Educational Supports: 504 Plans

- A 504 plan is intended for children with disabilities who do not need or qualify for special education but could benefit from accommodations and/or specialized help in school.
- These plans identify accommodations a child with a disability needs to fully participate in the classroom and sets up ways to help the child succeed.

Examples:

- Preferential seating
- An allergen-free environment
- Extended time/quiet space
- Technology to support needs
- Reduction in homework
- Providing a tutor after school to help with assignments or organization
- Requiring teachers and aides to receive training relating to your child's particular disability



Health Literacy

"The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions."

----Healthy People 2010

Warning Signs of Poor Health Literacy

Nonadherence with treatment regimes

Reoccurence of the same problems

Over-use, under-use, and misuse of health care system

Over-representation of vulnerable populations in acute care facilities

Poor medication management

Difficulty making informed health decisions

Simple Health Literacy Tips



Use visual aids

Recommend and use technology

Use effective teaching methods

Graduate High School



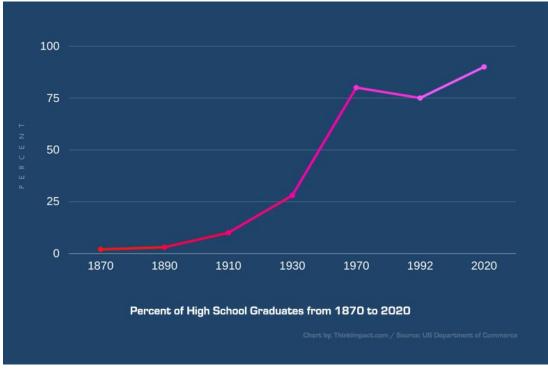
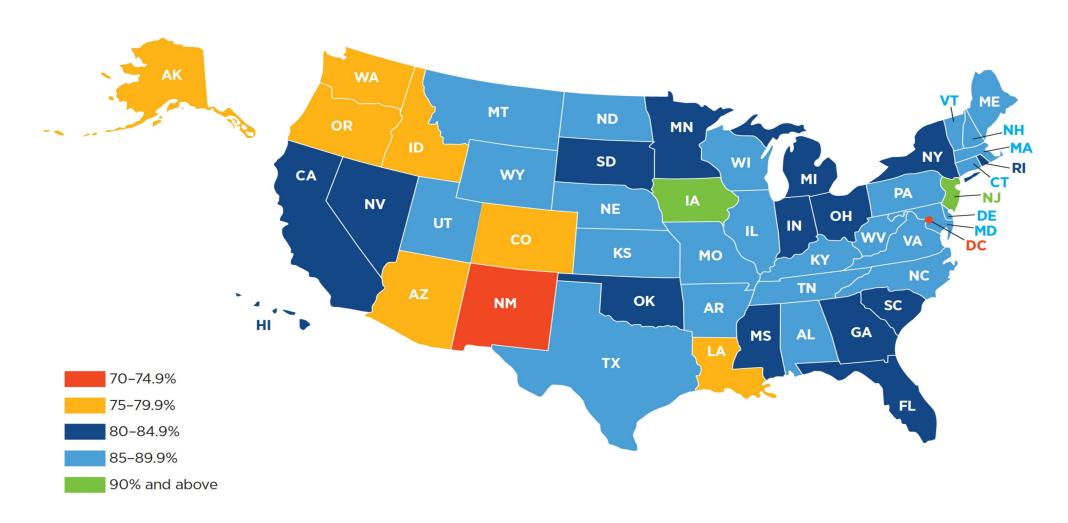


Figure 2 • Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate, by State 2016–17



Interventions to Increase Graduation Rates



Regular tracking and checking in with students



Mentoring



Tutoring and academic assistance



Increasing college/postsecondary knowledge



Personalizing curriculum to students' interests or future professional aspirations



Community involvement



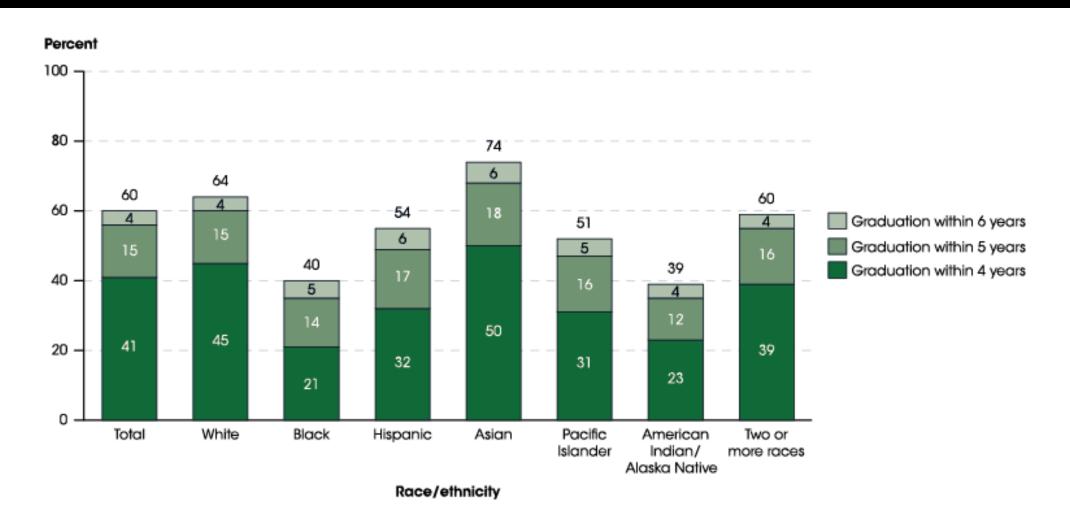
Student advocacy and relationship building

