













FFPSA PART 1

• New option for States and Tribes to claim Title IV-E entitlement funds for evidencebased prevention and trauma-informed services for children and youth who are deemed candidates (at imminent risk for entry into foster care)



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FFPSA PART 1

- Evidence-based interventions funded by Title IV-E must be selected from the Title IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse, fall within one of the following categories, and be included in California's Five-Year State Prevention Plan
 - In-home parent skill-based programs
 - Mental health services, and
 - Substance abuse prevention and treatment services





FFPSA PART 1

 The legislation is intended to reduce entries into care by funding prevention services and interventions to mitigate imminent-risk factors and maintain a child and youth's placement in-home

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CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL (AB)153

The state Budget Act of 2021 includes funding to support prevention planning or service activities consistent for Title IV-E prevention services established by Part 1 of FFPSA.

Assembly Bill 153:

- Offers funding to develop a Comprehensive Plan which includes primary, secondary, and tertiary intervention strategies and services to support the ability for parents and families to provide safe, stable, and nurturing environments for their children.
- It requires a cross-sector collaborative approach to include tribes and the voices of those disproportionately impacted by child and family welfare systems.

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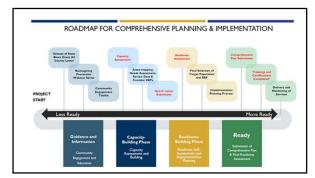
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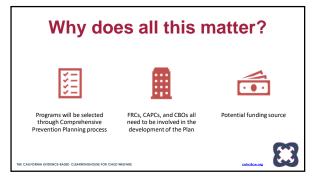
CALIFORNIA'S FAMILY FIRST PREVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM (FFPS)

- Leverages current prevention efforts to reach a broader audience and reach families sooner
- Built from a comprehensive plan that includes culturally appropriate and responsive services that are tailored to meet the needs of local families who are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system
- Rooted in a cross-sector collaborative approach
- Meets the federal requirements of FFPSA Part 1 and goes beyond to deliver services across the prevention continuum
- Access to a Community Pathway approach to service delivery for early community-based services

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In-Home Parent Skill-Based Programs and Services

- Psychological, educational, or behavioral interventions or treatments (broadly defined) that involve direct intervention with a parent or caregiver.
 - Direct intervention contact means that intervention services are provided directly to the parent(s) or caregiver(s)
 - Children may be present or involved but are <u>not required</u> to be present for a program to be eligible.

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In-Home Parent Skill-Based Programs and Services

- Contact may be face-to-face, over the telephone or video, or online.
- Programs may be explicitly delivered as in-home interventions or can be interventions for which delivery in-home is a possible or recommended method to administer the intervention. This may include residential facilities, shelters, or prisons if that is where the parent(s) or caregiver(s) resides.

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Well-Supported Rating

- A program or service is rated as a well-supported practice if it has at least two contrasts with nonoverlapping samples in studies carried out in usual care or practice settings that achieve a rating of moderate or high on design and execution and demonstrate favorable effects in a target outcome domain.
- At least one of the contrasts must demonstrate a sustained favorable effect of at least 12 months beyond the end of treatment on at least one target outcome.

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5 Programs currently in the CA Plan

- · Family Check-Up
- Healthy Families America (HFA)
- Homebuilders Intensive Family preservation and reunification services
- Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)
- Parents as Teachers (PAT)

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1. Family Check-Up (FCU) www.nwpreventionscience.org

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Family Check-Up



The Family Check-Up® model is a brief, strengths-based intervention for families with children ages 2 through 17. The intervention aims to improve parenting skills and family management practices, with the goals of improving a range of emotional, behavioral and academic child outcomes.

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Family Check-Up

- Target population: families with children ages 2 to 17
- · Dosage:
 - The three main Family Check-Up® components are scheduled individually with families based on their
 - After completing the feedback session, families may choose to complete follow-up services. These follow-up services can vary in intensity and duration based on family interest and need.



