



# Hawaii Early Childhood Unduplicated Count Study

Completed by Hawaii P-20  
for Education





# HAWAII PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANT BIRTH TO FIVE PROGRAM

Unduplicated Count Study

February 27, 2020

Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education

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The Hawaii Preschool Development Grant Birth to Five (PDG B-5) program provided financial support to Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (Hawaii P-20) to conduct an unduplicated count study within the Hawaii's early childhood mixed delivery system (MDS). This study produced a proof-of-concept (PoC) that a robust early childhood integrated data system can provide information on how many children did or did not receive services and address multi-sector program quality and improvement.

## Introduction

Hawaii's early childhood MDS is a collection of public and private programs/services for young children and their families, administered by multiple state and county agencies and private providers with various funding sources. Often departments and private programs serve the same populations of children with minimal coordination and/or integration of shared goals or outcomes. The development of the *Hawaii Early Childhood State Plan, 2019-2024* and its companion strategic plan, the *Hawaii Early Childhood Strategic Implementation Plan*, addresses this challenges by setting shared priorities and driving the need to collaborate and leverage resources across public and private sectors statewide. Despite the adoption of these plans, multi-sector data sharing continues to be problematic.

Currently, Hawaii lacks a centralized process for accessing early childhood data across its MDS to obtain a full picture of the early childhood landscape, understand the relationships between individual programs and outcomes, as well as make informed-decisions with respect to staffing and professional development needs and opportunities. Furthermore, the state does not currently have the ability to longitudinally track cohorts of children as they participate in multiple early childhood programs/services. The lack of quality data has been identified as one of the high-priority needs in the Hawaii PDG B-5 program.

In 2009, Hawaii began the implementation of a P20W State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) under the Hawaii Data Exchange Partnership (DXP)<sup>1</sup> to incorporate the state's public K-12, post-secondary, and workforce data that informs the state's education-to-workforce pipeline. The P20W SLDS has since grown to include the state's public prekindergarten (preK) program for four-year-olds and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C, the early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities. Hawaii P-20, as the managing partner of the P20W SLDS, provides guidance on data governance, technical functions, and cross-agency reporting to facilitate the statewide discussion on the eventual implementation of an early childhood integrated data system. Hawaii P-20 is able to utilize the P20W SLDS to link more sources of early childhood (EC) data to the education to workforce pipeline.

Given its position, Hawaii P-20 was contracted to produce a proof-of-concept to generate unduplicated counts of children awaiting or receiving services. For the purpose of the PoC project, the participants of the IDEA Part C services, administered by the Early Intervention Section (EIS) of the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), were matched to the Hawaii State Department of Education (DOE) records. EIS provides disabilities services for children, from birth to age three, and the DOE provides IDEA Section 619 of Part B services, commonly known as Special Education (SPED), for individuals from age three to 22. Part C and B eligibility

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<sup>1</sup> The Hawaii Data Exchange Partnership (DXP) is a partnership of State of Hawaii agencies that have agreed to share and use data to inform positive change and to support continuous improvement of programs and services at all level of statewide education and workforce training. For more information, see <http://hawaiidxp.org/index>.

criteria differ: child who was eligible under EIS may be ineligible for Part B services. Parents may opt out of a referral to DOE for SPED services as well as not enroll their children, if found eligible, for SPED services.

To better inform the strategic development of a sustainable integrated data system, Hawaii P-20: 1) researched privacy and confidentiality regulations; 2) identified the minimum data elements necessary for identity matching and reporting of children serviced and awaiting services; and 3) documented protocols required to link children from IDEA Part C (and potentially other EC programs) to P-20W SLDS without a statewide unique identification number.

## Project Implementation

The Hawaii P-20 data team held an initial meeting with the EIS team to solidify the scope of the PoC project, which included executing a data sharing agreement and completing data transfers and analytic activities. The scope of the project focused on:

- Understanding if and when EIS participants are eligible for SPED services in DOE; and
- Understanding whether EIS participants who “caught up” while in EIS later needed SPED services in DOE.

To conduct the project, the following assumptions were incorporated into the analyses:

*EIS provides services to children from birth up to 36 months.*

- Children may exit EIS at any age during this period.
- There was a change in EIS eligibility criteria starting Fiscal Year 2012-2013 (children already receiving services prior to the change in eligibility were “grandfathered” in).
- Transition Notices are sent to parents about six months before the child turns three-years-olds.
- Parents may opt out of sending a Transition Notice (referral for Part B services) to DOE.
- Parents may decline the Part C Transition Conference between EIS and DOE.

*DOE provides SPED Part B services to eligible children from ages 3 to 22.*

- Eligibility criteria for Part C and Part B services are different.
- Parents may choose not enroll their child(ren) for Part B services.
- If ineligible for SPED preK services, low-income families may qualify for the Executive Office on Early Learning public preK program for four-year-olds starting School Year 2014-2015 (SY 14-15).
- Children may enter DOE at kindergarten at age five.

*DOE kindergarten entry age.*

- SY 13-14 and prior: age 5 by December 31<sup>st</sup> of the school year.
- SY 14-15 and forward: age 5 by July 31<sup>st</sup> just prior to start of the school year.

Once EIS data files were transferred to Hawaii P-20, subsequent meetings were convened with the EIS team to understand the data elements, clarify discrepancies found in the data, and identify additional research questions that would provide program outcomes information that were previously unknown to EIS.

## Methodology

The EIS participant records from Fiscal Year (FY) 2005-2006 to FY 2017-2018 were matched with public school records in the Hawaii DXP's Operational Data Store (ODS), which contain DOE records through SY 17-18. Currently, the ODS holds over 590,000 unduplicated DOE student records. EIS participants born in 2016 through 2019 were not included in this project. They would be, at oldest, one-year-olds as of August 2017 and would not be age-eligible for Part B services.

Prior to matching with ODS records, the EIS data files were reviewed for duplication of records and participant referral and enrollment status. The unduplicated datasets were then matched with DOE enrollment records based on join criteria including first and last name, gender, and date of birth. The identity match algorithms covered potential data entry errors such as minor typos, changed last names, and transposition errors on birth month, date, or year. Exact name matches were spot checked and identity matches that were not exact were manually reviewed and verified based on other data elements such as phone number, address, and race/ethnicity.

