The less you talk, the more time you have to play.
ECDAC Objectives

• Improve quality and scope of early childhood data
• Advocate for agencies and organizations to align their work around the NC ECAP and Pathways measures
• Advocate for and facilitate better data sharing
• Provide guidance, feedback, and support to ground the state’s early childhood work in data and research
• Build partnerships with other existing data groups
• Serve as ambassadors for NC ECAP, ECIDS & Pathways
Agenda

• NC ECIDS Update
• DCDEE Update
• COVID Data Story #1: EC Education
• COVID Data Story #2: NC DPI Students
• Discussion: Other EC COVID Data Stories
• Data Development Updates
• Other Items
NC ECIDS Updates

• Data Reports
  – Launch date is 8/30/22

• Data Selector Tool
  – Data Selector User Interface
  – New NC ECIDS research request external web application

• North Carolina Longitudinal Data System
  – Use case
  – Enterprise Entity Resolution (EER)

• Data Enhancements
  – Frequency for data sources
  – Integration of 3 new data sources

• Sustainability
NC DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Division of Child Development
and Early Education

DCDEE Updates
Justine Rogoff, Data Lead

Early Childhood Data Advisory Council
8/17/22
DCDEE Updates

• DHHS Data Governance/Data Sharing Agreement
• Stabilization Grant Data Dashboards
DHHS Data Governance/Data Sharing Agreement

• DCDEE has finalized the Data Sharing Agreement
• Data sharing within DHHS
• v2 of the public data dashboards
Stabilization Grant Data Dashboards

Child Care Stabilization Grant Data Dashboards

NCDHHS Division of Child Development and Early Education has created two data dashboards to provide Child Care Stabilization Grants summary data. The first dashboard gives insight into the impact of this historic investment, showing the total child care capacity and jobs that are supported by the grants both as a statewide to-date total and by county in an interactive map. The second dashboard illustrates the strength of NCDHHS's commitment to the state's early care and learning network by showing the total stabilization grant dollars paid to-date to child care programs statewide, and a pie chart of grantees by program type. This dashboard also features an interactive map of stabilization grant payment totals by county with several display options: All Payments, Fixed Cost Payments, Compensation Support Payments, Child Care Center Payments, Family Child Care Home Payments.

GET HELP

To get help with an application or update, or ask questions about Stabilization Grants, please call Stabilization Grants Customer Service Team at (919) 814-6300, Option 2, or email dcoee_support@dhs.nc.gov.
Appendix

• Updated links to the Stabilization Grant Dashboards can be found at the bottom of this page: [https://ncchildcare.ncdhhs.gov/Home/Stabilization-Grants](https://ncchildcare.ncdhhs.gov/Home/Stabilization-Grants)
NC Rapid COVID-19 Response to Early Care and Education Systems Threat

Sandra Soliday-Hong, PhD

Policy Division Lead and Advanced Research Scientist
Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill

Sandy.hong@unc.edu
DCDEE COVID-19 Response

North Carolina Rapid COVID Response to Early Care and Education Systems Threat

Sandra Soliday Hong, PhD; Policy Division Lead, Advanced Research Scientist
Co-Authors: Kylie Garber, Lindsay Gomes, & Justine Rogoff

August 17, 2022
DCDEE COVID-19 RESPONSE

Presentation Overview

• COVID-19 Pandemic Challenge to NC ECE System
• Federal/NC Response
• DCDEE Actions and Timeline
• Systems Outcomes
• Discussion on Implications/Sustaining Trends
BACKGROUND

COVID-19 Challenge and Response
Early Care and Education Systems Threatened

• March 2020: Mandatory Closures/Parents Out of Work
• Threats to Sustaining the NC ECE System
• Federal COVID-19 Relief Funding for Child Care
  1. 2020: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act & CCDF Funds
  2. 2020: Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA)
  3. 2021: American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
## Layered Early Childhood Pandemic Supports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Type</th>
<th>Number of Families / Staff / Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pandemic Child Care Payments</td>
<td>16,809 / 19,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Staff Bonus Payments</td>
<td>20,635 / 25,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Grants</td>
<td>3,303 / 3,653 / 3,969 / 4,136 / 4,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Fees, Stabilized Subsidy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Learning–School Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operational Grants
- To 3,303 Providers
- To 3,926 Providers
- To 3,969 Providers
- To 4,136 Providers
- To 4,188 Providers

### Parent Fees
- Stabilized Subsidy

### Remote Learning–School Age

### PPE

---

**RESPONSE IN 2000**
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Chronological Description of the DCDEE Response

March 16, 2020
Bonus Payments for Child Care Teachers
DCDEE announces that it will be increasing bonus payments to child care teachers and staff for April and May, as well as covering the employer portion of payroll taxes and other administrative costs.

