

### **WELCOME**

Steps to a Right Start (STARS): Developing a Family Resource Center to Promote Healthy Child Development and School Readiness

Wednesday, November 14, 2012

### **Today's Presenters**

### Shao-Chee Sim

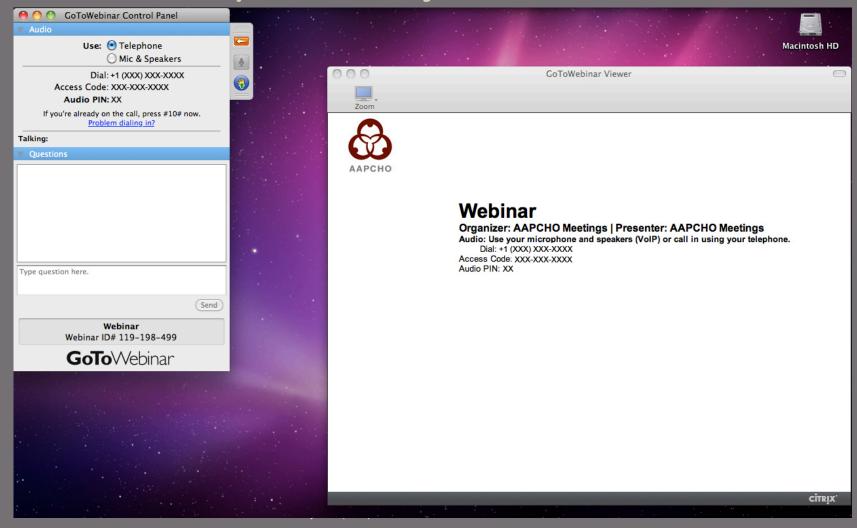
Chief Strategy Officer, Charles B. Wang Community Health Center

### Daisy Tsao

Program Manager, Charles B. Wang Community Health Center



### How to Participate in Today's Webinar

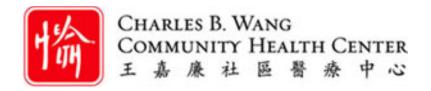




### **About AAPCHO**

- •Established in 1987, AAPCHO is a not-for-profit national association representing 29 community health organizations that serve primarily Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (AA&NHOPIs)
- Dedicated to promoting advocacy, collaboration, and leadership that improves the health status and access of AA&NHOPIs within the United States, its territories, and freely associated states, primarily through our members





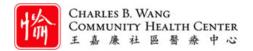
# Steps to a Right Start! (STARS)

Developing a Family Resource Center in a Primary Care Setting to Promote Healthy Child Development and School Readiness

> AAPCHO Webinar Wednesday, November 14<sup>th</sup> 2012

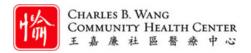
### Acknowledgments

- Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations
- W.K. Kellogg Foundation
- Movement Matters
- Chung Pak Day Care Center
- Butterflies Program of University Settlement
- Kon Wah Day School



### Overview

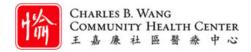
- About CBWCHC
- Project Background
- Project Resources
  - OToolkit & DVD
- Project Findings
- Future Plans



### **About CBWCHC**

- Nonprofit, federally qualified community health center in NYC
- 2011: 42000+ patients, 250,000 visits
- Services:
  - Internal medicine, women's health, pediatrics, dental, mental health, social work, health education, health careers training, and community based participatory research





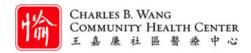
# **About CBWCHC**

- Patients:
  - Low-income, medically underserved Asian Americans
- Staff:
  - 500+ full and parttime bilingual and bicultural



# **Objectives**

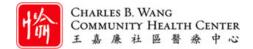
- How CBWCHC used community based, culturally competent approaches to improve access to healthy child development and school readiness services,
- How you can effectively replicate this program at your community health center
- About the challenges and lessons learned in promoting these services to low-income, Asian American families with young children



