

Enhancing Impacts of Pediatric Primary Care Based Preventive Interventions Through Linkages with Community Programs

Background

- Poverty-related disparities in language development / school readiness begin very early in infancy (Hart & Risley, 1995).
- Early disparities persist: 48% of poor children experience reading difficulties in 4th grade compared to 18% of non-poor children (US Dept of Education, NCES, 2012).
- Need for effective interventions prior to school entry

Pediatric primary care is an ideal platform for reaching families prior to school entry (**Box 1**)

Box 1: Pediatric primary care – Universal platform for promoting parenting and school readiness

High engagement

- Build on existing relationships with healthcare professionals; medical home

Low cost

- Build on existing staff, infrastructure and visits

Early, population-scalable interventions

Population-level accessibility

- ~90% of children now covered for primary care
- ~100% receive immunizations prior to school entry
- 13 to 15 visits from birth to 5 years

- AAP recommends that pediatricians provide anticipatory guidance about reading aloud to *all* families beginning at birth
- Documented impacts of pediatric-based programs (**Box 2**)
- In addition, pediatric primary care is uniquely poised to connect families with existing resources in their communities

Goals

Enhance potential of pediatric primary care for promoting early literacy and school readiness by:

- Reinforcing literacy messages from pediatric providers through
 - linkages between programs in pediatric care (ROR, VIP; **Box 2**)
 - synergies with programs in other platforms
- Maximize utilization and impacts of early literacy resources in the community through referrals from pediatric primary care

Approach

- City-wide early literacy initiative: **City's First Readers**
- Initiated and funded by the **New York City Council**
- Connect evidence-based programs promoting early literacy across multiple platforms: Pediatric primary care (**Box 2**), Home visiting, Community, Early Childhood Education.

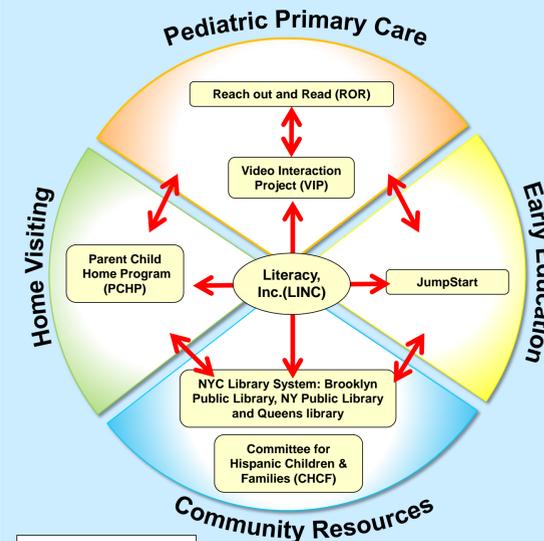
Box 2: Evidence-based programs promoting school readiness in pediatric primary care

Reach Out and Read (ROR)

- ❖ Healthcare providers counsel families about the importance of reading aloud; provide children's books at each visit
- ❖ Waiting room volunteers and staff model reading activities
- ❖ **Documented impacts on parent reading aloud and child language** (High et al, 1999; Mendelsohn et al., 2001)
- ❖ **Wide dissemination to 25% low income children 6m-5yrs**

Video Interaction Project (VIP)

- ❖ Builds on Reach Out and Read.
- ❖ Promotes enhanced parent-child interactions in reading aloud and play.
- ❖ Families meet with interventionist at each well-child visit.
- ❖ **Documented impacts on parenting, child development and school readiness** (Mendelsohn, Cates, Weisleder, Canfield, et al., 2005, 2007, 2011, 2015)



Links strengthened through CFR = —

City's First Readers

- **City's First Readers (CFR; cityfirstreaders.com)** brings together nine partner programs, across four platforms
- Each independently-operating program provides services to high-need NYC families using a unique set of strategies
- Through **CFR**, these programs are connected, with increased cross-platform linkages and referrals

| Platform | Individual Programs | | | | | | | City-wide partnership |
|---|------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Pediatric primary care | Home Visiting | Community | | | Early childhood education | Multiple | |
| Program | ROR | VIP | PCHP | Library | LINC | CHCF | JumpStart | City's First Readers |
| Estimated number of children reached by program through CFR (current year) | tens of thousands | hundreds | hundreds | hundreds of thousands | thousands | hundreds | thousands | City-wide |
| Strategies to enhance early literacy | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Access to literacy materials and resources | X | X | X | X | X | | X | XXX |
| 2. Family & parent workshops to support early literacy at home | | | | X | X | X | | XXX |
| 3. Individual support for parents about reading, talking & playing with their child | X | X | X | | | | | XXX |
| 4. Opportunities for children to engage in shared reading with early literacy experts | X | | | X | | | X | XXX |
| 5. Support for early childhood educators | | | | | X | X | X | XXX |
| 6. Build networks of support for early literacy | | | | | X | X | | XXX |

Added value expected from combining these strategies

| | Enhanced Strategy | Expected outcome |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Resources | Access to literacy materials in the home, community, and clinic, including books and toys | Increased opportunities for reading aloud and play |
| Knowledge | Parents hear messages about early literacy from trusted sources in clinic, home, school, and community | Internalization of messages about importance of shared reading |
| Skills | Parents observe modeling, practice, & receive feedback from peers and experts in individual and group settings | Development of parenting skills, generalization of behaviors |
| Social Networks | Opportunity for parents to develop relationships with early literacy experts as well as with peers | Social support network with goals around early literacy |
| Motivation/Values | Families and children are immersed in an environment that values and supports early literacy | Normative change leading to population-level impacts |

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