Once records were matched, the study examined 1) when do children, who exited EIS, enter DOE; 2) the characteristics of EIS children matched to DOE and enrollment status in Part B services; and 3) EIS participants by county (based on providers). This analysis presents preliminary findings that may change over time as matching algorithms and unduplication business rules are continuously refined.

## Results

The project findings are reported based on the children's EIS record status and their match to DOE enrollment records.

### EIS to DOE Identity Match

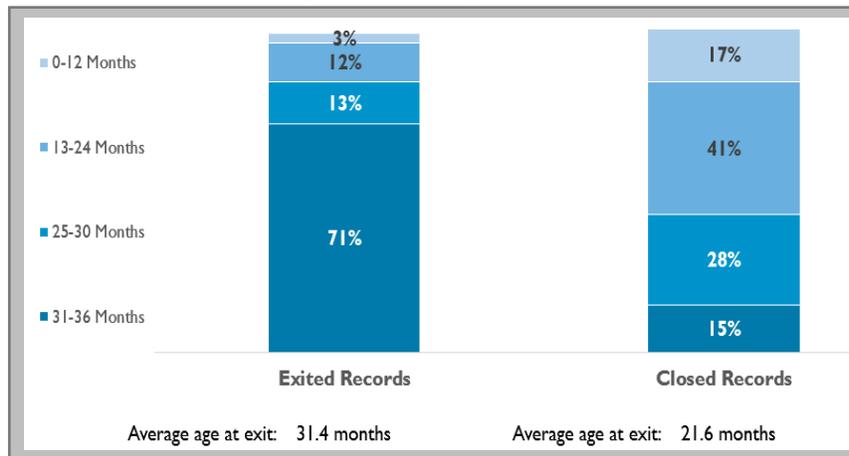
The EIS referral/enrollment records from FY 2005-2006 to 2017-2018 were reviewed for duplication, termination status, i.e., exited or closed, and referral/transition to DOE SPED services. An "exited" status is reported if a child had an eligibility record with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)<sup>2</sup>. A "closed" status is given if a child/family did not complete the eligibility process, including the development of IFSP, to receive any services or were determined ineligible for the EIS services.

Figure 1. EIS Age at Exit shows the average age when a child completes/terminates from early intervention services. The average exit age of children with *exited* records was 31.4 months or before age three, and for children with *closed* records, it was 21.6 months or before age two. A majority of the *exited* children (71%) completed and/or terminated services at 31-36 months of age. More than half of the *closed* records withdrew before age two, specifically 41% left at 13 to 24 months of age, with 17% leaving at 12 months or younger.

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<sup>2</sup> Individualized Family Support Plan (IFSP) is defined in Hawaii as a written plan for providing early intervention services to an infant or toddler with special needs under Part C and the infant's or toddler's family. See DOH Early Intervention Section: <https://health.hawaii.gov/eis/>.

Figure 1. EIS Age at Exit



A total of 35,336 EIS child records over the 12 fiscal years were received from DOH. Duplicate ID numbers and children without unique ID numbers were removed from the study. During this period, EIS converted to a new data system. With a recommendation from the EIS team, enrollment records from FY 2005-2006 to 2007-2008 were also removed because the data from these years were incomplete.

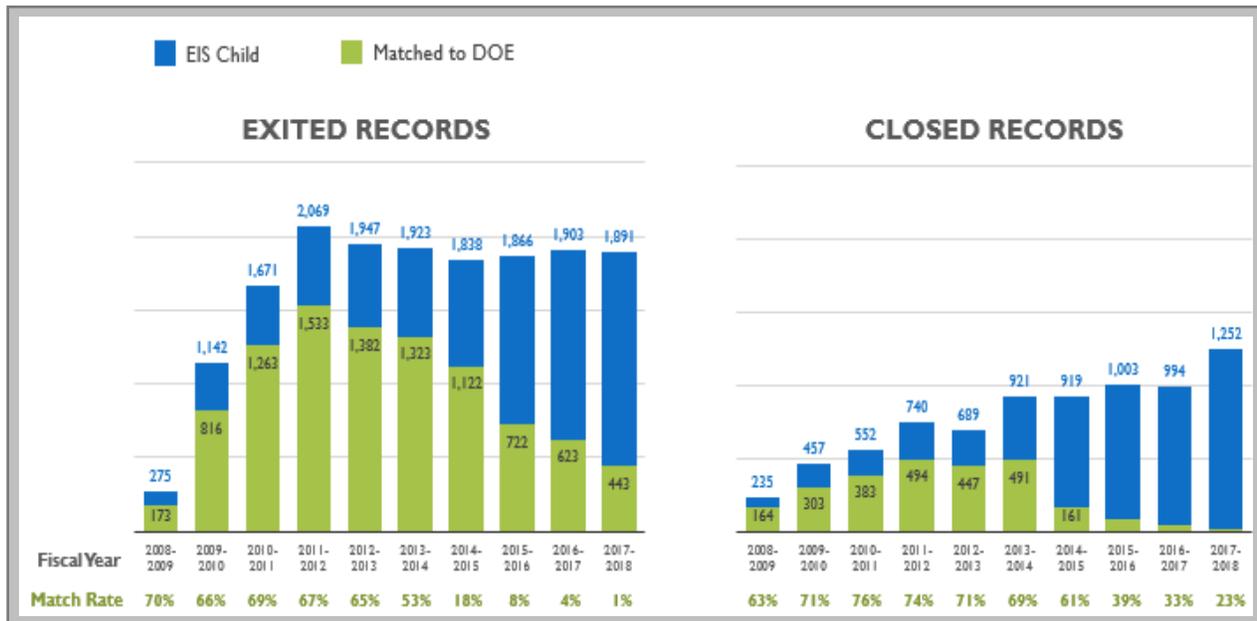
For the purpose of this study, the EIS termination or exit records from FY 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 were examined. A total of 24,287 unduplicated child records were found and **49% (or 11,977) records were matched to DOE** at any time within the SY 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 (see Table 1. EIS Child Records between FY 2008-2009 and 2017-2018). Of the 24,287 unduplicated records, 68% (or 16,525) children had an *exited* status, with the DOE match rate of 57% (or 9,400 records). Thirty-two percent (or 7,762) represented unduplicated *closed* status records, with the DOE match rate of 33% (or 2,577).

