

# Towards Precision Strategies for Parent Involvement in Home Visiting

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# Background on Parent Involvement

- Estimated that **40%** of families invited to enroll in home visiting do not do so
  - Of those who do enroll, **80%** receive less than the intended number of visits and **up to half** dropout prior to completion
- Many factors are hypothesized to influence parent involvement
- A precision approach to improving parent involvement has not yet been widely utilized

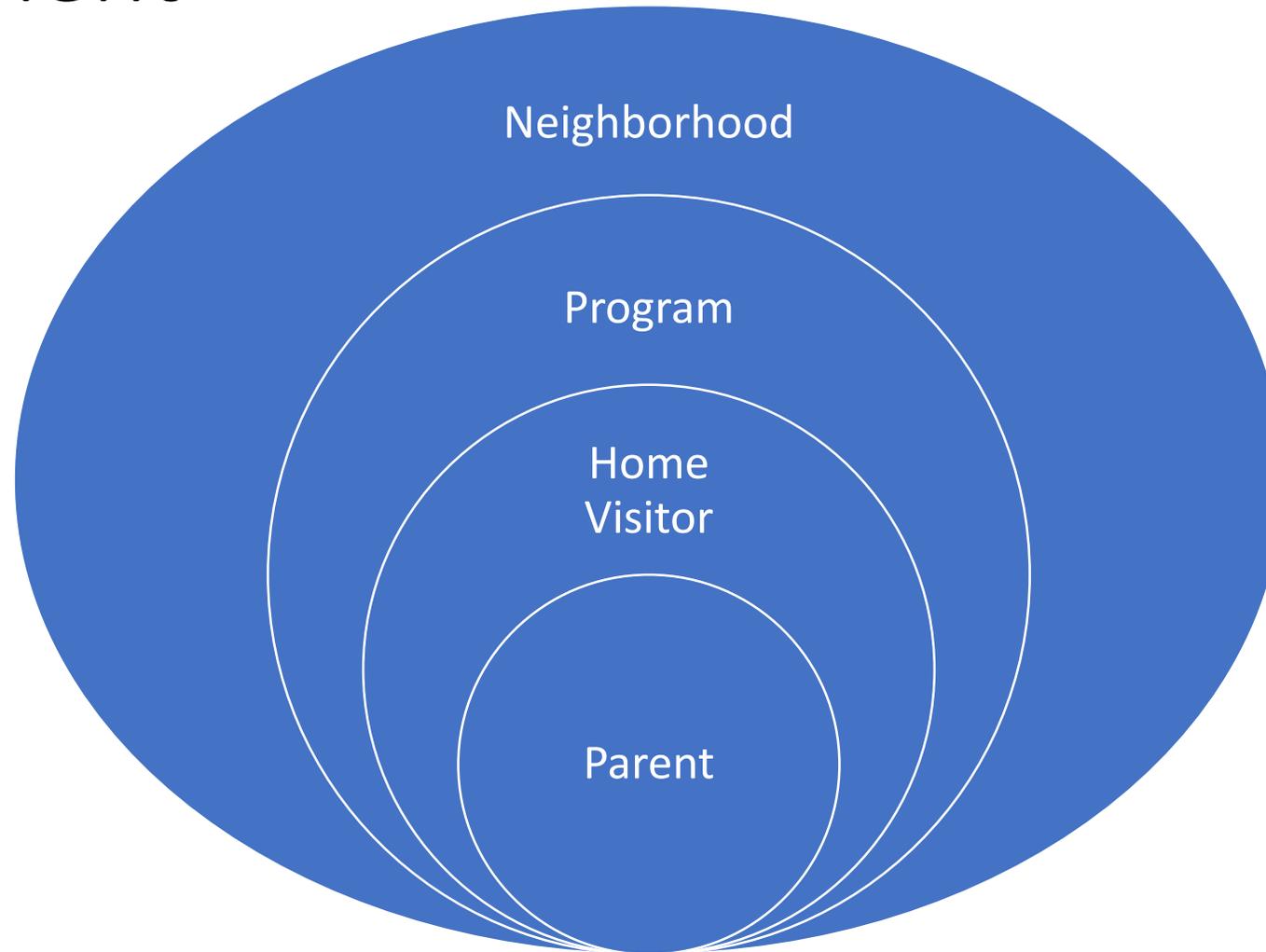
# Parent Involvement Defined

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Enrollment	Agreeing to or completing initial visit
Participation	<u>Quantity</u> of contact: #, frequency, length, duration, and intensity
Engagement	<u>Quality</u> of contact; emotional response or feelings of parent toward service
Retention/Attrition	Remaining in the program through completion / dropping out prior to completion

