

Virtual Services in HMRF Programs

Key Findings and Takeaways from the 2015 Grantee Cohort

September 21, 2021, 1:30–3:00 p.m. ET

OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE

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OPRE

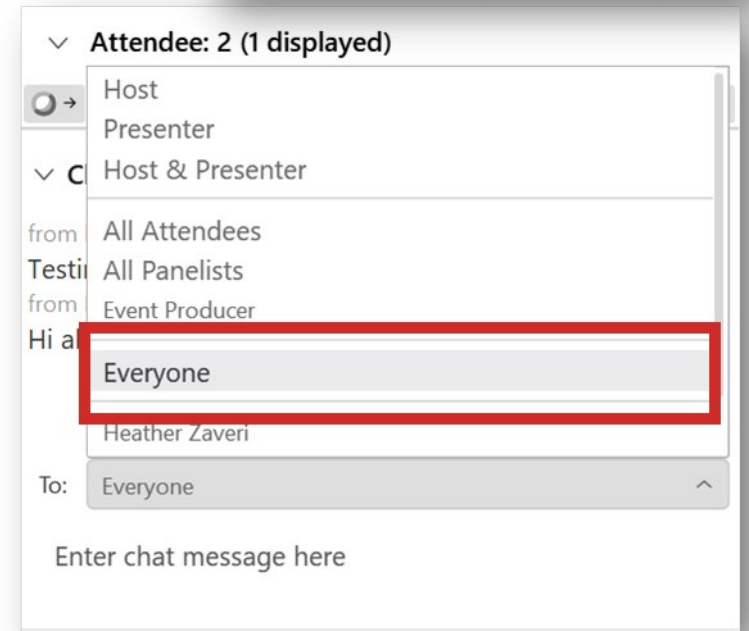
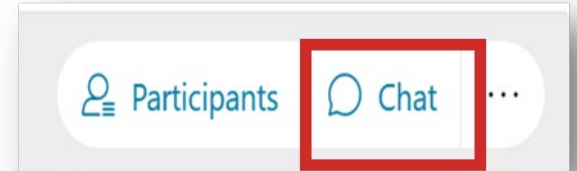
HMRF
HEALTHY MARRIAGE & RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

 **Mathematica**
Progress Together

BUiLD
Building Usage, Improvement, & Learning
with Data in HMRF Programs

How you can participate

- / Use the chat to ask questions or share experiences
- / Respond to polls about specific virtual services topics



Learning objectives

- / Describe how grantees from the 2015 cohort adapted to virtual service delivery during the COVID-19 public health emergency**
- / Identify considerations and potential practices for virtual approaches to HMRF programs going forward**
 - Some suggested practices may require pre-approval. Please consult with your FPS.*

Today's agenda

/ Overview of the study

/ Workshops

- Q&A

/ Recruitment and retention

- Q&A

/ Considerations for specific settings

/ Open Q&A



Today's presenters



Liz Gearan



Francesca Venezia



Rachel Bleiweiss-Sande



Liana Washburn



Grace Roemer



Overview of the study

Research questions

- 1. How did the public health emergency affect HMRF program operations in the 2015 cohort?**
- 2. How did the HMRF grantees change their programs to operate virtually in response to the public health emergency (including recruitment, enrollment, service delivery, and data collection)?**
- 3. How did program staff and clients respond to changes in services and virtual delivery?**
- 4. What potential virtual approaches can grantees in the 2020 cohort use to optimize program delivery, even after in-person services become more feasible?**

Data sources

- / Final performance progress reports (PPRs)**
- / 8 listening sessions with grantee management staff, facilitators, and case managers**
- / 9 client interviews**
- / Discussions with 3 experts on learning and 3 curriculum developers**
- / Other studies of virtual services**

The transition to virtual

- / Most grantees reported delivering at least some of their programming virtually beginning sometime after March 2020**
- / Many grantees paused their service delivery as they made the shift from in person to virtual**
 - For some grantees, the pause lasted a week or two; others did not start delivering virtual services until May or June 2020

Workshops

Content and curriculum

/ No major content changes

/ Consulted curriculum developers and other resources on virtual delivery

/ Discussing sensitive topics

- Joining from home meant a potential lack of privacy for clients
- Discussions might have covered relationships with household members who could overhear

Adaptations to workshops

- / Modified how group activities were conducted**
- / Shortened session length**
- / Recorded (asynchronous) sessions**
- / Mailed or dropped off workshop materials**

Share with the group

- / **Did your program consult with curriculum developers or other resources on how to adapt a curriculum for virtual delivery?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know

- / **If yes, how did that inform your program's virtual delivery? Share in the chat!**



Facilitation

/ Keeping clients engaged

- Grantees used various Zoom features (breakout rooms, chat, reactions)
- Most grantees asked for cameras to be on
- Texting between sessions helped maintain contact and build relationships with and between clients
- Not being able to meet in person affected level of engagement between clients

/ Co-facilitation

- Some grantees had multiple facilitators in each session, with distinct roles (for example, one delivered programming and the other provided technical support)

Facilitation (continued)

/ **Grantees had to balance the benefits and challenges of clients participating from home**

- There can be more distractions at home
- It can be difficult to find a private space at home
- Clients can benefit from doing activities in their home, where they would actually be using the skills

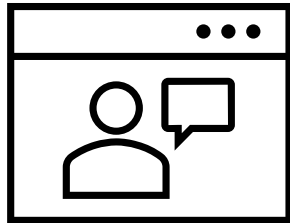
/ **Grantees found it helpful to set expectations for clients**

