

Keys to Integrating Relationship Education into Safety-Net Delivery Systems



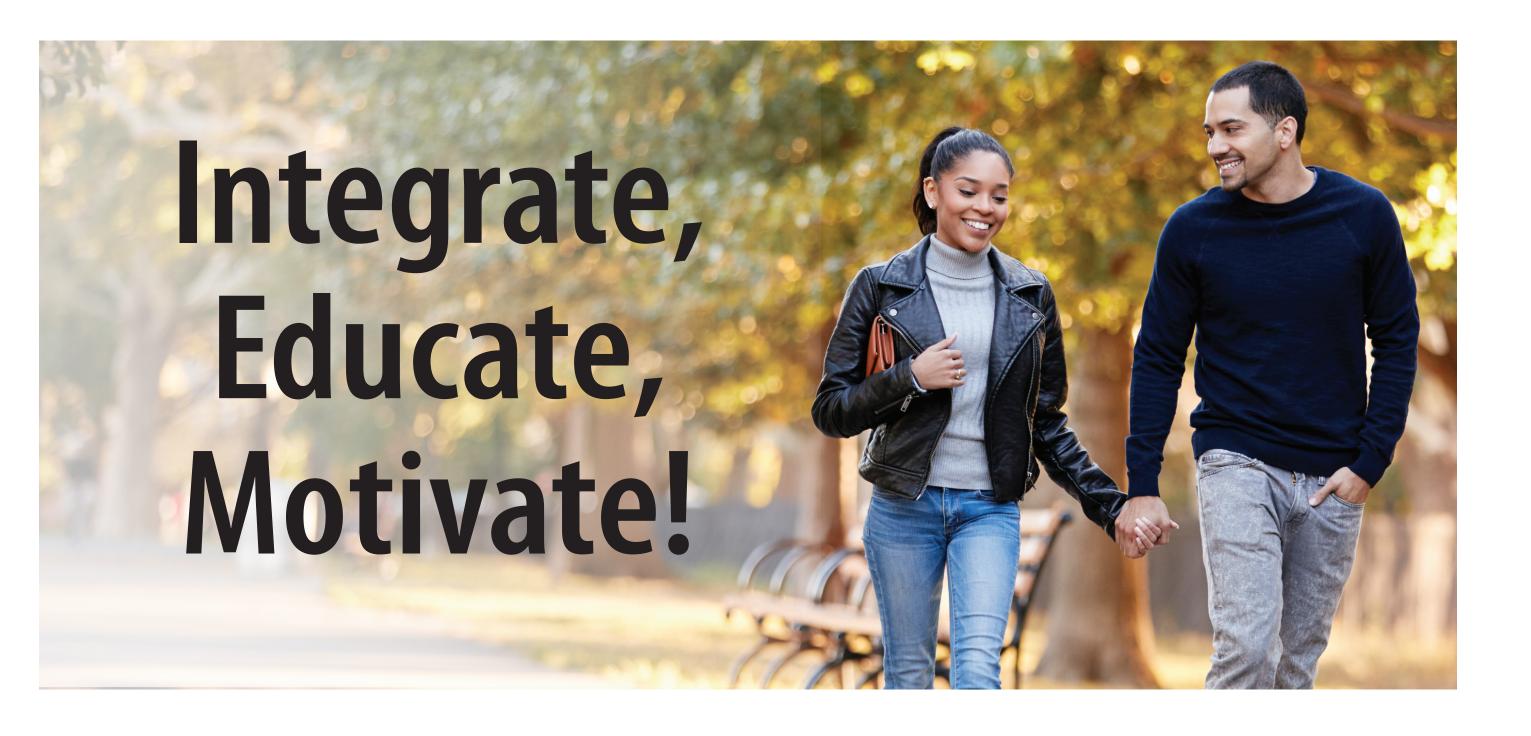
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Abstract

Integrating relationship education into safety-net services can strengthen relationships and promote self-sufficiency. Using the child welfare training evaluation model and a mixed-methods approach, we explored participants' relationship education integration after attending a training on relationship education. Agency leadership and support from other agencies were primary factors in moving forward to integrate relationship education into services.

Background

- Integrating healthy marriage and relationship education (relationship education) into safety-net services can influence the families that are served.
- Many service providers are unfamiliar with how relationship education can strengthen relationships and promote self-sufficiency (Antle et al., 2010; Arnold et al., 2016).
- > Studies suggest that new skills and concepts are integrated into safety-net services when staff have high personal initiative and support from agency leadership (e.g., Arnold et al., 2016; Futris et al., 2015).
- The processes for how these changes occur are not well understood.
- It is unclear how the transfer of learning can be supported when initiative and agency assistance are low.
- The purpose of this study is to explore participants' implementation of relationship education and the pathways of change within their agencies following a training.



