

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting

Technical Assistance Coordinating Center (MIECHV TACC)

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MIECHV Issue Brief on Centralized Intake Systems

Children's development is influenced by their early experiences. All too often, the achievement gap identified in the school-age years can be linked to an opportunity gap in the early years. In most communities, families with young children must navigate through and coordinate with myriad programs to patch together essential supports. At a minimum, this includes health care, child care, and early childhood education. But for families at risk, they may also need to navigate social services, food and nutrition programs, housing, mental health supports, alcohol and drug programs, early intervention, and others. Families often need help to identify, access, and coordinate the resources that will best meet their needs.

For many years, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has called attention to the need to provide families access to the services they need in as coordinated a way as possible. The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program provides just that opportunity through welcoming new parents and their very young children into a supportive community. With a focus on promotion, prevention, and early intervention, MIECHV opens the door to coordinating services and changing the risk profile of very young children.

"Well before MIECHV, we worked on a framework that would create a universal community-level system to identify expecting parents and families with young children. We believed that the economic prosperity of a community was tied to the health of families, so we wanted to help create communities where every birth was welcomed and every family celebrated. It was clear to us that a centralized intake system would be key for ensuring all families received the services they needed. With MIECHV, we've been able to make this vision a reality."

Carol Wilson, Georgia MIECHV Program Coordinator

Like Georgia, many states are using MIECHV as an opportunity to create centralized intake systems.² Centralized intake provides a one-stop entry point for families where basic screening helps to identify family needs, and referral is made to programs that are a best fit for the family. States find that centralized intake is an effective strategy for:

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¹ Kathleen McCartney, Hiro Yoshikawa, and Laurie B. Forcier, *Improving the Odds for America's Children: Future Directions in Policy and Practice*, Cambridge, MA, Harvard Education Press, 2014; Prudence Carter and Kevin Weiner (eds.), *Closing the Opportunity Gap: What America Must Do to Give Every Child and Even Chance*, New York, NY, Oxford University Press, 2013.

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² While most states and localities call their system "centralized intake," others use the term "coordinated intake," "common intake," or "central intake." In this issue brief, the term centralized intake is used when speaking in general about the systems, but state specific terms are used when referring to a particular state.

- bolstering recruitment, enrollment, retention, and family engagement in home visiting services;
- connecting families to services that meet their particular needs as identified through a screening and/or assessment process; and
- supporting systems integration across the multiple delivery systems important to children's well-being including health, mental health, early learning, and child welfare.

The purpose of this MIECHV Issue Brief on Centralized Intake is to share the experiences and lessons learned from some of the states that are working to develop centralized intake systems. Information included is drawn from monthly conversations of the Community of Practice – Centralized Intake that is facilitated by the MIECHV Technical Assistance Coordinating Center (TACC), as well as additional in depth telephone interviews with eight states – Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia.

This issue brief provides a rationale for why centralized intake systems are important, summarizes the basic tasks of such a system, and explains the different formats that centralized intake systems can take. Brief summaries of several states' efforts are highlighted to offer an up-close look at the work underway. Common challenges and creative solutions are summarized. Finally, the roles states can play to ensure these systems are effective are outlined.

Why Centralized Intake?

A mom of two — 18 month-old Calie and seven-year-old Casey — Melanie Madkins celebrates daily her connection to the Parents as Teachers program. When Casey was young, Melanie participated in a home visiting program in her community, so she knew the value of the home visiting approach and wanted that again when her second child was born. But the family moved, and finding a program in their new community that could really understand her family and support her as Calie's first teacher proved tricky. "I was trying to find services on my own and I kept getting the run around. I knew what I needed for me and my kids but wasn't finding it. One person would say call this number, and then there would be no return call, or I would not qualify for services. It was really stressful." Melanie eventually reached out to the common intake coordinator in her community and asked for help. Melanie went through an initial screen and it was determined that she qualified for the Parents as Teachers program. "As intake coordinator, I referred Melanie to the program and she met with a home visitor within two weeks. During this time, she was provided information and services from the common intake program," said Nichetra Magee, Outreach and Common Intake Coordinator for Central Little Rock Promise Neighborhood.

Benefits to Families

The Madkins family is just one of many who previously struggled to access services when they needed them most. With centralized intake, their needs are better identified and they are more efficiently matched to programs in the community. So from the perspective of the family, centralized intake gets them what they need in the most direct and expeditious way.

Benefits to Programs

Centralized intake has a host of benefits to programs as well. Programs receive families who meet their criteria and may be more likely to be a good fit for their services, thus enrollment and retention rates are often improved. Health risks such as interpersonal violence, substance abuse, and maternal depression can be identified and addressed either as part of a home visiting intervention or through simultaneous referral to home visiting and other targeted services in the community.

Benefits to Systems

From a systems standpoint, centralized intake creates an opportunity to build a broader early childhood system of care in communities that can meet the comprehensive needs of children and their families in an efficient way, before unmet needs compromise typical development. In the process, it helps to reduce duplication of effort, which can occur when families are enrolled in multiple programs. Further, centralized data systems that can grow out of centralized intake efforts make it easier to track families to ensure they are enrolled and receiving the support they need. The data gathered provide a way for systems to continuously reflect on efficiencies, pinpoint where there might be need for improvement, and to make changes accordingly. This aligns with the continuous quality improvement expectations of the MIECHV program.

Overall, centralized intake systems are an effective tool for moving from a narrow focus on program-specific interventions that deal with established challenges to broader population risk management. This means that communities are able to have a comprehensive view of their families and take a more proactive approach to supporting the overall development of very young children and their families.

The Scope of a Centralized Intake System

The scope of a centralized intake system varies among states and communities. The eight states interviewed for this brief help illuminate this.

- Geographical Reach: Delaware and New Jersey have taken on a commitment to building
 a statewide system of centralized intake. Georgia, Illinois, and Michigan are currently
 supporting local efforts, but have an ultimate goal of a statewide system that will be built
 and supported by local partners. Arkansas, Kansas, and Virginia are focusing first on
 building quality regional or local systems that best reflect local characteristics and resources.
- Programmatic Reach: In Arkansas, the common intake system operates in service of just
 the MIECHV programs. In Illinois, the centralized intake system is inclusive of MIECHV
 as well as other promising home visiting programs in the community. Depending on local
 design, efforts in Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia
 often reach beyond home visiting and encompass early childhood (some are even driven
 by early childhood systems), social services, nutrition, and other programs.
- Alignment to Health: All states interviewed report that their systems are closely tied to
 the health community, and most are linked to behavioral health as well. At the local level,
 health and behavioral health may play a formal role in the administration and oversight of
 the system, or in the collection of data to inform the system. For example, with support of
 the public health department, a scan of electronic birth certificates in Georgia provides an
 initial review by the centralized intake system to identify families at risk. Developmental

screening in Delaware is done by a physician and reimbursable by Medicaid, with the results funneling into the centralized intake system to ensure appropriate referrals. Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, and Virginia all partner with their Federally Qualified Health Centers. Other systems have a behavioral health orientation. For example, a local mental health agency in Kansas stepped up to be the local administrator of centralized intake, and in Virginia, centralized intake workers are trained to conduct behavioral health screens.

Common Tasks of a Centralized Intake System

Regardless of the scope, there are common tasks that are part of the centralized intake systems examined for this brief.

- Community Outreach and Recruitment: Typically, most staff of a centralized intake system assume responsibility for community outreach and recruitment. This takes many forms depending on the community from door-to-door contact, to participation in community events, to relationship-building with referral sources (e.g., obstetricians, pediatricians, social workers), to development and dissemination of marketing material.
- Screening and Assessment: Centralized intake system staff are responsible for conducting an initial screen to gather enough information that will enable them to make a confident decision regarding referral. Some communities have standardized tools that are used (e.g., New Jersey's Perinatal Risk Assessment). Other communities have adapted tools to create their unique screening instrument. Once the family has been referred to a service provider, that provider typically does a full assessment as part of the intervention. An assessment goes into more depth than the screen and sometimes happens over a number of visits. In all cases, screening and assessment are important early steps in making sure the needs of the family are understood, and that the family is referred to the appropriate intervention. (Samples of screening tools are included in the appendix.)
- Determination of Fit: Using a decision tree or other algorithm typically developed in a collaborative process with the providers in the community, centralized intake workers compare what they know about each family and match that to a decision tree. Age of the child or mother's gestation is often an initial consideration. When the child's age might qualify the family for more than one home visiting program, the additional needs of the family and the ability of the programs to meet those needs are considered (e.g., if there is a behavioral health need, one home visiting intervention might be better suited to addressing that than another). In most cases, the decision tree or algorithm is locally determined and regularly updated to accommodate changing needs and resources, thus it is deemed a work in progress. (Samples of decision trees are included in the appendix.)
- Referral to Services: Centralized intake staff work with the family and the program to ensure continuity of communication when connecting a family to a service. At this point, the centralized intake worker closes out direct contact with the family. Communication between the centralized intake worker and the program may continue, however, to ensure that the family is accessing the services and that the fit is indeed an appropriate one. An evaluation of Georgia's central intake system found that the number of completed referrals was significantly higher than comparison counties, and that the number of referrals closed because of being unable to contact the parents was significantly lower.³

³ Governor's Office for Children and Families and the University of Georgia Center for Family Research, Findings from the Great Start Georgia Central Intake System Evaluation: Summary of Participating MIECHV Sites, Governor's Office for Children and Families, 2014.

For these common tasks to be successful, centralized intake staff need to have tools to effectively screen families, know the resources available in the community, and have a decision tree that can help determine referral. Home visiting programs and other providers that are part of the centralized intake system, if broadly defined, need to be involved in the creation of the system and have voice in re-design to continuously re-align the system to reflect changing needs of families and changing capacity in the community. This point should be underscored. It is critically important for all stakeholders to be involved in this process. Who is involved has implications for its success and usefulness for families and the overall community. In addition, a system for recording data and reporting out is critical to providing transparency with all partners, so they are able to see both the referrals in and referrals out. Creating such a data system is a complicated and expensive undertaking. Georgia's system is the most developed and lessons from their experience should guide the work in other states.

Promising Examples

Statewide Systems

As stated earlier, the scope of centralized intake systems varies and is determined by state leaders. Of those interviewed for this brief, three states – Delaware, Georgia, and New Jersey – have statewide centralized intake systems. Delaware's system, called Help Me Grow, has grown out of an established United Way supported 2-1-1 call line. Georgia's system, called Great Start Georgia, was conceived of several years ago as a way to reach every expectant woman and new family with targeted supports, but was only recently implemented with the support of MIECHV funding. New Jersey has been working over many years to build local systems, and now there are enough locally implemented efforts that centralized intake is considered statewide.

New Jersey: The central intake system in New Jersey has been evolving for more than a decade. MIECHV provided an opportunity for the work to expand statewide. It began with the state wanting to develop and standardize a brief pregnancy risk assessment that could be used by all prenatal care providers to identify high-risk populations. With the prenatal risk assessment developed and in use, the natural next step was to create a referral system. Home visiting was front and center in the development of the referral system, with multiple home visiting models striving to reach their service levels. Over time, communities expanded the referral system to include a host of other community-based services as well.

Families come into the central intake system in a number of ways. Some enter through community-based organizations; others are referred by prenatal or health care providers. Community health workers, funded by the Department of Health's Improving Pregnancy Outcomes Initiative, work alongside the central intake worker to recruit families and direct them to the central intake hub. Either the central intake worker or the community health worker meets with the family in person or on the phone and completes the standardized pregnancy risk assessment, if it had not been completed already. With the information from this assessment, the central intake worker is able to review the family information, compare the information to a community-designed referral tree, and refer the family to appropriate services in the community. The Single Point of Entry for Client Tracking (SPECT) data system helps workers keep track of families to know that they are accessing the services to which they were referred.

Funding to support the central intake system comes from multiple sources including MIECHV, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health Improving Pregnancy Outcomes Initiative. According to state leaders, one of their most proud moments was when they started the process to identify potential central intake community hubs. They found that there was an outpouring of interest, with many organizations wanting to play this role in the community. The intense interest signaled to state staff an important commitment in communities large and small to ensuring the success of central intake systems.

Local Systems

The other five states interviewed are supporting local or regional centralized intake systems. Arkansas is piloting a common intake system in the Central Little Rock Promise Neighborhood. The family fit meeting, where the models come together to meet with the common intake coordinator to determine the referral for each family, is a unique aspect of the Arkansas approach. Kansas is using MIECHV funds to expand a long-standing centralized intake system in a populous urban area, and to pilot a system in three contiguous rural counties. The Kansas pilot is being operated by local mental health agencies. Michigan supported ten communities to conduct a needs assessment and develop a plan for a centralized access system that would enjoy community wide support. Implementation funds were provided to eight of the ten communities. Virginia supports centralized intake in four regions and in some locations augments the home visiting focus with an emphasis on behavioral health assessment and intervention.

Illinois: At the outset of MIECHV, state leaders agreed that coordinated intake was a high priority and that all MIECHV communities should support their own coordinated intake system. The state provided general guidelines but the communities were given flexibility around the implementation details. Thus far, coordinated intake in Illinois is primarily focused on connection to home visiting services, but the state envisions expansion beyond home visiting in the future.

In several communities, the coordinated intake system is housed in the health department and benefits from significant referrals from health providers, social service providers, WIC, and family case management. Some intake workers are even cross-trained in WIC/family case management and MIECHV coordinated intake; this results in almost all families who are eligible for WIC becoming part of the MIECHV coordinated intake system. Linkages with medical homes are strong. With consent of the parent, information gathered as part of the coordinated intake process is shared with the medical home, keeping the pediatrician fully informed of the assessment and referral recommendations.

Intake takes place either in the family home, on the phone, or a combination of both. A standard coordinated intake assessment tool is used in all communities to gather similar information about the referred families, but decision trees are locally determined. In many cases it is clear-cut where a family should be referred based on eligibility requirements or geographic restrictions. But there are also times when a family might quality for a number of programs and, in that case, the coordinated intake worker alternates referrals between agencies, aiming for even distribution. The goal is that all referrals received by coordinated intake workers will be sent out to the appropriate home visiting program within 48 hours.

