

ECAP Indicators

The North Carolina ECAP took a data-driven approach to setting bold goals to ensure all children in the state are healthy, safe and nurtured and ready for school. The NC ECAP prioritizes data points that are gathered consistently at the state level, however many of those metrics are not available at the county level. To begin to address gaps in data availability, the [action plan](#) for ECAP Recommendation 4 ('Data Sharing') has identified a strategy to pilot data sharing initiatives that support data collection to report on ECAP indicators that are not currently available at the county level.

The tables below summarize all of the statewide ECAP indicators and data availability at the county level. The baseline data for Durham and North Carolina are the latest available, accessible data reported as of June 2021. Many of these data do not reflect the impact of COVID-19, which has likely worsened these figures. This baseline data will then be used to assess outcomes year to year to track directional progress. The tables below indicate whether we hope to see the indicators increasing or decreasing by 2026. While all the targets and sub-targets below are critical, the following were prioritized through ECAP planning based on learnings from our Durham community.

How Will We Know We're Making Progress as a County?

The Durham ECAP recommendations seek to increase or decrease the following population-level measures.

	Directional, Population-Level Indicators (Increasing or Decreasing by 2026)
<u>Basic Needs</u>	<p><i>Decrease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent of families with young children living in poverty ● Child food insecurity rate ● Percent of children with low access to healthy food ● Children experiencing homelessness in K-3 ● Families with high housing cost burden ● Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels ● Rates of emergency department visits for asthma care
	<p><i>Increase</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent of eligible families receiving state and federal food and nutrition assistance benefits ● Percent of families with diaper need met
<u>Safe and Nurtured</u>	<p><i>Decrease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Substantiated maltreatment rates ● Rates of emergency department visits for injuries ● Recurrence of maltreatment ● Foster care entry
	<p><i>Increase</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Permanency for children in foster care
<u>Healthy</u>	<p><i>Decrease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infant mortality racial disparity ratio ● Infants born with low birth weight ● Uninsured children and adults
	<p><i>Increase</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Breastfeeding rates ● Regular well-child visits ● Testing for lead poisoning
<u>Learning and Ready to Succeed</u>	<p><i>Decrease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent of median family income spent on child care

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Early childhood educator turnover <p><i>Increase</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Durham PreK enrollment● Children in high quality child care● Early childhood educator pay● Early childhood educator post-secondary attainment● Reach of Infant Toddler Program and NC Preschool Exceptional Children program● Infant Toddler Program outcomes● Third grade reading● Pre-literacy behaviors
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Limitations of Population-Level Data

While we recognize the importance of data-informed decision-making, ECAP stakeholders had many discussions about the limitations of using population-level data to understand how we are doing and what should change. In some cases, data are only available for some groups, when it would be important for us to understand how all of our children are doing. Many of these indicators track very closely with the poverty rate, and we recognize that without making a change to that root cause issue and on others, little is likely to change on those indicators. Even if we do see initial movement in the right direction, we know those changes are unlikely to be sustained without attention to the root cause. Finally, we have little data available about protective factors, or the behaviors and approaches that parents, caregivers, teachers, and other providers take to ensure that children and families are affirmed, supported and seen. These protective factors and positive childhood experiences heavily influence child outcomes. Even as we push for better data collection and data sharing, these limitations are on our mind.

Note on Interpreting the Tables Below

In the tables below, the color coding is primarily associated with the color of the part of the plan that the data align with. The only area where that is different is in the “Durham” column— if the box is red, it means Durham is doing worse than the state average. If the box is green, Durham is doing better than the state average.

Ensuring all Children and Families Have Their BASIC NEEDS MET

ECAP Measures With Consistently Reported County-Level Data

BASIC NEEDS INDICATORS FOR DURHAM					
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	LIMITATIONS	NC	DURHAM	2026 TREND
<p>Poverty</p> <p><i>State Data Source:</i> NC Child Data Card <i>County Data Source:</i> NC Child Data Card</p>	Percent of Children Living in Poor or Low-Income Homes	At time of release, we did not have access to this metric for young children aged 0-8 only. Because the formula for poverty has not been updated in a long time, we believe this metric, which reflects children living below 200% of poverty, is a better reflection of financial hardship.	44.5% 2019	45.9% 2019	Decreasing
<p>Child Food Insecurity Rate</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source:</i> Feeding America</p>	Percent of Children Ages 0-17 who are Facing Food Insecurity	At time of release, we did not have access to this metric for young children aged 0-8 only.	18.3% 2019	17.6% 2019	Decreasing
<p>State and Federal Supplemental Food and Nutrition Assistance Benefits</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source:</i> NC Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program</p>	Percent of Eligible Families Receiving State and Federal Supplemental Food/Nutrition Assistance Benefits from Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program	N/A	63.1% 2019-20	62.1% 2019-20	Increasing