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Family Check-Up: Goals

- Improve children's social and emotional adjustment by providing assessment- driven support for parents to encourage and support positive parenting, and to reduce coercive conflict Reduce young children's behavior problems at school
- Reduce young children's emotional distress
- Increase young children's self-regulation and school readiness
- Improve parent monitoring in adolescence Reduce parent-adolescent conflict
- Reduce adolescent depression
- Reduce antisocial behavior and delinquent activity
- Improve grades and school attendance



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Essential Components

- An initial interview that involves rapport building and motivational interviewing to explore parental strengths and challenges related to parenting and the family context
- 2. An ecological family assessment that includes parent and child questionnaires, a teacher questionnaire for children that are in school, and a videotaped observation of family interactions





Essential Components

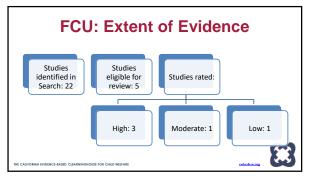
3. Tailored feedback that involves reviewing assessment results and discussing follow-up service options for the family. Follow-up services may include clinical or support services in the community. They may also include the Everyday Parenting program, which is a parenting management program that is typically delivered by the provider.



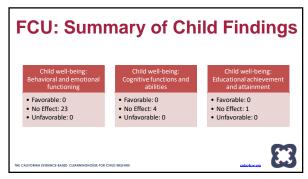


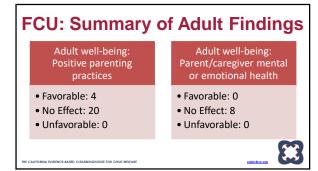


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FCU: Study Populations

- Race/Ethnicity examples:
 - 48.3% African American, 40% Caucasian, and 11.7% Biracial
 - 50% European American, 28% African American, 13% Hispanic American, 13% Biracial, and 9% Other
- Samples
 - Participants enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
 program
 - Families of kindergarten children recruited from 5 public elementary schools
 - Universal Well-child program

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FCU: Support for Implementation

- Pre-implementation materials:
 - None
- Formal Support:
 - Available from the REACH (Research and Education Advancing Children's Health) Institute at Arizona State University
- Fidelity:
 - Measures are available
- Implementation Guides or Manuals:
 - Available on the FCU website

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FCU: Training Requirements

- · Education:
 - Master's level (MSW, MS, MA, and M.Ed.) with some clinical experience.
- Training: Available in three formats:
 - In-person 2-day training;
 - Online training that consists of an e-learning course and two webinars; and
 - Hybrid training that consists of an e-learning course, 1-day inperson training, and 1-hour consultations that occur before an after training.

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Healthy Families America (HFA)

 Healthy Families America (HFA) is a home visiting program for new and expectant families with children who are at-risk for maltreatment or adverse childhood experiences. The overall goals of the program are to cultivate and strengthen nurturing parent-child relationships, promote healthy childhood growth and development, and enhance family functioning by reducing risk and building protective factors.

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Healthy Families America (HFA)

- · Target population:
 - Families are eligible to receive HFA services beginning prenatally or within three months of birth. This program is designed to serve the families of children who have increased risk for maltreatment or other adverse childhood experiences.
- Dosage:
 - Services begin as early as prenatally and continue for a minimum of three years.
 - For the first six months after birth, families are offered at least one in-home visit per week, approximately an hour in duration. After six months, families may move to less frequent visits (biweekly and then monthly).



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HFA: Goals

- Build and sustain community partnerships to systematically engage overburdened families in home visiting services prenatally or at birth
- Cultivate and strengthen nurturing parent-child relationships
- Promote healthy childhood growth and development
- Enhance family functioning by reducing risk and building protective factors



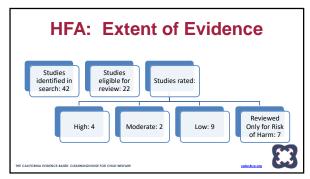
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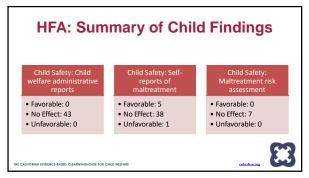
HFA: Essential Components

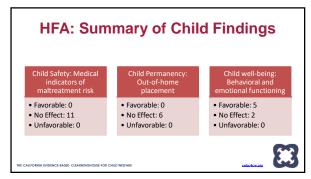
- HFA includes screening and assessments to identify families most in need of services, offering voluntary, intensive, long-term and culturally responsive services to both parent(s) and children, and linking families to a medical provider and other community services as needed.
- Each HFA site is able to determine which family and parent characteristics it targets.
- Family Support Specialists have small caseloads and are sufficiently trained and supported to empower families

