



SMART START OF DAVIDSON COUNTY STATE OF THE COUNTY MAY 2011

DEMOGRAPHICS

Between 2009 and 2010, the **child population** in Davidson County increased 5.7% as compared to 2.9% in NC. As shown in Table 1, the increase in Davidson County was almost exclusively among the 5-to-17-years age group. In 2010, the county's **birth-to-4-years** and **birth-to-17-years** populations were 5.6% and 23.9%, respectively, of the total population in the county; in NC these percentages were 6.8% and 23.9%, respectively.

The **total population** increases in the county (1.8%) and state (1.6%) were comparable. The county and state followed similar trends in that the percentages of the African-American and white populations decreased in 2010 while increasing for the non-white population. Specifically, decreases in the percentages of African-Americans and whites were less than 10% in both the county and the state while that of the non-white group increased 33.1% in the county and 20.2% in the state. The proportion of the county's white population (84.3%) was higher than in NC (68.5%), while the proportions of the county's non-white (15.7%) and African-American (8.9%) populations were less than half those of the state (31.5% and 21.5%, respectively). Additionally, the **Hispanic** population was 6.4% in the county and 8.4% in the state, reflecting increases of 1.6% in and 10.5%, respectively.ⁱ

ⁱ All 2009 certified population data as well as 2010 projections for children ages 0-4 are from the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management (NC OSBM). 2010 data for total population, children ages 0-17, and individual demographic groups reflect the latest 2010 census data from the US Census Bureau, which differs from NC OSBM data for 2010 projections for these same categories.

Table 1. Population Data

CATEGORY	Base Year	DAVIDSON					Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA					Gain (Loss)
		1990	2004	2006	2009	2010			1990	2004	2006	2009	2010	
Child Population¹	1990	2004	2006	2009	2010		1990	2004	2006	2009	2010			
Ages 0-4	8,480	10,006	9,989	9,695	9,697	--	469,147	577,896	582,254	636,406	644,548	1.3%		
Ages 0-17	30,535	36,395	37,120	36,785	38,872	5.7%	1,615,683	2,069,515	2,119,135	2,216,763	2,281,635	2.9%		
Total Population²	2000	2005	05-07	2009	2010		2000	2005	05-07	2009	2010			
All Ages	147,246	153,361	154,922	159,947	162,878	1.8%	8,049,313	8,661,263	8,869,861	9,382,609	9,535,483	1.6%		
African-American	9.1%	9.3%	9.7%	9.4%	8.9%	(5.3%)	21.6%	21.0%	21.3%	21.6%	21.5%	(0.5%)		
White	87.1%	86.8%	88.0%	88.2%	84.3%	(4.4%)	72.1%	71.4%	70.5%	73.8%	68.5%	(7.2%)		
Non-White			12.0%	11.8%	15.7%	33.1%			28%	26.2%	31.5%	20.2%		
	2000	2005	06-08	2009	2010		2000	2005	06-08	2009	2010			
Hispanic	3.2%	5.2%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%	1.6%	4.7%	6.3%	7.0%	7.6%	8.4%	10.5%		

ECONOMIC STABILITY

In 2009 **median household income** decreased 0.9% in Davidson County and 6.2% in NC, with the median for the county being approximately 99.8% of the median for NC.ⁱⁱ The 2010 annual **unemployment rate** in the county (12.1%) and the state (10.6%) reflected decreases of 4.0% and 1.9%, respectively, with both rates being more than twice their 2006 levels. Between 2009 and the 3rd quarter of 2010, the **average weekly wage** in the county and state increased less than one percent, with the average in the county (\$600) being 78% of that in NC (\$768).

In 2009, the latest year for which poverty data are available, the county's percentage of **children in poverty** increased 11% after having decreased 7.9% in 2008. At the state level, there was a 13.1% increase in 2009; however, county levels (23.3%) remained higher than in NC (22.5%). As compared to 2001, the county and state have experienced significant increases -- 55% and 41%, respectively -- in the percentage of children living in poverty.

