

Family Connects

Public Health & Prevention: Home- or Family-based

Literature review updated November 2017.

As part of WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies, WSIPP determines "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using an approach called meta-analysis. For detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#). At this time, WSIPP has not yet calculated benefits and costs for this topic.

Program Description: Family Connects is a manualized postnatal nurse home visiting program that aims to improve infant and maternal health outcomes. Nurses evaluate families through a risk triage process and deliver educational interventions and community resource referrals as needed. Family Connects consists of up to seven telephone or in-home nurse contacts when the infant is between three and twelve weeks old. In the included study, all residential births over an 18-month period in 2009-10 in Durham County, North Carolina, were randomly assigned to a Family Connects or a comparison group.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect size and standard error			Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Substance use	Primary	1	260	-0.049	0.116	28	-0.135	0.582
Anxiety disorder	Primary	1	260	-0.094	0.116	28	-0.261	0.035
Postpartum depression	Primary	1	260	-0.081	0.116	28	-0.225	0.234
Emergency department visits	Secondary	1	260	-0.029	0.087	1	-0.079	0.360

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Dodge, K.A., Goodman, W.B., Murphy, R.A., O'Donnell, K., Sato, J., & Guptill, S. (2014). Implementation and randomized controlled trial evaluation of universal postnatal nurse home visiting. *American Journal of Public Health*, 104.

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