

Emergent Issues Affecting Early Intervention/ Early Childhood

Workforce Development for
Inclusion in Early Childhood

November 4, 2017

Washington, DC



Conversation Points

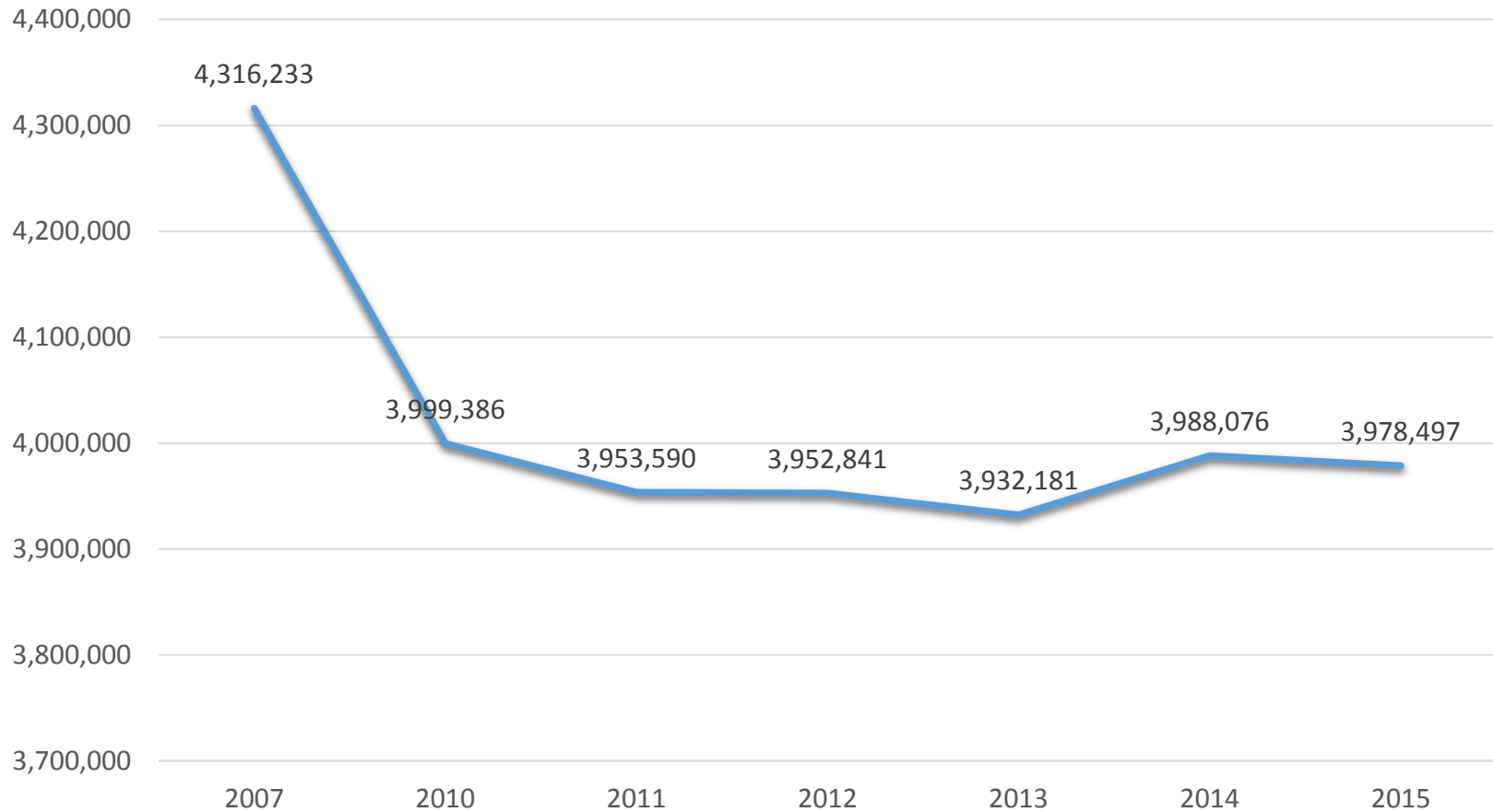
- Changing Demographics
- Emergent Trends
 - Developmental Screening Initiatives
 - Autism
 - Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Workforce Issues