# **Project Overview**

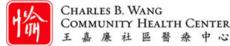
- 3-year grant: Steps to a Right Start (STARS)
- Objective: To promote healthy child development and school readiness





# Community Needs Assessment

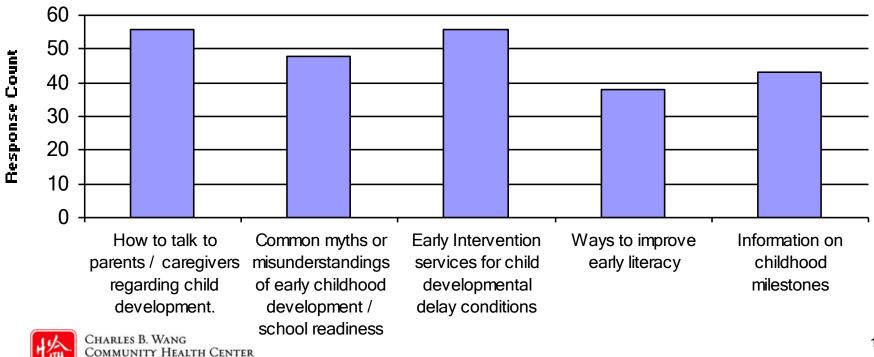
- Findings: Individual and Family Needs
  - "[Developmental delay is] a personality trait. It depends on how the mother teaches them."
  - "I don't think [the parents] understand the implication, the future implications if you don't correct certain things."
  - "A lot of the expectations from the families are about straight academics and nothing about social emotional well-being."
  - "They hesitate [to access services] because they think it'll affect them when they go to high school or college."
  - "It's confusing, there's so much out there."



# Community Needs Assessment

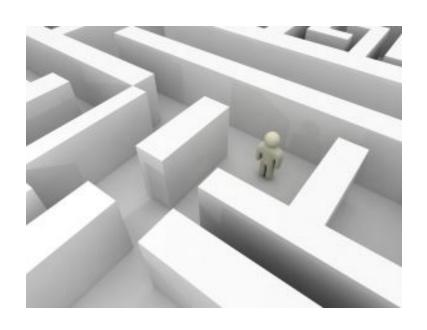
Findings: Agency-Level Needs

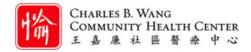
What information / training would you like to receive to improve your ability to provide feedback to parents regarding developmental delay and early childhood development? (Check all that apply)



### Community Needs Assessment Summary

- Families need more assistance accessing appropriate services and navigating the fragmented early childhood system
- Community members and families need more culturally appropriate educational resources about the importance of early intervention for developmental delays.





Objectives / Strategies Resources Short-term Outcomes Long-term Outcomes Impact Development of Pediatric Model Screening & referral protocols adopted Kellogg Identify children ages 0-5 "at risk" for poor including best into workflows school outcomes Foundation practices that Improved staff knowledge & skills on. ·Coordinate Pediatrics, MH, and SW services incorporates conducting developmental screening and Funding ·Identify, modify, and implement child providing services and education on healthy child development & school routine development screening tool & protocol developmental •Identify 2,500 patients at high risk for poor readiness screening for school outcomes (e.g. w/ prolonged Improved referral process to MH & SW children and separation, depression) Organizational Departments and external services, such Identify children/families to receive child. educational and Improved as El and other supportive services Support development and family support services support services School for parent/ Readiness caregivers Community Improved home Provide families with access to education and support services that promote school partners and environment readiness resources Improved parent/caregiver knowledge. conducive for Improved ·Establish a "virtual" Family Resource Center skills, and motivation towards healthy child healthy child healthy child (FRC) to provide parent/caregiver education, development & school readiness development & supportive services, & family advocacy development Improved parent/caregiver problem. school readiness Link 450-600 parents/caregivers to child solving & coping skills development and family support resources in Internal Health Center & community Improved parent/caregiver confidence to Improved efforts navigate child development & school departments among readiness services (SW, MH, community stakeholders to Peds) Increased Promote public awareness and support advocate for funding support community advocacy efforts to increase increasing for Pre-K access to child development services access to child education •Identify community needs & document development & Increased interventions and best practices Improved staff capacity to advocate Literacy school readiness Educate community and families via media. physician based on community needs and share Volunteers services for reimbursement program promising practices ·Establish partnerships with schools, day care immigrant for developmental Improved community stakeholder programs, and/or social service agencies families screening \*Share findings with external agencies and key knowledge on service coordination and decision makers Specialists & access issues for immigrant families Consultants

