taliyay ee muddada dheer.

<sup>334</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Waa maxay Fair Starts for Kids Act?* Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/government-affairs/fair-start-for-kids-act>

<sup>335</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta Qiimeynta Xeerka 2023 ee Fair Start for Kids*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>336</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarta, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Balaarinta adeegyada*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/eceap/expansion-of-services>

<sup>337</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Warbixinta Qiimeynta Xeerka 2023 ee Fair Start for Kids*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>338</sup> Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (2021). *Pre-K isku dhafka ah - La jaanqaadida iyo isku dhafka barnaamijyada waxbarashada dhallaanka*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IPKReport-2021.pdf>

## 8.5 Wacyigelinta dadwaynaha iyo taageerada nidaamka

Sanadkii 2019, maalgelinta deeqda PDG B-5 waxay keentay hoggaamiyaasha qaybaha oo ay weheliyaan waalidiinta, daryeel bixiyaasha, Dawladaha Qabiilka, sharci-dejiyaasha, iyo kuwa kale si ay diirada u saaraan Qiimeynta Baahida Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee ugu horreysa ee gobolka. Gudbinta FSKA ee sanadkii 2021 ee Sharciga Gobolka Washington wuxuu u baahday taageerada isbaheysiga salka ballaaran ee waalidiinta, u doodayaasha, daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka, ganacsiyada, hay'adaha dawladda, ururada aan faa'iido doonka ahayn ee gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo ururada xirfadlayaasha. Maalgelinta gobolka oo dhan \$1.1 bilyan waa tilmaan muujinaysa wacyiga bulshada ee sii kordhaaya iyo taageerada barnaamijyada iyo hawlaha waxbarashada dhallaanka.

## 8.6 Ka qaybgalinta qoysaska qaabaynta iyo hirgelinta nidaamka waxbarashada dhallaanka

Gobolka Washington wuxuu u abuuray fursado kala duwan waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha si ay uga qayb qaataan doodaha ku saabsan horumarinta siyaasadda iyo hawlaha barnaamijka.

Machadka Waalidka ee Ka qaybgalka (Parent Institute for Engagement, PIE) waa “barnaamijka tababarka 12 bilood ah ee waalidiinta ama daryeel bixiyaasha leh carruur helay adeegyada dhexgalka Taageerada dhallaanka iyo ilmaha socod baradka (ESIT).” Inkastoo loogu talagalay dadka aan ka shaqaynayn goobta dhallaanka ee waxqabadka, hal boos ayaa loo qoondeeyay waalidka ama daryeel bixiye khibrad u leh ka shaqaynta goobta dhexgalka dhallaanka. PIE waxay hiigsaneysaa inay yeelato koox isir ahaan iyo juquraafi ahaanba kala duwan oo ka qaybgalayaal ah. PIE waxay ka caawisaa dadka inay dhistaan xirfado si ay u noqdaan hogaamiyayaal wanaagsan, u doodayaal, iyo kuwa aftahano ah.<sup>339</sup>

Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska waxay sii wadaa inay taageerto Gollaha Isku dubaridka Is-dhexgalka ee Gobolka (State Interagency Coordinating Council, SICC), oo waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha ay ka qaybgalaan doodaha ku saabsan sida ugu wanaagsan in “la iskuduwo oo la kobciyo horumarinta nidaam dhamaystiran oo gobolka oo dhan ah oo ah oo la xariira adeegyada dhexgalka dhallaanka ee deegaanka ee la heli karo ee carruurta markaas dhasha ilaa da'da 3 sano ee leh naafo ama halis ugu jira inay ku koraan naafonimo, iyo in la isku duwo u wareejinta carruurtaan barnaamijyada 3-ilaa 6 sano jirada.”<sup>340</sup>

DCYF waxay kale oo sii waday taageerada ay siiso Guddiga La-talinta Waalidka (Parent Advisory Council, PAG), oo ah guddi go'aannada habboon gaara, fikradaha iyo su'aalaha qaabeeya shaqada DCYF. Hadafka PAG waa in lagu daro waalidiinta go'aan gaarista oo ka dhalata siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada taageera qoysaska awoodooda iyo baahiyaha. PAG waxaa ku jira waalidiinta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha qoyska ee carruurta (dhalimada ka hor ilaa 17 sano jir).<sup>341</sup>

<sup>339</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Ka qaybgalka Machadka Waalidka: Waxbarashada Hogaaminta iyo Nololaha Dheer (Leadership and Lifelong Learning)*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 9, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0036.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0036.pdf)

<sup>340</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (n.d.). *Gollaha Isku xirka Hay'adaha Dawlada*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 9, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/community-engagement/sicc>

<sup>341</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Washington. (n.d.). *Kooxda la-talinta waalidka*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 17, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/community-engagement/pag>



## 9 Shaqaale Awood leh oo Taageera Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore

### Hordhac

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Faafida caabuqa COVID-19 waxay soo bandhigtay daryeelka dhallaanka ee Washington iyo waxbarashada (early care and education, ECE) ee xoogga shaqaalaha iyo daryeelka carruurta oo leh cadaadisyo iyo caqabado aad u daran. Sidoo kale, masiibadaan waxay kordhisay qaybta muuqaalka iyo taageerada dadweynaha ee daryeel bixiyaasha xanaanada carruurta iyo ganacsiyada. Daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha, kuwaas oo ah shaqaalaha muhiimka ah, ayaa ka jawaabay caqabado badan oo si degdeg ah isku badelaya intii lagu jiray muddada cudurka faafa. DCYF iyo iskaashatada ECE waxay la qabsadeen dadaalkooda sidoo kale, waxay badeleen diirada, hababka, iyo waqtiyada shaqadooda. Sanadyadii 2022-2023, daryeel bixiyaasha iyo kuwa bixiya horumarinta xirfadeed iyo taageerada tayada ee ECE iyaga ayaa mar kale wax ka badelaaya, markan oo ah “caadi” ka dib masiibada.

Qaybta daryeelka ilmaha waxay leedahay boosaska daryeelka ilmaha oo aan ku filnayn, yaraanta shaqaale tayo leh, shaqaale badan oo badela, iyo farqiga u dhexeeya sida mushaarka caddaaladda ah ee shaqaalaha xannaanada ilmuhu u ekaanaayo iyo waxa waalidku awoodi karaan inay bixiyaan. Waxaa kale oo astaan u ah awoodaha kala duwan iyo baahiyaha labada qoys iyo xirfadlayaasha ECE. Ganacsiyada daryeelka carruurta ayaa la halgamaya sidii ay u sii ahaan lahaayeen kuwa dhibaato aan la kulmin. Qaar badan oo ka mid ah mulkiilayaasha ganacsiga waxay ka baqayaan in ruqsad bixinta, qiimeynta tayada, iyo shuruudaha iyo siyaasadaha kale ee gobolka ay culeys dheeraad ah ku saari doonaan.

Ilaa sanadkii 2020, Washington waxa ay xoojisay oo ay kordhisay taageerada horumarinta xirfadeed ee la xariira shaqada ECE iyo daryeelka dhallaanka iyo xarumaha waxbarashada iyo ganacsiyada. Iskaashatada muhiimka ah ee shaqadaan waa [Child Care Aware of Washington](#), (CCA ee WA), kaas oo bixiya tababaro, tababaritaan iyo taageerooyin kale oo xirfadle ah taas oo qayb ka ah Nidaamka Aqoonsiga Tayada Early Achievers iyo Nidaamka Horumarinta iyo [Imagine Institute](#), Kaas oo maamusha Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago, oo bixisa la-talin xirfadle iyo ganacsi guryaha daryeelka carruurta qoyska ee ruqsada leh iyo xarumaha daryeelka carruurta ee madaxbannaan ee shatiga leh.

Gobolku wuxuu diirada saaray kordhinta iyo horumarinta ka warhaynta dhaawacyada iyo taageerada ku saleysan soo kabashada ee daryeel bixiyaasha, abuurista qaab gobolka oo dhan ah ee ku saabsan wargelinta dhaawaca iyo horumarinta xirfada ee bogsashada. Sidoo kale shaqadaan waxaa ka mid ah dhiirrigelinta dhaqaale sida in la siiyo tababar, horumarinta tababaro cusub, iyo abuurista awooda la socoshada waxyeellada iyo nidaamka dib usoo kabashada oo loogu talagalay in lagu dabaqo dhammaan nidaamyada daryeelka.

Sanadyadii 2021 iyo 2022, DCYF iyo [Shaqaalaha Iskaashatada Daryeelka Ilmaha \(Child Care Collaborative Task Force, C3TF\)](#) ayaa dhameystiray daraasado taxane ah iyo warbixino la xiriira awood-siinta daryeelka ilmaha iyo "kharashka dhabta ah" ee tayada daryeelka ilmaha ku baxa. [Warbixinta Kama dambeysta ah](#) ayaa qeexday soojeedinada siyaasada ee faahfaahsan.

Iyadoo loo maraayo [Xeerka Qorshaha Samata-bixinta Mareykanka](#) (ARPA) ee federaqalka iyo Xeerka [Washington Fair Start for Kids](#) (FSKA), oo labaduba la ansixiyay sanadkii 2021, gobolku wuxuu bixiyay deeqo iyo isbadelo nidaam oo la hirgeliyay si loo xasiliyo ganacsiga daryeelka ilmaha iyo shaqaalaha ECE. Tani waxaa ka mid ahaa dadaalada lagu dhimaayo caqabadaha iyo laguna fududeynaayo helitaanka tababarka iyo horumarinta xirfadda si xirfadleyda ECE ay u buuxiyaan shuruudaha looga baahan yahay

oo ay u bilaabaan waxbarid. [Warbixinta qiimeynta 2023 FSKA](#) waxay qeexdaa xeeladaha iyo natiijooyinka FSKA si loo helo faahfaahinada ugu dambeyay.<sup>342</sup>

## Cusboonaysiinta Wacyi-galinta Bulshada

Wacyigelinta bulshada ilaa iyo sanadkii 2019 waxaa diirada lagu saarayay weydiinta xirfadlayaasha ECE iyo daneeyaasha kale saameynta masiibadu leedahay. Waxay oga qaybgalayaan habab kala duwan—laga soo bilaabo codsashada jawaab celinta aasaasiga ah ilaa kaqaybgalka joogtada ah ee kooxaha la-talinta iyo hawlo shaqo oo kala duwan. C3TF waxay codsatay jawaab celin ku saabsan isbadelada gaarka ah ee ruqsada iyo macluumaadka horumarinta xirfada.