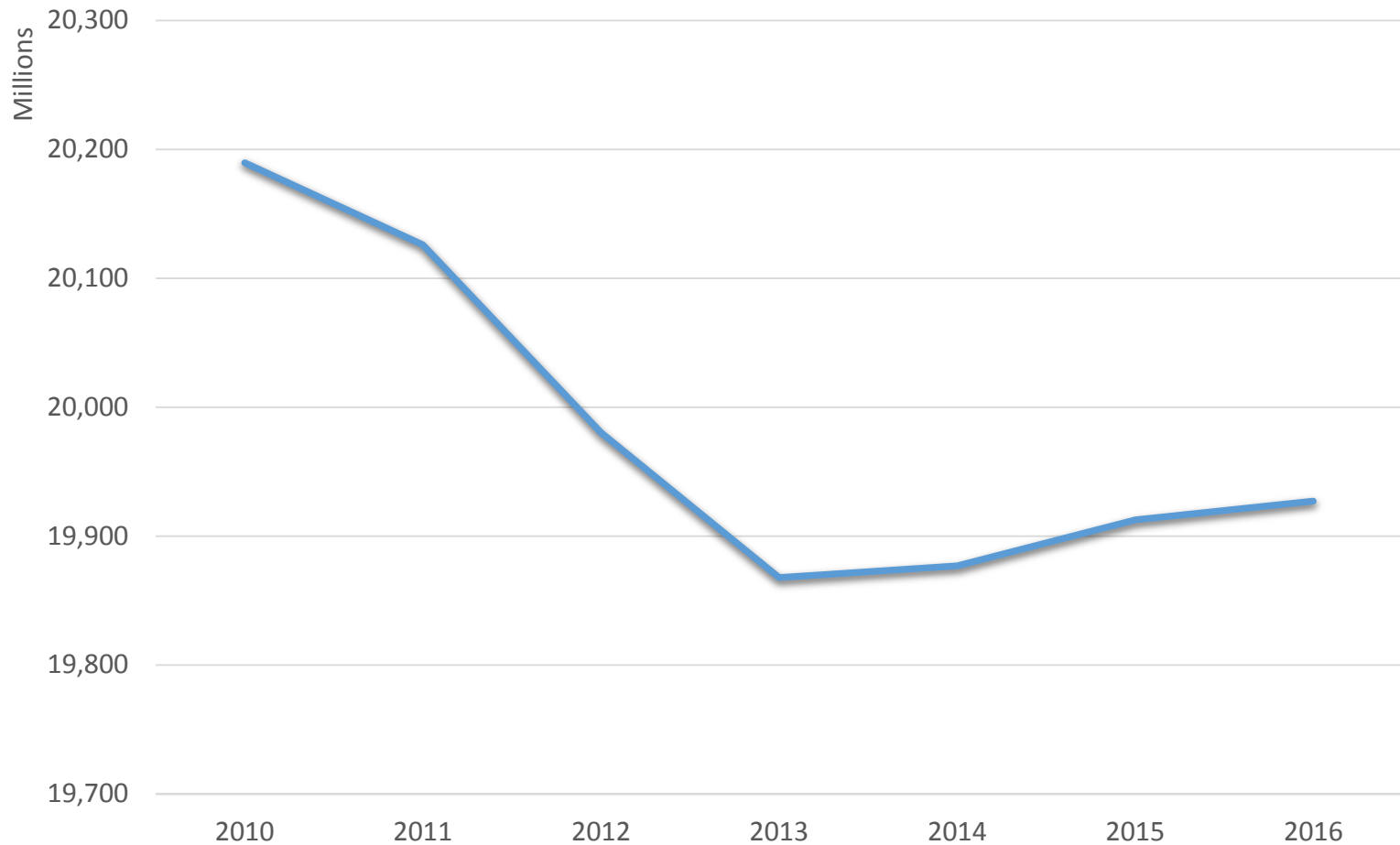
Changing Demographics



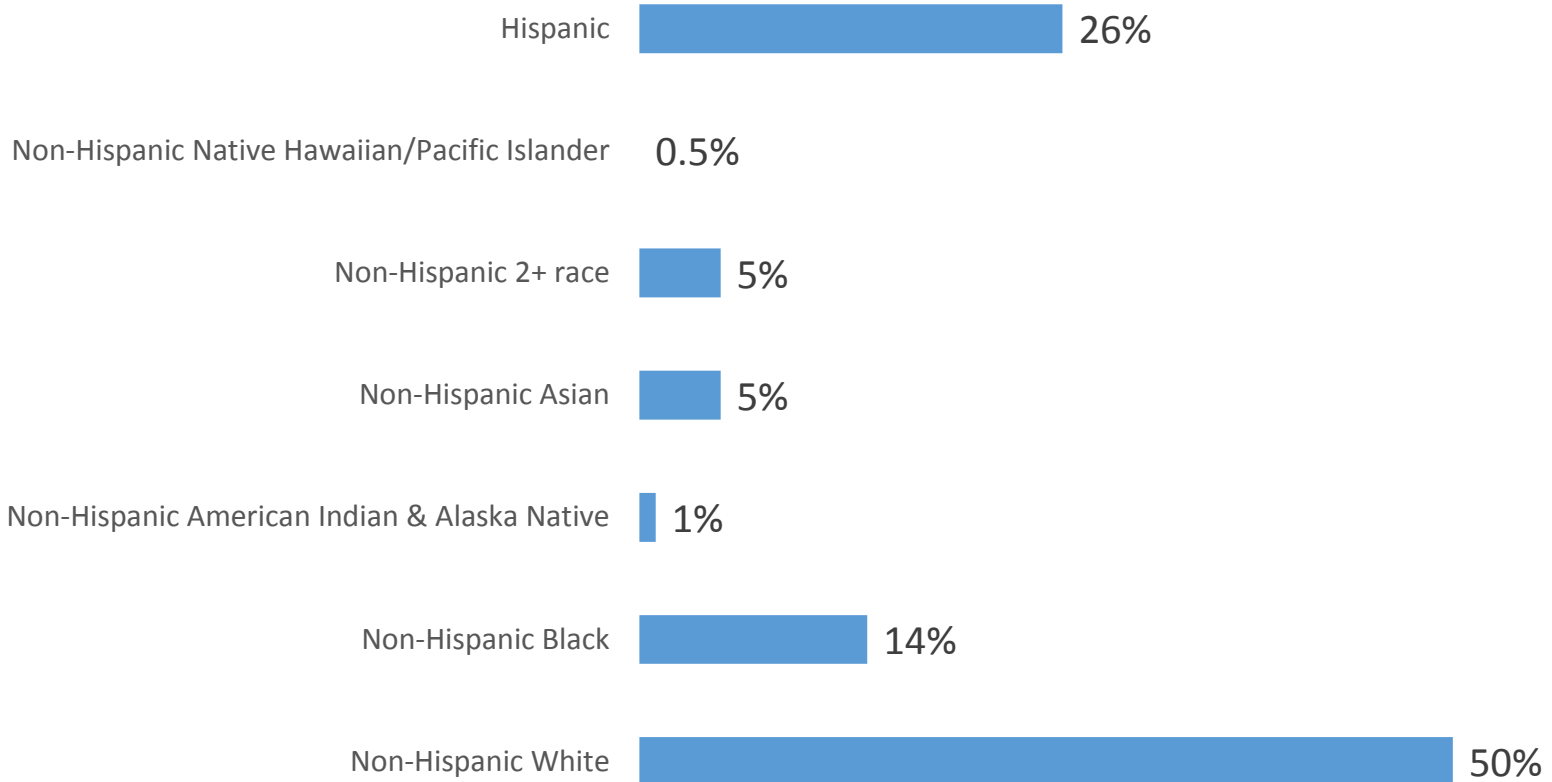
Births in the United States



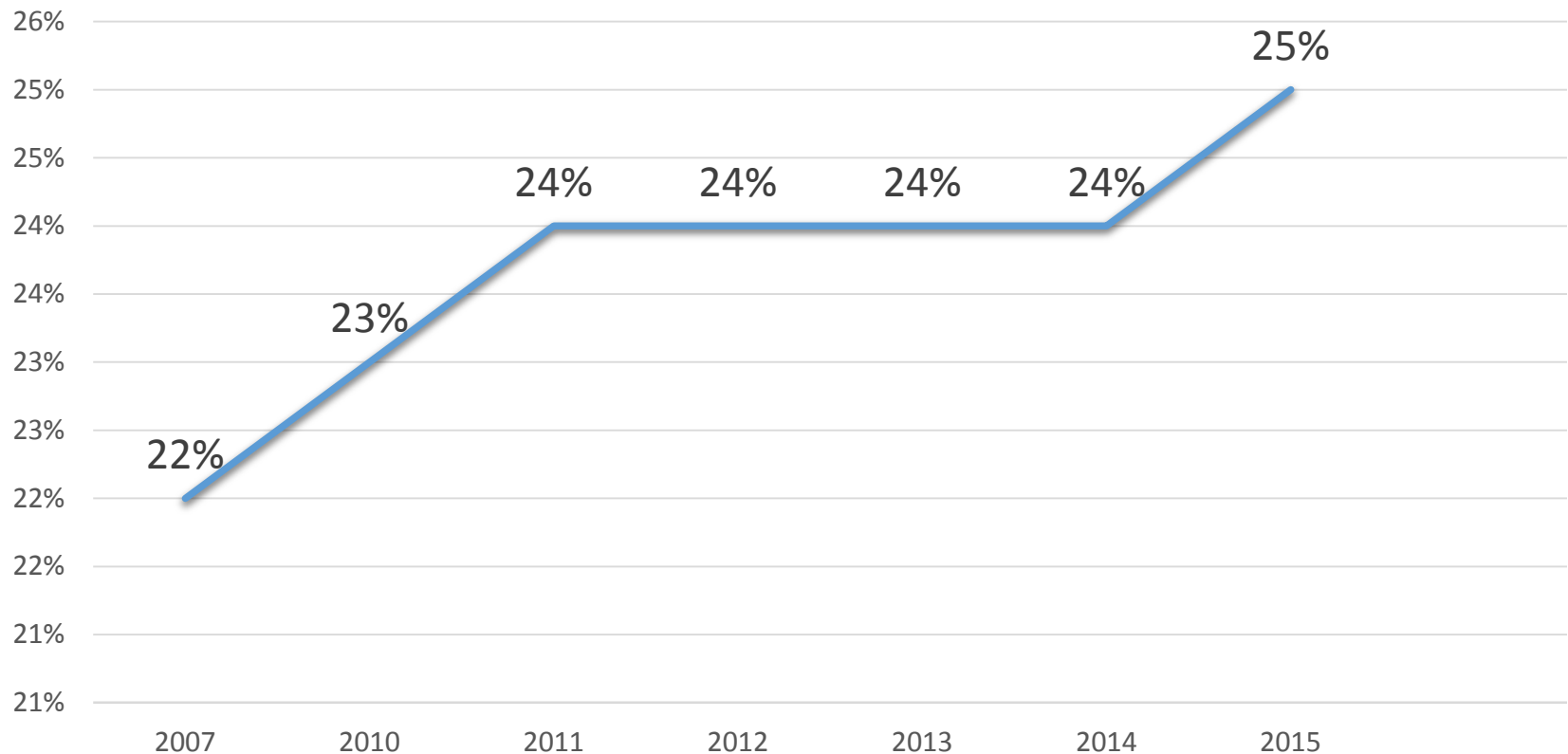
Birth through 4 Population



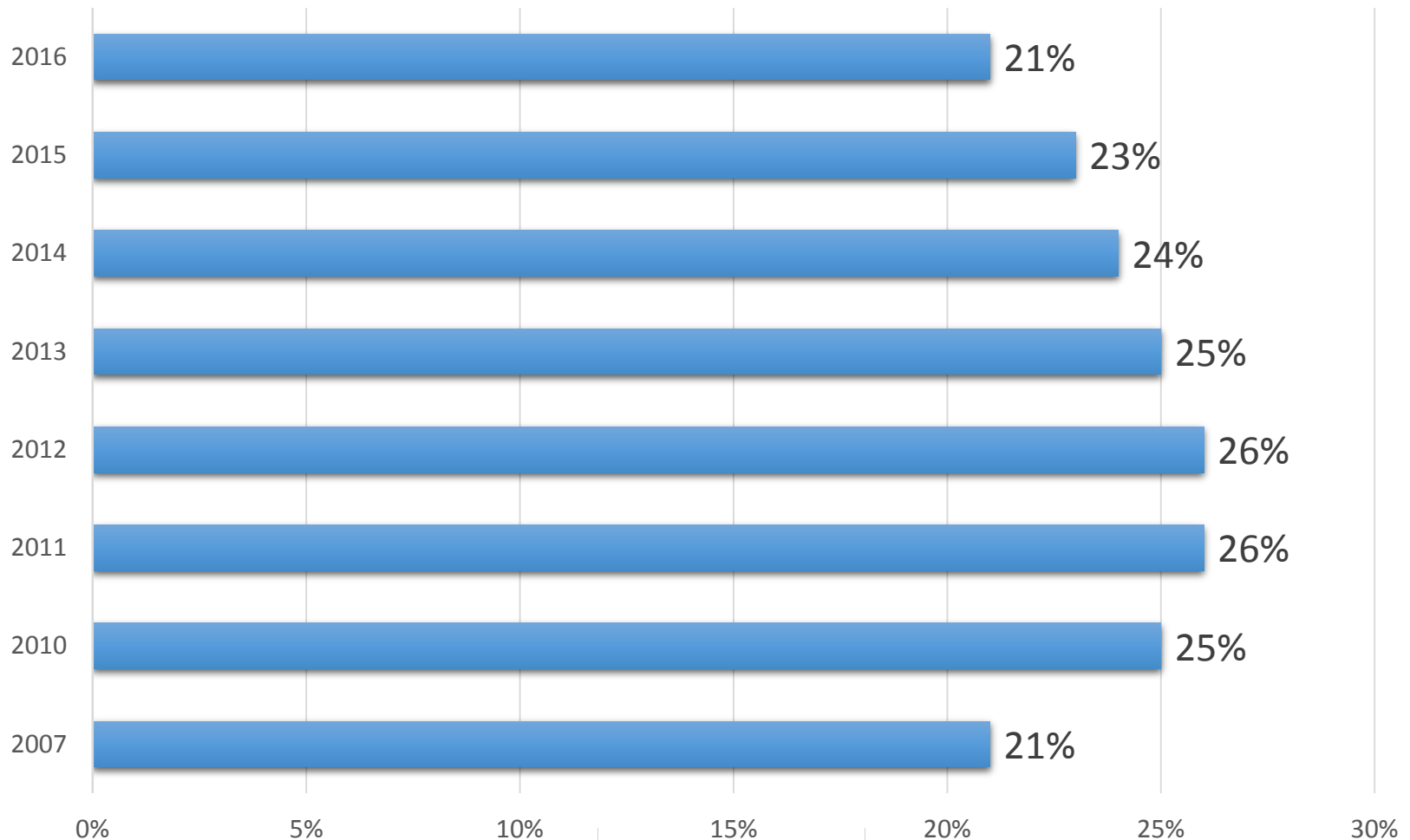
Race/Ethnicity, Birth through 4 2016



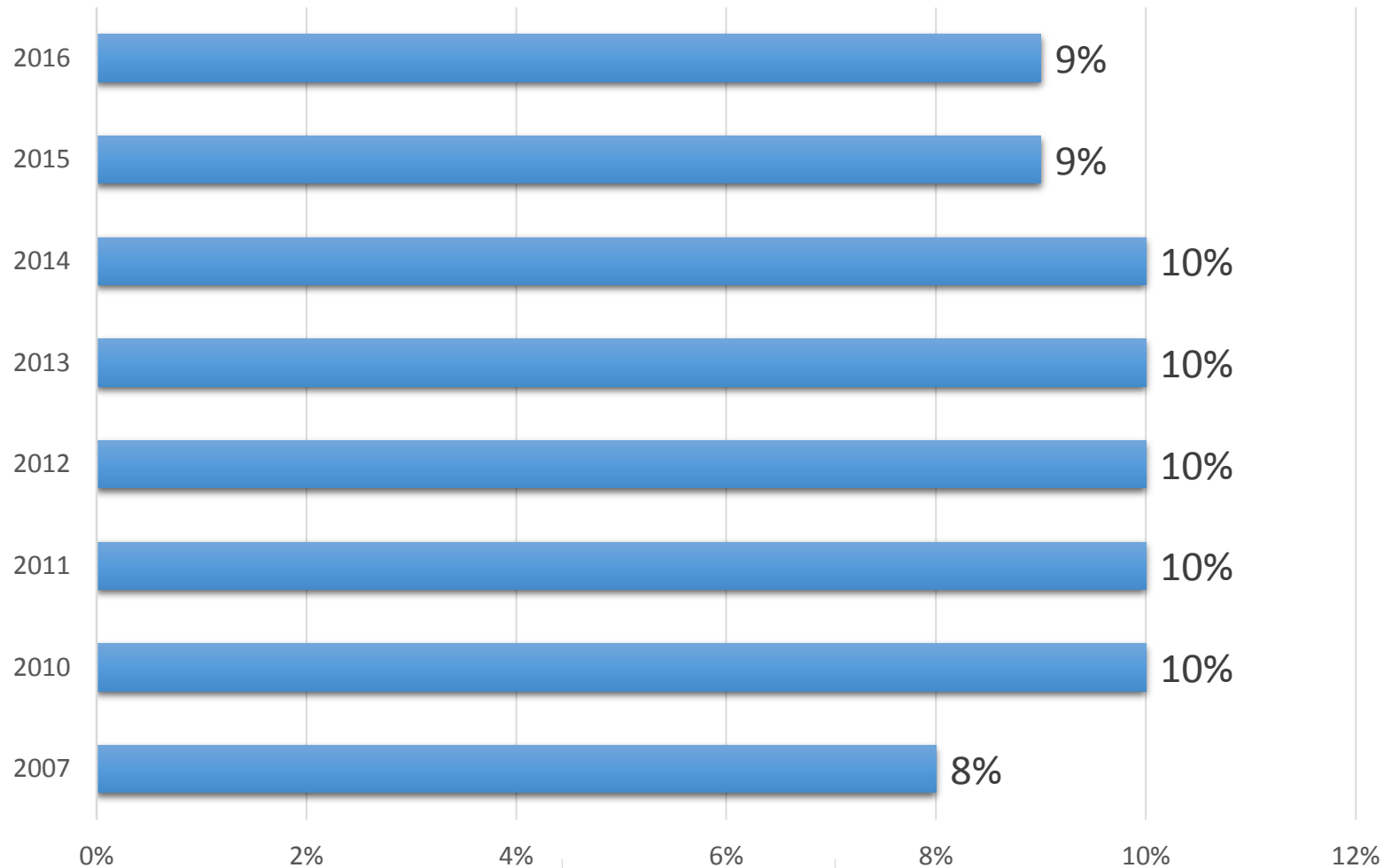