ⁱⁱ Data from the NC Commerce Department for median household income are different from that of the US Census Bureau. Median household income data vary among other sources as well. For consistency across years, data presented here are from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates of median household income.

Table 2. Economic Indicators

CATEGORY	Base Year	DAVIDSON					Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA					Gain (Loss)
Income & Employment	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009		2000	2005	2007	2008	2009			
Median Household Income ³	\$38,640	\$39,680	\$43,321	\$43,997	\$43,587	(0.9%)	\$39,184	\$40,729	\$44,670	\$46,549	\$43,674	6.2%		
	2003	2006	2008	2009	2010		2003	2006	2008	2009	2010			
Unemployment rate ⁴	7.5	5.8	7.2	12.6	12.1	(4%)	6.1	4.8	6.2	10.8	10.6	(1.9%)		
	2003	2005	2008	2009	Q3/2010		2005	2006	2008	2009	Q3/2010			
Average weekly wage ⁵	\$503	\$551	\$595	\$598	\$600	0.3%	\$691	\$720	\$764	\$766	\$768	0.3%		
Poverty Indicators⁶	2000	05-07	2007	2008	2009		2000	05-07	2007	2008	2009			
Families below poverty level	7%	9.6%	13.9%	12.4%	10.9%	(12.1%)	9.0%	11.7%	10.6%	10.9%	11.9%	9.2%		
Individuals below poverty level	10.1%	12.9%	15.9%	15.1%	14.4%	(4.6%)	12.3%	14.8%	14.3%	14.6%	16.3%	11.6%		
	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009		2001	2004	2007	2008	2009			
Children in poverty	15%	19%	22.8%	21%	23.3%	11%	16%	19%	19.5%	19.9%	22.5%	13.1%		
	2001	2005					2001	2005						
Percent of Children (0-5) Enrolled in Regulated Child Care Receiving Subsidies	52%	40%				(23%)	40%	36%				(10%)		
	2001	2005	2007	2009	2010		2001	2005	2007	2009	2010			
Children receiving F/RL			38%				40%	48%	54.8%			14%		
Children ages 0-17 receiving Food & Nutrition Services ⁷				28.4%	29.4%	3.5%				25.8%	28.9%	12%		
	2000	2005	2007	2009	2010		2000	2005	2007	2009	2010			
Children ages 0-5 receiving Work First ⁸	2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	(6.3%)	4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%	(1.2%)		

These trends raise the following issues for consideration:

- 1) Are increases in child poverty linked to increases in the Hispanic population?
- 2) Are increases in child poverty segregated to certain areas of the county, and if so, which areas?
- 3) Have “safety net” resources grown at the same pace as need?
- 4) Are there sufficient outreach and recruitment efforts to serve needy children and families?
- 5) Is there sufficient collaboration among social service, faith-based and community-based organizations to serve needy children and families?
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Senior and Working Populations

Between 2000 and 2009, the proportion of the **senior population** (65 and over) increased 6.5% in the county (13.6%) and 2.4% in NC (12.7%) while the proportion of the 16-and-older population remained at approximately 78% in both. At the same time, the percentage of the **16-and-older population in the civilian labor force** *decreased* 2.4% in the county and 1.4% in the state; in 2009, 65.4% in the county and 63.3% in the state were in the civilian labor force. The poverty level among seniors in 2009 was approximately 10% in the county and state, reflecting *decreases* of 14.9% and 24.3%, respectively. Between 2004 and 2010, **expenditures for services to individuals ages 60 and up** increased 19.4% in the county and 15.6% in the state.