Higher Education

- Defined as any type of education after high school including:
 - Certificate programs
 - 2-year college
 - 4-year college
 - Graduate programs
 - Professional programs



Higher Education Graduation Rates



Educational Attainment

Compared to those with a college education, Americans with less education:

Die earlier

Live with greater illness

Generate higher medical care costs

Are less productive at work

Experience more psychological distress

Have less healthy lifestyles





Social and Income and Health Healthier Resources **Psychological Behaviors** Neighborhoods Better jobs Knowledge Reduced Supermarkets stress Green spaces Higher Skills Access to earnings Social and primary care psychological Reduced Resources skills crime Higher quality for better schools health Social networks More opportunities for employment Reduced toxins in environment More political influence



Strategies to Strengthen Educational Attainment

- Dual Enrollment programs in high school
- Support with financial aid and assistance
- Mentoring programs for at-risk students
- Develop milestones or pathways
- Hybrid models

AAFP's Framework to Address SDOH

ASK

About SDOH

IDENTIFY

 Resources in patients' communities that can help address SDOH

ACT

 To help connect patients with resources to address patients' SDOH

Screening

PRAPARE

2-item Education Screener

Screening

• PRAPARE: Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient Assets, Risks, and Experiences





blue of california



PRAPARE: Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient Assets, Risks, and Experiences Paper Version of PRAPARE for Implementation As of September 2, 2016

_		_					_								
Personal Characteristics						7. What is your housing situation today?									
Are you Hispanic or Latino?							7. What is your housing situation today?								
and you make the control								I have housing							
Г	Yes					I do not have housing (staying with others, in									
L		┸				question	Ш	a hotel, in a s	hel	ter, liv	ing	outside on	the		
								street, on a beach, in a car, or in a park)							
_								I choose not to answer this question							
2.	Which race	(s)	are y	ou? (he	ck all that apply.	1								
г	Asian Native Hawaiian				No I choose not to answer this										
H	Pacific Islander		_	Black/African American								t to	answer this		
Г				American Indian/Alaskan Native				_		_	question				
Н	Other (please write):						0. What address do you live at 2								
Г	I choose	not	to ar	iswe	r th	nis question	9. What address do you live at?								
_							Str	eet:							
						ears, has season or migrant	Street: City, State, Zipcode:								
		en	your	or yo	ur	family's main source of		,,,,,	_					_	
in	come?						Money & Resources								
_		_	Lan		_										
ı	Yes		No			I choose not to answer this	10.	What is the hig	hes	t level	of	school that	t you	ı have	
L		_	_			question	fini	shed?							
							۱.				_				
4. Have you been discharged from the armed forces of the											High school diploma or				
United States?						school degree More than high				\dashv	GED				
								school				I choose not to answer this guestion			
Г	Yes	Т	No			I choose not to answer this	I└	school this question							
L		L	<u> </u>			question	111	What is your cu	rre	nt wo	ı,	cituation?			
							1	TTHE IS YOU CO				arcaucion.			
						ΙП	Unemployed	П	Part-	tim	ne or		Full-time		
5. What language are you most comfortable speaking?							Ш			temp	ora	ary work		work	
_	English	_			_		Otherwise unemployed but not seeking work (ex:								
Н	English						student, retired, disabled, unpaid primary care giver)								
Н	Language other than English (please write)							Please write:							
I choose not to answer this question						I choose not to answer this question									
							l								
Fa	mily & Ho	me					12.	What is your m	ain	insura	inc	e?			
,							None/uninsured				_	Medicaid			
6. How many family members, including yourself, do you							\vdash	CHIP Medicaid			Medicare				
currently live with?							$I \vdash$	Other public			Other Public Insurance				
г											(CHIP)				
I choose not to answer this question						Private Insurance									
_		_			_		1								
							_								

© 2016. National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, and Oregon Primary Care Association. PRAPARE is proprietary information of NACHC and its partners. All rights reserved. For more information about this tool, please visit our website at www.nachc.org/PRAPARE or contact us at miester@nachc.org.

PRAPARE

#2: Which race(s) are you? Check all that apply

#3: At any point in the past 2 years, has season or migrant farm work been your or your family's main source of income?

#5: What language are you most comfortable speaking?

#10: What is the highest level of school that you have finished?