Intii lagu jiray cudurka faafa, CCA ee WA waxay xog aruurino iyo siminaaro la samaysay daryeel bixiyaasha xanaanada ilmaha si ay uga caawiyaan bixinta macluumaadka ku saabsan xiritaanka daryeelka ilmaha, shaqo ka joojinta shaqaalaha, iyo saameynta ganacsiga kale ee masiibada ku keentay.<sup>343</sup> DCYF, CCA ee WA, iyo [Cultivate Learning](#) ee Jaamacada Washington waxay ka qaybgeliyeen daryeel bixiyaasha ilmaha, tababarayaasha Early Achievers iyo iskaashatada, qoysaska, iyo hawlwadayaasha kale nidaamyada dib u naqshadeynta Early Achievers ayadoo la adeegsanaayo habka tayada diirada lagu saaro ee [Habraacyada Dejinta Nidaamka Habboon](#). Wareysiyada, kooxaha wada xoojoodka, xog aruurinada, iyo wareegyada jawaab celinada ayaa muhiim u ahaa geedi socodka iyo qiimeynta dib u qaabaynta labadaba.<sup>344</sup>

Xog aruurinta 2021 oo lagu sameeyay macalimiinta xaruntooda ECE ayaa lagu qiimeeyay waaya-aragnimadoodii intii lagu jiray masiibada caabuqa COVID-19. Xog aruurintu waxay daaha ka qaaday xoog shaqaale oo la kulma walaac, kor u kac iyo isbadelka rajooyin, iyo dhaqaale xumo. Sidoo kale, shaqaaluhu waxay muujiyeen sida ay ugu heelan yihiin xirfadoohooda, waxayna ku faani jireen kaalintooda “shaqaale muhiim ah ka ahaan.”<sup>345</sup>

Dadaalada kale ee xog uruurinta waxay muujinayaan xoog shaqaale oo muujineysa horumarinta xirfada, gaar ahaan kuwo la xariira dabeecadaha adag ee ka jira carruurta dhexdooda iyo taageerida caafimaadka bulsho iyo shucuureed ee labadaba carruurya iyo daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka.<sup>346</sup> Hase yeeshee, shaqaaluhu waxay sidoo kale ka walaacsan yihiin waajibaadka aan la maalgelin, culaysyada la

<sup>342</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>343</sup> Sida laga soo xigtay Washington State Department of Commerce. (2020). *Qiimaynta warshadaha iyo xarunta daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington*. <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Child-Care-Collaborative-Task-Force-Industry-Assessment-Report.pdf>

<sup>344</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). *Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022*. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>345</sup> Quinn, E., Stover, B., Otten, J., & Seixas, N. (2022). *Daryeelka dhallaanka iyo khibrada shaqaalaha waxbarashada iyo walaaca inta lagu jiro masiibada caabuqa COVID-19*. Joornaalka Caalamiga ah ee Cilmi baarista ku saabsan Deegaanka iyo Caafimaadka Dadwaynaha. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8910108/>

<sup>346</sup> The Athena Group (2021). *Warbixinta ee ku meel-gaadhka ah ee qiimaynta ee La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada (Infant-Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC)*. Child Care Aware of Washington Eeg Lifaqa ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington (2021). *Holding Hope: La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada ee Early Achievers*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IECMHC-ProgramOutcomes2021.pdf>

xiriira buuxinta shuruudaha shatiga dawlada iyo qiimaynta tayada, iyo sinnaan la'aanta hadda iyo kuwa imaan kara ee la xariira jinsiyadda iyo jinsiga ee siyaasadaha iyo nidaamyada ECE.<sup>347</sup>

Wax qabadyada sida C3TF ee ay ka qaybgaleen xubnaha bulshada ayadoo loo maraayo dadaalada muhiimka ah iyo ka qaybgalka muddada dheer ee shaqada ama kooxaha la-talinta ee la xariira. Dadaaladaan waxaa ka mid ah xog aruurinta la sameeyay 2020 oo lagu sameeyay in ka badan 1,500 waalidiin haysta carruur da'doodu u dhaxeeyo 0-12 oo ku saabsan habaynta daryeelka ilmaha, kharashyada, dookhyada (sida saacadaha aan kuwa caadiga ahayn), iyo caqabadaha jira. Kooxaha ka qaybgalka bulshada waxa iskugu yeeray iskaashatada bulshada kuwaas oo diirada saarayay xog aruurinta kooxaha caadiga ah aan matalaada helin. Xog aruurinta Xannaanada Ilmaha ee Shaqaalaha Gobolka, oo ay buuxiyeen 6,348 ah shaqaalaha gobolka, ayaa ujeedadeedu ahayd in lagu qiyaaso tirada shaqaalaha gobolka ee carruurta da'doodu tahay 12 iyo kuwa ka hooseeya haysta oo daryeel ka hela daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka. Xog aruurinta waxaa lagu qiyaasey tirada carruurta daryeelkooda lagu bixiyo kabka dawladda waxaana lagu qeexay caqabadaha ka jira helitaanka ama bixinta daryeelka ilmaha.<sup>348</sup>

Waaxda Horumarka Xirfada ee DCYF waxay sameysay—ayna sii wadaa inay qabato—wax qabadyada gaarka ah ee la xariira ka qaybgalka bulshada. Hal tusaale ayaa ah Helitaanka Tababarka Adeegyada Bulshada (Provider Access to a Community Equivalent, PACE), oo ah tababarka bulsho ku salaysan si looga dhigo qaar ka mid ah shahaadooyinka ruqsada kuwo la heli karo. Dadaalada kale ee ruqsad bixinta iyo tababarka ayaa sidoo kale la dhameeyay.<sup>349</sup>

Qiimeynta La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Dhallaanka iyo Ilmaha yaryar (Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC) ee ay samaysay CCA ee WA ayaa samaysay xog aruurinta kooxaha diirada waxayna soo aruurisay xogta la xariirta daryeel bixiyaasha xanaanada ilmaha ee shatiga haysta iyo shaqaalaha Early Achievers si ay u uruuriyaan aragtidooda ku saabsan baahiyaha caafimaadka dhimirka ee shaqaalaha barnaamijka, qoysaska, iyo carruurta.<sup>350</sup> Bishii Maarso 2023, CCA ee WA ayaa bilowday xog aruurinada daryeel bixiyaasha iyo ra'yi celinta waalidka si loo sii ogeysiyo horumarinada iyo horumarka barnaamijka.<sup>351</sup>

## Hawlaha Cusub Ilaa Qiimaynta Baahiyaha ee 2020

Xafiiska hal-abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka ee DCYF (OIAA) ayaa balaariyey helitaanka suuqa daryeelka ilmaha iyo xogta shaqada, abuurista dhaashboodh oonleenka ah. Dhaashboodhkaan waxaa ka

<sup>347</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2022). *Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobolka Washington*.

<https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/1rq4ld3dnqboxn22bmpucrb3l25lnol.pdf>

<sup>348</sup> Labada xog aruurinba waxaa lagu soo koobay: ICF. (2020). *Qiimaynta Xajmiga I aad ee warshadaha daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington. Warbixinta*.

<https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/z61nky97huonpgq34of4ky68kvmtllx9>

<sup>349</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Dadaalada ka qaybgalka Horumarka Xirfada*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/earlylearning-profdev/engagement>

<sup>350</sup> The Athena Group (2021). *Warbixinta ee ku meel-gaadhka ah ee qiimaynta ee La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada (Infant-Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation, IECMHC)*. Child Care Aware of Washington Eeg Lifaqa ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington (2021). *Holding Hope: La-talinta Caafimaadka Dhimirka ee Caruurnimada ee Early Achievers*.

<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/IECMHC-ProgramOutcomes2021.pdf>

<sup>351</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta sheeko-sanadeedka FY 2023 ee Holding Hope IECMHC: Oktoobar 1, 2022-Maarso 30, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)*

mid ah Daryeelka Ilmaha iyo Baahida Waxbarashada Dhallaanka iyo Xogta Sahayda; Qaadashada Kabka tirada carruurta ee qoysaska xaqa u leh ee ka qaybqaadanaya kaabista Working Connections Child Care [WCCC]; laba dhaashboodh oo wata macluumaadka ku saabsan Abaalmarinta Deeqaha Xasilinta Daryeelka Ilmaha ee la xiriira masiibada; iyo Dhaashboodhka Xogta Early Achievers ee bilaha ah.<sup>352</sup> Sidoo kale, [Daashboodhka Kahortaga](#) ee OIAA wuxuu ka warbixiyaa xogta heerka-bulshada si loo fahmo qaabka baahiyaha kahortaga.

Sanadkii 2021, DCYF waxay daabacday xog aruurin lagu oggaanaayo heerka daryeelka carruurta ee suuqa, kaas oo la qabto sadexdii sanaba mar oo qayb ka ah shuruudaha dawlada dhexe ee ka qaybgalka Sanduuqa Horumarinta iyo Daryeelka Ilmaha. Natiijo muhiim ah oo lagu ogaaday ayaa ahayd, “in kastoo heerarka daryeelka ilmaha ee la kabo ay si aad ah u kordheen sannadihii la soo dhaafay, aysana la jaanqaadeyn kororka daryeel bixiyaasha ay ka warbixinayaan suuqa gaarka ah.”<sup>353</sup>

C3TF – Waxaa aasaasay Xeerka Sharci-dejinta sanadkii 2018. Sanadkii 2019, sharci dejintu waxay balaarisay waajibaadka hawsha si ay ugu daraan warbixinta natiijooyinka iyo tallooyinka ku saabsan qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ku baxa. Shaqadaas ayaa la hakiyay intii lagu jiray muddada masiibada, sanadkii 2021 sharci dejinta ayaa sameeyay oo maalgeliyay guddiga shaqada si ay dib u bilaabaan oo ay u dhamaystiraan shaqada. Bishii Diseembar 2022, C3TF waxay warbixinteeda kama dambeysta ah u gudbisay sharci dejinta, [Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobalka Washington](#).<sup>354</sup> Warbixintu waxay soojeedisay in gobolku ka wareego adeegsiga xog aruurinta qiimaha suuqa ee aasaaska u ah abuurista qiimayaasha kabka taas badelkeedana la isticmaalo qaab ku saleysan qiimaha daryeelka tayada leh sida lagu qeexay warbixinta. Kooxda shaqada waxay ku taliyeen in DCYF “haysato” habka qiyaasta kharashka daryeelka ilmaha, cusboonaysiisana sanad walba, u isticmaasho si ay ugu warbixiso dejinta heerka kabida, oo ay u isticmaasho si ay u siiso xogta cusboonaysiinta guddiyada kormeerka ee jira sida ELAC. Warbixintu waxay u qorneyd sidaan:

- Afar warbixino oo hore oo lala wadaagay sharci dejinta,
- Warbixin soo baxday 2019 oo lagu soo saaray, wada shaqeynta iskaashada shaqada<sup>355</sup> iyo
- Habka lagu qiyaasto kharashka daryeelka ilmaha ee ay soo saareen [Prenatal-to-Five Fiscal Strategies](#).

