

National Scan of Home Visiting Programs for Justice System-Involved Parents

Rebecca C. Fauth, Danyel A. V. Moosmann, Jessica Greenstone Winestone, Jessica Goldberg, & Justin Birudavol

*Tufts Interdisciplinary Evaluation Research (TIER), Eliot-Pearson Department of Child Study and Human Development, Tufts University
June 2020*

Acknowledgments

We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for their support (GA-2018-B0145), but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation. We acknowledge the following individuals who shared their expertise on parenting support for justice system-involved parents: Dr. Danielle Dallaire, College of William & Mary; Dr. Rebecca Schlafer, University of Minnesota; and Dr. Carolyn Sufrin, Johns Hopkins University. We also extend thanks to the following home visiting programs for distributing our survey and providing information on the wonderful work they do with families: Family Spirit; Ounce of Prevention Fund; MOMobile® at Riverside; Parental Intervention Project (PIP) California State University, San Bernardino; Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI); Washington Healthy Families and Family Health Home Visiting, Washington County Department of Public Health and Environment; and the Florida State University (FSU) Young Parents Project (YPP). We thank the programs that completed the survey. Finally, we appreciate the feedback of our project partners who reviewed a preliminary draft of this report.

Contents

Preface	ii
Executive Summary	iii
National Scan of Home Visiting Programs for Justice System-Involved Parents	1
National Scan	2
Online Survey	2
Discussions with Policy and Practice Experts	3
Findings	3
Catchment Area and Populations Served	4
Staff Training and Program Operations	5
Community Collaborations	7
Program Adaptations to Serve System-Involved Parents	8
Implications	9
Program Targeting and Modifications	10
Training	11
Collaborations—Within and Outside of the Justice System	12
Data Collection and Evaluation	13
Limitations	14
Conclusion	14
Appendix A. Case Studies	16
The Young Parents Project (YPP), Florida State University (FSU), Center for Prevention and Early Intervention Policy	16
MOMobile® at Riverside	18
Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI), Lamoille Restorative Center	20
Appendix B. National Scan Program Templates	22
Appendix C. Snapshot of Home Visiting Programs that Serve Justice System-Involved Parents	52

Preface

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (GA-2018-B0145), this report is the latest of a multi-phase research-policy-practice collaboration between TIER, Boston College Law School, and the Children’s Trust of Massachusetts, which aims to explore the promise of home visiting for justice system-involved parents. To date, the project has followed a cohort of justice system-involved parents over the first eight years of their children’s lives to understand how home visitors uniquely support justice system-involved young parents; a summary of this analysis can be found [here](#). The project’s second phase of research interviewed justice system-involved parents, home visitors, and justice system representatives in Florida and Massachusetts to discover best practices for home visiting programs working with justice system-involved parents; findings will be available soon [here](#). The group also hosted a policy roundtable with 25 leaders from several states to advance the policy discussion on how existing juvenile justice, child welfare, and home visiting service delivery systems can be leveraged to more effectively service adolescent parents in the justice system. The white paper summarizing the roundtable proceedings is available [here](#).

This report is a summary of the most recent phase of our partnership, summarizing findings from a national scan of existing home visiting programs working with justice system-involved parents, creating what is, to our knowledge, the first repository of such programs. This body of work, to date, reflects a growing national awareness of home visiting as an intervention that is well-positioned to serve this particularly vulnerable population. The national scan of home visiting programs serving justice system-involved parents is the first of its kind offering insights about techniques for effectively engaging this population of parents and for building collaborations between home visiting and justice system professionals.

We recognize that the programs represented in this report are not exhaustive. We hope that additional home visiting programs that serve justice system-involved parents will reach out to our team so we can learn more about your program and the work you do. Feel free to contact Danyel at Danyel.Moosmann@tufts.edu to tell us more about your program.

Executive Summary

Introduction

With financial support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (GA-2018-B0145), this report is the latest of a multi-phase research-policy-practice collaboration between developmental psychologists from the Tufts Interdisciplinary Evaluation Research (TIER) team at Tufts University, juvenile justice law and policy experts from Boston College Law School, and state home visiting program administrators from Children’s Trust of Massachusetts to investigate how:

- ✓ Home visiting can be leveraged to help justice system-involved parents,
- ✓ Home visiting-justice system collaborations can be promoted, and
- ✓ Home visitors and justice system representatives can work together to guide and advocate for system-involved parents without crossing critical boundaries of privacy and program integrity.

