Improving Hispanic children's early language environments





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Introduction

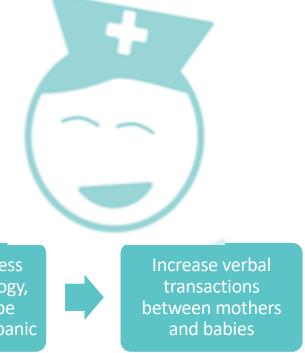
- Early language exposure is critical for the development of foundational brain circuitry required for higher learning
- A child's early language exposure sets the foundation for cognitive ability, literacy, school readiness, and ultimately, educational achievement
- The best language interaction happens when caregivers speak their home language to their infants and children
- The Language Nutrition solution

Study rationale

- Our precision home-visiting approach
- The problem:
 - Disparities facing low-income Hispanics
 - Low-income Hispanic children's developmental and language-related delays identified significantly later
 - The language ideology problem in the US (Baralt, Darcy Mahoney, & Brito, in press)
 - A striking absence of accessible, culturally acceptable, and evidence-based interventions that teach about the role of bilingual language development for lowincome Hispanic families
- Our hypothesis
- Nurse-Family Partnership

Role of an Háblame Bebé Coach

 Nurses at Nurse-Family Partnership in Miami-Dade County will be trained to educate and coach expectant and new mothers about why and how to talk with their babies



Believe every parent has the power to help their child learn



Share knowledge and enthusiasm for Language Nutrition



Explicitly address language ideology, why/how to be proud to be Hispanic

PARENT GUIDE

T

TALK

with your baby,
paying attention
to his or her social
and verbal
communication

- Talk about everything.
- Ask your baby questions.
- Answer for your baby.
- Respond to your baby's expressions, vocalizations, and movements.

Ι

INTERACTIONS

will grow your baby's brain

- Feed your baby words.
- * Be a "sportscaster." Narrate what you do all day long.

P

PRACTICE

- Talk with your baby all the time!
- * Talk with your baby everywhere you go!

S

SING read, and tell stories

- Sing songs.
- Read books to your baby.
- Tell your baby stories.

1. U.S. *Learn the Signs, Act Early*Developmental milestones in <u>Spanish</u>



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- 3. Videos and educational modules

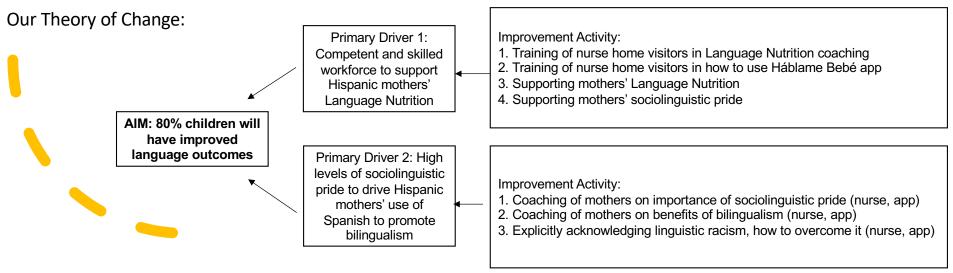


- 1. U.S. *Learn the Signs, Act Early*Developmental milestones in <u>Spanish</u>
- 2. Bilingual vocabulary tracker in Spanish and in English
- 3. Videos and educational modules
- 4. Motivational push notifications



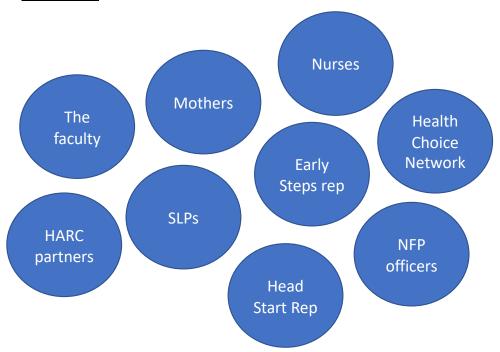


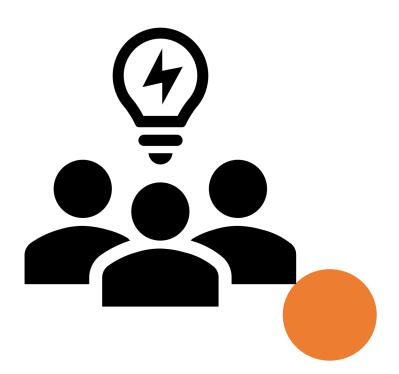
OUR AIM:	To improve the Language Nutrition of low-income Hispanic children enrolled in Nurse-Family Partnership.
OUR MEASURES:	We will measure outcomes for nurses, mothers, and children. These may change as we progress across our PSDA cycles and as determined by the nurses and team.
OUR IDEAS:	Ideas, or the changes made to meet our aim, will be determined as they will be generated from the rapid cycle testing, where each cycle is guided by the Plan-Study-Do-Act (PSDA) method.