DCYF, CCA ee WA, iyo Cultivate Learning ee Jaamacadda Washington ayaa iska kaashaday inay saameeyeen habka dib u qaabeynta [Nidaamka Aqoonsiga tayada iyo Horumarka Early Achievers \(Early Achievers Quality Recognition and Improvement System, QRIS\)](#) iyo tababarada la xiriira iyo adeegyada horumarinta xirfada ee ay CCA ee WA iyo la-hawlgalayaasheeda gobolku ay siiyaan daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta ee ka diiwaangashan Early Achievers. Dib u qaabeynta ayaa bilaabatay Diseembar 2021. Yoolalka QRIS ee dib loo qaabeyey waxaa ka mid ah: in si caddaalad ah loo aqoonsado tayada barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha, diirada la saaro tababarka iyo [Horumarka ku saleysan](#)

<sup>352</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Daashboodhka waxbarashada dhallaanka*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/reports/early-learning-dashboards>

<sup>353</sup> Berkson, B. (2021). *Daraasada Qiimaha Suuqa ee Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobalka Washington 2021*. Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington iyo Xarunta Cilmi baarista Dhaqaalaha iyo Ganacsiga, Jaamacada Western Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/ChildCareMarketRateStudy2021.pdf>

<sup>354</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2022). *Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobalka Washington*. <https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/1rq4ld3dnqboxn22bmpucrb3l25lnol.pdf>

<sup>355</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2019). *Sii kororka kharashaadka daryeelka ilmaha: Saameynada awoodida iyo helida daryeelka ilmaha ee shaqaalaha iyo shaqaalaha Washington*. <https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/qg22xbci2h1x1h0h860r0j26uogblsi>

[Xiriirada \(Relationship-Based Professional Development, RBPDP\)](#), iyo kordhinta daah furnaanta iyo yareynta walbahaarka daryeel bixiyaasha ka qayb qaadanaya nidaamka.<sup>356</sup> Hoos ayaa lagu bixiyay macluumaad badan.

[FSKA](#) waxay malaayiin doolar siisaa daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada djalalanka ee haysta ruqsada oo ah qaab Deeq lagu xalinaayo Daryeelka Ilmaha, Deeqaha Sinaanta Dhallaanka, iyo Deeqda Abaalmarinta Baahiyaha Adag.<sup>357</sup> FSKA waxay wax ka badelay siyaasadaha kaalmada si ay kor ugu qaado awooda daryeelka ilmaha, waxayna ku dartay agabyo kobcinaaya xirafada si ay u taageerto daryeelka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay, kordhinta magdhowga daryeel bixiyaasha labada luuqad ku hadla yo daryeel bixiyaasha loo tababaray daryeelka waxyeellada oggaal loo yahy, lacagaha loo qoondeeyay iyo habab la dejiyay si daryeel bixiyaasha ilmaha loogu xiro daryeelka caafimaadka iyo dheefaha kale, dejinta yoolka kharash gareynta si loo taageero nidaamka isku dhafka ah.<sup>358,359</sup> Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka ee DCYF (OIAA) ayaa markii koowaad daabacay [warbixinta qiimeynta FSKA](#) markay taariikhdu ahayd Oktoobar 2023 waxayna ku talo jirtaa inay soo saarto warbixin la mid ah taas labadii sanaba mar, iyadoo warbixinta xigta la qorsheeyay Sebteembar 2025.<sup>360</sup>

[Imagine Institute](#), oo ah hay'ad aan faa'iido doon ahayn oo ka go'an inay taageerto daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha iyo ganacsiyada, waxay sii xoojisay oo balaarisay shaqadeeda iyo la shaqaynteeda DCYF muddo sanno ah laga soo bilaabo Qiimeynta Baahiyaha ee la qabtay 2020. Imagine Institute wuxuu ka balaariyay saacadaha tababarka 68% sanadka 2021 (ayadoo lagu dhex jiro aafad),<sup>361</sup> wuxuuna bilaabay [Xarunta Adeegyada la wadaago](#) sanadkii 2022 (Eeg qaybta 9.3.2, "Hindisaha adeegyada la wadaago"). Machadku wuxuu si joogto ah u kordhiyay ka qaybgalka iyo isticmaalka nidaamka badelka ah, kaas oo loo qaabeeyey in lagu taageero daryeel bixiyaasha Guriga Qoyska iyo Xarunta Daryeelka Ilmaha ee ruqsada haysata si ay u helaan badelka caymiska barnaamijka. Barnaamijka badelka ah wuxuu gacan ka geystaa in la shaqaaleysiyo oo la tababaro badelaada si ay u noqdaan kuwo u qalma oo laga helo gobolka oo dhan. Machadku sidoo kale wuxuu sii waday taageerada horumarinta ganacsiyada daryeelka ilmaha qoyska ee ruqsada haysta ee cusub iyadoo loo marayo barnaamijka Imagine U.<sup>362</sup>

Iyadoo loo maraayo FSKA, DCYF waxay kordhinaysaa taageerada daryeelka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay ee ay helaan daryeel bixiyaasha xaqa u leh. Tani waxaa kujira [sharci saeaynta](#) iyo qaybinta abaal

<sup>356</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka.)

<sup>357</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *DCYF waxay bixisaa fursado deeq si ay gacan oga geysato xoojinta iyo xasilinta shaqada daryeelka ilmaha*. Waxaa laga helay Janaayo 29, 2024 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/news/dcyf-provides-grant-opportunities-help-strengthen-and-stabilize-child-care-workforce>

<sup>358</sup> Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (n.d.). *Fair Starts for Kids Act: Qorshaha aadaga ee Washington ee loogu talagalay waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo daryeelka ilmaha*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/about/government-affairs/fair-start-for-kids-act>

<sup>359</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. (2021). *Xeelada Helitaanka Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobalka Washington: Istaraatiijiyad, wakhti, iyo qorshe fulin ahaaneed si loo gaaro hadafka la gaari karo, daryeelka ilmaha ee qiimo ahaan la awoodi karo ee dhamaan qoysaska Washington*. <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/FINAL-June-2021-C3TF-Legislative-Report.pdf>

<sup>360</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>361</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2021). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Imagine Institute FY21*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-annual-report-fy-2021>

<sup>362</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2023). *Warbixinta saameynta ee sanad xisaabeedka 2023*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-fy23-impactreport>



marinaha maaliyada ee dhamaystirka waxbarashada iyo tababarka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay ee DCYF-aqoonsan tahay. Ilaa sanadkii 2020, Qaybta Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee DCYF [Kobaca Shaqada, Tayada, iyo Aqoonsiga kooxda](#):

- Waxay abuureen nidaamka gobolka oo dhan ah si loo hirgeliyo taageerooyinka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay ee daryeelka dhallaanka iyo xirfadlayaasha waxbarashada,
- Waxay abuureen [habraacyo dhiirigelin dhaqaalaha](#) waxayna wax ka badeleen [sharciyada](#) iyo [siyaasadaha](#) si kor loogu qaado ka-qaybgalka daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ku saabsan waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay, tababarka ku saleysan bogsashada,
- Waxay dhiseen Tababarka aasaaska Waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay iyo habka soo kabashada ku saleysan tijaabiyay (taas oo ay ku jiri doonto tababarka guud ahaan Waxbarashada Dhallaanka, Daryeelka Ilmaha, iyo Dhaqancelinta Caruurta),
- Waxay meelmariyeen Xarunta Bogsashada iyo Tayada xirfada Waxyeellada Oggaalka ku saleysan iyo
- Waxay bilaabeen Pyramid Model (WAPM) ee Washington, qaab dhismeed kobcinta xirfadaha shucuurta bulshada, saddex xarumood oo lagu daryeelo ilmaha iyadoo lala kaashanaayo Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada (OSPI). Nidaamka Pyramid Model wuxuu higsanayaa, iyo waxyaabo kale, inuu kor u qaado kartida macalinka iyo kalsoonida lagu taageeraayo carruurta.<sup>363</sup>

Si gacan looga geysto sii wadida qaybta daryeelka ilmaha iyadoo loo maraayo masiibada, DCYF waxay u goondaysay in ka badan \$360 milyan oo ah deeqaha xasilinta daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada leh inkastoo Sharciga Qorshaha Badqabka Ameerikaanka (American Rescue Plan Act, ARPA) laga bilaabo Noofambar 2022.<sup>364</sup>

Miisaaniyada gobolka iyo kharashaadka ayaa lagu ansixiyay 2023 taageerada hirgelinta qaar ka mid ah tallooyinka C3TF, oo ay ku jiraan kororka kharashka dib u celinta kharashka daryeelka ilmaha iyo taageerada lacagta caddaanka ah ee la balaariyay iyo dadaallada horumarinta xirfadda.<sup>365</sup> Gaar ahaan, [Sharciga Senetarada 5225](#), kaas oo la hirgaliyay Oktoobar 1, 2023, laguna balaariyay u qalmitaanka kaalmada waalidka iyo daryeel bixiyaasha u shaqeeya daryeelka ilmaha e ebuuxiya shuruudo gaar ah, qoysaska ka qaybgalaya maxkamadaha baxnaaninta, iyo carruurta degan gobolka Washington iyadoo aan loo eegin heerka muwaadinimo ee haddii kale u qalma.<sup>366</sup>

<sup>363</sup> Xiriirka Shaqsi, Jess Mayrer, Iskuduwaha Horumarinta Xirfada ee Waxyeellada Oggaalka loo yahay, DCYF, Luulyo 2023.

<sup>364</sup> Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (n.d.). *Deeqda Xasilinta Daryeelka Ilmaha ee DCYF "xaqiiqooyinka fudud."* Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/StabilizationGrantFastFacts.pdf>

<sup>365</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2023). *Soo koobida Kulanka Sharci dejinta 2023*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://childcareawarewa.org/2023/05/01/2023-legislative-session-recap/>

<sup>366</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Wargalin muhiim – balaarinta u qalmitaanka Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) waxay bilaabmaysa Oktoobar 1*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/WADEL/bulletins/3731a7c>



## 9.1 Muuqaalka shaqada dhallaanka ee gobolka Washington

### 9.1.1 Daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta

Laga bilaabo Maayo 2023, waxaa jiray 58,468 shaqaale waxbarashada caruurnimada hore ah oo ka tirsanaa [Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha MERIT](#). Kooxdaas, 32,962 waxay ka shaqaynayaan xarumaha daryeelka caruurta iyo 12,951 waxay ka shaqaynayaan guryaha daryeelka qoyska ee shatiga leh; Tan waxaa ku jira ECEAP iyo xarumaha Head Start.<sup>367</sup> Inta badan [Warbixinta xog aruurina qiimaha suuqa ee 2015](#) ayaa lagu sifeeyay heerarka is badelka ee xirfadlayaasha ECE oo gaadhay 43%<sup>368</sup> iyo warbixin 2019 (oo lagu daray Qiimeynta Baahiyaha 2020) ayaa lagu sheegay in ka badan 51% xarumaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ay haysteen ugu yaraan hal boos oo aan buuxin (ay ku jiraan macalinka hogaanka, kaaliyaha macalinka, maareeyaha barnaamijka, iyo maamulka).<sup>369</sup>

[Warbixinta qiimaynta FSKA ee 2023](#) waxay faahfaahin ka bixinaysaa helida daryeelka ilmaha ee xajmiga ah leh inta lagu jiro muddada aafada iyo sidoo kale qaababka soo kabashada ilaa Maayo 2021.

Qiimeynta waxaa lagu ogaaday in xiritaanada ku meel gaarka ah ee COVID-19 aysan u muuqan inay gacan ka geysanayaan daryeel bixiyaasha inay si joogto ah u xiraan ganacsigooda. Hase yeeshee, xaalada degdega ah ee caafimaadka dadwaynuhu waxay si xun u saamaysay diiwaanka daryeel bixiyaha suuqa daryeelka carruurta, iyadoo ay aad u yartahay dadka qaata ruqsada daryeelka caruurta. Guryaha daryeelka ilmaha ee qoyska waxaa saameyn yar ku yeeshay xiritaanada ku meel gaarka ah marka loo eego xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha.