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# Multi-Level Factors Influencing Parent Involvement



Sources: McCurdy and Daro, 2001; Korfmacher, 2008

# Purpose

## Integrative Review

Review extant empirical literature to distill **factors** contributing to **parent involvement** in evidence-based home visiting.

## Qualitative Study

Elucidate **factors** that influence **enrollment** into home visiting by interviewing women who had been offered home visiting services.



**Precision Home Visiting Research**

# Methods: Integrative Review

## Systematic search of parent involvement studies

- Dates: 2007 to 2018
- Databases: PubMed, Embase, Cochran, CINAHL
- Reviewed references list of included articles

## Inclusion Criteria

- Original quantitative or qualitative research
- Dependent variable of parent involvement
- Sampled from at least one of the MIECHV eligible home visiting models
- Study conducted in the US
- English language peer reviewed journal

# Results: Literature Review

- 3,640 unduplicated studies were retrieved
  - **25 articles** eligible articles were included (21 using inclusion criteria & 4 from references)
- Methodologies included 14 quantitative (56%), 8 qualitative (35%), & 3 mixed methods (12%) studies
- Home visiting programs sampled included:
  - 65% from Nurse Family Partnership (n=7), Healthy Families America (n=7), or both (n=2)
  - Early Head Start (n=4), SafeCare® (n=4), Family Connects (n=1), Minding the Baby (n=1)
- Marked variation in definitions and measurement of parent involvement

# Key Findings: Literature Review

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Enrollment n=6</b>	<b>Engagement n=7</b>	<b>Participation n=11</b>	<b>Retention n=12</b>
<b>Parent, n=19</b>	NCE	NCE	NCE	Busy Schedules
<b>Program, n=17</b>	NCE	Flexibility & Staff Turnover		
<b>Home Visitor, n=10</b>	NCE	Relationship Quality & Personal Characteristics		
<b>Neighborhood, n=4</b>	NCE	NCE	Disadvantage	NCE