Key

SW = Social Work

MH = Mental Health

•Contextual Factors: Changes in politics, economy, immigration, as well as other policies and regulations may shape the way in which we set up our clinical operation / program
•Outputs will be measured immediately following implementation of activities. Short-term outcomes will be measured on an ongoing basis starting from 3 – 6 months following implementation of activities. Long-term outcomes will be measured at end of grant period (3 yrs).

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# STARS Strategies



**Developmental Screenings** 

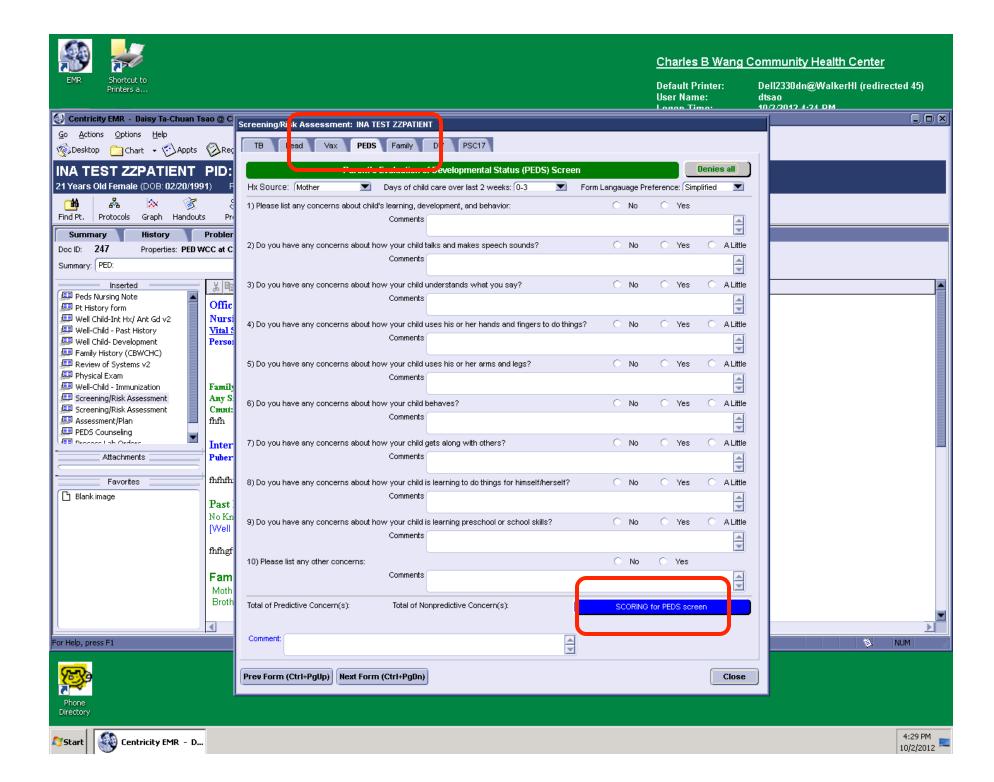


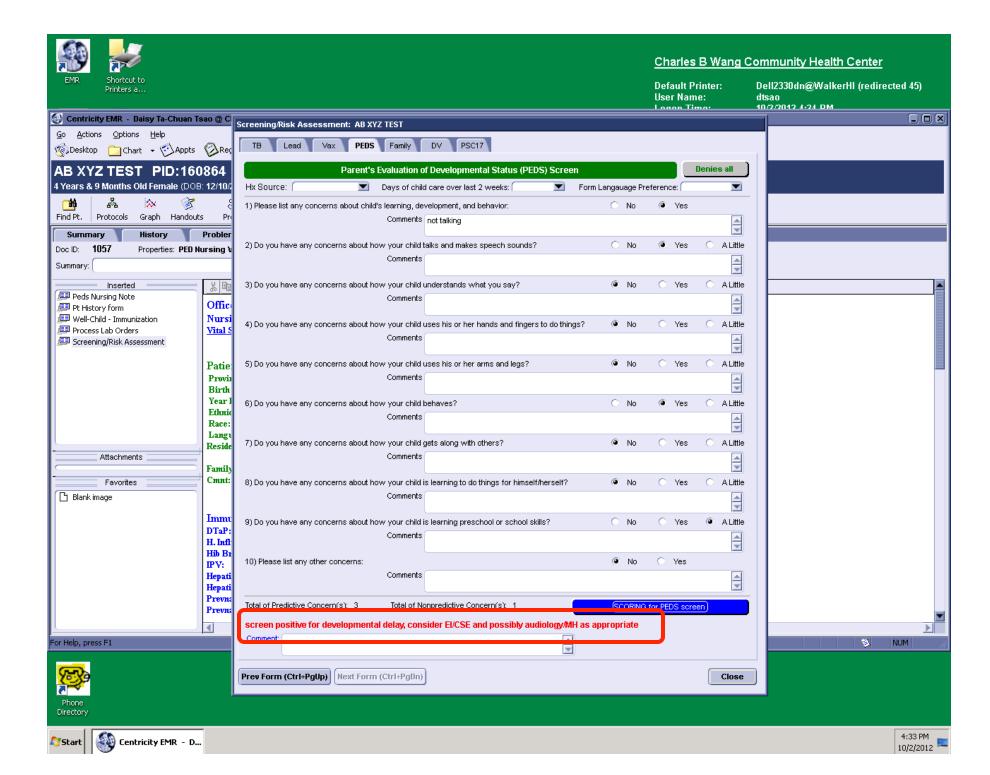
**Partnerships with CBOs** 



Family Resource Center (FRC) with workshops & support groups

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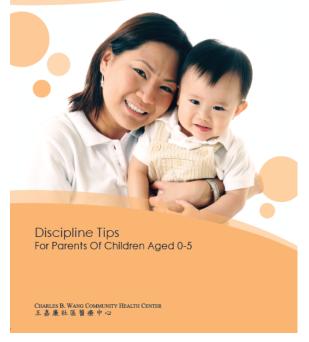


### **Educational Materials**

學會控制壓力 父母的壓力處理

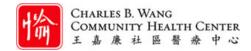


父母管教建議 五歲及以下的兒童



做孩子人生中的第一任老師: 幫助孩子學習和成長





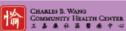
### **Educational Materials**



#### BABIES UP TO 3-MONTHS-OLD

During the first three months, babies spend most of their time sleeping and express themselves by crying. When you respond to your baby's basic needs and provide lots of love and comfort, you help your baby bond with you.





General Info Line (210) 206-9229 Website www.cbwchc.org 288 Canal Street, New York, NY 10013 Internal Paddina (210) 279-6999 Woman't Health (210) 566-0209

Women's Health (210) 966-0209 125 Walker Street, 2/ff, New York, NY 10013 Pedianto: 8 Adolescent Health (210) 026-2669 Tean Recourse Center (TRC) (210) 026-0666 ort 5009 Dental (210) 026-7029

136-26 37th Avenue, Flushing, NY 11354 Internal Medicine (719) 996-1000 October 1719 986-1007 Padistrice (719) 986-1002

Health Education Department (210) 766-046 Social Work Department Chindown (210) 626-1661 Ruding (710) 666-1612 LEARN ABOUT YOUR BABY'S DEVELOPMENT, but remember that each baby learns skills at a different pace. Talk to your doctor if you have concerns that your baby does not show any of the signs of development below.