Table 1. EIS Child Records between FY 2008-2009 and 2017-2018

EIS Child Record	Total	Exited	Closed
Latest Exited record	24,287	16,525	7,762
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If no Exited record, latest Closed record was selected</li> </ul>		(68%)	(32%)
Matched to DOE student data	11,977	9,400	2,577
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrolled in DOE any time</li> </ul>	(49%)	(57%)	(33%)

Figure 2. DOE Match Rates by FY provides information on the match rate from FY 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 for both *exited* and *closed* EIS records. Depending on the child's age at exit from EIS, children might not show up in the DOE system until as long as six years after exit, when a child is age-eligible for Part B services or kindergarten. As more years are included (e.g., FY 2018-2019 and 2019-2020) for future analysis, the expectation is that match rates will increase over time as more children reach kindergarten entry age.

Figure 2. DOE Match Rates by Fiscal Year



When the EIS participants' entry into DOE was examined further, more *exited* EIS children were matched to DOE before kindergarten compared to *closed* EIS records: 57% (of the 9,400 DOE matched) vs. 20% (of the 2,577 DOE matched), respectively (see Figure 3. DOE Entry Grade Level). This difference is likely due to more *exited* EIS children qualifying for Part B services prior to kindergarten.

Thirteen percent of *exited* EIS children who were found in DOE entered at the preK age two grade level. A future discussion between the EIS and DOE Part B 619 team could be held to better understand the DOE entry at preK age two.

Figure 3. DOE Entry Grade Level

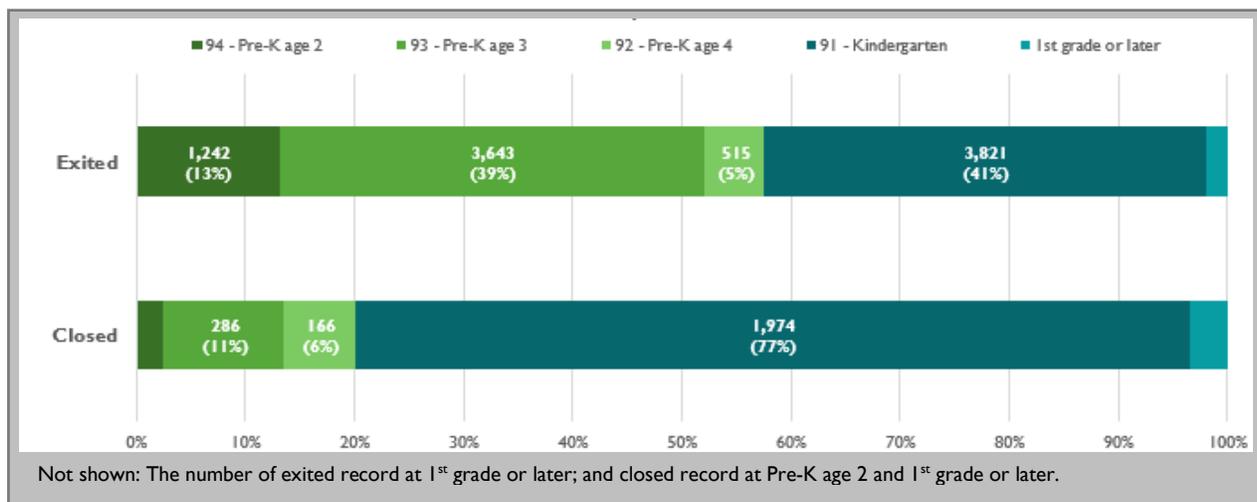
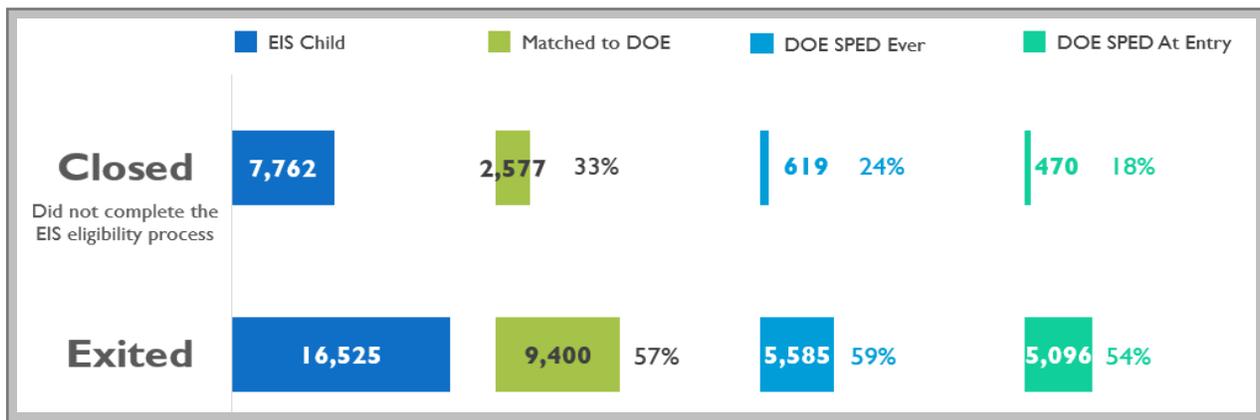


Figure 4. EIS Child Records Matched to DOE SPED Services provides information on whether EIS children were found in the DOE and identified as a SPED recipient. A higher percentage of children who exited EIS were enrolled in DOE; and of those enrolled, received SPED services at any time and received SPED services within the first year of entry, as compared to closed EIS children.

- Of the 7,762 children with a closed status, 33% (or 2,577) were matched to DOE. Of the matched records, 18% (or 470) were identified as receiving SPED services within their first year of entry, and another 6% (or 149 additional children) were found in SPED any time after their first year of enrollment.
- Of the 16,525 children who exited EIS, 57% (or 9,400) were matched to DOE. Of the matched records, 54% (or 5,096) were identified as enrolled in SPED services within their first year of entry, and another 5% (or 489 additional children) were found in SPED any time after their first year of enrollment.