NCE = No consistent evidence

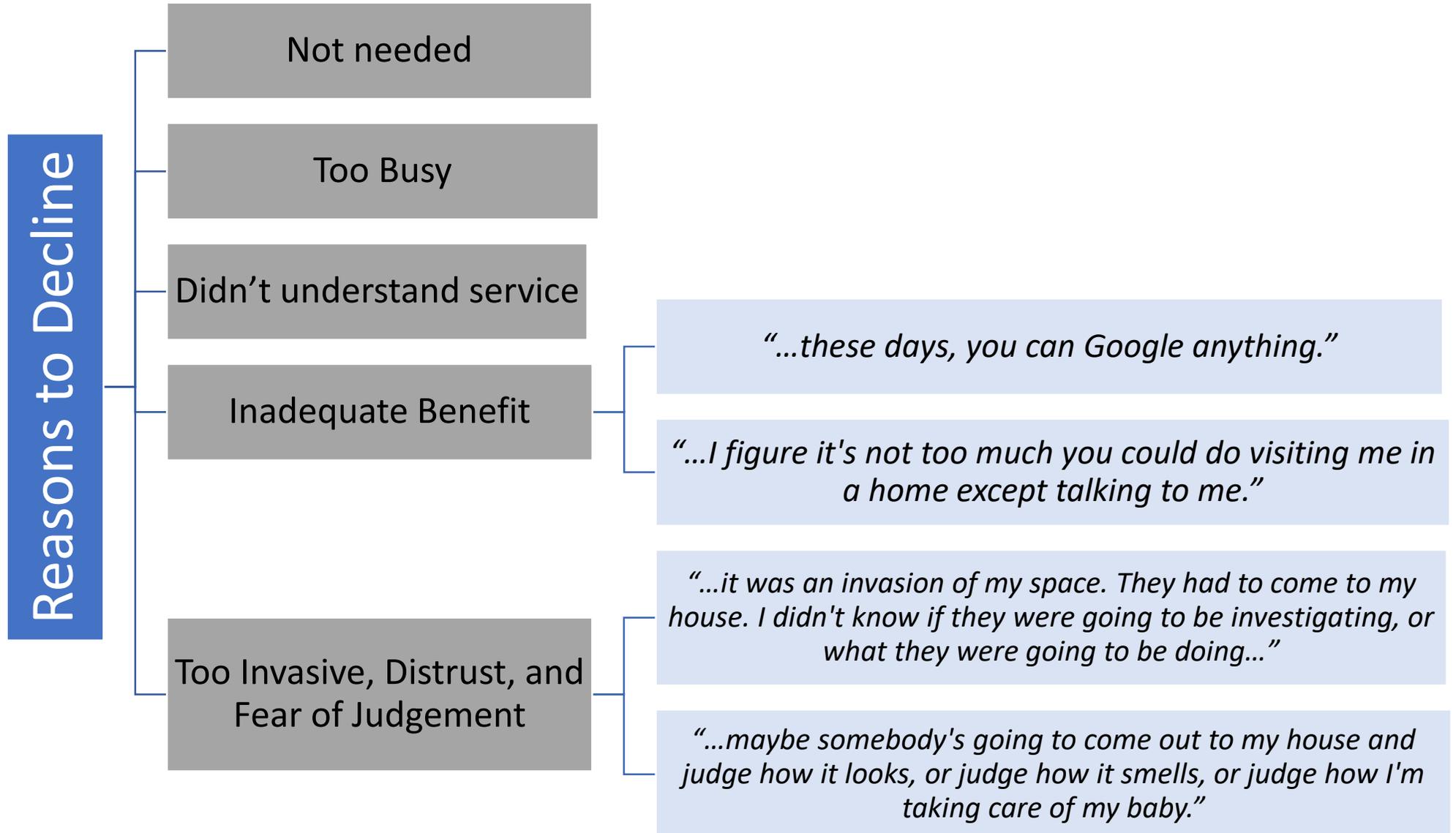
# Methods: Qualitative Study

- Purpose
  - Elucidate factors that influence a parent's acceptance or decline of a referral
- Qualitative Interviews
  - N=49 women who were offered home visiting
    - n=28 accepted a referral (prior to initiating services)
    - n=21 declined a referral
- Setting
  - Baltimore City
  - Central triage system for MA and HV
  - Referrals to NFP, HFA, Early Head Start, Healthy Start

# Results: Qualitative Study

	Total N=49	Accepted Referral n=28	Declined Referral n=21	Comparison (t-test, X <sup>2</sup> )
Age, m(SD)	<b>28.5 (5.9)</b>	28.6 (5.4)	28.2 (6.7)	0.83
Race/Ethnicity, #(%)				0.30
Non-Hispanic Black	<b>42 (85.7)</b>	26 (92.9)	16 (76.2)	
Non-Hispanic White	1 (2.0)	0 (0)	1 (4.8)	
Non-Hispanic Other Race	5 (10.2)	2 (7.1)	3 (14.3)	
Hispanic	1 (2.0)	0 (0)	1 (4.8)	
Education, #(%)				0.77
Less than HS	12 (24.5)	7 (25.0)	5 (23.8)	
HS or GED	<b>21 (42.9)</b>	13 (46.4)	8 (38.1)	
Greater than HS	16 (32.7)	8 (28.6)	8 (38.1)	
Unemployed, #(%)	<b>32 (65.3)</b>	22 (78.6)	10 (47.6)	<b>0.02</b>
Financial instability, #(%)	<b>29 (59.2)</b>	10 (35.7)	11 (52.4)	0.40
Not married/no committed partner	<b>25 (51.0)</b>	13 (46.4)	12 (57.1)	0.46

# Results: Qualitative Study



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- Participants in the accept group also reported not understanding what home visiting provides
- 10 participants who declined referral told the study team that they wanted home visiting
  - Didn't understand the service
  - Thought they had accepted
  - Did not recall being offered
  - Changed their mind since offer
- In both groups, most had been pregnant before but had no previous knowledge of home visiting
  - Of those who said they knew someone who had received home visiting, 4/5 were accepters
- Phone calls as the primary outreach method was a barrier for both groups

# Implications & Future Research

## Implications

Inconsistent measures of involvement make comparisons across studies difficult

The study of parent parent factors has not yielded consistent results. Home visitor and program factors show more consistent results.