According to the NC Division of Aging and Adult Services 2010 report, “Aging North Carolina: A Demographic Profile”, 2.3 million people in NC who were born between 1946 and 1964 are beginning to enter retirement age. By 2030, seniors are projected to be approximately 18.7% of the county population and 17.6% of the state population, reflecting growth of approximately 68% and 76%, respectively, since 2008. The aging of the population in NC follows a national trend, which is likely to have implications for allocation of public resources, particularly in

aging counties where a majority of seniors live in rural areas. In Davidson County, 51% of seniors live in rural areas as compared to 41% NC.⁹

Household Characteristics

In 2009 **family households** accounted for 69% of all households in the county and 66.7% of all households in the state. Of all households, 53.4% in the county and 49.1% in the state were married-couple families, while 10.5% in the county and 13.2% in the state were families with a female head of household, no husband present. The poverty level among married-couple families was lower in the county (4.6%) than in the state (5.5%) while the poverty level among female-head-of-household families in the county (40.8%) was higher than in the state (33.3%). The most significant change since 2000 was in the poverty level among female-head-of-household families, which increased 80.5% in the county as compared to a 21.5% increase in NC.

Table 3. Senior and Working Populations¹⁰

CATEGORY	DAVIDSON			NC		
	Base Year		Gain (Loss)	Base Year		Gain (Loss)
Individuals	2000	2009		2000	2009	
Ages 65 and over	12.8%	13.6%	6.3%	12.4%	12.7%	2.4%
• In poverty	12.1%	10.3%	(14.9%)	13.2%	10%	(24.2%)
Ages 16 and over	78.4%	78.5%	--	78.2%	78.4%	--
• In civilian labor force	67%	65.4%	(2.4%)	64.2%	63.3%	(1.4%)
• Females in civilian labor force	60.8%	58.2%	(4.3%)	58.8%	58.8%	--
Families	2000	2009		2000	2009	
Total family households	73.1%	69%	(5.6%)	68.9%	66.7%	(3.2%)
• Married-couple	58%	53.4%	(7.9%)	52.5%	49.1%	(6.5%)
• Married-couple living in poverty	3.9%	4.6%	17.9%		5.5%	NA
• Female head of household (no husband present)	10.8%	10.5%	(2.8%)	12.5%	13.2%	5.6%
• Female head of household living in poverty	22.6%	40.8%	80.5%	27.4%	33.3%	21.5%
Households	2000	2009		2000	2009	
With earnings	82%	75.2%	(8.3%)	81.5%	78.8%	(3.3%)
Receiving Social Security	26%	31.5%	21.2%	25.3%	28.4%	12.3%
With retirement income	15.7%	20.1%	28%	16.4%	17.8%	8.5%

HEALTH

In June 2009, 17% of the county population and 16% of the state population were **Medicaid eligible**. Of the total Medicaid population, approximately 26% in both the county and the state were birth to 5 years, a slight decrease since 2008. However, 60.1% of the county's birth-to-5 population was Medicaid eligible as compared to 52.4% in the state, reflecting a 4% increase in the county and a 3.1% increase in the state. Note that available data for 2000-04 is for the birth-to-18 population while data starting in 2007 include multiple age groups (i.e., 0-5, 6-11, 12-20), making direct comparison between these two sets of data difficult. In 2010, **Health Choice** enrollment for the birth-to-18 population in the county was 7.9%, an 11.3% increase, as compared to 6% in NC, a 3.3% increase.³

Between 2008 and 2009, the **infant mortality rate** in Davidson County was 12.2 as compared to 7.9 in NC, reflecting a 52.5% increase in the county and a 3.7% decrease in the state. A downward trend has occurred in the state since at least 2004 while the county rate has trended upward overall, with the exception of a decrease between 2007 and 2008. In 2009, the infant mortality rate among **minorities** was 23.5 in the county and 14.1 in the state, reflecting increases of 86.5% and 4.4, respectively. Among **Caucasians**, the rate increased 40.5% in the county while decreasing 10% in the state, with the county rate (10.4) being almost twice that in the state (5.4).

