Arizona Opportunity Assessment – Draft Report

First Things First and St. Luke's Health Initiative

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Opportunity Assessment Deliverable

Prepare a report on Arizona's early intervention system …

…which can support leaders and advocates in improving young children's developmental outcomes.

Opportunity Assessment Parameters

- Population – young children (0-6) and their families
- Programs and services – primary health care, Part C and B of IDEA, First Things First programs, home visiting and family support, specialized services to respond to children with developmental or behavioral concerns
- Data and Information – secondary analysis of existing administrative, survey, and census data **AND** interviews, discussions, and focus groups with Arizona early childhood leaders

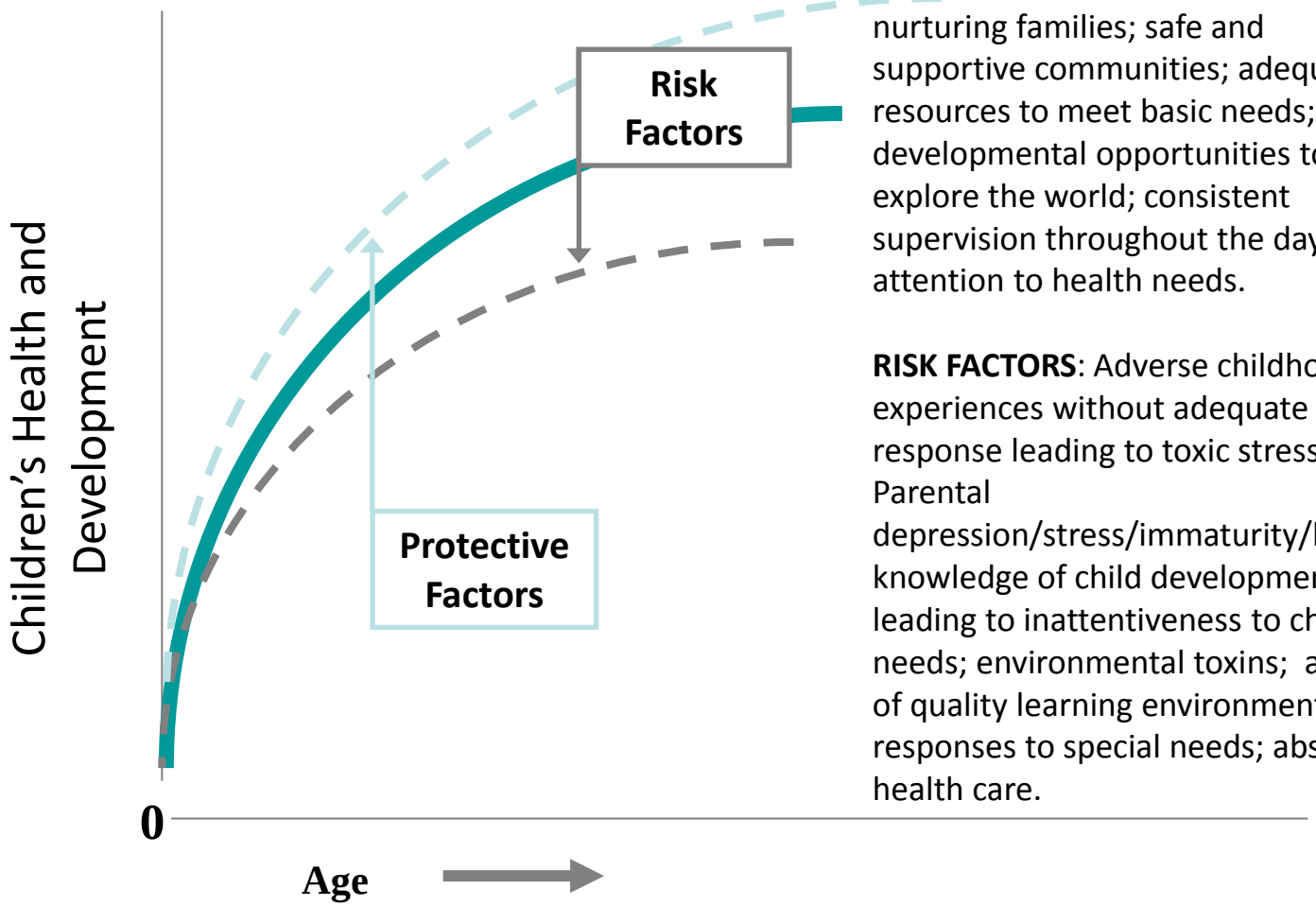
Sections of Opportunity Assessment

- Introduction: Why It's Important
- Section One: Demographics – Arizona at the Epicenter of Change
- Section Two: Place Matters – High Poverty Arizona Neighborhoods
- Section Three: Health Insurance and Health Care
- Section Four: Public Services Addressing Young Child Development
- Section Five: Takeaway Messages and Areas of Opportunity

INTRODUCTION
Why It's Important

- Establishing Trajectory for Lifelong Success
- Responding to Range of Young Child Needs