Few home visitor- and program-level interventions to promote parent involvement have been tested.



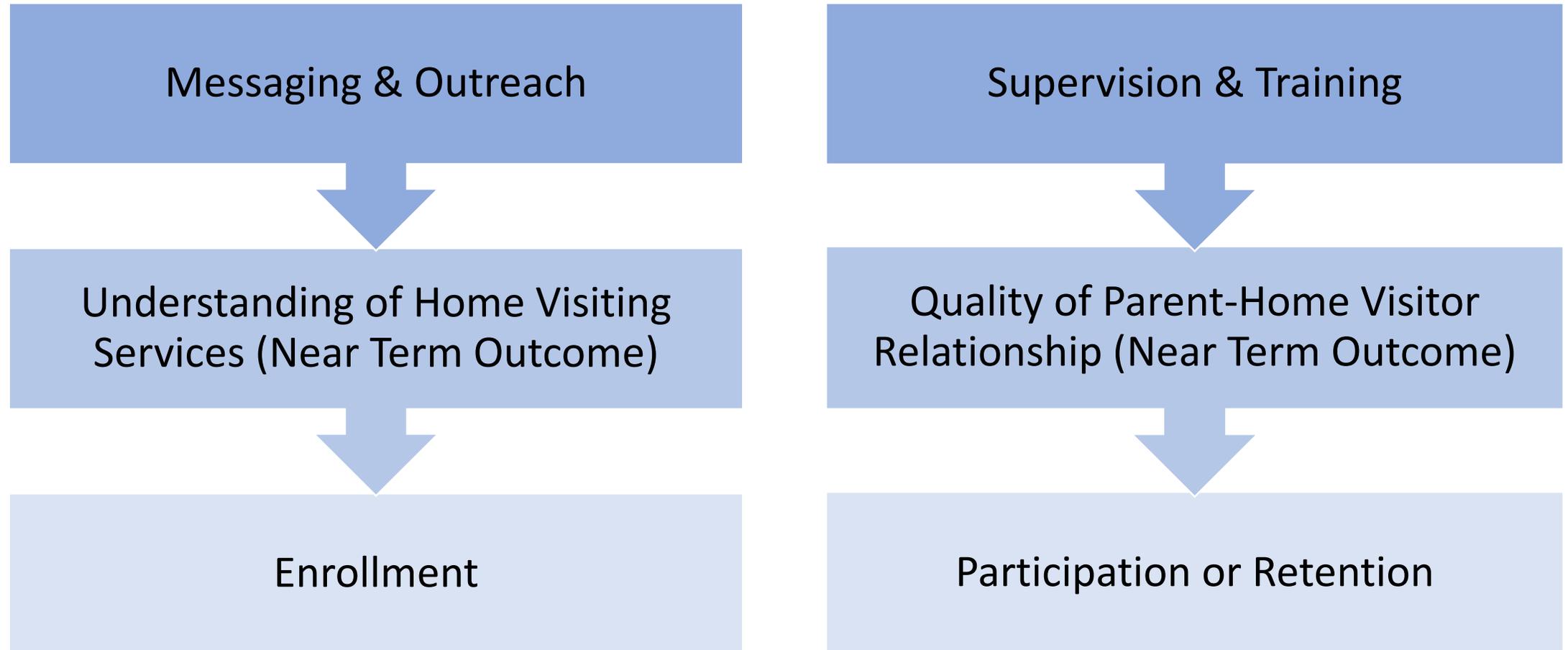
## Directions for Future Research

Develop standardized measures of involvement

Quantitative studies of the relationship between involvement and program and home visitor factors

Precision approach to testing active ingredients to promote parent involvement.

# Opportunities for Testing Active Ingredients



# References

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# Thank You!

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# Results: Qualitative Study