March 23, 2020
Emergency Child Care System Established
A toll-free number is set up for families looking for available child care. All open child care centers submit a daily report of vacancies, staffing, and needed resources.

April 1, 2020
Child Care Centers Reopen
Parents can apply for financial assistance for emergency child care.

May 1, 2020
Mental Health Initiatives
Hope4Healers Helpline is established to connect front line workers to licensed mental health professionals.

May 14, 2020
Operational Grants Issued
DCDEE begins providing operational grants to licensed child care facilities that were open for all or part of April, May, and June.

July 23-24, 2020
PPE Distribution
The State pays families’ additional child care subsidy fees for July. DCDEE sends each open child care provider with personal protective equipment (PPE) and cleaning supplies.

Oct 7, 2021
Stabilization Grants Issued
These grants support working families with access to high-quality, affordable child care, and help programs to provide better wages and benefits to teachers.
NC ECE System Trends
Evidence of Stabilization: Fewer ECE Programs Closed than Expected

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE

Number of Programs

- Observed Total
- No COVID-19 Expected Trends
- Pandemic Expected Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No COVID-19</th>
<th>Pandemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>6,009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5,676</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence of Stabilization:
Stabilization More Evident in Family Child Care Homes than Centers

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Observed FCCHs</th>
<th>No COVID-19 Expected Trends: FCCHs</th>
<th>Pandemic Expected Trends: FCCHs</th>
<th>Observed Centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>1,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>1,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4,359</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Overall Enrollment Declined, but ECE Capacity was Preserved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL Childcare Locations</th>
<th>FAMILY Childcare Homes</th>
<th>CENTERs</th>
<th>TOTAL Licensed Capacity</th>
<th>ENROLLMENT TOTALS</th>
<th>INFANTS &amp; TODDLERS (Birth-2 years)</th>
<th>PRESCHOOLERS (3-5 years)</th>
<th>TOTAL STAFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Pandemic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>454,603</td>
<td>245,065</td>
<td>66,836</td>
<td>178,229</td>
<td>41,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>6,009</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>449,541</td>
<td>242,366</td>
<td>67,587</td>
<td>174,779</td>
<td>40,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>451,469</td>
<td>241,079</td>
<td>67,218</td>
<td>173,861</td>
<td>40,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Year Rate of Change (2017-18 &amp; 2018-19)</td>
<td>-7.71%</td>
<td>-24.27%</td>
<td>-2.46%</td>
<td>-0.69%</td>
<td>-1.65%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>-2.51%</td>
<td>-2.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Pandemic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5,676</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>4,359</td>
<td>449,826</td>
<td>225,582</td>
<td>62,161</td>
<td>163,421</td>
<td>39,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>451,142</td>
<td>212,871</td>
<td>58,313</td>
<td>154,558</td>
<td>36,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Year Rate of Change (2019-20 &amp; 2020-21)</td>
<td>-3.76%</td>
<td>-10.43%</td>
<td>-1.82%</td>
<td>-0.07%</td>
<td>-13.25%</td>
<td>-15.27%</td>
<td>-12.49%</td>
<td>-8.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference Between Expected Change &amp; Actual Change</td>
<td>3.95%</td>
<td>13.83%</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
<td>-11.60%</td>
<td>-15.84%</td>
<td>-9.98%</td>
<td>-6.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE

ECE Systems and COVID-19 cases in North Carolina January 2020 through January 2022, Birth-Five

COVID-19 Monthly Case Rates
- Total Staff
- Total Enrollment
- Total Providers

March 2020
COVID-19 First Detected in N.C.

May 2020
Alpha Variant

Sep 2020
Operational Grants

Sept 2020
Alpha Variant

March 2021
Vaccines Available for Staff

May 2021
Delta Variant

Oct 2021
Stabilization Grants

Dec 2021
Omicron Variant
Next Steps
Summary & Implications

• NC as leader in ECE innovation and workforce culture
• Strengths:
  • Flexible infrastructure
  • Swift and effective reactions to crisis
  • Identification and addressing barriers
• Opportunities for Growth:
  • Sustaining staff salary increases
  • Provider mental health supports
SUSTAINING NC’S RESPONSE

Discussion Questions

• Does the presented data make sense, and tell a compelling story?
  • What worked well? What’s missing?

• What are the implications going forward?

• How do we sustain this benefit to the field once Stabilization Grants end?
Advancing knowledge to transform children’s lives
Break
Impact of COVID-19 on NC DPI Student Learning and Recovery

Calen Clifton, Ed.M.

Research Analyst
Office of Learning Recovery & Acceleration,
NC Department of Public Instruction

Calen.clifton@dpi.nc.gov
COVID Data Story #2: Impact of COVID-19 on NC DPI student learning, focus on elementary school students

ECDAC Meeting, 8-17-2022

Mr. Calen Clifton, Research Analyst, calen.clifton@dpi.nc.gov
Summary

- Office of Learning Recovery & Acceleration (OLR) measured “learning loss” as the difference between students' actual and expected scores during the 2020-2021 school year.