Grown in Durham: Durham County's Early Childhood Action Plan (ECAP)

[Document Revised: January 2022]

<p>Children with Low Access to Food</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: United States Department of Agriculture Food Access Research Atlas</i></p>	<p>Percent of Total Population Who Are 0 – 17 Years of Age and Have Low Access to Healthy Food</p>	<p>At time of release, we did not have access to this metric for young children aged 0-8 only.</p>	<p>19.3% 2019</p>	<p>16.3% 2019</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Children K-3 Experiencing Homelessness</p> <p><i>State Data Source: NC Department of Public Instruction</i> <i>County Data Source: Durham Public Schools</i></p>	<p>Number of Children K – 3rd Grade Enrolled in Public Schools Experiencing Homelessness</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>9,970 2018</p>	<p>356 2019-20</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>High Housing Cost Burden</p> <p><i>State Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS)</i> <i>County Data Source: Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center</i></p>	<p>Percent of housing units where householders spend at least 30% of income on housing in North Carolina</p>	<p>At time of release, we did not have access to this metric for households with children 0-8, or for households that rent.</p>	<p>19.9% 2015-19</p>	<p>19.2% 2015-19</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Asthma Care</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: NC Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT)</i></p>	<p>Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Asthma Care per 1,000 Children Ages 0 – 8 in North Carolina</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>8.5 2017</p>	<p>6.2 2017</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Children Tested for Lead Poisoning with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: NCLEAD Surveillance System</i></p>	<p>Percent of Young Children Tested for Lead Poisoning with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels (Ages 1 and 2)</p>	<p>Housing advocates in our community do not believe that this measure is an accurate representation of the number of young children exposed to lead.</p>	<p>0.38 2017</p>	<p>0.22 2017</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>

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<p>Diaper Need Estimate</p> <p><i>County Data Source: The Diaper Bank of North Carolina</i></p>	<p>Percent of children with diaper need served</p>	<p>This measure is an estimate that uses families with children 0-4 living at or below 200% of the poverty level as a proxy for need.</p>	<p>2.6% <i>2020</i></p>	<p>15.2% <i>2020</i></p>	<p>Increasing</p>
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NC ECAP Measures Which Were Not Prioritized for Tracking Progress in Durham County

NC ECAP BASIC NEEDS INDICATORS DEPRIORITIZED FOR DURHAM		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	DISCUSSION
<p>Children Obese or Overweight</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: NC Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program</i></p>	<p>Percent of Children Aged 2–4 Who Receive WIC, and Who Are Classified as Either Overweight or Obese</p>	<p>ECAP stakeholders felt that the indicators related to food access and food insecurity were more useful because this indicator has a direct, downstream relationship to both. They also had concerns about the well-documented negative impacts of the introduction of weight stigma at an early age and the related consequences on mental health, agency, and the development of eating disorders, as well the recognition that this indicator is generally a proxy for food insecurity.</p>

NC ECAP Measures Without Consistently Reported County-Level Data

NC ECAP BASIC NEEDS INDICATORS CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR THE COUNTY		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	TRACKING AT COUNTY-LEVEL
<p>Children <6 Experiencing Homelessness</p> <p><i>State Data Source: Administration for Children & Families (ACF)</i></p>	<p>Number of Children Under Age Six Experiencing Homelessness</p>	<p>The Administration for Children and Familiesⁱ does not provide data at the County Level.</p>

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<p>County Data Source: <i>Estimation based on data source is possible</i></p>		<p>The report estimates the percentage of children across North Carolina under age 6 experiencing homelessness using the Department of Education’s comprehensive data on the number of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that about half (49.2%) of all children experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2015 were under age 6.ⁱⁱ The report methodology assumes that the Department of Education’s count of children in grades K-12 experiencing homelessness represents 50.8% of the overall population of children experiencing homelessness and can be used to estimate the number of children under age 6 experiencing homelessness nationally and in each state.</p> <p>The Early Childhood Action Planning group can decide if this logic makes sense at the county level or if there is another measure of homelessness of children under 6 that we would like to use as a County.</p>
<p>Children Facing Homelessness and Participating in Education Programs</p> <p>State Data Source: <i>NC Department of Public Instruction</i></p> <p>County Data Source: <i>Durham Public Schools for K-3; no data source currently available for child care</i></p>	<p>Number of Children Facing Homelessness and Enrolled in Subsidized Child Care</p>	<p>We do not have available data at this time to report on the number of children facing homelessness and enrolled in subsidized child care here in Durham.</p>

