DRIVE FY20 End of Year Report
THANK YOU to all DRIVE partners for your commitment to the children, families and communities that you serve!
Launched in 2014, United Way's DRIVE initiative champions developmental screening for young children to ensure that all children enter school ready to learn and all families have access to the resources needed for children to be successful.

In addition, DRIVE promotes and supports the use of data to inform program, policy, and systems change.
After children leave the hospital at birth, there is limited systematic and comprehensive assessment data about their development until they enter kindergarten.

Developmental delays, learning disorders, and behavioral and social-emotional problems are estimated to affect 1 in every 6 children, but only 20% to 30% of these children are identified as needing help before school begins.***

Only 60% of children ages 3-5 in MA are enrolled in formal early education & care programs*

Only 46% of children ages 0-5 receive developmental screening**

Massachusetts cities have high rates of Special Education, including Boston (20%) and Lynn (16%)*

**https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6143066/
A Note on the Importance of Developmental Screening

Developmental screening is not a solution to school readiness, however **systematic use of developmental screening** to support young children and the adults they learn from can be part of ensuring that all children enter school with the resources needed to learn and thrive.

Building a screening system acknowledges that to meet the needs of children, we must **first know what they need**.

DRIVE recognizes that **systemic inequities impact some families more than others** and we strive to ensure that families have access to needed resources.

Screening is a **key strategy** to support organizations serving young children, and parents and caregivers in engaging early with their child's learning.

DRIVE works to build a **culture of universal screening**; raising awareness of its importance, building a screening community, uplifting parents into screening conversations, and always keeping child success at the core of the work.
DRIVE Goals

**Child**: Screen and refer so children are connected to services needed

**Parents/caregiver**: Empower parents as child's first teacher

**Program**: Build strong screening process, use aggregate data to analyze trends & inform programming

**Community**: Raise awareness of importance of screening, and use aggregate data to analyze community-level trends
DRIVE Components

DRIVE partners with programs serving young children (0-5yrs) through:

- Supporting programs to **build/strengthen ASQ/ASQ:SE screening systems**
- **Training** providers on ASQ/ASQ:SE
- Leading a triannual **learning community** to discuss ASQ/ASQ:SE successes and challenges
- Empowering parents as **Parent Screeners** to support their communities
- Providing **access** to ASQ materials & online platform

**Partnership with center-based child care & FCC systems**

**Training on ASQ & ASQSE, ASQ Online & Sharing Results with Families**

**Access to aggregate data in real time**

**Parent Screener Model**

**Partnership with non-EEC agencies (I.e. home visiting housing)**

**Access to ASQ and ASQ:SE materials**

**Technical assistance on ASQ online and ASQ screening**

**Triannual Communities of Practice**
2020: The Impact of COVID-19 on DRIVE

The COVID-19 pandemic forced the early childhood community to rethink education of young children and support of families, as the majority of children were out of child care for nearly four months of 2020.

This forced DRIVE to rethink how best to address goals at all levels:

Child
When programs were closed, were children getting screened? Did they miss key referrals? How much learning was lost during child care closures?

Parents/Caregivers
What does family engagement look like remotely, and who is supporting parents in thinking about child development?

Programs
How does DRIVE support child care and educators when the system is shut down?

Community
How can DRIVE support the early childhood community?
FY2020 Successes

With closures for nearly four months of FY2020, DRIVE still increased number of children reached by 4.5% over FY2019, by:

- Expanding new partnerships within the early childhood community (+22 in FY2020)
- Expanding non-traditionally child serving agencies, encouraging the use of DRIVE to build in a two-generational approach (+3 in FY2020)
- Continuing screening throughout the COVID-19 pandemic by home-visiting and community-based partners

2,106 new children were screened by DRIVE partners in FY20

424 children were screened more than one time in FY2020
## DRIVE FY2020: Measures of Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 partners</td>
<td>55 partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 sites</td>
<td>71 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110+ educators trained</td>
<td>200+ educators trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300+ FCC educators through 9 FCC systems</td>
<td>403 FCC educators through 9 FCC systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+ center-based sites</td>
<td>50+ center-based sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 HV/community-based programs</td>
<td>21 HV/community-based programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+ parent screeners</td>
<td>32 parent screeners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 cities/towns where children reside</td>
<td>60 cities/towns where children reside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 cities/towns where programs are located</td>
<td>15 cities/towns where programs are located</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FY2020 Partnerships

- Through partnership with Boston Opportunity Agenda and Family Nurturing Center, planning for the creation of Parent Screener Coaches to support and expand the network of Parent Screeners in FY2021
- Due to new partnerships with UPK programs in Boston and Somerville, the highest percentage increase for an age range is for 5-year-olds in FY2020
- Through partnership with Department of Early Education and Care, launched a new ASQ Data Dashboard
United Way’s ASQ Data Dashboard kicked off in August 2020 through partnership with the Department of Early Education and Care.

The Dashboard supports DRIVE partners in using data to review ASQ trends and inform programming, as well as municipalities and UWMB in using data for community-level analysis.
Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, DRIVE was on course to reach as many new children as FY2019. As of February 2020, there were approximately the same number of new children as the same time last year, however the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the full year total of new children.

Despite the impact of COVID-19, the percent of new children in DRIVE has still increased by 25% from FY2018.
Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, DRIVE was on course to surpass screens for FY2019. As of February 2020, ASQ-3 screens were up by 12% and ASQ:SE-2 screens were up by 35%.

Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, ASQ:SE-2 screens increased significantly (20%) in FY20, demonstrating continued integration of the ASQ:SE-2 into DRIVE partners' practice.
Many children scored better on a subsequent screen than first screen. The specific factors leading to improvement are unknown, however, completing multiple screenings with a DRIVE partner supports continued engagement which is beneficial for child development.

Programs continue to retain children, with 32% of FY2019 children returning in FY2020, even as the number of new children has grown dramatically.
DRIVE continues to recommend that partners rescreen children if the initial screen shows concerns, if the family has concerns, or if it supports the ongoing relationship with the family. Each rescreen is a touch point with a child's caregiver, supporting the important work of family engagement.

Although rescreens are somewhat stagnant, since FY2018, more children are coming back to DRIVE programs in subsequent fiscal years.
Referrals to Early Intervention and Special Education Demonstrate Connections for Children and Families

The percentage of referrals is largely unchanged from FY2019 for Early Intervention, but Special Education referrals increased for FY2020.

It is unclear if referrals were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, though statewide Early Intervention referrals were down significantly in the spring of 2020 and Special Education systems in many communities were unable to complete assessments while school was remote.

*EI Referrals filtered to children aged months 0-35. Special Education Referrals filtered to children aged months 34+. 
FY2021: Universal Developmental Support

How can DRIVE support universal developmental supports for young children?

• Continue to build new partnerships with early childhood and non-early childhood providers to support network of trained ASQ/ASQ:SE screeners

• Partner to create and distribute resources to families with young children

• Organize child development resources for providers to access through the Shared Services of MA web platform
FY2021: New & Innovative Partnerships

*How can DRIVE continue to build systems that support developmental screening within and outside of child care settings?*

- Expand DRIVE training to add Part Two focused on sharing screening results with families
- Explore connecting screening data to follow through on EI referral
- Build new and strengthen existing partnerships with municipalities to use community-level screening data
FY2021: Addressing COVID-19 Impacts

How will DRIVE respond to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19?

- Assist partners in planning for screening children re-entering/to be re-entering child care to inform programming and family engagement
- Support programs responding to learning loss as a result of child care closures
- Encourage use of ASQ/ASQ:SE to support family engagement
To learn more about DRIVE, visit https://unitedwaymassbay.org/drive, contact Jennifer Dicato, DRIVE Program Manager (jdicato@supportunitedway.org) or Carla Therriault, Director, Community Impact (ctherriault@supportunitedway.org)
Appendices

Appendix A: Demographic breakdown of children screened in FY20
Appendix B: FY2020 ASQ-3 Results, including Developmental Areas
Appendix C: FY2020 ASQ:SE-2 Results
Appendix D: ASQ Age Intervals with Screening Results
Appendix E: New Children Screened by Age Group
Appendix F: Waterfall chart showing monthly comparison for FY19/FY20
Appendix G: Retention by FY
Appendix H: FCC Program Comparison
Appendix I: Cities and Towns
Appendix A

**FY2020 Children Screened by Ethnicity**

- Two or more: 52 (3%)
- Other: 75 (5%)
- Asian: 102 (6%)
- Caucasian: 149 (9%)
- Hispanic or Latino: 755 (47%)
- African American: 412 (26%)

Sample Size: 1598

% Completed: 53%

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**FY2020 Children Screened by Home Language**

- English: 982 (37%)
- Spanish: 370 (14%)
- Two or more Languages: 374 (14%)
- Other Languages: 756 (28%)
- Korean: 2 (0%)

Sample Size: 2634

% Completed: 88%

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**DRIVE Race/Ethnicity Compared to MA and Boston**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>MA-Overall</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>DRIVE FY19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Unknown</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2018), American Community Survey 1-year estimates

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**DRIVE Home Language Compared to MA and Boston**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>MA-Overall</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>DRIVE FY19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Only</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2018), ACS 1-year estimates, for ch 16c S-17
Appendix C
Appendix D

Children by Age Group, FY2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Infant (2-10 Month Old)</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Toddler (12-22 Month Old)</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 2 Year Old</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 3 Year Old</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 4 Year Old</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 5 Year Old</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
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</table>

ASQ-3 and ASQ:SE-2 Screen Performance, FY2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Above</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Below</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Infant (2-10 Month Old)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Toddler (12-22 Month Old)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 2 Year Old</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 3 Year Old</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 4 Year Old</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 5 Year Old</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E

Breakdown by Age Group, Children with First Screen by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (groups)</th>
<th>FY2016</th>
<th>FY2017</th>
<th>FY2018</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Infant (2-10 Month Old)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Toddler (12-22 Month Old)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 2 Year Old</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 3 Year Old</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 4 Year Old</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 5 Year Old</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Age (Years), Children Receiving First Screen by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2016</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2017</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2018</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2019</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2020</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix F

Screen Change by Month

FY2019
screens: 4,652

FY2020
screens: 4,683

July: +102
August: +250
September: +31
October: -182
November: -57
December: +186
January: -58
February: +257
March: -133
April: -295
May: -20
June: -50

*This represents a 4.7% increase in screens.
Retention is calculated following the FY, i.e. FY2019 on the above graph shows children retained from FY2019 into FY2020.
Appendix H
## Appendix I

### Top 25 Cities/Towns by FY2020 Screens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Screens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Boston</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxbury</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Plain</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattapan</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Boston</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerville</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlestown</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malden</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roslindale</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allston</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revere</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holyoke</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Roxbury</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peabody</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medford</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>