Figure 4. EIS Child Records Matched to DOE SPED Services

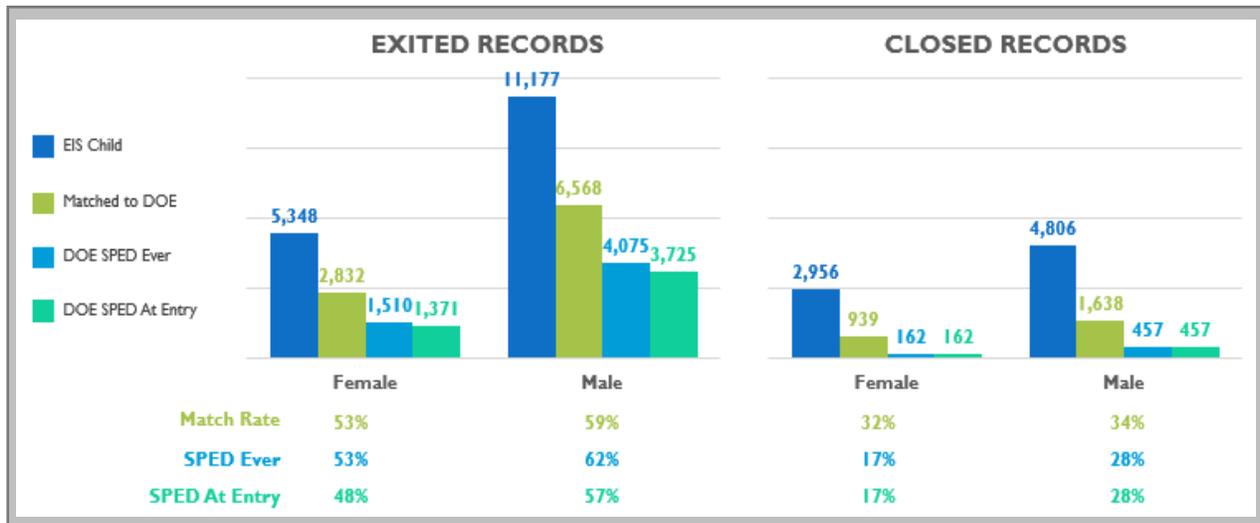


#### Attributes of EIS Participants in DOE

The following delineates the characteristics of EIS child records that matched to the DOE.

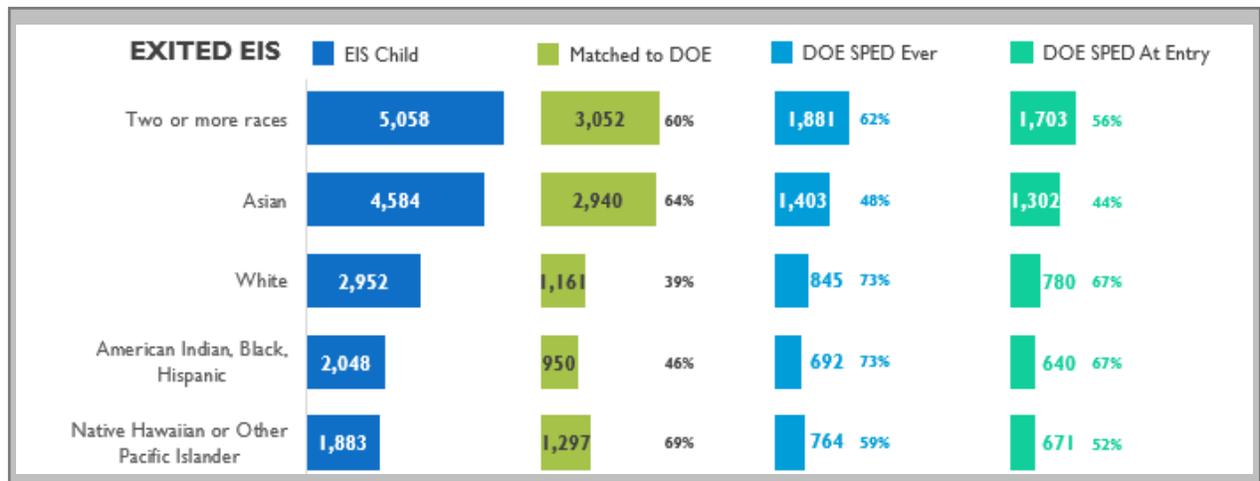
- **Gender:** Figure 5. EIS Exit Status by Gender and DOE Match shows that the number of males was more than double the number of females who received early intervention services (combined exited and closed: 66% (or 15,983) males and 34% (or 8,304) females). Additionally, compared to females, more males were enrolled in DOE (exited: 59% males vs. 53% females; closed: 34% males vs 32% females), received SPED services at any time (exited: 62% males vs. 53% females; closed: 28% males vs 17% females), and received SPED services within their first year of entry (exited: 57% males vs. 48% females; closed: 28% males vs 17% females) to the DOE, regardless of their EIS exit status.

Figure 5. EIS Exit Status by Gender and DOE Match



- Race/Ethnicity:** Figure 6. Race/Ethnicity by EIS Exit and DOE Match provides information on the race/ethnicity of children who had EIS eligibility records and matched to the DOE. Of the 16,525 EIS *exited* records, 31% (or 5,058) were reported as having two or more races; 28% (or 4,584) as Asian; 18% (or 2,952) as White; 12% (or 2,048) as American Indian, Black, or Hispanic; and 11% (or 1,883) as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A higher percentage of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders, and Asian children were enrolled in the DOE (69% and 64%, respectively) and less likely to receive SPED services (52% and 44%, respectively) as compared to other race and ethnicity in the DOE. About three out of four (73%) of White and combined American Indian, Black, or Hispanic children who matched to the DOE were found enrolled in [SPED services at any time](#).

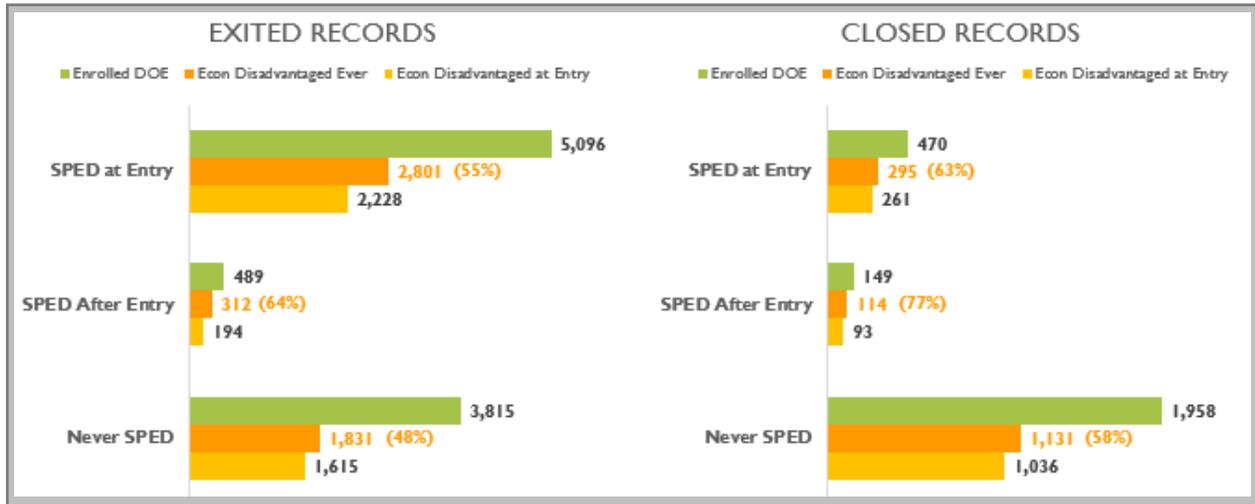
Figure 6. Race/Ethnicity by EIS Exit and DOE Match