For 2009, the overall rate of **low birth weight babies** in the county increased 11.2% to 9.9 following a 7.3% decrease the previous year, while the rate in NC remained at 9.1. Despite an increase in the county's Caucasian rate and a decrease in its minority rate, the rate among minorities in both the county and the state continued to be significantly higher than among their Caucasian populations. The county **Caucasian** rate of 9.3 reflected a 16.3% increase, reversing the downward trend seen since 2005, while the NC rate of 7.2 reflected a 1.4% decrease, continuing an overall downward trend. In comparison, the **minority** rate of 14.1 in the county reflected an 11.3% decrease, while the rate in NC remained at 13.5. The rate of **mothers who smoked** increased 2.5% in the county in 2009 while decreasing 1.9% in the state, with the county rate (16.4) remaining higher than in the state (10.2). The rate among Caucasians and

³ Health Choice data is estimated based on the number of Health Choice Eligibles as a percentage of the child population ages 0-17.

minorities in NC decreased while the county saw increases of 2.5% and 32.4% among its Caucasian and minority populations, respectively.

Table 4. Public Health Coverage and Birth Outcomes

CATEGORY	Base Year	DAVIDSON							Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA							Gain (Loss)
	2000	2004		2007	2008	2009	2010		2000	2004		2007	2008	2009	2010			
Public Health¹¹	2000	2004		2007	2008	2009	2010		2000	2004		2007	2008	2009	2010			
Health Choice	3.6%	6%		6.5%	6.1%	7.1%	7.9%	11.3%	3.6%	5.9%		5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	6.2%	3.3%		
Medicaid eligibles ages 0-18	26.3%	31.2%						18.6%	28%	33%						17.9%		
Medicaid Eligibles ages 0-5				6,237	6,671	7,003		5%				352,132	372,527	396,596		6.5%		
• % of Medicaid population				26.3%	26.3%	25.9%		(1.5%)				26.5%	26.7%	26.5%		(<1%)		
• % of ages 0-5 population				54%	57.8%	60.1%		4%				48.7%	50.8%	52.4%		3.1%		
Infant Mortality¹²	2000	2004	2005	03-07	2007	2008	2009		2000	2004	2005	03-07	2007	2008	2009			
Infant mortality (<1 year)	10.6	7.4	7.3	8.7	9.4	8.0	12.2	52.5%	8.6	8.8	9	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.9	(3.7%)		
• Caucasian	10.4	6	7	7.4	7.1	7.4	10.4	40.5%	6.3	6.2	6	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.4	(10%)		
• African- American	12.5	19	9.9	19.6				98%	14.4	15.6	14.9	15.7				(3.8%)		
• Minority ¹³				18.5	25.9	12.6	23.5	86.5%				14.4	13.9	13.5	14.1	4.4%		
Infant Health¹⁴	2000	2004	2005	03-07	2007	2008	2009		2000	2004	2005	03-07	2007	2008	2009			
Low Birth Weight	8.6	9	10	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.9	11.2%	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	--		
• Caucasian	8	8.4	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.0	9.3	16.3%	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.2	(1.4%)		
• African-American	12.9	13.7	12.4					(9.5%)	13	13.4	13.7					2.2%		
• Minority				13.4	14.2	15.9	14.1	(11.3%)				13.5	13.8	13.5	13.5	--		
Mother Smoked	22.4	17.4	19.8	19.0	18.6	16.0	16.4	2.5%	14	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.0	10.4	10.2	(1.9%)		
• Caucasian	23.1	17.9	20.4	19.6	18.7	17.2	17.5	1.7%	15.1	13.2	12.6	12.5	11.4	10.9	10.7	(1.8%)		
• African-American	16.7	12.8	14.4					12.5%	11.1	10.7	10.6					(0.9%)		
• Minority				14.6	18.1	7.1	9.4	32.4%				10.4	10.1	9.3	9.1	(2.2%)		

Between 2008 and 2009, the **teen birth rate** decreased 19.4% in the county and 8.8% in the state, with the county (21.2) dropping below the state (22.9). The rates among the minority and Caucasian populations in the county and state decreased with the greatest change being a 23.3% decrease among minorities in the county. The county and state rates among minorities continued to be higher than among Caucasians; however, the differences were smaller following the decreases seen in 2009.