#### BY 3 MONTHS MOST

#### MUSCLE Parents and o

- Turn toward voices of parents and caregivers.
- Follow moving objects with their eyes.
- Open and shut their hands.
- Raise their heads and chest when lying on their stomachs.
- Push down on their legs when placed on a firm surface.
- Bring their hands together and to their mouth.
- Reach for dangling objects with their hands.
- SOCIAL Enjoy

  OEVELOPMENT other

DEVELORMENT

- Enjoy playing with others.
- Look at your face and imitate some movements and facial expressions.
- SPEECH DEVELOPMENT
- Cry when hungry, sired, or in need of a diaper change.
  - diaper change.

     Coo (say "oh" or "ah").
  - React to changes in tone, pitch, volume, and intonation of speech.
  - Become quiet when listening to sound, especially speech.
  - Respond differently to native languages versus other languages.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Show colorful images or books.
- Put bright, moveable toys where your baby can reach them.
  - Shake keys or make different sounds to get your baby's attention.
  - Give your baby rattles, keys, or bells to play with.
- Make faces with your baby (smile, laugh, or frown).
- Attach an unbreakable mirror to the inside of the crib.
- Comfort your baby whenever he or she cries.
- Talk and sing to your baby.
- Speak in different tones.
- Play music for your baby.
- Speak to your baby in any language.

# HELP YOUR CHILD DEVELOP SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SKILLS

Each child has a unique way of reacting to people and events in his or her life. Some children are easygoing while others adjust more slowly. These differences are normal. However, all children need social skills to form friendships and emotional skills to deal with feelings like sadness, fear, frustration, or jealousy.

Social and emotional skills help your child develop healthy attitudes toward themselves, sympathy towards others, and a sense of right and wrong. They also help your child become more successful in school and happier in life. Teach your child these skills by having a strong positive relationship with your child and being a good role model.

For more information, talk to your child's doctor.



Charles B, Wang Community Health Center 王嘉東柱區養泰中心

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Women's Health (212) 964-9029 125 Walker Street, 2/ff, New York, NY 10013 Polistrics & Adolescent Health (212) 226-2988 Teen Resource Center (TRC) (212) 226-2044 Dental (212) 226-9229

136-26 37th Avenue, Flushing, NY 11354 136-26 37th Avenue, Flushing, NY 11354 136-37th (712) 286-1227 Pediatrics (719) 286-1222

Health Education Department (212) 766-046 Social Work Department Chinatown (212) 226-1661



#### BIRTH TO SYEARS

- Give hugs and kisses
- . Set routines to help your child feel safe and confident.
- Read books and play music that reflect your culture.
   Think through what's going on before responding to your child or

#### I VEAD TO EVEADE

- · Give children time to solve problems themselves.
- · Praise effort, not results. "You are working so hard on that puzzle!"
- · Provide support to young toddlers playing in a group.
- Redirect your child's attention to avoid conflicts.
- Describe your child's feelings; "You're angry that Adam took your toy. It is okay to feel angry. It is not okay to hit. Hitting hurts."

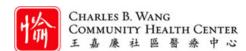
#### VEARS TO SVEARS

- · Use puppets or drawings to create a story about your child's fears.
- Encourage friendships by making a photo album of friends.
- · Let your child lead playtime.
- Calmly explain situations of conflict and the consequences: "You pushed Billy because you wanted the broom back, but you hurt him."
- · Explain reasons for rules.
- Promote responsibility by giving your child simple tasks to help take care of younger siblings.