Methods

• Step 1: Team formation





Methods

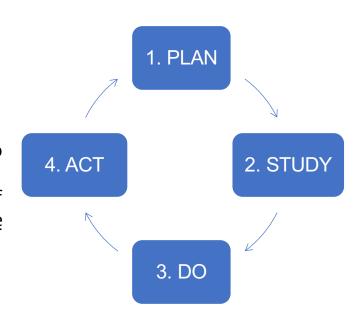
• Step 2: PSDA cycles (CQI Model for Improvement)

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change(s) can we make that will result in improvement?

Following the Breakthrough Series
Collaborative Model (Arbour et al., 2019),
we will use a rapid-cycle evaluation
framework that allows for continuous
adjustments and new ideas to be added to
our intervention based on team-based
ideas that are generated from iterations of
data feedback. We will do this across three
Plan-Study-Do-Act cycles.



Methods

- <u>Step 3</u>: Team-based ideation (with the nurses as the frontline leaders!) to generate strategies affiliated with our drivers
 - Nurse home visitors collect the weekly/biweekly measures
 - Nurse home visitors also complete their own assessments anonymously (self-efficacy, etc.)
 - Faculty analyzes all measures, prepare report to the team
 - **Team meets again face-to-face** to assess our data, devise next Plan-Study-Do Act cycle 1.0

4. ACT 2. STUDY

Nurse home visitors implement new plan across the next eight weeks

Experimental design

"Business as usual" control

1. PLAN

3. DO

2. STUDY

CONTROL GROUP: BROWARD NFP

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP: MIAMI-DADE NFP

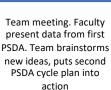
CONTROL GROUP:

BROWARD NFP

Team meeting. Language Nutrition, Háblame Bebé app training. Data collection training. Team studies ToC driver diagram, come up with plan, puts first PSDA cycle plan into action.



10 weeks: 8 weeks for PSDA, 2 weeks for Faculty to analyze and prepare data



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4. ACT

Team meeting. Faculty present data from second PSDA. Team brainstorms new ideas, puts third PSDA cycle plan into action

10 weeks: 8 weeks for PSDA, 2 weeks for Faculty to analyze and prepare data

3. DO

1. PLAN

2. STUDY

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP: MIAMI-DADE NFP

Final team meeting.
Faculty present data from
third PSDA. Team
confirms what works
best, finalizes ToC driver
diagram for NFP.

Measures

PRE-INTERVENTION MEASURES

FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL:

Nurses:

 Language Nutrition Knowledge Test Mothers:

Demographic survey

- Early Communication Indicator (ECI) video
- Language Nutrition Knowledge test
- Sociolinguistic pride survey
- Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale
- Oral interview about Child-language interactions

Children:

• Early Communication Indicator (ECI) video

MEASURES FOR EXPERIMENTAL GROUP ONLY, TO BE COLLECTED DURING EACH PDSA CYCLE.

These will inform data to be presented at team meetings via a visual run chart to inform next PDSA.

Nurses

- Weekly: Nurse Háblame Bebé questionnaire on provider experience, social validity, comfort using/recommending app
- Once during PSDA cycle: Oral interview
- Once during PSDA cycle: Qualitative data from Team meeting (ideas, etc. – from the video-recordings and researcher's notes during team meetings)

Mothers:

- Weekly: Survey on Language Nutrition provision to child, sociolinguistic pride, and efficacy
- Weekly: Data on home visitation attendance (collected by nurse home visitor)
- Daily: App use analytics (collected by the researcher via Firebase)



This is the data that will inform each PSDA cycle! We will analyze this together as a team

POST-INTERVENTION MEASURES

FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL:

Nurses:

• Language Nutrition Knowledge Test

Mothers:

- Early Communication Indicator (ECI) video
- Language Nutrition Knowledge test
- Sociolinguistic pride survey
- Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale
- Oral interview about Child-language interactions Children:
- Early Communication Indicator (ECI) video

Discussion

- Our team-based, CQI plan's use of precision home visiting aims to shed light on the key ingredients in the nurse-client relationship
 - And use of a free ancillary tool to deliver health information to Hispanic families
- By working closely with nurses, families, and key stake-holders, and by using iterative feedback, this project will shed light on how PHV can:
- → Help low-income Hispanic mothers in NFP talk more to their baby in their home language
- → Improve low-income Hispanic children's early language environments to ensure kindergarten readiness