- Losses were largest in Math. Losses were smaller in earlier grades.
  - No loss: greater than 0
  - “Small:” 0 to -.05
  - “Medium/moderate:” -.05 to -.20
  - “Large:” less than -.20

- Approximating these losses to units of time, we find that the average student may need interventions equivalent to ~1/2 a school year in English/Language Arts (ELA) and over a year in Math. However, time needed for recovery varies widely.

- OLR focuses on understanding the pandemic to support informed decisions and policy.
Loss in elementary grades

• The next graph disaggregates loss in elementary grades.
• These measures represent average learning loss across ELA Grades 3-5 & Math Grade 5, for: English learners (EL), students eligible for free-reduced price lunch (FRPL), racial subgroups, and ability status, by locale.
  • For example, the average FRPL-eligible student in a city setting experienced learning loss of -.37. This is “large.”
• In general, loss is more various between subgroups within the same locale than between locales for the same subgroup.
Conclusion and Q&A

Thank you for your time and interest.

Calen.Clifton@dpi.nc.gov
Discussion Questions

1. Does the presented data make sense and tell a compelling story? What works well? What’s missing?

2. What are other relevant data sources?

3. What are the implications moving forward?
1. What are some other NC early childhood COVID data stories being shared in your areas?

2. How are they being disseminated and used?

3. How can the ECDAC support the dissemination and use of these data stories?
Affordable, High-Quality Child Care

1. Estimated eligible children under age 6 receiving child care subsidies, disaggregated by race/ethnicity and income.

2. Families paying 10 percent or less of their income on child care, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, income, and age of child.
Families paying 10 percent or less of their income on child care, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, income, and age of child.

NC Early Childhood Action Plan
- By 2025, decrease the percent of family income spent on child care
  - Infant Care: Decrease from 11.6% to 7.0%
  - Toddler Care: Decrease from 10.5% to 7.0%
  - Four-Year-Olds: Decrease from 10.0% to 7.0%

Build Back Better Act
- Most families pay no more than 7% of household income on child care

Based on 2017 Center-Based Fees for Married Couple Family
### Average Annual Full-Time Licensed Child Care Center Fees

**By Family Type As Percent Of Median Household Income (MHI) With Children Under 18 Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Median Household Income for Families with Children Under 18 Years = $70,978</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Married Couple with Children Under 18 Years = $94,698</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Single Female Parent with Children Under 18 Years = $27,311</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Single Male Parent with Children Under 18 Years = $41,705</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-Time Average Annual Licensed Infant Care Fee = $11,491</strong></td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-Time Average Annual Licensed Toddler Care Fee = $10,888</strong></td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-Time Average Annual Licensed 4-Year-Old Care Fee = $9,585</strong></td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
Child Care Resources Inc. (CCRI) /NC Child Care Resource and Referral Council, 8/15/2022
2016-2020 American Community Survey Tables B19126 5-Year Estimates

**Data Notes and Methodology:**
- Does not include Exempt Programs or Summer Camps
- Average Full-Time Annual Licensed Fee is simply an average of averages. It does not consider the number of child care spaces reported.
- Age groups are defined as Infant (12 months old and younger), Toddler (between the ages of 13 and 36 months) & 4-Year-Olds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Median Household Income for African American Families with Children Under 18 = $40,767</th>
<th>Median Household Income for American Indian Families with Children Under 18 = $39,857</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Asian Families with Children Under 18 = $89,314</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Caucasian Families with Children Under 18 = $63,006</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Hispanic Families with Children Under 18 = $45,983</th>
<th>Median Household Income for Multiracial Families with Children Under 18 = $51,803</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Average Annual Licensed Infant Care Fee = $11,491</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
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<td>22.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full-Time Average Annual Licensed Toddler Care Fee = $10,888</td>
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<td>27.3%</td>
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<td>10.7%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social-Emotional Health

Percent of young children screened for social-emotional health needs, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, income, and county
SEH Measurement Discussion Group

Gathered additional information and convened stakeholders to discuss current efforts related to SEH measurement.

Proposed Next Steps:

1. Medicaid claims offer best opportunity for collecting SEH screen data
   • Identify and discuss specific codes with decision makers, follow-up

2. Continue exploring use of flourishing metric, based on NSCH data
   • Confirm validation for children under 6, potential oversampling in NC

3. Continue developing/using program data: Part C, Part B 619, home-visiting, etc.
Next Steps

• Updated ECDAC description
  • Coordinating Team will develop process for inviting new ECDAC members
  • Reassess membership every January

• Racial Equity and ECIDS
  • New resources from EC Data Collaborative

• Next Meeting: Nov. 16, 10am-12pm, Zoom