Children in Immigrant Families



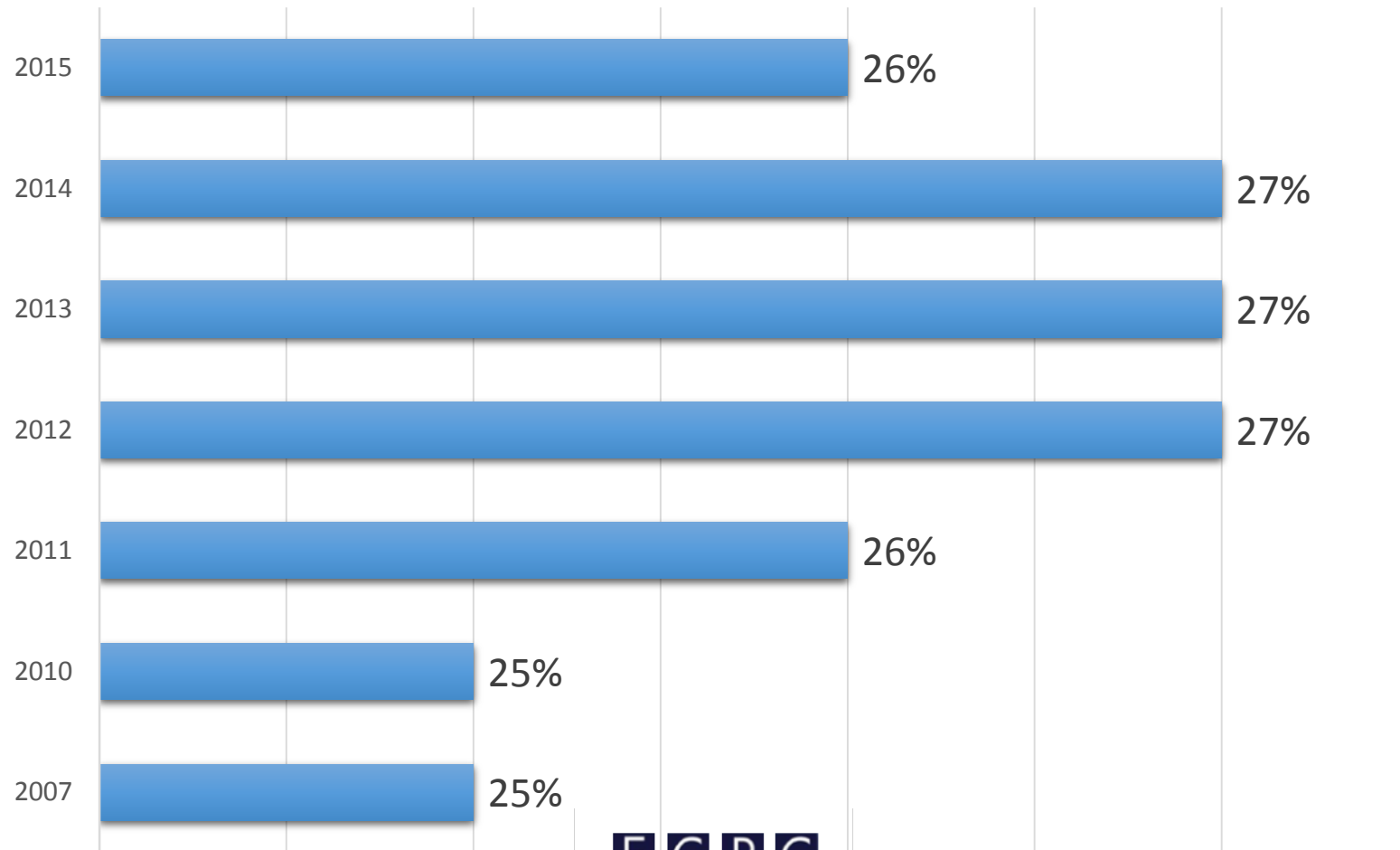
Children <5 Living in Poverty



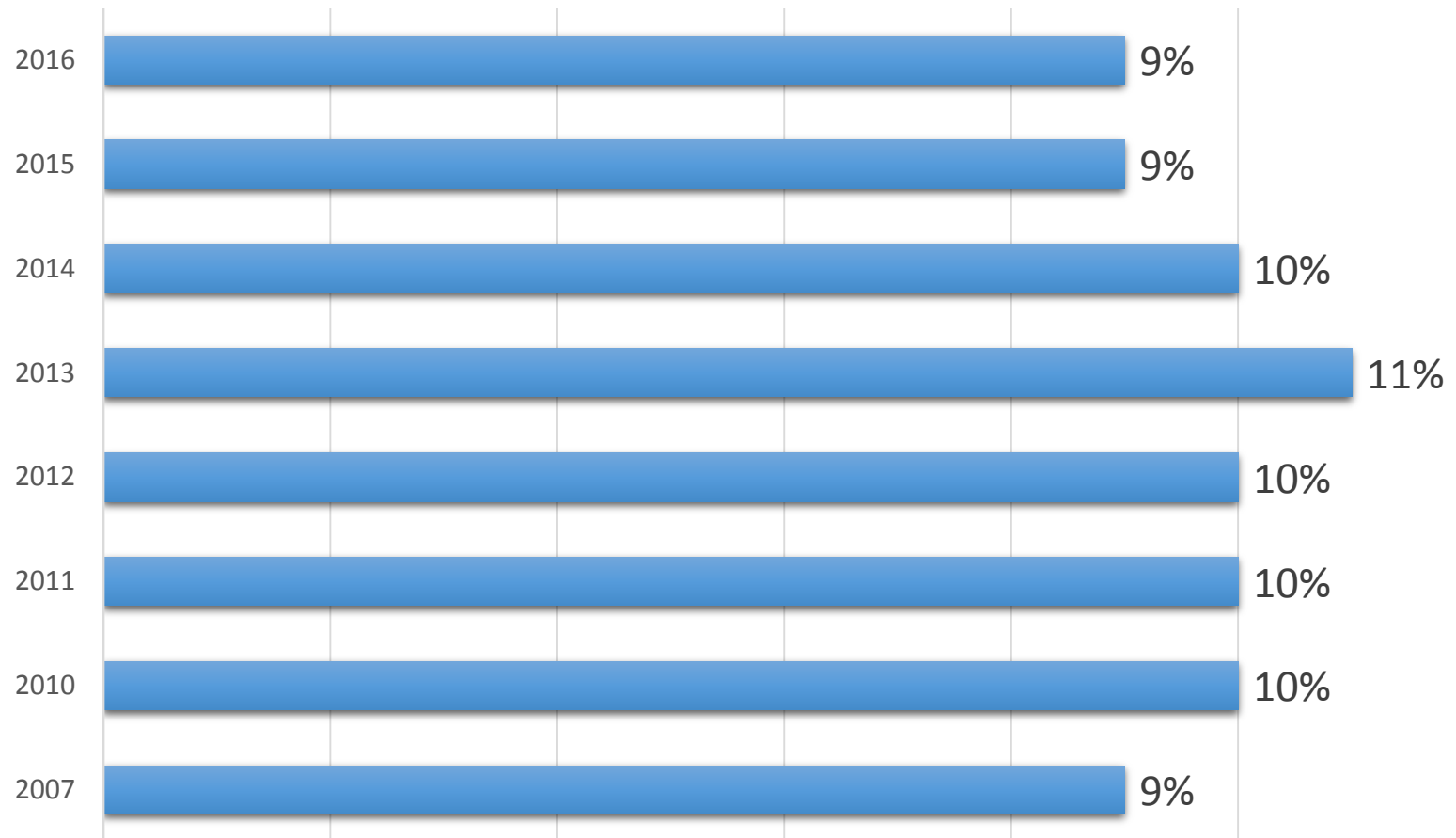
Children Living in Extreme Poverty



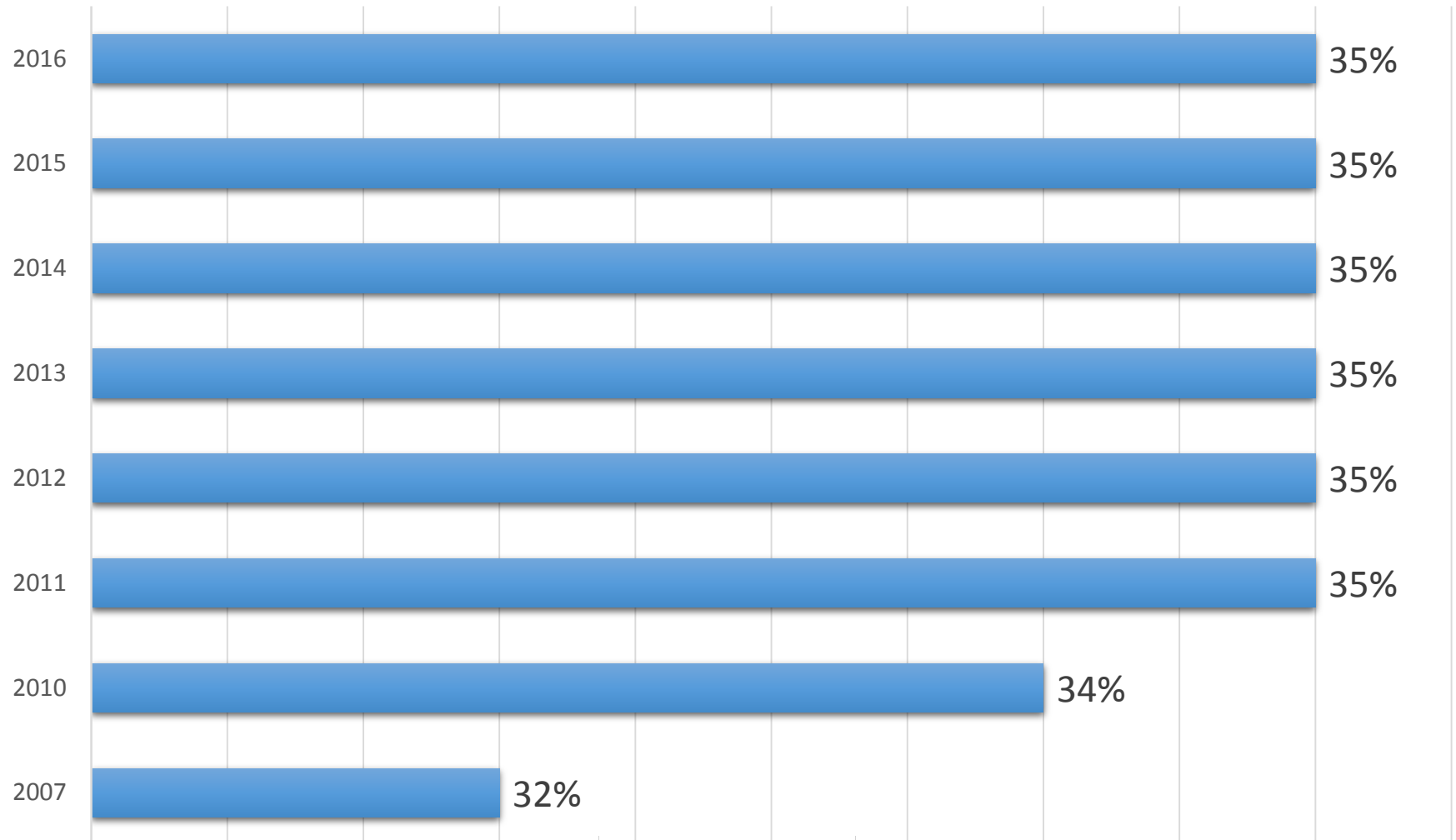
Children <6 in Low Income Working Families



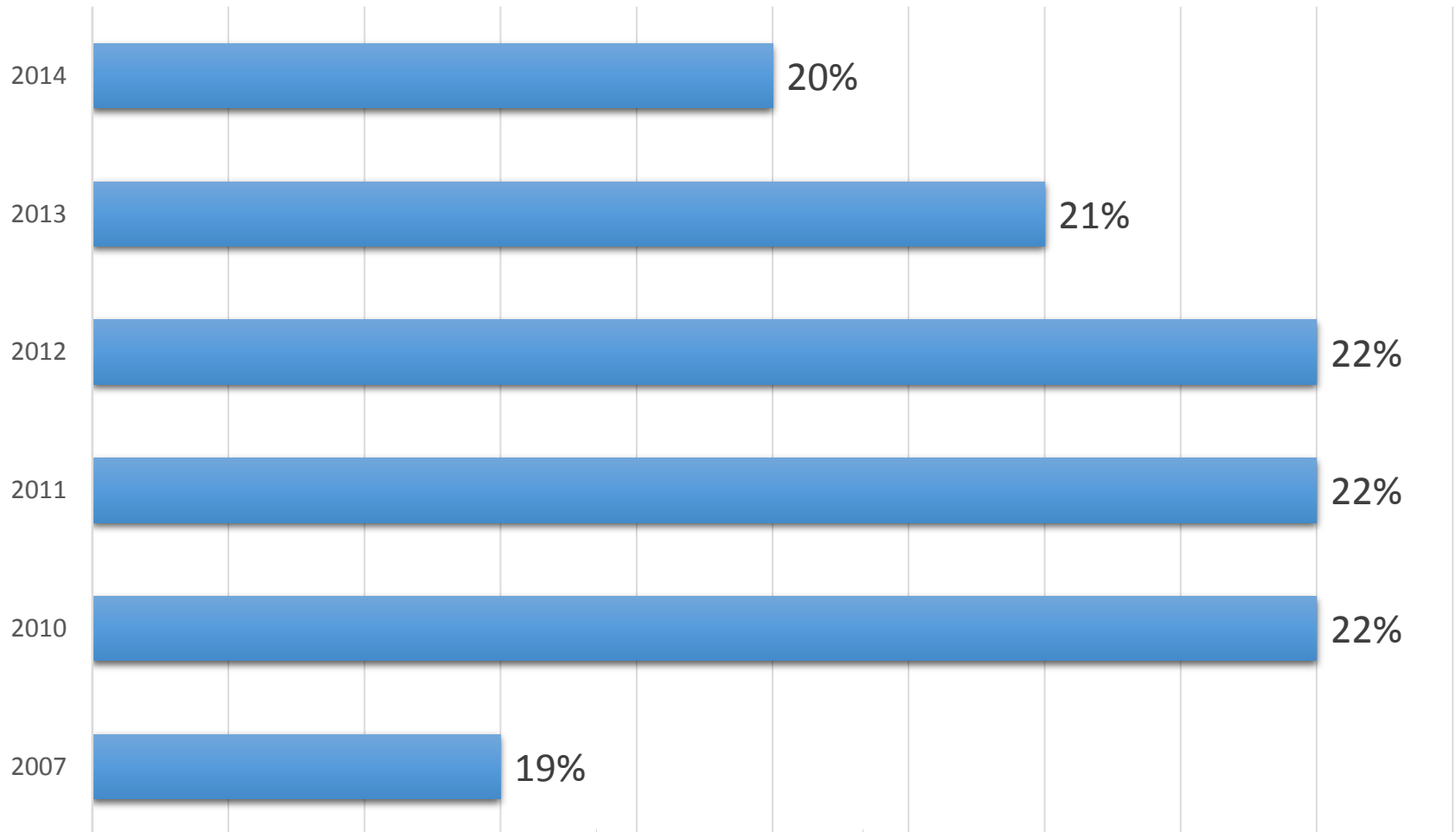
Children <6 with No Parent in the Workforce