During the first phase, we followed a cohort of justice system-involved parents over the first eight years of their children’s lives to understand how home visitors uniquely support justice system-involved young parents; a summary of this analysis can be found [here](#). In the second phase, we interviewed justice system-involved parents, home visitors, and justice system representatives in Florida and Massachusetts to discover best practices for home visiting programs working with justice system-involved parents; findings will be available soon [here](#). In the third phase, we hosted a policy roundtable with 25 leaders from several states to advance the policy discussion on how existing juvenile justice, child welfare, and home visiting service delivery systems can more effectively service adolescent parents in the justice system. The white paper summarizing the roundtable proceedings is available [here](#). Overall, our research suggests that home visiting programs are in a unique position to work with justice system-involved parents, including programs that work specifically with justice system-involved parents and those that do not work specifically with this population but are willing to provide accommodations. While the findings from the past several years of our research-policy-practice collaboration underscore the promise of home visiting for this subpopulation of parents, they also highlight the need for further research and policy analysis to help actualize this promise: to date, we know little about the national landscape of home visiting-justice system collaborations.

As a first step to learning more about home visiting-justice system collaborations, our research team conducted a national scan of existing home visiting programs that work with justice system-involved parents, creating what is, to our knowledge, the first repository of such programs. Although the findings we present in this report are not exhaustive, they provide a starting point for future research and hopefully widens awareness of the need for family support among justice system-involved parents.

National Scan Findings

The national scan comprised an online survey supplemented by discussions with policy and practice experts, which aimed to capture program information, including target population, program service delivery, extant justice system collaborations, and funding sources. Before distribution, we piloted the survey with six home visiting/justice system experts. We reached out to several well-known home visiting organizations and networks via email, asking them to help us distribute our survey. This report summarizes information from 32 home visiting programs located in 19 states that provide services to justice system-involved parents.

We summarized survey findings across programs and created a one-page summary for each home visiting program that permitted us to do so. We also featured three targeted programs as case studies—Florida State University (FSU) Young Parents Project (YPP), MOMobile® at Riverside, and Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI).

Catchment Area and Populations Served

Home visiting programs that serve justice system-involved parents are located across the United States, with four programs serving parents statewide in their respective states, and 27 programs serving parents in specific counties or cities. Most programs do not specifically target justice system-involved parents, but some make program modifications to better serve this population. Six programs specifically target justice system-involved parents, meaning that these parents are the primary participant base and programming was designed to suit their needs. Most programs surveyed are relatively small, serving 25 or fewer parents per year. Twenty-three programs serve caregivers in general, including mothers, fathers, relatives with primary custody, foster parents, custodial parents, as well as other family members, with 17 programs serving parents of all ages.

Staff Training and Program Operations

Twelve programs provide home visitors training on the justice system and 14 do not currently but intend to in the future. Home visiting programs work with parents and families across various stages of the justice system, most commonly probation, incarceration, parole, and adult reentry. Programs are funded via multiple sources with state, federal, and county funding being most prevalent. Data on average monthly costs per family were available for five programs, ranging from \$0 to \$2,100 per month. Key informants noted the tremendous challenges programs face with sustainable funding.

Community Collaborations

Justice system-involved parents are referred to home visiting programs through a range of sources, including child welfare agencies, judges, jail staff, probation officers, diversion programs, and treatment centers. Thirteen programs have at least one formal relationship (e.g., contract, grant, or memorandum of understanding [MOU]) with a federal, tribal, state, county, local, or military justice system agency, with the most commonly reported one being with a community-based service provider, followed by an adult corrections state or county agency. Each of the three case study programs has close relationships with relevant justice system stakeholders, aligning with their model or service delivery structure. Improved communication and collaboration should be a goal of building stronger partnerships between home visiting and the criminal justice system, but ensuing collaborations must honor participants' confidentiality and right to privacy.

