

**2008 Report on Act 66 of 2007. Section 22  
An Act Relating to Miscellaneous Changes to  
Education Law:  
Pregnant and Parenting Pupils Attending  
Teen Parent Education Programs**

**Report/Recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on  
Education**

**January 8, 2008**

**Submitted by:**



**(802) 828-3150**

## Overview

Pursuant to Act 66, section 22 of the 2007 Legislative Session, the Commissioner of Education is required to report on information gathered from teen parent education programs and recommend future legislation.

The commissioner recognizes that any solution needs to address how to support the individual pregnant or parenting teen who wants to earn a diploma while addressing the new and sometimes daunting responsibilities of a young parent while keeping the school districts involved.

What follows are the data required by Act 66. Recommendations for specific legislative language are not included. Despite the many meetings of representatives from teen parent education programs and school districts that were facilitated by staff from the Department of Education and the Agency of Human Services, a compromise solution among the parties has not been reached. The Commissioner of Education is prepared to make a specific recommendation but he is seeking the indulgence of the Legislature to continue to work toward a solution that is mutually acceptable to the parties until January 30, 2008. If no such solution is agreed upon by that date, he will make his own recommendations to the Legislature.

## Findings Based on National and Vermont Research

1. In 2002, only 10 percent of teen mothers aged 15-17 had graduated from high school. After giving birth, it is estimated that only 33 percent of teen mothers will eventually graduate from high school, and only 1.5 percent will receive a college degree by the time they reach 30 years of age (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2004; National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2004).
2. Nationally, the 422,043 births to teens 19 and younger cost taxpayers a total of at least \$9.1 billion in 2004 for additional public services and reduced tax revenues. Because not all costs can be accurately calculated and because the estimates themselves are constructed conservatively, it is certain that the full cumulative public costs of teen childbearing during this time period is \$161 billion dollars. The total public sector cost in 2004 of births to teens aged 17 and younger is \$8.6 billion. The average annual cost associated with a child born to a mother in 2004 17 and younger is \$4,080. These are costs attributed directly to a teen birth to girls 17 and younger rather than other risk factors – costs that could be averted if the mother delayed childbearing until age 20 or 21. (Saul D. Hoffman, Ph.D. *By the Numbers - The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing* p. 27 – 28, October 2006).
3. In Vermont, costs to taxpayers associated with teen childbearing for 2004 were \$4 million in federal funds and \$8 million in state and local funds for a total of \$12 million. The average annual cost associated with a child born to a teen mother 17 and younger in Vermont was \$7,836. (Saul D. Hoffman, Ph.D. *By the Numbers - The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing* p. 29 – 30, October 2006).
4. According to the *Teen Parent Child Care Quality Improvement Project* of the Florida State University Center for Prevention & Early Intervention Policy (April 15, 2005 - primary sources footnoted):

- The likelihood that a teen mother will finish high school, break the cycle of welfare dependency, and rise above her social standing, all diminish rapidly with the arrival of each succeeding infant.<sup>1</sup>
- One study indicated that 24 percent of all teenage mothers had a second birth within two years of their first. Nearly 31 percent of those whose first birth occurred at age 16 or younger had a closely spaced second birth.<sup>2</sup>
- Young women who quit school after giving birth experience subsequent pregnancies much sooner than those who return to school following delivery.<sup>3</sup>
- In terms of education, those who continue their schooling after a first teenage birth are less likely to have a rapid second birth than those who do not. This effect is independent of educational attainment at first birth.<sup>4</sup>

5. Teen mothers who stay in school and who receive high school degrees or GEDs are more likely to postpone another birth. A recent study suggests that low cognitive ability is associated with having a second birth before age 20. In fact, girls with low cognitive ability are almost three times more likely than those with high cognitive ability to have a second birth as a teen. Lower educational expectations also are associated with having an additional birth. (Another Chance: Preventing Additional Births to Teen Mothers, Putting What Works to Work, A Project of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, Number 10, September 2004, page 2.)

As noted in the national and Vermont research, completing a high school education may be the help teen mothers need to reduce long-term dependence on public assistance programs and achieve greater levels of self-sufficiency. To this end, the research provides Vermont with the following strategies:

- Provide educational services in a setting that also provides necessary wrap-around services, when teenagers are pregnant or parenting.
- Encourage teen mothers to continue or return to their education after the birth of the child and to complete the education and training needed for economic self-sufficiency.

