

Benchmark Measures in ECIS

Below are descriptions of the home visiting measures in the Benchmark (form 2) report in ECIS. Since OEC requirements differ a little from the benchmark requirements (which follow federal guidelines), it can be confusing to know what is included in the benchmark measures in ECIS. Below are the definitions for each benchmark, including who is included in the measure, and what the measure is based on. Note that all measures in the report depend on the time period that is chosen for the reporting period. For example, if calendar year 2020 is chosen as the reporting period, then only babies who were born during calendar year 2020 will be included in measure 1, preterm birth.

What the benchmark measures are based on (benchmark report in ECIS)

1. Preterm birth

The benchmark includes:

- Mothers who enrolled prenatally before 37 completed weeks, and whose baby is born during the reporting period.

The benchmark is based on:

- The baby's EDD (estimated date of delivery, aka due date) and the baby's DOB; comparing these determines whether the baby was born preterm (before 37 completed weeks).

2. Breastfeeding

The benchmark includes:

- Mothers who enrolled prenatally (at all) and whose child is in the age range described below.
- Child(ren) is between the ages of 6 months and 12 months at any time during the reporting period. If a child is 6 months old for even a short period of time during the reporting period, s/he will be included in the measure.
- The benchmark *excludes* babies where breastfeeding is recorded as "not medically indicated", and the reason given is use of illicit substances, mother's health condition, baby's health condition, and/or mother taking medication where breastfeeding is contraindicated.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether the baby is breastfeeding at 6 months.
- Note that breastfeeding is recorded in the mother's record on the health and wellness tab.

3. Depression Screening

The benchmark includes:

- All primary caregivers, including male primary caregivers, who are enrolled for at least 3 months (or, if enrolled prenatally, who are enrolled at least until the child turns 3 months old).

The benchmark is based on:

- If the caregiver enrolls prenatally, the benchmark looks to see whether a depression screening has been completed by the time the baby turns 3 months old.
- If the caregiver was not prenatal at the time of enrollment, the measure looks at whether there was a depression screen within 3 months of enrollment.

4. Well-Child Visits

The benchmark includes:

- All index children

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether the child had a doctor's visit during the most recent well-child visit window.
- Each child has a unique well-child visit schedule that is based on their birthdate, with the (desired) windows of time associated with each doctor's visit. This schedule can be seen in the health/wellness tab in the child's record.
- To determine what the "most recent" window is: the report looks at the well child visit that is on-going as of the end of the reporting period. If the child had the visit for that window already, and a date is entered, then it counts as having the most recent visit.
- If the child hasn't had the visit yet for the most recent window but the window isn't over yet, i.e. there's still time to have the visit, then the report looks to the previous window to see whether there is a date for a visit during the previous window.

5. Postpartum Care

The benchmark includes:

- Mothers who enrolled prenatally or within 30 days after delivery.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether there was a postpartum health care visit, and the date of that visit was within 8 weeks (56 days) of delivery.

6. Tobacco Use (Cessation Referrals)

The benchmark includes:

- Primary caregivers who reported tobacco use at enrollment, and are enrolled for at least 3 months.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether the caregiver was referred to tobacco cessation services within 3 months of enrollment.

7. Safe Sleep

The benchmark includes:

- Index children who were younger than one year at any time during the reporting period. If the child was younger than one year for even a short period of time during the reporting period, then s/he will be included in the measure.

The benchmark is based on:

- The responses entered for the safe sleep questions on the health and wellness tab in the child's record.
- Specifically, all three responses need to be consistent with safe sleep practices: Placed on back=Yes, Bed sharing=No, and Soft bedding=No.

8. Child injury

The benchmark includes:

- All index children

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether an injury was recorded; if so, whether the date of medical care fell during the reporting period, and whether the child received care at an ER (both need to be true).

- Note that the benchmark does not consider quarterly verifications certifying no injury. The benchmark is based solely on reported injuries.

9. Child Maltreatment

The benchmark includes:

- All index children

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether maltreatment was recorded; if so, whether the date of the report fell during the reporting period, and whether the report was investigated.
- Note that the benchmark considers *investigations* for maltreatment, not substantiations of maltreatment.
- Note that the benchmark does not consider quarterly verifications certifying no substantiated maltreatment. The benchmark is based solely on whether there was reported maltreatment that was investigated.

10. Parent-Child Interaction

The benchmark includes:

- All primary caregivers who have an index child who is in the age range that is recommended for the parent-child interaction tool used by that program.
- If the tool used is the Piccolo, assessments begin when the baby turns 10 months old and go through baby's age 47 months. The Home and the Dance each begin at baby's age of 1 month. The Cheers Check-in can be used with children as young as 4 months; however, for benchmark purposes, the Cheers Check-in is not expected until the child turns 6 months old. Once the child turns 6 months old, they will be included in the Parent-Child Interaction measure. For programs who use the Piccolo or Home/Dance, children will be included once they turn 10 months or 1 month old, respectively.
- As with other benchmarks, the parent-child pair will be included in the measure as long as the child is in the specified age range for any part of the reporting period.

The benchmark is based on:

- An entry for the observation tool (i.e. Piccolo, Home, Dance, or Cheers Check-in) and the date the observation was done. This is entered in the child's record, early language/literacy tab, "child interaction observation" section. The report looks to see if the date entered fell during the reporting period.