In addition to coordinated intake workers, each community also has a community systems development coordinator. This person builds the system, including creating memorandums of understanding between agencies to engage in cross-referral, growing community partnerships, and tracking benchmark data. Together the coordinated intake worker and the community systems development coordinator work as a team, with the systems development coordinator building the system and the intake worker serving as the main contact to the family and determining appropriate referrals.

State leaders are proud that interest in coordinated intake is bubbling up in other corners of the state. Other communities are intrigued by the possibilities offered by coordinated intake and want to join in too. With no funding but some support in the form of technical assistance from the state, some of these other communities are beginning to develop their own coordinated intake systems.

Challenges and Discoveries

The states interviewed for this brief reflected on the most significant challenges they faced in designing and implementing their centralized intake systems, and lessons learned from those challenges. Five key learnings were uncovered:

- 1. Time is needed to build relationships so that programs together can define, develop, and support the centralized intake system;
- 2. Consensus must be reached on an appropriate referral algorithm or decision tree;
- 3. Centralized intake staff need training opportunities to learn how to make appropriate referrals;
- 4. Data systems and data sharing permissions are needed to support the centralized intake work; and
- 5. Funding is key for establishing and sustaining centralized intake systems.

Time is needed to build relationships so that programs together can define, develop, and support the centralized intake system. Programs give up some control when they are part of a centralized intake system. This process can create tension, as some programs may worry that they will not receive adequate referrals to meet enrollment targets, and that decisions may favor one home visiting model over another. It is important to recognize these worries and to intentionally work to resolve differences of power and influence. "We found it essential to have time to build relationships, open communication, create a vision, and commit to moving the work forward," said Debbie Richardson, Kansas MIECHV Program Manager. "Our partners knew one another at one level, but to work in concert to develop and implement a centralized intake process demands a deeper level of understanding and relationship skills," said Georgia's Carol Wilson. Linda Foster, Virginia MIECHV State Lead, said that, realistically, "building these relationships takes time and will not be resolved at the end of three coalition meetings."

A few strategies for building trusting relationships and minimizing challenges of turf included:

- Setting aside time for partners to get to know one another and what they offer;
- Identifying a neutral facilitator who can work with the partners and is not aligned with one program or model;

- Using data to help partners understand that there are more than enough families who need
 services and that centralized intake is a way to maximize identification and referral rates
 so programs will have a strong and growing client base;
- Meeting one-on-one as needed with programs to hear their concerns, eliminate misunderstandings, and help them see how centralized intake can benefit all providers and families;
- Working to develop consensus and revisiting the decisions time and time again to ensure agreement;
- Developing memorandums of understanding between partners to clarify roles and responsibilities; and
- Ensuring transparency so that all partners can see the data that shows how the centralized intake system is working.

Michigan required that communities submit a proposal for the centralized access hub that represented a collaborative community partnership. This is paying dividends now, as the state sees agencies working more closely together than ever before. "They came together to develop their vision of centralized access for home visiting and a broader array of services. It took a while for the relationships to develop, but they now collectively 'own' the project," said Nancy Peeler, Michigan MIECHV Program Lead.

While Michigan had a very strategic approach and invested significant time and resources in a planning phase for the development of their local centralized access hubs, other states say that they were working with the community to learn as they go and are finding success in this approach as well. "In Illinois, we were definitely building the plane while flying," said Joanna Su, Community Systems and Capacity Building Manager. Regardless of the strategy, having strong relationships, a sense of trust, and commitment among partners to creating a centralized system are essential ingredients.

Consensus must be reached on an appropriate referral algorithm. An important goal of centralized intake systems is to ensure the best fit for families. A step for doing this is to develop a referral algorithm or decision tree that can be applied once a family's needs are assessed. Developing such a tool is not always an easy process. "Ultimately, all of the home visiting programs supported the decision tree, but getting to that point was definitely not easy," said Crystal Sherman, Delaware Home Visiting Program Manager. In Michigan, central access system staff found that the communities were better able to have the conversation about the decision tree and reach agreement once relationships and trust were firmly established.

Several states noted that decision trees need to be revisited periodically, as the needs of families change, and the resources in the communities sometimes change as well. "The communities in New Jersey come together and design the tree, but commit to revisit it periodically to make sure all partners are comfortable with how the referrals are unfolding. If programs are not receiving families that fit their model, it is discussed and the tree may be modified," said Lenore Scott, New Jersey Home Visiting Program Manager.

Tips for navigating the development of decision trees include:

• Invite leadership from all potential partner programs/agencies to be at the table first in defining the vision of centralized intake, and then in developing the referral algorithm;

- Review the eligibility criteria for each program as this will play a large role in determining where a program fits in the decision tree (e.g., if a program is designed to serve 3-5 year olds, clearly a pregnant woman would not be directed to that program; if a family is giving birth to a second child, that family would not qualify for a program that only serves first time parents);
- Develop a deep understanding of each of the partner programs and their unique offerings
 so that information can help influence the more nuanced decisions (e.g., if one program has
 augmented their model to include a focus on domestic violence, or maternal depression);
- Sketch a tree based on this information and discuss as a group whether the tree makes sense and what if any changes should be made before it is tested; and
- Test the decision tree, closely following it for a set period of time, then come together to review the data and discuss how it worked for the programs, and modify it if needed with consensus reached on any changes.

Not only does the Central Little Rock Promise Neighborhood common intake system have a decision tree – they call it a "Model Eligibility Guideline" – but, following the initial screen by the common intake coordinator, a family fit meeting is called, where all the model representatives come together and meet with the common intake coordinator to discuss the family and together decide the best referral for the family. It is a very hands-on and collaborative process with the models together at the table discussing the family and determining the best fit.

Centralized intake staff need training opportunities to make appropriate referrals. Several states commented that it works best when the centralized intake agency and staff are not affiliated with a particular home visiting model so that they are seen as a neutral administrator and decision maker. But it is critically important that those making the referral decisions, understand the population being served and the range of home visiting interventions and other services in the community so that the referrals best meet the family need.

To ensure centralized intake workers are able to make well-informed referrals, some states and communities are:

- Creating opportunities for centralized intake workers to shadow home visitors of each type
 of program in the community to understand the models and differences between them;
- Including centralized intake workers in regular trainings and professional development opportunities for home visitors so that they too learn about special topics such as maternal depression, toxic stress, behavioral health issues, adverse early childhood experiences and the long-term effects on development, and other such topics;
- Creating learning communities or other networking opportunities for centralized intake workers; and
- Offering reflective supervision.

"Some were concerned that the common intake worker didn't have any background in home visiting when hired. They wondered if this could work. Turns out it was a blessing in disguise. She came in unbiased. She spent time upfront getting to know each model, observing how they interacted with each other and the clients, and she made herself available to the models to learn, being open and available. Her previous background in law enforcement, the courts, and work with at-risk families set her up well for understanding the families and wanting to support them in a preventative way," said Miriam Westheimer, a consultant to the Arkansas MIECHV effort. According to Sarah Frith, a

common intake program evaluator for MIECHV, "Our common intake worker has a richer picture of the families. She is not looking at them with the eye of a model, but rather with a full sense of their opportunities and challenges."

Data systems and data sharing permissions are needed to support the centralized intake work. While some centralized intake systems are still using the "back of the envelope" approach to keep track of data, it is recognized that more formal systems that are built into or linked to public health or other administrative data systems are ideal.

Georgia has a very comprehensive data system. The Central Intake Data System (CIDS), created by the Department of Public Health, houses intake and referral data, and then includes an interface to the state system that supports home visiting. There were many reasons why Georgia chose to connect the system to public health providers. First, leadership within the Department of Public Health wanted to implement population based approaches; second, public health already had a data system that could be built upon; and third, public health had ready access to electronic birth certificates that could be scanned by the system and thus provide an initial screen to identify high-risk families.

Work began in 2011 to design CIDS, and it began operating in 2012. CIDS can be accessed by public health district staff, the central intake information and referral center staff, community screeners, and program managers who receive referrals from the central intake system. CIDS provides a way to input information about families into the system, for the information to then be analyzed, and for relevant referrals to be made and monitored. Partnerships are established with a host of community agencies so that families can be referred to both home visiting (MIECHV and non-MIECHV) and a broader array of services (e.g., mental health, substance abuse, child safety, school readiness, parent support programs, and many others).

According to Deborah Chosewood, Central Intake Coordinator for the Georgia Department of Public Health, it took significant time and resources to put the system together. In designing the system, officials needed to identify people who were knowledgeable about the subject matter but who also had the skills to design the system. Face-to-face meetings were key for continually reviewing decisions to ensure the system would work both conceptually and logistically. Most importantly, they needed leadership that upheld the creation of the system as an important goal to be achieved. "The work is just so hard. It helped to have leaders with a 'we can do this' attitude," said Chosewood.

New Jersey reports that it can take years to work out data sharing and business agreements between the centralized intake hub and providers. Trust and relationships are key. "It is one thing when done in a single county where relationships are already established, and a bit different when trying to do something statewide," said the state team leaders. New Jersey was able to work with a software developer who has played an ongoing role in training staff on use of the centralized intake software. With the continuous flow of staff in and out of the effort, there needs to be regular workshops and webinars to ensure all staff are trained and using the system appropriately.

Some states raise concern about consent to share data and worry they may run afoul of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). During calls of the Community of Practice – Centralized Intake, several states made it clear that they have worked through this potential challenge, calling upon the expertise of state lawyers. Data security is also a concern and again, states like Georgia have worked with their lawyers and data system designers to ensure security.

While all of the logistics involved are tricky, the good news is that several states have paved the way in developing centralized intake data systems, and their experiences, templates, and other tools can inform the work of other states. The short list of what needs to be considered in developing such a system includes:

- Data sharing agreements among programs and with families;
- Development of software that can stand alone or ideally be woven into existing data systems;
- Training for staff on how to input data in the system and use it to determine appropriate referral; and
- Generating reports that help the program take a careful look at their work and refine the system so that it becomes even more efficient for families and programs.

Funding is key for establishing and sustaining centralized intake systems. While centralized intake systems will build efficiencies that can reduce duplicative expenditures and hopefully diminish the need for higher costs interventions down the road, it still does require an infusion of funds to establish and sustain these systems, even when starting small. MIECHV funding (e.g., Competitive Development Grant (Georgia, Kansas), Competitive Expansion Grant (Arkansas, Michigan, New Jersey, Virginia), and Formula Grant (Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, and New Jersey) have been used by the states interviewed to build the infrastructure for centralized intake. Some states have also secured funds from other state health, children's services, and education budgets. In Delaware and New Jersey, Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge funds have been part of the mix as well. "I am most proud of our ability to leverage resources and braid funding from multiple sources so that our Help Me Grow centralized intake effort is not dependent on one funding stream and thus at risk of simply being a silo," said Crystal Sherman of Delaware.

Illinois reports that one community is testing to see if their coordinated intake staff, who are Masters-level therapists, could bill Medicaid for completing mental health assessments as part of the screening process. This would certainly provide a helpful and regular infusion of funds to sustain the work. And as noted earlier, pediatricians in Delaware are being reimbursed for developmental screenings and that information flows directly into the Help Me Grow centralized intake system.

Other states interviewed commented that while money is needed to sustain portions of the system, the relationships that have been built opened the door to new ways of working that support continual enhanced coordination and collaboration across programs.

MIECHV Grantees As Catalytic Agents

While much of the work in designing and implementing centralized intake systems occurs at the local level, state leadership by MIECHV does play an important role ensuring the systems take root and that expectations are met. The most common roles played by MIECHV grantees include the following:

• Providing leadership: In Georgia, the Governor's Office of Children and Families provided essential leadership to help partners come together and design an achievable system. "There was a clear message that this was a priority," said Carol Wilson. The same was true in other states, with the agency implementing MIECHV providing essential leadership.

- Dedicating state staff: Most states recognize they either needed to have staff in-house or as consultants who were dedicated to providing support and oversight for the work. For example, Virginia hired a consultant who works directly with the centralized intake regional coordinators and lead agencies. The consultant has been able to provide direct assistance to the regional areas to help with relationship building, the development of decision trees, and training for the centralized intake coordinators. Michigan hired a staff person who designed the process for communities to apply for centralized access planning grants, and offers direct technical assistance to the communities. New Jersey supports two state staff dedicated to working with communities to expand and strengthen the centralized intake systems. Similarly, Illinois supports two state staff, one who is a community liaison and helps with relationship building and another focused on assessment.
- Establishing the framework and expectations: The states interviewed honor the importance of local design, but also realized the need to provide an overarching frame and to define expectations. "In Michigan, we provided guidance to the pilot communities, but we were also interested in listening and learning from the communities, as we believed there was no one set model and were eager to see what the communities created," said Alejandra Barnes, Coordinated Referral Technical Assistance Specialist. One of the expectations set by New Jersey was that each community would create an advisory board. In this, the message from the state to the locals was that they would create a forum for people to come together to surface challenges and opportunities and make decisions that reflected what the community wanted.
- Offering technical assistance: Many types of technical assistance were offered from facilitating
 meetings, to providing resources, conducting site visits, and offering hands-on guidance and
 troubleshooting. New Jersey invested significant time working with local communities to
 develop processes that would ultimately help to reduce duplication, increase appropriate
 linkages, and streamline the work. They even coached communities on what should be
 included in contracts and partnership agreements. Michigan connected the pilot communities so that they could learn from one another.
- Committing financial support: There were many ways in which the states provided financial support. For example, Michigan provided \$10,000 planning grants to 10 communities to convene partners and develop a plan for a centralized access system. They provided approximately \$80,000 implementation grants to eight of these communities. Illinois and Kansas funded intake workers in several communities. Other states committed funds to help expand or create a data system. Still other states used funds to hire consultants or facilitators who could help facilitate meetings or otherwise provide needed guidance and support.
- Creating a process for reflection and refinement: Both at the local and state levels, there need to be processes in place for those involved to reflect on the work and to explore what changes might be needed for the centralized intake system to operate even more effectively. Several suggested that the state sets the model for this to happen. Staff in Michigan intentionally create space for this reflection to occur, and are committed to honoring the pilots as hubs of experimentation from which lessons should be culled to inform others. In New Jersey, the state centralized intake players meet quarterly to talk about challenges, barriers, and successes across departments, divisions, and programs. Illinois stands ready to work with the local communities when their process of reflection pinpoints an unexpected challenge. The state does not impose solutions but instead provides smart facilitation and problem-solving to empower the locals to develop and test solutions.