Nidaamyada kala duwan ee lagu qiimeeyo korriinka (ama yaraanaya) iyo isbadellada la xiriira shaqaalaha daryeelka ilmaha waxay keenaan natiijooyin is khilaafaya. Xogta ka soo baxday Xafiiska Tirakoobka Shaqaalaha (Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS) ayaa muujinaysa in gobolka Washington, sida lamid ah goobaha kale ee qaranka, uu la kulmay hoos u dhaca waara ee la xariira shaqaalaha ka shaqeeya warshadaha daryeelka ilmaha ka dib markii ay bilaabatay masiibada COVID-19 ee dhowaan laga soo kabsaday. 12 billood ka hor Maarso 2020, BLS waxay sheegtay in warshadaha daryeelka ilmaha ee ku yaala Washington ay shaqaalaysiiyeen celcelis ahaan 20,700 shaqaale afartii billoodba. Tiradaas waxay hoos u dhacday 17,077 shaqaale sanadkii kadib caabuqa masiifada ahaa waxayna dib oga soo kabsadeen in ka badan 20,000 afartii billoodba sanadkii 2022.<sup>370</sup> Falanqeynta hore ee ku aadan shaqaalaha waxbarashada dhallaanka ee MERIT ee lagu daray warbixinta qiimeynta FSKA ma xaqiijinaysa natijadaas, taas oo muujinaysa hoos u dhaca ku yimid daryeelka ilmaha iyo waxbarashada dhallaanka ee

<sup>367</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). [Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha MERIT ee DCYF](#). La helay Maayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>368</sup> Moore, D. & Gertseva, A. (2015). *Xog aruurinta Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobolka Washington 2014: Qiimaha daryeelka ilmaha iyo ilaha Gobolka Washington*. Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Waxbarashada Dhallaanka. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/2015MarketRateSurveyReport.pdf>

<sup>369</sup> Abrams, A. (2019). *Warbixinta lala wadaago Laanta sharci dejinta ee Gobolka Washington: Magdhowga Kooxa shaqada Farsamada*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/CompensationTechWrkgrpRprt.pdf> (OIAA reports that this particular study has not been duplicated since then.)

<sup>370</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

shaqada laga bilaabo 2021 ilaa 2022. Xog badan oo tayo sare leh ayaa loo baahan doonaa si ay u taageerto falanqeyn faahfaahsan oo dhamaystiran kuna aadan mustaqbalka.

DCYF waxay u qaybisay \$361.2 milyan oo ah taageerada deeqda xasilinta Daryeelka Ilmaha 5,375 daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada haysta iyo waxbarashada dhallaanka ee kajira gobolka oo dhan tan iyo Oktoobar 2021. Qiimeynta FSKA ee soo baxday 2023 waxay ka warbixisay caddayn aad u xooggan oo ah in deeqahan ay gacan ka geysteen xasilinta xog aruurinta daryeel bixiyaha ilmaha Washington, iyadoo si gaar ah saameyn wanaagsan ugu leh daryeel bixiyaasha u adeegaya bulshooyinka loo aqoonsaday inay leeyihiin mudnaanta koowaad oo ka fog fursadda (tusaale ahaan, bulshooyinka ku nool goobaha gobolka ee leh farqiga jinsiyadeed marka la eego u diyaarsanaanta dugsiga daryeelka iyo kuwa haysto tiro badan oo ah carruur aan caddaan ahayn). Dhaashboodhka ay samaysay OIAA waxaa lagu bixiyaa macluumaadka ku saabsan abaalmarinada deeqda xasilinta oo leh faahfaahino ku saabsan [goobta iyo nooca daryeel bixiyaha](#) iyo kuwo ku saabsan [Arrimaha Koodhka Aagga](#) oo loo isticmaalo in lagu beegsado maalgelinta si loo helo daryeelka ilmaha ee baahida daran ka jirto; bulshooyinka la takooro, kuwo dhaqaalahoodu hooseeyo; bulshooyinka aan caddaanka ahayn; iyo meelaha saamaynta aadnka u saraysa ee COVID-19.

Daryeel bixiyaasha Ilmaha, ayadoo ay ka go'an tahay ayna ku faanayaan xirfadooda, waxay la kulmeen walaacyo gaar ah intii lagu jiray muddada cudurka faafa. Iyada oo laga jawaabay xog aruurintii 2021 ee macalimiinta xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington, 57% shaqaaluhu waxay soo sheegeen heerar dhexdhexaad ah ama heerar aad u sareeya oo ah walaac ay qabaan iyadoo tixraacaya dhaqaale la'aanta iyo isbadellada la taaban karo iyo korarka doorarka shaqada iyo waajibaadyada (la xariira cudurka faafa) ee keenay walaaca.<sup>371</sup> Isla xog aruurintaas, 86% jawaab bixiyaasha ayaa sheegay inay rajeynayaan inay ka shaqeeyaan goobta waxbarashada dhallaanka hal sano, taas oo muujinaysa in shaqaale badan ay u heellan yihiin goobtaas inkastoo ay la kulmeen cadaadis wayn.

### 9.1.1.1 Magdhawga shaqaalaha, oo ay ku jiraan mushaharka, dheefaha, iyo sinaanta mushaharka

Magdhawga daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ayaa aad uga hooseeya mushaharka haboon. Sanadkii 2022, la-taliyaasha Kooxda Shaqada Iskaashatada Daryeelka Ilmaha waxay dhamaystireen habka qiimeynta kharashka si loo qiyaaso kharashaadka ilmihiiiba ee ku baxa daryeelka ilmaha ee tayada leh, oo leh dhawr ikhtiyaar oo kala duwan oo salka ku haya magdhowga daryeel bixiyaha daryeelka ilmaha. Waxay ogaadeen in magdhowgu uu aad uga yar yahay heerka mushaarka habboon iyo in kaalmada Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) ay aad uga yar tahay daboolida kharashka daryeelka tayada leh.<sup>372</sup> Warbixinta daraasada waxaa kujira shax muujineysa mushaaro kaladuwan ayadoo loo eegaayo nooca shaqada iyo shax kalena waxay muujinaysaa mushaarka habboon ee loogu talagalay daryeel bixiyaha daryeelka ilmaha ayadoo lagu eegaayo deegaanka, waxayna muujinayaan farqi wayn oo u dhexeeya labada shax. Tusaale ahaan, celceliska mushaarka hadda ee uu qaato macalinka hogaanka ee bartamaha Washington waa \$32,550 mushaarka caadiga ah ee habboona (ayaa lagu xisaabinaayo Habka

<sup>371</sup> Quinn, E. L., Stover, B., Otten, J. J., & Seixas, N. (2022). *Daryeelka dhallaanka iyo khibrada shaqaalaha waxbarashada iyo walaaca inta lagu jiro masiibada caabuqa COVID-19*. Joornaalka Caalamiga ah ee Cilmi baarista iyo Caafimaadka Dadwaynaha, 19(5). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8910108/>

<sup>372</sup> Capito, J. & Workman, S. (2022). *Fahanka qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobalka Washington: Habka qiyaasta kharasha si loo sameeyo isbadel siyaasad*. Xeeladaha Caafimaadka Dhalimada ka hor ilaa 5 sano oo maaliyadeed. Ka eeg Tasmada E ee Washington State Department of Commerce (2022). *Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobalka Washington*. <https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/1rq4ld3dnqxboxn22bmpucrb3l25lnol.pdf>

Mushaarka Habboon MIT) ee isla booska shaqada ee kajira isla deegaan waxaa la xisaabiyay inuu yahay \$57,746.

Sanadkii 2023, marka la eego codsiga DCYF, Kooxda Naqshadeynta Magdhowga ee CCA ee WA waxay soo jeediyeen tallooyin ku saabsan u badelka isticmaalka [qiimaha habka daryeelka tayada](#) si ay saldhig u noqoto Heerarka kaalmada WCCC (sida ay ku talisay C3TF). Qiimaha habka daryeelka tayada leh waxaa ka mid ah doorsoomayaasha sida heerka mushaarka la filaayo ee shaqaalaha daryeelka ilmaha, iyadoo hal ikhtiyaar uu yahay sinnaanta macalimiinta K-12 iyo ikhtiyaar kale oo buuxinaya [Heerka mushaarka habboon ee MIT](#); kooxda naqshadeynta ayaa ku taliyay in la gaato kan dambe. Kooxda naqshadeynta ayaa sidoo kale ku taliyay in isbadel lagu sameeyo qaab dhismeedka heerka gobolka. Samaynta isbadelada kooxda naqshaduhu ku taliyaan waxay u baahan doontaa koror wayn oo ku saabsan maalgashiga gobolka ee qiimayaasha asalka ah. Tallooyinka ayaa ku wargelin doona codsiyada miisaaniyada DCYF ee Sharci-dejinta ee kulanka 2025 (faahfaahin dheeraad ah iyo tallooyinka ku saabsan magdhowga ayaa soo socda).

Miisaaniyada gobolka ee sanadkii 2023 waxaa ku jira barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha “Gelitaanka iyo Mushaarka Nololaha”, u qoondaynta \$500,000 ee DCYF si ay u soo saarto qorshaha hirgelinta ee nidaamka daryeelka dhallaanka iyo waxbarashada kaas oo kharashka waalidiinta aan ka badnayn boqolkiiba todoba ee dakhligooda oo siiya shaqaalaha ECE dheefaha iyo mushaarka nololaha.<sup>373,374</sup> Qorshaha waxaa iska leh golaha sharci-dejinta June 2025.

Laga bilaabo Janaayo sanadkii 2022, in ka badan 30% (12,500) ee ku dhawaad 40,000 ee ah shaqaalaha daryeelka ilmaha ee Washington waxay heleen caymiska daryeelka caafimaadka iyadoo loo maraayo Washington Healthplanfinder. In ka badan 2,300 oo ka mid ah kuwa dhawaan lagu helay caymis caafimaad iyadoo loo maraayo Healthplanfinder. Laga bilaabo Oktoobar sanadkii 2023 (wax ka yar laba sano ka dib markii barnaamijku bilaabmay), 852 xirfadlayaasha ECE ah ayaa laga diiwaan geliyay barnaamijka kaalmada lacagta caymiska ee daryeelka ilmaha. Barnaamijkaan, ayaa meelmariyay sanadkii 2021, isagoo siinaya \$0 khidmadaha daryeelka caafimaadka shaqaalaha ka shaqeeya xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada haysta kuwaas oo dakhli sannadeed ka hooseeya 300% heerka faqriga dawlada dhexe oo aan u qalmin Washington Apple Health.<sup>375</sup>

Heerka saboolnimada ee daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee Washington waa 17.7%, oo ah in ka badan laba jeer in ka badan shaqaalaha Washington ee guud ahaan ah (8.2%) iyo in ka badan todoba jeer kan macalimiinta K-8 (2.3%).<sup>376</sup> Xog aruurinta daryeelka ilmaha ee la sameeyay 2021, ku dhawaad

<sup>373</sup> Isgaarsiinta Shaqsi, Matt Judge, Maamulaha Daryeelka Ilmaha, DCYF, Diseembar 4, 2023.