---

<sup>1</sup> Santelli, J.S., & Jacobson, M.S. (1990). Birth weight outcomes for repeat teenage pregnancy. *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 11, 240-247.

<sup>2</sup> Kalmuss, D.S., & Namerow, P.B. (1994). Subsequent childbearing among teenage mothers: The determinants of a closely spaced second birth. *Family Planning Perspectives*, 26(4), 149-153, 159.

<sup>3</sup> Stevens-Simon, C., Parsons, J. & Montgomery, C. (1986). What is the relationship between parenting withdrawal from school and repeat pregnancy among adolescent mothers? *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 7, 191-194.

<sup>4</sup> Kalmuss, D.S., & Namerow, P.B. (1994). Subsequent childbearing among teenage mothers: The determinants of a closely spaced second birth. *Family Planning Perspectives*, 26(4), 149-153,159.

## Introduction to Data Collection Process

Ten of Vermont's 14 counties are home to a teen parent education program recognized by the Department for Children and Families (DCF). The counties of Essex, Grand Isle, Orange, and Windham are currently not home to a teen parent program recognized by DCF. The 10 recognized programs are generally located in the larger population centers of the counties (Table 1).

**Table 1: Teen Parent Education Programs**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Town / City</b>	<b>County</b>
Addison County Parent Child Center	Middlebury	Addison
Central Vermont Community Action	Barre	Washington
Lamoille Family Center	Morrisville	Lamoille
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	Burlington	Chittenden
Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency	Newport	Orleans
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	St. Albans	Franklin
New Reflections (Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency)	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia
Rutland County Parent Child Center	Rutland	Rutland
Springfield Area Parent Child Center	North Springfield	Windsor
Sunrise Family Resource Center	Bennington	Bennington

These programs serve both pregnant and parenting individuals, primarily female but also some males. Many of the programs also serve additional clientele along with the pregnant and parenting population. The teen parent programs provide educational, social, parenting services, and child care, working closely with the students in an environment different from the traditional academic environment. Many of these students previously had dropped out of school. The teen parent education programs have often been able to re-engage these individuals in their academic learning, offering an alternative environment, either by reenrolling them in schools and working with the enrolling schools on appropriate educational plans for graduation credits (Act 182 of the 2006 Legislative Session as amended by Act 66 of the 2007 Legislative Session) or by employing alternative education programs such as high school completion for non-enrolled individuals (Act 176 of the 2006 Legislative Session), GED or Adult Diploma programs.

## Methodology

A survey was developed by the School Finance section of the Department of Education (DOE) to gather both data requested by the Legislature and data required by DOE for the purpose of approving a teen parent education program as an "Approved Education Program". Teen parent education programs are required to be working toward DOE approval as an education program in order to be recognized DCF. The intent was to minimize data programs were required to send.

Data requested and used was from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007, FY2007 (school year 2006 – 2007). A finite time period was necessary due to the changing nature of the pregnant and parenting population being served.

The survey asked for descriptive answers under the broader topics of the nature of the program, courses of study offered, support services, facilities, professional staff and financial and administrative information. The majority of those questions were driven by the education program approval process.

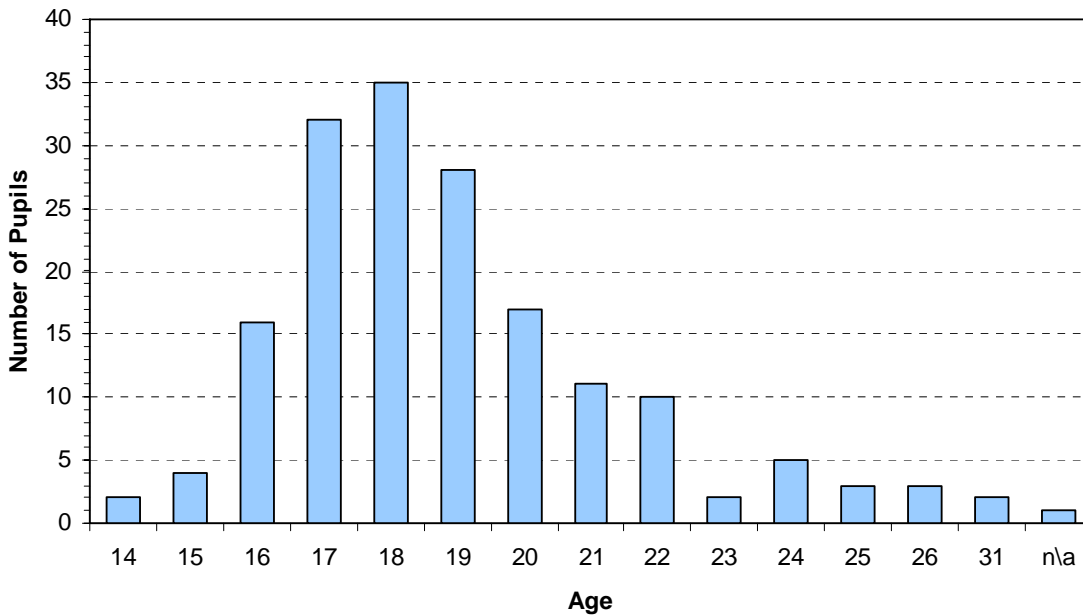
More detailed questions were asked about the pregnant and parenting student population served. Questions included age, district of residence, living arrangements, length of time in a teen parent program, the enrolling high school if receiving public funding, courses taken and credits earned at a teen parent program, and the current status of an individual if known.