In 2009 **births with inadequate prenatal care** decreased in the county and state by 38.2% and 17.2%, respectively. As a result, the county percentage (2.1%) fell below that of the state (2.4%) while in 2008 it had been higher. The percentage of **low income children ages 2-18 who were overweight** increased 0.7% in the county and 0.9% in NC. The county percentage (30.2%) remained lower than in NC (34.2%), continuing the overall trend seen since at least 2002.^{iv}

The **physician-to-population** and **RN-to-population ratios** decreased 2.1% and 2.6%, respectively, in the county in 2009 while *increasing* 2.2% and 1.9%, respectively, in the state. The county saw a 5.6% increase in the **dentist-to-population ratio** as compared to a 2.3% increase in the state. County ratios continued to be less than half those of the state.

The most pressing issues in health care continue to be **access and affordability**. This is becoming especially true for the working poor, or for those families who do not qualify for publicly subsidized health care but do not have sufficient net worth or income to afford their own health care.

^{iv} Prior to 2008, children at or above the 95th percentile for weight were considered overweight while those in the 85th-94th percentile were considered at-risk. Starting in 2008, the 85th-94th percentile range is classified as overweight while the 95th and above percentile range is classified as obese. In order to make a more meaningful comparison, prior years' data have been updated to count children as overweight who were previously considered at-risk.

Table 5. Teen Birth Rates and Health Care

CATEGORY	Base Year	DAVIDSON					Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA					Gain (Loss)
Teen Birth Rates ¹⁵	2000	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009		2000	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	
Births to teens ages 15-17	33	25.9	22.8	26.9	26.3	21.2	(19.4%)	33.8	26.8	26.7	26.6	25.1	22.9	(8.8%)
Total Births 15-17			66	83	87	69	(20.7%)			4,519	4,755	4,730	4,193	(11.4%)
• Caucasian birth rate	30.6	24.2	22.9	23.6	23.9	20.5	(14.2%)	27.1	21.9	21.6	22.4	21.5	19.8	(7.9%)
• Caucasian births			57	62	67	56	(16.4%)			2,476	2,700	2,720	2,428	(10.7%)
• African-American birth rate	46.8	36.5	22.7				(37.8%)	47.6	37.3	37.4				<1.0%
• African-American births			9							2,043				
• Minority birth rate				45.3	39.9	30.6	(23.3%)				35.1	32.4	29.2	(9.9%)
• Minority births				21	20	13	(35%)				2,075	2,010	1,765	(12.2%)
Prenatal Care	1990	2000	2004	2007	2008	2009		1990	2002	2004	2007	2008	2009	
Births with inadequate prenatal care ¹⁶			3%	3.1%	3.4%	2.1%	(38.2%)	5.6%	2.9%	3%	3.2%	2.9%	2.4%	(17.2%)
Weight	2002	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009		2002	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	
Percentage of low-income children who are overweight (ages 2-18) ¹⁷	27.8%	27.2%	26.2%	32.7%	30%	30.2%	0.7%	30.3%	32.9%	32.4%	33.3%	33.9%	34.2%	0.9%
Health Care Providers ¹⁸		2002	2005	2006	2007					2005	2006	2007		
Percentage of XIX Eligibles Receiving Dental Services Ages 0-5			21%	18.8%			(10.5%)			28%	23.8%	24%		0.8%
Per 10,000 pop.	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009			2000	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Physician : population ratio*	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.6		(2.1%)	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2		2.2%
RN: population ratio	49.3	46.0	47.2	49.2	47.9		(2.6%)	90	92.9	93.5	95.1	96.9		1.9%
Dentist : population ratio	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9		5.6%	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4		2.3%