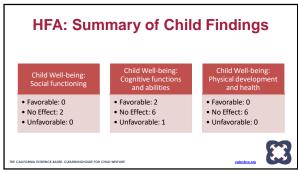


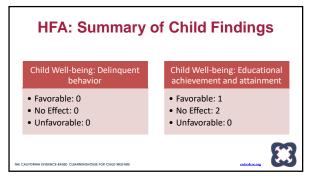


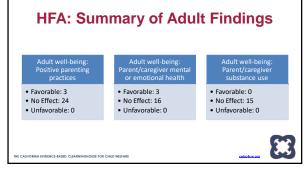












HFA: Summary of Adult Findings Adult well-being: Family functioning Adult well-being: Economic and housing stability • Favorable: 3 • Favorable: 0 • No Effect: 28 • No Effect: 5 • Unfavorable: 1 • Unfavorable: 1

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HFA: Study Populations

- Race/Ethnicity examples:
 - 32% Native Hawaiian, 23% Asian, 20% Other Pacific Islander, 7% Caucasian, and 18% Other
- 35% Caucasian, 46% African American, and 19% Hispanic
- Sample examples
 - Families at risk for child maltreatment

 - Pregnant adolescents recruited from American Indian health service catchment areas
 Pregnant women and adolescents and their infants 3 months of age or younger at high risk for low birth weight and infant mortality



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HFA: Support for Implementation

- Pre-implementation materials:
 - Available through HFA
- Formal Support:
 - Available through HFA National Office
- · Fidelity:
 - Measures are available
- Implementation Guides or Manuals:
 - Available through HFA website



HFA: Training Requirements

- Education:
 - Home visiting staff: high school diploma or equivalent, experience providing services to families, and knowledge of child development.
 - Supervisors and Program Managers: Bachelor's degree with three years prior experience.
- Training:
 - 4 full days for direct service staff, 5 days for supervisors
 - Two tracks: Parent Survey (assessment) and Integrated Strategies (home visiting)
 - Three day advanced clinical and reflective practice training for

Supervisors



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Homebuilders

 Homebuilders is a home- and community-based intensive family preservation services treatment program designed to avoid unnecessary placement of children and youth into foster care, group care, psychiatric hospitals, or juvenile justice facilities. The program model engages families by delivering services in their natural environment, at times when they are most receptive to learning, and by enlisting them as partners in assessment, goal setting, and treatment planning.

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Homebuilders

· Target population:

Homebuilders serves families who have children (0-18 years old) at imminent risk of out-of-home placement or who are in placement and cannot be reunified without intensive in-home services.

Dosage:

- Services are concentrated during a period of 4 to 6 weeks.
- Families typically receive 40 or more hours of direct face-to-face services.
- The Homebuilders practitioner is available to family members 24 hours per day, 7 days per week



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Homebuilders: Goals

- · Reduce child abuse and neglect
- · Reduce family conflict
- · Reduce child behavior problems
- Teach families the skills they need to prevent placement or successfully reunify with their children



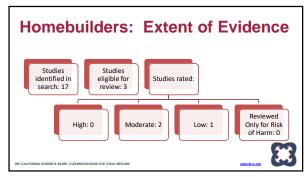
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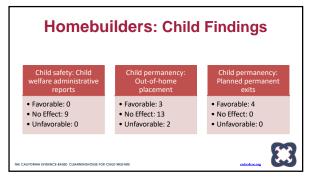
Homebuilders: Essential Components

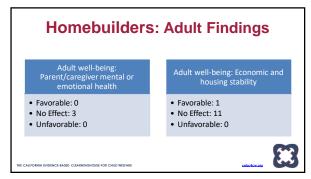
- Engagement
- Assessment and Goal Setting
- Behavior Change
- · Skills Development
- · Concrete Services
- Community Coordination and Interactions
- Immediate Response To Referral
- Service Provided in the Natural Environment
- · Caseload Size: two families at a time on average
- Flexibility and Responsiveness



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Homebuilders: Study Populations • Race/Ethnicity examples:

- - 82.7% White
 - 55% Caucasian (not Hispanic), 43% African American (not Hispanic), 1% Hispanic, 1% Other
 - 47% Caucasian (not Hispanic), 42% African American (not Hispanic), 9% Hispanic, 2% Other
- · Sample examples
 - Families eligible for family preservation services.
 - Children in foster care



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Homebuilders: Support for **Implementation**

- Pre-implementation materials:
 - Assessment and Guide available from the Institute for Family Development
- Formal Support:
 - Available from Homebuilders quality enhancement and training (QUEST) division
- Fidelity:

 Measures are available
- Implementation Guides or Manuals:
 - Available



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Homebuilders: Training Requirements

- Education:
 - Therapist: Master's degree, or Bachelor's degree plus two years of experience working with families.
 - Supervisor: Master's degree, or Bachelor's degree plus two years of experience providing the program, plus one year supervisory/management experience.
- Training:
 - 5 days initial training, 8 days of intermediate/advanced training, and 7 additional days of training for supervisors.

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Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)

 Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) is a home-visiting program that is typically implemented by trained registered nurses. The primary aims of NFP are to improve the health, relationships, and economic well-being of mothers and their children. Typically, nurses provide support related to individualized goal setting, preventative health practices, parenting skills, and educational and career planning.

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Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)

- · Target population:
 - First time, low-income mothers (adolescents and adults) and their infants. Mothers enroll early in their pregnancy (no later than the 28th week of gestation) and may continue with the program until their child turns two.
- Dosage:
 - NFP aims for 60 visits that last approximately 60-75 minutes each. During the first month after enrollment, nurses visit mothers weekly. After the first month, the visits continue on a biweekly basis or as-needed.

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NFP: Goals

- - Enhance economic self-sufficiency and life-course development.
 - Develop a vision for future.
 - Plan future pregnancies.
 - Continue education and find work.
 - Improve pregnancy outcomes.
 - Engage in good preventive health practices including thorough prenatal care from healthcare providers.
 - Improve diet.
 - Reduce use of cigarettes, alcohol, and illegal substances.



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NFP: Goals

- · For children:
 - Improve safety
 - Improve health and development.



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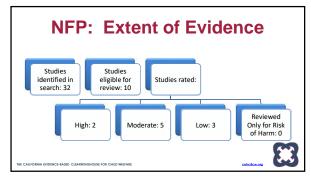
NFP: Essential Components

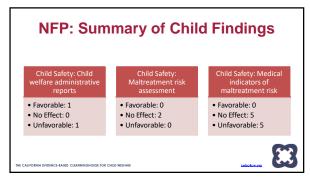
- Clients:
 - Voluntary
 - First-time expectant mothers (adolescents or adults)
 - Low-income
 - Enrolled early in pregnancy
 - High risk
- Intervention context:
 - Within a 1:1 therapeutic relationship with personal nurse
 - Visits occur at the client's home
 - Visit schedule per NFP program guidelines and client's needs

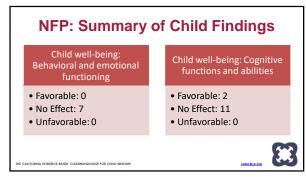


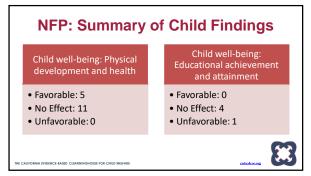


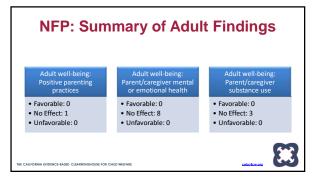


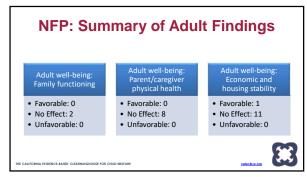












NFP: Study Populations

- Race/Ethnicity examples:
 - 45% Mexican American, 35% White non-Mexican American, 15% Black, and 3% American Indian/Asian
 - 88% White, 5.5% Mixed, 4.5% Black, 1.5% Asian, 0.5% Other
- Sample examples
 - Teenage first-time mothers eligible to receive publicly funded health and social care.
 - Recruited from clinics serving low-income women who had no previous live births and either qualified for Medicaid or had no private health insurance