The Training: Integration Institutes

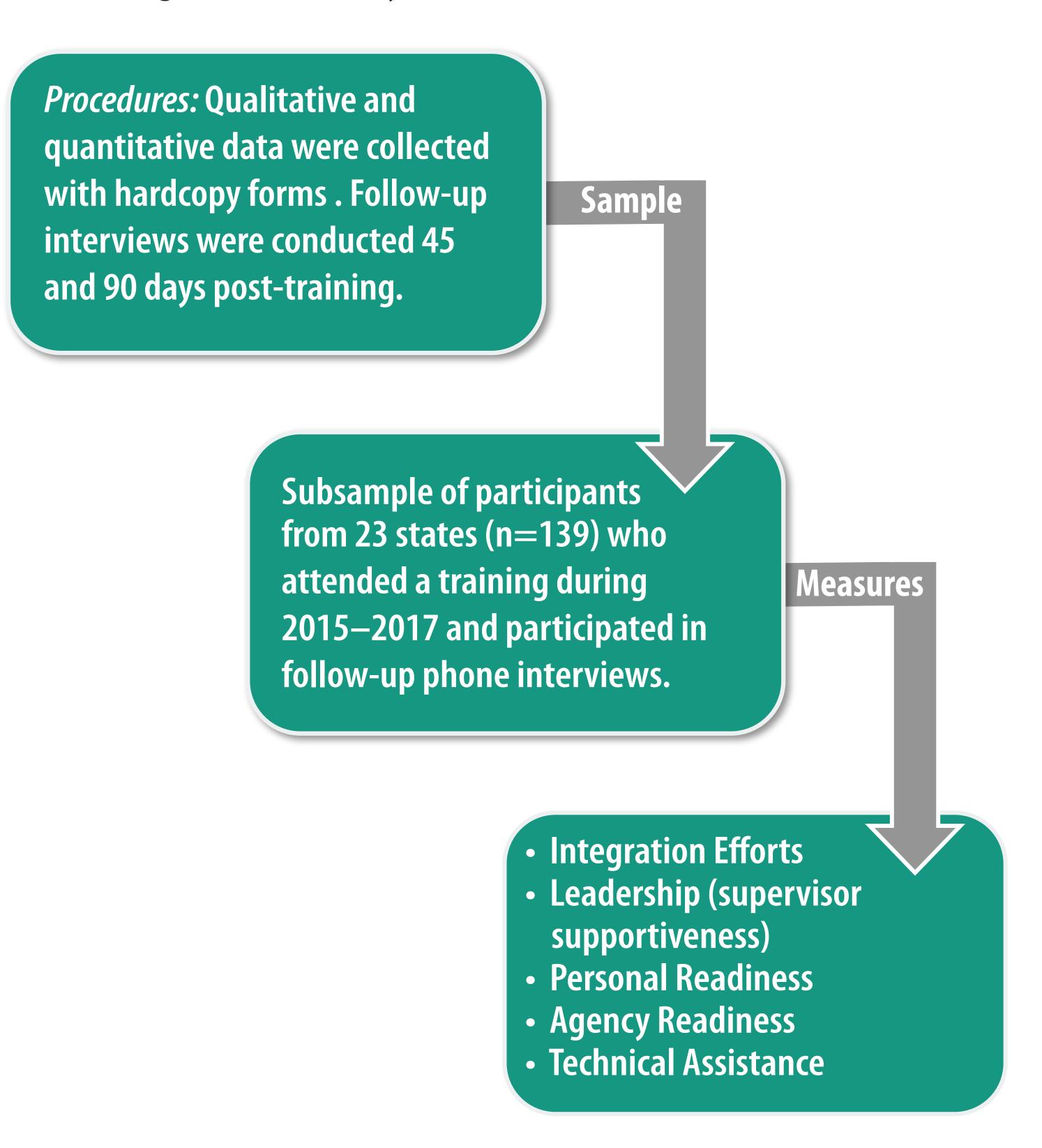
The National Resource Center for Healthy Marriage and Families developed and implemented a one-day training with facilitators, during which they presented the research and relevance of relationship education skills and facilitated action planning to integrate relationship education into service at three levels.



Methods

A mixed-methods approach was taken in order to explore participants' implementation of relationship education and the pathways of change within their agencies following the training.

• Analyses were conducted with Stata 15 (StataCorp, 2017) and grounded theory (Corbin & Strauss, 2014).



Findings 15% 46% 39% No Integration Basic Integration Levels

Levels of Integration Achieved

- ➤ Participants who self-identified as leadership or reported that their leadership would support integration were more likely to exhibit higher levels of integration (r=0.20, p<.05, and r=0.23, p<.05, respectively).
- Higher agency and personal readiness were also correlated with higher levels of integration (agency: r=0.21, p<.05; personal: r=0.21, p<.05).
- Many participants noted that immediate leadership was supportive and have taken steps to integrate relationship education.
- Barriers to integration came in many forms, with senior leadership facing competing priorities.

"I shared it with my Director of the Office of Prevention and Family Support...We talked about some suggestions that I had to incorporate relationship education into some of the other work that we're doing for some other federal grants, and she was on board with that..."

Training Participant

Conclusions

This study highlights the drivers of integration within agencies, including support from leadership, agency and personal readiness, and technical assistance.

Implications

- Integration was enhanced through forming additional partnerships and seeking technical assistance.
- Innovative technical assistance that promotes change within agencies, such as virtual training and specific resources designed to translate research to practice, moved agencies towards integration.
- Research focusing on the mechanics of technical assistance can provide knowledge that guides others' efforts to best support stakeholders' integration efforts.