

HRSA's Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program

supports the [American Samoa Home Visiting Program](#) and provides voluntary, evidence-based home visiting programs for expectant and new parents with children through kindergarten entry age living in communities that are at-risk for poor maternal and child health outcomes¹.

American Samoa MIECHV Program At-a-Glance

Rural counties by Funding

Source:

- ARP¹: Eastern (Vaifanua, Sua)
- Both ARP & MIECHV: Western (Fofu, Lealataua, Leasina, Tualatai, Tualauta)



Non-rural counties by Funding

Source:

None

Participants

456

Households

239

Home Visits

2,516

American Samoa Prioritizes Community Needs

MIECHV Program awardees tailor their programs to serve populations of need within their state. In American Samoa:

- **97.1%** of households were at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines
- **4.6%** of households included a pregnant enrollee under age 21

American Samoa Performance Highlights

MIECHV Program awardees track and report improvements in MIECHV benchmark areas every year. Awardees are required by authorizing statute to demonstrate improvement in benchmark areas every three years. In the most recent assessment following FY 2020, the American Samoa MIECHV program successfully met the requirements for demonstration of improvement by improving in all 6 MIECHV [benchmark areas](#).

Evidence-Based Home Visiting Models in American Samoa

[Healthy Families American \(HFA\)](#)

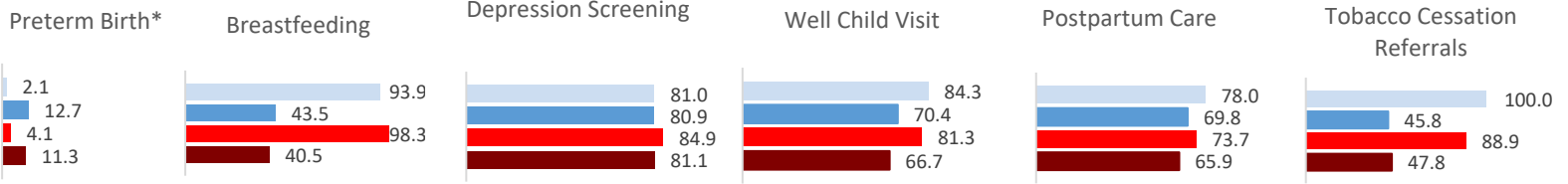
FY 2022 Performance Highlights Include:

- **Breastfeeding:** 93.9% of infants enrolled in home visiting aged 6-12 months (among mothers who enrolled in home visiting prenatally) were breastfed any amount at 6 months of age. Breast milk is the best source of nutrition for most infants and breastfeeding can help protect the infant and mother against certain illnesses and long-term diseases.
- **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Screening:** 93.7% of caregivers enrolled in home visiting were screened for IPV within 6 months of enrollment. IPV is associated with adverse physical and mental health outcomes. Children exposed to IPV are at a higher risk of abuse and neglect and may be more likely to experience certain health and behavioral problems, such as elevated blood pressure, sleep issues, anxiety, and depression.

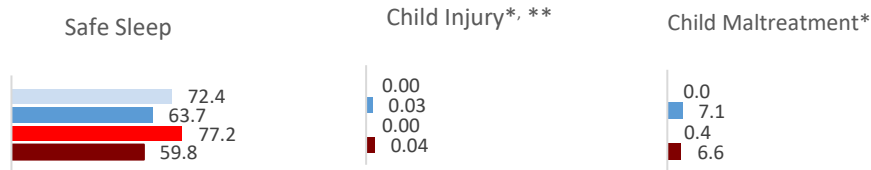
¹ HRSA awarded ARP [American Rescue Plan Act](#) funds to current MIECHV awardees to address the needs of families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

American Samoa MIECHV Performance Measurement Data Compared to MIECHV Averages²

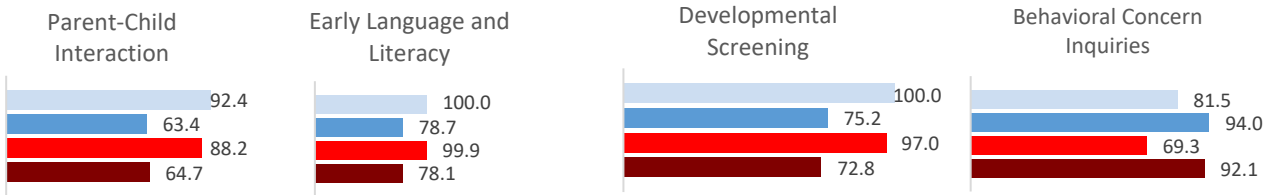
Benchmark Area 1 – Maternal and Newborn Health Outcomes



Benchmark Area 2 – Child Injuries, Abuse, Neglect, and Maltreatment and Emergency Department Visits

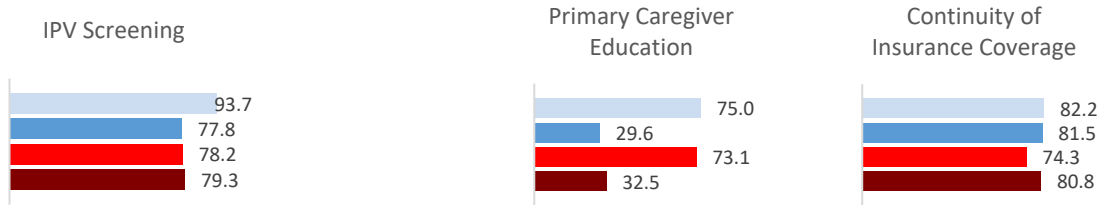


Benchmark Area 3 – School Readiness and Achievement

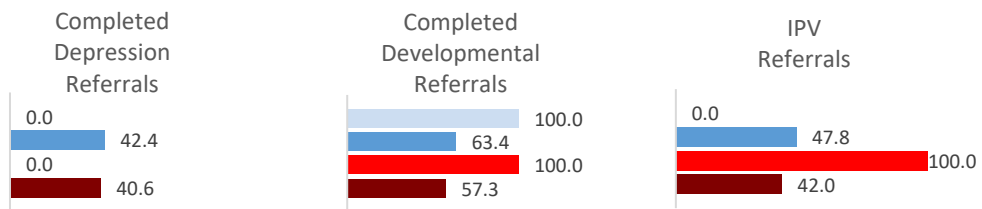


Benchmark Area 4 – Crime or Domestic Violence

Benchmark Area 5 – Family Economic Self-Sufficiency



Benchmark Area 6 – Coordination and Referrals for Other Community Resources and Supports



American Samoa MIECHV (FY 2022)
 American Samoa MIECHV Rolling Average (FY 2019- FY 2021)

 MIECHV National Average (FY 2022)
 MIECHV National Rolling Average (FY 2019- FY 2021)

² Comparison to a three-year average minimizes the effects of outliers or potential data reporting issues specific to one year.
 * Direction for improvement in performance is downwards. **Child Injury reported as a rate