Child Health and Development Trajectories

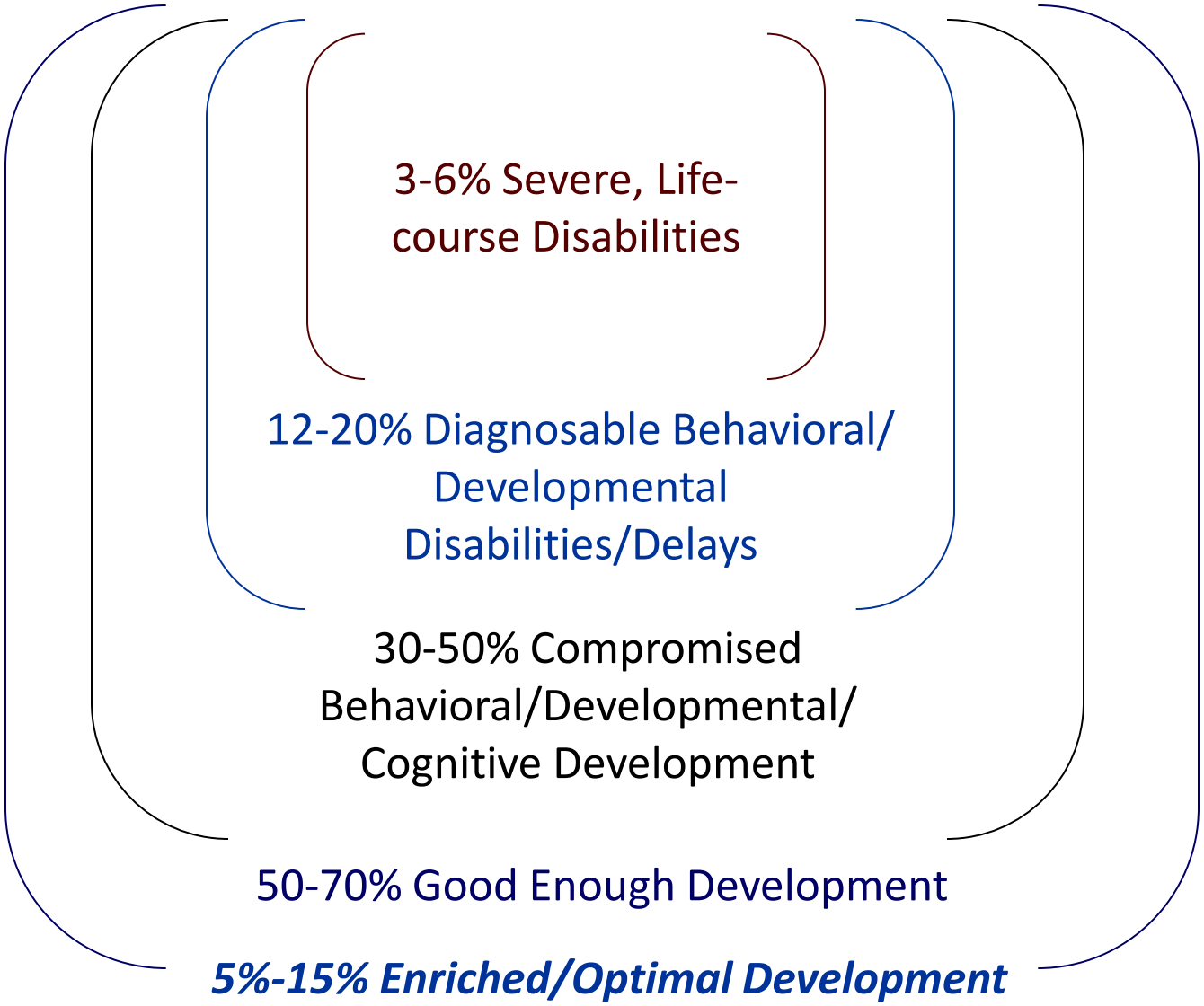


PROTECTIVE FACTORS: Stable and nurturing families; safe and supportive communities; adequate resources to meet basic needs; developmental opportunities to explore the world; consistent supervision throughout the day; attention to health needs.

RISK FACTORS: Adverse childhood experiences without adequate response leading to toxic stress; Parental depression/stress/immaturity/lack of knowledge of child development leading to inattentiveness to child needs; environmental toxins; absence of quality learning environments and responses to special needs; absence health care.

Adapted from slide developed by Dr. Edward Schor, Lucille Packard Foundation.

Current Range of Young Child Needs



Adapted from slide developed Dr. Neal Halfon, UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families, and Communities

SECTION ONE DEMOGRAPHICS
Arizona at the Epicenter of Change

Why Arizona Needs to Pay Attention to Young Children and Their Development in the First Five Years

	Arizona	U.S.
Faster child (0-17) growth rate 1990-2010 (census)	66.0%	16.6%
Greater % young children (0-5) in population (census)	8.6%	7.9%
Greater young child (0-5) diversity (census)		
% white, non-Hispanic	39.7%	51.0%
% Hispanic	44.9%	25.2%
% Native American	6.2%	1.2%
% African American	4.6%	14.3%
% Asian	2.6%	4.5%
Higher percentage young (0-5) low-income children (census)		