Of the 10 programs recognized by DCF, eight responded to the survey. Responses were not received from the Rutland County Parent Child Center or the Springfield Area Parent Child Center. The narrative and tables in the following sections reflect the data received from the eight responding programs.

**Pupil Age Distribution and Districts of Residence**

Data were reported for pupils attending a teen parent education program who did not have a high school diploma. Information was reported for 171 pregnant and parenting individuals, 158 of whom were female and 13 male. The range of pupils served by teen parent programs varies widely by age, from 14 through 31, with one outlier being 46 but assisting at the program while receiving services. The majority of those served ranged from 16 through 22 years old (Graph 1).

**Graph 1: Age of Pupils Served (FY2007, 01-Jul-06 through 30-Jun-07)**



Students attending the eight responding programs come from 50 different school districts, including the host districts. Districts of residence tend to be concentrated around the town or city that hosts a teen education parent program (Figure 1, following page). Several of the programs assist with transportation for students from outlying districts.



**Education Options, Courses and Credits**

Many of the students attending a teen parent education program had previously dropped out of school as can be surmised by the age ranges (Graph 1). One of the strengths of the programs is guiding these individuals back into an academic environment. Students at a teen parent education program have been re-enrolled in school if they had opted for Act 182 funding. Act 182 requires students to be enrolled in a school. Other pupils are in one of three options designed for drop-outs and non-enrolled students (Table 2). Act 176 is a high school completion program where a non-enrolled student works toward a high school diploma. Other non-enrolled pupils are working toward an equivalency certificate through general educational development (GED) while others are working toward a high school diploma by the Adult Diploma Program (ADP).

**Table 2: Educational Options Used by Pregnant and Parenting Pupils**

<b>Teen Parent Education Program</b>	<b>Act 182</b>	<b>Act 176</b>	<b>GED</b>	<b>ADP</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Program Total</b>
Addison County Parent Child Center	7	-	2	2	2	<b>13</b>
Central Vermont Community Action	5	12	-	-	-	<b>17</b>
Lamoille Family Center	1	5	2	-	-	<b>8</b>
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	17	1	-	-	9	<b>27</b>
Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency, Newport	15	-	-	-	-	<b>15</b>
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	23	2	2	10	-	<b>37</b>
New Reflections (Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency, St. Johnsbury)	15	3	5	1	1	<b>25</b>
Sunrise Family Resource Center, Bennington	27	-	-	2	-	<b>29</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	64.3%	13.5%	6.4%	8.8%	7.0%	100.0%

Under both Acts 182 and 176, the teen parent education programs use coursework and written plans approved by high schools for the individual students. Students in the ADP also follow approved coursework as do some of those in the GED plan. The survey requested the number of courses taken at the teen parent program in FY2007. The responses varied from zero (or no response) to 15 courses (Table 3). It is assumed that the higher number of courses reported covers a period longer than the specified one year.

**Table 3: Reported Number of Courses Taken at a Teen Parent Education Program in FY2007**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Courses Taken at Teen Parent Education Program</b>						
	0 or not reported	1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	7, 8	9, 10	> 10
Addison County Parent Child Center	5	1	-	1	1	5	-
Central Vermont Community Action	2	1	5	6	2	1	-
Lamoille Family Center	1	1	6	-	-	-	-
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	1	2	-	15	1	5	3
NE Kingdom Community Action Agency	-	1	5	5	2	2	-
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	19	-	2	1	1	1	1
Sunrise Family Resource Center	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	55.0%	3.5%	10.5%	16.4%	4.1%	8.2%	2.3%

The survey also requested credits earned while at the teen parent education program during FY2007. Credits are not awarded by the teen parent education programs. The enrolling or affiliated high school decides if the coursework should be awarded credit toward a high school diploma. Reported credits earned ranged from zero (or no response) to 20 (Table 4). Again, it is

assumed that the higher number of credits reported as earned covers a period longer than the specified one year. It should be noted that some programs such as ADP do not award credits.