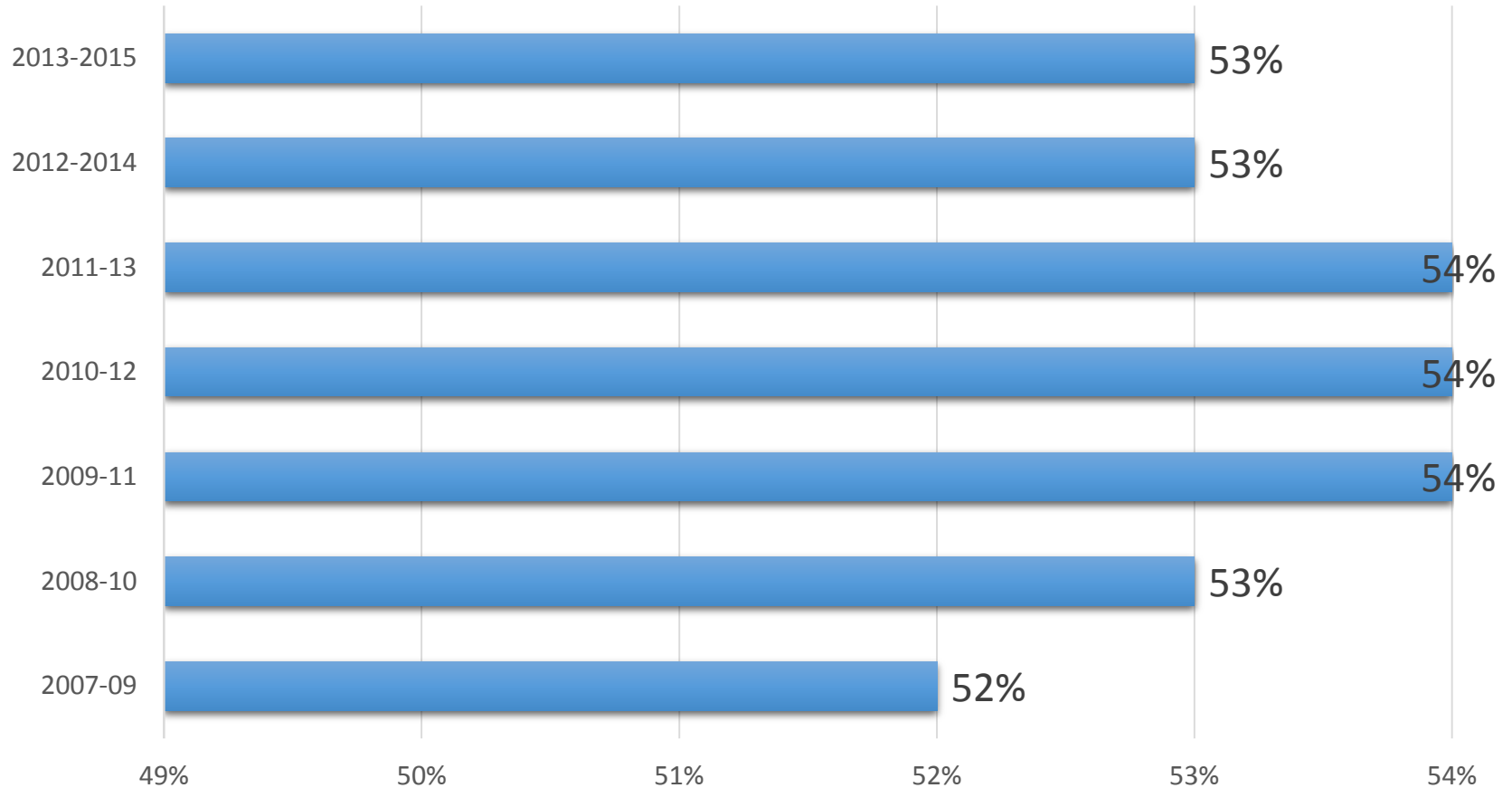
Children in Single Parent Homes



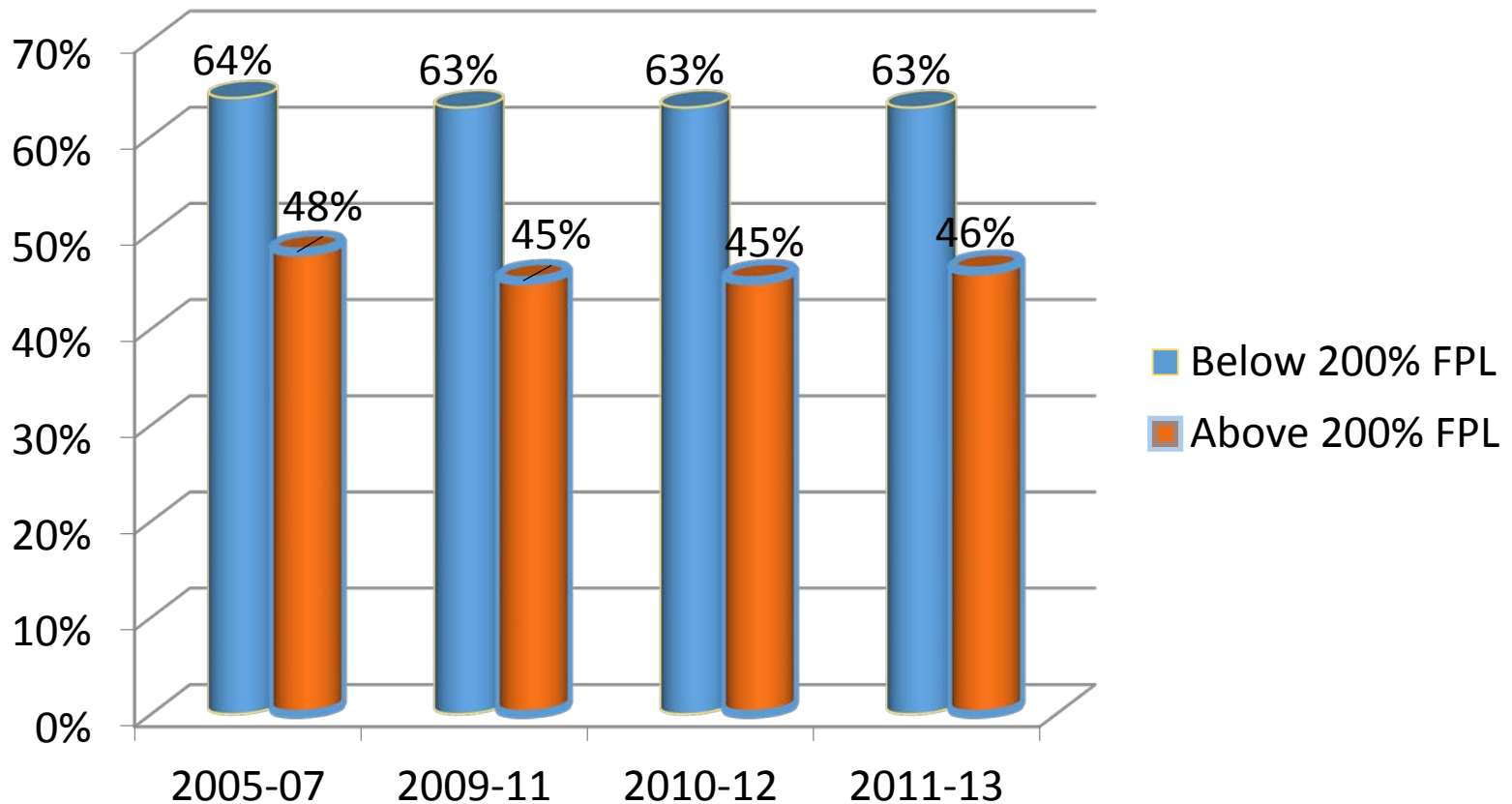
Children Impacted by Food Insecurity



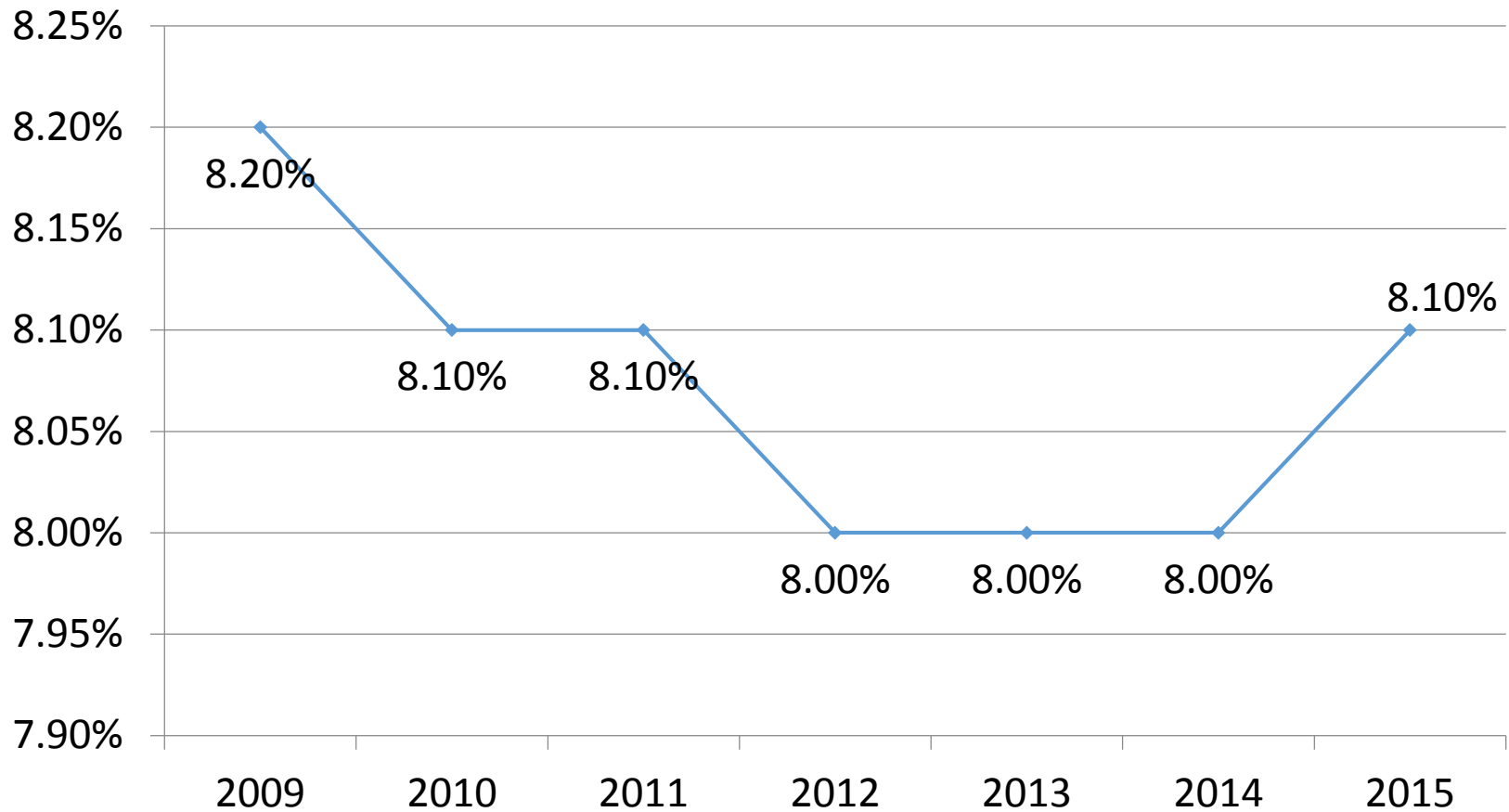
Children (Ages 3-4) Not Attending Preschool



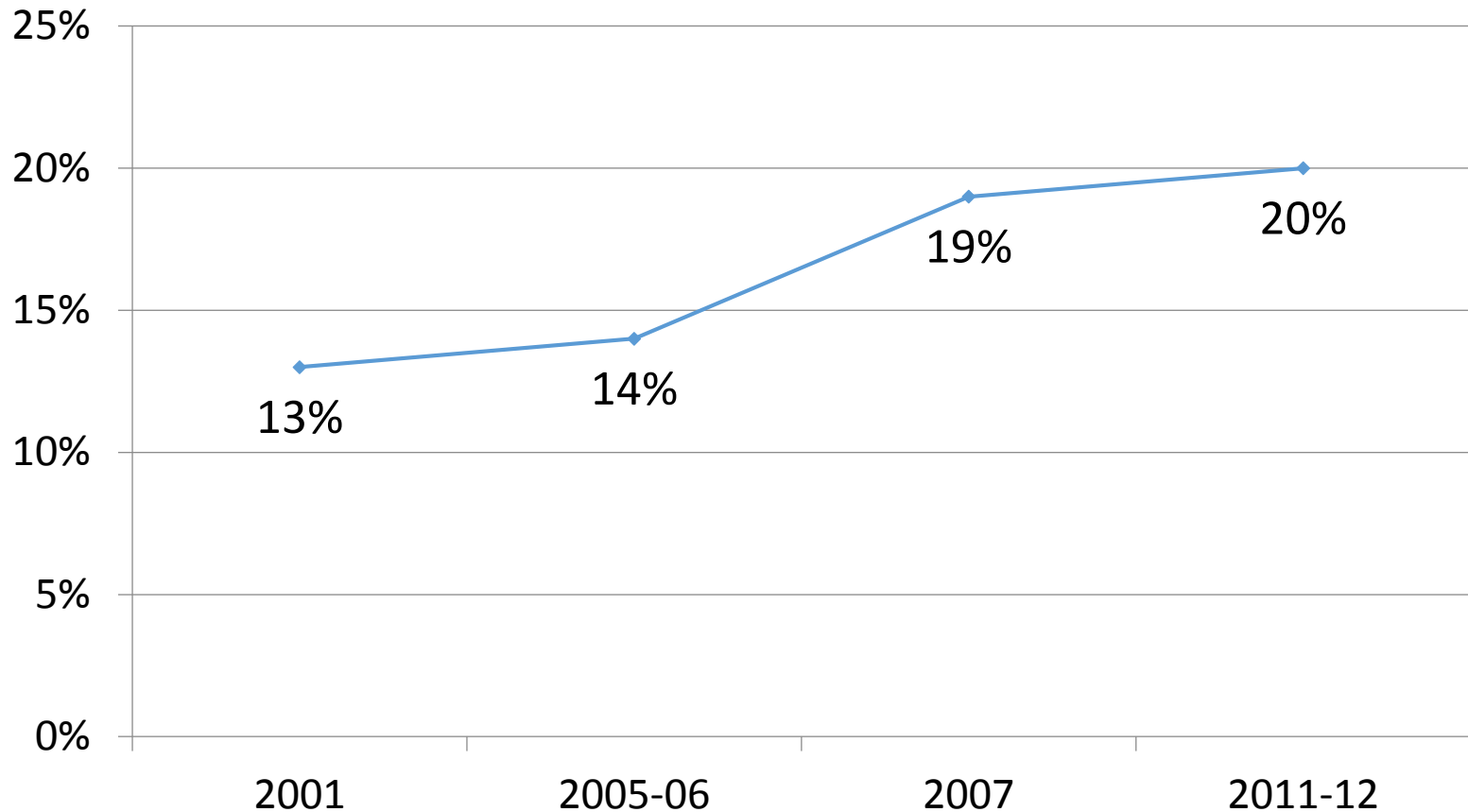
Children (Ages 3-4) Not Attending Preschool by Income

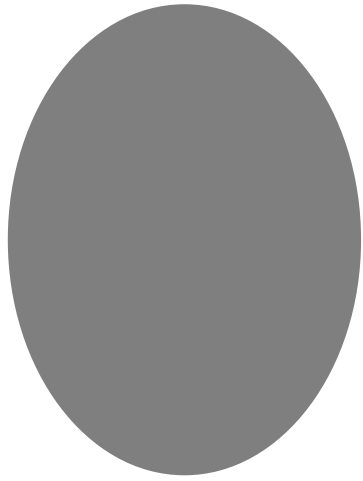


Low Birthweight



Children with Special Health Care Needs





Emergent
Trends

Trends with Impact

Developmental Screening Initiatives

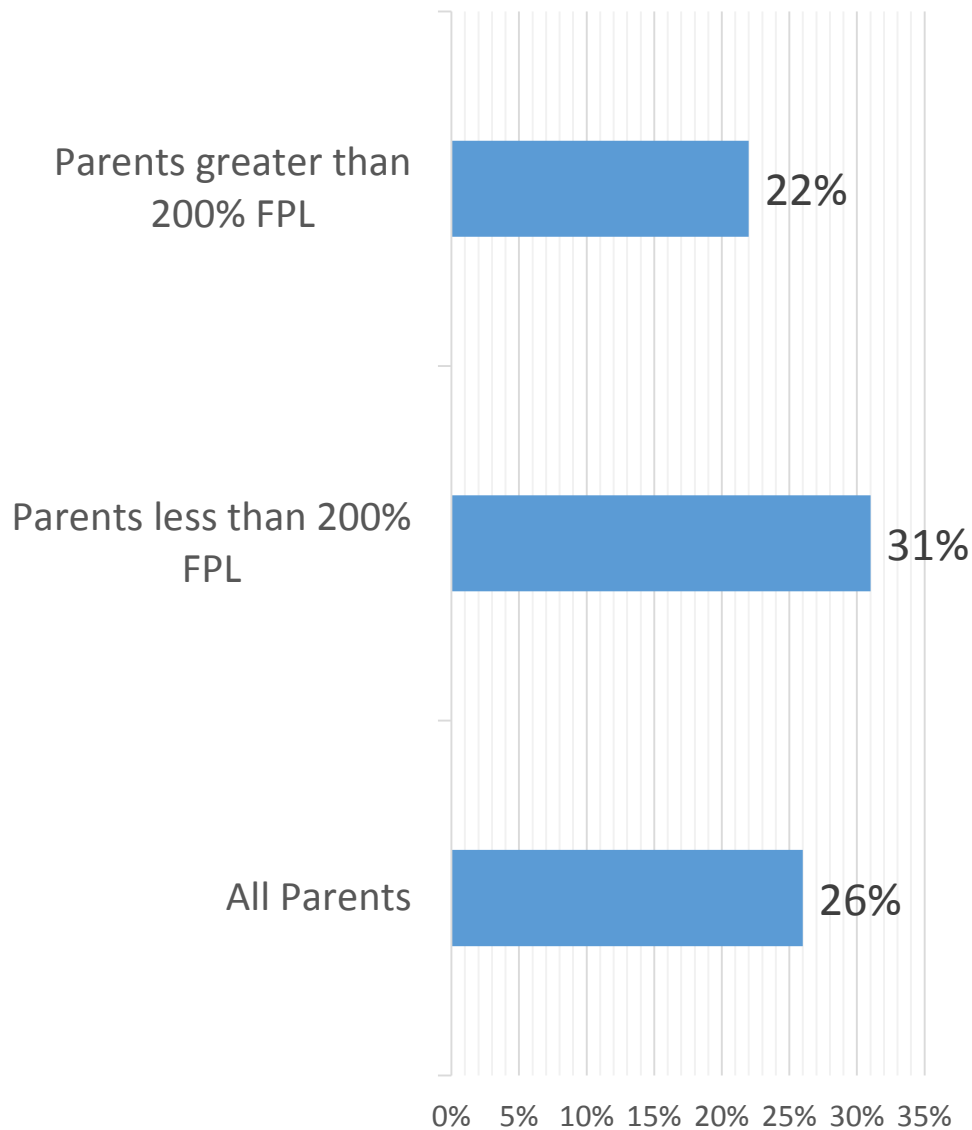
Autism Identification

Adverse Childhood Experiences

- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)
- Impact on Foster System and Early Intervention

