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Citizens Committee for Children of New York 2019 Findings:

- BIPOC low income neighborhoods less likely to refer BIPOC children to Early Intervention
- Neighborhoods with higher utilization of EI services still refer Black children less for EI

Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics 2012:

- Black and Latino children with DD are 78% less likely than White children to receive needed EI

Maternal Child Health Journal 2008 (Borfield et al. Using linked data to assess patterns of ER referral among very low birth weight infants):

- EI referrals lower for Black, non Hispanic mothers without insurance

Morgan et al 2014 on if BIPOC/Minority Children are Disproportionately Represented in EI or SPED:

- Underutilization of EI services of BIPOC, low SES, diverse linguistic and cultural communities

Jimenez et al 2014 on Factors Associated with EI Referrals and Evaluation, Mixed Methods Analysis:

- 1/3 children in urban communities with developmental concerns not referred by primary care to EI.

McManus et al 2020 on Child Characteristics and EI Referral and Receipt of Services: A Retrospective Cohort Study:

- Black, non Hispanic children with a medical diagnosis less likely referred for EI than White kids
- Children from high SES more likely to be referred for EI
- Providers more dismissive of parental concerns and abnormal development with Black, non Hispanic families and attribute concerns to social factors

Magnusson et al 2017:

- Less than ¼ of Black and Latino children that were eligible for EI were receiving them.
- Information gap about signs and symptoms of developmental delays with Black and Latino families

Jimenez et al 2012:

- Parents felt that their parental input was overruled by providers and feeling pressured around services (i.e Going along to “avoid trouble” or “out of respect” for the providers). Feeling like EI providers were a form or extension of child protection or social services.

Sigurdson et al 2019 on Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Neonatal ICU:

- Neonatal mortality rates higher in hospitals in which most very low birth weight infants were black.
- Black women birth less likely at top tier hospitals.
- Referrals for EI lower for Black and Latino infants than Whites.

- Black infants had a 2 fold greater risk of dying from intraventricular hemorrhage than White infants.
- Black and Latino children less likely to be referred to high-risk infant follow up programs.

Lakshmanan et al 2019 on Family Viewpoints for Improving Transition from NICU to Home for Medically Complex Infants at Safety Net Hospitals, Qualitative Study:

- Black families are 5-8 times less likely to have 24 month EI program follow ups.

Enlow et al 2017 on Perspectives of Low SES Mothers of Premature Infants:

- Black Moms expressed concern over premies health and fragility in transitioning to home from NICU.
- Moms concern and decreased engagement with providers over lack of trust and info consistency.
- Strong family support networks and determination were substitutes for limited SES.

Clark et al 2018 on Facilitators and barriers to NICU followup program attendance:

- NICU Follow up programs improve developmental outcomes and increased access to therapy services via NICU to Early Intervention (ie OT).

Beck et al 2019 on The Color of health: how racism, segregation, and inequality affect the health and well-being of preterm infants and their families:

- Black premature infants die 2x more than White.
- Black and Latino infants at increased risk of neonatal morbidities than White.