EDUCATION AND EARLY CARE

For the 2009-10 school year, **education proficiency in 3rd- and 8th-grade reading and math** in Davidson County exceeded that in NC. This continued the trend since 2006-07 despite decreases in the county's 3rd-grade proficiency levels and smaller increases in its 8th-grade levels than were seen in the state; the state saw increases across the board. More specifically, the county's 3rd-grade reading and math proficiency decreased 1.7% and 2.4%, respectively, as compared to *increases* of 1.4% and 0.7%, respectively, in NC. The county's 8th-grade reading and math proficiency increased 2.5% and 1%, respectively, as compared to state increases of 4.4% in both. The greatest disparity in scores was between **8th-grade reading** proficiency in the county (78.2%) and in NC (69.5%), where there was an 8.7 percentage point difference. The county's **8th-grade math** (89.9%) was 6 percentage points higher than in NC (83.9%), **3rd-grade reading** (71.2%) was 4.8 percentage points higher than in NC (66.4%), and **3rd-grade math** (86.4%) was 4.5 percentage points higher than in NC (81.9%).

For 2008-09 school year, the latest year for which data are available, Davidson County's rate of duplicated **drop outs for grades 7-12** dropped 29.9% while the **dropout rate for grades 9-12** decreased 29.2%. The grades 7-12 dropout rate for the county was the same as for NC (2.93), and the rate for grades 9-12 (4.22) fell below the state (4.27), reversing the trend of higher county rates since at least 2003-04.

In 2009 the proportion of **adults age 25 and older with at least a high school diploma** and **at least a Bachelor's degree** increased in the county and the state, with the county seeing higher percentage increases in both. Despite higher increases, the county percentages remained lower than those of the state, though the gap did narrow. There was a 4.3% increase in the percentage in the county with at least a high school diploma (79.9%) as compared to a 0.8% in the state (84.3%) while the percentage in the county with at least a Bachelor's degree (17.5%) increased 11.5%, significantly higher than the 1.9% increase in the state (26.5%).

Davidson County **SAT scores** for 2010 decreased 0.8% from the previous year and fell below the state average by 2 points, a reversal from 2009 when the county average was 16 points higher than the state average. With a participation rate of 44.8%, the county average was 1483 with a

mean critical reading and math score of 1011 as compared to a state participation rate of 63%, an average score of 1485, and a mean critical reading and math score of 1008.

The rate of **kindergarten non-promotions** for the 2009-10 school year was 6.6% in the county as compared to 3.6% in the state. These percentages reflect decreases of 1.5% and 20%, respectively, from the previous school year and are the lowest they have been since at least 2007, the earliest year for which data are reported below.

Table 6. School Performance and Education Outcomes

CATEGORY ¹⁹	Base Year	DAVIDSON						Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA						Gain (Loss)
	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10		03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	
EOG proficiency, reading, 3 rd	87.5%	87.7%	84.8%	85.1%	60.6%	72.4%	71.2%	(1.7%)	82.2%	82.3%	83%	82%	54.5%	65.5%	66.4%	1.4%
EOG proficiency, math, 3 rd	92.6%	90%	71.3%	74.9%	80.1%	88.5%	86.4%	(2.4%)	88%	85.1%	86%	71%	73.2%	81.3%	81.9%	0.7%
EOG proficiency, reading, 8 th	91.1%	92.1%	90.9%	91.7%	59%	76.3%	78.2%	2.5%	87.8%	87.9%	89%	88%	54.2%	66.6%	69.5%	4.4%
EOG proficiency, math, 8 th	88.6%	88%	61.6%	70.1%	70.7%	89.0%	89.9%	1%	84.3%	84.0%	85%	65%	68.2%	80.4%	83.9%	4.4%
Annual dropout rate (grades 7-12) ²⁰	3.18	3.45	4.13	4.19	4.18	2.93		(29.9%)	3.29	3.23	3.46	3.63	3.43	2.93		(15.5%)
Annual dropout rate (grades 9-12)	4.52	4.86	5.79	5.85	5.96	4.22		(29.2%)	4.86	4.74	5.04	5.27	4.97	4.27		(14.1%)
Kindergarten Non-promotions²¹	06-07				07-08	08-09	09-10		06-07				07-08	08-09	09-10	
Number of non-promotions	137				128	104	98	(5.8%)	5,546				5,462	5,104	3,703	(27.4%)
Non-promotion rate	8.2%				7.9%	6.7%	6.6%	(1.5%)	4.8%				4.8%	4.5%	3.6%	(20%)
Ages 25+up		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
HS graduates or higher ²²		72.0%	76.3%	79.3%	76.3%	76.6%	79.9%	4.3%		82.4%	84.2%	82.0%	82.9%	83.6%	84.3%	0.8%
Bachelors degree or higher		12.8%	13.8%	14.0%	15.9%	15.7%	17.5%	11.5%		24.4%	27.2%	24.8%	25.6%	26%	26.5%	1.9%
		2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Average SAT Score ²³		997	1489	1464	1493	1495	1483	(0.8%)		1001	1493	1486	1489	1486	1485	0%