Developmental Screening Initiatives

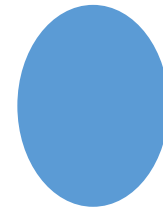




Parental Concerns about Development

- Affordable Care Act Periodicity Requirements
 - *Developmental Screenings*
 - *9, 18 and 30 months*
 - *Autism Screening:*
 - *18 and 24 months*
 - *Additional screening might be needed if a child is at high risk for developmental problems due to preterm birth, low birth weight or other reasons.*

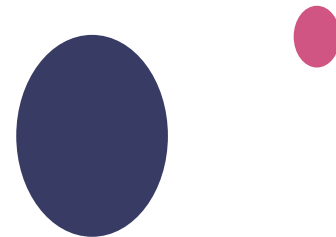
Developmental Screening



- Learn the Signs, Act Early
 - CDC Initiative
- Home Visiting Initiatives
- Early Intervention
- MCH Priorities



Developmental Screening





Autism

Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network

Identified Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder

ADDM Network 2000 – 2012

Combining Data from All Sites

Surveillance Year	Birth Year	Number of ADDM Sites Reporting	Prevalence per 1,000 Children (Range)	This is about 1 in X children...
2000	1992	6	6.7 (4.5 – 9.9)	1 in 150
2002	1994	14	6.6 (3.3 – 10.6)	1 in 150
2004	1996	8	8.0 (4.6 – 9.8)	1 in 125
2006	1998	11	9.0 (4.2 – 12.1)	1 in 110
2008	2000	14	11.3 (4.8 – 21.2)	1 in 88
2010	2002	11	14.7 (5.7 – 21.9)	1 in 68
2012	2004	11	14.6 (8.2 – 24.6)	1 in 68

CDC Estimates

1

1 in 68 children in the United States have autism

- Boys: 1 in 42
- Girls: 1 in 189

2

30% increase from 1 in 88 reported in 2008

3

More than double the 1 in 150 reported in 2000



Adverse
Childhood
Experiences
(ACES)

Definition

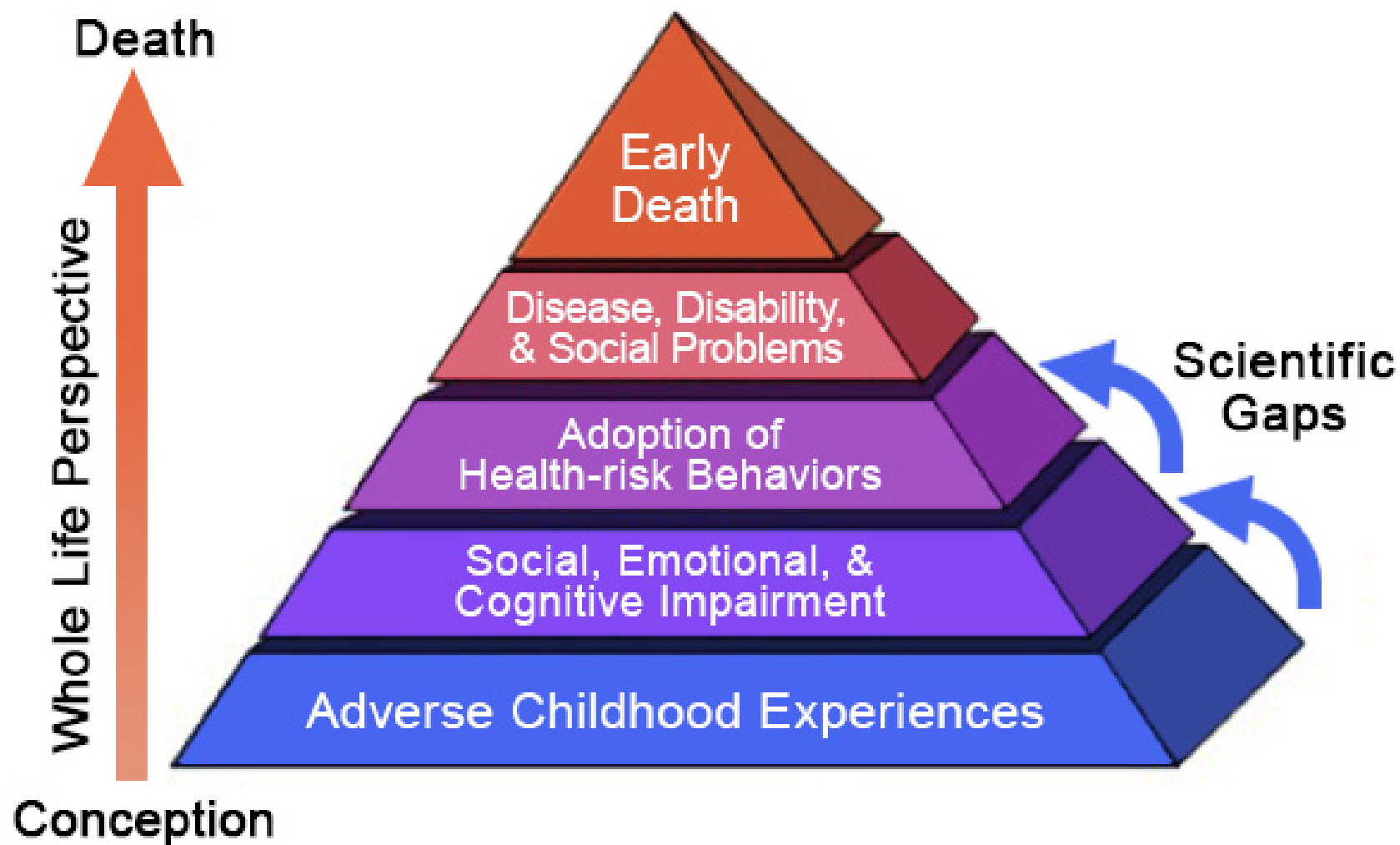
- Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being
- ACEs include:
 - Physical Abuse
 - Sexual Abuse
 - Emotional Abuse
 - Physical Neglect
 - Emotional Neglect
 - Substance Misuse in Household
 - Domestic Violence
 - Household Mental Illness
 - Economic Hardship
 - Parental Separation or Divorce
 - Parental Incarceration

Key Points

- **Economic Hardship** is the most common adverse childhood experience
- **Prevalence increases** with child's age
- **Abuse of drugs/alcohol, neighborhood violence and occurrence of mental illness** most commonly reported
- **46% of children** in the U.S. have experienced at least one ACE

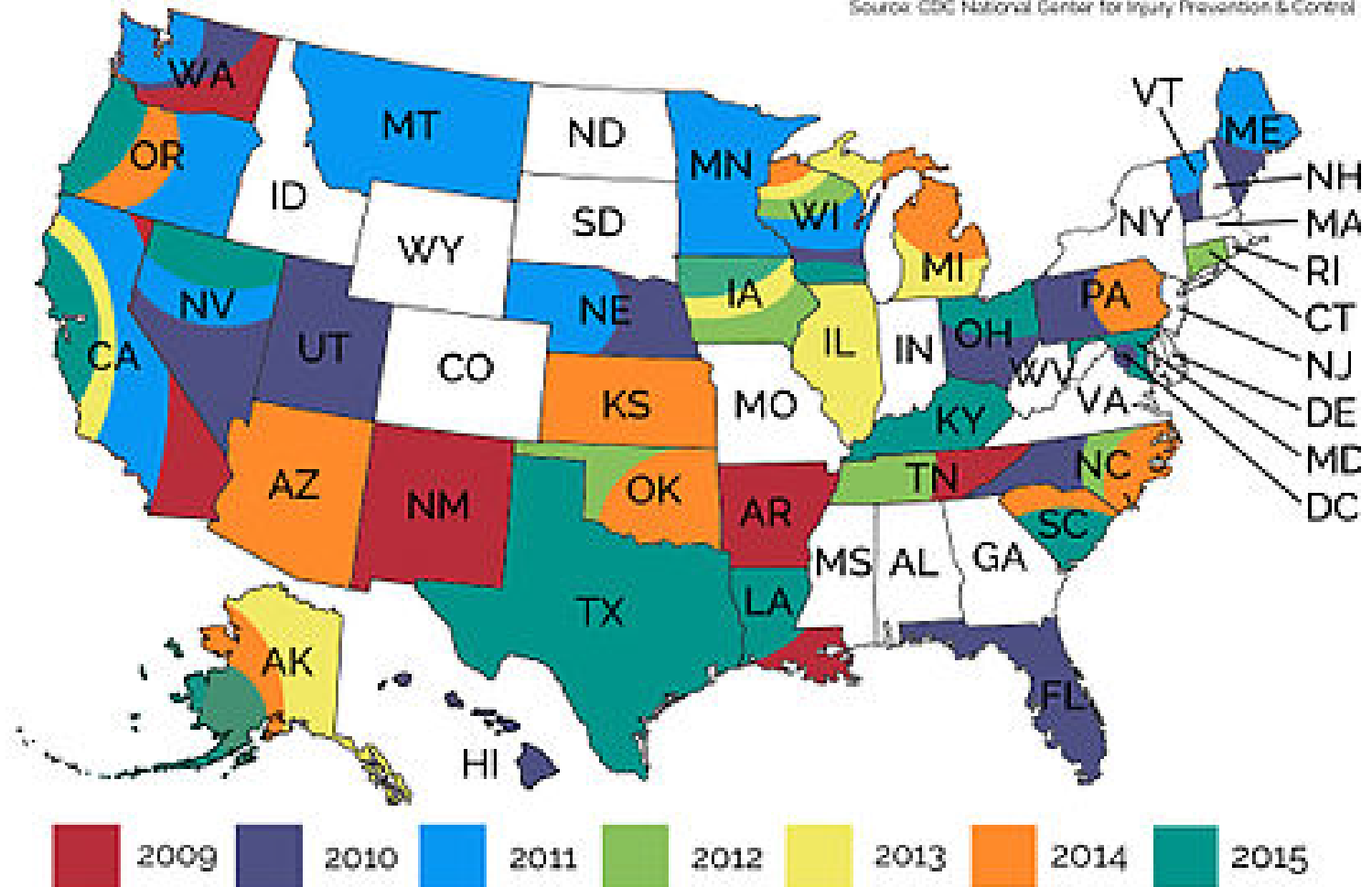
Children Aged Birth to 17:

- Percentage having had zero, 1 or 2, or 3+ ACEs
 - Zero experiences: 54%
 - 1 or 2 experiences: 35%
 - 3+ experiences: 11%
- Four most common ACEs:
 - Economic Hardship: 26%
 - Divorce: 20%
 - Alcohol/Drugs: 11%
 - Violence and Mental Illness: 9%