#14 In the past year, have you or any family members you live with been unable to get any of the following when it was really needed? Check all that apply. **Note Child Care

Screening Questions





Do problems getting child care make it difficult for you to work or study?

Do you have a high school diploma?

Z-codes

Z55	Problems related to education and literacy	Z62	Problems related to upbringing
Z56	Problems related to employment and unemployment	Z63	Other problems related to primary support group, including family circumstances
	Z56.0 Unemployment, unspecified	Z64	Problems related to certain psychosocial circumstances
Z57	Occupational exposure to risk factors	Z65	Problems related to other psychosocial circumstances
Z 59	Problems related to housing and economic circumstances	Z68	Body Mass Index (BMI)
	Z59.0 Homelessness	Z72	Problems related to lifestyle
	Z59.1 Inadequate housing		Z72.4 Inappropriate diet and eating habits
	Z59.4 Lack of adequate food and safe drinking water	Z74	Problems related to care provider dependency
	Z59. 5 Extreme poverty	Z75	Problems related to medical facilities and other health care
	Z59.6 Low income	Z 77	Other contact with and (suspected) exposures hazardous to health
	Z59.7 Insufficient social insurance and welfare support	Z82	Family history of certain disabilities and chronic disease (leading to disablement)
	Z59.8 Other problems related to housing and economic circumstances	Z 91	Personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified
Z60	Problems related to social environment		Z91.1 Patient's noncompliance with medical treatment and regimen – Z91.11 Patient's noncompliance with dietary regimen
	Z60.2 Problems related to living alone		

Z-codes

Z55.0, Illiteracy and low-level literacy

Z55.1, Schooling unavailable or unattainable

Z55.2, Failed school examinations

Z55.3, Underachievement in school

Z55.4, Educational maladjustment and discord with teachers and classmates

Z55.8, Other problems related to education and literacy

Z55.9, Problems related to education and literacy, unspecified

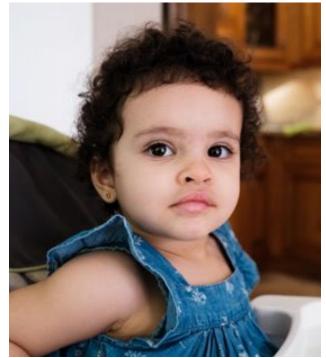












Case Study

- Mother Claudia
- Father Patrick
- Grandmother Ivonne
- Daughter Tyler (age 16)
- Son Elliot (age 13)
- Daughter Edith (age 2)

Risk Factors for Poor Educational Attainment

Race

 Several family members identify as Latinos

Income

Section 8 housing, difficulty paying bills, limited insurance, transportation difficulties

Language

 Grandmother does not speak English

ACES

Mother has a history of DV father has DUIs

Literacy in 3rd Grade

Unknown

Teen pregnancy/parenthood

None reported

LGBTQA+

• Tyler identifies as bisexual

Disability

Elliott has an IEP and congenital heart defect

Protective Factors for Educational Attainment

Early Childhood Education

 Edith enrolled in Early Head Start, meeting milestones, Parents as Teachers program

Language and Literacy

 Family is receiving support-BH, employment, parents as teachers, EHS

Graduation from High School

 Mother graduated HS, Tyler on target to graduate HS

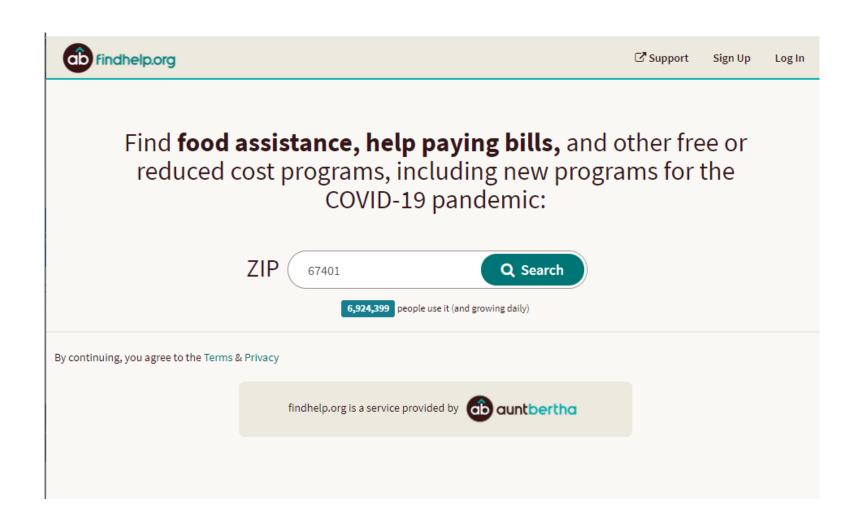
Enrollment in Higher Education

 Father enrolled in Associate Degree and finished 1 yr, Tyler preparing for college

Educational Attainment

GED: Dad
 High School Education:
 Mom

How to use Aunt Bertha



Context Clues: Using Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) to Enhance Treatment: Child Trauma

Brittany Liebsack, PhD, LP
Faculty Trainer
Mid-America MHTTC





Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Economic Stability

- Employment
- Food Insecurity
- Housing Instability
- Poverty

Education Access and Quality

- Early Childhood Education and Development
- Enrollment in Higher Education
- High School Graduation
- Language and Literacy

Social and Community Context

- Civic Participation
- Discrimination
- Incarceration
- Social Cohesion

Health Care Access and Quality

- Access to Health Care
- Access to Primary Care
- Health Literacy

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Access to Foods that Support Healthy Eating Patterns
- Crime and Violence
- Environmental Conditions
- Quality of Housing

What is Child Trauma?

