



Engaging Grantees to Develop Measures for Tribal Home Visiting through the MUSE Study

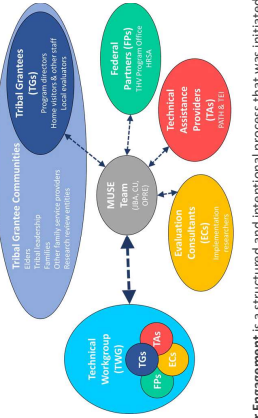
Tess Abrahamson-Richards, MPH
Kate Lyon, MA
Nancy Rumbaugh Whitesell, PhD
Aleta Meyer, PhD



The Multi-site Implementation Evaluation of Tribal Home Visiting (MUSE)

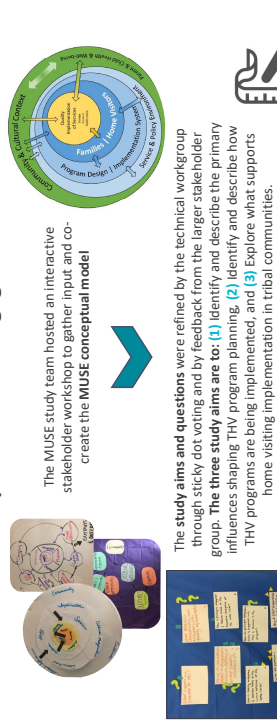
MUSE is a 5-year implementation evaluation of Tribal MIECHV-funded home visiting programs and families they serve. It is funded by the Administration for Children and Families Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) and is led by a team at James Bell Associates, Inc. and the University of Colorado Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health. MUSE builds on prior non-tribal MIECHV studies; single-site evaluations conducted by Tribal MIECHV grantees during their previous grant cycle; and other home visiting, program implementation, and tribally-focused research.

MUSE Stakeholders



MUSE Stakeholder Engagement is a structured and intentional process that was initiated at the inception of MUSE. This process is built around defined activities, models, and principles.

Multi-step Stakeholder Engagement Process



The study aims and questions were refined by the technical workshop through sticky dot voting and by feedback from the larger stakeholder group. The three study aims are to: (1) identify and describe the primary influences shaping THV program planning, (2) identify and describe how THV programs are being implemented, and (3) explore what supports home visiting implementation in tribal communities.

Stakeholders identified key measurement constructs like home visitor responsiveness and family resiliency

Grantees provided feedback on proposed existing measures, contributed to development of new measures and pilot tested instruments



The Rapid Reflect

Rapid Reflect

- Two brief surveys to measure what happens in home visits
- 5 questions for caregivers and 11 questions for home visitors
- Completed right after a visit, on iPads, to get fresh impressions of what just occurred

Why was the Rapid Reflect Developed?

The Rapid Reflect surveys were developed as an alternative to home visit observations in response to contextual factors surrounding the MUSE study design:

- Observations are not acceptable in many of the tribal communities partnering in the MUSE study due to concerns about inviting additional external participants to a home visit for research purposes. Caregivers may already be nervous about the intent of home visiting programs, and research in particular has a negative history for many tribal communities and individuals.
- It was not feasible to reliably train staff at 17 geographically dispersed sites to complete observations, given the resources and timeline of the MUSE study.

How was the Rapid Reflect Created?

- The MUSE study team identified questions to include through a process of:
- reviewing validated home visit observation tools and
 - responding to stakeholder feedback
- Example questions about home visitor responses to challenges encountered was included on the home visit observation tool. The purpose of the survey was to gain insight into the experiences of the home visitor-precipitated skill set, noting that successful home visitors meet families where they are during a given visit.

Grantee staff at the 17 partner sites provided feedback on Rapid Reflect items and process.

What Domains are included in the Rapid Reflect?