Ensuring Young Children are SAFE AND NURTURED

ECAP Measures With Consistently Reported County-Level Data

SAFE & NURTURED INDICATORS FOR DURHAM					
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	LIMITATIONS	NC	DURHAM	2026 TREND
Substantiated Maltreatment Rates <i>Source: Child and Family Service Review Measures, "Reports Substantiated," NCDHHS. CDC Wonder Bridge-Race Population Estimates, 2019</i>	Number of children aged 0-6 who are victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children aged 0-6	This metric includes abuse and neglect, and the majority of substantiations are for neglect, which is often a function of poverty. Additionally, there is documented racial bias in reporting and substantiation rates.	2.88 <i>FY21</i>	2.32 <i>FY21</i>	Decreasing
	Number of children aged 7-12 who are victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children aged 7-12	This metric includes abuse and neglect, and the majority of substantiations are for neglect, which is often a function of poverty. Additionally, there is documented racial bias in reporting and substantiation rates.	2.41 <i>FY21</i>	2.51 <i>FY21</i>	Decreasing
Recurrence of Maltreatment <i>Source: Child and Family Service Review Measures (HB630 – CWS2), NCDHHS</i>	Percent of children ages 0-18* who were victims of maltreatment and received a subsequent finding of maltreatment within a 12-month period (target = <9%)	This metric includes abuse and neglect, and the majority of substantiations are for neglect, which is often a function of poverty. Additionally, there is documented racial bias in reporting and substantiation rates.	10.2%* <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i>	6.51%* <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i>	Decreasing

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<p>Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: NC Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT)</i></p>	<p>Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries per 1,000 Children Aged 0-8</p>	<p>Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries per 1,000 Children Aged 0-8</p>	<p>73.9 <i>2017</i></p>	<p>48.3 <i>2017</i></p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Foster Care Entry</p> <p><i>Source: Durham County Department of Social Services, Internal Data</i></p>	<p>Number of new placements into foster care in a fiscal year (ages 0-5)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><i>Not Available</i></p>	<p>51 <i>FY21</i></p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
	<p>Number of new placements into foster care in a fiscal year (ages 6-12)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><i>Not Available</i></p>	<p>26 <i>FY21</i></p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Permanency from Foster Care</p> <p><i>Source: Child and Family Service Review Measures, NCDHHS</i></p>	<p>Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care (target = 40.5%)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>26.3% <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i></p>	<p>7.84% <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i></p>	<p>Increasing</p>
	<p>Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care for 12-23 months (target = 43.6%)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>43.6% <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i></p>	<p>21.2% <i>April 2020 – March 2021</i></p>	<p>Increasing</p>

Important notes about these indicators:

- Through the conversations in Durham County about the NC ECAP targets and sub-targets, there was a desire to focus on child welfare outcomes in addition to the child welfare and court process itself.
- The indicators in the NC ECAP are focused heavily on the negative experiences that have already happened to children. While we seek to prevent these negative experiences from happening, there are also important steps we can take as a community that buffer the impacts of these negative experiences. We think it will be important in the future to consider strengths-based, resilience indicators focused on protective factors and how these might be collected at the population-level in Durham county.
- * = researching whether we could have these numbers reported out by age band 0-6 and 7-12 consistently at the County level

NC ECAP Measures Which Were Not Prioritized for Tracking Progress in Durham County

For more discussion about the legal procedures involving child protective services cases, please see pages 13-16 of the Safe and Nurtured workgroup's October 2020 meeting [pre-read](#).

NC ECAP SAFE & NURTURED INDICATORS DEPRIORITIZED FOR DURHAM		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	DISCUSSION
<p>Reunification and Adoption</p> <p><i>State and County Data</i> Source: Division of Social Services, Child Placement and Payment System (CPPF) and NC FAST</p>	Median number of days to reunification, guardianship or custody for children ages 0-3 years at entry in the foster system	<p>The conversation in the Safe and Nurtured workgroup and the action planning teams recognized that Durham County has lower rates of placement of children into foster care than the state average, and that the cases where children are removed from their parents' care are complex. The changes parents are court-ordered to make take time because they are often tied to underlying, root-cause issues that cannot alone be solved by the child welfare system. They often require access to services that are subject to availability and have wait lists , and the team did not want to focus on these metrics because they did not want reunification, termination, or adoption to be rushed in these cases.</p>
	Median number of days to reunification, guardianship or custody for children ages 4-5 years at entry in the foster system	
	Median number of days to reunification, guardianship or custody for children ages 6-8 years at entry in the foster system	
	Median number of days to adoption for children ages 0-3 years at entry in the foster system	
	Median number of days to adoption for children ages 4-5 years at entry in the foster system	
	Median number of days to adoption for children ages 6-8 years at entry in the foster system	
<p>Termination of Parental Rights</p> <p><i>State and County Data</i> Source: Juvenile Court Record Database (JWISE)</p>	Median number of days to termination of parental rights	