Program Adaptations to Serve System-Involved Parents

Home visits are offered in the home, but also in public spaces and residential facilities. Experts noted the biggest challenge to providing home visiting to justice system-involved parents was continuity of support for parents who move from community to carceral settings and back to the community. Several experts noted that effective family support for parents and their children affected by the criminal justice system must acknowledge and address the challenging circumstances experienced by these parents related to trauma and structural racism, both of which significantly impact parents during their involvement with the justice system and after.

The Future of Home Visiting-Justice System Collaborations

The detailed findings summarized in the full report generated several suggestions for the future of home visiting-justice system collaborations.

- ✓ Non-targeted programs should consider modifications for working with justice system-involved parents, such as those focused on program catchment areas, home visitor caseloads, program model flexibility, and expansion of targeted clients served to include additional caregivers.
- ✓ Funders of both non-targeted and targeted programs must recognize the increased costs of implementing these critical components for serving justice system-involved families.
- ✓ All home visitors who may provide services to justice system-involved parents should receive foundational training covering justice system processes, terminology, and stages, as well as the larger societal context it is influenced by and perpetuates.
- ✓ Home visitors who will provide direct supports to parents related to their justice system involvement should receive more advanced training, including the impact of trauma and incarceration on the parent-child relationship, as well as the role of structural racism in the criminal justice system.
- ✓ Forging relationships between home visiting and justice system agencies at both the systems- and programmatic-levels can improve justice system-involved parents' access to home visiting programs by increasing referral sources, bringing parenting goals and children's needs into focus among justice system representatives, and creating opportunities for knowledge sharing.
- ✓ Formal collaborations between home visiting programs and justice system representatives need to be structured by informed consent and MOUs to safeguard parents' privacy and protect them from unnecessary sanctions, notably ensuring that home visiting participation is not used punitively. These protections may be most important for young parents in the juvenile justice system.
- ✓ Formulating a data collection plan that includes more accurate monitoring of parents in the criminal justice system is critically needed.
- ✓ Data monitoring should be complemented by program implementation and outcome evaluations, which aim to assess how programs recruit and work with justice system-involved parents and set up an outcomes framework that is achievable and relevant for these families.

The information included in the national scan describes how home visiting programs are implementing services for justice system-involved parents. We hope this information can be used to begin to bridge the gap between the two systems, begin to document extant collaborations, and start conversations between two previously disparate systems. Although more work is needed before the full potential of home visiting-justice system collaborations can be realized, this report adds to our body of work expanding the evidence base.

National Scan of Home Visiting Programs for Justice System-Involved Parents

With funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (GA-2018-B0145), developmental psychologists from the Tufts Interdisciplinary Evaluation Research (TIER) team at Tufts University, in collaboration with juvenile justice law and policy experts from Boston College Law School and state home visiting program administrators from Children’s Trust of Massachusetts, have been engaged in a multi-year effort to investigate how:

- ✓ Home visiting can be leveraged to help justice system-involved parents,
- ✓ Home visiting-justice system collaborations can be promoted, and
- ✓ Home visitors and justice system representatives can work together to guide and advocate for system-involved parents without crossing critical boundaries of privacy and program integrity.

During the first phase of our research, we analyzed secondary data from a cohort of justice system-involved young mothers over the first eight years of their children’s lives to understand how home visitors uniquely support these parents.¹ Our findings revealed that home visitors typically first helped these mothers secure basic needs (i.e., housing, food, economic supports) before tackling issues related to parenting, physical and mental health, and relationships. Participation in home visiting was associated with mothers’ increased self-sufficiency and self-advocacy several years after program completion.

During the second phase of our research, we interviewed justice system-involved parents, home visitors, and justice system representatives in Florida and Massachusetts to uncover best practices for home visiting programs working with justice system-involved parents. Through this study,² we learned about two programs’ unique and overlapping model components and methods of working with young parents (one being a small program exclusively for young justice system-involved parents, and the other a large statewide program for young parents that makes accommodations for justice system-involved parents). We also examined with interviewees the nature of their formal or informal relationships with the local justice agencies in which their clients are involved, and how those relationships facilitate or inhibit the home visitors’ ability to fully serve their justice system-involved clients.