Under 100%	27.5%	24.8%
Under 200%	55.7%	48.0%

SECTION TWO

Place Matters: High Poverty Census Tracts

Age and Race Demographics of Arizona's High-Poverty Census Tracts Compared with Arizona Overall Population, 2010 Data

	High-Poverty Tracts	Total Arizona Pop.
Total Population	*723,575*	*6,392,017*
0-5 pop	84,697	546,609
% total population	11.7%	8.6%
white, Non-Hispanic Children as % of All Children	8.0%	41.6%
Hispanic Children as % of All Children	66.1%	43.2%
Age 25 & Older		
Less than High School Diploma	37.1%	15.0%
Post Graduate Degree	3.1%	9.6%
Households		
Earnings from Employment	73.8%	75.0%
Earnings from Interest, Dividends or Rent	7.1%	22.6%
Families with Children		
Single-Parent Families	50.8%	34.8%
Below Poverty	44.0%	17.2%

Policy Implications for High Poverty Census Tracts

- Points to places where additional focus of attention and resources are needed
- Involves population-based/community-building strategies as well as individual service strategies
- Requires attention to issues of equity and diversity
- Requires family, resident, and community engagement in fashioning strategies

SECTION THREE
Health Insurance and Health Care

- Higher rates of young child lacking insurance coverage than country as a whole (due to eligibility policies in AHCCCS and KidsCare II)
- Higher rates of public coverage of young children, representing majority source of coverage
- Lower rates of comprehensive coverage, but pockets of excellence