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NFP: Support for Implementation

- Pre-implementation materials:
 - Several are available from developer
- Formal Support:
 - Ongoing training is available from developer
- Fidelity:
 - Measures are available, and required to submit data
- Implementation Guides or Manuals:
 - Available from Nurse-Family Partnership National Service
 Office

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NFP: Training Requirements

- Education:
 - Home visitors: Registered Nurse with a Bachelor's Degree in nursing
 - Supervisor: Registered Nurse with a Bachelor's Degree in nursing, with a Master's Degree in Nursing preferred
- Core Training:
 - Unit One: 20 hours of study (22 for supervisors)
 - Unit Two: 27 hours over 3 ¾ days of face-to-face education and experiential practice
 - Unit Three: Approximately 10 hours of additional distance education and a series of team-based, supervisor-led topical professional developmendules

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Parents as Teachers (PAT)

 Parents as Teachers (PAT) is a home-visiting parent education program that teaches new and expectant education program that teaches new and expectant parents skills intended to promote positive child development and prevent child maltreatment. PAT aims to increase parent knowledge of early childhood development, improve parenting practices, promote early detection of developmental delays and health issues, prevent child abuse and neglect, and increase school tradinges and success. readiness and success.



Parents as Teachers (PAT)

- Target population:
 Families with an expectant mother or parents of children up to kindergarten entry (usually 5 years)
- - Parent educators meet with families for about an hour at a time. The frequency of meetings can range from biweekly to monthly, based on need.
 - Sessions are typically held for one hour in the family's home, but can also be delivered in schools, child care centers, or other community spaces



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PAT: Goals

- Increase parent knowledge of early childhood development and improve parenting practices
- · Provide early detection of developmental delays and health issues
- · Prevent child abuse and neglect
- · Increase children's school readiness and school

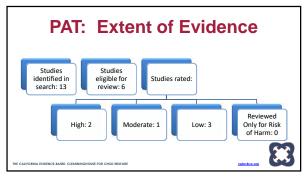


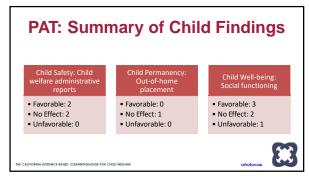
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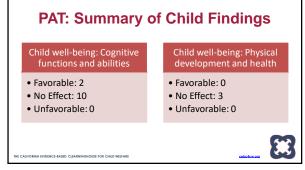
PAT: Essential Components

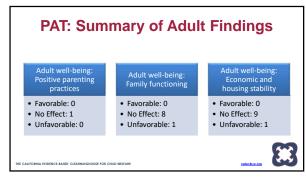
- The PAT model includes four core components:
 - personal home visits
 - supportive group connection events
 - child health and developmental screenings
 - community resource networks











PAT: Study Populations

- Race/Ethnicity examples:
 - 29.4 % White, 58.2% African American, and 12.4% Hispanic/Asian/Other
 - 80% Latina
- Sample examples
 - Socially high-risk families involved with child welfare services
 - Families with children no older than 6 months were recruited by program staff from the local WIC office, medical clinics and the school district.

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PAT: Support for Implementation

- Pre-implementation materials:
 - Several are available from developer
- Formal Support:
 - PAT National Center provides ongoing technical assistance
- Fidelity
 - Measures are available, and required to submit data annually
- Implementation Guides or Manuals:
 - Available from developer

 Available from developer





PAT: Training Requirements

- Education:
 - High school degree or GED with two or more years of experience working with children and parents.
- Training:
 - three-day foundational training
 - two-day model implementation training



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Why Careful Selection Matters The success and sustainability of an EBP begins with selecting the right one Negative consequences of adopting an inappropriate EBP

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Why Careful Selection Matters

- The solution may not require adopting a new program
 - Changes to internal processes
 - Expand existing EBPs in place that need more capacity
 - Build evidence for a locally developed program that seems promising

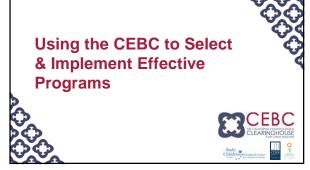




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Program Descriptions Include