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<p>Child Welfare Case Adjudication</p> <p><i>State and County Data</i> <i>Source: Juvenile Court Record Database (JWISE)</i></p>	<p>Percent of child welfare cases that are adjudicated within 60 days</p>	<p>Once DSS has filed a petition to adjudicate a child abused, neglected, or dependent (after substantiating a case and determining that services are needed and the child is not safe in their home), it may take some time before a court enters an order determining whether or not the child has been abused, neglected or dependent under North Carolina law and can be transferred into DSS custody for permanency planning. This metric is really a measure of court efficiency, which was not a focus of our local plan.</p>
<p>Child Welfare Case Initial Permanency Planning Hearing</p> <p><i>State and County Data</i> <i>Source: Juvenile Court Record Database (JWISE)</i></p>	<p>Percent of child welfare cases that have an initial permanency planning hearing within 12 months of removal from home</p>	<p>After a child has been placed in the custody of DSS, the next step in the process is to hold an initial permanency planning hearing. The parent, DSS, and a guardian ad litem appointed to represent the juvenile may participate in the permanency planning hearing. After the hearing, the court will enter a permanency planning order establishing what the parent must do to accomplish reunification with their child. This order will typically incorporate DSS's recommendations from its case plan. The court will conduct permanency planning review hearings on an ongoing basis to assess the parent's progress towards reunification, and may change the permanency plan depending on a variety of factors. Court capacity may delay this process as there are few judges and many cases to review. This metric is really a measure of court efficiency, which was not a focus of our local plan.</p>

NC ECAP Measures Without Consistently Reported County-Level Data

NC ECAP SAFE & NURTURED INDICATORS CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR THE COUNTY		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	TRACKING AT COUNTY-LEVEL
<p>Adverse Childhood Experiences</p> <p><i>State Data Source: National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH)*</i> <i>County Data Source: None currently available</i></p>	<p>Percent of children aged 0-8 with two or more adverse childhood experiences</p>	<p>The National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) uses a simple random sampling approach which collects enough data to be representative of the state population but not the county-level population.</p> <p>Some child-serving organizations conduct ACEs screenings, but not at the county-level. There is, however, relevant data from various sources about county-level experiences with racism, mental health, home and neighborhood violence, homelessness, and other adverse childhood experiences. See the ECAP document "5a. Family Support System Overview" for more information.</p>
<p>Screening for Postpartum Depression</p> <p><i>State Data Source: NC Medicaid</i> <i>County Data Source: Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</i></p>	<p>Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid who turned 6 months old during the measurement period who have documentation of screening for the caregiver post-partum</p>	<p>This data is tracked via Medicaid billing for the 1-, 2-, and 6-month well-child visits. This can be tracked at the county-level via a Medicaid data request from a research institution.</p>

<p>Statewide Measure of Social-Emotional Health and Resilience</p>	<p>There is not currently a population-level metric available and the state recommends developing one.</p>	<p>In response to the Early Childhood Action Plan's target to create a reliable, statewide measure of young children's social-emotional health and resilience at the population level, a group of experts have convened and made recommendations to state leaders. The workgroup recommends using a portfolio of measures, not just one indicator, to "provide a more complete picture of children's social-emotional health" at the population level.ⁱⁱⁱ Population-level measures are those that are either designed for monitoring development at the population-level or that can be administered periodically to whole or representative populations of children.^{iv}</p> <p>In Durham, there are multiple organizations conducting social-emotional assessments of the children in their programs. The READY Project, housed at the Center for Child and Family Health, is currently undergoing an effort to better understand the social-emotional screening tools in use across providers in Durham and if and how we might use this data to better understand population-level social-emotional health of children in Durham County.</p>
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Ensuring Children are HEALTHY