- Economic Status:** Compared to the children who *exited* EIS, a higher percentage of children with a *closed* EIS record were reported as economically disadvantaged in the DOE. Of the DOE matched records, 63% of children with *closed* EIS records who were

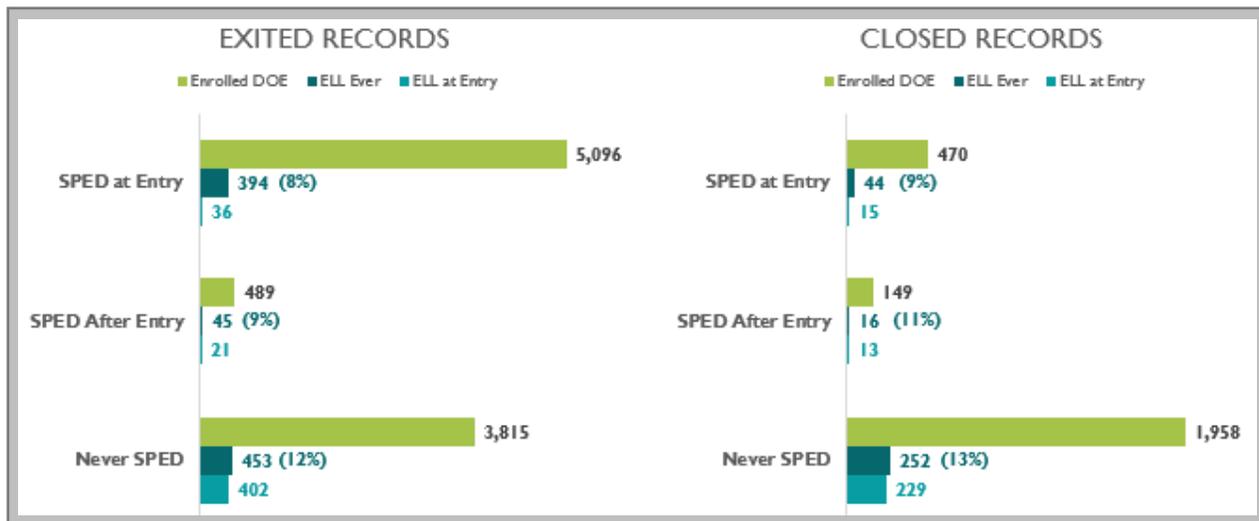
identified as **SPED within their first year of entry** were economically disadvantaged as compared to 55% of *exited* children; 77% of *closed* as compared to 64% of *exited* for children identified as SPED after entry to the DOE; and 58% of *closed* as compared to 48% *exited* records with a “never” identified as SPED status (see Figure 7. EIS Exit Status Matched to Economic Status in DOE).

Figure 7. EIS Exit Status Matched to Economic Status in DOE



- English Language Learner:** Compared to the children who *exited* EIS, a slightly higher percentage of children with a *closed* EIS record were English Language Learners (ELLs) in the DOE (9% **SPED within their first year of entry** and 11% SPED after entry for *closed* as compared to 8% **SPED within their first year of entry** and 9% SPED after entry for *exited* records). Children who were not identified as receiving SPED services also had higher rates of receiving ELL services: 13% *closed* and 12% *exited* (see Figure 8. EIS Exit Status Matched to ELL Status in DOE).

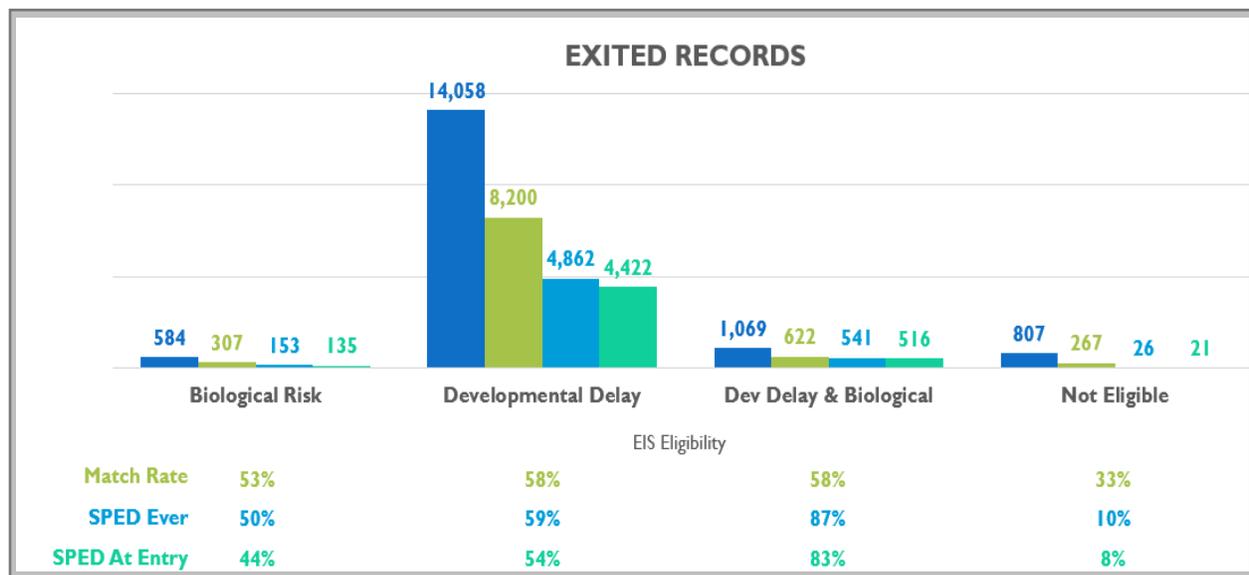
Figure 8. EIS Exit Status Matched to ELL Status in DOE



## EIS Eligibility Status

Children’s EIS eligibility status were matched with the DOE records (see Figure 9a. EIS *Exited* Eligibility Status and DOE Match and Figure 9b. EIS *Closed* Eligibility Status and DOE Match).