- Scientific Rating & Child Welfare System Relevance Level
- Brief Description
- Target Population
- Essential Components
- Program Goals
- Manual & Training Availability
- Delivery Method, Intensity, & Duration
- Languages Available
- Resources & Requirements Needed to Run the Program
- Published Peer-Reviewed Research
- Contact Information



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Guide to Selecting & Implementing **EBPs**

- Background on Evidence-Based Practice
- Overview of the EPIS Framework
 - **E**xploration
 - **P**reparation
 - Implementation
 - **S**ustainability
- Detailed Description of EPIS Phases
- Putting it all Together







Key Steps in Exploration

- Form an Implementation Team
- Explore the Problem
- Conduct a Needs Assessment
- Identify Potential Solutions
- Determine Program Fit
- Contact Program Developers
- Create a Written Summary



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Implementation Teams

- Ensures purposeful, proactive, and effective implementation
- Members should include:
 - Senior level administration
 - Managers

 - Front line staff
 Parent and/or youth representation
 - Stakeholders





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Explore the Problem

- · Identify key aspects
 - Target population
 - Time frames
 - Locations
- Use root cause analysis as needed



Ask Why 5 Times

Why are children re-entering care? New reports to CWS – substance abuse, arrests

Why? Parents had issues with AOD at initial entry to care

Why? Parents were themselves in CWS. Lack of social support after leave CWS

Why? Drop out from Aftercare Services

Why? Lack of engagement and follow-up

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Conduct Needs Assessment



- **Examine** your community and client population and your agency goals
- Identify gaps or barriers in current services
- **Develop a plan** to move in a more evidence-based direction

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Identifying Potential Solutions

- Identify key terms related to the problem
- Match key terms with CEBC topic areas
- Summarize potential programs or changes to current services



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CEBC Selection Guide for EBPs in Child Welfare

- Discussion questions for each domain
- Practical strategies on using the CEBC website to address each domain
- · Real world examples

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Domains to Consider in the Selection Process

- Ease of Use
- External Compatibility
- Financial Considerations/
 Relative Advantage
- Internal Compatibility
- Knowledge Requirements
- Match of Skill Set
- Observability of Benefits
- · Reinvention/ Adaptability
- Risk
- Training/Support
- Trialability

Reference: Greenhalgh, T., Robert, G., MacFarlane, F., Bate, P., & Kyrtakidou, O. (2004). Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: Systemic review and recommendations. The Millbank Quarterly, 82(4), 581-629.

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Example: External Compatibility

Key Questions:

- How compatible is the practice with the beliefs and values of the local community and clients?
- Is the practice compatible with the referral sources currently in place in the community – will they feel comfortable referring clients to it?

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Example: Financial Considerations / Relative Advantage

Key Questions

- What financial resources to fund the practice exist, both in the short and long term?
- What is the cost for initial and ongoing training and consultation?
- Does the practice have a clear advantage for the organization, in terms of efficiency or cost efficiency, compared to what is currently being done?

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Example: Addressing Match of Skill Set

Key Questions

- What education level or pre-existing skill set is required for staff?
- How does this fit with the existing workforce in the community?
- Are staff with the appropriate skill set/education level available to recruit?

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Create a Written Summary

- Document how the team came to its decisions
- Create a plan with next steps (overlap with Preparation Phase)

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Implementation Issues and **Solutions**

- Common barriers
- Fidelity
- Adaptation





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Can We Adapt an EBP?

- Determine if there's a need to adapt <u>prior</u> to program adoption
- Consider trying to adhere to the original model first. The proposed changes may be unnecessary.
- Use caution when adapting as it may affect outcomes
- Adaptation *may* be needed to increase program fit & likelihood of
 - Work with Program Developer to ensure adaptations have no unintended consequences.



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EBP Adaptations by Risk Level



- Usually minor
 Made to increase receptivity, and participation of the community
 May include program names, updated & relevant statistics, or tailored
 language, pictures, cultural indicators, scenarios, and other content



Typically add or modify intervention components & contents (deletion) May include substitution activities, adding activities, changing session sequence, shifting or expanding the primary audience, changing the delivery format, changing who delivers the program



Changes to program core / essential components
May include deleting core components, cutting the program timeline, cutting
the program dosage



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