

The State of North Carolina's Babies R

Where children are born can affect their chances for a strong start in life. Babies need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences to foster their healthy brain development and help them realize their full potential.

This state profile provides a snapshot of how infants, toddlers, and their families are faring in each of these three policy domains. Within each domain, view data for selected child, family, and policy indicators compared to national averages. The profile begins with a demographic description of the state's babies and families to offer the broadest context for exploring what may be very different experiences of the state's youngest children.

Demographics

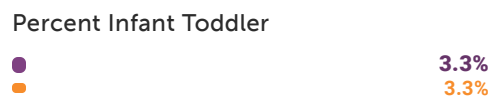
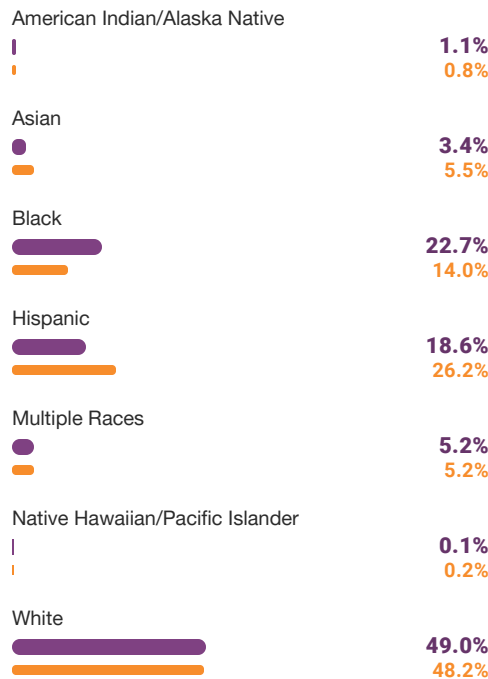
■ North Carolina ■ National Average

Infants and toddlers in North Carolina

North Carolina is home to 347,349 babies, representing 3.3 percent of the state's population. As many as 43.7 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2021, about \$55,000 for a family of four¹), placing them at economic disadvantage. The state's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts and household structures.

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>

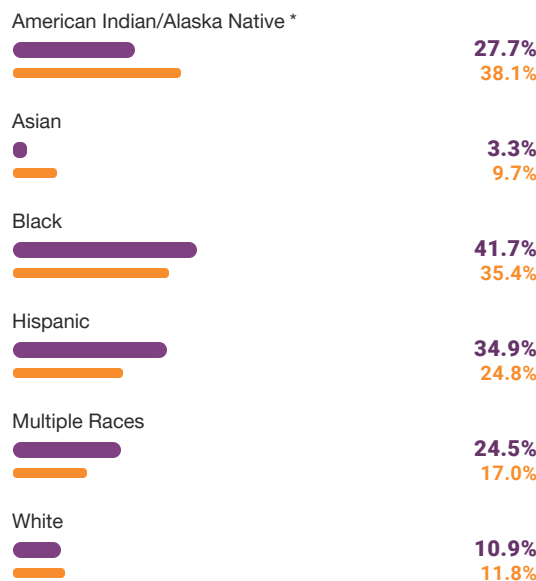
Race/ethnicity of infants and toddlers



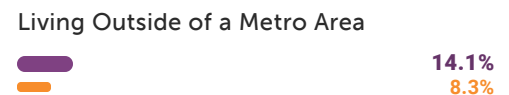
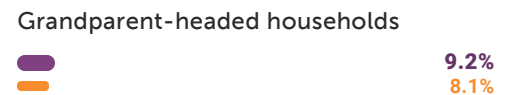
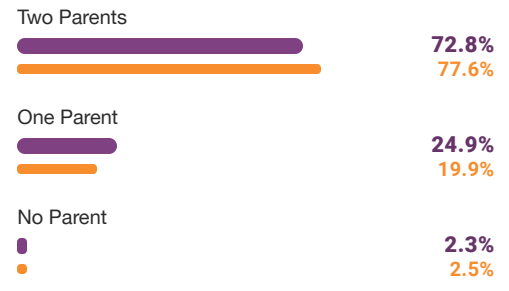
Poverty status of infants and toddlers



