

Beyond Direct Services: State MIECHV Innovation and Infrastructure Building



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Presentation Overview

- Background on home visiting
- *An Investment in our Future: How Federal Home Visiting Funding Provides Critical Support for Parents and Children*
- Discussion

Background on Home Visiting

Home Visiting Programs

- Deliver family support, preventive health, and developmental services to parents with young children
- Link parents to community services
- Use varying curriculums and programs
- Exists as a part of a continuum of services for children birth to age five

Goals of Home Visiting Programs

- Increasing positive parenting practices and improving parent-child relationships
- Reducing child abuse, neglect, and injury
- Improving child health and development
- Increasing school readiness and academic success
- Improving child's emergent language and literacy skills
- Enhancing parents' self-sufficiency



Often Target Specific Age Groups

- Some goals are applicable to all age groups; others tend to be more age-specific:
 - Pregnant women
 - Infants and their families
 - Toddlers and their families
 - Preschool-age children and their families

Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

- On March 23, 2010, the President signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Affordable Care Act) (P.L. 111-148)
- Provides federal funding to state home visiting programs.
- Amounts vary based on number of children in the states and whether states received supplemental grants.
- States are currently in their 5th year with funding that now extends into 2017.

An Investment in Our Future

Center for American Progress



CLASP

policy solutions that work for low-income people



ALISON HARRIS/ISTOCK

An Investment in Our Future

How Federal Home Visiting Funding Provides
Critical Support for Parents and Children

By Stephanie Schmit, Christina Walker, and Rachel Herzfeldt-Kamprath February 2015

Methodology

- Selected 20 states and two tribal MIECHV grantees to interview based on a variety of factors.
- Conducted interviews (September 2014 through November 2014) by phone with the administrative MIECHV lead, secondary lead, or other invested party.



State and tribal grantees around the country are using MIECHV funding to do the following:

- Expand and target evidence-based home visiting services to serve more children and families
- Build home visiting systems and connections to other systems of services, bolstering the infrastructure to make services more effective
- Promote the use of evidence-based policy, continuous quality improvement, and evaluation to ensure positive outcomes

Early Successes

- Expanded services
- Retention of staff and families
- Systems building
- Systemic training, technical assistance, and professional development



Early Successes (continued)

- Building Data Systems
- Collaboration
- Centralized intake systems
- Expanded use of evidence-based models and evaluation



Innovation

- Iowa: Virtual home visitor system
 - The goal of this system is to reach expectant and new families who are above income eligibility for in-home services but would still benefit from home visiting services.
- Kansas: Team for Infants Endangered by Substance Abuse (TIES)
 - The TIES program provides family support and parent resource specialists to expectant mothers and mothers with an identified substance abuse problem who have children up to age 6 months.

Innovation

- **Kentucky: In-home depression treatment**
 - Kentucky implemented the Moving Beyond Depression, or MBD, program, which offers in-home cognitive-behavioral therapy.
- **Massachusetts: Universal, one-time home visit program**
 - Massachusetts was able to create and scale up Welcome Family to serve families in four of the MIECHV communities with the goal of expanding statewide.

Innovation

- **NAPPR: Circle of Security**
 - NAPPR serves a population that has experienced historical trauma and violence. To interrupt the effects of this trauma, administrators implemented Circle of Security, a visual-based early intervention used to help parents create secure attachments with their children.
- **Wisconsin: Program-refuser survey**
 - Wisconsin's MIECHV evaluation included a unique survey of families who refused to accept home visiting services.

Challenges

- Rapid development and implementation timeline
 - Infrastructure
- Benchmarks and reporting requirements
- Sustainability



Looking to the Future

- Grantees elevate the need for more:
 - Collaboration and communication among federal, state, and tribal administrators.
 - Opportunities for more feedback and information sharing among MIECHV grantees.
 - Sustainability.
- What happens after March 2017?
- Federal legislators should consider making the MIECHV program permanent

Questions & Discussion

Resources & Contact Information

www.clasp.org/miechv

Home Away from Home: Reaching Children in Family, Friend and Neighbor Care through Home Visiting Partnerships available at:

<http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/files/Home-Away-from-Home.pdf>

Extending Home Visiting to Kinship Caregivers and Family, Friend and Neighbor Caregivers available at:

<http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/homevisitingkinshipffn.pdf>

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