Arizona and U.S.
Comparisons of Health Coverage and Participation

		Percentage of the Age Group Served	
Service	Age Group	Arizona	U.S.
Uninsurance Rates	0-17	12.7%	7.5%
Uninsurance Rates (200% poverty)	0-17	17.4%	10.7%
Uninsurance Rates	0-5	8.1%	4.6%
Medicaid/EPSDT Enr.	0-2	56.4%	56.0%
Medicaid/EPSDT Enr.	3-5	53.1%	51.5%

Young Children's Involvement in Primary Care

Primary and Preventive Health Services for Children	Arizona	U.S.
Child reported as having preventive, well-child visit in past 12 months	88.5%	89.7%
Child reported as having coordinated, ongoing comprehensive care within a medical home	50.3%	58.2%
Child reported as having been screened for being at risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays, using a parent-reported screening tool during a health care visit (age 10 months to 5 years only)	21.7%	30.8%

Source: 2011-12 National Survey of Children's Health

Exemplary Practices and Points of Opportunity

- Reach Out and Read
- Raising Special Kids
- Healthy Steps
- Smooth Way Home
- Physician Education and Outreach
- Project LAUNCH

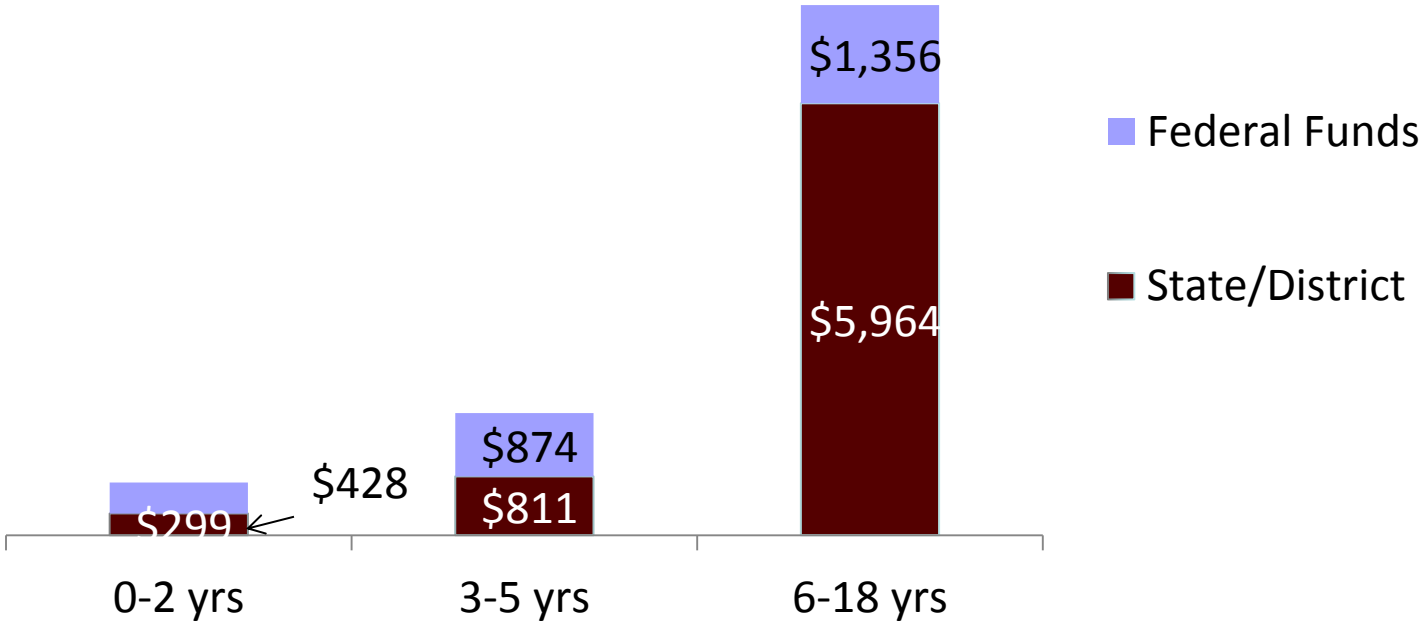
- Reimbursement increases for Medicaid primary care services

