

Montana MIECHV Program FY 2022

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

supports the [Montana 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.

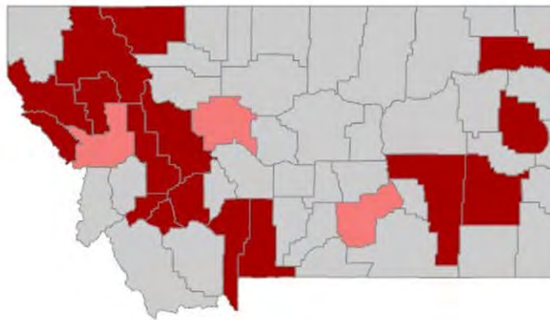
Montana MIECHV Program At-a-Glance

Rural counties by Funding Source:

■ MIECHV: Custer, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Mineral, Park, Powell, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sanders, Silver Bow

Non-rural counties by Funding Source:

■ MIECHV: Cascade, Missoula, Yellowstone



Participants

1,837

Households

931

Home Visits

11,805

Montana Prioritizes Community Needs

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

- **50.8%** of households were at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines
- **9.5%** of households included a pregnant enrollee under age 21

Montana 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 Montana MIECHV program successfully met the requirements for demonstration of improvement by improving in 5 of the 6 MIECHV [benchmark areas](#).

FY 2022 Performance Highlights Include:

- **Depression Screening:** 97.0% of caregivers enrolled in home visiting were screened for depression within 3 months of enrollment or within 3 months of delivery. Research shows that postpartum depression can be associated with a number of adverse outcomes for both the mother and infant, such as poor parent-child bonding, negative parenting approaches, and increased risk of developmental, health, and safety concerns for the child.
- **Developmental Screening:** 78.7% of children enrolled in home visiting had a timely screening for developmental delays. Early identification, referral to necessary supports and services, and follow-up has been shown to improve the developmental trajectories of children with developmental delays or disability.

Evidence-Based Home Visiting Models in Montana

[Family Spirit](#)

[Nurse Family Partnership \(NFP\)](#)

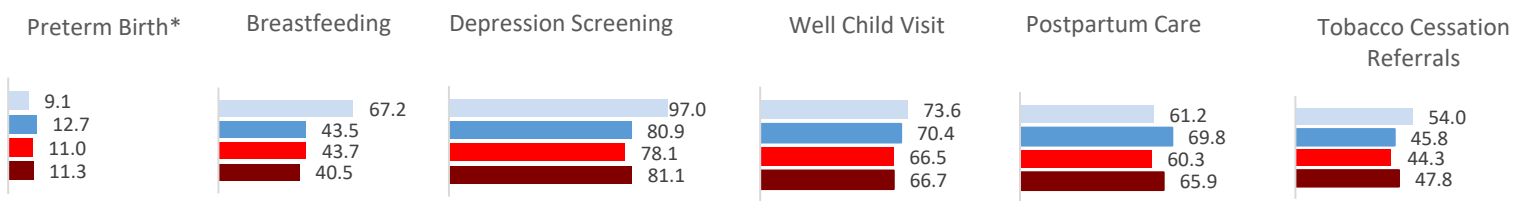
[Parents as Teachers \(PAT\)](#)

[SafeCare Augmented](#)

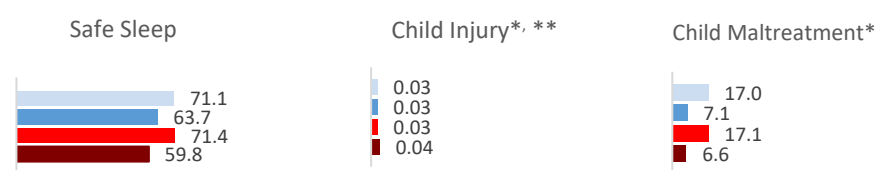
¹ HRSA awarded ARP [American Rescue Plan Act](#) funds to current MIECHV awardees to address the needs of families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Montana MIECHV Performance Measurement Data Compared to MIECHV Averages²

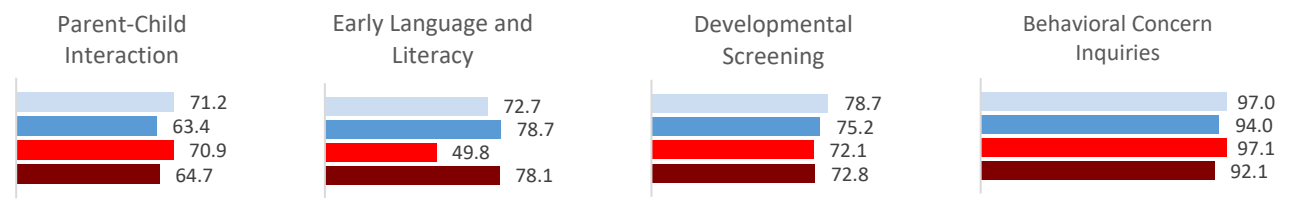
Benchmark Area 1 – Maternal and Newborn Health Outcomes



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

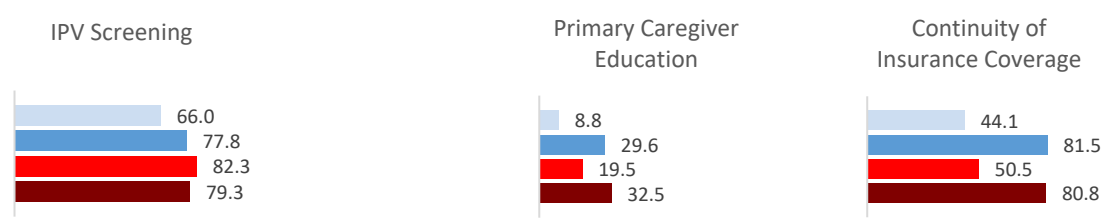


Benchmark Area 3 – School Readiness and Achievement

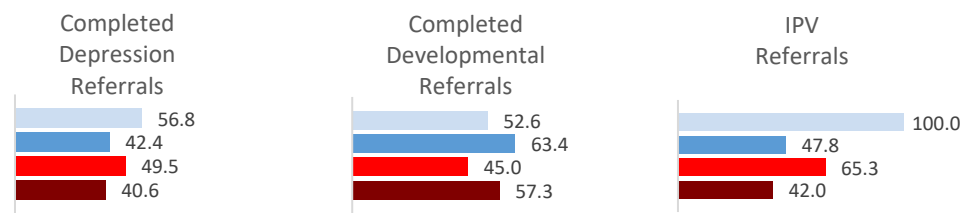


Benchmark Area 4 – Crime or Domestic Violence

Benchmark Area 5 – Family Economic Self-Sufficiency



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



Montana MIECHV (FY 2022)
 Montana 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