Exploring the Role of UCEDDs as Partners in Localized Community Equity Initiatives



2019 AUCD Conference Monday, November 18th 3:30-4:45PM





Anna Corona, MPH, CPH

Program Manager, Child & Adolescent Health
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs

TOGETHER
AUCD Conference 2019

What to Expect:



- Overview of AMCHP, Title V, and SPHARC
- Why are we here today?
- Panel discussion

After this session, we hope you will...



- Have an enhanced understanding of the importance of community-centered work as a strategy for equity
- Be able to discuss examples of the role of UCEDDs in state-local partnerships





ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS

AMCHP is national resource, partner, and advocate for state public health leaders and others working to improve the health of women, children, youth and families, including those with special health care needs.

What is Title V....?





The nation's longest standing public health legislation focused solely on improving the health of all mothers and children, including children with special health care needs

...and why is Title V relevant?



Three (directly) relevant National Performance Measures:

% of CSHCN having a medical home

% of children receiving a developmental screen using a parent-completed tool

% of children who receive necessary services for transition to adult health care



SPHARC

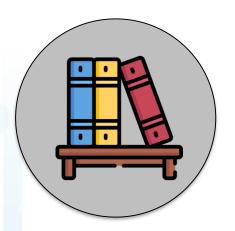
State Public Health Autism Resource Center

SPHARC is a comprehensive web-based resource center for state programs, including Title V with a goal of increasing state capacity to implement systems of care for children and youth with ASD/DD





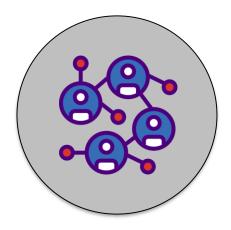
State Public Health Autism Resource Center



Resource Development



Technical Assistance



Peer Learning





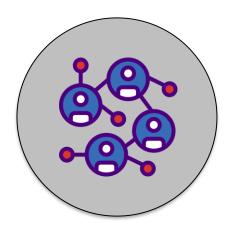
State Public Health Autism Resource Center



Resource Development



Technical Assistance



Peer Learning

Peer-to-Peer Exchange Model

- Peer leaders develop focus topic & agenda
- AMCHP supports meeting logistics and facilitation

Meeting Preparation

In-Person Meeting

- Peer leaders
- Community leaders
- Exchange states



- Resource development (lessons learned)
- Peer site visits and follow-up calls

Post-Meeting



State Public Health Autism Resource Center

TOGETHER
AUCD Conference 2019

Peer-to-Peer Exchange 2019



- Focus: Using data and quality improvement to advance health equity
- Meeting Objective (1 of 3): Generate new ideas for including individuals impacted by inequities in creating innovative solutions to inequities





WELCOMES you to the



HOW DO OTHER STATES COLLECT DATA & THEN IT INTO POLICY?

Maryland

DATA COLLECTION AROUND SUSTAINABILITY THE SIZE OF OUR STATE IS POST - GRANT

APRIL 16 2 17, 2019

MADISON, WI



INKYBRITTANY.COM

0





DID YOU KNOW MILWAUKE is the most segregated City?

systematic



MILWAUKEE



IN THE BLACK POPULATION, MANY ARE NOT BEING IDENTIFIED AS HAVING AUTISM UNTIL THEY'RE SCHOOL AGE

THERAPY

IF YOU WAIT UNTIL THEN

THERE'S A REAL





MANY OF THE ONES IN THE SUBURBS

2019 P2P Exchange Takeaways



- It is crucial to critically analyze the ways in which we collect and interpret data in order to inform our equity work
- Partnering locally is key!
 - Communities already have their own solutions
 - Stories from lived experience add important context to our data

Why Partner Locally?



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

The effectiveness of community engagement in public health interventions for disadvantaged groups: a meta-analysis

Alison O'Mara-Eves^{1*}, Ginny Brunton¹, Sandy Oliver¹, Josephine Kavanagh¹, Farah Jamal² and James Thomas¹

Abstract

Background: Inequalities in health are acknowledged in many developed countries, whereby disadvantaged groups systematically suffer from worse health outcomes such as lower life expectancy than non-disadvantaged groups. Engaging members of disadvantaged communities in public health initiatives has been suggested as a way to reduce health inequities. This systematic review was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of public health interventions that engage the community on a range of health outcomes across diverse health issues.

Methods: We searched the following sources for systematic reviews of public health interventions: Cochrane CDRs and CENTRAL, Campbell Library, DARE, NIHR HTA programme website, HTA database, and DoPHER. Through the identified reviews, we collated a database of primary studies that appeared to be relevant, and screened the full-text documents of those primary studies against our inclusion criteria. In parallel, we searched the NHS EED and TROPHI databases for additional primary studies. For the purposes of these analyses, study design was limited to randomised and non-randomised controlled trials. Only interventions conducted in OECD countries and published since 1990 were included. We conducted a random effects meta-analysis of health behaviour, health consequences, self-efficacy, and social support outcomes, and a narrative summary of community outcomes. We tested a range of moderator variables, with a particular emphasis on the model of community engagement.

Results: Of the 9,467 primary studies scanned, we identified 131 for inclusion in the meta-analysis. The overall effect size for health behaviour outcomes is d = 33 (95% CI .26, 40). The interventions were also effective in increasing health consequences (d = .16, 95% CI .06, 27); health behaviour self-efficacy (d = 41, 95% CI .16, .65) and perceived social support (d = .41, 95% CI .23, .65). Although the type of community engagement was not a significant moderator of effect, we identified some trends across studies.

Conclusions: There is solid evidence that community engagement interventions have a positive impact on a range of health outcomes across various conditions. There is insufficient evidence to determine whether one particular model of community engagement is more effective than any other.

Keywords: Community engagement, Community participation, Community development, Systematic review, Meta-analysis, Meta-regression, Theoretical model, Public health, Evaluation, Intervention

"Solid evidence" that community engagement is effective in increasing:

- ✓ Positive health behavior outcomes
- ✓ Positive health consequences
- ✓ Health behavior self-efficacy
- ✓ Perceived social support

TOGETHER
AUCD Conference 2019

Panel Time!



Martin Blair

U of Montana Rural Institute, UCEDD (Missoula, MT)

Celia Schloemer

U of Cincinnati, UCEDD/LEND (Cincinnati , OH)

Ida Winters

Mental Health America (Milwaukee, WI)

Gail Chodron

UW-Madison Waisman Center, UCEDD/LEND (Madison, WI)

Thank you!



Martin Blair — martin.blair@mso.umt.edu
Gail Chodron — chodron@wisc.edu
Celia Schloemer — Celia.Schloemer@cchmc.org
Ida Winters — bheyon1@gmail.com
Anna Corona — acorona@amchp.org

Follow us on Twitter: @AMCHP_GrowingUp