Advancing state level policy change: As staff take time to review the work at the local level,
they often identify state level policies that stand in the way of the intended work in communities. Are changes needed to state contract language or monitoring? How can MIECHV
systems integration work and centralized intake be connected to other state efforts like
Project LAUNCH, or Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge? The state level staff who
focus on MIECHV and centralized intake are in a unique position to spot the barriers
and opportunities and work toward appropriate change.

Looking Towards the Future

Operating as a hub for incoming and outgoing referrals for families, centralized intake systems can generate efficiencies for organizations and build a coordinated network of providers. Most important though, is the promise of centralized intake systems to engage in population level approaches to identifying risk and linking families to best fit services so that they can receive early, targeted support to advance the health and well-being of their family. States are encouraged to continue to use MIECHV as a lever for launching discussions and building integrated systems inclusive of centralized intake approaches.

Should your state be interested in receiving additional guidance on centralized intake, please reach out to your Project Officer or Technical Assistance Specialist at the MIECHV Technical Assistance Coordinating Center.

Acknowledgements:

We are grateful to the many individuals who made this issue brief possible. We would especially like to thank the MIECHV state leaders and their staff who shared their experience with centralized intake. These include:

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Michigan: Alejandra Barnes and Nancy Peeler. New Jersey: Lakota Kruse and Lenore Scott.

Virginia: Linda Foster, Sarah Kye Price, and Molly Massey.

Should you wish to follow-up with any of the states, please do so through the MIECHV state leads as follows:

Arkansas: Kathy Pillow-Price, pillowpricekl@archildrens.org Delaware: Crystal Sherman, Crystal.Sherman@state.de.us

Georgia: Carole Steele, casteele@dhr.state.ga.us Illinois: Theresa Kelly, Theresa.m.kelly@illinois.gov Kansas: Debbie Richardson, drichardson@kdheks.gov Michigan: Nancy Peeler, peeler@michigan.gov

New Jersey: Lakota Kruse, Lakota.kruse@doh.state.nj.us Virginia: Linda Foster, Linda.Foster@vdh.virginia.gov

Appendix 1: Centralized Intake Systems supported by MIECHV

Information in the following table was pulled from grantee profiles, the Community of Practice on Centralized Intake Roster, and FY13 MIECHV Formula Grant Applications. In addition to the activities reflected here we know that many states are linked to and receive referrals from their statewide resource and information lines such as 2-1-1. Also, other states are in an exploratory phase, gathering information and reviewing resources as they consider next steps toward developing centralized intake processes. An additional activity, not reflected here, are efforts by grantees to support exploration and development at a local level. What is reflected here are MIECHV supported centralized intake structures that are currently in operation.

State/Jurisdiction	Geographical Reach			P	Initial Development Phase		
	Statewide System in Operation	One or More Regional/Local System(s) in Operation	Statewide System in Operation Through Multiple Regional/Local Systems	MIECHV HV MIECHV and MIECHV) and Only Other HV Other Services			
Arkansas		Х		Х			
California		Х				Х	
Connecticut	Х					X	
Delaware	X					X	
Florida		X				X	
Georgia			X			X	
Hawaii			X			X	
Idaho		X		X			
Illinois			X		X		
Iowa			X			X	
Kansas		X				X	
Kentucky		X				X	
Maine			X		X		
Maryland		X				X	
Massachusetts		X				X	
Michigan		X				X	

Appendix 1: Centralized Intake Systems supported by MIECHV

State/Jurisdiction	Geographical Reach			P	Initial Development Phase		
	Statewide	Regional/Local	Statewide through Regional/Local Systems	MIECHV HV Only	MIECHV and Other HV	HV (including MIECHV) and Other Services ⁱⁱ	
Montana							X
Nebraska		X		X			
New Jersey	X					X	
New Mexico		X				X	
North Carolina							X
Ohio			Х			Х	
Oklahoma		X		Х			
Oregon		X				Х	
Rhode Island		X				X	
South Carolina		X				X	
Texas		X				X	
Utah		X				X	
Vermont			X			X	
Virginia		X				X	
West Virginia	Х					X	
Wisconsin		X				X	
Wyoming							Х

ⁱ Services included may vary by local or regional system within a state. ⁱⁱ Services included may vary by local or regional system within a state.

Appendix Two: Sample Screening Tools

Arkansas Centralized Intake Form

Great Start Georgia Centralized Intake Core Screening Form

Illinois Coordinated Intake Assessment Tool

Kansas Connections Intake Interview

Kansas My Family Intake and Referral Form

New Jersey Perinatal Risk Assessment

Virginia Behavioral Health Risks Screening Tool



INTAKE / RECRUITMENT FORM

Please complete the following and send to Nichetra MaGee at MageeN@archildrens.org or fax to: 501- 978-6478

General Information

Name			Da	ite of Birth		
If under age 18, w	rho is the legal guar	dian?				
Street Address _						
Little Rock, AR	Zip Code					
Phone	Best	time t	o call	Alterna	tive Phone	
Is it ok to receive t	ext messages? Yes□	No □	Email Address			
Race/ Ethnicity:	☐ Black/African Ame	erican	\square Hispanic/ Latino	□w	hite/ Caucasian	\square Vietnamese
	\square Pacific Islander		☐ Asian	□Bi-	Racial	☐ Multi-Racial
Promise Neighborh	ood Schools: Please	Check S	School of Attendance			
☐ Hall High School	☐Forrest Heights N	1iddle S	School □ Bale □Stepl	hens □Fra	ınklin □Little Roc	k Prepatory Academy
Questions abo	ut Family/ Child					
1. List mom's o		Evn	ected Date of Deliver	2.4	For this progn	ancy how far along
Pregnant?	□Yes □ No	Exp	ected Date of Deliver	У		ancy, how far along en she first saw a
					health care pr	
					· ·	enatal care (not
						visit that was only
		Nur	nber of Weeks Pregn	ant	for a pregnanc	cy test)?
					0 – 12 we	oks
						n 12 weeks
					Not at all	
Child's Name			Date of Birth		nild live with mo	
				☐ Yes	who does child I	ive with?
				□ Yes	□ No □ No	
				□Yes	□ No	

All funding for this project is provided by the Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program of the Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health

2.	Is the mom single / not legally married? $\ \square$ Yes $\ \square$ No
3.	Is the family considered low income? ☐ Yes ☐ No Is family receiving any of the following? WIC, SNAP (Formerly known as Food Stamps), Medicaid, or self-declared income) ☐ Yes ☐ No
4.	Does parent or family need interpretation services? \square Yes \square No Primary Language Deaf, or Hard of Hearing? \square Yes \square No
5.	Does parent or child have a mental or physical health problem or illness that requires regular ongoing care? For example, a disability, mental illness, or chronic health problems like asthma, allergies?
	If so, whom?
6.	Has the child screened positive or been diagnosed with a developmental delay, or has there been ar individualized education plan (IEP) completed? \Box Yes \Box No If Yes, who?
7.	Has mom or child lived with friends or family, in a shelter, hotel, car, or other temporary housing for the past year? \Box Yes \Box No
8.	Is there anyone in the household that is separated from the home in the past year for military, work or incarceration? \Box Yes \Box No If Yes, who?
9.	Has the parent graduated high school or received a GED? Yes No Currently enrolled in school? Yes No If so, where: Highest Level of Education Completed
10.	How would parent describe current employment status? □ Employed full-time (35 hrs. /week or more) □ Employed part time □ Not employed
11.	Are you currently enrolled in any other Home Visiting Programs? Such as Following Baby Back Home, Healthy Families Arkansas, HIPPY, Nurse Family Partnership, or Parents As Teachers.

12. Please add any information that you feel it is i about the family.	important to let the Common Intake Coordinator know
Services Administration o	nd Early Childhood Home Visiting Program of the Health Resources and of the U.S. Department of Health
Person making referral	Date:
Name of Organization	Phone:
program is free. I understand that this information	n with Intake staff and participating home visiting
Signature of Participant	 Date





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GREAT START GEORGIA CENTRAL INTAKE CORE SCREEN

(Fields containing "•" are required)

SCREENER'S INFORMATION

• First Name:	• Last Name:	• Last Name:		Middle Initial:		
• Street Address 1:						
Street Address 2 (apartment	, mobile home):					
• City:	• State:	• Zip Code:		• County:		
• Phone:	Extension:	• Phone Type: Home Cell Wo		Cell Work		
Fax:	Email:					
Location of Screening						
☐ Child Care Center ☐ Health Department ☐ Home ☐ Hospital ☐ Physician's Office ☐ School ☐ WIC Clinic ☐ Other:						
Agency Name						
Public Health Central Intake:						
MOTHER'S DEMOGRAPHIC INF	ORMATION					
• First: • La		Middle Initial:		Maiden:		
Date of Birth (MM/DD/YY)	Y):	Education Level:				
Mother's Race						
	rican American ndian or Alaskan Native	Unknown Native Haw Unknown)	vaiian/Oʻ	ther Pacific Islander		
Mother's Primary Language						
Select a language below: English Spanish French German Farsi Amharic Unknown Translator/Interpreter Needed	Nepali Burmese Italian Japanese Russian Arabic Other: Here No	= =	Kurdistai Polish [r" Prima	Philippine languages Sudanese		





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Mother's Address								
• Street Address 1: heljhrlkjfda;sji								
Street Address 2 (apartment, mobile home):								
• City:	• State:		• Zip Code:		• County:			
Primary Contact Number:		• Phone	e Type: 🗌 Ho	ome 🗌	Cell Work Family/Friend			
Alternate Contact Number:		Phone	e Type: Ho	ome 🔲	Cell Work Family/Friend			
Email:								
Preferred Method of Conta	act: Home	Cell [Work	Email	Text Letter			
Text Message Allowed:	Yes No	0						
Best Time to Contact:	Morning 🔲 N	Noon 🗌	Afternoon	All Day	Evening Day			
Mother's Alternate Contact	Information							
Alternate Contact First Name	e:	La	st Name:		Middle Initial:			
Relationship to mother:		·						
Alternate's Contact Number	•	Phone 1	Type: Hom	ne 🗌 Ce	ell Work Family/Friend			
Mother's Type of Medical In	surance							
Insurance?								
If no insurance, why? Cannot afford Does not qualify Eligible - Have applied Other (Specify):								
Primary Medical or Health Provider Information								
Medical or Health Provider	r: Yes	No						
Name:								
Address:								
City:	State:		Zi	p Code:				
Phone:	•		•					





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CHILD'S DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

• First:	• Last:	Middle:			
Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	:	Gender	:	emale Male	
Child's Race (check all that ap	ply)				
	frican American Indian or Alaskan Native nic (Yes	Unknow Native H		her Pacific Islander	
Child's Primary Language					
Select a language below: English Spanish French German Sarsi Amharic Unknown	Nepali Burmese I Italian Japanese Russian Arabic I Other:] Somali [] Korean [] Vietnames] Specify "O	_	n	
Translator/Interpreter Neede	d: Yes No				
Child's Address					
Street Address 1:					
Street Address 2 (apartment,	mobile home):				
City: Star	te:	Zip Code:		County:	
Child's Type of Medical Insura	ance				
• Insurance? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, select insurance provider below) Insurance Number: ☐ Medicaid ☐ Medicaid SSI ☐ WellCare CMO ☐ Amerigroup CMO ☐ PeachState CMO ☐ Private ☐ Tri-Care ☐ Unknown ☐ None If no insurance, why? ☐ Cannot afford ☐ Does not qualify ☐ Eligible - Have applied ☐ Eligible - Have not applied ☐ Other (Specify):					
Primary Medical or Health Provider Information					
Medical or Health Provider:	Yes No				
Name:					
Address:					
City:	State:		Zip Code:		
Phone:					





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MOTHER'S SCREENING

-	• GSG Point of Entry: L Expectant Mother Newborn Child < 5					
Prenatal: Yes	☐ No If '	"Yes" provide du	e date (MM/DD/Y	YYY):		
Live in Partner:	Yes I	No				
Marital Status:	Married Ne	ver Married	Separated Div	orced [Widow	
First Time Parent:	Yes No	Prenatal care:	1 st Trimester	2 nd Trimes	ter 3 rd Trimester None	
Gravida: I	Parity:	Pre-Term#:	A B - Electiv	e:	AB - Spontaneous:	
Employed: Yes No Annual Household Income:						
CHILD'S SCREENING FORM						
Biological Father's	s First Name:		Last:	M	liddle Initial:	
GSG Point of Entry	y: Newborn	Child Bi	rth Weight:	os.	OZ.	
Gestational age at	t birth 37 weeks	or less? Yes [No If "Yes" nu	mber of v	weeks premature:	
Corrected Date of	Birth (MM/DD/	YYYY):	·			
Birth Hospital:			Discharge Date (N	/IM/DD/Y	YYY):	
Transfer Hospital: Discharge Date (MM/DD/YYYY):				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Transfer Hospital:	: 		Discharge Date (N	/M/DD/Y	<u>/YYY):</u>	
• Child lives with (m		y): Mother	Discharge Date (N	MM/DD/Y Guardian	<u> </u>	
• Child lives with (m	ark all that apply	· <u></u>				
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1:	ark all that apply	<u>N</u>				
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1: Street Address 2 (a	HIC INFORMATIO	<u>N</u> le home):	Father	Guardian	Foster Parent	
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1: Street Address 2 (a • City:	HIC INFORMATIO apartment, mobi	N le home):	Father	Guardian	Foster Parent County:	
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1: Street Address 2 (a • City: • Primary Contact N	HIC INFORMATIO apartment, mobi •State	N le home): : • Phon	Father Zip Code: Type: Home	Guardian • C	Foster Parent County: Work Family/Friend	
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1: Street Address 2 (a • City: • Primary Contact N Alternate Contact	HIC INFORMATIO apartment, mobi •State	N le home): : • Phon	Father	Guardian	Foster Parent County:	
• Child lives with (m FATHER DEMOGRAPH • Street Address 1: Street Address 2 (a • City: • Primary Contact N	apartment, mobi	N le home): : • Phon	Father Zip Code: Type: Home	Guardian • C	Foster Parent County: Work Family/Friend	