<sup>374</sup> Demkovich, L., (2023). Washington waxaa laga yaabaa inay iska ilaaliso caqabadaha wayn ee daryeelka ilmaha, laakiin daryeel bixiyaal badan ayaa wali la harjamaya. *Heerarka Gobolka Washington*. <https://washingtonstatestandard.com/2023/10/04/washington-may-avoid-child-care-cliff-but-many-providers-are-still-struggling/>

<sup>375</sup> Washington Health Benefit Exchange. (n.d.). *Caawimaada cadadka lacagta ee shaqaalaha xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta: Bandhiga barnaamijka caruurnimada hore*. [https://www.wahbexchange.org/content/dam/wahbe-assets/partners/Child%20Care%20Highlights%20Handout\\_02.14.2022.pdf](https://www.wahbexchange.org/content/dam/wahbe-assets/partners/Child%20Care%20Highlights%20Handout_02.14.2022.pdf)

<sup>376</sup> Gould, E., Whitebook, M., Mokhiber, Z., & Austin, L. J. E. (2020). *Maalgelinta Macalinka dhallaanka ee tayada leh: Miisaaniyad ku saleysan qiyamka gobol kasta*. <https://cscce.berkeley.edu/publications/report/financing-early-educator-quality-a-values-based-budget-for-every-state/>

60% ayaa sheegay inay ku tiirsan yihiin hal ama in ka badan oo ilo gargaar dadweyne si ay nolol maalmeedkooda u daboolaan.<sup>377</sup>

### 9.1.1.2 Ruqsad bixinta iyo heerarka

Guddi-hoosaadka ruqsad bixinta ku meel gaarka ah ee FSKA, oo la sameeyay sanadkii 2021, waxaa lagu soo oogayaa bixinta jawaab celin iyo tallooyinka hagaajinta nidaamka ruqsad bixinta gobolka oo dhan” ee daryeelka ilmaha iyo daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo barnaamijyada. Guddi-hoosaadku waxay soo gudbiyeen liis qabyo ah oo tallooyinka iyo warbixin ah DCYF Oktoobar sanadkii 2022.<sup>378</sup> Dukumiintiga daba-galka horumarka ee 37 da tallo ayaa laga heli karaa webseedka DCYF.<sup>379</sup> Hadafka guud ee dadaalkaan waa in la joogteeyo lana kordhiyo daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada haysta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha ECE ee gobolka.

### 9.1.1.3 Adeegyada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee dhaqan ahaan habboon

Laga bilaabo Maayo sanadkii 2023, shaqaalaha waxbarashada dhallaanka waxa loo aqoonsaday inay ka tirsan yihiin qaybahaan isir/qowmiyad ahaanba: 53% Caddaan, 23% Hispanic/Latino, 13% cid kale, 12% Madow ama Afrikaan Ameerikaan, 9% Eeshiyaan, 2% Hindida Mareykanka ama Alaska Native, 1% Native Hawaiian ama kasoo jeeda jasiirada Pacific-ga, iyo 10% aan la aqoon.<sup>380</sup> Qaybaha badan oo ah shaqaalaha caddaanka ah ayaa haystay doorarka maamulka iyo booqasho guriga marka la barbar dhigo shaqaalaha jinsiyadaha kale. Sida natiijooyinka 2020 ku xusan, qiyaastii saddex meelood meel (34%) dadka xiriirka ugu badan la leh carruurta—macalimiinta—waa dadka aan caddaanka ahayn. In ka badan afar meelood meel (27%) daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee ka diiwaangashan Early Achievers waxay ku hadlaan luuqad aan ahayn Ingiriis. Isbaanish iyo Soomaali waa luuqadaha ugu badan Ingiriisiga kadib.<sup>381</sup>

Xogta iyo fikradaha bulshada waxay muujinayaan sinnaan la'aanta jinsiyadda, qowmiyadaha, iyo dhaqanka ee la xiriirta shaqaalaha ECE. Shaqaalaha daryeelka ilmaha ee aan magdhowga la siin ayaa si aan loos sinneyn waxay ka kooban yihiin dumarka aan caddaanka ahayn ee dakhligoodu hooseeyo.<sup>382</sup>

<sup>377</sup> Quinn, E. L., Stover, B., Otten, J. J., & Seixas, N. (2022). *Daryeelka dhallaanka iyo khibrada shaqaalaha waxbarashada iyo walaaca inta lagu jiro masiibada caabuqa COVID-19*. Joornaalka Caalamiga ah ee Cilmi baarista iyo Caafimaadka Dadwaynaha, 19(5). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8910108/>

<sup>378</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2022). *Guddi-hoosaadka ruqsad bixinta ku meel gaarka ah ee Xeerka Billowga Caddaalada ah: Soojeedinada ku socda DCYF*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/FSKA-TLS-RecommendationsReport.pdf>

<sup>379</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Golaha La talinta Waxbarashada Hore (Early Learning Advisory Council, ELAC): La socoshada guddi hoosaadka ee soojeedinada ruqsad bixinta ku meel gaarka ah*. Waxaa laga helay Nofeembar 15, 2023 [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/gov/docs/060623\\_ELAC\\_TLS\\_Tracker%20.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/gov/docs/060623_ELAC_TLS_Tracker%20.pdf)

<sup>380</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Diiwaanka Shaqaalaha MERIT ee DCYF*. La helay Maayo 1, 2023. (waxaa bixisay Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington.)

<sup>381</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>382</sup> ICF. (2020). *Qiimaynta Xajmiga I aad ee warshadaha daryeelka ilmaha ee gobolka Washington. Warbixinta*. <https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/z61nky97huonpgq34of4ky68kvmtllx9>

### 9.1.2 Daryeel bixiyaasha ka shaqeynaaya xarumaha aan rasmiga ahayn iyo kuwo ku yaala guryaha

Sanadkii 2019, [Akoonka Adeegyada Boogashad Guriga](#) (HVSA) ee Washington, oo ay wehliyaan iskaashatada deegaanka ee booqashada guriga, ayaa daabacay natiijooyin ay ka diyaariyeen daraasada diirada la saaro ee ku saabsan shaqaalaha booqashada guriga.<sup>383</sup> Warbixintu waxay caddaysay tirada shaqaalaha booqda guriga (qiyaastii ah 23% sannadkii), inay tahay arrin saamaynaysa tayada iyo gaaritaanka booqashada guriga labadaba, maadaama sii haysashada shaqaaluhu aad ula xiriiryo sii-haynta qoyska. Jawaabaha xog aruurinta ayaa muujiyay in mushaar yar iyo la'aanta fursadaha dalacsiinta la'aanta ay keenaan hoos u dhaca booqashada guriga. Ku dhawaad 25% shaqaalaha booqda gurigu waxay ku tiirsan yihiin laba ama in ka badan dheefaha gargaarka dadwaynaha si ay noloshooda u daboolaan. Sida la daremi karo, noqoshada xirfadlaha shaqaalaha booqda guriga ee aan caddaanka ahayn la saadaalin karo inay qaataan wax ka yar \$1.35 saacadii, taasoo ah ku dhawaad \$3,000 sanadkii. [Qiimaynta baahiyaha booqashooyinka guriga ee soo baxday 2020](#) waxaa lagu oggaadaay “baahida dhow ee loo qabo in la sameeyo qaabab cusub oo lagu shaqaaleysiyo laguna haysto shaqaale cusub” waxayna sheegtay in sii haynta shaqada shaqadu ay tahay “mid Xeeladaha ugu muhiimsan ee lagu hagaajinaayo natiijooyinka ka-qaybgalka qoyska, oo ay ku jiraan isdiwaangelinta, qiyaasta booqashada, iyo sii-haynta iyo guud ahaanba ka qaybgalka adeegyada booqashada guriga.”<sup>384</sup>

Iyadoo laga jawaabaayo codsiga sharci dejinta ee soo baxay 2021, Guddiga La-talinta Booqashada Guriga waxay soo bandhigeen liiska xeeladaha lagu taliyay markay ahayd Juun 2022 si ay u taageeraan shaqaalaha booqda guriga, oo ay ku jirto kor u qaadista qandaraasyada si ay u muujiyaan qiimaha dhabta ah ee adeegyada.<sup>385</sup> Miisaaniyada gobolku meelmariyay 2023 waxaa ku jiray \$2 milyan oo lagu kordhinayay heerka booqashooyinka guriga.<sup>386</sup> Sidoo kale sanadkii 2022, Start Early Washington waxay daabacday Xirfadaha Muhiimka ah ee Booqashada Guriga ee Gobolka Washington ee labada loogu talagalay [booqdayaasha guriga](#) iyo [kormeerayaasha booqashada guriga](#).<sup>387</sup> [Xarunta Hirgelinta Booqashada Guriga ee Start Early Washington](#) waxay bixisaa fursado tababar, bulshooyin dhaqan, iyo agabyada kale ee lagu horumariyo xirfada iyo taageerooyinka booqdayaasha guriga iyo barnaamijyada booqashada guriga ay helaan.

Daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka qoyska, saaxiibka, iyo deriska (FFNs) waa qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah waaya aragnimada waxbarashada dhallaanka ee carruurta Washington iyo diyaarinta daryeelka ilmaha ee qoysaska. FFNs waxay xaq u leeyihiin inay lacag bixinaha ku helaan barnaamijka kabka ee WCCC. Sanadkii 2021 heshiis wadareeka daryeel bixiyaha daryeelka ilmaha waxaa ku jiray kordhinta qiimaha

<sup>383</sup> Franko, M., Schaack, D., Roberts, A., Molieri, A. Wacker, A., Estrada, M., & Gann, H. (2019). *Daraasada Shaqaalaha Booqda Guriga ee Deegaanka X*. Machadka Butler ee Qoysaska, Dugsiga Sare ee Shaqada Bulshada, Jaamacada Denver. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/RegXWorkforceStudy.pdf>

<sup>384</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington, Washington State Department of Health, iyo Ounce Washington. (2020). *Qiimaynta baahiyaha ee la sameeyo iyada oo la booqanayo guriga ee gobolka Washington*. Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobolka Washington. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WA2020MIECHV-NeedsAssessment.pdf>

<sup>385</sup> Guddiga La-talinta Booqashada Guriga (2022). *Tallooyinka Guddiga La-talinta Booqashada Guriga ee ku socda laanta Sharci-dejinta Gobolka Washington iyo Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska (iyadoo laga jawaabayo qodobka sharci-dejinta)*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/HVACRecommendations2022.pdf>

<sup>386</sup> Start Early Washington. (n.d.). *Maalgelinada Waxbarashada dhallaanka ee hore: 2023-2025*. [https://www.startearly.org/app/uploads/2023/08/New-Early-Learning-Investments-2023\\_2025.pdf](https://www.startearly.org/app/uploads/2023/08/New-Early-Learning-Investments-2023_2025.pdf)

<sup>387</sup> Start Early Washington. (2022). *Awoodaha Muhiimka ah ee Booqashada Guriga ee Gobolka Washington*. <https://www.startearly.org/where-we-work/washington/home-visiting-core-competencies/#download>



daryeel bixiyaasha FFN.<sup>388</sup> (Eeg Qaybta 7.3.2.2, “Helitaanka Daryeelka Qoyska, Asxaabta iyo Dariska,” si aad u hesho macluumaad dheeraad ah.)