ECAP Measures With Consistently Reported County-Level Data

HEALTHY INDICATORS FOR DURHAM					
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	LIMITATIONS	NC	DURHAM	2026 TREND
Infant Mortality Racial Disparity Ratio <i>State and County Data Source: State Center for Health Statistics</i>	Infant Mortality Disparity Between African American and White Infants <i>Technical Note: Calculated by dividing the infant mortality rate for Black, Non-Hispanic infants for a specified 5-year moving average by the infant mortality rate for White, Non-Hispanic infants for the same time period.</i>	The infant mortality disparity ratio is only available for Black and White infants. Because there are a relatively low number of infant deaths each year, an increase of one death can significantly impact the percentages; it is a noisy indicator and that is why we use the 5-year moving average.	2.47x 2015-19	4.42x 2015-19	Decreasing
Infant Mortality Rates <i>State and County Data Source: State Center for Health Statistics; updated data via Kids Count Data Center</i>	Infant Mortality Rate out of 1,000 Live Births		7.1 2014-18	6.3 2014-18	Decreasing
	Black Infant Mortality Rate out of 1,000 Live Births		12.7 2014-18	11.1 2014-18	Decreasing
	Hispanic Infant Mortality Rate out of 1,000 Live Births		5.6 2014-18	5.2 2014-18	Decreasing
	White Infant Mortality Rate out of 1,000 Live Births	5.2 2014-18	3.1 2014-18	Decreasing	
Low Birth Weight	Percent of All Babies Born at a Low Birth Weight (<2,500g)	N/A	9.2% 2015-19	8.8% 2015-19	Decreasing
	Percent of Black Babies Born at a Low Birth Weight (<2,500g)	N/A	14.5% 2015-19	13.4% 2015-19	Decreasing

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<p>State and County Data Source: State Center for Health Statistics</p>	Percent of Hispanic Babies Born at a Low Birth Weight (<2,500g)	N/A	7.4% 2015-19	7.0% 2015-19	Decreasing
	Percent of White Babies Born at a Low Birth Weight (<2,500g)	N/A	7.5% 2015-19	6.1% 2015-19	Decreasing
<p>Breastfeeding</p> <p>State and County Data Source: Data Only Available for WIC Recipients or Family Connects Families.</p>	Percent of Infants Ever Breastfed	County-level data are not available for all infants, so we have chosen to report the WIC metric for comparison.	72.97% 2019-20 (WIC)	75.22% 2019-20 (WIC)	Increasing
	Percent of Infants Breastfed at 6 Months		27.83% 2019-20 (WIC)	35.67% 2019-20 (WIC)	Increasing
<p>Regular Well-Child Visits</p> <p>State Data Source: NC Medicaid, Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) County Data Source: Provided by NC ECAP County Similar metrics available Data Report; Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</p>	Percent of Children Aged 0 – 15 Months Enrolled in Medicaid and Health Choice Who Receive Regular Well-Child Visits	This measure is not available for all children, regardless of insurance. This measure is also not available for children 15-35 months. Previously, HEDIS measures tracked well-child visits for children aged 12-24 months and 25 months-6 years, but due to consistently high performance on a national level, as well as overlap with other measurement periods, the measures were adjusted to track well-child visits for children aged 0-15 months and 3-6 years.	62.5% 2017	63.6% 2017	Increasing
	Percent of Children Ages 3 – 6 Years Enrolled in Medicaid and Health Choice Who Receive Regular Well-Child Visits		69.9% 2017	68.8% 2017	Increasing
<p>Testing for Elevated Blood Lead Level</p>	Percent of Children Ages 1 and 2 Tested for an Elevated Blood Lead Level	N/A	55.7% 2019	54.7% 2019	Increasing

Grown in Durham: Durham County's Early Childhood Action Plan (ECAP)

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<p>State and County Data Source: NCLEAD Surveillance System, Department of Public Health, 2019 data by County</p>					
<p>Uninsured Children</p> <p>State and County Data Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau</p>	<p>Children aged 0-6 without Health Insurance</p>	<p>The NC ECAP tracks children aged 0-8 without health insurance, but we are unfortunately unable to obtain that data on an ongoing basis. Alternatively, we can track all children aged 0-6 without health insurance.</p>	<p>4.7% 2019</p>	<p>5.4% 2019</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>
<p>Uninsured Adults</p> <p>State and County Data Source: Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center</p>	<p>Percent of adults age 18-64 without Health Insurance</p>	<p>The NC ECAP tracks heads of household with children 0-8 who lack health insurance, but we are unfortunately unable to obtain that data on an ongoing basis. Alternatively, we can track all adults aged 18-64 without health insurance.</p>	<p>15.5% 2018</p>	<p>15.1% 2018</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>