- Dress respectfully
- Join from a quiet place
- Stay off other devices
- Join at a table/desk, not while driving

Selecting and using technology

/ Platforms

- Most grantees used Zoom
- Some grantees used social media to deliver programming



/ Devices

- Clients used computers, phones, and tablets to participate
- Grantees had to consider device capabilities





How grantees supported facilitators

- / Provided access to technology (for example, tablets, routers, laptops)**
- / Provided training on technology and virtual delivery**
 - Covered virtual engagement and using virtual platforms
 - Included ACF-sponsored trainings on HMRF virtual workshops and virtual services
- / Supported staff well-being during the pandemic, such as by offering a training on work-life balance**



How grantees supported clients

- / Provided access to technology (for example, devices, Wi-Fi, cellular data)**
- / Provided training on technology**
 - Many HM adult grantees suggested giving clients a technology screening before the start of the program to understand their technology needs
- / Gave clients a space to talk about concerns and challenges they were facing during the pandemic**



Share with the group

/ How has your program supported facilitators and clients during virtual delivery?

/ Share in the chat!



External informants' recommendations

/ Supporting facilitators

- Additional training on virtual vs. in-person delivery; leveraging platform tools
- Technology support to help clients and get workshops running smoothly
- Co-facilitators can monitor chat boxes, break-out rooms, and update live documents
- Curriculum developers are another source of support

/ Fostering engagement

- Engagement and bonding are challenging in virtual environments
- Facilitators can encourage trust and bonds between clients by maximizing participants' voices and limiting lectures
- Best practices for engagement will vary depending on the target population

External informants' recommendations (continued)

/ Hybrid delivery options

- “Hybrid” could refer to various virtual and in-person formats
- Academic researchers stressed potential for hybrid delivery approaches; curriculum developers had concerns about logistics and planning

/ Considering equity, privacy, and safety

- Equity is a multidimensional issue
- Potential for emotional safety issues in home environments for youth
- Address confidentiality early on by establishing group guidelines

/ Matching content and delivery

- Learning objectives stay constant; content shifts to address virtual delivery
- Important to design for the intended delivery mode from the start

Key takeaways from external informants

/ **Facilitators need strong support**

- Additional training and support
- Resources from curricula developers

/ **Design for virtual environments from the start**

/ **Carefully consider hybrid delivery options**

/ **Investing in technology infrastructure**

Q&A

Recruitment and retention

Recruitment

/ **Grantee reports of changes**

- Shifted from in-person to virtual recruitment
- Referrals depended on operating status of referral sources

/ **Strategies and methods used**

- Word of mouth continued to be successful
- Social media use increased for some grantees
- Virtual presentations conducted with partners and community members

Recruitment (continued)

/ **Barriers**

- Partner organizations were closed
- Institutions did not have the capacity to support virtual services

/ **Silver linings**

- Increased enrollment
- Able to reach clients in a larger geographic area

Share with the group

/ How does your program's experience recruiting clients for virtual services compare with these findings?

- Share some key similarities or differences that stood out to you in the chat!



Retention

/ Retention trends varied by grantee and target population

/ Strategies and methods used

- Multiple grantees offered incentives
- Reminder calls and texts
- Leveraged different platforms

Share with the group

- / **What strategies has your program used to retain clients in virtual services?**
- / **Share in the chat!**



Retention (continued)

/ **Barriers**

- Employment status
- Homelessness
- Stress and anxiety
- Personal/family illness or death from COVID-19
- Lack of skills and access to technology

/ **Silver linings**

- Easier to attend because there was no commute

Share with the group

/ Do you think offering virtual services in the future will help your program retain clients?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Unsure



/ Share why you chose your answer in the chat!

Q&A

Considerations for specific settings

Youth: The switch to virtual

/ **Once school shifted online, grantees' access to students varied**

- Most grantees continued delivering programming to students
- Grantees were unable to continue serving some schools when teachers stopped communicating with them
- Some schools stopped programming due to competing priorities

/ **Grantees described creative approaches to operating virtually in schools**

- Grantees used a range of approaches to deliver programming
- Facilitators had to learn how to use multiple software platforms based on what schools were using

Youth: Retaining and engaging students

- / **Facilitators recommended making attendance part of the students' grade for the class the HM program was embedded in**
- / **Facilitators suggested avoiding early morning sessions if possible**
- / **Facilitators often sent reminders to attend sessions**
 - Facilitators usually texted students individually or used the Remind app
- / **Facilitators included several different workshop components to keep students engaged**
 - For example, social media, educational software programs, and hands-on activities
 - Facilitators also recommended providing breaks

Reentering fathers: Virtual services

/ **Virtual services have been very rare in correctional facilities**

- Barriers include security, technology, and staffing

/ **Where virtual services have been feasible**

- Extensive planning began well in advance; close coordination continued throughout the program
- Facilities had robust technology in place, such as conference rooms for virtual court hearings, and allowed some additions such as microphones
- Workshop facilitators adjusted activities to engage clients, such as pair and share with cellmates
- On-site staff acted as proxies to support workshop setup and delivery
- A CQI approach was used to assess and refine virtual services

/ **Going forward, a hybrid model allows for in-person data collection and virtual delivery of content**

Resources

- / Stay tuned for an email that will provide links to these slides and a tip sheet summarizing the information we shared today!**
- / As a reminder, consult with your FPS when considering new strategies for virtual service delivery.**

Open Q&A