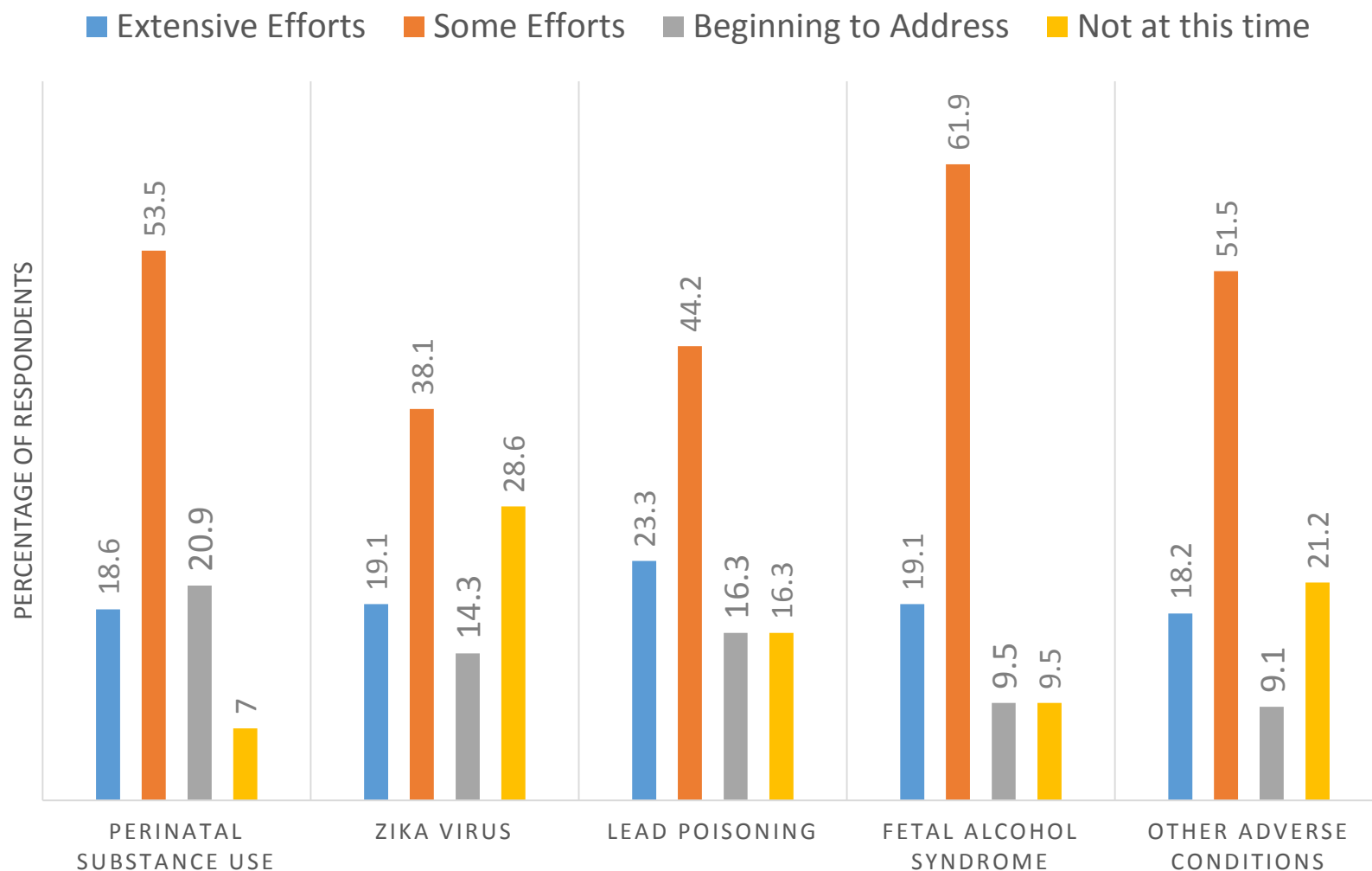


States Collecting ACEs Data 2009 - 2015

Source: CDC National Center for Injury Prevention & Control



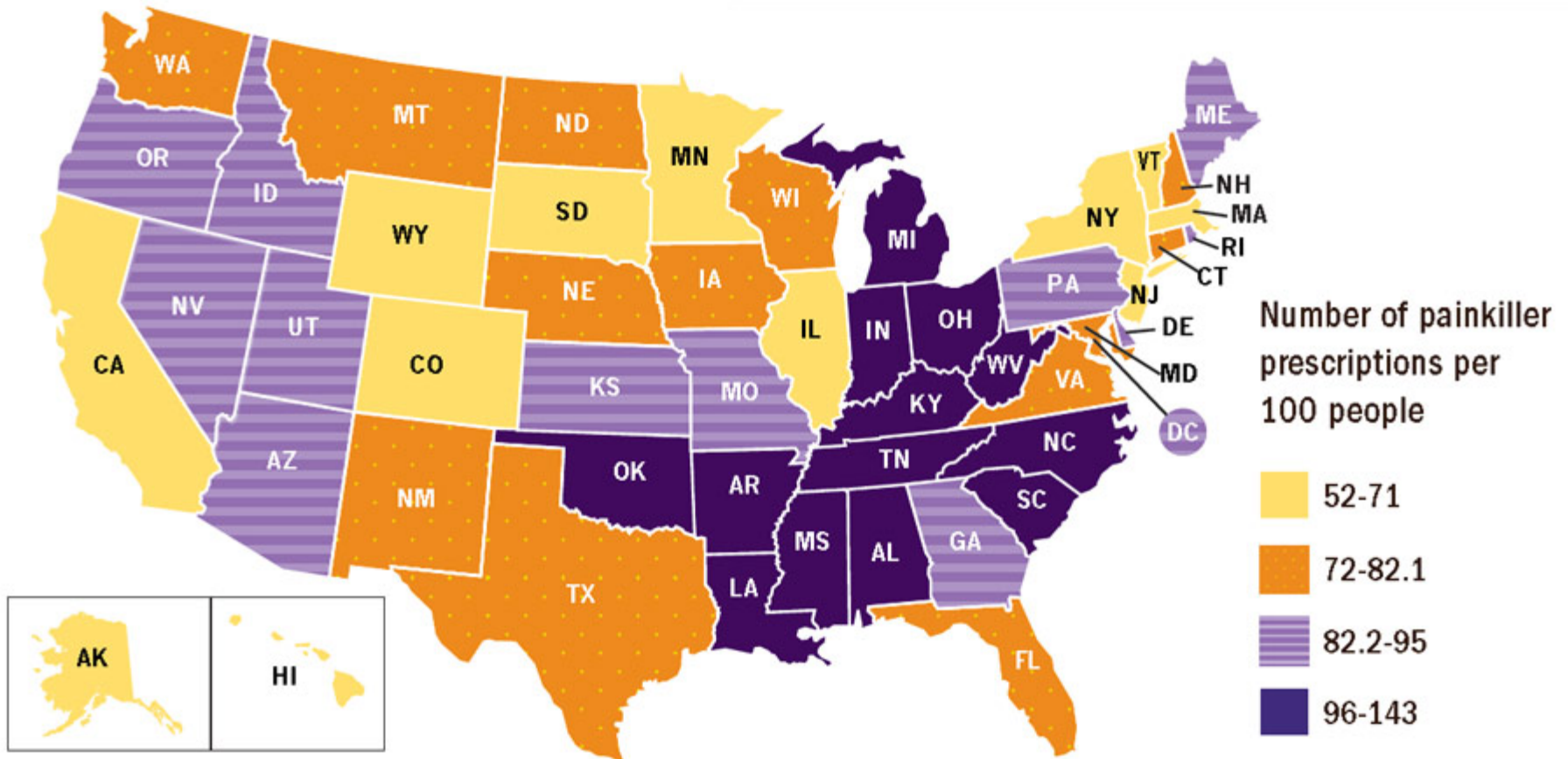
State Part C Efforts



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)



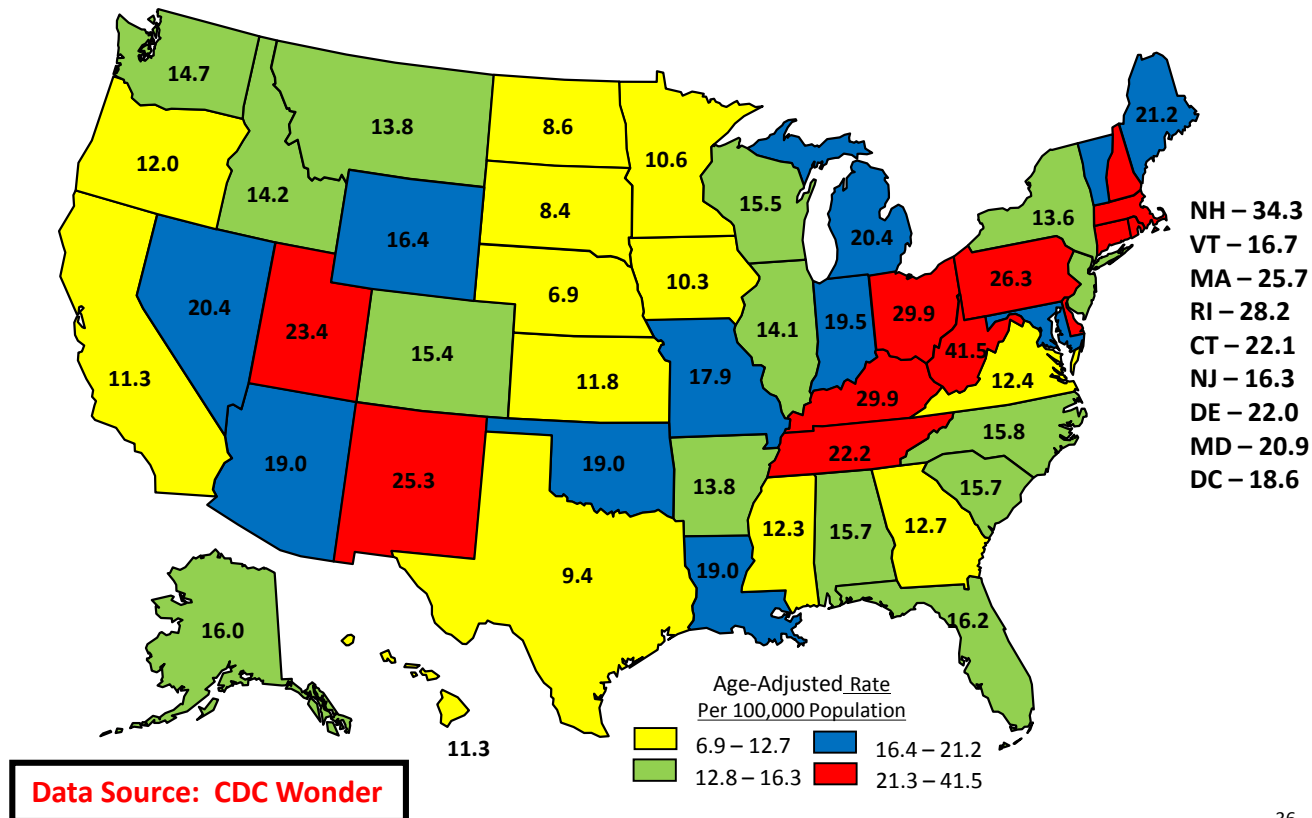
Some states have more painkiller prescriptions per person than others.



SOURCE: IMS, National Prescription Audit (NPA™), 2012.

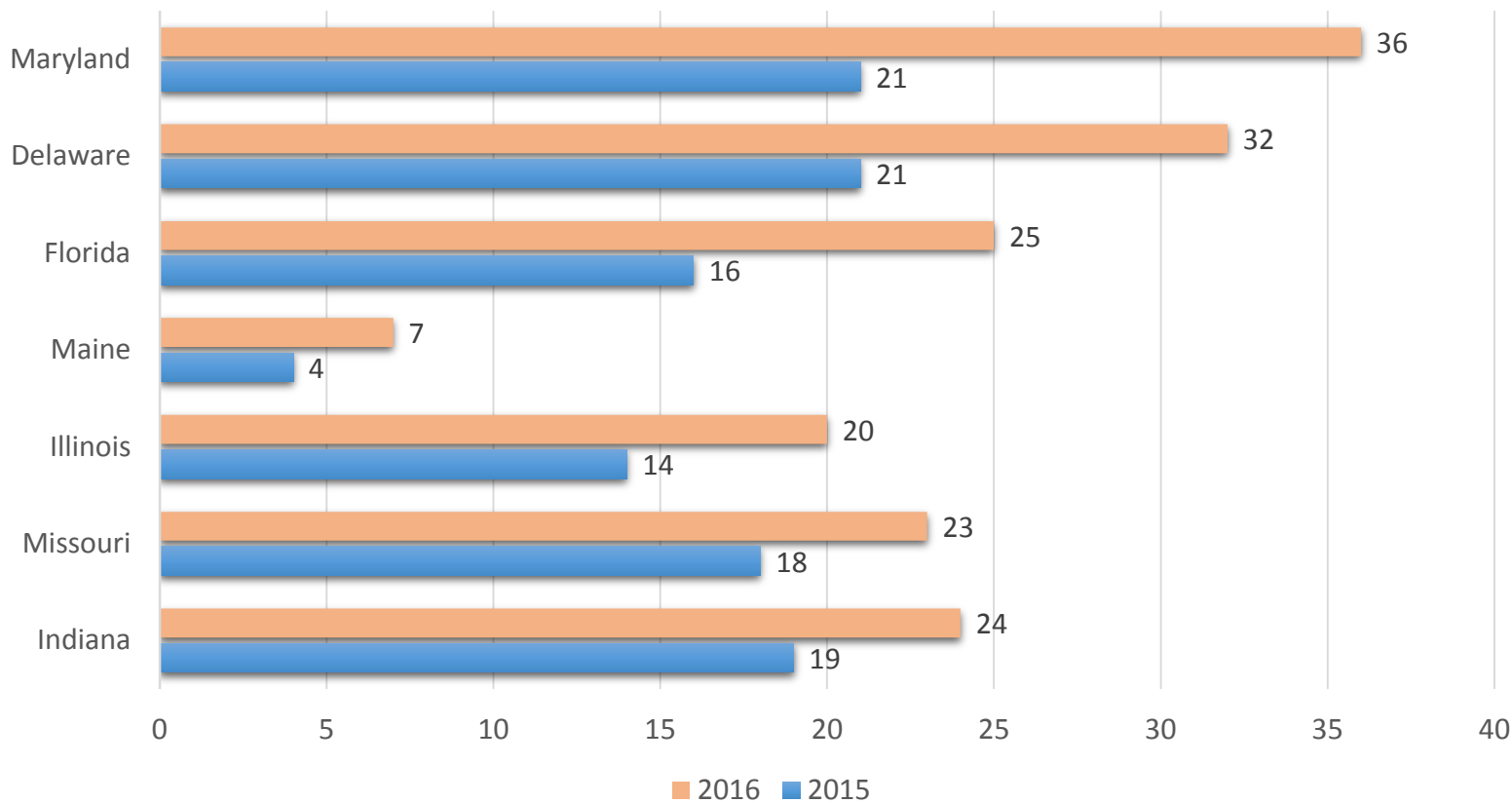
Drug Overdose Rates by State

US Resident Overdose Deaths by State, 2015



Changes from 2015-2016

Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Residents



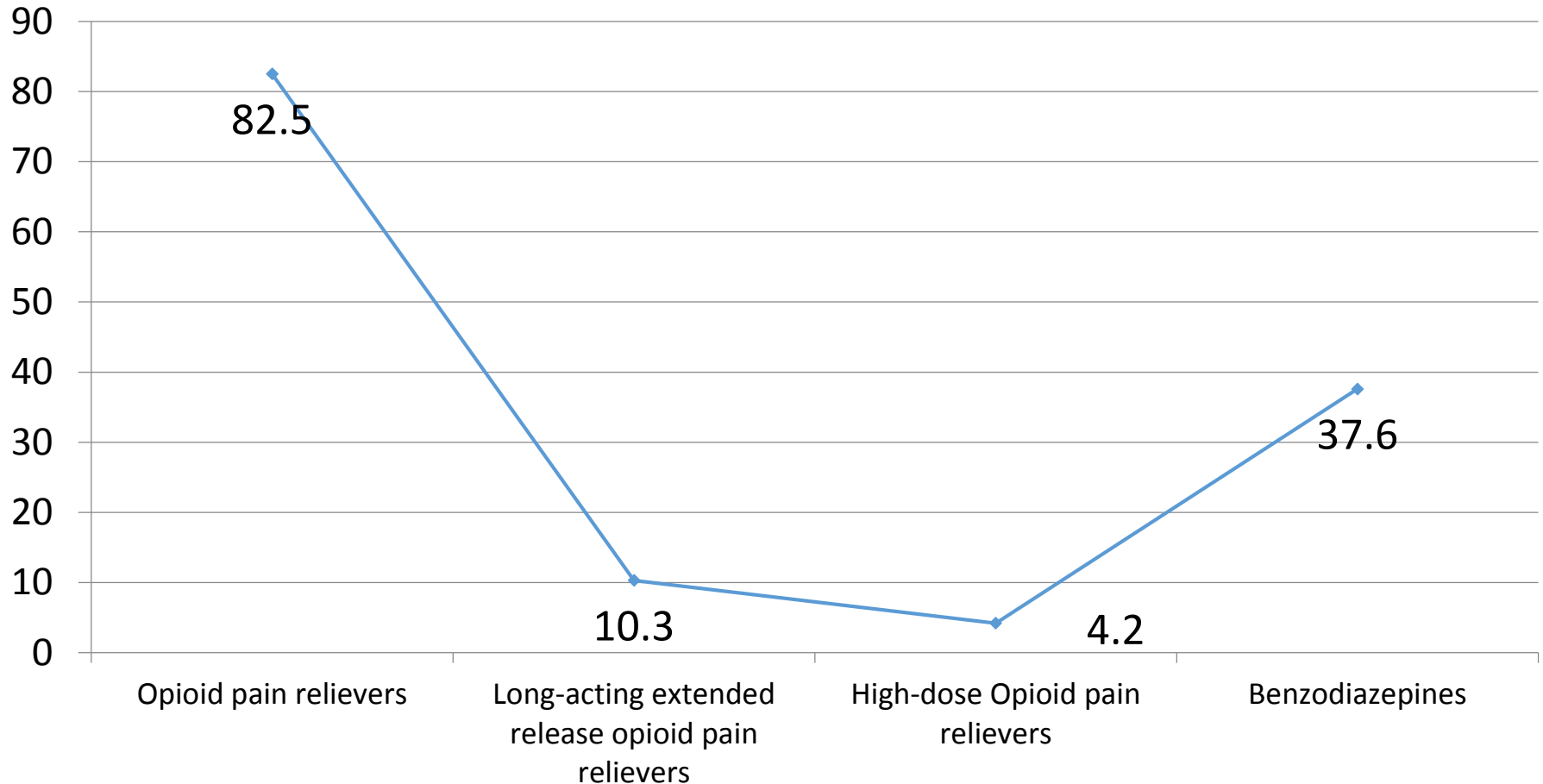
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Opioid Prescriptions