#### 3 YEARS TO 5 YEARS

- Ask about your child's emotions: "Why were you crying in school? Share how you cope with your own feelings.
- Teach children to quietly tell themselves to calm down: "He didn't do it on purpose," and "I'll feel happier in a little while."
- Teach your child to stop, take a deep breath, and think of his or her favorite activity.
- Praise efforts to control emotions: "That was great. You calmed yourself down."
- Teach children to praise themselves: "I did a good job; I stayed calm."
- Use time out only for inappropriate emotional outbursts.
- Take turns playing games.

Development of this educational material was made possible with handing from the W.E. Mellogy Soundation. The Cluries III, Wang Community-Health Center recoverages electronic or print and inhabition of this material for project ordinary by proper consisted that the sucknowledge by project ordinary by the property of the property of



# STARS Strategies



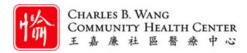
**Developmental Screenings** 



**Partnerships with CBOs** 

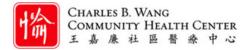


Family Resource Center (FRC) with workshops & support groups



### **Engaging Parents and Caregivers**

- Workshop Topics
  - Early Literacy and Play in Child Development
  - Strategies to Manage Your Child's Difficult Behaviors and Parental Stress
  - Promoting Daily Routine and Self Care in Young Children
  - Young Children's Nutrition and Healthy Eating Habits
- Support groups
  - Higher risk population/ parents of children with diagnoses
  - Facilitators: social workers
  - Held more frequently than workshops



# STARS Strategies



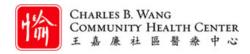
**Developmental Screenings** 



**Partnerships with CBOs** 



Family Resource Center (FRC) with workshops & support groups



# **Engaging Parents and Caregivers**

2012年5月6日 星期日

星島日報 SINGTAO DAILY





### **培養良好行爲和處理家長壓力的有效策略**

一個給家人支持,讓幼兒健康發展的計劃

在孩子一生中的最初幾年是他健康發展和學業成功的基礎。在這重要及成長的幾年內,孩子會掌握一連串重要的技巧,如走路到交談和表現出適當的行為,這些都會有助孩子爲上學做好準備。孩子在未明白規則之前挑戰規則是很正常,處理這些行爲時,家長期並堅持不懈。當孩子行爲不端時,家長和照顧者應給予孩子指導和支持並鼓勵孩子做出良好的行爲。

管教可以是一種家長與孩子建立健康關係的正面方法。許多家長認爲管教是一種處罰的手段,而不是利用管教來培養孩子的良好行爲。家長可能會體罰或取消孩子的一些權利作爲最快的懲罰方法,但其實要培養良好行爲是没有捷徑的。管教是一種長期漸進的方法,需要慢慢地使用這種方法來幫助孩子養成良好的「人爲習慣。而有效的管教全賴父母與孩子之間建立良好的關係,以及持續的潮通。

每個孩子都是獨特的,所以在培養良好行爲時可 能需要採取不同的管教方法或幾種管教方法相結合來 鼓勵孩子做良好的行爲。 家長要了解哪種方法對他們 的孩子最有效,必先要從早期了解孩子和跟他有情感 上的聯繫,培育孩子的自信心,提供適當的環境和設 定期望。必須緊記,家長和照顧 者是孩子的榜樣。教育子女是既愉快又獲益良多的,但也可以爲你添上不少壓力。家長和照顧者必須要清楚自己的需要得到滿足才能夠讓他們適當地支持孩子。照顧 孩子可能使伤累透、憤怒、焦慮、洩氣或擔心,而且你可能只剩下很少的時間做其他事情。最重要是要懂得識別壓力的徵兆和尋找妥善處理的方法,使你不會感到不知所措。

五歲或以下小孩的家長和照顧者,如有興趣學習 更多關於培育良好行爲和處理家長壓力,歡迎參加王 嘉康社區醫療中心即將舉辦名爲「培養良好行爲和處 理家長壓力的有效策略」的講座。

調座將於二零一二年五月十九日(星期六),早上 10:00 至中午 12:00 於華埠獲加街 125 號三樓和二零一二年五月二十六日(星期六),下午 1:30 至下午 3:00 在法拉盛 138 -46 北方大道青年會舉行。如欲報名登記参加這個調座,請致電伍凱利(212) 226-8866 內號 5319。