Scary, dangerous, violent, or life-threatening event

Intensely threatened by event involved in or witnessed

Secondary trauma

More than 2/3 of children report at least 1 traumatic event by age 16:

Psychological, physical, or sexual abuse
Community or school violence
Witnessing or experiencing domestic violence
National disasters or terrorism
Commercial sexual exploitation
Sudden or violent loss of a loved one
Refugee or war experiences
Military family-related stressors
Physical or sexual assault
Neglect
Serious accidents or life-threatening illness

Child Maltreatment

- A type of child trauma
 - Physical abuse
 - Sexual abuse
 - Psychological abuse
 - Neglect

Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths

Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths

Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths

Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths

Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths

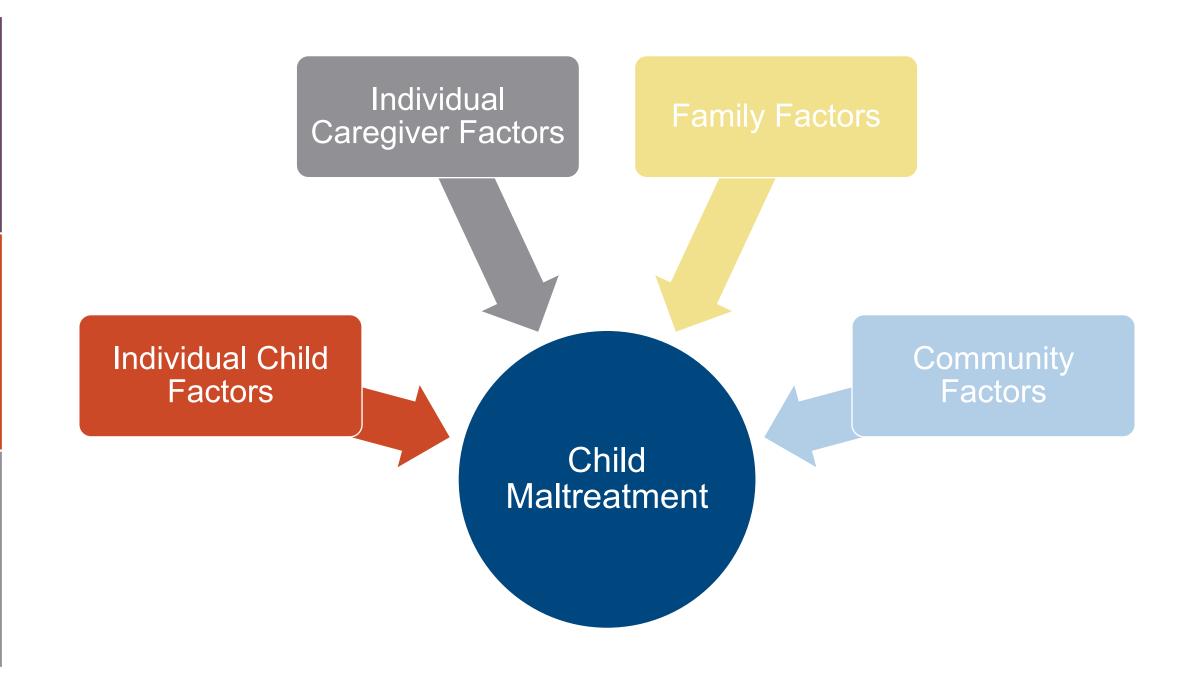
Crosses all socioeconomic & educational levels, religions, & ethnic & cultural groups

656,000 victims

Highest rate in children under age one

84.5% suffer a single type of maltreatment

1,780 deaths



Risk Factors for Victimization

Child Risk Factors

- Younger than 4YO
- Special needs that may increase caregiver burden

Caregiver Risk Factors

- Drug or alcohol issues
- Mental health issues
- Don't understand child's needs/development
- History of abuse or neglect as children
- Young, single, many children
- Low education or income
- High parenting and economic stress
- Use spanking and other corporal punishment
- Caregivers in the home who are not a biological parent
- Accepting of violence or aggression