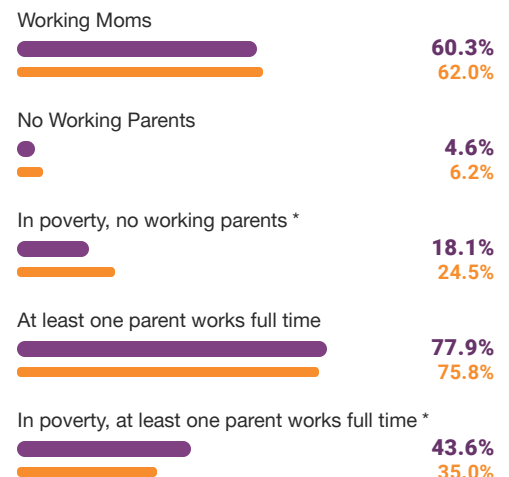
Infants and toddlers in poverty, by race



Family Structure



Parent Work Status



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

**Subset of "In Poverty"

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

How are North Carolina's babies faring in Good Health?

Supporting babies' and mothers' physical and mental health provides the foundation for infants' lifelong physical, cognitive, emotional, and social well-being. Babies' brains grow rapidly in the first years of life, and, in these early years, the brain works with other organs and organ systems to set the stage for subsequent development and health outcomes. Equitable access to good nutrition during the prenatal period and first years of life is key to ensure that babies receive the nourishment and care they need for a strong start in life. Strengthening equitable access to integrated, affordable maternal, pediatric, and family health care is also essential to meeting babies' and families' health and developmental needs.

North Carolina falls in the Reaching Forward (R) tier for the Good Health domain. A state's ranking is based on indicators of maternal and child health, including health care coverage, prenatal care, birth outcomes, and receipt of recommended preventive care as well as nutrition and mental health. North Carolina performs better than national averages on key indicators, such as the percentage of babies receiving preventive dental care and babies receiving recommended vaccinations. The state is performing worse than national averages on indicators such as the percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care and the infant mortality rate.

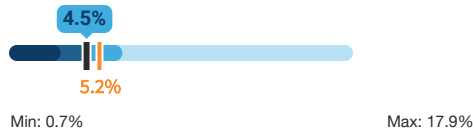
Key Indicators of Good Health

● North Carolina ● National Avg

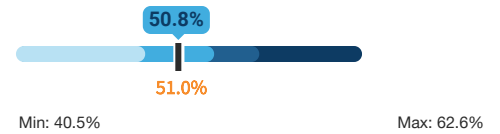
Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid



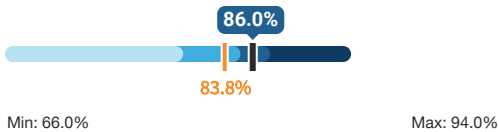
Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers



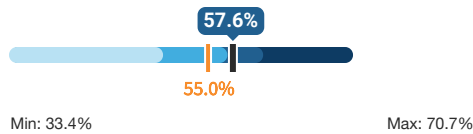
Medical home



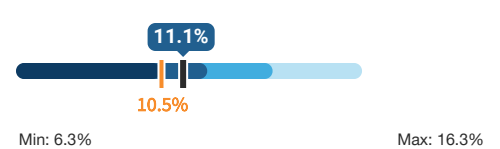
Infants ever breastfed **NR**



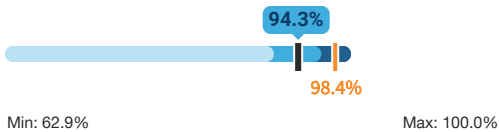
Infants breastfed at 6 months



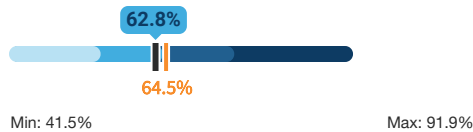
High weight-for-length in WIC **NR**



WIC coverage for infants *



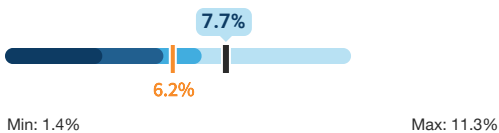
WIC coverage for one-year-olds



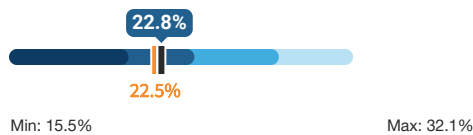
WIC coverage for two-year-olds



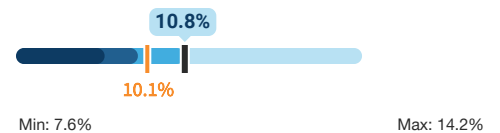
Late or no prenatal care received



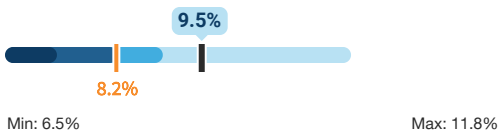
Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health



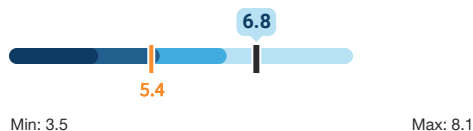
Babies born preterm



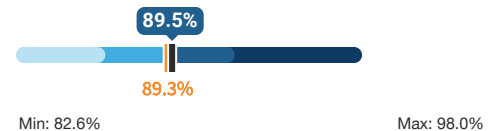
Babies with low birthweight



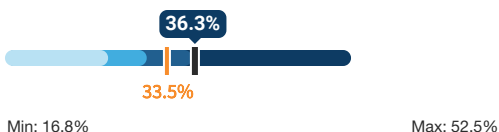
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



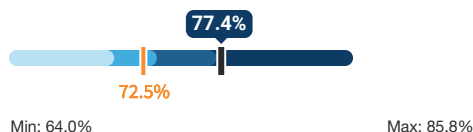
Preventive medical care received



Preventive dental care received



Received recommended vaccines



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Good Health Policy in North Carolina

Medicaid expansion state	No	✗	
CHIP maternal coverage for unborn child option	NR	No	✗
Postpartum extension of Medicaid coverage	Law covering all pregnant people for 1 year post-partum		
Pregnant workers protection	State employees only		
State Medicaid policy for maternal depression screening in well-child visits	Recommended		
Medicaid plan covers social-emotional screening for young children	Yes	✓	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at home	Yes	✓	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at pediatric/family medicine practices	Yes	✓	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services in early childhood education settings	Yes	✓	

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Good Health Indicators for North Carolina

● State Indicator ● National Avg

Health Care Coverage and Affordability

R Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid	201.0 200.0	O Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers	4.5% 5.2%
R Medical home	50.8% 51.0%		

Nutrition

Infants ever breastfed	NR	86.0% 83.8%	O Infants breastfed at 6 months	57.6% 55.0%
High weight-for-length in WIC	NR	11.1% NA	R WIC coverage for infants	94.3% 98.4%
R WIC coverage for one-year-olds		62.8% 64.5%	O WIC coverage for two-year-olds	48.3% 48.1%

Maternal Health

G Late or no prenatal care received	7.5% 6.4%	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	NR	NA 23.8
O Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health	22.5% 21.9%			

Children's Health

G Babies born preterm	10.8% 10.1%	G Babies with low birthweight	9.5% 8.2%
G Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8 5.4	W Preventive dental care received	36.3% 33.5%
R Preventive medical care received	89.5% 89.3%	W Received recommended vaccines	77.4% 72.5%

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

How are North Carolina's babies faring in Strong Families?