NC ECAP Measures Without Consistently Reported County-Level Data

NC ECAP HEALTHY INDICATORS CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR THE COUNTY		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	TRACKING AT COUNTY-LEVEL
<p>Pregnancy Intendedness</p> <p><i>State Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</i> <i>County Data Source: None Currently Available*</i></p>	<p>Percent of New Mothers Indicating Their Pregnancy was Intended</p>	<p>This survey uses a sampling method which collects enough data to be representative of the state population but not the county level population.</p>
<p>Women's Preventive Health Visits</p> <p><i>State Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> <i>County Data Source: None Currently Available*</i></p>	<p>Percent of Women Aged 18 - 44 Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year, 2017</p>	<p>This survey uses a sampling method which collects enough data to be representative of the state population but not the county level population.</p>
<p>Immunizations</p> <p><i>State Data Source: National Immunization Survey*</i> <i>County Data Source: Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</i></p>	<p>Percent of 19 – 35 Month-Old Children Who Are Up-To-Date on Immunizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combination 6 ● Combination 7 	<p>This can be tracked at the county-level via a Medicaid data request from a research institution.</p>
<p>Annual Dental Services</p> <p><i>State Data Source: NC Medicaid</i> <i>County Data Source: Provided by NC ECAP County Data Report; Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</i></p>	<p>Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid or Health Choice Receiving at Least One Dental Service by a Dentist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ages 1-2 years ● Ages 3-5 years ● Ages 6-9 years 	<p>This can be tracked at the county-level via a Medicaid data request from a research institution. This not available for all children, regardless of health insurance.</p>
<p>Dental Varnishings</p> <p><i>State Data Source: NC Medicaid</i> <i>County Data Source: Provided by NC ECAP County Data Report; Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</i></p>	<p>Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid or Health Choice Receiving 4 or More Varnishings by 42 Months of Age</p>	<p>This can be tracked at the county-level via a Medicaid data request from a research institution. This not available for all children, regardless of health insurance.</p>

Ensuring Young Children are LEARNING AND READY TO SUCCEED

ECAP Measures With Consistently Reported County-Level Data

LEARNING & READY TO SUCCEED INDICATORS FOR DURHAM					
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	Limitations	NC	DURHAM	2026 TREND
<p>NC Pre-K Enrollment</p> <p><i>State Data Source and County Data Source: Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE), NC Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS)</i></p>	Percent of eligible children enrolled in NC Pre-K	It is important to acknowledge that Nc Pre-K (or Durham PreK) will not meet every family's needs. An indicator of the percentage of families that have access to child care that is affordable, culturally-affirming, supports healthy child development, and meets the needs of the family does not exist, so this is a proxy.	47.4% 2019	<50% 2019	Increasing
<p>Lack of Child Care Affordability</p> <p><i>State Data Source: Child Care Aware America</i> <i>County Data Source: Child Care Services Association</i></p>	Percent of median family income spent on center-based infant care	Collection of these measures would require continued funding for CCSA to capture this data ongoing.	11.2% 2018	18.4% 2020	Decreasing
	Percent of median family income spent on Family Child Care (FCC) infant care		8.9% 2018	13.1% 2020	Decreasing
	Percent of median family income spent on center-based toddler care		10.1% 2018	15.8% 2020	Decreasing
	Percent of median family income spent on FCC toddler care		8.4% 2018	12.4% 2020	Decreasing

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	Percent of median family income spent on center-based 4-year-old care	It's important to acknowledge that we are not wanting child care to cost less—in fact, subsidy reimbursement rates rarely reflect the actual cost of care (and teachers are already one of the lowest paid professions in the early childhood field.) What we need is higher subsidy reimbursement rates and more access to subsidy, rather than cheaper care.	9.5% 2018	14.8% 2020	Decreasing
	Percent of median family income spent on FCC 4-year-old care		7.9% 2018	13.5% 2020	Decreasing
High Quality Child Care	Percent of income-eligible children ages 0-2 whose families receive child care subsidy are enrolled in 4- or 5- star centers and homes	Please see benefits, drawbacks, and resulting inequities related to our QRIS rating system in the Durham ECAP document “5c: Our Early Learning System Overview” (pg. 16.)	11.9% 2018	14.1% 2018	Increasing
	Percent of income-eligible children ages 3-4 whose families receive child care subsidy are enrolled in 4- or 5- star centers and homes		18.4% 2018	20.3% 2018	Increasing
<i>State and County Data Source: Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE)</i>		Another important metric here that would indicate access to affordable child care is the percent of eligible children 0-5 enrolled in child care subsidy.			
Head Start Enrollment	Percent of income-eligible children ages 0-2 enrolled in Head Start	This number is included in our Durham PreK enrollment # above.	5.8% 2016	9.79% 2020	Increasing
	Percent of income-eligible children ages 3-5 enrolled in Head Start		19.5% 2016	15.02% 2020	Increasing
<i>State Data Source: North Carolina Head Start State Collaboration Office County Data Source: Durham's Partnership for Children (DPFC) and Families and Communities Rising (FCR)</i>					

