# **2022**Home Visiting Yearbook An Overview

The 2022 Home Visiting Yearbook presents 2021 data on early childhood home visiting, a proven service delivery strategy that helps children and families thrive. It builds on past National Home Visiting Resource Center (NHVRC) publications to present an up-to-date look at home visiting in action and to continue answering critical questions.

Where are home visiting programs located?

How many families and children are being served by home visiting, and how many more could benefit?

What do we know about home visiting models?

Who provides home visiting?

What is happening in the states?



# **About Home Visiting**

Home visiting connects expectant parents and caregivers of young children with a designated support person who guides them through the early stages of raising a family. For many, it is a bridge to becoming the kind of caregivers they want to be so they can unlock their child's potential. Home visiting is voluntary and tailored to meet families where they are—all at no cost to participants.

## 2022 Yearbook Highlights

- Evidence-based home visiting was implemented in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 territories, 22 tribal communities, and 54 percent of U.S. counties in 2021.
- More than 277,000 families received evidence-based home visiting services in 2021, over the course of more than 3 million home visits. Approximately two-thirds of those home visits were provided virtually.
- Nearly 44,000 additional families received home visiting services through 12 emerging models that provided more than 606,000 home visits in 2021.

  Nearly three-quarters of these visits were provided virtually.
- More than 21,000 home visitors and supervisors delivered evidence-based services nationwide in 2021.
- Of the more than 17.5 million pregnant women and families (including nearly 23 million children) who could benefit from home visiting, nearly 280,000 received

- services in 2021. This translates to 1.6 percent of potential beneficiaries, and 3.3 percent of high-priority families based on priority criteria.
- In 2021, the federal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)
  Program began distributing funds from the American Rescue Plan Act to help home visiting programs continue and expand services, meet families' basic needs, address the well-being of their workforce, and more.
- In 2021, MIECHV helped fund services for more than 71,000 families in states, the District of Columbia, territories, and tribal communities—a portion of the total families served by home visiting that year.
- States continue to support home visiting by combining funds from tobacco settlements and taxes, lotteries, and budget line items.

The following pages offer a look at the families served by evidence-based home visiting in 2021 and the children and families who could benefit. Read the full 2022 Home Visiting Yearbook on our website (https://nhvrc.org/yearbook/2022-yearbook).

#### NHVRC NATIONAL PROFILE

## Families Served Through Evidence-Based Home Visiting



3,050,972

home visits provided Including 2,131,783 virtual visits



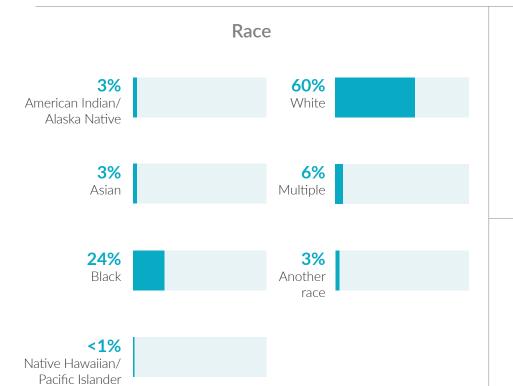
277,852

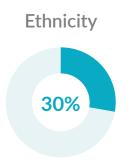
families served



312,579

children served



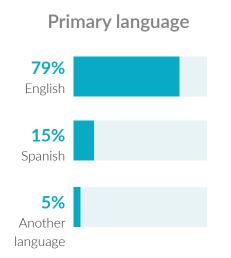


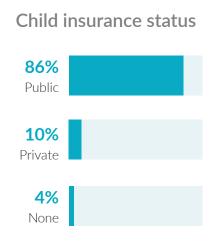
Hispanic or Latino

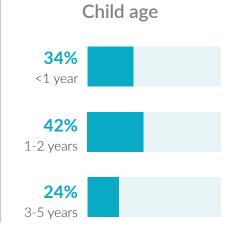
### Caregiver education



No high school diploma







#### NHVRC NATIONAL PROFILE

#### Potential Beneficiaries

# 22,817,100 children

could benefit from home visiting

#### Of the nearly 23 million children who could benefit—

Infants Toddlers Preschoolers <1 year 1-2 years 3-5 years

 3,605,700
 7,840,500
 11,370,900

 16%
 34%
 50%

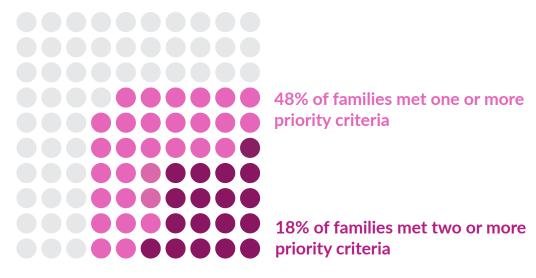
# 17,517,300 families

could benefit from home visiting

Many home visiting services are geared toward particular subpopulations. The NHVRC estimated the percentage of families who could benefit nationally who met the following priority criteria:



#### Of the 17.5 million families who could benefit—





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