Figure 9a. EIS *Exited* Eligibility Status and DOE Match



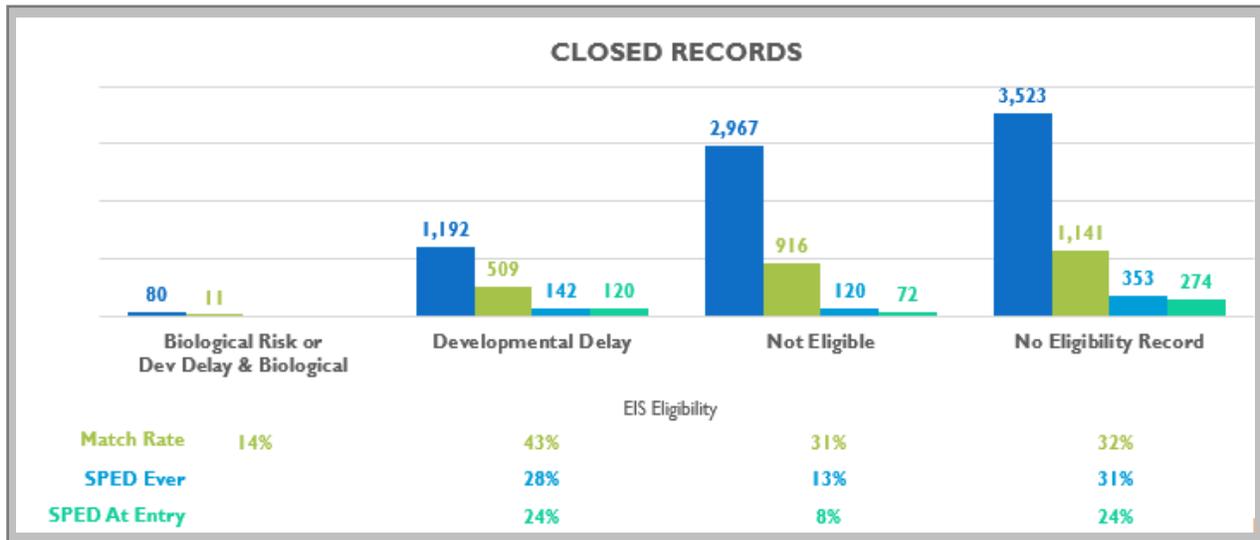
Of the EIS children with eligibility records, 85% (or 14,058) were identified as having a developmental delay, 6% (or 1,069) as having both a developmental delay and biological risk, 4% (or 584) as having biological risk, and 5% (or 807) as not eligible for services (see Figure 9a. EIS *Exited* Eligibility Status Matched to DOE). The children with both developmental delays and biological risks had a higher **DOE match rate** (58%); and of those who matched, were identified as receiving **SPED services at any time** (87%) and were receiving **SPED services within their first year of entry** (83%) as compared to other EIS eligibility categories.

Although a majority of the children were identified as having a developmental delay, their match rate to the DOE was 58% (or 8,200); and of those who matched, 59% were categorized as **SPED at any time** and 54% as **SPED within their first year of entry**. Similarly, those with only a biological risk eligibility had a 50% match for **SPED at any time** and 44% for **SPED within their first year of entry**. The lower match rate may be due to the different eligibility criteria for Part C and Part B services, which resulted in these children being ineligible for Part B services. About one in 10 children, who were found ineligible for EIS services and matched to DOE, were enrolled in **SPED services at any time** and 81% (or 21) of these children were enrolled in **SPED services within their first year of entry**.

For the children who did not complete the eligibility process or were found ineligible, 45% (or 3,523) did not have eligibility records, 38% (or 2,967) were ineligible, 15% (or 1,192) were identified as developmentally delayed, and 1% (or 80) were considered either as having a biological risk or both developmental delay and biological risk (see Figure 9b. EIS *Closed* Eligibility Status Matched to DOE). The children who were found eligible under the developmental delay category but did not complete the eligibility process had a higher rate for a **DOE match** (43%), **SPED at any time** (31% of matched), and **SPED within their first year of**

entry (24% of matched) as compared to other eligibility categories. Similar to the exited records, 13% (120 out of 916 matched records) of the children who were found ineligible for EIS were enrolled in SPED services at any time and 60% (or 72) of these children were enrolled in SPED services within their first year of entry.

Figure 9b. EIS Closed Eligibility Status and DOE Match



### EIS Eligibility and SPED Status

The study also addressed EIS exit reasons and DOE match rates and SPED participation. Figure 10. EIS Exit Reason Matched to DOE SPED Services demonstrates that 27% (or 4,447 out of 16,525) children were identified as Part B eligible and that these children had a higher percentage of being enrolled in DOE (91%); and of those matched, received SPED services at any time (98%), and received SPED services within the first year of entry (94%) as compared to all other exit reasons. Most of the children who enrolled in SPED (96% or 3,791) received SPED services within their first year of entry.

Children, whose Part B eligibility was not determined when exited from EIS, represented 16% (or 2,723) of the exited records. More than 50% of these children were matched to DOE; and of these matched records, 45% (or 690) were enrolled in SPED services at any time and 39% (or 594) received SPED services within their first year of entry.

Children, who completed their IFSP prior to reaching the maximum age for Part C services (13% or 2,215), commonly at age three, were least likely to receive SPED services in the DOE: 50% matched to DOE; of those matched, 11% received SPED services at any time and 7% received SPED services within their first year of entry. A future analysis could include what support system was or was not available for these children and families and its relationship to future SPED eligibility status.