**Table 4: Reported Number of Credits Earned at a Teen Parent Education Program in FY2007**

Program	Credits Earned at Teen Parent Education Program											
	0 or not reported	≥ 0 < 1	≥ 1 < 2	≥ 2 < 3	≥ 3 < 4	≥ 4 < 5	≥ 5 < 6	≥ 6 < 7	≥ 7 < 8	≥ 8 < 9	≥ 9 < 10	≥ 10
Addison County Parent Child Center	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Central Vermont Community Action	9	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Lamoille Family Center	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	11	1	1	4	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	3
Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency	9	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Family Center of NW Vermont	20	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	19	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Sunrise Family Resource Center	10	4	2	2	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	54.4%	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	6.4%	4.7%	5.8%	1.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	5.8%

**Staffing Information**

Staff, as reported at the teen parent education programs, can be separated into three broad categories: education, social services, and administration (Table 5). A staff member at any given program often has responsibilities that cross categories.

**Table 5: Staffing Categories and Full-Time Equivalencies (FTEs)**

Program	Education	Social Services	Administration
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response	No response	No response
Central Vermont Community Action	3.1	-	1.1
Lamoille Family Center	3.5	-	0.5
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	2.0	-	-
NEKCA, Newport	1.0	-	1.0
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	1.1	2.1	2.4
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	2.0	-	-
Sunrise Family Resource Center	1.1	-	0.4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Percent of Totals</b>	64.8%	9.9%	25.4%

Data regarding teacher licensure were very sparse. Most programs did not include those data when completing the survey. Four programs reported having licensed teachers on staff for a total of five licensed teachers (Table 6). One endorsement was for Special Education, three others were for secondary level, and one for K – 8. (The lowest reported grade of a pregnant or parenting student being served at a program is 8<sup>th</sup> grade.)

**Table 6: Teacher Licensure and Endorsements**

Program	Education Staff FTE's	Licensed Staff FTE's	Endorsements
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response	1	Special Education
Central Vermont Community Action	3.1	-	n/a
Lamoille Family Center	3.5	-	n/a
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	2.0	2	Secondary English; ESL, K - 8
NEKCA, Newport	1.0	-	n/a
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	1.1	1	7 – 12 (area unknown)
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	2.0	1	Secondary English
Sunrise Family Resource Center	1.1	-	n/a
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5</b>	

The four other programs that responded to the survey did not report having any licensed teachers on staff . Of the 21 individuals responsible for educational services at those four programs (representing 7.2 FTEs), 18 were reported as having a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

One important area of student services is the provision of special education and section 504 services. (Section 504 is a civil rights law prohibiting discrimination against individuals with disabilities but does not require schools to provide individualized education programs.) Table 7 indicates the student status in terms of individualized education programs (IEPs) and section 504.

**Table 7: Student Status Regarding Individualized Education Plans or Section 504**

Program	Yes	Unknown/suspected	No	Unknown/ not suspected	Unsure
	<b>Student IEP Status</b>				
Addison County Parent Child Center	2	1	10	-	-
Central Vermont Community Action	7	1	7	-	2
Lamoille Family Center	5	1	2	-	-
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	10	4	13	-	-
NEKCA, Newport	3	-	12	-	-
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	3	10	16	-	8
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	3	9	5	1	7
Sunrise Family Resource Center	12		11	1	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Pupils 504 Status</b>				
Addison County Parent Child Center	1	5	5	-	2
Central Vermont Community Action	-	-	17	-	-
Lamoille Family Center	-	7	1	-	-
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	8	1	18	-	-
NEKCA, Newport	-	6	9	-	-
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	-	2	22	2	11
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	3	9	5	1	7
Sunrise Family Resource Center	-	-	12	13	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>

While one program had a licensed special educator on staff and provided special education services on-site (Addison), other programs have stated that required special education services were coordinated with enrolling high schools.

**Length of Stay**

The average length of stay for pregnant and parenting students at the programs varied widely over the fiscal year (Table 8). These data should be viewed with caution as the survey period was

a finite period whereas many individuals have been reported to stay at these programs for periods far longer than a year. These data are estimates as the number of weekend days has been removed, but any holidays are included.

