lowa HHS 1st Five

Executive Summary

Fiscal Year 2023

What is 1st Five?

The 1st Five Healthy Mental Development Initiative increases the number of connections for children with developmental concerns to needed resources and intervention services by:

- Supporting primary care provider use of developmental screening and surveillance tools to identify developmental concerns.
- Connecting children with needs identified by their primary care provider to community resources and services through a locally employed Developmental Support Specialist (DSS).

1st Five is an expert in helping families get resource connected. This helps free up [primary care] providers to support families with their healthcare needs.

1st Five Staff

Five is a free and voluntary program. Participation requires that the child is an Iowa resident, child age is from birth up to 5th birthday, and child is referred by primary care provider.

Why 1st Five?

The first five years of a child's life are foundational for every child's health, learning, and behavior—90% of brain growth happens during this time¹. This is a key period for the development of skills and abilities needed for school readiness and success—trust, language, problem-solving skills, self-regulation, communication skills, self-confidence, empathy, and social skills². Since this is a period of rapid development, the brain is most adaptable during this time—which makes it the ideal time for impactful intervention³. Unfortunately, an estimated 1 in 6 children are affected by developmental, behavioral, or learning issues and only 20-30% of these children are identified before starting school⁴.

A child's first five years is the ideal time for impactful intervention.

In Iowa, over 76% of children under five have a primary care provider⁵. Because they have access to most young children, primary care providers can play an important role in the early identification of developmental concerns. While the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends universal developmental screening, less than a third of Iowa families with young children receive a developmental screening to fill out⁶. Without routine screening, a primary care provider can only identify an estimated 30% of developmental issues⁷. In contrast, primary care providers using standardized screening with a validated tool will identify approximately 70% to 80% of children with developmental delays⁸. Additionally, the AAP recommends that children who screen positive are referred to Early Intervention, but only 59% of pediatricians report doing so⁹.



National studies have demonstrated a return on investment of between \$4 and \$17 for every \$1 invested in early childhood¹⁰. Investment in developmental screening and connections to intervention services supports a statewide approach to child health and success that:

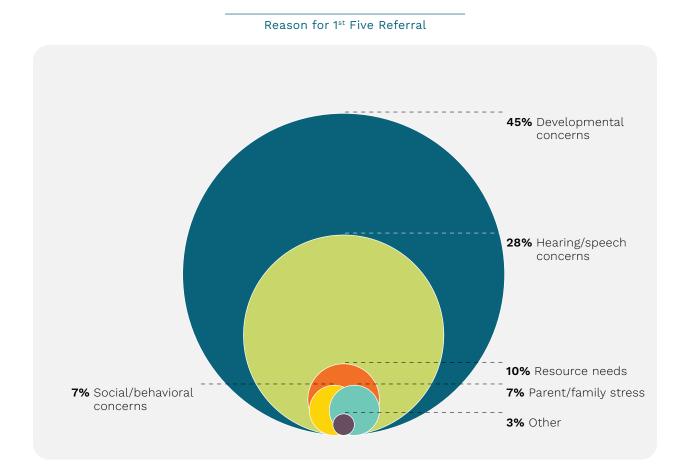
- Connects children to intervention services when they will have the most impact³
- Promotes children's school readiness and success¹¹
- Saves money by decreasing deferred costs associated with school intervention services¹².

Every 2-3 weeks [1st Five] followed up, seeing if I needed new resources. I knew I wouldn't fall through the cracks.

Parent of a child referred to 1st Five

Why are children referred to 1st Five?

2,196 out of 2,205 primary care provider referrals had an identified referral reason.



How Does 1st Five Work?

The 1st Five Model

Primary Care Provider Screens Child The clinic screens how the child speaks, learns, acts, and plays.

The primary care provider performs surveillance and standardized screening for development, social/emotional development, and family stress.

1st Five supports healthcare practices and primary care providers with implementing surveillance and screening.

2 Primary Care Provider Refers Child

A referral is made if help is needed.

If a concern is identified, child is referred to their local 1st Five agency through a one-step referral process.

3 1st Five Makes Connections 1st Five contacts the family and connects child to needed servces.