SECTION FOUR
Developmental services

- Overall Context of Investments by Child Age in Arizona and U.S.
- Comparison of Arizona with other states on providing specific early intervention services to improve healthy development
- Home visiting and family support as particular avenues to respond to strengthen families of young children

Per Child Investments in Education and Development

Annual Investments 2010-12 Investment Data



	0-2 year olds	3-5 year olds	6-18 yr olds
Arizona	$717	$1,685	$7,320
U.S.	$720	$2,689	$10,780

Source: Earliest Learning Left Out (2013). The Build Initiative

Investments in Home Visiting and Family Support

Arizona Home Visiting and Select Family Support Programs		
	# Families	$ (millions)
First Things First Home Visiting	N/A	$16.1
Healthy Families	1,973	$6.0
Health Start	2,358	$1.4
MIECHV	N/A	$12.1
Early Head Start	2,786	$17.2 (est)
Total Home Visiting	49,000-57,000	$52.7
FTF Family Support and Parenting Education	N/A	$11.8
FACE	N/A	$5.0 (est)

Sources: Various. FTF, Healthy Families, and Health Start data is from the 2010 Children's Budget Report. MIECHV, Early Head Start, and FACE are from federal data sites for the most recent year available. The estimates of the overall reach of home visiting are from the Home Visitation study First Things First reports.

Exemplary Practices and Centers of Excellence in Arizona

Reach Out and Read

First Things First

FACE

St. Luke's Health Initiative

Project LAUNCH

BUILD

Home Visiting (including MIECHV)

Smooth Way Home

Raising Special Kids

Healthy Steps

Parent Kits

FFN Care Work

SECTION FIVE
Takeaway Messages

1. **AZEIP** has been a source of considerable discussion in Arizona – and Part C deserves attention and improvement – but Part C is neither a silver bullet nor a black ball in terms of developing an early intervention system.

2. In the earliest (birth to three) years, child health practitioners play a key role in early identification and response to children's developmental, behavioral, and social as well as physical concerns. **Developmental surveillance and screening** is an essential first step in responding to young children, but it cannot stop with screening and requires follow-up actions.

SECTION FIVE
Takeaway Messages (cont.)

3. **Home visiting/family support** has grown and developed substantially in Arizona, and Arizona now has opportunities to use home visiting as an important, and even lynchpin, strategy to realize its potential in supporting parents as their child's first teacher, nurse, and safety officer.

4. There are **exemplary efforts** to be built upon that could be expanded in visibility and examined for diffusion and broader adaptation.

SECTION FIVE
Takeaway Messages (cont.)

5. Place matters and focused attention to blending individual strategies with **community-building** ones is especially important to AZ.

6. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) and existing federal support under **Medicaid** offer additional opportunities for action and the “triple aim” deserves exploration in long-term as well as short-term reform strategies.

SECTION FIVE
Takeaway Messages (cont.)

7. From a policy perspective, there are champions and experts in Arizona to move forward a comprehensive agenda to improve young children's healthy development and to respond early to developmental needs and concerns – but there is greater likelihood of success if there is more **alignment and a collective voice** to policy makers from this leadership.

Possible Collective Narrative Message (Beginning at Beginning)

The first five years of life (not the last five) have the most important impacts on a person's health and well-being (but that is not where investments currently are being made).

For the first time in Arizona's history, without changes in response, young children face the prospect of growing up less healthy and less equipped to compete and lead in a world economy.

Critical to changing these responses is to better identify and respond early to young children's developmental, behavioral and social concerns – in the context of family and community.