王嘉廉杜區醫療中心兒科部屬下的家庭資源中心 專為幼兒及家人提供健康教育以及支援服務,以促進 健康的親子關係、兒童發展以及做好上學的準備。家 庭資源中心是由 W.K.Kellogg 基金會資助。

婦產科 紐約華埠 212-966-0228 紐約法拉盛 718-886-1287 内科 紐約華埠 212-379-6996 紐約法拉盛 718-886-1200

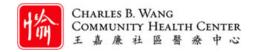
兒科 紐約華埠 212-226-3888 紐約法拉盛 718-886-1222 牙科 紐約華埠 212-226-9339

# Steps to a Right Start Video

- 28 minutes
- English and Chinese versions
- Synopsis:
  - Asian American families express common child developmental concerns
  - Child development specialist shares tips
- Access:

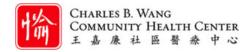
http://www.cbwchc.org/ project/brochures/ videopage.asp





# STARS Findings

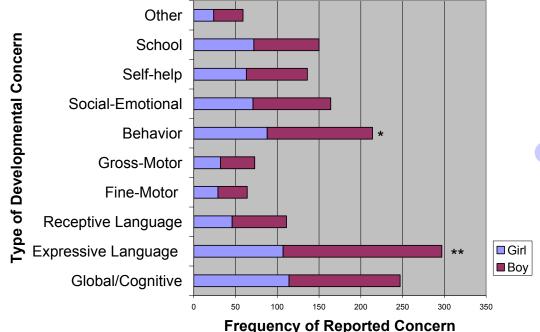
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS)
  - 2000+ patients screened
  - 17% patients had a formal diagnosis of developmental delay
  - 49% patients' parents/ caregivers reported developmental concern
  - 13% families received FRC services



# STARS Findings

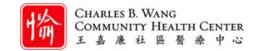
Risk Level	Recommendation	Overall	US Norms
None	No action	720 (53)	43%*
Low	In-office education	15 <del>3 (11)</del>	20%*
Medium	Additional screening	301 (22)	23%*
High	Referral	188 (14)	11%*

<sup>\* 3%</sup> parents had communication problems that interfered with their ability to snare.



 Percentages of high- and mediumrisk patients were higher than those of previous studies

 The most frequently reported concerns were related to speech and behavior

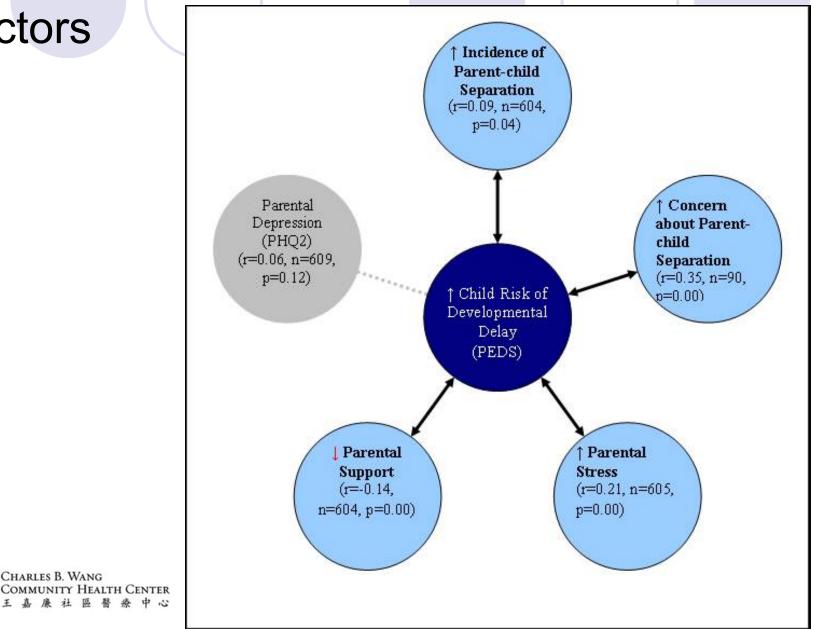


\*p<0.05;