The 1st Five Developmental Support Specialist contacts the parent/caregiver to link them to appropriate intervention services. They remain in contact until services are established.

1st Five Follows-up with Primary Care Provider

1st Five follows up with the clinic to share updates.

The 1st Five Developmental Support Specialist follows up with the primary care provider by sharing updates on the status of the referral and intervention services.

1st Five has made getting kids the help they need when identified SO EASY. The ease removes the issue of "time" being the barrier. I KNOW [1st Five] will follow up.... I KNOW I will get timely response on identified needs and they will work to overcome any barriers identified WITHOUT needing more clearance/involvement from me. It is revolutionary and wonderful.

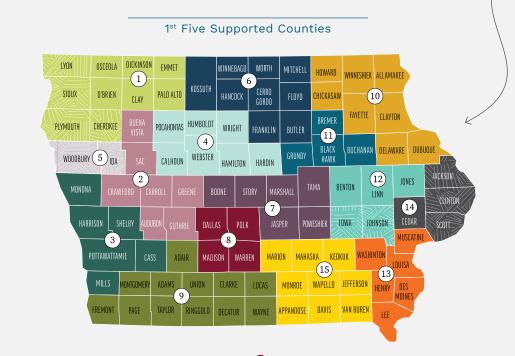
Referring Primary Care Provider

Where is 1st Five available?

1st Five supports screening and connections to community services and resources in **88 of Iowa's 99 counties** through public-private partnerships between:

- The Iowa Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)
- 300+ primary health care practices¹³
- ♦ 600+ primary care providers
- 12 community-based organizations employing local Site Coordinators and Developmental Support Specialists (DSS)





- 1 Upper Des Moines Opportunity
- 2 New Opportunities, Inc.
- 3 Firefly
- 4 Upper Des Moines Opportunity
- Service area does not have a 1st Five site
- 6 North Iowa Community Action Organization
- 7 Mid-Iowa Community Action, Inc.

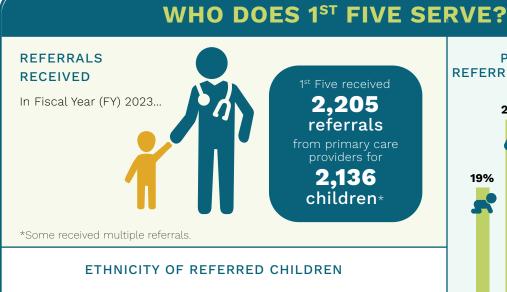
- 8 EveryStep
- MATURA Action Corporation
- 10 Dubuque Visiting Nurse Association
- 11 Black Hawk County Public Health
- 12 Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc.
- 13 Lee County Health Department
- Lee County Health Department (covering Cedar)
- **15** American Home Finding Association

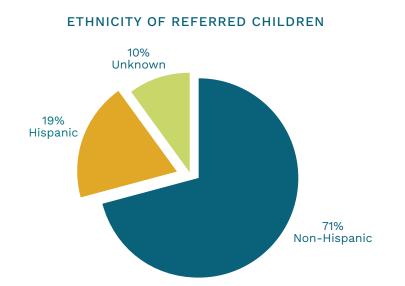


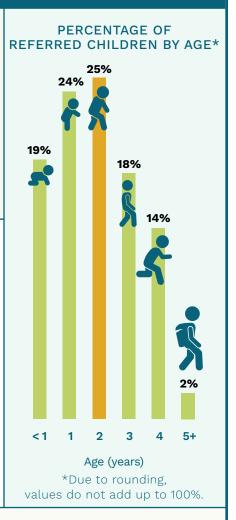




Counties not served by $1^{\rm st}$ Five site

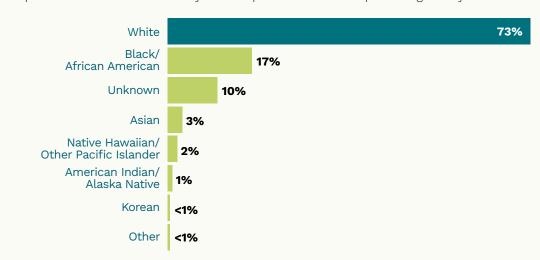






RACE OF REFERRED CHILDREN

Participants were allowed to identify as multiple races and thus percentages may total over 100%.