There exists a growing and powerful research base on the causes of these concerns and ways to address them, but these have not yet been incorporated into mainstream practice.

While children are not current drivers of health care, social welfare and corrections costs, addressing young children's needs is key to containing future costs in these areas and has the potential to produce the greatest overall returns on investment of any public investments – both to the children themselves and to society as a whole.

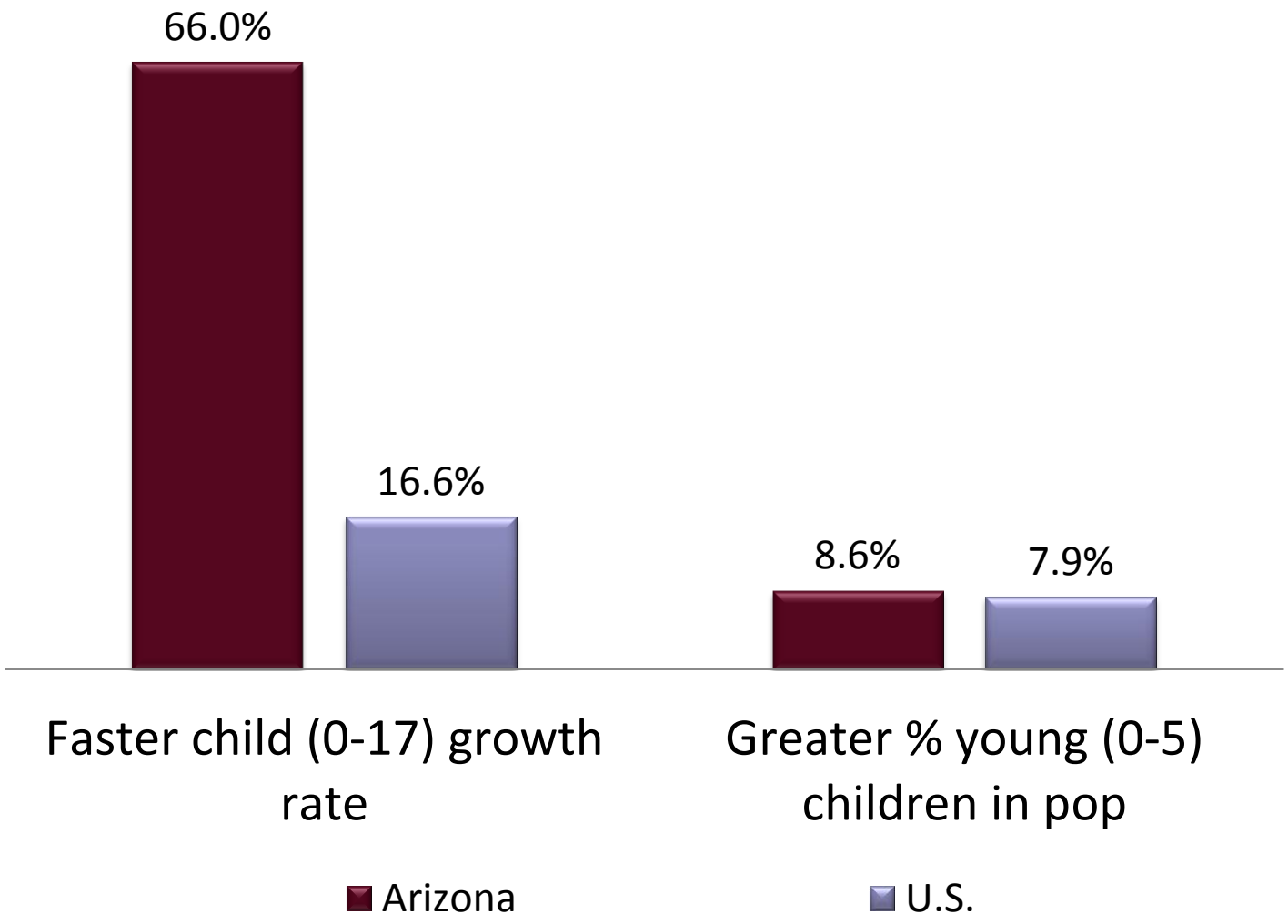
Additional Slides from First Report

- Particular Arizona Demographics
- Part C Description
- Service Use and Expenditures in Different Programs

Composition of Young Child (0-5) Population by Age/Ethnicity – AZ and U.S.