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<p>Early Childhood Teachers' Postsecondary Early Childhood Education</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: Child Care Services Association</i></p>	Percent of center directors with post-secondary education in ECE/CD	<p>Collection of these measures would require continued funding for CCSA to capture this data ongoing.</p> <p>While teacher and director educational levels are important as a quality indicator, education alone does not ensure quality/ culturally-affirming, developmentally-appropriate care. Metrics about access to and funding for coaching and mentoring with experienced teachers would be useful, but are not available.</p>	50% 2019	50% 2019	Increasing
	Percent of FCC educators with post-secondary education in ECE/CD		38% 2019	33% 2019	Increasing
	Percent of infant toddler center-based teaching staff with post-secondary education		53% 2019	50% 2019	Increasing
	Percent of 3-5 year-old center-based teaching staff with post-secondary education		69% 2019	59% 2019	Increasing
<p>Workforce Turnover</p> <p><i>State and County Data Source: Child Care Services Association (State and Durham)</i></p>	Percent of full-time early care and education teachers who left their centers during the previous 12 months	Collection of these measures would require continued funding for CCSA to capture this data ongoing.	21% 2019	21% 2019	Decreasing
<p>Early Childhood Educator Pay</p> <p><i>County Data Source: Child Care Services Association</i></p>	Average hourly rates for infant-toddler center-based teaching staff	<p>Collection of these measures would require continued funding for CCSA to capture this data ongoing.</p>	\$11.00 2019	\$12.73 2019	Increasing
	Average hourly rates for 3-5 year old center-based teaching staff		\$12.45 2019	\$14.00 2019	Increasing
	Average hourly rate for Center Directors		\$19.23 2019	\$19.23 2019	Increasing

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	Average Hourly Rate for Family Child Care Providers	While Durham's pay rates are higher than average, this metric does not take County cost of living into account, and Durham's cost of living is higher than average.	\$9.09 2019	\$10.45 2019	Increasing
Reach of Infant Toddler Program and NC Preschool Exceptional Children Program	Percent of children who received services through the Infant-Toddler Program	Note: this measure is a percentage of all children, not children who need support through the Infant-Toddler program or NC Preschool EC Program specifically.	2.9% 2018	2.7% 2018	Increasing
State and County <i>Data Source: NC Early Intervention Program (NCDHHS) and NC Preschool Exceptional Children (NCDPI)</i>	Percent of children who received services through the NC Preschool Exceptional Children Program		5.8% 2018	5.6% 2018	Increasing
Infant Toddler Program Outcomes	Percent of children who received services through Infant-Toddler Program who entered program below age expectations for the Knowledge and Skills Outcome Measure and substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program	N/A	78.2% 2018	70.6% 2018	Increasing
State and County <i>Data Source: NC Early Intervention Program (NCDHHS) and NC Preschool Exceptional Children (NCDPI)</i>					

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	Percent of children who received services through Infant-Toddler Program who entered program below age expectations for the Social Relationships Outcome Measure and substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program	N/A	72.1% 2018	56.0% 2018	Increasing
Reading Above Proficiency for 3rd – 8th Grade Students on End of Grade Tests (EOGs) <i>State and County Data Source: DCI Department of Public Instruction (NC Report Cards, Visual Analytics Viewer)</i>	Percent of students reading above proficiency for 3 rd -8 th grade students on EOGs	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a lag in EOG testing and reporting. There continue to be concerns about the impact of high stakes testing on children as well as the cultural relevance of test instruments. Due to these concerns, these tests are not necessarily an accurate measure of student knowledge and ability.	45.2% 2019	36.0% 2019	Increasing
3rd Grade End of Grade (EOG) Proficiency	Percent of all 3 rd grade students college and career ready on EOGs		45.2% 2019	33.9% 2019	Increasing
	Percent of Black 3 rd grade students college and career ready on EOGs		29.0% 2019	24.3% 2019	Increasing
	Percent of American Indian 3 rd grade students college and career ready on EOGs		31.9% 2019	11.8% 2017	Increasing

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<p>State and County Data Source: DCI Department of Public Instruction (NC Report Cards, Visual Analytics Viewer)</p>	<p>Percent of Hispanic 3rd grade students college and career ready on EOGs</p>		<p>30.2% 2019</p>	<p>20.7% 2019</p>	<p>Increasing</p>
<p>Pre-Literacy Behaviors</p> <p>State and County Data Source: DCI Department of Public Instruction</p>	<p>Percent of K students demonstrating reading comprehension at or above grade level on mCLASS</p>	<p>NC has moved from mCLASS to iStation which creates challenges with assessing progress related to this indicator.</p>	<p>66.4% 2017</p>	<p>65.8% 2017</p>	<p>Increasing</p>
	<p>Percent of 1st-grade students demonstrating reading comprehension at or above grade level on mCLASS</p>		<p>52.1% 2017</p>	<p>49.6% 2017</p>	<p>Increasing</p>
	<p>Percent of 2nd-grade students demonstrating reading comprehension at or above grade level on mCLASS</p>		<p>55.8% 2017</p>	<p>52.5% 2017</p>	<p>Increasing</p>