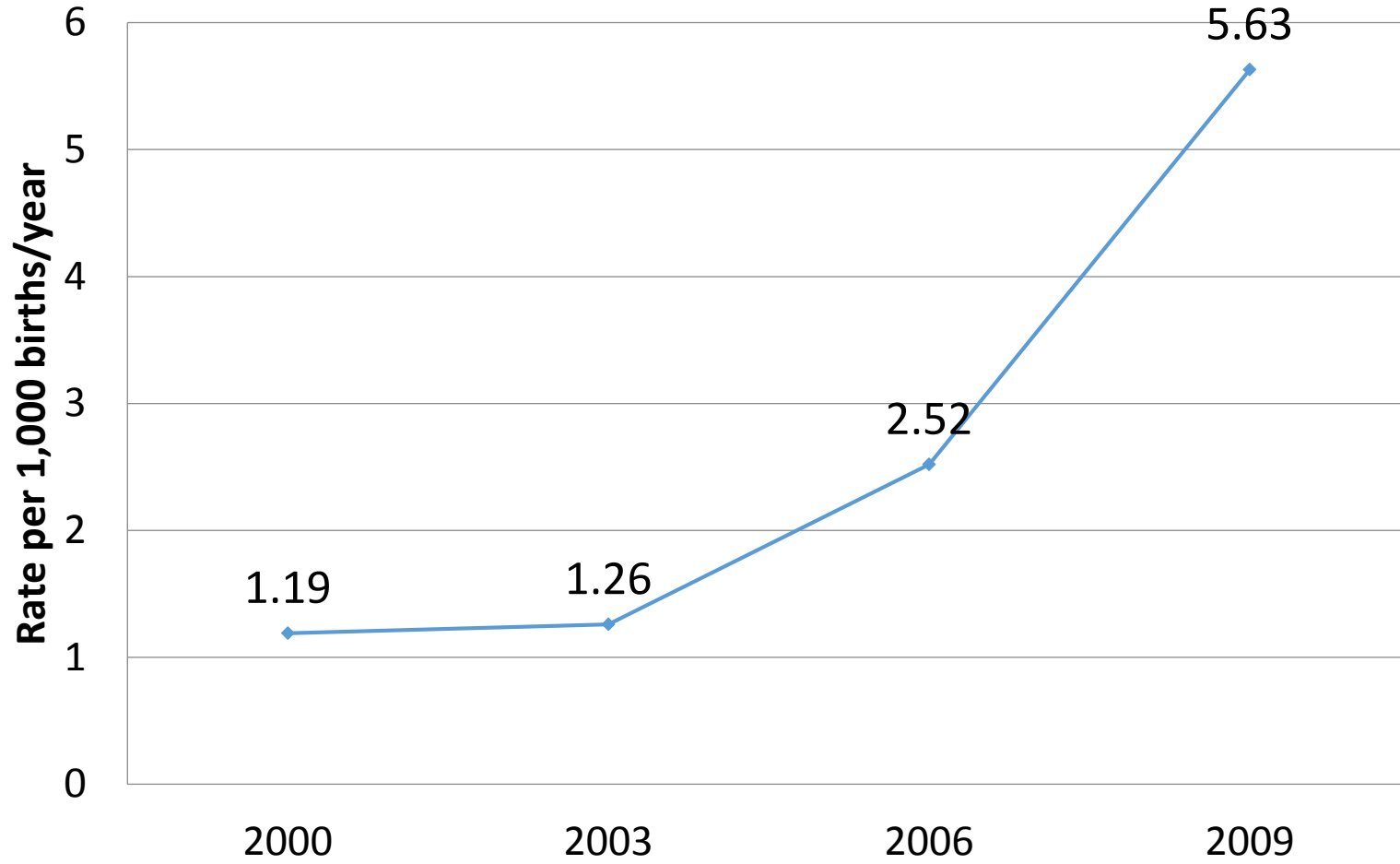
- Opioid pain relievers and benzodiazepine sedatives are commonly prescribed in the United States.
- Overprescribing of opioid pain relievers can result in multiple adverse health outcomes.
- Wide variation exists from one state to another
- Need for state monitoring of prescribing patterns

Prescribing Rates per 100 Persons

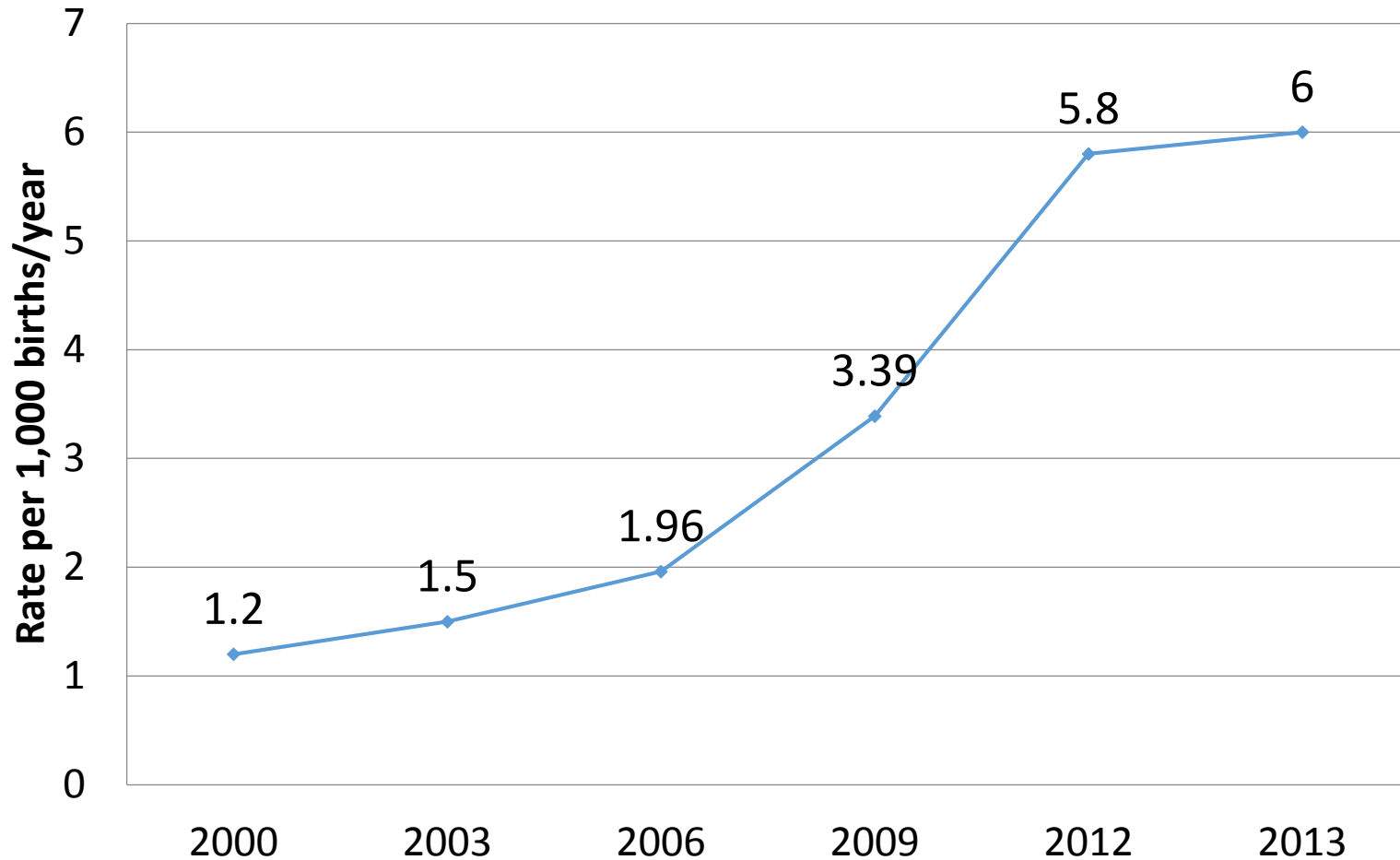
United States



Prevalence of Maternal Opioid Use



Prevalence of NAS



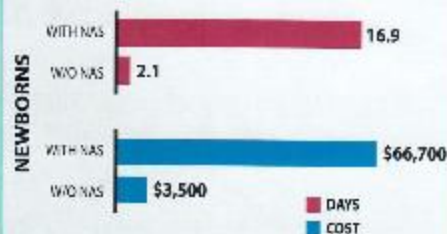
DRAMATIC INCREASES IN MATERNAL OPIOID USE AND NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME

THE USE OF OPIOIDS DURING PREGNANCY CAN RESULT IN A DRUG WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME IN NEWBORNS CALLED **NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (NAS)**, WHICH CAUSES **LENGTHY AND COSTLY** HOSPITAL STAYS. ACCORDING TO A NEW STUDY, AN ESTIMATED **21,732 BABIES** WERE BORN WITH THIS SYNDROME IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2012, A **5-FOLD INCREASE** SINCE 2000.

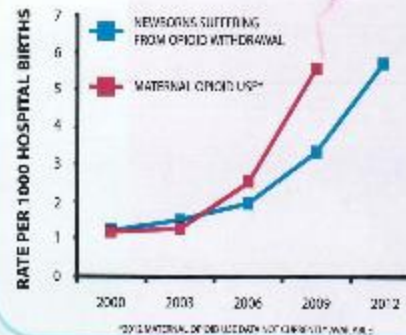


**EVERY 25 MINUTES,
A BABY IS BORN SUFFERING
FROM OPIOID WITHDRAWAL.**

AVERAGE LENGTH OR COST OF HOSPITAL STAY



NAS AND MATERNAL OPIOID USE ON THE RISE

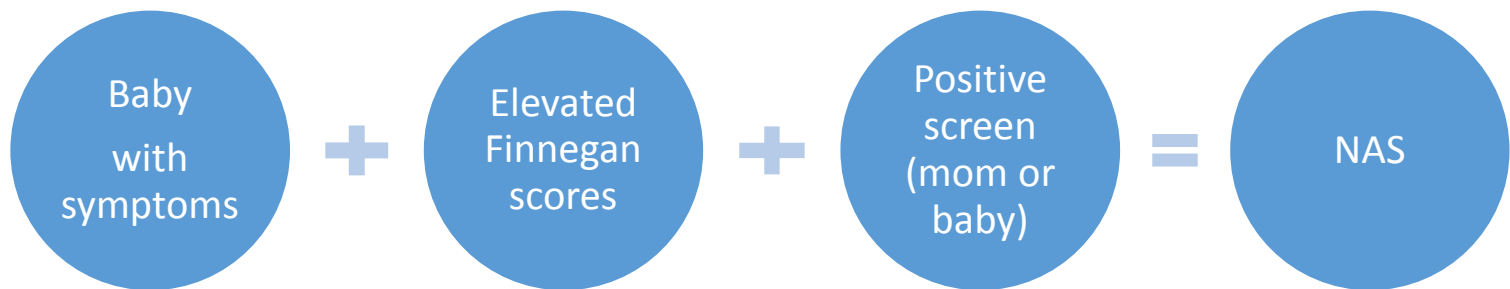


National Institute
on Drug Abuse

Source: Patrick et. AL, JAMA 2012; Patrick et. AL, Journal of Perinatology 2015

Definition of NAS

- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) is a drug withdrawal syndrome that presents in newborns after birth when transfer of harmful substances (both legally prescribed or illegal) from the mother to the fetus abruptly stops at the time of delivery.



Infant Characteristics

- Diarrhea
- Excessive crying or high-pitched crying
- Excessive sucking
- Fever
- Hyperactive reflexes
- Increased muscle tone
- Irritability
- Poor feeding
- Seizures
- Sleep problems
- Slow weight gain
- Stuffy nose, sneezing
- Sweating
- Trembling (tremors)
- Vomiting
- Rapid breathing

Potential Complications

- Birth defects
- Low birth weight
- [Premature](#) birth
- Small [head circumference](#)
- [Sudden infant death syndrome](#) (SIDS)
- Problems with development and behavior
- Mother-Baby Relationship