	Arizona	U.S.
% white, non-Hispanic	39.7%	51.0%
% Hispanic	44.9%	25.2%
% Native American	6.2%	1.2%
% African American	4.6%	14.3%
% Asian	2.6%	4.5%

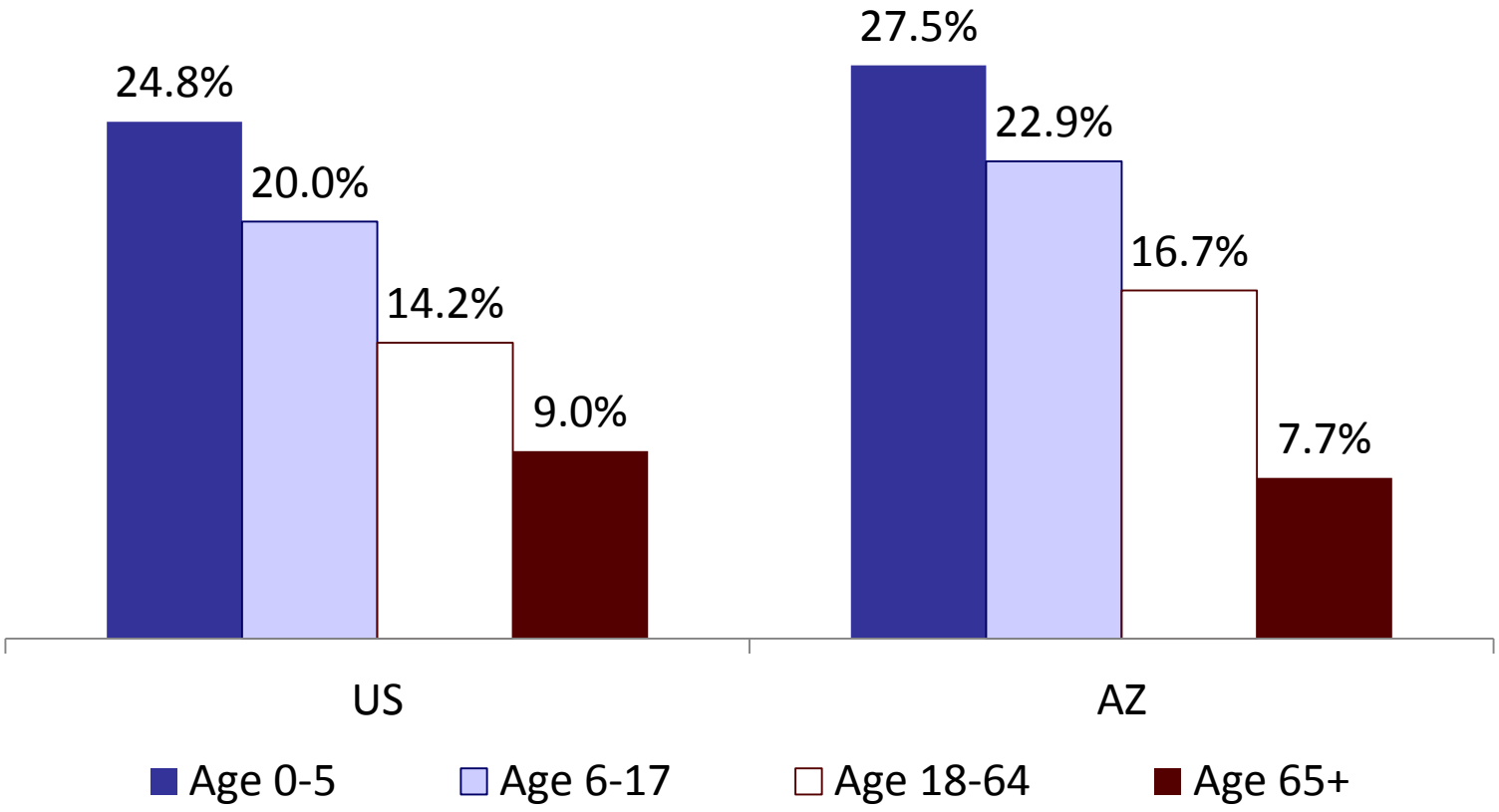
Growth Dynamics 1990-2010



Poverty Rates and Maternal Education of Families with Young Children
AZ and U.S.

	Arizona	U.S.
Higher % young (0-5) low-income children		
Under 100%	26.7%	23.4%
Under 200%	55.7%	48.0%
More less educated mothers of young (0-5) children		
Less than high school	18.5%	13.9%
Bachelor's degree or above	23.5%	31.2%

Poverty by Age Groups
AZ and U.S.



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Part C – Description and Context

- Part C early intervention services designed to identify and respond to development risks/delays in very young children (0-2)
- Part C often described as a more preventive service to affect trajectory and reduce need for subsequent interventions/special education.
- Federal discretionary grant to all states for Part C, but states responsible for administering and must treat as entitlement to service.
- Services provided (speech, language, hearing, parental guidance and support, etc.) may be eligible for Medicaid funding.

Arizona Early Identification Program (AZEIP)

- Arizona sets criteria for eligibility – 50% delay in one or more areas (no at-risk services) [most restrictive among states – many set at 25% delay, some include environmental risk, and some make adjustments for lower levels if more than one area].
- Arizona imposes significant co-payments on services on a sliding scale, based upon income.