Figure 10. EIS Exit Reason Matched to DOE SPED Services

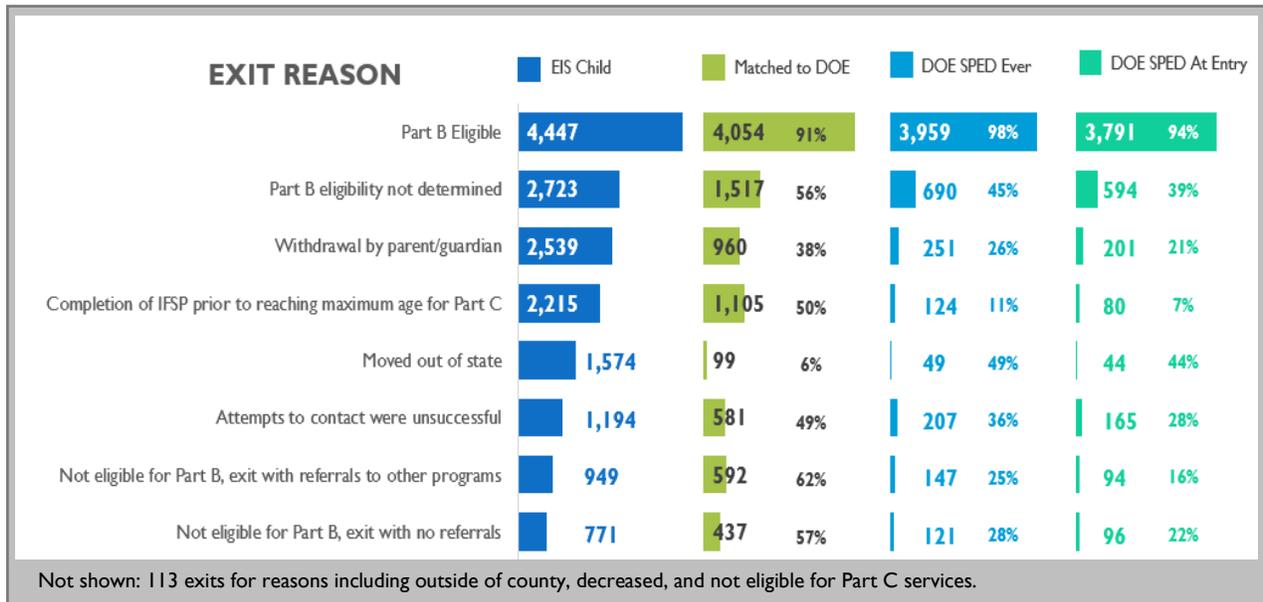
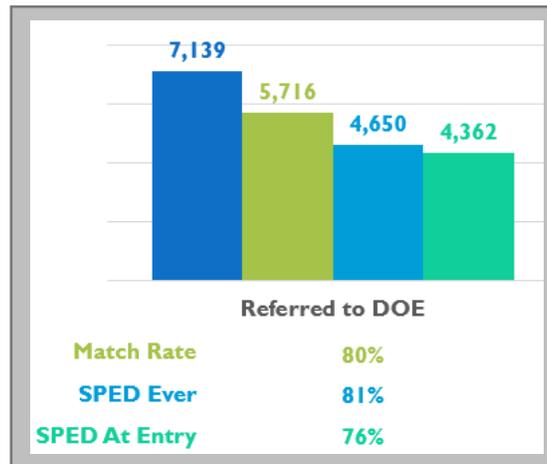


Figure 11. EIS Referral and DOE Part B Enrollment shows the number of children who were referred to Part B services and their match rate to DOE. A total of 7,139 EIS exited children were referred to DOE for Part B services. Four out of five (80% or 5,716) children who were referred were found in the DOE. Of these, 81% (or 4,650) were identified as **SPED at any time** and 76% (or 4,362) as **SPED within their first year of entry**.

Figure 11. EIS Referral and DOE Part B Enrollment



### EIS Services by County

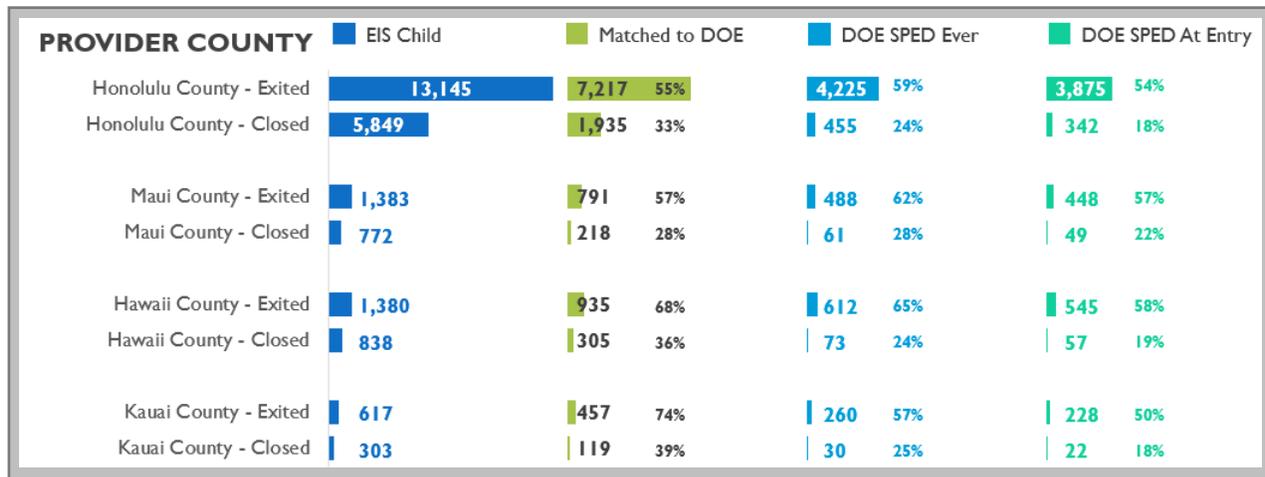
The PoC project also included EIS to DOE SPED match rates by county, based on the location of the primary providers. The primary providers are contracted by DOH to deliver early intervention services. The county location of the providers is listed in Table 2. Primary EIS Providers by County. Thirteen providers were listed in the Honolulu County, three in the Hawaii County, and one each in Kauai and Maui County.