Risk Factors for Victimization

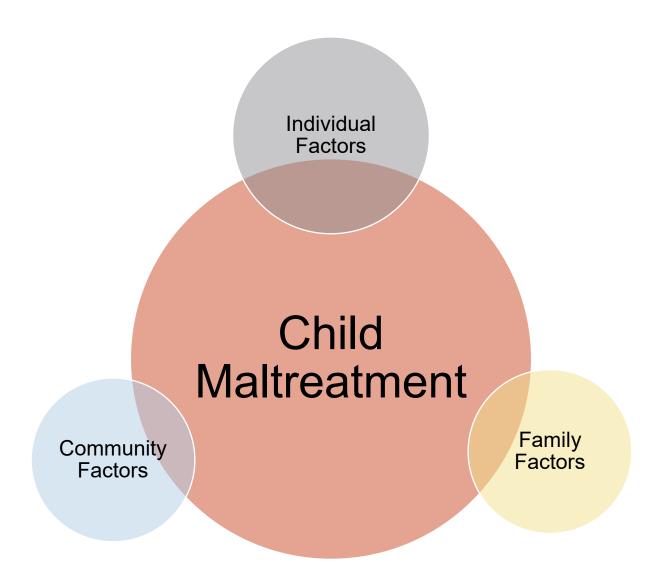
Family Risk Factors

- Family member(s) in jail or prison
- Isolated from/not connected to others
- Family violence
- High conflict and negative communication styles

Community Risk Factors

- High rates of violence and crime
- High rates of poverty
- Limited educational and economic opportunities
- High unemployment rates
- Easy access to drugs and alcohol
- Low community involvement
- Few community activities
- Unstable housing
- Food insecurity

Protective Factors



Protective Factors

Individual Protective Factors

- Safe, positive relationships
- Nurturing parenting/emotional support
- · Basic needs of food, shelter, education, and health services met
- More education and steady employment

Family Protective Factors

- Strong social support networks
- · Caregivers present and interested
- · Household rules enforced and children monitored
- · Caring adults outside the family

Community Protective Factors

- Safe, stable housing
- High-quality preschool
- Nurturing and safe childcare
- · Safe, engaging after school programs and activities
- Medical care and mental health services
- Economic and financial help
- Work opportunities with family-friendly policies

What is Child Traumatic Stress?

- If child has reactions that impact his/her/their daily life after a traumatic event
- Show up in different ways
- Automatic
- Immediate or delayed
- Short- and long-term

Factors that impact child traumatic stress

History of Previous Trauma

Trauma Characteristics

Caregivers' Reactions

Family and Community Factors

Signs and Symptoms of Traumatic Stress

Preschool Children	Elementary School Children	Middle and High School Children	
 Feel helpless and uncertain Fear of being separated from their parent/caregiver Cry and/or scream a lot Eat poorly and lose weight Return to bedwetting Return to using baby talk Develop new fears Have nightmares Recreate the trauma through play Are not developing to the next growth stage Have changes in behavior Ask questions about death 	Become anxious and fearful Worry about their own or others' safety Become clingy with a teacher or a parent Feel guilt or shame Tell others about the traumatic event again and again Become upset if they get a small bump or bruise Have a hard time concentrating Experience numbness Have fears that the event will happen again Have difficulties sleeping Show changes in school performance Become easily startled	 Feel depressed and alone Discuss the traumatic events in detail Develop eating disorders and self-harming behaviors such as cutting Start using or abusing alcohol or drugs Become sexually active Feel like they're going crazy Feel different from everyone else Take too many risks Have sleep disturbances Don't want to go places that remind them of the event Say they have no feeling about the event Show changes in behavior 	

Long(er) Term Effects of Child Trauma – in children AND adults

Learning problems

Increased use of health and mental health services

Increased involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems

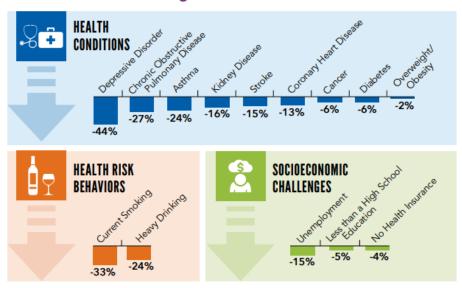
Long-term health problems

Adverse Childhood Experiences Study



SOURCE: National Estimates based on 2017 BRFSS; Vital Signs, MMWR November 2019.

Potential reduction of negative outcomes in adulthood



Assessment & Intervention

AAFP's Framework to Address SDOH

ASK

About SDOH

IDENTIFY

 Resources in patients' communities that can help address SDOH

ACT

 To help connect patients with resources to address patients' SDOH

Screening

PRAPARE

ACEs

CATS



Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient Assets, Risks, and Experiences

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Abuse

Neglect

Mother treated violently

Household substance abuse

Household mental illness

Parental separation or divorce

Incarcerated household member

Child and Adolescent Trauma Screen (CATS)

15 "scary or stressful" events that can happen to children

20 symptoms of traumarelated distress/PTSD

CATS 7-17 Years Score <15	CATS	CATS 7-17 Years Score 15-20		CATS 7-17 Years Score 21+	
Normal. Not clinically elevated.	Mode	Moderate trauma-related distress.		Probable PTSD.	
Please mark "YES" or "NO" if the problems you marked interfered with:					
 Getting along with others 	Yes	☐ No	4. Family relationship	s Yes	☐ No
2. Hobbies/Fun	Yes	No	5. General happiness	Yes	☐ No
3. School or work	Yes	No			

Z-codes

Problems Related to Negative Life Events in Childhood (Z61)	Other Problems Related to Primary Support Group, including family circumstances (Z63)
Z61.0 Loss of love relationship in childhood	Z63.4 Disappearance and death of family member, Assumed death of family member
Z61.1 Removal from home in childhood	Z63.5 Disruption of family by separation and divorce, Estrangement
Z61.4 Problems related to alleged sexual abuse of child by person within primary support group	Z63.6 Dependent relative needing care at home
Z61.5 Problems related to alleged sexual abuse of child by person outside primary support group	Z63.7 Anxiety (normal) about sick person in family, III or disturbed family member
Z61.6 Problems related to alleged physical abuse of child	Problems related to certain psychosocial circumstances (Z64)
Z61.7 Personal frightening experience in childhood	Z65.4 Victim of crime and terrorism, Victim of torture
Other Problems Related to Upbringing (Z62)	Z65.5 Exposure to disaster, war and other hostilities
Z62.4 Emotional neglect of child	

Mandated Reporting

- Most professionals who work with children including medical professionals, social workers, nurses, educators and others are mandated reporters
- Report to DCF and Local Law Enforcement
 - Call
 - DCF has online form

Mandated Reporter Portal - Prevention and Protection Services (ks.gov)



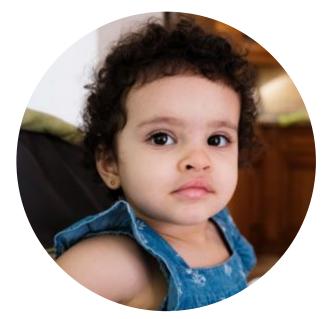






Case Study

- Mother Claudia
- Father Patrick
- Grandmother Ivonne
- Daughter Tyler (age 16)
- Son Elliot (age 13)
- Daughter Edith (age 2)