STARS Findings: Family psychosocial

factors

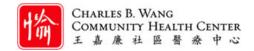
CHARLES B. WANG



# STARS Findings

- Reception of community agencies
- Opportunities for parents to learn from one another
- Growing rate of parental engagement

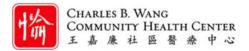




# STARS Findings

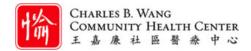
### Challenges/ Barriers

- For Families
  - Gaps in coverage/ service options
  - Childcare needs
  - **OLOW SES**
  - ○Stigma
- For Staff
  - Engaging other caregivers
  - Limited space
- Fragmented service system



# Summary

- Community Health Centers serve as an important access point for vulnerable, underserved communities.
- An on-site Family Resource Center in a primary care setting can help staff and caregivers address early child development concerns and improve school readiness.
- More culturally and linguistically appropriate educational resources and care coordination are needed.



# Family Resource Center Toolkit

Charles B. Wang Community Health Center's

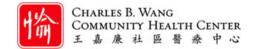
Developing a Family Resource Center (FRC) in a Community Health Center or Primary Care Setting to Promote School Readiness and Healthy Child Development

#### **Project Toolkit**



September 2012

- Provide health centers with promising practices and resources
  - General guidelines / recommendations
  - CBWCHC experience

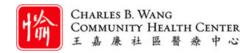


### Family Resource Center Toolkit

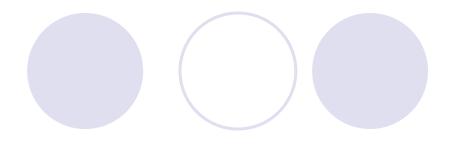
- Planning
  - Logic Model
  - ProjectLeadership/Advisors
  - Defining the TargetPopulation
  - Developing the Work Plan

- Implementation
  - Selecting Staff
  - Training Staff
  - Providing Space and Technology
  - Partnering with
     Community Based
     Organizations/
     Expert
     Consultants
  - Selecting aDevelopmentalScreening Tool

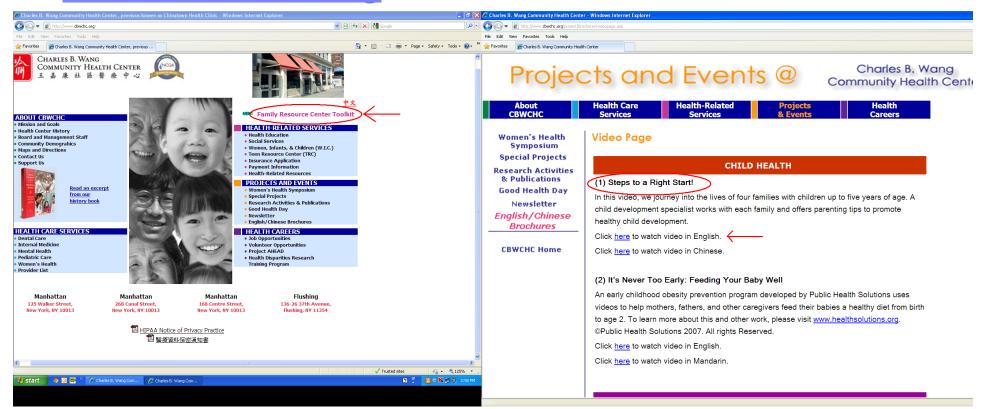
- Evaluation
  - Collecting and Tracking Data
  - Sustainability

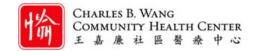


### **STARS** Resources



### www.cbwchc.org





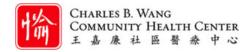
# Thank you! Questions?

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### **THANK YOU!**

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