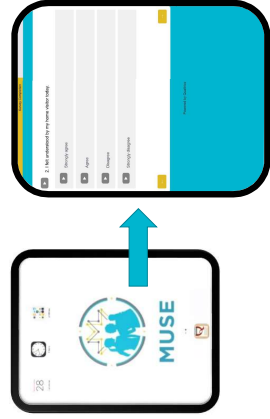
- Caregiver: Home visitor-family relationship, utility of visit content, visit satisfaction
- Home Visitor: Visit duration, location, participants, content, services provided, challenges encountered and home visitor responses, caregiver engagement

How will Rapid Reflect Data be Used?

Rapid Reflect data will be combined with qualitative interview and caregiver survey data to assess caregiver and staff experiences with home visiting, home visitor-family relationships, home visit content, and attitudes towards home visit content.

The Rapid Reflect Instrument

Explore the Rapid Reflect on a MUSE Study iPad!



The Family Resources Check-In

Family Resources Check-In

What is the Family Resources Check-In?
A measure of economic strain among caregivers enrolled in Tribal Home Visiting services.

Why was the Family Resources Check-In Developed?

Tribal MIECHV grants require sites to screen for economic strain. Many grantees were struggling to identify screeners they felt were adequate for the families they served; existing screener had gaps for this population: Expenses related to children were not included Health insurance items did not consider tribal health funding systems (e.g., Indian Health Service) Questions about internet or transportation access did not account for rurality Adequate housing measures did not consider multi-generational or other non-nuclear family contexts The MUSE study team used a stakeholder-engaged process to create an economic strain screener that could be used to:

- satisfy the grant screening requirement,
- help grantees identify families in need of resources, and
- time generate valuable data for the MUSE study.

How was the Family Resources Check-In Created?

- Reviewed existing economic strain screeners
- Chose items from existing screeners that grantees agreed worked well for their families
- Worked with grantees to identify gaps and write new items to fill those gaps
- We went through several iterations of feedback from grantees and other stakeholders to refine the measure.

What Domains are Included in the Family Resources Check-In?

- Food
- Transportation
- Child-related expenses
- Healthcare
- Housing
- Employment
- Phone & internet

How will Family Resources Check-In Data be Used?

Family Resources Check-In data will be part of the information MUSE will have to help describe the kinds of families being served by Tribal home visiting programs and to understand how those families are changing over the time they are involved with home visiting programs. These data can also be used to help us learn about how programs tailor services to meet the needs of different families.

The Family Resources Check-In Instrument

Some families have a hard time paying for all of the things they need. The questions below are about some of the basic things families need. Please choose the box that best matches your experience of being able to afford things in the past year.

Note: Questions 1-17. Almost every month, some months but not every month, only 1 or 2 months, never.

IN THE PAST YEAR...

- I worried when our food would run out before we got money to buy more.
- The food we bought is not what we don't have money to get more.
- Our family had to go to a food bank or other place to get food.
- How often IN THE PAST YEAR my family had trouble getting where we needed to go because...
- We couldn't afford gas.
- We couldn't afford gas, but we had other public transportation.
- IN THE PAST YEAR, I or someone in my household... *(Additional response option for Question 6: internet is not available where we live)*
- IN THE PAST YEAR, my family didn't have enough money to buy the basic things my child or children need (clothing, shoes, diapers, etc.)
- IN THE PAST YEAR, I had to miss work, school or important appointments because I didn't have childcare.
- IN THE PAST YEAR, my family couldn't afford to go to the doctor, dentist or other healthcare provider when we needed to.
- IN THE PAST YEAR my family...
- IN THE PAST YEAR we have a place to live because we couldn't afford to pay for it.
- IN THE PAST YEAR, I or someone in my household... *(Additional response option for Question 12: internet is not available where we live)*
- IN THE PAST YEAR, my family has...
- IN THE PAST YEAR, I had a place to live... *(Additional response option for Question 15: I had a place to live... More than 1 week but not all month, Only for 1 week or less, No)*