Child Care

In February 2011 **star-rated child care facilities and GS-110 sites** accounted for 96% of all child care facilities in the county and 98% of all facilities in the state. As indicated in Table 7, from August 2010 to February 2011, among star-rated and GS-110 sites there were increases in the *percentage* of 2-, 4-, and 5-star facilities in the county (1.4%, 5.1% and 6.3% increases, respectively) and 5-star facilities in the state (6.5% increase), while all others decreased or were unchanged. The total *number* of sites decreased 1.87% in the county and 2.9% in the state. Four- and 5-star facilities in the county comprised approximately 50% of all county sites and accounted for approximately 68% of total enrollment as compared to 46% and 60%, respectively, in NC.^v

Ongoing issues for consideration in education include:

- 1) Changes in the star license rating system, which were fully operational as of January 2008
- 2) Access, affordability and incentives for providers to complete their education
- 3) The impact of turnover on star ratings
- 4) The impact of less than adequate preparation on K-3 retention

^v Prior to July 2007, sites include classifications of Child Care Centers and Family CC Homes rated 1-5 stars only; remaining sites held GS 110 or temporary licenses. Starting in July 2009, the table above combines GS-110 and 1-star sites. Percentages are based on the total number of sites/total enrollment in the county and state. Site and enrollment numbers are in parentheses. Gain (loss) percentages for individual license types are based on differences in percentages.

Table 7. Star-Rated Child Care Providers

CATEGORY ²⁴	Base Year	DAVIDSON						Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA						Gain (Loss)
	6/04	10/05	1/07	7/09	8/10	2/11		6/04	10/05	1/07	7/09	8/10	2/11			
Percentage of GS-110 and 1-star sites				24.4% (29)	21.4% (24)	18.2% (20)	(15%)				22.3% (1,954)	20.4% (1,737)	19.6% (1,623)	(3.9%)		
Enrollment in GS-110 and 1-star sites				18.8% (703)	19.4% (703)	18.1% (657)	(6.7%)				16.1% (42,740)	14.8% (38,545)	14.8% (38,597)	--		
Percentage of 1-star sites	28%	22%	17%					28%	22%	20%						
Percentage of 2-star sites	2%	3%	4%	16.8% (20)	14.3% (16)	14.5% (16)	1.4%	2%	1%	2%	13.1% (1,149)	12% (1,022)	11.6% (962)	(3.3%)		
Enrollment in 2-star sites				4.6% (173)	2.3% (82)	3.6% (132)	5.7%				6.9% (18,199)	5.7% (14,743)	5.4% (13,942)	(5.3%)		
Percentage of 3-star sites	38%	40%	37%	12.6% (15)	15.2% (17)	12.7% (14)	(16.4%)	36%	37%	34%	19.6% (1,715)	21% (1,786)	21.1% (1,749)	0.5%		
Enrollment in 3-star sites				13.3% (494)	14.9% (539)	10.7% (287)	(28.3%)				15.8% (41,988)	19% (49,580)	17.9% (46,444)	(5.8%)		
Percentage of 4-star sites	20%	21%	26%	26.9% (32)	27.7% (31)	29.1% (32)	5.1%	23%	28%	28%	22.1% (1,928)	22.5% (1,914)	22.5% (1,862)	--		
Enrollment in 4-star sites				37.1% (1,381)	37.7% (1,365)	39.8% (1,441)	5.6%				28.0% (74,116)	27.9% (72,666)	28% (72,709)	--		
Percentage of 5-star sites	13%	14%	16%	19.3% (23)	20.5% (23)	21.8% (24)	6.3%	10%	12%	16%	20.6% (1,800)	21.7% (1,846)	23.1% (1,910)	6.5%		
Enrollment in 5-star sites				26.2% (976)	25.7% (928)	28.8% (1,043)	12.1%				27.7% (73,305)	30.1% (78,326)	32.3% (84,120)	7.3%		
Total Sites				119	112	110	(1.8%)				8,743	8,523	8,275	(2.9%)		
Total Enrollment				3,727	3,617	3,621	--				264,909	260,405	260,093	--		