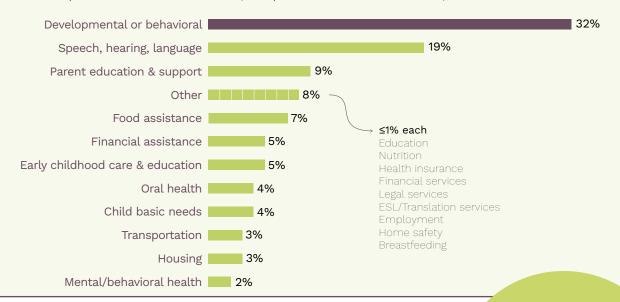
IMPACT OF 1ST FIVE



97%

Almost all surveyed caregivers indicated that 1st Five mostly or completely met their family's needs.

Over one-third of the **FAMILY NEEDS IDENTIFIED** by primary care providers and 1st Five were for assistance with developmental or behavioral needs (multiple needs could be identified).



MOST FAMILIES ENGAGE WITH 1ST FIVE AND RECEIVE CONNECTIONS TO RESOURCES

At least one of these 1st Five services were provided to 77% of referred children:

Information or referral for services 66%

Connection to ideal services 63%

Family need addressed/resolved 55%

2% Best fit service referral when ideal services not available

1% Placement on a waitlist for ideal services

1st Five made 2,508 connections

to community resources to adddress family needs.



Only 9% of referred children were unable to be contacted.

1st Five lost contact with only 7% of referred children.

Only 7% of referred children refused 1st Five services.

Endnotes

- 1 First Things First. (n.d.). The first five years. First Things First. files.firstthingsfirst.org/why-early-childhood-matters/the-first-five-years
- 2 First Things First. (2023, September 1). Kindergarten readiness. First Things First. firstthingsfirst.org/resources/kindergarten-readiness
- 3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024, April 3). Why act early if you're concerned about development? Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/whyActEarly.html
- 4 Paul H. Brookes Publishing Company. (2021, April 5). Why screening matters. Ages and Stages Questionnaires. agesandstages.com/about-asq/why-screening-matters
- 5 Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2021-2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB). childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=10766&r=1&r2=17&g=1071
- 6 Hirai, A. H., Kogan, M. D., Kandasamy, V., Reuland, C., & Bethell, C. (2018). From prevalence and variation of developmental screening and surveillance in early childhood [Supplemental content]. JAMA Pediatrics, 172(9), 857. doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2018.1524
- 7 Rice, C., Van Naarden Braun, K., Kogan, M., Smith, C., Kavanagh, L., Strickland, B., & Blumberg, S. (2014, September 12). Screening for developmental delays among young children national survey of children's health, United States, 2007. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwr/html/su6302a5.htm
- 8 Vitrikas, K., Savard, D., & Bucaj, M. (2017, July 1). Developmental delay: When and how to Screen. American Academy of Family Physicians. aafp.org/pubs/afp/issues/2017/0701/p36.html
- 9 Lipkin, P. H., Macias, M. M., Baer Chen, B., Coury, D., Gottschlich, E. A., Hyman, S. L., Sisk, B., Wolfe, A., & Levy, S. E. (2020a). Trends in pediatricians' developmental screening: 2002–2016. Pediatrics, 145(4). doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-0851
- 10 First Things First. (2024, April 8). Investing in early childhood. First Things First. www.firstthingsfirst.org/early-childhood-matters/investing-in-early-childhood/
- 11 Institute for Disability Research, Policy & Practice. (2024, January). What is early intervention and why is it important [Policy Brief]. Utah State University. idrpp.usu.edu/files/policy/what-is-EI-why-important-for-web.pdf
- 12 Cooper, M. (2021). Reducing special education costs by providing early intervention for autistic children. Behavioral Interventions, 37(2), 397–414. doi.org/10.1002/bin.1839
- 13 <u>hhs.iowa.gov/media/12172/download?inline</u>