Table 2. Primary EIS Providers by County

County	Primary Provider	County	Primary Provider
Honolulu	East Sultan Easter Seals	Hawaii	Hilo Easter Seals
Honolulu	Kailua Easter Seals	Hawaii	Kona Child Development Center
Honolulu	Kapiolani Medical Center Central EIP	Hawaii	North Hawaii Child Development Program
Honolulu	Kapiolani Medical Center EIP		
Honolulu	Kapiolani Easter Seals	Kauai	Kauai Easter Seals
Honolulu	Lanakila ECSP		
Honolulu	Leeward ECSP		
Honolulu	Parent Child Development Ctr Wahiawa	Maui	IMUA Maui
Honolulu	Parent Child Development Ctr Waianae		
Honolulu	Parent Child Development Ctr Waipahu		
Honolulu	Sultan Easter Seals		
Honolulu	United Cerebral Palsy Child Development Ctr		
Honolulu	Windward ECSP		

When the EIS records were reviewed by county and matched to DOE, the study found that more children residing on the neighbor islands were enrolled in the DOE. Children who received early intervention services in Hawaii or Maui County had a higher percentage of **SPED services at any time** and received **SPED services within their first year of entry** (Figure 12. EIS Records by County and DOE Match).

Figure 12. EIS Records by County and DOE Match



For both *exited* and *closed* records, Honolulu County had the highest percentage of EIS participants (80% of 16,525 *exited* and 75% of 7,762 *closed*). Maui County had 8% *exited* and 10% *closed*; Hawaii County 8% *exited* and 11% *closed*; and Kauai County 4% *exited* and 4% *closed*. Kauai County had the highest DOE match rate (74% of *exited* and 39% of *closed* records) as compared to the other counties. For all four counties, more than 50% of the *exited* matched records were found enrolled in **SPED at any time**. Hawaii County and Maui County had more than 60% of *exited* enrolled in **SPED at any time**. About one in four *closed* records that were matched to DOE were enrolled in **SPED at any time** for all four counties. Maui County had 28% enrolled in **SPED at any time**.

## Summary

The Hawaii PDG B-5 program provided an opportunity to conduct a proof-of-concept project to generate unduplicated counts of participants of an early childhood program to P-20W SLDS without a unique statewide identifier. For the purpose of this project, DOH EIS participants were matched to DOE records and SPED participation. Between FY 2005-2006 and 2017-2018, a total of 35,336 EIS child records were provided. With recommendation from the EIS team, an unduplicated data set was created that included child records from FY 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. This data set had a total of 24,287 unduplicated EIS *exited* and *closed* records and 49% (or 11,977) of these individuals were found in DOE at any time from SY 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. The matched records were organized into two EIS termination or exit status: *exited* (received EIS services) or *closed* (did not complete the eligibility process or were ineligible).

The following summarizes the data match of children who had an EIS *exited* record:

- A total of 16,525 records were reported as *exited* with a DOE match rate of 57% (or 9,400 of 16,525 records).
- Of the 9,400 matched records, more than half (57%) were found in DOE before kindergarten.
- Of the 9,400 matched records, 59% (or 5,585) were found enrolled in SPED services at any time in DOE and more than 90% (or 5,096) of these children were found in SPED services within their first year of DOE enrollment.
- A higher percentage of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders, and Asian children with an *exited* record were enrolled in DOE (69% and 64%, respectively) and less likely to receive SPED services (52% and 44%, respectively) as compared to other race and ethnicity in the DOE.
- A higher percentage of economically disadvantaged children with an *exited* record were receiving SPED services: 56% (or 3,113) of 5,585 children, who were matched and enrolled in SPED at any time, were considered economically disadvantaged at any time in DOE whereas 48% (or 1,831) of 3,815 children, who were matched and never enrolled in SPED, were economically disadvantaged at any time.
- A total of 7,139 children were referred to DOE for Part B services. Of the 80% (or 5,716) that were matched to DOE, 81% (or 4,650) were identified as SPED at any time and 76% (or 4,362) as SPED within their first year of entry.

The following summarizes the data match of children who had an EIS *closed* record:

- A total of 7,762 records were reported as *closed* with a DOE match rate of 33% (or 2,577 of 7,762 records).
- Of the 2,577 matched records, about 20% were found in DOE before kindergarten and 80% at kindergarten and beyond.
- Of the 2,577 matched records, 24% (or 619) were found enrolled in SPED services at any time in DOE; more than 75% (or 470) of these children were found in SPED services within their first year of DOE enrollment.
- A higher percentage of economically disadvantaged children with a *closed* record were receiving SPED services: 66% (or 409) of 619 children, who were matched and enrolled in SPED at any time, were considered economically disadvantaged at any time in DOE whereas 58% (or 1,131) of 1,958 children, who were matched and never enrolled in

SPED, were economically disadvantaged at any time.

- A higher percentage of children with a *closed* record and never enrolled in SPED were identified as ELLs: 13% (or 252) of 1,958 children, who were matched and never enrolled in SPED, as compared to less than 10% (or 60) or 619 children, who were matched and enrolled in SPED at any time.

The PoC project demonstrated that matching between DOH EIS and DOE provides an important view on the transition of children as they progress through the educational pipeline. The data, though, is incomplete since it represents linkage between only two EC programs. Fifty-one percent (or 12,310) of the children in the EIS data files were not found in DOE. More sources of data are needed to determine where that population ended up and what additional support would they have needed that they did not receive.

### Gaps and Challenges

The following outlines gaps/challenges of this PoC project:

- Matching individuals between the two agencies were lower than expected (only 49% overall).
- Not aware, at this time, of any data source that tracks the number of children awaiting services.
- Data quality issues, such as assigning same ID to multiple children, or data entry errors (e.g., typos in ID numbers).
- Timing of the data (e.g., 13% DOE match rate at preK age two grade level for the *exited* EIS children) and differing eligibility requirements for Part C and B services.
- Grouping all *closed* records together does not address the various reasons a record is closed (e.g., parents opting out of having their child(ren) evaluated or declining Part C services when their child(ren) are found eligible) and first entry into DOE and SPED participation.
- The biggest challenge is the inability to share data across multiple agencies to better understand children's and/or their family's participation in other programs/services, which could impact the child's progression towards meeting development, cognitive, or behavioral milestones.

### Future Considerations

Having completed an initial PoC project, the Hawaii P-20 data team will continue to meet with the EIS staff to better understand the service implementation and delivery and child outcomes beyond EIS services. Additional inquiries have been raised when EIS records were matched to that of DOE. The actual match rate per fiscal year, for example, seemed lower than what was anticipated on a year-over-year basis. Because there is a lag between EIS exit and DOE entry depending on the child's age when exited from EIS services, it is anticipated that the match rate will increase over time as more children reach kindergarten entry age. Future conversation could include members of the DOE Part B 619 team to better understand how children are coded when they enter the DOE system before kindergarten, specifically the preK age two category.