**Table 8: Average Length of Stay at a Teen Parent Education Program (holidays are included)**

Program	Act 182	Act 176	GED	Adult Diploma	Unknown
Addison County Parent Child Center	173	-	117	233	220
Central Vermont Community Action	176	142	-	-	-
Lamoille Family Center	incomplete data	incomplete data	incomplete data	incomplete data	incomplete data
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	26	23	-	-	80
NEKCA, Newport	114	-	-	-	-
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	136	58	162	97	-
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	124	254	81	20	-
Sunrise Family Resource Center	145	-	-	93	-
<b>Average of All Programs</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>108</b>

### Educational Outcomes

Of the 171 pregnant and parenting students in the reporting period, 38 either received a diploma or a GED certificate (22%). Diplomas may have been received either by transitioning back to the enrolling school and graduating (5 out of 16), through Act 182, Act 176, or an Adult Diploma Program (Table 9).

**Table 9: Student outcomes as of June 30, 2007**

Student educational outcome as of 6/30/07	Count	% of Total	Act 182 Students	
			Count	% of Total
Continuing attendance and education at TPE	44	25.7%	32	29.1%
Transitioned into enrolling School	16	9.4%	12	<b>10.9%</b>
Diploma earned via Act 182	23	13.5%	23	20.9%
Diploma earned via Act 176	2	1.2%	0	NA
GED Earned	5	2.9%	1	0.9%
Adult Diploma awarded	2	1.2%	0	NA
Post Secondary	1	0.6%	0	NA
Not currently continuing education	40	23.4%	24	21.8%
Unknown	38	22.2%	18	16.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Positive outcomes as defined by either staying in an academic environment or receiving a diploma or GED were attained by 93 individuals as of June 30, 2007, representing 55% of the surveyed population.

Pregnant and parenting individuals attending the programs as Act 182 students had been re-enrolled in a high school. When viewed as a separate population and compared to the total population of students, the Act 182 students uniformly have better outcomes based on percentages. Almost 62% of the Act 182 students were either continuing their education or had received a diploma, versus 55% for the entire population. Just over 38% of the Act 182 students were not continuing their education or their status was unknown versus 45% of the total population.

Reasons as to why individuals were not continuing their education or had stopped attending a teen parent education program were reported for 40 individuals (23%). Those reasons varied from birth or parenting responsibilities to less desirable outcomes (Table 10).

**Table 10: Known Reasons for Not Continuing Education**

<b>Reported Reason</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Birth or parenting responsibilities	20.8%
Needed as caregiver to other family member	4.2%
Went to work	16.7%
Relocated	16.7%
DCF Custody of Child/No longer eligible for TPE	4.2%
Social/Emotional/Medical/Domestic Problems	29.2%
Sought Residential Treatment	4.2%
No Data	4.2%

**Financial Data**

Both funding sources and expenditures were requested from FY2006 and FY2007 for comparative purposes. Five programs reported data, although not in a uniform manner. Besides the Rutland County and Springfield Area Parent Child Centers who did not respond at all, the programs in Addison County, Burlington, and Bennington County did not provide financial data.

Through FY2006, DCF had been using federal dollars (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF) to provide funding for base-capacity and educational and social services at teen parent education programs. Federal guidelines prevented those TANF dollars from being used for those purposes in FY2007. DCF continued funding the programs for the first quarter of FY2007. The programs used a variety of funding sources for the following three quarters, including Acts 182 and 176.

This change in funding is apparent when comparing FY2006 funding from DCF to the FY2007 funding. In FY2006, DCF funding accounted for 63% of the overall funding as reported by four programs. In FY2007 with five programs reporting, DCF funding accounted for 38% of overall funding. Federal funding decreased from 26% to 20% over that same period, whereas funding from school districts increased from under 1% to 33% of the overall funding.

**Table 11: Funding Sources, FY2006 and FY2007**

FY2006 Funding Sources	DCF		School		Federal		All Else		Totals
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response								
Central Vermont Community Action	67,307	98.54%	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.46%	68,307
Lamoille Family Center	27,904	21.28%	3,048	2.32%	78,067	59.54%	22,107	16.86%	131,126
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	No response								
NEKCA, Newport	Missing data								
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	164,099	86.65%	-	-	-	-	25,289	13.35%	189,388
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	27,166	41.38%	-	-	38,490	58.62%	-	-	65,656
Sunrise Family Resource Center	No response								
<b>Funding Totals as Reported</b>	<b>286,476</b>	<b>63.00%</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>0.70%</b>	<b>116,557</b>	<b>25.60%</b>	<b>48,396</b>	<b>10.60%</b>	<b>454,477</b>
<b>FY2007 Funding Sources</b>									
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response								
Central Vermont Community Action	44,123	89.36%	5,087	10.30%	-	-	165	0.33%	49,375
Lamoille Family Center	-	-	65,264	40.01%	80,351	49.26%	17,509	10.73%	163,124
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	No response								
NEKCA, Newport	1,337	8.77%	13,916	91.23%	-	-	-	-	15,253
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	94,083	54.26%	54,086	31.19%	-	-	25,213	14.54%	173,382
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	31,855	58.33%	10,352	18.96%	12,402	22.71%	-	-	54,609
Sunrise Family Resource Center	No response								
<b>Funding Totals as Reported</b>	<b>171,398</b>	<b>37.60%</b>	<b>148,705</b>	<b>32.60%</b>	<b>92,753</b>	<b>20.40%</b>	<b>42,887</b>	<b>9.40%</b>	<b>455,743</b>

Vermont Department of Education

**Table 11: Expenditures, FY2006 and FY2007**

FY2006 Expenditures	Administration		Instructional		Support Staff		Operating costs		Facilities		Transportation		Food		Supplies		Training		Contract-Medicaid		Totals
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response																				
Central Vermont Community Action	23,665	34.65%	28,834	42.21%	-	-	11,694	17.12%	-	-	127	0.19%	-	-	3,986	5.84%	-	-	-	-	68,306
Lamoille Family Center	5,731	4.59%	64,846	51.88%	10,583	8.47%	11,813	9.45%	6,876	5.50%	2,110	1.69%	-	-	11,177	8.94%	-	-	11,855	9.48%	124,991
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	No response																				
NEKCA, Newport	Missing data																				
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	-	-	59,089	31.41%	62,374	33.16%	36,832	19.58%	16,057	8.54%	207	0.11%	-	-	7,380	3.92%	6,170	3.28%	-	-	188,109
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	-	-	42,079	64.09%	-	-	8,690	13.24%	12,583	19.17%	-	-	-	-	2,254	3.43%	50	0.08%	-	-	65,656
Sunrise Family Resource Center	No response																				
<b>FY2007 Expenditures</b>																					
Addison County Parent Child Center	No response																				
Central Vermont Community Action	16,980	33.72%	27,368	54.34%	-	-	4,305	8.55%	-	-	84	0.17%	-	-	1,624	3.23%	-	-	-	-	50,361
Lamoille Family Center	11,139	6.87%	89,057	54.93%	21,755	13.42%	4,720	2.91%	9,538	5.88%	1,570	0.97%	-	-	12,565	7.75%	-	-	11,795	7.27%	162,139
New Horizons (Lund Family Center)	No response																				
NEKCA, Newport	-	-	30,000	83.33%	-	-	500	1.39%	3,500	9.72%	-	-	-	-	2,000	5.56%	-	-	-	-	36,000
Family Center of Northwestern Vermont	-	-	47,607	26.86%	60,428	34.10%	31,034	17.51%	21,318	12.03%	1,104	0.62%	-	-	8,052	4.54%	7,673	4.33%	-	-	177,216
New Reflections (NEKCA, St. Johnsbury)	Missing data																				
Sunrise Family Resource Center	No response																				

## **Conclusion**

Vermont's teen parent education programs vary greatly in their capacities to provide services, their ongoing relationships with school districts and in their resource bases. The fact that some had adequate documentation to respond to the survey questions stemming from Act 66 and others did not is further evidence of the disparity in their administrative capacity. As the Legislature tries to address the resource needs of these programs, it will be important for all involved to recognize the difference between resource needs to support educational programs and those related to human services programs. Education funding should be used only to support education services provided by programs that meet appropriate quality standards as defined in State Statute and State Board of Education rules. It appears that it may be very difficult for some of the existing teen parent education programs to meet these requirements, even if they were given perhaps another year to achieve them. Most of these programs were primarily funded by TANF funds for a number of years without specific education quality standards tied to their funding so the transition to a different model will impose significant resource demands. Conversely, some of the programs are already meeting the quality standards. Any solution for funding these programs should recognize these situational differences and be flexible enough to allow for different approaches in different regions of the State. The goal must continue to be for students in these programs to receive the best instruction possible regardless of which program they attend.