### 9.1.3 Macalimiinta dugsiga xanaanada ilaa fasalka saddexaad

Qiimeynta Baahiyaha ee 2020 ayaa lagu oggaaday in tirakoobka ardayda K-12 iyo macalimiinta K-3 ay muujinayaan shaqaaluhu inay u badan yihiin caddaan ayna wax barayaan ardayda qowmiyadaha kaladuwan. Arrintaas wax isbadel ah kuma imaan ilaa sannad dugsiyeedkii 2021-2022:

- 1.2% ardaydu waa Hindi Mareykan/ Alaskan Native marka loo eego 0.8% macalimiinta
- 4.8% ardaydu waa Madow/Afrikaan Ameerikaan marka loo eego 1.6% macalimiinta.
- 1.4% ardaydu waa Native Hawaiian/Kasoo jeeda jasiirad Pacific marka loo eego 0.3% macalimiinta.<sup>389</sup>

Daraasad la daabacay sanadkii 2023 ayaa lagu ogaaday in hoos u dhigista macalinka Washington iyo heerka wareejintu ay marayso heerar taariikhi ah, iyadoo guud ahaan heerka isbadelka ee 2022 uu ahaa 19.8%. Kororka isbadelka ayaa ku ururay dugsiyada heerka saboolnimadoodu sareyso.<sup>390</sup>

Macalimiinta K-3, qiyaas ahaan 19% ilaa 22% ayaa loo kala saaray inay yihiin “xaalad waayo-aragnimo la'aan” sanad dugsiyeedkii 2021-2022 (tusaale ahaan, in ka yar shan sano oo waayo-aragnimo macalinimo ah).<sup>391</sup>

Warbixin 2022 ee ay soo saareen [Guddiga Heerarka Macalinka Xirfadlayaasha Gobolka Washington](#) waxay ogaatay in labada goobood ee ugu hooseeya gobolka oo dhan ay ku jiraan Waxbarashada Gaarka ah (ay ku jirto waxbarashada gaarka ah ee dhallaanka) iyo Waxbarashada dhallaanka/ Dugsiga Hoose.<sup>392</sup>

Macalimiinta dugsiga xanaanada waxaa lagu taageeraa bixinta waxbarashada dhallaanka ee tayada sare leh [Liistada Xirfadaha Horumarka ee Dugsiga Barbaarinta Washington \(Washington Inventory of Development Skills, WaKIDS\)](#) nidaamka ku meel gaarka ah (sidoo kale eeg Qaybta 7.4, “

,” ee kor ku xusan). Dhammaan degmo dugsiyeyadu waxa looga baahan yahay inay bixiyaan xanaano maalinta oo dhan la dhigto oo ayna hirgeliyaan saddex qaybood oo WaKIDS ah: isku xirka qoyska, qiimeynta carruurta oo dhan, iyo iskaashiga waxbarashada dhallaanka (heerka gobolka).

<sup>388</sup> Shaqaalaha Shaqada Isku dhafka ah ee Daryeelka Ilmaha. (2021). *Xeelada Helitaanka Daryeelka Ilmaha ee Gobolka Washington: Istaraatiijiyad, wakhti, iyo qorshe fulineed si loo qosheeyo gaarista hadafka la heli karo, daryeelka ilmaha la awoodi karo qiimo ahaan ee dhamaan qoysaska Washington*. Washington State Department of Commerce. <https://deptofcommerce.app.box.com/s/tc6pqaz3cgufb8mq6vygdzjbjlghunn29>

<sup>389</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaarka Warbixinta Gobolka Washington*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/>

<sup>390</sup> Goldhaber, D., & Theobald, R., (2023). *Macalinku waxay u wareegeen saddex sano xilligii cudurka faafa: Caddeynta Gobolka Washington*. Xarunta Calder ee Falanqeynta Xogta Dheeraadka ah ee Cilmi-baarista Waxbarashada. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://caldercenter.org/sites/default/files/CALDER%20Policy%20Brief%2032-0223.pdf>

<sup>391</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Kaarka Warbixinta Gobolka Washington: Guud ahaan gobolka*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 5, 2023 <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/ReportCard/ViewSchoolOrDistrict/103300>

<sup>392</sup> Professional Educator Standards Board. (n.d.) *Qeybaha ay ka jirto yaraanta ee Diiseembar 2022: Qeybaha ay ka jirto yaraanta ee gobolka oo dhan*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 7, 2023 <https://www.pesb.wa.gov/current-educators/educator-shortage/> (click on “[View 2022 shortage areas.](#)”



Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada (Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, OSPI) wuxuu bixiyaa [galab iyo agabyo kala duwan oo la xiriira WaKIDS](#), oo ay ku jiraan tababarka WaKIDS 101 ee looga baahan yahay dhammaan Macalimiinta dugsiga xanaanada, Macalimiinta dugsiga xanaanada ee ku meel gaarka ah, iyo macalimiinta waxbarashada gaarka ah ee taageera ardayda dugsiga xanaanada.<sup>393</sup> Qiimeynta Baahida ee sanadkii 2020 waxay xustay walaaca la xiriira in macalimiin badan, maamulayaal, iyo maamulayaasha degmadu aanay ka warqabin ama aanay helin taageerada la heli karo.

## 9.2 Waxqabadyada gobolka Washington ee taageera shaqada dhallaanka

Xafiiska Horumarinta Xirfadlaha ee DCYF wuxuu ka shaqeyay sidii loo yareyn lahaa caqabadaha una fududayn lahaa helitaanka tababarka iyo horumarinta xirfadda si xirfadlayaasha ECE ay u buuxiyaan shuruudaha loo baahan yahay. Jaantus 9-1 Hoos waxaa ku qoran liiska iyo faahfaahinada muhiimka ah ee ku saabsan hindisayaasha horumarinta xirfadeed ee FSKA (ee laga soo xigtay [qiimeynta warbixinta FSKA 2023](#)).

Jaantus 9-1. Xeeladaha horumarinta xirfada ee FSKA

Hawl	Maalgelinta la isku dubariday	Tusaalayaasha
<b>Kordhinta helitaanka kharash la'aan tababarka loo baahan yahay</b>	\$3,000,000	479
<b>Kordhinta bixinta tababarka daryeelka ee xog-ogaalnimada ah</b>	\$500,000	142 (21 Isbaanish ah, 23 Soomaali ah), oo gaaraya 3,828 qof
<b>Ku kordhinta deeqaha waxbarashada ee Early Achievers \$1 milyan sanadkii</b>	Xogta lama heli karo	Aan Khusayn
<b>Cusbooneysiinta, dib u eegista, horumarinaysa waxyaabaha loo baahan yahay iyo mudnaanta la siinaayo si loo helo horumar xirfadeed oo tayo leh</b>	\$935,000	Aan Khusayn
<b>Kordhinta taageerada tababarayaasha gobolku ansixiyay</b>	\$90,000	Xogta lama heli karo
<b>Hirgelinta istaraatiijiyada horumarinta xirfada ee xisaabta dhallaanka</b>	\$115,000	12
<b>Horumarinta nidaamka xogta iyo maamulka waxbarashada ee bixinta tababarka</b>	\$100,000	Aan Khusayn
<b>Maalgelinta daryeel bixiyaasha kooxuhu wada naqshadeeyaan horumarka nuxurka</b>	\$180,000	12

Xigasho: Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

Early Achievers waxay dhammeeyeen dib u qaabeyn waxayna bilaabeen soo-bandhigista barnaamijka dib loo eegay. Nidaamka cusub waxaa loogu talagalay “in lagu dhiso hannaan uu hoggaamiyo daryeel bixiye si loo aqoonsado yoolalka oo si siman loo aqoonsado tayada barnaamijka daryeelka ilmaha.

<sup>393</sup> Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. (n.d.). *Su'aalaha Badanaa La Is-weydiyo ee WaKIDS*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 7, 2023 [https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WaKIDS\\_Frequently\\_Asked\\_Questions.pdf](https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/WaKIDS_Frequently_Asked_Questions.pdf)

Waxay diirada saartaa Horumarinta Xirfadlayaasha Ku Saleysan Xiriirka (Relationship Based Professional Development, RBPd) ee u dhexeeya Tababarayaasha iyo Daryeel bixiyaasha, waxay shaqaaleysiisaa jawaab-celinta iyo horumarinta tayada joogtada ah ee waqtiga, waxayna hoos u dhigtaa saamiga hore ee adag, nidaamka qiimeynta sare-hoose.<sup>394</sup> Horumarinta nidaamka waxaa ka mid ah aqoonsiga tayada muuqaalka, dariiqooyin badan oo lagu ilaaliyo oo lagu gaaro heerarka sare ee Early Achievers, iyo taageerooyinka tababarka ee la xoojiyey. CCA ee WA iyo lix shuraakada qandaraasley ah oo heer gobol ah ayaa bixiya tababarka Early Achievers iyo horumarinta xirfada daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha, oo leh boqolaal shaqaale Early Achievers kuwaas oo sidoo kale qayb ka ah shaqaalaha ECE (sida tababarayaasha, tababaraha, iyo hogaamiyaasha) doorkooda ku aadan taageerada tayada sare ee ECE. CCA ee WA waxay siisaa DCYF xog faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan saacadaha tababarka, caawimaada farsamada, qiimeynta, horumarinta xirfada ku salaysan xiriirka, iyo deeqaha ku salaysan baahiyaha la siiyo daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha, oo gobol ahaan loo kala saaray.<sup>395</sup> (Ka eeg xogtaan kooban ee heerka sare ah Qaybta 9.2.1, "Hormarinta Xirfada Xiriirka ku Salaysan.")

DCYF waxay sii qoto dheeraynaysaa oo balaarinaysaa taageerada daryeelka dhaawacyada oggaalka loo yahay ee shaqaalaha xaqa u leh. Tani waxaa ka mid ah sameynta sharci-dejinta iyo qaybinta abaalmarinaha maaliyadeed ee la xariira dhammaystirka waxbarashada iyo tababarka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay ee DCYF aqoonsan tahay. DCYF waxaa FSKA u qoondaysay \$2.2 milyan si ay ugu qaybiso daryeel bixiyaasha gaarka ah, iyadoo siisay dhiirigelin maaliyadeed oo gaaraysa ilaa \$1,200 si loo dhamaystiro tababaro iyo waxbarashada dhaawacyada oggaalka loo yahay lana aqoonsan yahay. Hay'adu waxay ogolaatay \$2.1 milyan oo abaalmarinada 3,077 ee ka qaybgalayaasha, iyadoo celcelis ahaan la siiyay \$717 qof kasta.<sup>396</sup>

Imagine Institute wuxuu si ba'an u balaariyay isticmaalka barnaamijka badelka inta u dhaxaysa 2020 iyo 2023. Sanad maaliyadeedkii 2023, 907 daryeel bixiyaal ayaa soo sawiray 769 badel oo la ansixiyay si ay u bixiyaan waqtiga gargaarka,<sup>397</sup> ilaa 100 daryeel bixiye oo keliya ayaa helaya in ka badan 300 oo ah nidaamka badelka 2019.<sup>398</sup>