NC ECAP Measures Which Were Not Prioritized for Tracking Progress in Durham County

<p>NC ECAP LEARNING AND READY TO SUCCEED INDICATORS DEPRIORITIZED FOR DURHAM</p>	
<p>SHORT DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>METRIC</p>
<p><i>None at this time</i></p>	<p><i>None of at this time</i></p>

NC ECAP Measures Without Consistently Reported County-Level Data

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NC ECAP LEARNING & READY TO SUCCEED INDICATORS CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR THE COUNTY		
SHORT DESCRIPTION	METRIC	TRACKING AT COUNTY-LEVEL
<p>Kindergarten Readiness</p> <p><i>State Data Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction</i> <i>County Data Source: Durham Public Schools</i></p>	<p>Percent of students entering Kindergarten Proficient according to the 5 domains of the Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA)*</p> <p><i>*Note, the state switched from the KEA to the North Carolina Early Learning Inventory (NC ELI) for the 2020-2021 school year</i></p>	<p>The KEA has not historically been collected consistently across Durham Public Schools. Additionally, the KEA is intended to be used as a formative assessment not a summative one.^v</p> <p>The state has switched to a new kindergarten assessment for the 2020-2021 school year called the North Carolina Early Learning Inventory (NC ELI) that will provide much of the same information as the KEA.</p> <p>There was discussion during the ECAP process about how there is too much of an academic focus on kindergarten preparation and in kindergarten itself, and that students are being asked to learn skills that they are not developmentally ready for. This type of over-emphasis on academics can be harmful to child development and make later learning more difficult. Teachers and ECAP participants both expressed concern about how free play and outside time are underemphasized.</p>
<p>Developmental Screening</p> <p><i>State Data Source: NC Medicaid</i> <i>County Data Source: Would require Medicaid request to collect ongoing</i></p>	<p>Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid receiving general developmental screening in first 3 years of life</p>	<p>This can be tracked at the county-level via a Medicaid data request from a research institution. This is also an important metric to know for all children, not just Medicaid eligible children, but that is not available.</p>

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<p>NC Preschool Exceptional Children Program Outcomes</p> <p><i>State and County Data</i> Source: NC Early Intervention Program (NCDHHS) and NC Preschool Exceptional Children (NCDPI)</p>	<p>Percent of children who received services through the NC preschool Exceptional Children Program who entered program below age expectations for the Knowledge and Skills outcome, and substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program</p>	<p>County-level data was not reported for the Preschool Exceptional Children's Program.</p>
	<p>Percent of children who received services through the NC preschool Exceptional Children Program who entered program below age expectations for the Social Relationships outcome, and substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program</p>	<p>County-level data was not reported for the Preschool Exceptional Children's Program.</p>
<p>Reading Proficiency on 4th Grade National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)</p> <p>State Data Source: Nation's Report Card* County Data Source: None currently available</p>	<p>Percent of 4th-grade students reading at or above proficient on NAEPs*</p>	<p>This survey uses a sampling method which collects enough data to be representative of the state population but not the county level population.</p>

ⁱ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children & Families. "Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile." (June 2017). Retrieved from: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ecd/report/early-childhood-homelessness-united-states-50-state-profile-0>.

ⁱⁱ Idem.

ⁱⁱⁱ North Carolina Early Childhood Foundation. "Filling the Data Gap: Recommendations for Population-Level Measures of Young Children's Social-Emotional Health in North Carolina." (April 2020). Retrieved from: <https://buildthefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Executive-Summary-Childrens-SEH-Data-Workgroup-050420.pdf>.

^{iv} North Carolina Early Childhood Foundation. "Children's Social-Emotional Health Data Workgroup. Meeting #1 PowerPoint Presentation. (September 2019). Retrieved from: <https://buildthefoundation.org/children-social-emotional-health-data-workgroup/>.

∨ North Carolina Early Childhood Foundation. "Informing Early Childhood Systems Change: Recommendations for Assessing Population-Wide Child Development at Kindergarten Entry." (April 2020). Retrieved from: https://buildthefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/NCECF_ChildDevtKEntryDataReport_FINAL.pdf.