THE VALUE OF NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP

Linda Morgan, RN, MSN, PhD
Assistant Professor

Katherine A Kelly RN, DNP, FNP-C
Associate Professor
OVERVIEW

- Description of the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) Program
- Services Offered by Nurse Family Partnership
- Nurse Family Partnership in California
- Demographics of California Demonstrating Need for Services Available From NFP
- Background and Significance of Healthcare Disparities in Pregnancy
- Health Care Outcomes
- What’s Next
DESCRIPTION OF THE NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP (NFP) PROGRAM

- History
  - The Beginning – Dr. David Olds

- Distinguishing Program Features
  - How the program works

- Areas Served by NFP
  - United States
  - Other Countries

- Numbers Served
  - Demographic of Patients Served
Table 1. Areas served by Nurse Family Partnership (NFP, 2016)
SERVICES OFFERED BY NFP

- Home Visits
- Nurse Visitor Schedule

Nurse Family Partnership in California

- Counties with and without NFP (handout)
  - 21 of the 58 counties in California have the services of Nurse Family Partnership.
DEMOGRAPHICS OF CALIFORNIA THAT DEMONSTRATE THE NEED FOR SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM NFP

- Teen Births
- Primary Care Providers
- Children in Single Parent Families
- Children Living in Poverty
- Uninsured Population in California
Low Income, first time mothers
- Largest group living in poverty
- Teen mothers
  - Delay in initiating prenatal care
- Ethnic minorities
  - Increased risk for high risk pregnancies
  - Increased risk of idiopathic preterm labor
LITERATURE REVIEW

- Paucity of standardized studies that allow direct comparison
- NFP theoretical basis grounded in the human development theories of Bronfenbrenner, Bandura, and Bowlby guided by Prochaska’s trans-theoretical model of change (Dawley, Lock, & Dindrich, 2008).
- Data has shown that the impact of the NFP Program has revealed better outcomes (Allen, 2011; Olds, Henderson, Tatelbaum, & Chamberlin, 1986)
HEALTH CARE OUTCOMES

- Improved child health and development
  - 79% reduction in preterm delivery for women who smoke (NFP, 2016).
  - 75% fewer preterm deliveries (NFP, 2016).
  - Greater intervals between their first and second pregnancy (NFP, 2016).
  - 80% fewer verified cases of child abuse and neglect than the control group (Bindig, 2012).
  - 92% of the babies of NFP participants were born full term and of healthy weight (at or above 5.5 lbs.) (NFP, 2016)

- Increased Economic Self-Sufficiency
- Cost containment seen in communities with NFP
Monetary Benefits to Society (NFP, 2014)
**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS RELATIVE TO NFP**

- Substance abuse prevalence
- Smoking prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties in region</th>
<th>Current Smoker % (95% C.I.)</th>
<th>Estimated Number of Smokers</th>
<th>Population Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>13.8 (13.2-14.3)</td>
<td>3,823,000</td>
<td>27,796,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Los Angeles</td>
<td>14.2 (13.0-15.4)</td>
<td>1,049,000</td>
<td>7,402,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-San Diego</td>
<td>13.1 (11.3-15.0)</td>
<td>305,000</td>
<td>2,321,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Orange</td>
<td>12.0 (9.8-14.2)</td>
<td>277,000</td>
<td>2,305,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Santa Clara</td>
<td>8.9 (6.7-11.1)</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>1,362,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-San Bernardino</td>
<td>14.6 (12.0-17.2)</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>1,441,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Riverside</td>
<td>14.5 (12.0-17.1)</td>
<td>231,000</td>
<td>1,589,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Alameda</td>
<td>11.9 (9.1-14.7)</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>1,158,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano</td>
<td>12.2 (10.3-14.0)</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>2,547,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Central Valley and Inland Empire Counties: Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Tulare</td>
<td>16.9 (14.5-19.2)</td>
<td>337,000</td>
<td>1,997,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Northern and Western California Counties: Butte, Shasta, Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Lassen, Trinity, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Mendocino, Lake, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Nevada, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Alpine, Sonoma, Napa, Placer, El Dorado</td>
<td>15.1 (13.5-16.6)</td>
<td>286,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-Central California Counties: Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Yolo, Yuba</td>
<td>16.5 (13.9-19.1)</td>
<td>349,000</td>
<td>2,117,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Central Coast Counties: Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura</td>
<td>12.6 (10.5-14.7)</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td>1,658,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2012 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and U.S. Census Bureau provided estimated smoking rates and estimated population size. ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™), http://www.census.gov/geo/ZCTA/zcta.html.
Food insecurity documented

Prevalence of Food Insecurity Among Low Income Households 2001-2009 (CHIS, 2015)
## Comparisons of Six California Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 Statistics</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>San Mateo NFP</th>
<th>Ventura County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>38,802,500</td>
<td>758,581</td>
<td>846,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$81,378</td>
<td>$74,019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data obtained from [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview)
# Comparisons of Six California Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 Statistics</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Humboldt NFP</th>
<th>Kings County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>38,802,500</td>
<td>134,809</td>
<td>150,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$39,526</td>
<td>$48,319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19
Number of deaths among children under age 18 per 100,000
Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty

Data obtained from [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview)
## COMPARISONS OF SIX CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 Statistics</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Solano NFP</th>
<th>Tulare County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>38,802,500</td>
<td>431,131</td>
<td>458,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$63,090</td>
<td>$40,599</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data obtained from [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2016/overview)
NURSE-FAMILY PARTNERSHIP PROJECTED OUTCOMES

Based on 177,517 pregnant women enrolled in NFP from 1996-2013, Miller projects that by 2031, NFP will prevent an estimated:

- 500 infant deaths;
- 10,000 preterm (first and subsequent) births;
- 13,000 dangerous closely-spaced second births;
- 42,000 child maltreatment incidents;
- 36,000 intimate partner violence incidents;
- 90,000 violent crimes by youth;
- 594,000 property and public order crimes (e.g., vandalism, loitering) by youth;
- 36,000 youth arrests; and
- 41,000 cases of youth substance abuse.

WHAT’S NEXT

2005 RAND Corporation study - found that every dollar invested in NFP for higher-risk families can yield a social return of more than five dollars.

- Effective State Funding
  - Delaware
  - New York
- Lobby Legislators
  - Local
  - State
  - National
Thank you

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS