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The Early Years Last a Lifetime

Father's Primary Language					
Select a language below:					
English Spanish Nepali French German Italiar Farsi Amharic Russia Unknown Other: Translator/Interpreter Needed:	n	Korean P	urdistan Chinese languages Polish Philippine languages Sudanese " Primary Language:		
GUARDIAN/FOSTER PARENT DEMOGR.	APHIC INFORMAT	ION (only complet	ed if appropriate)		
Foster Care Referral: Yes N	0				
• First Name:	• Last Name:		Middle Initial:		
• Street Address 1:		·			
Street Address 2 (apartment, mobile	e home):				
• City:	State:	• Zip Code:	• County:		
Primary Contact Number:	• Phone T	Type: Home	Cell		
Alternate Contact Number:	Phone T	Type: Home 0	Cell Work Family/Friend		
Email:					
Guardian/Foster Parent Primary Language					
English Spanish Nepali French German Italian Farsi Amharic Russia Unknown Other: Translator/Interpreter Needed:	Japanese n Arabic	Korean P	urdistan Chinese languages Polish Philippine languages Sudanese " Primary Language:		





The Early Years Last a Lifetime

Service/Program	Previously Received?	Interested in Receiving?	Currently Receiving?	Service/Program Contact
Children 1 st				
Babies Can't Wait				
Children Medical Services				
Parenting Services/Program				
Home Visiting				
TANF				
Food Stamps (S.N.A.P.)				
WIC				
Subsidized Housing				
Subsidized Child Care				
Early Childhood Program				
Early Head Start				
Head Start				
Pre-K				
School System				
Adult Education				
Child Protective Services				
DFCS Diversion				
Special Medical Provider				
Tobacco Cessation				
Substance Abuse Treatment				
Mental Health				
Domestic Violence				
Juvenile Justice				
Refugee Resettlement				
Military Family Services				

Revised: 10/25/2013 FINAL





The Early Years Last a Lifetime

• FAMILY CONDITIONS
Mother's education level less than 12 years
☐ Mother not employed
☐ Mother's age
First-time parent
☐ Young Prima/Multi-gravida (pregnant) < 18 years
☐ Young Prima/Multi-gravida (pregnant) < 21 years
☐ Multiparity in Mother (<20 Years of age >3 pregnancies)
Pregnant < 28 weeks
Insufficient Prenatal Care
Parent-Child Problems
☐ Inadequate Material Resources
Homeless
Unstable housing
Military/Deployed Reserves family
Legal Circumstances
Parent user of tobacco products in home
Family History of (Specify):
Psychiatric condition
Other Psychological or Physical Stress
Parental Alcoholism or Substance Abuse
Family disruption due to child in welfare custody
Parental history child abuse/neglect
Mental Retardation
Child(ren) with low student achievement
Suspected damage to fetus
None of the above
• PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS
Foster Care < 3 years old
Foster Care > 3years old
Child Maltreatment Syndrome < 3 years old
☐ Child Maltreatment Syndrome ≥ 3years old
☐ Unsubstantiated or sibling of victim of substantiated case (birth – age 5)
Child with suspected developmental delay(s)/disorder(s)
Child with special medical condition(s)
Disorders r/t other preterm infants < 2500 Grams (5lbs.8oz.) and > 1500 Grams
☐ Child Injuries (≥ 3 in 1 Year) Requiring Medical Attention Specify:
☐ None of the above
Specify Injuries requiring medical conditions:
Parent Informed Consent for Release of Information
Verbal: Yes No Written: Yes No

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The Early Years Last a Lifetime

<u>GSG Screen Protocol for Community Services/Programs:</u> See Family Conditions and Program Eligibility Conditions on Great Start Georgia Entry Screen. Check all applicable boxes below to indicate if eligible for referral to EBHV, Children 1st, or Other Community Services or if eligible for First Steps Georgia

(See page 10 for the core screening reason not referred codes)

☐ Early Head Start – Home Based Option (Reason not referred code:) ➤ Either one of: ○ Inadequate Material Resources ○ Lack of Housing - Homeless	Children 1 st (Reason not referred code:) ➤ Either - Any one of the following: ○ Parental Alcoholism or Substance Abuse ○ Foster Care < 3 years old			
Healthy Families Georgia (Reason not referred code:) ➤ Either □Inadequate Material Resources ➤ or 2 or more of the following: ○ Age < 21 years ○ Employed - No ○ Lack of Housing - Unstable or Homeless ○ Education < 12 years ○ Insufficient Prenatal Care ○ Parental history child abuse/neglect ○ Parental alcoholism or substance abuse ○ Maternal Retardation ○ Psychiatric condition	 Child Maltreatment Syndrome < 3years old Child with suspected developmental delay(s)/ disorder(s) Child with special medical condition(s) Or - Any two of the following: Suspected damage to fetus Disorders r/t other preterm infants < 2500 Grams(5lbs.8oz.) and > 1500 Grams Insufficient Prenatal Care Young Prima/Multi-gravida < 18 years Education < 12 years Child in Foster Care ≥ 3 years old Child Maltreatment Syndrome ≥ 3years Unsubstantiated or sibling of victim of substantiated case (birth to age 5) Psychiatric condition 			
Nurse Family Partnership (Reason not referred code:) ➤ All of the following: ○ Inadequate Material Resources ○ First-time parent ○ Pregnant ≤ 28 weeks	Lack of Housing - Homeless Family disruption due to child in welfare custody Multiparity in Mother (<20 Years of age >3 pregnancies Legal Circumstances Family History of (Specify) Child Injuries (≥ 3 in 1 Year) Requiring Medical Attentic Specify Mental Retardation Inadequate Material Resources			
Parents as Teachers (Reason not referred code:) ➤ Any one of the following: ○ Inadequate Material Resources ○ Young Prima/Multi-gravida < 21 years ○ Parental history child abuse/neglect ○ Parental alcoholism or substance abuse	 Parent-Child Problems Employment – No Other Psych. Or Physical Stress Other Community Services (Recommunity Services)			
 Mental Retardation (Mother) Child(ren) with low student achievement Child with suspected developmental delay(s)/disorder(s) Military/Deployed Reserves Family 	(Reason not referred code:) ➤ Substance Abuse Treatment ○ Parental Alcoholism or Substance Abuse ➤ Mental Health Services ○ Psychiatric condition ➤ Domestic Violence Program ○ Other Psych. Or Physical Stress ➤ Tobacco Cessation program ○ Parent user of tobacco products in home			
First Steps Georgia (Reason not referred code:) Any one of the following: One of the following: BHV not available and not eligible for Children 1st (TBD with Central Intake consultation only) Parent declines EBHV/Children 1st (TBD by Central Intake only)				
First Steps Georgia services provided: Yes No If yes, provider name:				



Great Start GeorgiaThe Early Years Last a Lifetime



Participation Agreement

I agree to participate in Great Start Georgia's Central Intake Screening and Referral and I understand that my participation is voluntary. Any information that is received by the above program about me, my child and my family will not be released outside of the Great Start Georgia system without my permission.

I give permission for Great Start Georgia Central Intake to refer me or my child to helpful medical and community services and to share information about my child with other Public Health and Home Visiting Program Services where applicable, yet I will decide if I or my child will use the program's services.

Great Start Georgia Central Intake will provide information about services in my community that may be helpful to my family, however using the information and calling the services is my choice.

Expectant Mother or Primary Caregiver agrees to participate:	
Signature	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Expectant Mother or Primary Caregiver does not agree to participate:	
Signature	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)





The Early Years Last a Lifetime

Core Screen Outcome Coding - (Reason not referred to program for which family is eligible)

- 1. Better fit for another program
 - a. Community protocol (1a)
 - b. Parent requested another program (1b)
- 2. Program unable to accept family
 - a. Caseloads full (2a)
 - b. Language Barrier (2b)
- 3. Parent declined program
 - a. Not interested in services (3a)
 - b. No time available (3b)
 - c. Not acceptable to other family members (3c)
 - d. Participating in another program (3d)

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A Home Visiting program uses trained home visitors to provide direct services to pregnant women or children from birth to age 5. Home Visiting services are free and voluntary. Home Visitors are professionals who have received background checks as well as extensive training in subjects related to child development and family strengthening. All Home Visiting services are confidential.

Parent's level of interest in home visiting:	Very Interested □ I	nterested Unsure
Today's Date:		
Name of Person completing CIAT:		
Agency Name:		
Phone Number: ()
Email Address:		
PARENT INFORMATION		
First Name:	Last Name:	MI:
Date of Birth:/ Age:	Gender: □ Female	
Street Address: Apt. #:	City/State/Zip:	
Home Number: (
Mobile Number: (May we text your	mobile phone?
Email Address:		
Best time to reach by phone:		om) 🗆 Evening (5-8pm)
Primary language spoken: □ English □ Spanish	□ Other:	
Who can we contact if we cannot reach you using the abo	ve contact information?	
Name:	_ Phone Number: (_	
Relationship:	Alt. Phone Number	:: (
If client is pregnant: Date of expected delivery: $__/__/__$ Number of week Current trimester: \Box 1 st \Box 2 nd \Box 3 rd Is she a: \Box 1 st time \Box 2 nd time \Box 3 rd + time Start date of prenatal care: $__/__/$	s pregnant: wks C C C C	hild's Name: OB:/ Age: lient's highest grade of school ompleted:
Client's ethnicity: Is client Hispanic or Latina/o?	other Pacific Islander	lealth insurance coverage: None Military (TriCare) Public (Medicaid, Medicare, AllKids) Private (e.g. HMO)
Plan of Care: (please check ALL that apply)	S	ervices client is receiving:
□ Referral to Home Visitation □ Referral to other services:		WIC/ SNAP/ TANF SSI/ SSD FCM/Better Birth Outcomes
I agree to release information between the following agend services for my family:	Is are needed under the ovide those services and	I understand that I Plan of Care section above, I give my I understand I may be contacted by
Signature	Da	te

	the program that could best fit your needs.				
L.	Total number of children: □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 or more				
	a. The target child/ youngest child's DOB, age, and name are listed on page 1 (do not list this child again here).				
	b. 2 nd child DOB:/ Age: Name:				
	c. 3 rd child DOB:/ Age: Name:				
	d. 4 th child DOB:/ Age: Name:				
	e. 5 th child DOB:/ Age: Name:				
2. Level of involvement of the children's father: □ Very involved □ Somewhat involved □ Not involved					
3.	CUSTOM FIELD 1 (optional - as designated by the VT Site Administrator, per the agreement of that community)				
1.	CUSTOM FIELD 2 (optional - as designated by the VT Site Administrator, per the agreement of that community)				
5.	CUSTOM FIELD 3 (optional - as designated by the VT Site Administrator, per the agreement of that community)				
5.	CUSTOM FIELD 4 (optional - as designated by the VT Site Administrator, per the agreement of that community)				
7.	CUSTOM FIELD 5 (optional - as designated by the VT Site Administrator, per the agreement of that community)				

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED: Screening Assessment

The next few questions may be sensitive. We are asking these questions so that we can determine the best possible services for you and your family. Many parents have experienced these issues, and we have been able to refer them to home visiting or other services to help support them. This information is confidential and will only be shared with any referral agencies that we contact on your behalf. You may decline to answer any of these questions. May I continue?

	Priority Population Categories		Declin ed to	Did not
		?	answe r	ask
1	Transportation barriers: How do you usually get to appointments or errands?			
2	No regular source of health care: Do you have a regular clinic or doctor that you go to for health care?			
3	First time mother: see page 1 (VT: auto-fill from page 1)			
4	Teen mother (under age 21): see page 1 (VT: auto-fill from page 1)			
5	Low income: see page 1 - does client receive public benefits?			
6	Family with current or former military members: Has anyone in your household served in the military?			
7	User of tobacco products in home:* Does anyone in your household smoke cigarettes?*			
8	Low student achievement: Do you perceive yourself or any of your children as having low student achievement?			
9	Any child in the home with developmental delays or disabilities: In school, did you or any of your children have an Individual Education Plan (IEP) for special education services?			
10	History of alcohol or substance abuse or need for treatment:* A lot of families struggle with alcohol or substance abuse. Is this something that is a concern for you, either now, or in the past?*			
11	History of child abuse/neglect or involvement with child welfare services: Some families have been contacted by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) due to worries about their children's welfare. Has this ever happened to your family?			
12	Housing instability: Many families are worried about having stable housing. Is this a concern for your family?			
13	<u>Depression/anxiety or mental health concerns:</u> * Things can be stressful for families, especially for new parents and young parents. Have you been feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?			
14	Lack of support system: Do you have friends or family who would be able to help out if needed?			
15	Relationship or family problems: How is your relationship with your family or your husband/boyfriend/partner?			
16	Domestic or family violence:* One out of four women in the U.S. report ever experiencing physical or sexual violence, and pregnant women are especially vulnerable. May I ask if your husband, boyfriend, or partner has ever threatened to hurt you or punish you?			

^{*}If any of these four underlined risk factors are checked, if the client is pregnant or recently post-partum, and if you have been trained to deliver the 4P's Plus screening and intervention, please do so if appropriate, and attach a copy of the completed 4P's to this form.

For Office Use Only:

Evidence-Based	Eligibility Criteria	Family Eligibility	
Home Visiting (HV) Options			
Early Head Start- Home Based	Pregnant or child under 2 years and low income	□ Y □ N	
Healthy Families	Pregnant or within 2 weeks postnatal and a yes on a	□ Y □ N	
	behavioral question or meets a priority population		
Nurse Family Partnership	1 st pregnancy, low income, and less than 28 weeks pregnant	□ Y □ N	
Parents as Teachers	Prenatal or a child up to age 3	□ Y □ N	

Home Visiting program would you recommend and why? (We recognize that families may be eligible for more than one program. In order to help us understand your decision, please provide the rationale for recommending a specific home visiting program for this family: e.g., they met the criteria listed above, another family member is also being served by the program, or other reasons.):
FOR COORDINATED INTAKE ONLY: Which program was the family referred to, and why?

Project EAGLE CENTRAL INTAKE & REFERRAL INITIAL INTERVIEW

Parent Form

Referred by:		Agency/	Relation	nship:			
General Info	rmation				_	_	
Participant Na						Date:	
	First name		М	l	Last	name	
Address:	Street	Apt #	City			State	Zip Code
	Telephone:		W	ork Phone	e:	Ext	
	Do you have texting on your Email Address:	,					
*Date of Birth:		*Age			*Ge	ender: (1)□N	И (2)□F
*Race (Mark only one): (1)□ White (2)□ Black or African American (3)□ American Indian or Alaskan Native			•)□ Asia)□ Nati	n ve Hawaiian or oth	er Pacific Isl	ander
*Ethnicity:	(1)□ Hispanic (0)□	I Non Hispanic					
Citizen/Noncit	izenship Status (Option	nal): □ US Citizer	n/National	□ Le	gal Resident □C	Other	
*Primary Lang	uage Spoken: (1)□ E	English (2)□ Sp	panish (3)□ Othe	er		
English	Speaking Ability:	□ Very well	□ Well		Not Well □ N	ot at all	
*Martial Status	s: (1)□ Single (6)□ Widowed		(3)□ Rem	arried	(4)□ Separated	(5)□ Div	rorced
Living together: [If living with spou	□ Yes □ No se or partner, how long hav	re you been living to	gether:				
Persons in Ho	usehold (include exte	nded family men	nbers, frier	nds, ren	iters):		7
	Name	Relationship	Age	M/F	School/Grade-E	nployment	
							_
							- -
							-
							_
]
*Number in ho *Number of ca than she, and poss	regivers: (anyon	s6-12 years e who is a primary car		-	>/= 18 ye including a teen mom a		who are older

Child(ren)'s parent currently serving	or has served in the armed i	orces?	
☐ Yes, which parent ☐ No	an	d □ Currently s	erving
If Yes, which branch?:	☐ Army ☐ Marines ☐ National Guard ☐ Reserves (Branch If Reserves, currently active:)	·
If yes, currently deployed?:	□ Yes □ No		
Are you a grandparent raising (a) gra	ndchild/ren?: ☐ Yes ☐ N	0	
Self-sufficiency			
Applicant is a Teen: ☐ Yes	□ No		
Applicant Currently an Elementary, School attended:	-		□ No —
*Employed &/or in school: (0)□ Yes	s (1)□ No		
☐ Employed/Paying job ☐ Full-time (more than ☐ Part-time ☐ Employed and in sch ☐ Homemaker ☐ Unemployed ☐ With past employme ☐ With no previous em	34 hours weekly) nool ent experience	☐ Towards tra ☐ Towards co	ostgraduate degree nd employed
*Highest Level of Education Complet	ted:	(1-12, 13-GED, 14-T	rade/ComCol, 15-College, 16->college)
*Learning disabilities&/or enrolled in Describe:		n the past?:	(1)□ Yes (0)□ No
Person is Willing to Pursue Additional Describe:		□ Yes □ No	○ □ Not Applicable
	0 (2)□ \$5,001-\$10,000 \$20,000 (5)□ \$20,001-\$25,00		
Types of Services or Financial Assist Medicaid/Medicare Food Stamps Public Assistance/Welfare (i.e. TANF) Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	F/AFDC)	☐ Foster care/Ac ☐ Child support/a ☐ Unemploymen	alimony
Family Applied to Receive Supplemental Secu	rity Income (SSI) in Past:	s 🗆 No	
*Housing Payment Arrangement: (1)□ Own housing (3)□ Rent housing Amount of rent the family pays:	(2)□ Receive subsidized hou (4)□ Make no payment for ho		
*Homeless in Past 12 Months (Include Length of time homeless: Less than 1 month 1 - 3 months	ling currently homeless): 4 - 6 months More than 6 months	(1)□ Yes	(0)□ No

*Do you have a valid driver's license: (0)□ \	∕es (1)□ No
*Family Currently Has Means of Transportation:	(0)□ Yes (1)□ No
Primary mode(s) of transportation used (Mark all that a ☐ Private vehicle (car, truck, van) ☐ Priend's or relative's vehicle	
*Family has adequate food supply: (0)□ Yes	(1)□ No
*Family's home is safe for children: (0)□ Yes	(1)□ No
Medical Provider	
*Parent Insurance Provider: (0)□ Yes (1)□ N	Мо
Type: □ Public assistance (e.g., Medicaid) □ Private Coverage	□ Other: Specify
Insurance Provider's Name:	_ Dental Coverage Included: □ Yes □ No
	al home): ☐ Yes ☐ No Name
Parent Dental Care Provider (seen regularly): ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Health	Name
	(O) = N.
*Participant Is Currently Pregnant: (1)□ Yes	(0)□ No
If yes, expected delivery date:/	
	re?cond
*Participant is currently using birth control: (0)□ \	∕es (1)□ No (2)□ NA
*Participant smokes: (1)□ Yes (0)□ No *Participant uses other tobacco product: (1)□ Y	′es, what:(0)□ No
Anyone else in the home uses any tobacco produ	ucts: (1)□ Yes (0)□ No
What type of tobacco product:	
*Participant has a personal health concern: (1)□ \ □ High Blood Pressure	
☐ Diabetes ☐ Asthma	
☐ High Cholesterol ☐ Cancer, location	
Other:	
Participant has a family history of health concern (c High Blood Pressure M P Heart Disease/Heart Attack M P Diabetes (Type I or II) M P High Cholesterol M P Stroke M P Cancer M P Location Other:	
Participant has a mental health concern: (1) \(\subseteq \)	∕es (0)□ No
□ Depression	
□ ADD/ADHD □ Schizophrenia	
☐ Substance Abuse ☐ Other:	

Health services current	y receiving:	currently being received		
☐ Mental Health	n Counseling			
Are you receiving or I	have you received treatment	for substance abuse?	□ Yes □ No	
Parenting				
*Participant is a first-	time parent who is pregnant	or has a child under 6 m	onths of age: $(1)\square$ Yes $(0)\square$	No
	involved with child protectiv ntly involved with the state o] No
If Yes to either of the above	e questions,			
When did you first become What Happened: Result:			l left in home□ Removed	
Next involvement: What Happened: Result:		eceived services Child	I left in home ☐ Removed	
Next involvement:		G	I left in home □ Removed	
Result:	☐ Stayed in home ☐ Returned ho			
Notes:				
	_			
Child Development				
☐ Yes ☐ No Child's Name	□ Don't Know Concern			
		Children		
Child #1 Name:				
	First name	MI	Last name	
#1 Date of Bir	rth: *Age:	*Gender: (1)□M (2)□F	
` ,	only one): African American Indian or Alaskan Native	(4)□ Asian (5)□ Native H	awaiian or other Pacific Islander	
*Ethnicity:	(1)□ Hispanic (0)□ Non	Hispanic		
Insuran	e: (0) Yes (1) No ce Provider Type: Public assistar ce Provider's Name: Coverage Included: Yes N	,	□ Private Coverage	
	•	, , ,	e provider:	
* #1 Child cur	rent with well child exams: (0)□ Yes (1)□ No		
* #1 Immuniza	tions up-to-date (observe imm	unization card if possible):	(0)□ Yes (1)□ No	
	a Dental Provider: (0)□ Yes			

	* #1 Premature (<38 we	eks gestation):	(1)□ Ye	s (0)□ No		
	#1 Delivery type: (1)	I Vaginal (0)□	C-section			
	* #1 Complications as vaginal bleeding, pre-term la If yes, explain:	ssociated with bor, etc.):	(1)□ Yes	s (0)□ No	(ex. gestational diabe	etes, high blood pressure,
	#1 Birthweight:	lbs	_ oz	#1 Birthweight in	Grams:	
	#1 Child spent time in * #1 If Yes:	NICU/SCN: (1)□ Less tha (3)□ Less tha	In 24 hours In one mon	□ Yes □ No (2)□ Less th th (4)□ More t	nan one week han one month	
	#1 Concerns about C Describe Concer			Development: `		☐ Don't Know
	*#1 Has your child ev Check all that apply: ☐ Witness of domestic ☐ Serious injury ☐ Invasive medical pro ☐ Separation from care ☐ Other	violence ocedures egiver (for any l	I I I ength of tim	☐ Violence (or witne☐ Threat of serious☐ Witness of caregine that was traumati	ess to violence) injury (car accide ver arrest/incarce zing to the child)	ration
Child #	#2 Name:First nai	те		MI	Last r	name
	#2 Date of Birth:	**	Age:	*Gende	er: (1)□M (2)□)F
	*Race (Mark only one (1)□ White (2)□ Black or African A (3)□ American Indian	American	/e	(4)□ Asian (5)□ Native	Hawaiian or othe	er Pacific Islander
	Insurance Provid	Yes (1)□ N er Type: □ Public	O assistance (e.		□ Private Cov	erage
	* #2 Child Has a Prim How long with th					
	* #2 Child current wit	h well child exa	ams: (0)□	Yes (1)□ No		
	* #2 Immunizations u	p-to-date (obser	ve immuniza	tion card if possible):	(0)□ Yes	(1)□ No
	* #2 Child Has a Dent Date last seen by	al Provider: (0 this provider:				
	* #2 Premature (<38 we	eks gestation):	(1)□ Ye	s (0)□ No		
	#2 Delivery type: (1)	I Vaginal (0)□	C-section			
	* #2 Complications as vaginal bleeding, pre-term la If yes, explain:		(1)□ Yes		(ex. gestational diabe	etes, high blood pressure,
	#2 Birthweight:	lbs	_ oz ,	#2 Birthweight in	Grams:	

	NICU/SCN: ☐ Y (1)☐ Less than 24 hours (3)☐ Less than one month		
	ild's Overall Health and Dev	relopment: ☐ Yes ☐	No □ Don't Know
Check all that apply: ☐ Witness of domestic volumestic volumesti	□ Tì	olence (or witness to viole nreat of serious injury (cal itness of caregiver arrest at was traumatizing to the	ence) r accident, etc.) /incarceration e child)
hild #3 Name:		MI	Last name
	*Age:	*Gender: (1)□N	
Insurance Provide	nerican Alaskan Native spanic (0)□ Non Hispanic es (1)□ No Type: □ Public assistance (e.g., M		or other Pacific Islander
How long with this	ry Care Provider: (0)□ Yes provider: Da	ate last seen by this provider:	
	well child exams: (0)□ Yes to-date (observe immunization of	. ,	Yes (1)□ No
	Provider: (0)□ Yes (1)□ N		
* #3 Premature (<38 wee	ks gestation): (1)□ Yes	(0)□ No	
#3 Delivery type: (1)□	Vaginal (0)□ C-section		
vaginal bleeding, pre-term labor	ociated with this pregnanc or, etc.): (1)□ Yes		onal diabetes, high blood pressure,
#3 Birthweight:	_ lbs oz	Birthweight in Grams: _	
#3 Child spent time in * #3 If Yes:	NICU/SCN: ☐ Y (1)☐ Less than 24 hours (3)☐ Less than one month	(2)□ Less than one w	
	ild's Overall Health and Dev		No □ Don't Know

Check all that ap ☐ Witness of ☐ Serious inju ☐ Invasive mo ☐ Separation	oply: domestic violence ury edical procedures from caregiver (for	any length of t	☐ Violence (or withe ☐ Threat of serious	injury (car accident, etc.) ver arrest/incarceration zing to the child)	s □ No
I #4 Name:	First name			Last name	
#4 Date of B	irth:	*Age:		r: (1)□M (2)□F	
	only one): African American n Indian or Alaskan	Native	(4)□ Asian (5)□ Native	Hawaiian or other Pacific Is	slander
*Ethnicity:	(1)□ Hispanic	(0)□ Non His	spanic		
Insura	e: (0)□ Yes (1 nce Provider Type: □ nce Provider's Name: _ Coverage Included: □	Public assistance	(e.g., Medicaid)	□ Private Coverage	
* #4 Immuniz * #4 Child Ha	•	observe immuni	zation card if possible):	(0)□ Yes (1)□ No	
	re (<38 weeks gestation				
#4 Delivery ty	/pe : (1)□ Vaginal	(0)□ C-section	1		
vaginal bleeding,	ations associated pre-term labor, etc.): explain:	(1)□ Y		(ex. gestational diabetes, high blo	od pressure,
#4 Birthweig	ht: lbs	OZ	* #4 Birthweight in	Grams:	
	nt time in NICU/SC FYes: (1)□ Les (3)□ Les	s than 24 hou	☐ Yes ☐ No rs (2)☐ Less t nth (4)☐ More t	nan one week han one month	
			d Development: □		i't Know
Check all that ap ☐ Witness of ☐ Serious inju ☐ Invasive mo ☐ Separation	oply: domestic violence ury edical procedures from caregiver (for	any length of t	☐ Violence (or withe ☐ Threat of serious	injury (car accident, etc.) ver arrest/incarceration zing to the child)	s □ No

Child Care					
	registered/licensed childcare: n registered/licensed childcare, □ Yes □ No	does someone ca		nile you are at	
*If Yes	s, how satisfied are you with I (3)□ Concern/Uncomfortable	now well your ch (2)□ OK	ild/ren is being ca (1)□ Very Happ		s setting:
	family interested in placing c ng or planned source of fund			☐ No ☐ Other	
Contact Info	ormation				
	people who would always kn innot get a hold of you at the ph				
Name			Phone Number		Relationship
Name			Phone Number		Relationship
Current Age	ency Involvement				
Additional I	nformation				
***DV Screening	next page**				

Other

*Read each item below, and **consider whether the event has happened to you within the past 6 months?** If it has, circle **YES**, if not, circle **NO**.

1.	My partner/spouse has taken something away from me without my permission.	(1) YES	(0) NO
2.	My partner/spouse has tried to change or control the way I dress, wear make-up, or spend money.	YES	NO
3.	My partner/spouse has tried to stop me from seeing my friends or family or from going places (e.g., work, school, church, etc.).	YES	NO
4.	My partner/spouse has called me names or talked badly about me.	YES	NO
5.	My partner/spouse has destroyed property or hurt pets when angry or upset with me.	YES	NO
6.	My partner/spouse has threatened to hurt me or hurt someone else that I care about.	YES	NO
7.	My partner/spouse has threatened me with a weapon, has hit, kicked, or punched me, and/or has touched me in other hurtful ways?	YES	NO
	ways:	Total_	

My Family

Program County: _____

Initial Intake and Referral Information

Case Number:_____ County:____

Date:_____

Name:		DOB:		Age: _	Rac	e:
	rst	MI				
Address:						
Street	Apt#	City	Zip code		County	
Telephone:	_ Work phone:		Cell phone	<u></u>		
Best time to contact: AM	PM	Prefer to recei	ve texts: Yes	_ No _		
E-mail address:						
Martial status: Married Single_	Divorced_	Widowed	Separated	Other		
Primary language spoken:English	n Spanish	Other				
Referred by:						
Reason for referral:						
Are there services already in place: Ye	es No_					
Check all that apply:WIC M	ental Health(Other (specify)				
Are you the primary care provider: Ye	s No					
Biological parent Adult sibling	Grandparent_	Foster parent	Extended fa	amily		
	Please list ever	yone living in th	ie home			
Name		tionship	DOB	M/F	Race	Under 5yr

Doc Created 7/22/13

My Family

Initial Intake and Referral Information

Case Number:_____ County:____

Check List for Referrals

Name:	Intake Date:
Agency referred to: Early Head Start Healthy	/ Families America Parents As Teachers
Other (specify)	
PLEASE	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
Martial Status	
	Employment Status
married	employed
single	full time
divorced	part time home maker
widowed	
seperated	employed and in school
other	unemployed with experience
Education	unemployed with no experience
high school graduate	
did not graduate- highest grade completed	Annual Income
GED	0 to \$5,000
in school	\$5,001 to \$10,000
working toward GED	\$3,001 to \$15,000 \$10,001 to \$15,000
working toward GED/ HS diploma	\$15,001 to \$20,000
college graduate	\$20.001 to \$25,000
attending college	\$25.001 to \$30,000
trade school	
in job training program	0101 \$33,000
other	
Housing	Other Types Financial Assistance
own home	no assistance
subsidized housing	Medicaid/Medicare
rent home	food stamps
rent payment \$	public assistance (TANF/AFDC)
no payment for housing	Supplementary Security Ins. (SSI)
	foster care/adoption subsidy
	unemployment
	child support
	other sources
Transportation	
reliable transportation	
reliable transportation resource	
valid driving license	
valid car insurance	

My Family Initial Intake and Referral Information

and an area of Day Date	lea e e lea e
currently pregnant Due Date:	homeless
number of pregnancies #	low income
number of children #	use tobacco products in the home
high risk pregnancy	low student achievement
pregnant under the age of 21	interaction with child welfare services
inconsistent or no prenatal care	history of child abuse or neglect
inadequate social support	history of domestic violence
feeling overwhelmed	history of depression
children with developmental delays	need substance abuse treatment
individual serving/served in the armed forces	martial or family problems
interested in receiving home visiting services	

Summary Information:





STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH SERVICES

PERINATAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY	<u>Y</u>				*REQUIRED FOR FORM PROCESSING*			
Date Form Completed	SSN	Ins	surance ID/Med	dicaid #	Insurance Effective Date			
— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					M M - D D - Y Y			
Patient * Last Name			Fir	st Name	Date of Birth			
Information				\Box				
Street Address					City M M D D Y Y			
Zip Code County	<u>y</u>	Primary Phone			Cell Phone			
Emergency Contact Name			- 📗	-	Emergency Contact Phone			
Name of Father of the Baby					Father of Baby Involved O Yes O No Married O Yes O No			
Provider Information*		D. C. Dhana II			Presiden 7th Code Planned Policen Cite Code			
Provider FAX #		Provider Phone #			Provider Zip Code Planned Delivery Site Code			
Provider Chart #		Group NPI #			Provider NPI#			
	anic O Yes O No		ealth Insurar	ice *	MCO.*			
(choose one) O Mu	ılti-Racial	(choose one) (S	Select all that appl	y) O Medic	,			
○ White ○ Ala	askan/Pacific Islander	1 -) Medicaid Pl		amily Care O None O Horizon NJ Health			
O Asian O Oth Native American	ier	100	Medicaid FI Medicaid M		mercial AmeriGroup O UnitedHealthcare Community Sured/Self-Pay O Health First			
			/ Medicald ivi	U Ullina	uled/Sell-Fay C Health list			
Entry Into Prenatal Care *	1	Perinatal History * Gravida Para	Dat	e of most recent	live hirth Physical Assessment *			
Date of * first visit M M M	- Y Y	T P A			-			
Date of 1st* visit under		Weaks Contation of O <	Weeks Gestation of C 21 wks Specify # of Weeks Gestation Pre Pregnancy Current					
MCO M M D	D Y Y	Weeks Gestation of loss(es): select any that 3/34 wks Specify # of Weeks Gestation of most advanced loss: Pre Pregnancy Specify # of Weeks Gestation Weight (lbs) Weight (lbs)						
LMP *		1)4 WN3					
M M D	D Y Y	Bleeding During Pregnancy	Bleeding During Pregnancy Height (Ft-Inches)					
EDD *		○ First Trimester ○ Sec	cond Trimeste	r O Third 1	Trimester O None			
M M D	D Y Y	I .						
Pregnancy Risk Facto	ors *							
	Current Prior		Current Pri		Current Prior			
	<u>Preg</u> <u>Preg</u> Y N Y N		Preg Pre		<u>Preg</u> Y N Y N			
Previous Cesarean Section	na na O O	Multiple Gestation	000		Fetal Genetic/Structural abnormalities \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc			
Low Birth Weight (<2500gm)				_				
History of PROM	na na 🔾 🔾	Fetal Reduction	000	\cap	Rh Negative			
		Fetal Reduction Macrosomia	000		Rh Negative OOOO			
Hyperemesis	na na 🔾 🔾			0				
Hyperemesis Obesity	na na OO na na OO	Macrosomia IUGR	000	0	Hepatitis B O O O O Group B Strep O O O			
	na na () () na na () () () () () () () ()	Macrosomia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	O O	Hepatitis B O O O O Group B Strep O O O Opioid Replacement Treatment O O O			
Obesity Gestational Diabetes	na na O O na na O O O O O O O O O O	Macrosomia IUGR Oligo/Polyhydramnios		0 0 0	Hepatitis B			
Obesity	na na O O na na O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Macrosomia IUGR Oligo/Polyhydramnios Abnormal Amniocentesis Abnormal AFP		0 0 0 0	Hepatitis B Group B Strep Opioid Replacement Treatment Opioid Replacement Opioid Replacement Opioid Replacement Opioid R			
Obesity Gestational Diabetes PIH/Preeclampsia	na na O O na na O O O O O O O O O O	Macrosomia IUGR Oligo/Polyhydramnios Abnormal Amniocentesis		0 0 0 0 0	Hepatitis B			



DO NOT PHOTOCOPY BLANK FORMS

PLEASE COMPLETE AND FAX TO: 856-662-4321







Provider Chart #											
ent ory							Yes	No	+ On Meds	Patient History	
)	Car	ncer					0	0	0	0	
_							_	_	_	_	

On Detient														
Current Medical Conditions/Risks * Yes No +On Meds History Yes No +On Meds History Yes No +On Meds History														
Yes	No	+ On Meds	Patient History	Phlebitis/DVT	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	Ca	ncer	0	0	0	0
Neurological Condition	0	0	0	Anemia	0	0	0	0	Uto	erine Abnormalities	0	0	0	0
Seizures	0	0	0	Blood Dyscrasia	0	0	0	0	Ab	normal Pap Smear	0	0	0	0
Depression/Mental Illness	0	0	0	Diabetes	0	0	0	0	ST	D	0	0	0	0
Asthma	0	0	0	Thyroid Disease	0	0	0	0	All	OS	\circ	\circ	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	Sickle Cell Trait	0	0	0	0		ergies	0	0	0	0
Cystic Fibrosis	Ŏ	Ö	Ö	Sickle Cell Diseas		0	Ō	O		nsitive/Bleeding Gums	\circ	0	0	na
Heart Condition	Ö	Ö	Ö	Liver Disease	0	0	0	0		d or 3rd Hand Smoke	0	0	na	na
Chronic Hypertension	Ŏ	Ö	Ŏ	Renal Disease	0	0	0	0		ome built before 1978	0	Õ	0	\circ
				Lupus			0	0	De	ental visit w/in the year	0	0	0	<u> </u>
HIV Positive	N	+ On Meds		Date HIV	Test G	iven		и м	- D D	- _Y		Refus	ed	
Psychosocial Risk Factors *							for Late			Smoking Tob	acco			
-	Yes			Yes N	_		Care (2			es How many cigaret				
Disabled	0		Transporta				e Enroll		•	you smoke per da following time peri		j each	of the	
		0		Social Support O			of impo	ortance			ous:			
Husband/Partner is Unemployed		0	-	Pregnancy O		inancial	ı re Issue			3 months before	pregna	ncy	III	OR 🔲
Homeless Unstable Housing	00	0	Nutritional Perinatal D				find a h			First 3 months of	-	_ : =	TT	OR I
Education <12 years	0	0	Eating disc	•			o pregna	•		Second 3 months of		. =	$\pm \pm$	OR
Currently in Foster Care	Ö	0	Domestic \				desired	-				· ' =	+	OR OR
Carrottiny in a color care	0		20000				tation P			Third trimester of	pregna	ncy [OR
*4Ps Plus				<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>						<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>			
Did either of your parents have a	prob	lem wit	h drugs or a	alcohol O	Н	lave yo	u ever c	drunk be	eer/wine/lic	uor O	0			
Does your partner have any problem	lem v	vith dru	gs or alcoh	ol O										n *Any
Have you ever felt manipulated by	y you	ır partn	er	0 0	lr	n the m	onth bef	fore you	ı knew you	were pregnant *Any	None	<u>e</u>		ecked,
Have you ever felt out of control of	r hel	pless		0 0									the 4	nue with
Over the past 2 weeks						ı	now ma	ny ciga	rettes did y	rou smoke	0		Follo	
have you felt down, depres	ssed	or hope	eless	0 0		-	now mu	ch beer	/wine/liquo	or did you drink	0		Ques	-
have you felt little interest	or ple	easure i	in doing thir			I	now mu	ch mari	juana did y	•	0	L		
4 Ps Plus Follow-up Question	ns (if an *	Any abov	e was checked)				1		1		,		
In the month before you					Refer fo ery Day	er for Assessment Prevention Education No Referral No Page 3-6 Days/wk 1-2 days/wk <1 day/wk (did not drink.								
				iii. Lve	ciy Day	3-0	Days/W	<u> </u>	1-2 days/	wk <iday td="" wk<=""><td>(did</td><td>not ai</td><td>ii iiv usc</td><td>z diago)</td></iday>	(did	not ai	ii iiv usc	z diago)
About how many days a week <i>did you</i> usually drink beer / wine / liquor				0		0	i	0	0			0		
			rijuana, cod	caine or heroin	Ō		0	+	0	0			Ö	
And now, about how ma								<u> </u>						
drink beer / w			,	, ,	0		0		0	0			0	
use any drug	such	as ma	rijuana, cod	aine or heroin	0		0		0	0			0	
Referrals/Education *	Give Enroll		rred Refused				Given/ Enrolled	Referred	l Refused	+ Current Medication	<u>18</u> P	LEAS	E PRIN	T CLEARLY
Tobacco Cessation >>>	0		0 0	SSI			0	0	0					
Substance Abuse Prevention Ed	0	(0 0	Div. of Child Protection	& Peri	manen	су 🔘	0	0					
Substance Abuse Assessment	O	(Community Based Ser	vice >>	>>	0	0	0					
Mental Health Assessment	Õ			Preterm Labor Prevent			Ö	Ö	0					
Domestic Violence Assessment				Diabetes Care Program			Ö	Ö	0	Additional Cultical In	form -	ion		—— [
TANF/GA	0		0 0	Nutritional Consult			\sim)	\sim	Additional Critical In	iormat	ΙΟΠ		
					l+									
Emergency Assistance	0		0 0	Breast Feeding Consul		I+								
Food Stamps WIC	0			Maternal Fetal Medicin	ie Cons	suit	\tilde{C}	$\tilde{}$	$\tilde{\circ}$					I
Dental Referral	0			Childbirth Education	ul. a :-		0	0	0					
Oral Health Education	0			Community Health Wor	rker >>	·>	0	0	0				Draft	
S.S. House Education	\cup										_	_		•

DO NOT PHOTOCOPY BLANK FORMS

PLEASE COMPLETE AND FAX TO: 856-662-4321

Patient's Name:				Date:		
Behavioral H			sks Sc		g Tool	
Women and their children's health can be Women and their children's health is also a mean beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, spiri	ffected wh					
Have you smoked any cigarettes in the past three months? SMOKING			YES		NO)
Did any of your parents have a problem with alcohol or other drug use? PARENTS		YES			NO	
Do any of your friends have a problem with alcohol or other drug use?		YES			NO)
Does your partner have a problem with alcohol or other drug use? PARTNER			YES		NO)
In the past, have you had difficulties in your life di alcohol or other drugs, including prescription medications?	ue to		YES		NO) [
In the past month, have you drunk any alcohol or used other drugs? 1. How many days per month do you drink? 2. How many drinks on any given day? 3. How often did you have 4 or more drinks per day in the last month? PRESENT			YES		NO	
Check YES if she agrees with any of these stater. In the past 7 days, have you: - Blamed yourself unnecessarily when things went v - Been anxious or worried for no good reason? - Felt scared or panicky for no good reason? EMOTIONAL HE	vrong?				YES NO	
Are you currently or have you ever been in a relat where you were physically hurt, choked, threaten controlled, or made to feel afraid?	ionship ed,			YES	NO	
Provider Use Only		Review Risk	Review substance use, set healthy goals.		Review and/or administer full Edinburgh PDS-10.	
Brief Intervention/Brief Treatment Did you State your medical concern?	YN	NA		instructions.	See instructions.	
Did you Advise to abstain or reduce use?					p a follow up plan vith patient.	
Did you Check patient's reaction? Did you Refer for further assessment?						
Did you Neier for fulfiller assessmell!		- Wo	men who are pregna	ant or planning to beco	me pregnant should no	<u>ot</u>

Did you Provide written information?

DMAS 16P RVSD 112010

use alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs or prescription medication other than as prescribed. The National Institute for Health (NIH), defines heavy drinking as more than 3 drinks/day or more than 7 drinks/week.

Appendix Three: Sample Decision Trees / Flow Charts

Arkansas Family Fit Referral Review

Arkansas Flow Chart

Delaware Home Visiting Decision Tree

Great Start Georgia Home Visiting Model Entry and Protocols

Illinois MIECHV Centralized Intake Flow Chart

Michigan – Berrien County Decision Tree

Michigan Genesee County Decision Tree

Michigan Kent Medicaid Decision Tree

Michigan Kent non-Medicaid Decision Tree

Michigan Saginaw Decision Tree

Family Fit Referral Review

Family Name

Date

1. Was Common Intake used? Yes No

2. What model programs is the family eligible for participation? (Circle all applicable)

Following Baby Back Home Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters

Parents As Teachers

Healthy Families Arkansas Nurse Family Partnership

3. What eligibility criteria were used? (circle all applicable)

250% or Less of Poverty Abuse or Neglect History **Caregiver Disability** Caregiver Mental Illness **CA Guardians** Death in Family **IDEA Incarcerated Parent** Low Birth Weight Low Educational Attainment Parent Under 18 **SCAN**

Single Parent Title 1 Eligible Caregiver Chronic Illness Child Chronic Illness **Developmental Delay Limited English Proficiency** Military Parental Deployment Substance Abuse History Transient/Homeless

What model is the 1st choice for the family? 4.

Following Baby Back Home Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters Parents As Teachers

Healthy Families Arkansas Nurse Family Partnership

Why? -

5. If the family couldn't enroll into this model, why?

What is the 2nd model choice for the family? 6.

Following Baby Back Home Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters Parents As Teachers

Healthy Families Arkansas Nurse Family Partnership

Why? -

7. Were issues with caseload involved in model selection? Yes No (if yes, explain)

8.	Were issues with home visitor characteristics in model selection?
9.	What was the date of referral to the model program?
10.	Was the family informed of reason for model referral? Yes No
11.	Did the family have a model preference? Yes No (if yes, explain)
12.	What date was the family accepted into model program?

NOTES FROM REFERRAL MEETING:

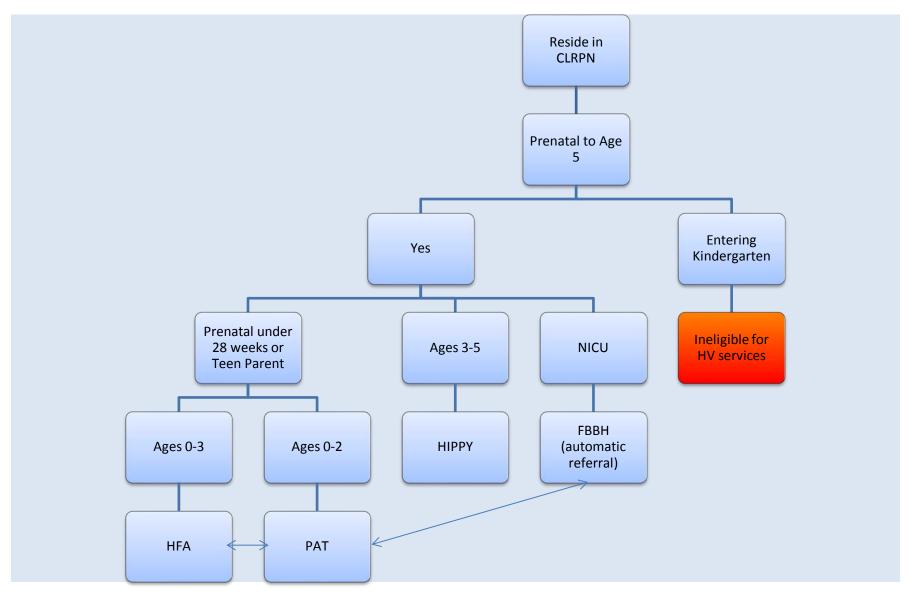
MIECHV/AHVN CI Evaluation: CI Eligibility Process

CI INTAKE PROCESS

	Safety Baby Showers
	Various CLRPN activities
OUTREACH	Group Meetings (for retention purposes)
	Intake form completed
	Information entered into ETO
CI REFERRAI	Family Fit meeting called
	Discussions with Model Leads occurs monthly to determine model fit
FAMILY FIT	Individual and dual eligibility determined
MEETINGS	
	CI participants referred to HIPPY, HFA, and PAT models
	• FBBH: 1. potential transfer from FBBH into other models; 2. learn of potential clients currently enrolled in other
MODEL	models
REFERRAL	Information in ETO updated to reflect end of CI and into model recruitment phase

MIECHV/AHVN CI Evaluation: CI Eligibility Process

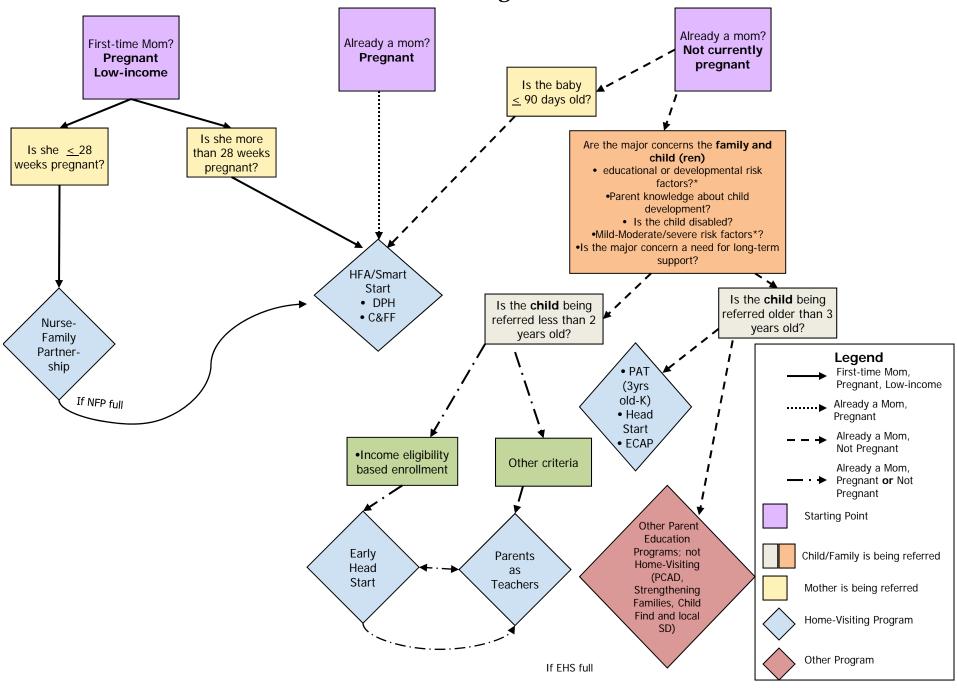
MODEL ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES



PROPOSED FBBH CI REFERRAL SYSTEM

• CI Coordinator builds relationships with traditional FBBH referral systems, i.e. NICUs • Ongoing: CI Coordinator will work with potential clients to get them to understand importance of FBBH **BUILDLING RELATIONSHIPS** • ALL REFERRALS TO FBBH MUST COME THROUGH NICU • CI Coordinator works with NICUs in notifying them of potential clients for FBBH **REFERRAL**: TYPE 1 • During Family FIt meetings, potential referrals from FBBH to other models could be made **REFERRAL**: TYPE 2

Statewide Home-Visiting Referral Decision Tree





Georgia MIECHV Evidence-Based Home Visiting (EBHV) Programs Entry Criteria and Placement Protocol

MIECHV EBHV Program Entry Criteria

- Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)
 - Low income
 - o First time parent
 - < 28 weeks pregnant</p>
- Healthy Families Georgia (HFG)
 - o Either Low income
 - Or 2 or more of the following:
 - Age < 21 years
 - Unemployed
 - Unstable housing
 - Education < 12 years
 - Late/no prenatal care
 - History (victim) of child abuse/neglect
 - History/current substance or alcohol abuse
 - History/current special education services/cognitive delays
 - History/current depression or other MH conditions
- Early Head Start-Home Based Option (EHS-HBO)
 - Low Income
 - Homeless automatically eligible
 - Children with developmental disabilities (preference/not required)
- Parents as Teachers (PAT)
 - Any 1 of federal priority factors (except tobacco users in home)
 - Low income
 - Pregnant < age 21
 - History of child abuse/neglect or interactions with child welfare services
 - History of substance abuse or need substance abuse treatment
 - Have, or have children with, low student achievement
 - Have children with developmental delays or disabilities
 - Families that include individuals serving /formerly serving in armed forces

Georgia MIECHV EBHV Placement Protocol

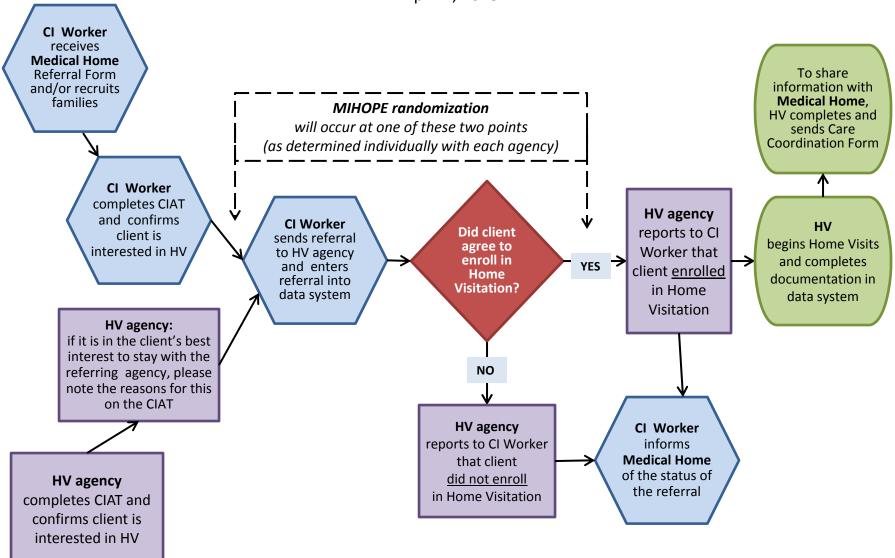
HV Program	Entry Status	Program End
NFP	1 st time pregnant women	Child's 2nd birthday
	≤ 28 weeks pregnant	
HFG	Multiparous pregnant women ≤ 28 weeks pregnant	Child's 5 th birthday
	1 st time and multiparous pregnant women > 28 weeks pregnant	
	Birth to 2 weeks postpartum (80%)	
	Birth to 3 months postpartum (20%)	
	NFP caseloads full - 1 st time pregnant women ≤ 28 weeks pregnant	
EHS-HBO	> 2 wks/ > 3mos postpartum to child 3 years of age	Child 3 years old
	NFP and HFG caseloads full – pregnant women to 2 wks/3 mos. postpartum	
	Parent not eligible for NFP or HFG, or caseloads full	
PAT	NFP, HFG, EHS caseloads full – pregnant women to child 3 years of age	Child's 5 th birthday
	At age 2 years when NFP ends and EHS-HBO full	
	Parent not eligible for NFP, HFG or EHS, or caseloads full	



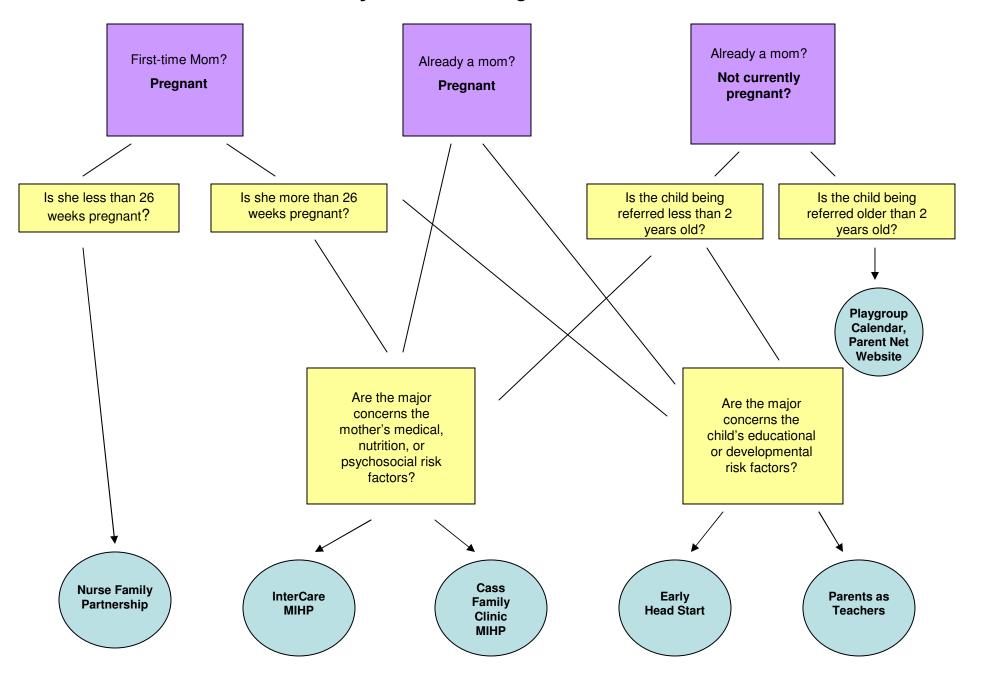
This project was supported in part by the Governor's Office for Children and Families through U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program (CFDA 93.505). Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Governor's Office for Children and Families or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program (CFDA 93.505).