11. Early Language and Literacy Activities

The benchmark includes:

- All index children

The benchmark is based on:

- The yes/no response and the date associated with it in the "read/sing" section in the child's record, early language/literacy tab. The report looks to see if the date entered fell during the reporting period.

12. Developmental Screening

The benchmark includes:

- Index children who are at least 9 months old.

The benchmark is based on:

- The benchmarks looks for the completion of certain ASQ screens: specifically, 9 months, 18 months,

and either 24 or 30 months.

- Like well-child visits, each child has a schedule for ASQ screens that is based on their birthdate, including the windows of time associated with each screen. This can be seen in the early language/literacy tab in the child’s record.
- Depending on the child’s age, the report looks for the most recent ASQ window from among the 9, 18, 24, and 30 month screens.
- Like well-child visits, the report looks to see if an ASQ was recorded during the window. If there is no screen recorded but the window is on-going at the time of the report, then it looks to the previous window (again, from among 9, 18, 24, and 30 month screens).
- This means that a child who is 9 months old will be included in the measure as soon as the 9 month screen is done. If the screen is *not* done by the time the child turns 10 months and 30 days (the last day of the 9-month screening window), then child will be included in the measure as having *not* been screened. In other words, once the entire ASQ window has elapsed, if the child has not been screened, then they will be included in the denominator but not the numerator.

13. Behavioral Concerns

The benchmark includes:

- All home visits

The benchmark is based on:

- The number of home visits in which “developmental or behavioral concerns discussed” is recorded as yes in the home visit dialog box.
- Note that this measure is asking whether the home visitor *discussed* possible developmental or behavioral concerns with the caregiver, not whether the caregiver *has* concerns about the child’s development or behavior.
- Only full home visits (those that meet model fidelity) count in the measure, as recorded in visit location;
- The measure only includes home visits where an index child is linked to the caregiver record. This means that prenatal visits are not included, and neither are visits where only a sibling is linked to the caregiver.

14. Intimate Partner Violence Screening

The benchmark includes:

- All primary caregivers, including male primary caregivers, who are enrolled for at least 6 months.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether a screening for IPV has been completed within 6 months of enrollment.

15. Primary Caregiver Education

The benchmark includes:

- Primary caregivers whose educational attainment was less than a high school degree at the time of enrollment.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether the caregiver 1.) enrolled in, 2.) maintained continuous enrollment in, and/or 3.) completed a high school degree or GED, after enrolling in home visiting.
 - To determine whether a caregiver enrolled in school during the reporting period, the report looks for a change from “Not student or trainee” to “Student or trainee”, with associated verified/update dates;

- To determine whether a caregiver maintained continuous enrollment during the reporting period, the report looks at original and subsequent entries for “Student or trainee” with associated verified/update dates;
- To determine whether a caregiver completed a high school degree or GED, it looks to see whether educational attainment has changed from “Less than high school diploma/GED” to “HS diploma or GED”, and whether there is a graduation date that falls during the reporting period.
- Note that caregivers who enroll with less than a high school diploma are included in the measure throughout their enrollment, until and unless they enroll in school, stay in school, or graduate.

16. Continuity of Insurance Coverage

The benchmark includes:

- Primary caregivers who are enrolled for at least 6 months and for whom there are at least two entries for health insurance spaced at least 6 months apart.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether the caregiver reported having insurance coverage at least two points in time, separated by at least 6 months.
- The dates for insurance coverage are entered in the “date health insurance type verified/updated” field on the health/wellness tab of the caregiver’s record.

17. Completed Depression Referrals

The benchmark includes:

- Primary caregivers who screened positive for depression during their first three months of enrollment (or by the time the baby turned 3 months old if the caregiver enrolled prenatally). Note that the caregivers included in this measure are those who screened positive during the time frame required by measure 3.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether a caregiver received the services that they were referred to.
- Whether a caregiver received services as a result of a referral, as well as the date of the first service contact, are recorded in the depression screening/referral pop-up in the screening/referral tab of the caregiver’s record.
- Please see the document “Screening and Referral Expectations” for more information.

18. Completed Developmental Referrals

The benchmark includes:

- Index children who screened positive for developmental delays.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether a child received services for a developmental delay, in some cases within a specified time frame.
- Any of three types of services “count” for this measure:
 - early intervention services, as long as the evaluation is within 45 days;
 - other community services, as long as they are received within 30 days;
 - individualized developmental support from a home visitor.
- Referral information for developmental delays is accessed by hitting the little plus sign in the ASQ table that appears when a delay is recorded.
- Note that **all** delays that are identified with an ASQ screen (not just those done at 9, 18, 24 or 30 months) trigger the need for a referral. Similarly, delays identified with the ASQ-SE instrument are also included in the referral measure.

- Please see the document “Screening and Referral Expectations” for more information.

19. Intimate Partner Violence Referrals

The benchmark includes:

- Primary caregivers who screened positive for IPV during their first six months of enrollment. Note that the caregivers included in this measure are those who screened positive during the time frame required by measure 14.

The benchmark is based on:

- Whether a caregiver received referral information for IPV resources. This is recorded under “referred for service” in the IPV pop-up on the screening/referral tab of the caregiver’s record.
- Note that once a caregiver screens positive for IPV, they are included in the referral measure throughout their enrollment, until and unless they receive referral information.
- Please see the document “Screening and Referral Expectations” for more information.