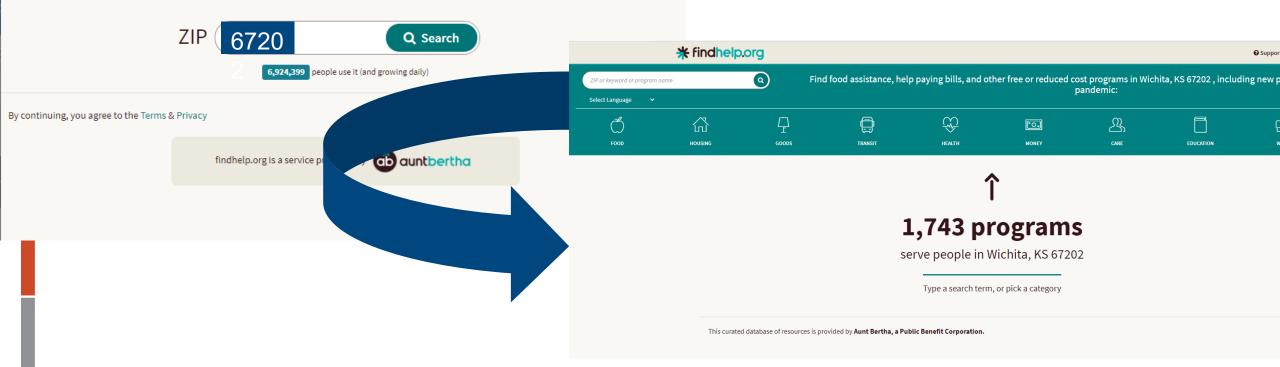
☑ Support

Sign U

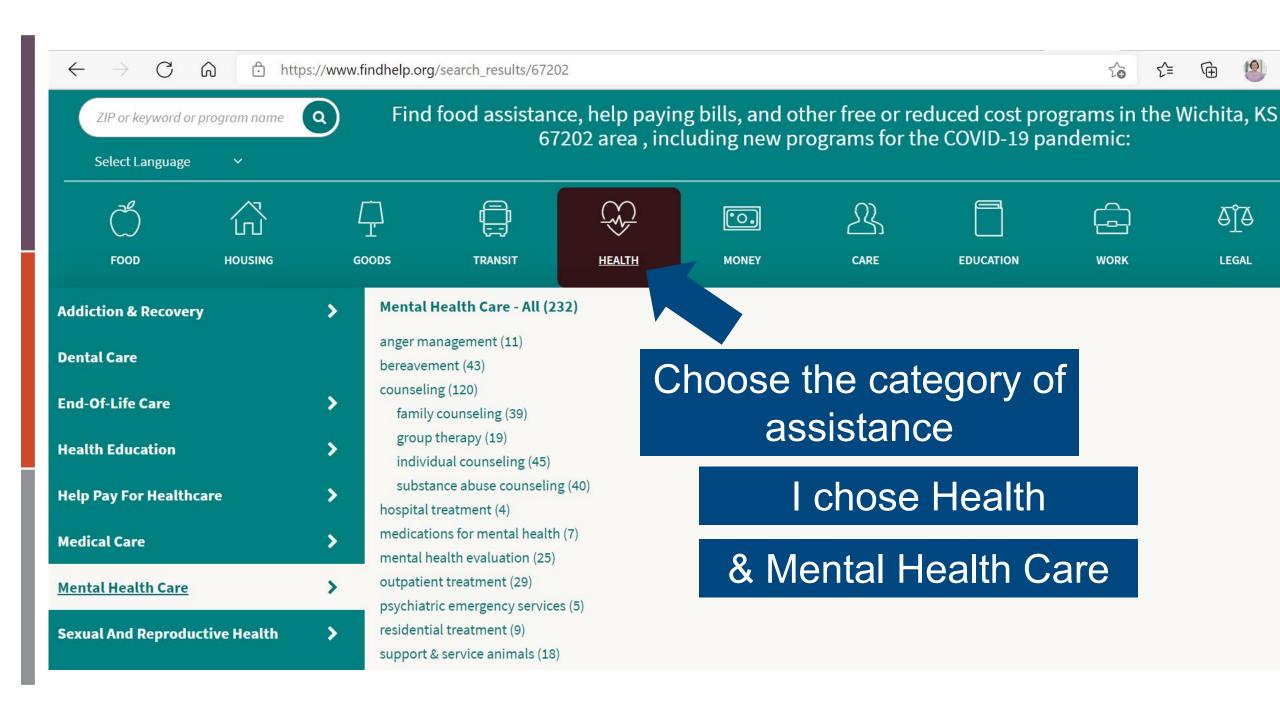
Log In

Find **food assistance**, **help paying bills**, and other free or reduced cost programs, including new programs for the COVID-19 pandemic:

Enter your zip code

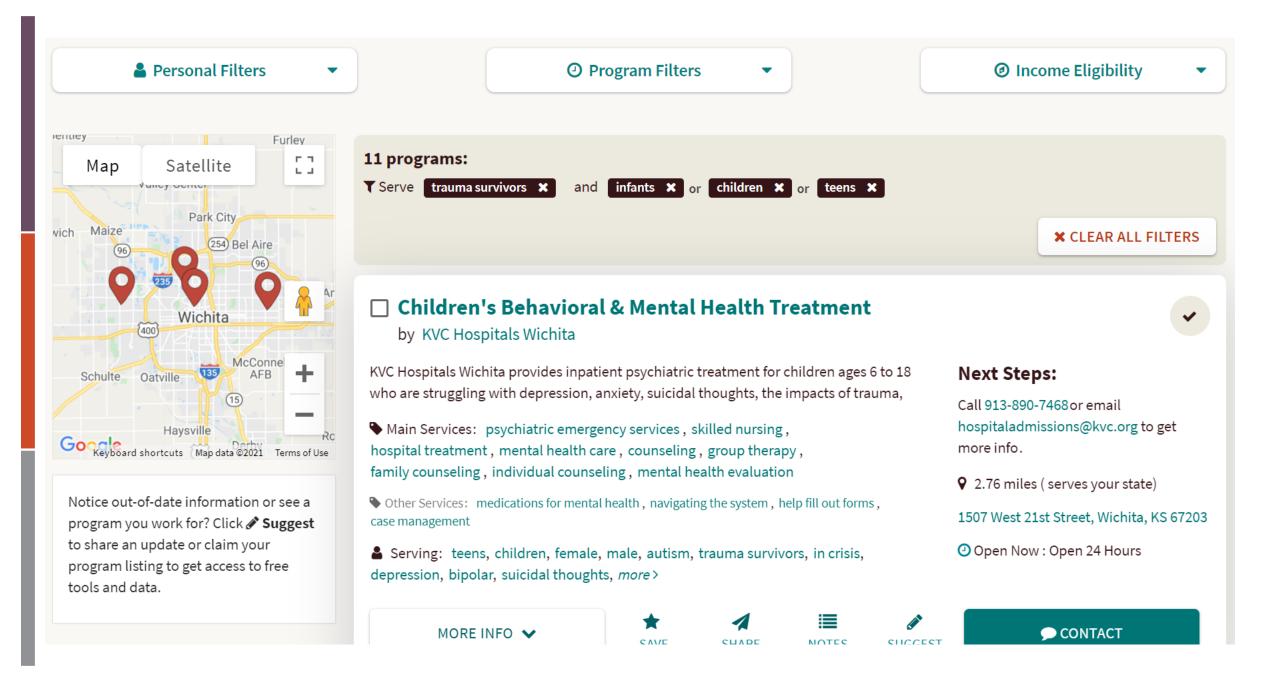


How to use Aunt Bertha



Personal Filters

Age Group	Gender & Identity	Housing	Role Settings and more (Alt+F). An update is available.	
☑ infants: 0 months - 1 year	☐ female	☐ home owners	caregivers	
✓ children: 2 - 12 years	☐ lgbtqia+	☐ homeless	☐ dependents	
☑ teens: 13 - 19 years	☐ male	near homeless	☐ fathers	
☐ young adults: 20 - 30 years	☐ transgender or non-binary	☐ runaways	□ mothers	
☐ adults: 31 - 54 years		Income	□ parents	
□ seniors: 55 years+	General		□ spouses	
	\square anyone in need	benefit recipients		
Armed Forces		☐ low-income	Substance Dependency	
☐ active duty	Guardianship		substance dependency	
☐ national guard	☐ foster youth	Insurance	☐ alcohol dependency	
□ veterans	Health	☐ underinsured	☐ dual diagnosis	
Veteraris		☐ uninsured	☐ opioid dependency	
Disability	☐ alzheimers		smoker	
☐ all disabilities	☐ autism	Justice Involvement		
☐ deaf or hard of hearing	cancer	criminal justice history	Survivors	
developmental disability	☐ all cancer types	☐ in jail	☐ abuse or neglect survivors	
☐ intellectual disability	☐ brain tumor	Language limited english	☐ all cancer survivors	
☐ learning disability	☐ chronic illness		☐ childhood cancer survivors	
☐ limited mobility	☐ diabetes		☐ domestic violence survivors	
☐ physical disability	infectious disease	Mental Health	natural disaster survivors	
☐ visual impairment	☐ hiv/aids	all mental health	sexual assault survivors	
Disaster Victims	neuromuscular disease	☐ anxiety	☐ trauma survivors	
	☐ pregnant	☐ bipolar	☐ young adult cancer survivors	



National Resources

The National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Healthcare Tool Box

SAMHSA's
National Child
Traumatic Stress
Initiative (NCTSI)

ZERO TO THREE

National Resources

NCTSN: Get Help Now Psychology Today: Find a Therapist

SAMHSA
Behavioral
Health Treatment
Services Locator

National CAC:
Find a Local
Children's
Advocacy Center

Local Resources

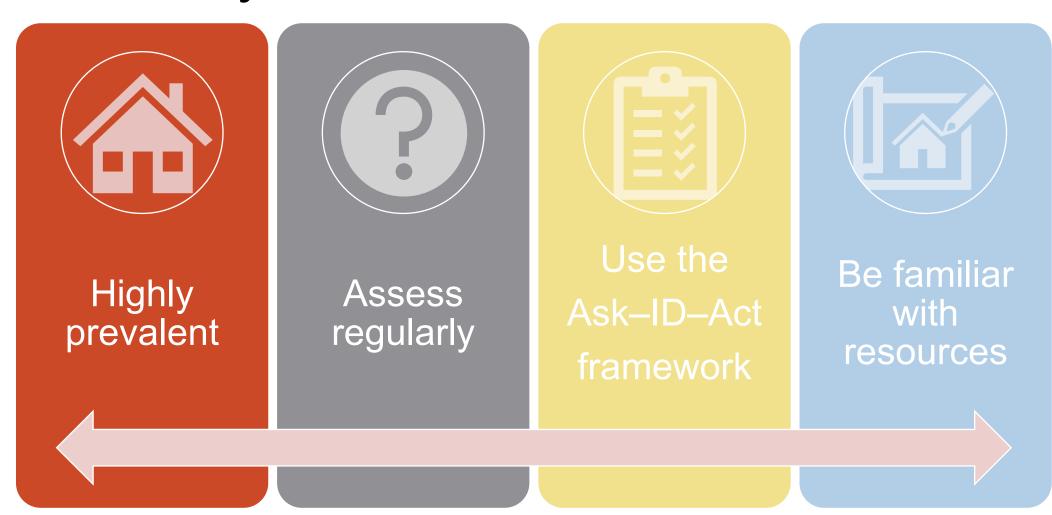
Child Advocacy
Center

Behavioral Health Providers

Department for Children and Families

Kansas Children's Service League

Take aways



References

American Society for the Positive Care of Children. (n.d.). *National Child Maltreatment Statistics*. https://americanspcc.org/child-abuse-statistics/

Center for Child Trauma Assessment, Services and Interventions, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine. (n.d.). What is child trauma? http://cctasi.northwestern.edu/child-trauma/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, November 5). Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): Preventing early trauma to improve adult health. CDC Vital Signs. vs-1105-aces-H.pdf (cdc.gov)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). *Risk and protective factors*. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/riskprotectivefactors.html

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). *Understanding child trauma*. https://www.samhsa.gov/child-trauma/understanding-child-trauma

The National Child Traumatic Stress Network. (n.d.). *About child trauma*. https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/about-child-trauma

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2021). Child Maltreatment 2019. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment

Upcoming Webinars

November 18th:

- Addiction:
 Gambling,
 Alcohol, Drugs
- Work Stress and Burnout

December 16th:

- Internet Access
- Transportation,
 Social Isolation

Please join us!

Connect With Us

JOIN OUR MAILING LIST:



FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA:







EMAIL: midamerica@mhttcnetwork.org

WEBSITE: mhttcnetwork.org/midamerica