- In 2011, Arizona served approximately 1.84% of all children 0-2 in the fall (compared with 2.7% average nationally – 45th among states)
- Arizona's annual cumulative count of children served (9,960) double fall figure (4,850), 3.7% all children 0-2

Preliminary Analysis – Scope and Reach of Existing Developmental Services in Arizona

Complex-High End

Service/Funding	# Served (0-6 yr olds)	% of Population	$ (millions)
DDD Long-Term Care	3,574	0.56%	$ 102.8
Behavioral Health Services/XIX	1,432	0.22%	$ 28.7
Child Welfare: Placement and Services to Families			
Special Needs Adoption Payments	2,906	0.46%	$ 28.2
Foster Care Payments	4,147	0.65%	$ 20.4
Child Welfare Services to Young Children & Families	8,835	1.40%	$ 71.0

Preliminary Analysis – Scope and Reach of Existing Developmental Services in Arizona

Early Intervention and Treatment

Service/Funding	# Served	% of Population	$ (millions)
AZEIP – Part C	4,456 0-2 yr olds	1.8%	$9.9
Preschool – Part B	14,063 3-5 yr olds	5.1%	$7.2
DDD State-Only Services	4,959 0-6 yr olds	0.7%	$14.2
Title XIX Rehabilitation Services	23,244 0-6 yr olds	3.6%	$38.2

Arizona and U.S.
Comparisons of Child Care and Welfare Participation

		Percentage of the Age Group Served	
Service	Age Group	Arizona	U.S.
Child Care Subsidies	0-5	3.7%	4.6%
Part C Services (Fall)	0-2	1.8%	2.7%
Part B Preschool Services	3-5	5.5%	6.1%
Early Head Start	0-2	1.03%	1.09%
Head Start	3-4	10.2%	11.1%
Public Preschool (NIEER)	4	20%	42%
Foster Care	0-5	0.83%	0.60%
TANF	0-17	1.7%	4.3%

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