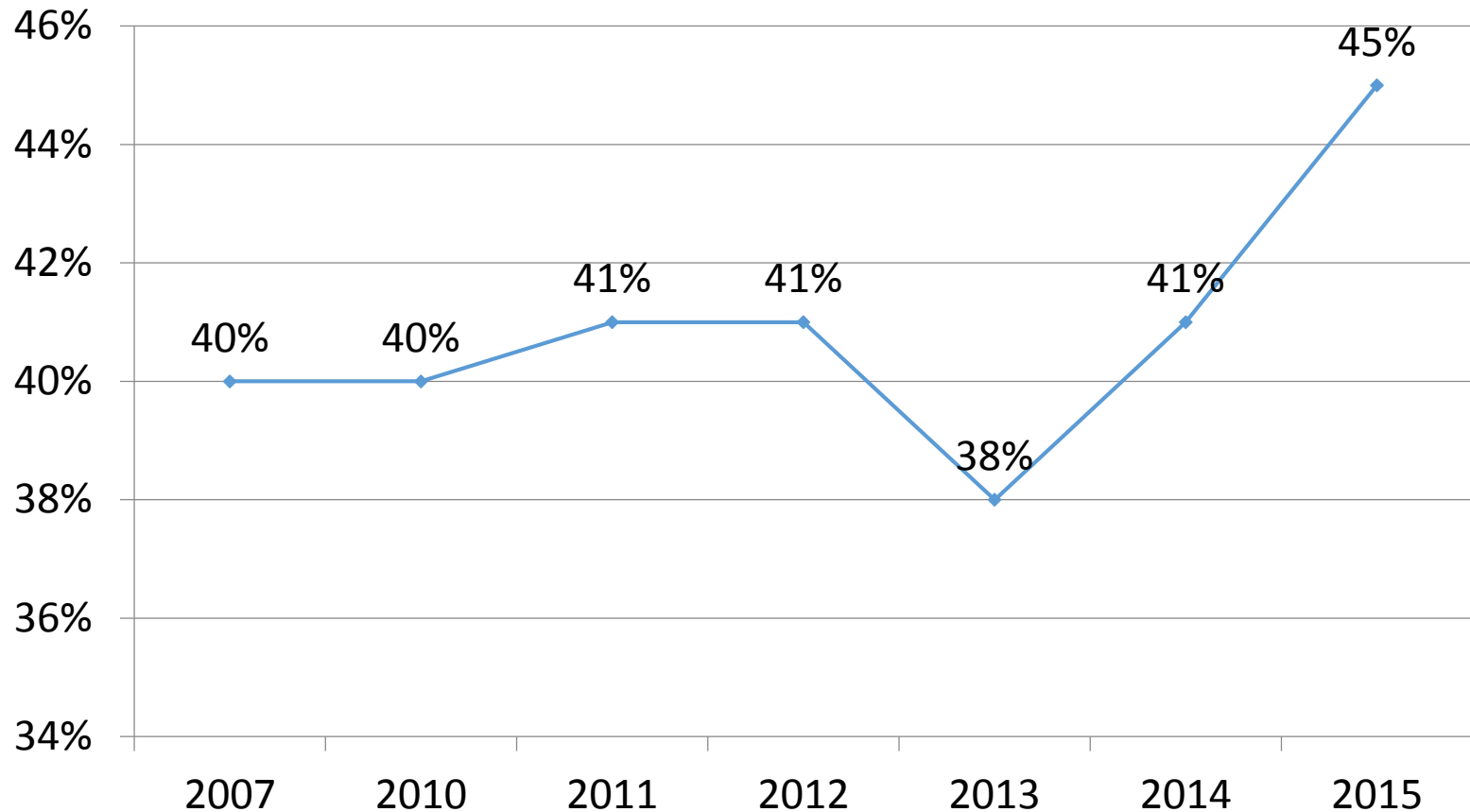
		Nicotine	Alcohol	Marijuana	Opiates	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
Short Term Effects	Fetal Growth	Effect	Strong effect	No effect	Effect	Effect	Effect
	Anomalies	No consensus on effect	Strong effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
	Withdrawal	No effect	No effect	No effect		No effect	*
	Neurobehavior	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect
Long Term Effects	Growth	No consensus on effect	Strong effect	No effect	No effect	No consensus on effect	*
	Behavior	Effect	Strong effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	*
	Cognition	Effect	Strong effect	Effect	No consensus on effect	Effect	*
	Language	Effect	Effect	No effect	*	Effect	*
	Achievement	Effect	Strong effect	Effect	*	Effect	*

* Limited or no data available

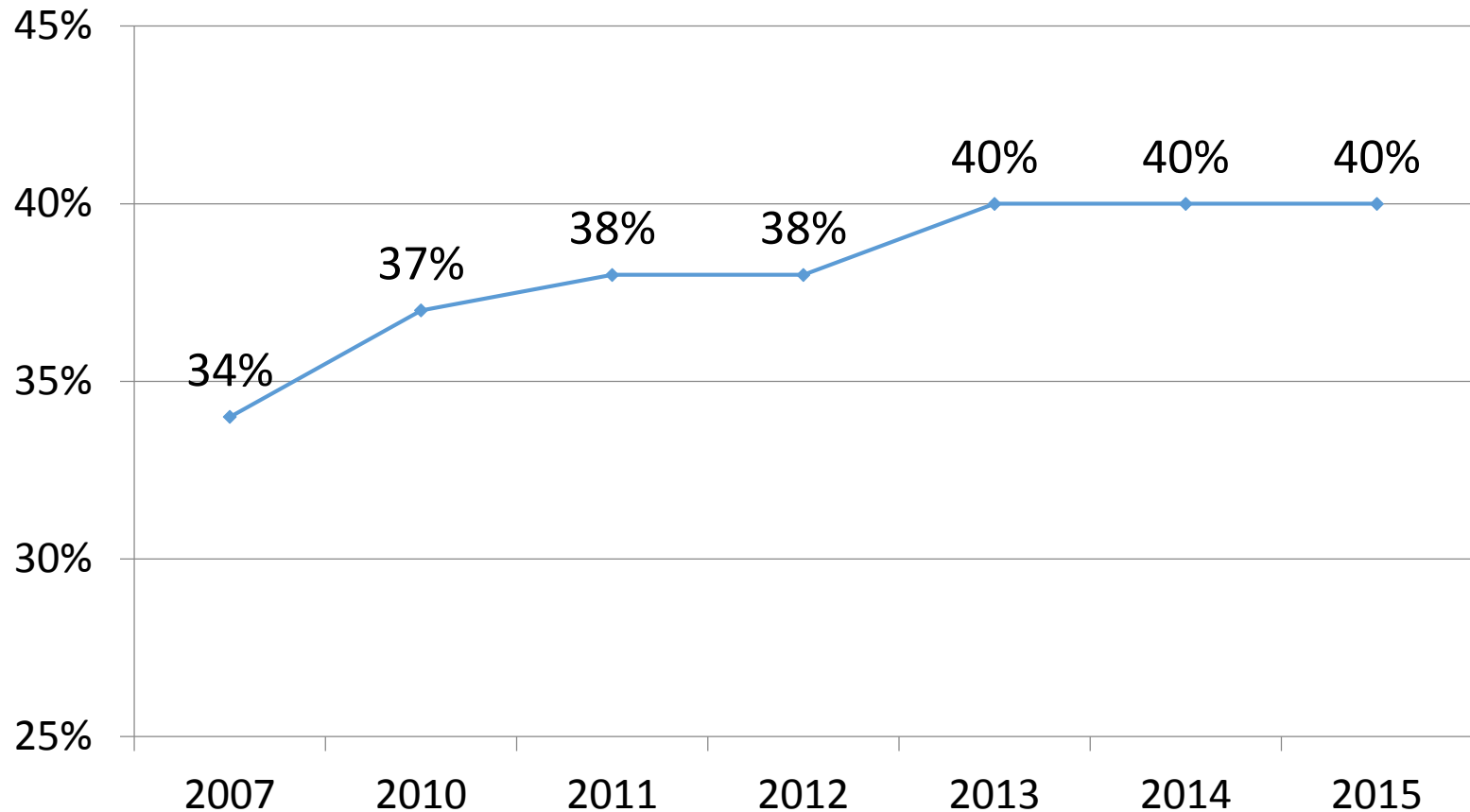
Foster Care and Child Maltreatment

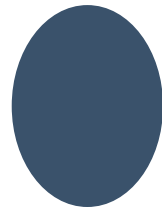
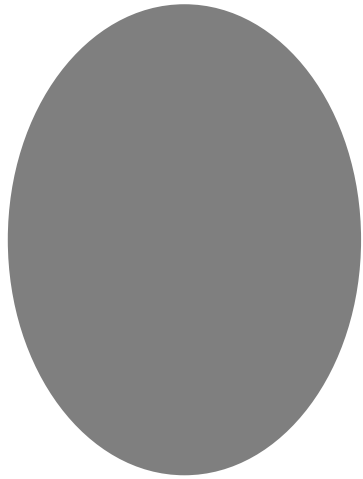


Children Subject to Maltreatment Investigation, Birth through 4



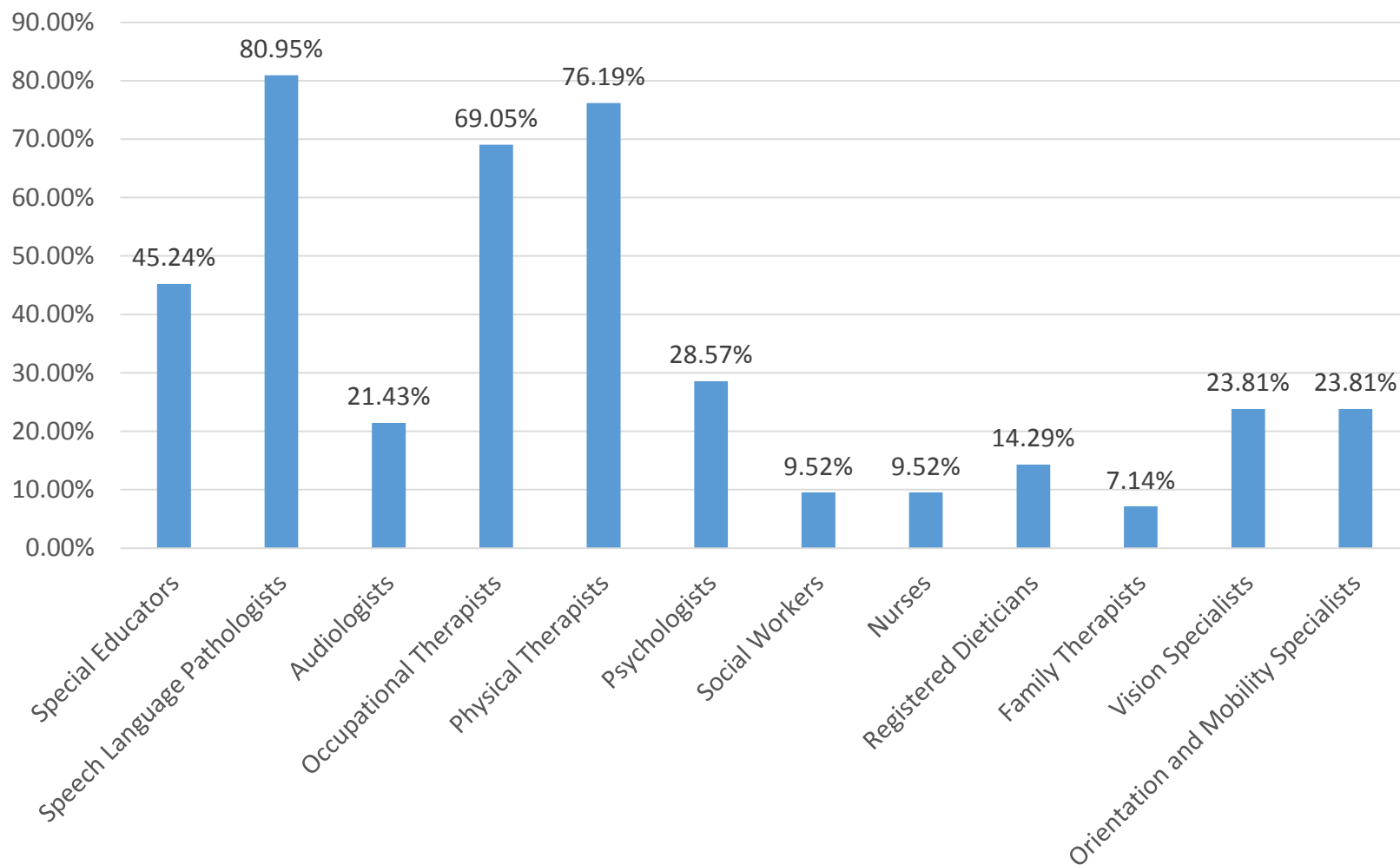
Foster Care Placement Birth to Five



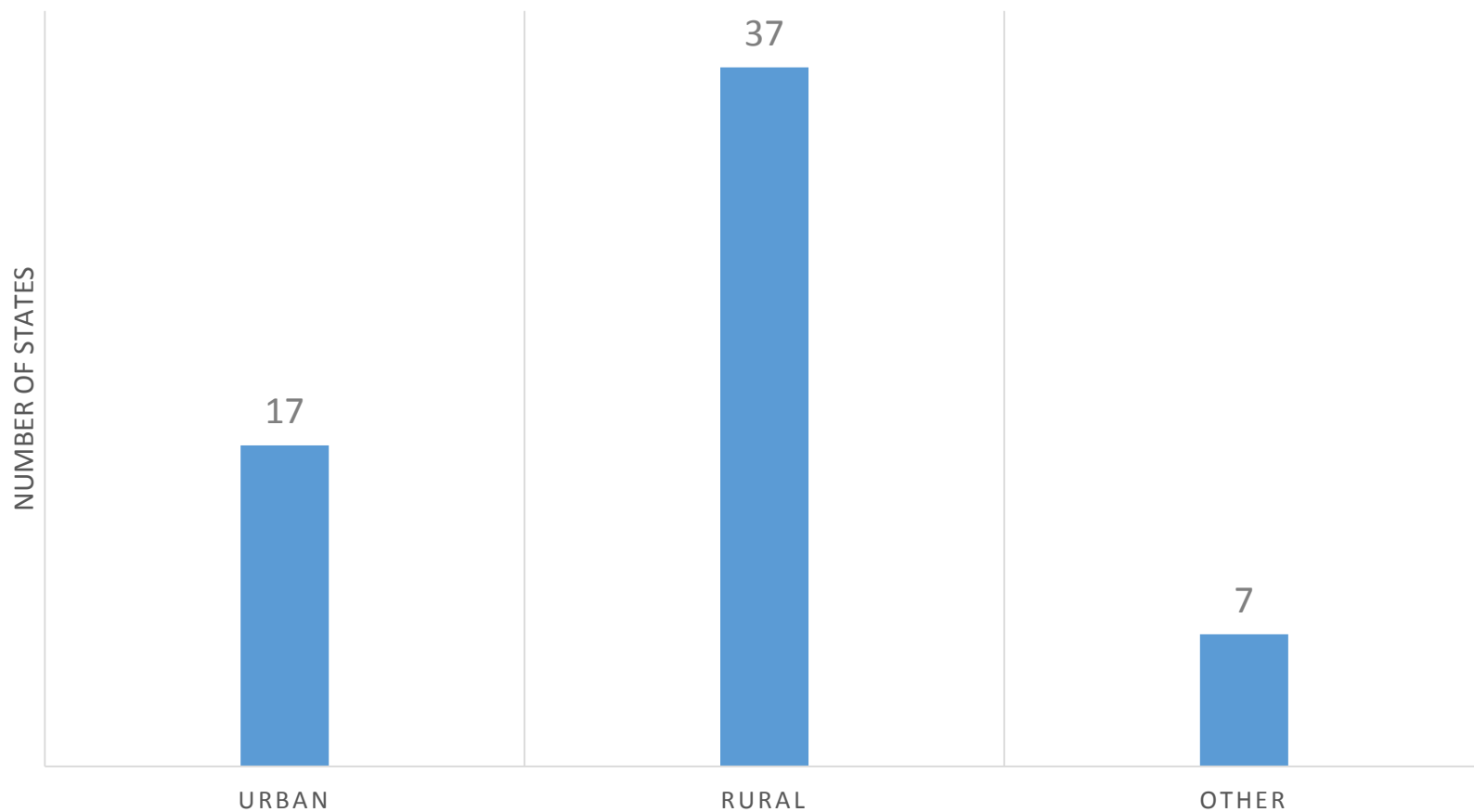


How do we prepare a
workforce to address
these populations

Personnel Shortages



What geographic areas are the most difficult to find providers?





What are the skills and competencies they will need?