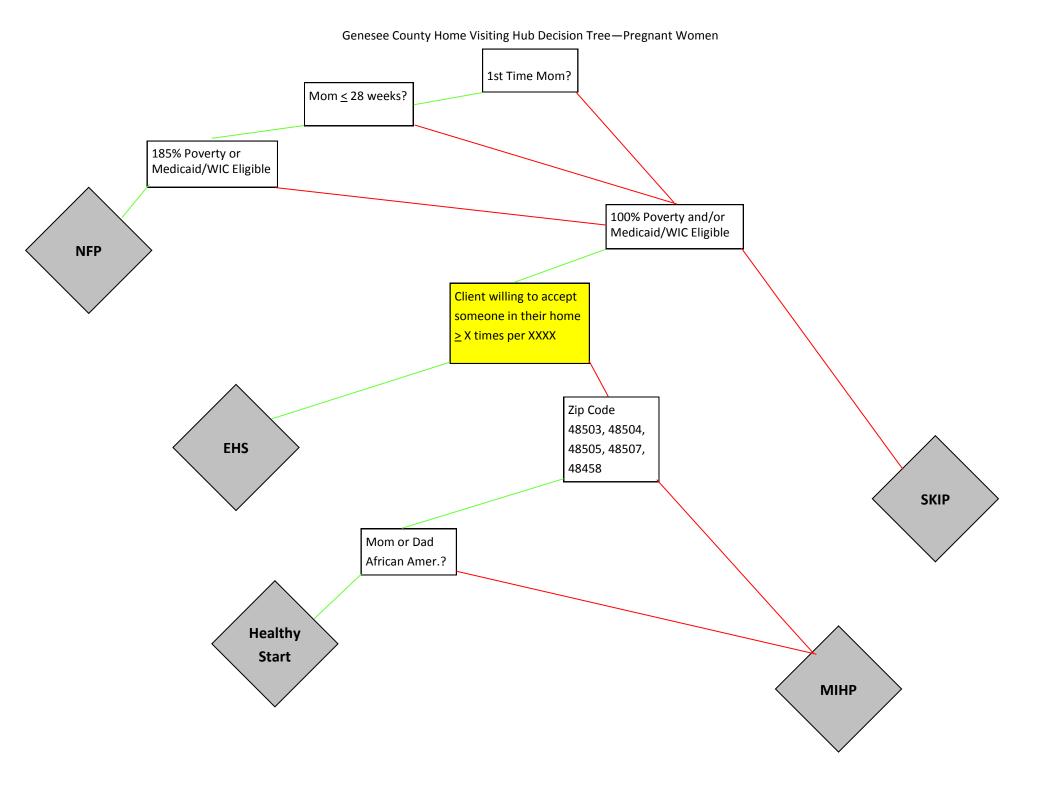
MIECHV Coordinated Intake Flow Chart

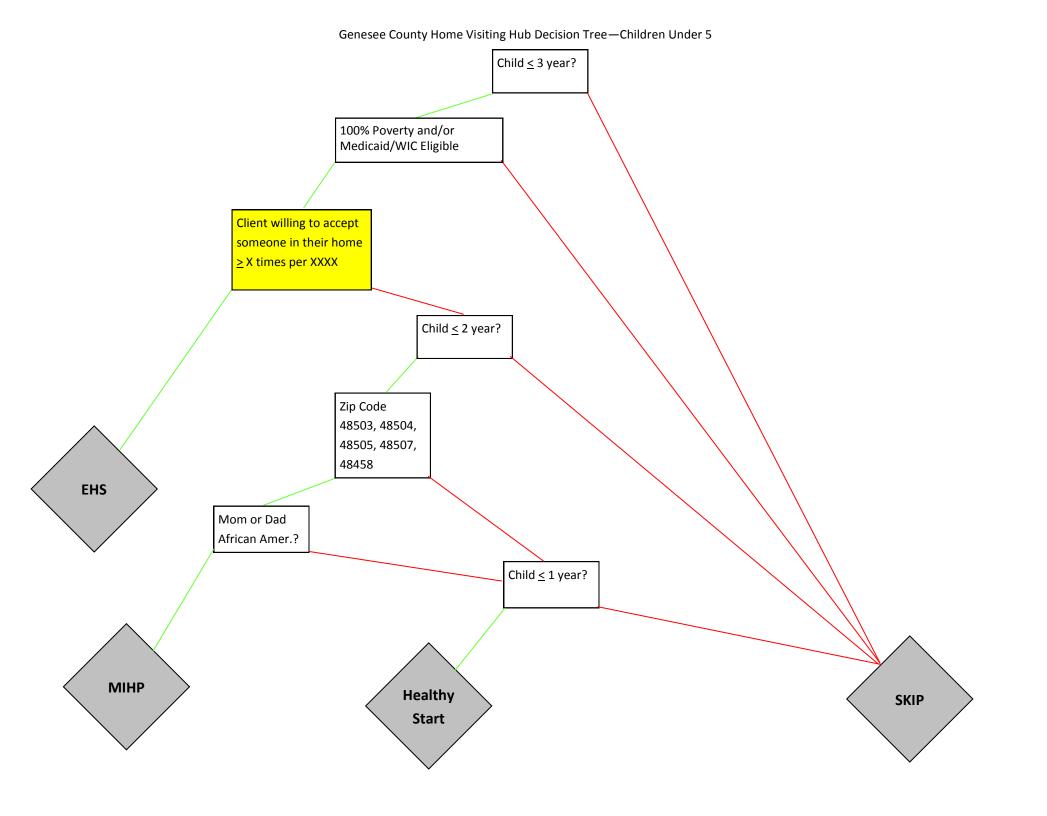
April 1, 2013



Berrien County Home-Visiting Referral Decision Tree





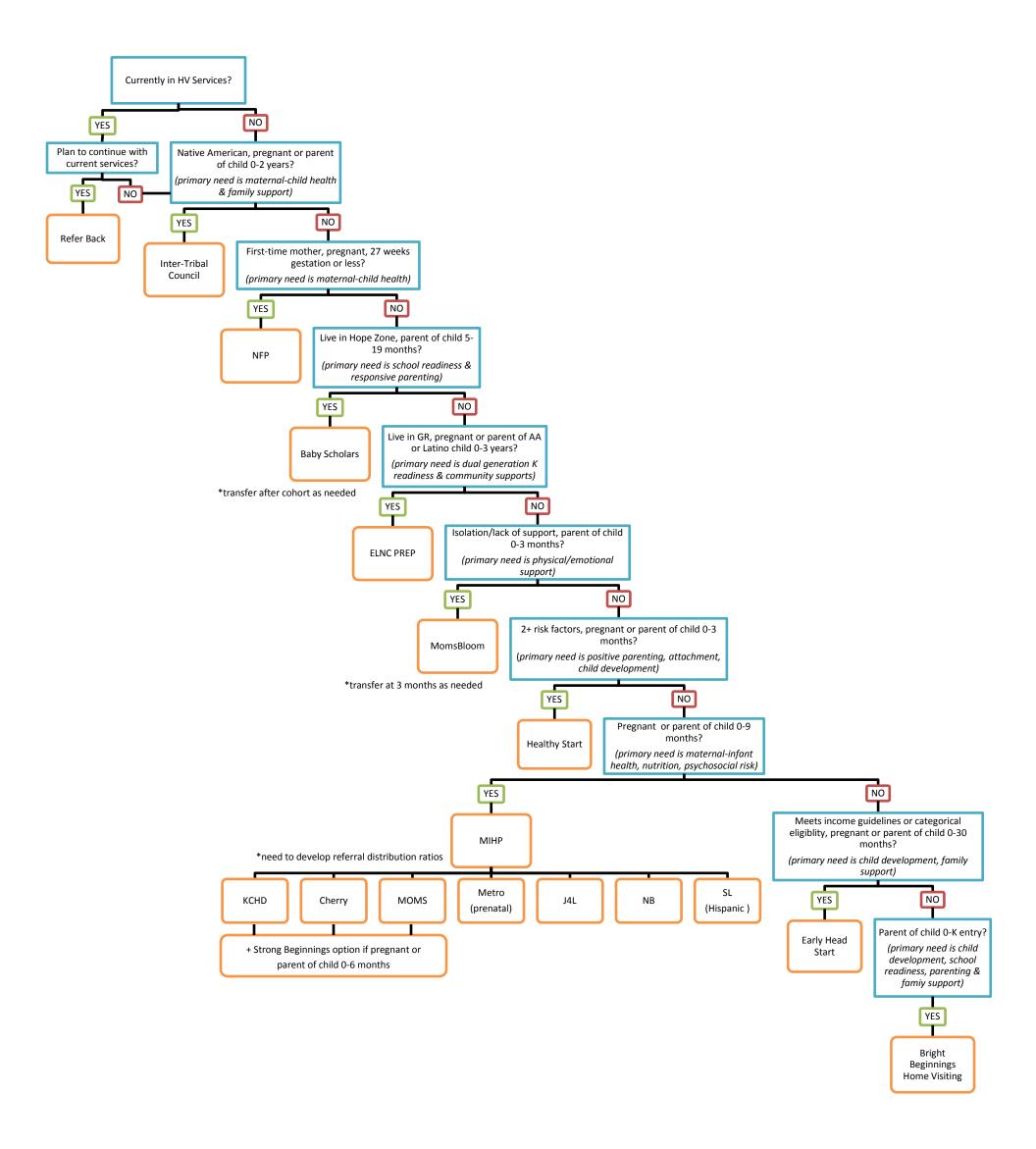


Kent County Home Visiting Decision Tree DRAFT

Target Population: Medicaid Eligible

Moderate-High Risk Score Pregnant or Parent of 0-5 Year Old

Kent County Resident



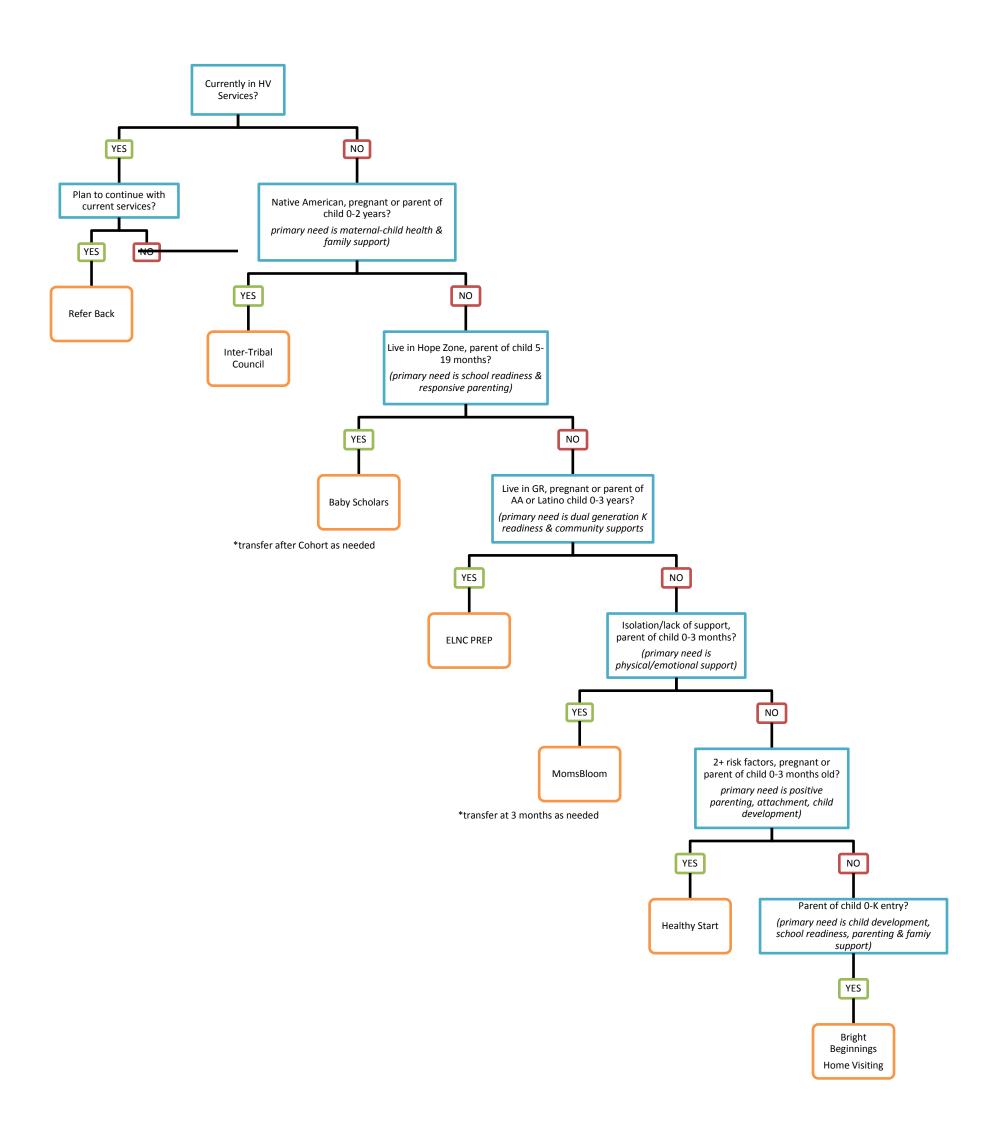
- All referrals are dependent upon parent choice and program capacity.
- For additional community services applicable to Low-Risk Scores and as a compliment to the Home Visiting Programs in the above Decision Tree, refer to non-home visiting service listing.
- For specific needs related to developmental concerns, mental health concerns and substance abuse, refer to the Decision Tree for Specific Needs.

Kent County Home Visiting Decision Tree DRAFT

Target Population: Non-Medicaid

Moderate-High Risk Score Pregnant or Parent of 0-5 Year Old

Kent County Resident



- All referrals are dependent upon parent choice and program capacity.
- For additional community services applicable to Low-Risk Scores and as a compliment to the Home Visiting Programs in the above Decision Tree, refer to non-home visiting service listing.
- For specific needs related to developmental concerns, mental health concerns and substance abuse, refer to the Decision Tree for Specific Needs.

Saginaw Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting Hub Decision Tree