## 9.2.1 Waxay taageertaa shaqaalaha kaladuwan ee waxbarashada dhallaanka

### 9.2.1.1 Taageerada shaqaalaha kaladuwan ee waxbarashada dhallaanka

Washington waxay maalgalinaysaa si ay u taageerto shaqaalaha kala duwan ee daryeel bixiyaasha kuwaas oo ka tarjumaya dhaqanka iyo luuqada carruurta ay u adeegaan, oo ay ku jirto siinta tababar ku saabsan dhaqanka wanaagsan. Shaqada hadda ee ku aadan dhamaadkaas waxaa ka mid ah:

<sup>394</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>395</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2022). *Heshiiska Adeegyada Muhiimka ah: Warbixinta FY 2022*. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska ee Xafiiska Hal-abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>396</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>397</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2023). *Warbixinta saameynta ee sanad xisaabeedka 2023*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-fy23-impactreport>

<sup>398</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2021). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee Imagine Institute FY21*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-annual-report-fy-2021>

- [Qorshaha Kor u qaadista Tayada ee Sinnaanta Qoomiyadaha ee Early Achievers](#) oo leh saddex hadaf oo guud: 1) dhisida kalsoonida iyadoo loo maraayo isgaarsiin hufan, 2) ka qaybgalka kala duwan ee iskaashatada ECE iyo qoysaska haysta carruurta yaryar, iyo 3) abuurista nidaamka socda si loo baaro nidaamyada arrimaha sinnaan la'aanta kajiryo iyo wax ka qabashada.<sup>399</sup>
- Laba kooxood oo ah la-taliyaasha Early Achievers ah ayaa diirada saarey sinnaanta: Kooxda u doodista Adeegyada daryeel bixiyaha Sinnaanta iyo Kooxda La-talinta Sinnaanta Early Achievers.
- [Helitaanka Tababarka Adeegyada Bulshada \(Provider Access to a Community Equivalent, PACE\)](#), oo ah tababarka bulsho ku salaysan si looga dhigo qaar ka mid ah shahaadooyinka ruqsada kuwo la heli karo.<sup>400</sup>
- [Magacaabida Labada Luuqadood](#) ee daryeel dhallaanka iyo daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada ruqsada haysta iyo shatiga leh oo, ka mid ah shahaadooyinka kale, u adeega carruurta iyo qoysaska luuqadaha badan leh “ugu yaraan hal shaqaalaha laba luuqad ku hadla ee bixiya waxbarashada Ingiriisida iyo luuqada shuraakada ama waa barnaamij soo noolaynta luuqada Qabiilka.”<sup>401</sup> Ilaa Juun 30, 2023, DCYF waxay \$3 milyan u qaybisay 889 oo ah Barnaamijyada Naqshadeynta Labada Luuqad ee matalaya 1,199 fasal. In ka badan 1,200 oo barnaamij ayaa codsaday oo u qalmay maalgelinta. DCYF waxay isticmaashay qodobada mudnaanta Koodhka Boostada ee FSKA si ay u kala hormariso abaalmarinaha.<sup>402</sup>

### 9.2.1.2 Hormarinta Xirfada Xiriirka ku Salaysan

FY 2022, Early Achievers waxay sameysay wadarta ahaan 3,641 saacadood oo ah tababarka waxayna siisay 1,765 daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha gaarka ah, 1,328 wadarta saacadaha kaalmada farsamada 1,696 ka qeybgalayaasha Early Achievers, iyo 1,130 saacadood oo la tashi u diyaargarowga qiimeynta 735 daryeel bixiye.<sup>403</sup>

FY 2023, Imagine Institute wuxuu tababar siiyay daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha qoyska ee ruqsada leh iyo daryeel bixiyaasha FFN, isagoo siinaya 784 saacadood oo uu gobolku ansixiyay horumarinta xirfadeed iyo 60 saacadood oo tababar laba luuqad ah oo gaaray wadar dhan 1,048 qof.<sup>404</sup>

IECMHC waxaa badan baahida loo qabo waxayna sii wadaan horumar. Intii u dhaxeysay bilihii Abriil iyo Sebteembar 2022, 225 daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ah ayaa helay la-talinta IECMHC. 91 ka mid ah gudbinada cusub ee mudadaas, 64% ayaa la gudbiyay sababtoo ah ilmo/qoys gaar ah, oo muujin

<sup>399</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Sinnaanta Early Achievers*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/early-achievers/equity>

<sup>400</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *PACE – Helitaanka Tababarka Adeegyada Bulshada*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/qualifications/child-care-providers/education-equivalents/pace>

<sup>401</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Wax ku barashada labo luuqadood*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/early-achievers/dual-language-learning>

<sup>402</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhalinyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta qiimaynta Fair Start for Kids Act 2023*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/FSKA-EvalReport-2023.pdf>

<sup>403</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2022). *Heshiiska Adeegyada Muhiimka ah: Warbixinta FY 2022*. Waxaa laga helay Diseembar 31, 2022. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhalinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>404</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2023). *Warbixinta saameynta ee sanad xisaabeedka 2023*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-fy23-impactreport>

karta khatarta in daryeelka ilmaha laga eryo. Tababarayaasha IECMHC waxay sidoo kale siiyeen 48 tababaro ah iyo 570 saacadood oo la tashi ah tababarayaasha Early Achievers.<sup>405</sup>

Sanadkii 2021, koox iskudhafka ah oo ay ku jiraan shaqaale ka socda DCYF iyo OSPI ayaa ka shaqeeyay inay iswaafajiyaan tababarada ku saabsan ku dhaqanka ka mid noqoshada iyo daryeelka dhaawaca oggaalka loo yahay ee loogu talagalay dhallaanka iyo tababarayaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka iyo macalimiinta, iyagoo isticmaalaya nidaamka qaranka Pyramid Model<sup>406</sup> si ay u hayaan shaqadooda. Pyramid Model ee Washington wuxuu iftiiminayaa saddex hab oo aasaasi ah: barasho loo dhan yahay oo la kala soocay, daryeelka waxyeellada oggaalka loo yahay, iyo ka-hortagga cunsuriyada, mabaadi'da eexda. Waa agab lagu taageerayo tababar tayo sare leh, tababar dhamaystiran iyo tababar daryeel bixiyaasha waxbarashada dhallaanka si ay uga jawaabaan baahiyaha carruurta leh dabeecadaha adag, naafada, iyo caqabadaha kale.<sup>407</sup>

### 9.2.1.3 Kobaca xirfada iyo maamulka xarunta

Imagine U, ee ay keenaan Imagine Institute, waa “a barnaamijka la-talinta xiriirka ku salaysan ee loogu talagalay in lagu kordhiyo tirada daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha guriga qoyska ruqsada (licensed family home, LFH) ee Washington.” Yoolka Imagine U waa in la furo 150 ganacsi oo cusub oo daryeel dhallaan iyo waxbarasho sanadkiiba. Sanadkii 2023 FY, ku dhawaad 140 daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee LFH cusub ayaa noqday ruqsada, abuurista ilaa 1,680 boosaska daryeelka ilmaha ee Washington oo dhan.<sup>408</sup> Ka qaybgalayaasha Imagine U waxay ka qaybqaadan karaan Ingiriis, Isbaanish, ama Soomaali. Qiyaastii saddex-meelood meel ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaashu waxay doortaan inay ka qaybgalaan Ingiriis, saddex-meelood meel Isbaanish, iyo saddex-meelood goob Soomaali.

### 9.2.1.4 Qalabka horumarinta tayada iyo dhiirigelinta

DCYF waxay bixisaa fursado maalgelin, dhiirigelin, deeqo waxbarasho, iyo abaalmarino si loo aqoonsado laguna taageero horumarinta tayada iyadoo loo maraayo Early Achievers QRIS.<sup>409</sup> Laga bilaabo Juulaay 2022, 76% kamid ah daryeelka qoyska ee ruqsada haysta iyo daryeel bixiyaasha xarunta daryeelka ilmaha ee Washington ayaa laga diiwaan galiyay Early Achievers.<sup>410</sup> Istimaal ka dhiirigelinta ee lagu taageerayo tayada ECE way sii kordheysaa. Tusaalooyinka waxaa kamid ah:

- Tirada kuleejyada bulshada iyo farsamada ee ka qaybgalaya Deeqaha Early Achievers waxay kordheen 27 sanadkii 2022 (ilaa 18 kuleej sanadkii 2013–2014 iyo ku dhawaad 28 kuleejka ka qaybgalka 2017–2018). Deequhu waxay u adeegaan sida barnaamijka kaalmada dhaqaale ee

<sup>405</sup> Child Care Aware of Washington. (2023). *Warbixinta sheeko-sanadeedka FY 2023 ee Holding Hope IECMHC: Oktoobar 1, 2022-Maaro 30, 2023*. Waxaa bixiyay Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobalka Washington.

<sup>406</sup> Xarunta Qaran ee Hal abuurka Pyramid Model. (n.d.). *Waa maxay Pyramid Model?* [https://challengingbehavior.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/ncpmi\\_flyer-pyramid.pdf](https://challengingbehavior.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/ncpmi_flyer-pyramid.pdf)

<sup>407</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhaliyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Dhaqamada Isku dhafka ah: Daryeelka Dhaawaca oggaalka loo yahay iyo Pyramid Model*. [https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA\\_0004G.pdf](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/IAA_0004G.pdf)

<sup>408</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2023). *Warbixinta saameynta ee sanad xisaabeedka 2023*. <https://issuu.com/theimagineinstitute/docs/the-imagine-institute-fy23-impactreport>

<sup>409</sup> Waaxda Caruurta, Dhaliyarada, iyo Qoysaska Gobolka Washington. (n.d.). *Deeq waxbarasho, dhiirigelin iyo abaalmarino*. <https://dcyf.wa.gov/services/earlylearning-profdev/scholarships-incentives-awards>

<sup>410</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

ardayda si looga caawiyo daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka carruurta ee shaqeeya iyo macalinka waxbarashada dhallaanka inay dhammaystiraan shahaadooyinka iyo shuruudaha la xiriira waxbarashada dhallaanka.<sup>411</sup> Barnaamijku wuxuu u adeegay guud ahaan 1,810 ah aqoonyahano sanad maaliyadeedkii 2021 (ilaa 1,534 sanadkii 2018).<sup>412</sup>

- Daryeelka bixiyaasha xaqa u leh ee ka qaybqaadanaya Early Achievers waxay codsan karaan [Deeqaha Ku-saleysan Baahiyaha](#) si ay uga caawiyaan iibsashada manhajka iyo agabka tilmaamaha, qalabka, ama sameynta isbadelada deegaanka si ay u taageeraan barnaamijka tayada.<sup>413</sup> Intii u dhaxeysay Oktoobar 1, 2020 iyo Sebteembar 30, 2021, 273 xarumaha daryeelka carruurta ayaa helay guud ahaan \$272,129 Deeqaha Baahiyaha ku saleysan iyo 1,056 guriga daryeelka ilmaha qoyska waxay heleen wadar dhan \$1.1 milyan Deeqaha Baahida Ku Saleysan.<sup>414</sup> Tirooyinkan waxay aad uga badan yihiin tirada deeqaha ku saleysan baahiyaha ee la qaybiyey sanadkii 2018, marka 105 oo ah xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha la siiyey \$104,222 iyo 258 guryaha daryeelka ilmaha qoyska la siiyey \$192,728.
- Daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee iska diwaangaliya Early Achievers waxay helayaan [kaalmada la kordhiyay ee WCCC](#) oo ah dhiirigelin tayo leh iyo, laga bilaabo Sebteembar 2023, heerkaas ayaa kordhay 2%.<sup>415</sup>

