

Table 17. Community Engagement Infrastructure Examples (Attachment T)

Example of Community Engagement Activities and Description	1st Five Site Coordinator Infrastructure Activities and Discussion Topics
Facilitating/Convening a Community Coalition/ Partnership Meeting	In cases where 1st Five has directly addressed a gap that exists in terms of driving community engagement to support early child populations, a 1st Five Site Coordinator might convene a community coalition/partnership meeting. These meetings are organized and facilitated by the 1st Five Site Coordinator and community partners are invited to attend. These activities are always considered infrastructure due to the nature of facilitation and focus on 1st Five’s priorities and goals.
<p>Attending a Community Coalition/Partnership Meeting</p> <p><i>Site Coordinators may also attend Community Coalition/Partnership Meetings in which 1st Five is highlighted and program information is shared with community partners. It is recommended that Site Coordinators request to appear on the agenda for community coalitions annually to deliver program information. Preparation and planning for these presentations is also considered infrastructure work.</i></p>	<p>To be considered Medicaid EPSDT Matchable Infrastructure, Site Coordinators will deliver 1st Five specific Information, which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the 1st Five model and history of the initiative 2. the importance of developmental screening in primary care 3. the importance of early intervention connected to primary care
<p>Meeting with Community Partners Regarding the 1st Five Referral Process</p> <p><i>Site Coordinators are content experts regarding the 1st Five four-part model of implementation, which includes content areas of surveillance and developmental screening, integration of AAP supported screening tools into primary care practice workflows, and the process of referral from a primary care provider to 1st Five for developmental support. The relationship between Site Coordinators and community partners hinges on the ability to understand the referral relationship</i></p>	<p>Discuss the following key concepts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectations for partnership - Community partners should anticipate referrals from 1st Five DSS for developmental support and identified social, and environmental needs. 2. Sustainability of the referral relationship - Site Coordinators provide clarification of the directional referral relationship (from 1st Five to the community resource) so that community partners are able to support and be supported by 1st Five. 3. Space should be held for discussion of opportunities for community partners to support 1st Five in growing awareness of developmental screening as a valuable part of the well-visit exam, and an essential expectation of a medical home. 4. Expectation for 1st Five DSS to report back to the referring provider with updates regarding status of

<p><i>between these two partners. It is not uncommon for Site Coordinators to identify the need for consultation around this linear relationship (1st Five referrals are made out to community partners for 1st Five referred clients).</i></p>	<p>referrals to community resources</p> <p>The need for this activity is typically presented to address the following challenges experienced by the Site Coordinator during community partner engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Misunderstanding of referral pathways - community partners questioning how 1st Five referrals are received and why ● Receipt of inappropriate referrals - community partners attempting to refer into 1st Five
<p>Attending a Community Event-Health Fair (community partner facilitated/organized)</p> <p><i>Site Coordinators might be invited to attend community events, such as health fairs. Health fairs are events that involve community programs sharing their information with community members. These events may draw high volumes of people, which often means the events are fast-paced. As a vendor at this type of event, 1st Five Site Coordinators need to develop their 1st Five messaging so it can be delivered quickly and accurately.</i></p> <p><i>Special Note: Site Coordinators do not provide developmental screenings at these events. Instead, encourage the community to seek screening as part of the well-care provided by their child's primary care provider as a routine part of the well-visit process.</i></p> <p><i>Prep & planning for attending these community events is considered Medicaid EPSDT matchable infrastructure work.</i></p>	<p>Below are some examples of important topics Site Coordinators will address at these health fairs and strategies for how to communicate in ways that fit this type of fast-paced, dynamic environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasize that developmental screenings are an important part of the well-child visit by asking: "Does your child have a primary care provider that they see for regular well checks?" or "Does your child receive developmental screening like the ASQ when they're seen by their primary care provider during well visits?" 2. Explain how a parent can request developmental screening for their child with their child's primary care provider, by saying: "Be sure to ask your child's primary care provider about developmental screening to catch delays early." 3. Educate about the 1st Five Initiative by sharing: "We are a Public Health Program that works with medical providers to make sure children birth to five years old are screened for developmental delay." 4. Explain the importance of early intervention by sharing "By screening children at 9,18, and 30 months primary care providers are able to detect whether a child might benefit from support to support their development while their brain is rapidly-developing and before they reach school age."