Young children develop in the context of their families, where stability, safety, and supportive relationships nurture their growth. All families may benefit from parenting supports, but families with low income and in historically marginalized communities of color face additional challenges that impact their babies' immediate and future well-being. Many policies can be designed to address these disparities by race, ethnicity, and income, including the provision of safe and stable housing, home visiting services, family-friendly employer policies, economic support for families with low income, and tax credits that benefit families with young children.

North Carolina falls in the Reaching Forward (R) tier of states when it comes to indicators of Strong Families. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of babies living in crowded housing and babies living in unsafe neighborhoods, as reported by parents. North Carolina is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentage of babies who have had two or more adverse experiences and babies experiencing food insecurity.

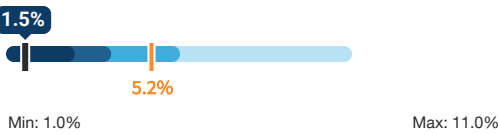
Key Indicators of Strong Families

● North Carolina ● National Avg

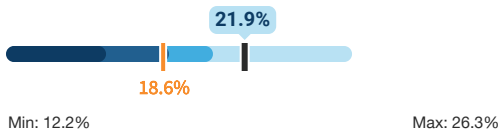
TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty



Unsafe neighborhoods



1 adverse childhood experience



Removed from home **NR**



Permanency: Guardian **NR**



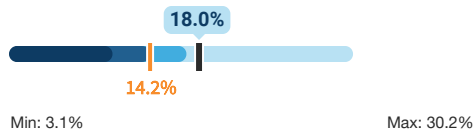
Potential home visiting beneficiaries served



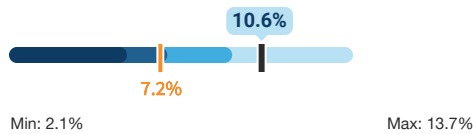
Housing instability



Low or very low food security



2 or more adverse childhood experiences



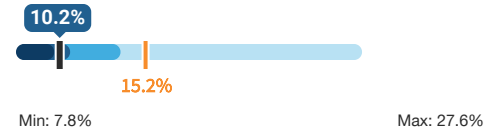
Time in out-of-home placement **NR**



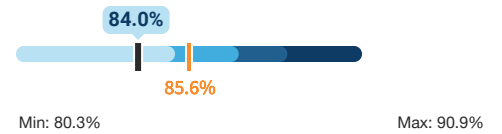
Permanency: Relative **NR**



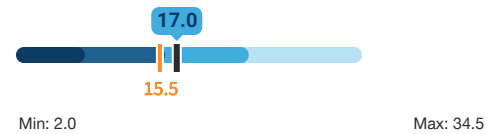
Crowded housing



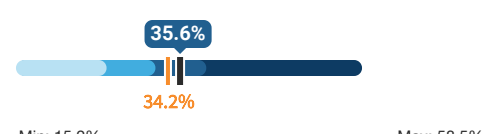
Family resilience



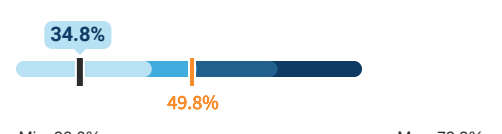
Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) **NR**



Permanency: Adopted **NR**



Permanency: Reunified **NR**



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Strong Families Policy in North Carolina

Paid family leave	No ✗
Paid sick time that covers care for child	No ✗
TANF work exemption	Yes ✓
State child tax credit	Yes ✓
State Earned Income Tax Credit	No ✗

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Strong Families Indicators for North Carolina

● State Indicator ● National Avg

Basic Needs

G TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty	6.4% 19.0%	O Housing instability	2.2% 2.9%
O Crowded housing	10.2% 15.2%	W Unsafe neighborhoods	1.9% 5.0%
G Low or very low food security	18.0% 14.2%		

Child Well-being and Resilience

G Family resilience	84.0% 85.6%	1 adverse childhood experience NR	21.9% 18.6%
G 2 or more adverse childhood experiences	10.6% 7.2%	Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) NR	17.0 15.5
Removed from home NR	4.9 6.6	Time in out-of-home placement NR	26.9% 33.9%
Permanency: Adopted NR	35.6% 34.2%	Permanency: Guardian NR	23.8% 7.9%
Permanency: Relative NR	4.9% 7.0%	Permanency: Reunified NR	34.8% 49.8%
O Potential home visiting beneficiaries served	2.2% 2.1%		

Positive Early Learning Experiences

How are North Carolina's babies faring in Positive Early Learning?