### 9.3 Habraaca ganacsiyada daryeelka ilmaha

Shaqada iyo warbixinada C3TF waxay bixiyaan faahfaahin ballaaran oo ku saabsan guuldarrooyinka daryeelka ilmaha suuqa. Koox hawlwadeedku waxay ku talinayaan ficilada ka dhigi doona habka ganacsiga daryeelka ilmaha mid sii jira oo waara:

- Ku dhaqanka habka dejinta heerka WCCC iyadoo lagu salaynaayo qiimaha dhabta ah ee tayada daryeelka ilmaha (oo ay ku jiraan kharashka agabka lagu taageersayo tayada barnaamijka),
- U qaybinta lacagaha gargaarka barnaamijyada daryeelka ilmaha ruqsada haysta iyo xubnaha ilmaha shaqaalaha daryeelka,
- Abuurista qorshayaal lagu gaarsiinayo kaalmada mushahrka ay dawladdu ku maalgeliso daryeelka dhallaanka iyo shaqada waxbarashada, iyo
- Abuurista istiraatiijiyad horumarineed oo balaaran oo dhamaystiran iyadoo lala kaashanaayo daryeel bixiyaasha, waalidka, iyo daneeyayaasha.<sup>416</sup>

<sup>411</sup> Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. (n.d.). *Waa maxay Deeqda Early Achievers?* <https://www.sbctc.edu/paying-for-college/early-achievers-student-grant>

<sup>412</sup> Websaytko Daryeel Bixiyasha WaCompass ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta iyo Qoysaska. Waxaa laga helay Oktoobar 2022. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>413</sup> Washington Early Achievers iyo Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska (n.d.). *Guudmarka deeq ku-saleysan baahiyaha ee Early Achievers iyo su'aalaha inta badan la iswaydiiyo.* <https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/ea/NBG-Overview.pdf>

<sup>414</sup> Websaytko Daryeel Bixiyasha WaCompass ee Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta iyo Qoysaska. Waxaa laga helay Oktoobar 2022. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Caruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>415</sup> Washington Early Achievers. (n.d.). *Dhiirigalinta tayada kaalmada ee su'aalaha inta badan la isweydiiyo ee Early Achievers (Frequently Asked Questions, FAQ).* [https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/ea/EA\\_Level2\\_subsidy\\_quality\\_bonus.pdf](https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/ea/EA_Level2_subsidy_quality_bonus.pdf)

<sup>416</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce (2022). *Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobolka Washington.* <https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/1rq4ld3dnqxboxn22bmpucrb3l25lnol.pdf>

Xog aruurinta laga qaaday daryeel bixiyaasha shatiga haysta sanadkii 2022, 20% jawaab bixiyaasha ayaa sheegay in aysan hubin inay sii furnaan doonaan iyo in kale, boqolkiiba labana waxay sheegeen inay xirayeen. Kala bar in ka badan oo ah (56%) waxay sheegeen in awoodooda ay ku shaqaaleysiiyaan oo ay ku tababaraan shaqaale cusub ay tahay mid aad u adag ama leh caqabad dhexdhexaad ah. Qaybaha kuwaas la mid ah ayaa sheegay caqabadaha ku jira ilaalinta shaqaalaha, ayagoo taageeraya badqabkooda, iyo daboolida kharashaadka hawl-gelinta iyo kharashaadka dheeraadka ah.<sup>417</sup>

### 9.3.1 Kharashka sameynta ganacsi

Warbixinta ugu dambeysa ee C3TF waxaa ku jira hababka qiimeynta qiimaha (mid kasta oo ku saleysan xarun iyo daryeelka ilmaha ee ruqsada haysta) oo wata tirooyin muujinaya farqiga u dhexeeya qiimaha dhabta ah ee tayada daryeelka (oo ay ku jiraan mushaarka habboon iyo dheefaha) iyo heerka kaalmada daryeelka ilmaha hadda ee dhallaanka, ilmaha socod baradka ah, kuwa dugsiga barbaarinta, iyo carruurta da'daha dugsiga. Tusaale ahaan, qiyaasta kharashka sanadlaha ah ee ilmaha (oo ay ku jiraan mushaarka nolasha iyo dheefaha) ee ilmaha ku jira xarunta daryeelka ku salaysan waa \$34,074. Cadadka kaalmada aasaasiga ah ee WCCC ee ilmo kasta helo waqtiga daraasadu waxay ahayd \$18,234. Goobta daryeelka ilmaha ee guriga, qiyaasta kharashka sanadlaha ah ee ilmo kasta ku helo ee daryeelka dhallaanka (iyadoo laga soo qaadaayoo in mushaarka nolasha iyo dheefaha) yihiin \$20,577, halka cadadka kaalmada aasaasiga ah ee WCCC ay tahay \$12,287.<sup>418</sup>

### 9.3.2 Hindisaha adeegyada la wadaago

[Xarunta Adeegyada la Wadaago](#),<sup>419</sup> ee ay maamusho Imagine Institute ayadoo iskaashi kala sameyneysa DCYF, waxaa lasoo saaray sanadkii 2022. Waxay dhistaa oo balaarisaa shaqada taageerada ganacsiga ee daryeelka ilmaha oo ay hore u qabatay CCA da WA. Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago waxay ku xirtaa daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha ee qoyska iyo agaasimayaasha xarunta daryeelka ilmaha ee shatiga haysta agabka iyo adeegyada si ay uga caawiyaan kobcinta ganacsigooda, dhisaan xiiro saaxiibadu la yeeshaan daryeel bixiyaasha, suurtagalnimada helitaanka tababar bilaash ah iyo talo khabiir. Habka Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago wuxuu la jaanqaadaayaa [Mashruuca Sinnaanta Qaran](#) ee Wareegga Naqshadeynta 2020 wuxuuna bixiyaa tababar, caawimaad farsamo, agab iyo adeeyo, iyo barashada xirfada fursadaha. Sanad xisaabeedkii 2023, Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago waxay u adeegtay 307 oo ah xarumaha daryeelka ilmaha iyo 1,296 ah daryeel bixiyaasha daryeelka ilmaha qoyska ee ruqsada haysta. Xaruntu waxay la shaqaysaa daryeel bixiyaasha ku hadla Ingiriis, Soomaali, Isbaanish, Carabi, iyo Oromo.<sup>420</sup>

<sup>417</sup> The Athena Group. (2022). Qiimaynta Washington Early Achievers ee 2022. Child Care Aware ee Washington. (oo ay bixiso Waaxda Gobolka Washington ee Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Xafiiska Qoysaska gaar ahaan Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka)

<sup>418</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce (2022). *Qiimaha dhabta ah ee daryeelka ilmaha tayada leh ee gobalka Washington*.

<https://deptofcommerce.box.com/shared/static/1rq4ld3dnqxbxn22bmpucrb3l25lnol.pdf>

<sup>419</sup> Imagine Institute. (n.d.). *Xarunta Adeegyada La Wadaago*. <https://imaginewa.org/shared-services/>

<sup>420</sup> The Imagine Institute. (2023). *Warbixinta sanadlaha ah ee FY23 (waxaa bixiyay Waaxda Carruurta, Dhallinta, iyo Qoysaska ee Gobalka Washington)*.



## LIISASKA ERAYADA LASOO GAABIYAY

ACE	Waayo aragnimada Dhallaanka ee Xun (Adverse Childhood Experience)
B-3 ECEAP	Waxbarashada Dhallaanka iyo Barnaamijka Kaalmada ee Marka ilmuhu dhasho-ilaa-Saddex Sano (Birth-to-Three Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program)
BIPOC	Madowga, Asaliyiinta, iyo Dadka aan Caddaanka ahayn (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color)
C3TF	Shaqaalaha Shaqada Isku dhafka ah ee Daryeelka Ilmaha (Child Care Collaborative Task Force)
CCA of WA	Child Care Aware of Washington
DCYF	Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
ECE	Daryeel Bixiyaasha Daryeelka Ilmahaiyo Waxbarashada Dhallaanka (Early Care and Education)
ECEAP	Waxbarashada Caruurnimada Hore iyo Barnaamijka Kaalmada (Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program)
ECLIPSE	Barnaamijka Adeegyada Wax ka Qabashada yo Ka-hortaga Caruurnimada Hore (Early Childhood Intervention and Prevention Services)
EHS	Early Head Start
ELAC	Guddiga La-talinta Waxbarashada Dhallaanka (Early Learning Advisory Council)
ELCP	Qorshaha Isuduwidada Waxbarashada Dhallaanka (Early Learning Coordination Plan)
ELL	Ardayda Barta Luuqada Ingiriisiga (English Language Learn)
ESIT	Taageerada Hore ee la siiyo Ilmaha yaryar iyo Kuwa Socod Baradka ah (Early Support for Infants & Toddlers)
FFN	Daryeelka Qoyska, Saaxiibka, iyo Deriska (Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care)
FPL	Heerka Saboolnimada Dawlada Dhexe (Federal Poverty Line)
FRC	Xarumaha kheyraadka qoyska (Family Resource Centers)
FSKA	Xeerka Fair Starts ee Caruurta (Fair Start for Kids Act)
HCA	Maamulka Daryeelka Caafimaadka Gobolka Washington (Washington Health Care Authority)
HMG WA	Help Me Grow Washington
HVSA	Koontada Adeegyada Booqashada Guriga (Home Visiting Services Account)
IECMHC	La-talinta caafimaadka dhimirka ee Dhallaanka iyo Ilmaha yaryar (Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation)
IEP	Barnaamijka Waxbarashada Gaarka ah (Individualized Education Program)
MIECHV	Booqashada Guriga ee lagu booqda dhallaanka, ilmaha yaryar, iyo hooyada ilmaha dhashay (Maternal, Infant, and Early Child Home Visiting)
OIAA	Xafiiska Hal abuurka, Is-waafajinta, iyo Isla Xisaabtanka (Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability)
OSPI	Xafiiska Kormeeraha Guud ee Waxbarashada Dadweynaha (Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction)
PACE	Helitaanka Tababarka Adeegyada Bulshada (Provider Access to a Community Equivalent)
PDG B-5	Deeqda Horumarka Dugsiga Barbaarinta ee dhallaanka ilaa shan sano jirada (Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five)
PFML	Fasaxa Qoyska iyo Caafimaadka ee Mushaharkooda la Bixiyo (Paid Family and Medical Leave)
POSC	Qorsho Daryeel oo Badqab leh (Plan of Safe Care)
QRIS	Barnaamijka Horumarka iyo Aqoonsiga Tayada (Quality Recognition and Improvement Program)
RBPD	Hormarka Xirfada Xidhiidhka Ku Salaysan (Relationship Based Professional Development)
SMI	Dakhliga Dhexdhaxaadka ah ee Gobalka (State Median Income)
TANF	Kaalmada Ku Meel-gaarka ah ee Qoysaska Baahan (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)
WaKIDS	Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills)
WAPM	Habraaca Ahraamta ee Washington (Washington Pyramid Model)
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care (Working Connections Child Care)
WELL	Deeqda Amaahda Waxbarashada Dhallaanka ee Washington (Washington Early Learning Loan Fund)