FAMILY STABILITY

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, the number of **reported cases of abuse and neglect** increased 1.8% in Davidson County, following a decrease the year before, while decreasing 2.8% in NC. In 2009-10, 89.6% of reported cases in the county were substantiated, reflecting a 2.2% increase. At the state level, 81.2% of reported cases were substantiated, unchanged from the previous year. The percentage of reported cases involving children aged birth to 5 years increased 3.2% in the county (55.4%) and was unchanged in the state (52%). The increase in the county followed decreases in 2007 and 2008.

With respect to **substantiated cases** in the county, there was a decrease in the percentage of cases with substantiated abuse (2.1%) while increases were seen in the percentages of cases with abuse or in need of services (2.7%), cases in need of family services (11%) and cases for which family services were recommended (16.2%). The most substantial change was a 22.7% increase in the percentage of cases in the county for which family services were recommended as compared to a 12.5% increase in NC.

Issues for consideration and reflection with regard to family support include:

1. Outreach and recruitment for family support efforts
2. Provision and impact of intensive versus non-intensive services
3. Changes in DSS reporting and substantiation requirements that may affect the number of cases reported
4. Outreach and education regarding abuse and neglect, especially with regard to a growing Hispanic population. The cultural sensitivity of service providers must be considered here.

Table 8. Child Abuse Statistics

CATEGORY	Base Year	DAVIDSON					Gain (Loss)	Base Year	NORTH CAROLINA					Gain (Loss)
	98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10		98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10	
Abuse/Neglect Reports ²⁵	98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10		98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10	
Total cases reported	1,355	963	1,040	1,053	1,030	1,049	1.8%	61,132	65,083	64,673	69,921	67,312	65,447	(2.8%)
Children ages 0-5 as a percentage of reported cases	48%	50%	56%	54%	53.7%	55.4%	3.2%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	52%	--
Investigative findings substantiated	24%	75%	85%	87%	87.7%	89.6%	2.2%	25%	55%	59%	79%	81.2%	81.2%	--
Substantiated Cases ²⁶	98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10		98-99	04-05	05-06	07-08	08-09	09-10	
Children with substantiated abuse or in need of services ²⁷	2.4%	20%	15%	10%	12.7%	13.1%	2.7%	10%	14%	15%	12.1%	12.6%	12.2%	(3.6%)
Abuse-related (physical, emotional, sexual)	10%	5%	4%	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	(8.5%)	10%	4%	4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	5.3%
Family services needed	0	15%	11%	8%	10.4%	11%	5.3%	0	9%	11%	10.3%	10.7%	10.2%	(5.1%)
Family services recommended	0	29%	33%	17%	13.2%	16.2%	22.7%	0	21%	23%	24.0%	23.5%	26.4%	12.5%

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