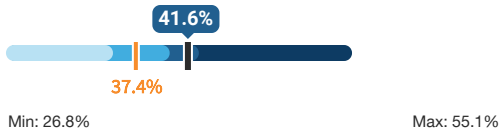
Infants and toddlers learn through interactions with the significant adults in their lives and active exploration of enriching environments. The quality of babies' early learning experiences at home and in other care settings can impact their cognitive and social-emotional development as well as early literacy. High-quality early childhood care can strengthen parents' interactions with their children in the home learning environment and support parents' ability to go to work or attend school. Equitable access to high-quality care across factors like race, ethnicity, and income, ensures all infants and toddlers have the opportunity for optimal development. However, disparities in access to high-quality care remain across many states and communities in the United States.

North Carolina scores in the Improving Outcomes (O) tier for Positive Early Learning Experiences. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of infants and toddlers who received a developmental screening in the past year. North Carolina is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentage of babies in families below 100 percent of the federal poverty line with access to Early Head Start. Beginning with the 2022 profile, infant care costs as a percentage of the state's median income for single and married parents are not factored into the ranking.

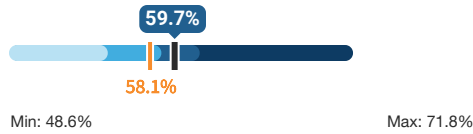
Key Indicators of Positive Early Learning Experiences

● North Carolina ● National Avg

Parent reads to baby every day



Parent sings to baby every day



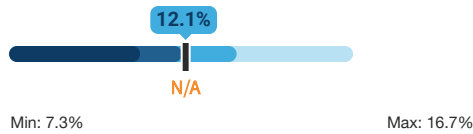
% Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access



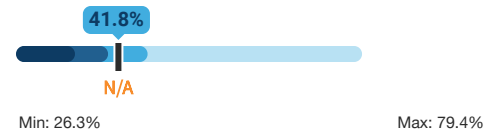
Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF funded-care



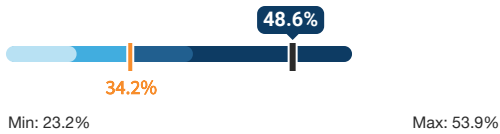
Cost of care, as % of income married families **NR**



Cost of care, as % of income single parents **NR**



Developmental screening received



Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Positive Early Learning Experiences Policy in North Carolina

Adult/child ratio	_____	EHS standards met for 0 of 3 age groups
Level of teacher qualification required by the state beyond a high school diploma	_____	CDA or state equivalent credential
Group size	_____	EHS standards met for 0 of 3 age groups
Infant/toddler professional credential	NR _____	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Families above 200% of FPL eligible for child care subsidy	_____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
State reimburses center-based child care	_____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
At-risk children included in Part C eligibility definition	NR _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note: N/A indicates Not Available



All Positive Early Learning Experiences Indicators for North Carolina

● State Indicator ● National Avg



Activities that Support Early Learning

 Parent reads to baby every day	41.6% 37.4%	 Parent sings to baby every day	59.7% 58.1%
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Access to Early Learning Programs

 % Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access	6.0% 11.0%	 Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF-funded care	4.0% 4.7%
Cost of care, as % of income married families NR	12.1% NA	Cost of care, as % of income single parents NR	41.8% NA

Early Intervention

 Developmental screening received	48.6% 34.2%	 Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services	5.5% 6.8%
Timeliness of Part C services NR	99.7% NA		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.