Finally, we hosted a policy roundtable with 25 leaders from several states to advance the policy discussion on how existing juvenile justice, child welfare, and home visiting service delivery systems could be leveraged to more effectively serve young parents in the justice system. The proceedings were summarized in a policy white paper.³

Our research suggests that home visiting programs are uniquely positioned to work with justice system-involved parents, depending on where parents are in the justice system process, including programs that specifically target these parents, as well as programs that do not target but accommodate them. To date,

¹ Healthy Families Massachusetts (HFM) is a statewide, universal, voluntary newborn home visiting program for first-time young parents (mothers and fathers) under 21 years of age (there is a bill in the State House to raise the age to under 26) living in Massachusetts.

² Findings forthcoming. For interim findings, see <https://nhvrc.org/data/home-visiting-for-justice-system-involved-parents/>

³ Sherman, F., Winestone, J.G., Fauth, R. (2018). *Collaborations between the juvenile justice system and home visiting programs: Roundtable report out and policy guidelines*. Retrieved from Newton, MA: Boston College Law School: <http://ase.tufts.edu/tier/documents/2018juvenileJustice.pdf>

however, we know little about the national landscape of home visiting-justice system collaborations, including the number of justice system-involved parents served, whether programs are modified to cater to this special population, during what stages of the justice system parents participate in programs, and how much it costs programs to support these parents. Further, the policy context outlined in the white paper highlights the dearth of existing parent-specific statutes, regulations, and policies within the justice system, as well as the lack of guidelines for home visiting-justice system collaborations. In sum, the findings from our past two years of research underscore the promise of home visiting for this subpopulation of parents, but also highlight the need for further research and policy analysis to help actualize this promise and ensure these families are supported at each stage of the criminal justice system. Although our initial work focused on young parents involved in the justice system, it became important to understand the broader field of home visiting and justice system collaborations for parents of all ages.

As a first step in this process, our team conducted a national scan of existing home visiting programs working with justice system-involved parents, creating what is, to our knowledge, the first repository of such programs. The national scan, the results of which are summarized in this report, is not meant to be representative of all extant programs but provides a starting point for further research, and hopefully widens awareness of the need for family support for justice system-involved parents.

National Scan

The national scan, conducted in 2019, comprised an online survey, supplemented by discussions with policy and practice experts.

Online Survey

Our research team developed the national scan survey in collaboration with our project partners at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Boston College Law School, and the Children’s Trust of Massachusetts. The survey aimed to capture program information, including target population, program service delivery, extant justice system collaborations, and funding sources. The survey included the option to share contact information for a point person at the program with whom we could follow up by email or phone for more information.⁴ Before implementation, we piloted the survey with six home visiting or justice system experts.

We distributed the national scan survey using the following recruitment steps:

- 1) Created a contact spreadsheet documenting well-known organizations and networks in home visiting and related fields, including:
 - Association of State and Tribal Home Visiting Initiatives (ASTHVI),
 - Home Visiting Applied Research Collaborative (HARC) Diverse Practice-Based Research Network (PBRN),
 - National Home Visiting Resource Center (NHVRC),
 - National evidence-based home visiting models,
 - Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), and
 - National Juvenile Justice Network (NJJN)

⁴ For the purposes of this survey, we defined home visiting as a voluntary, two-generation family support model aimed at improving the health and well-being of families through information sharing, support provision, and service referrals. We noted that home visiting programs typically individualize curriculum to the needs of the family and that the focal child is involved in the program in some way. For the purposes of this scan, we defined “home” broadly, to mean the place of the caregiver’s residence, whether temporary or permanent.

- 2) Reached out to representatives of these organizations and networks asking for their assistance in distributing the survey through newsletters, blog posts, or direct emails to members
- 3) Reached out to several policy and practice experts and asked for information on programs of interest that they have been involved in or are aware of, and then contacted these additional programs and stakeholders to see if they would be interested in participating
- 4) Sent approximately 145 surveys through the various means described above⁵

Of the approximately 49 organizations that at least partially completed the survey, 30 indicated that they had at least one program that provides home visiting services to justice system-involved parents, for a total of 32 programs located in 19 states. The remaining survey respondents either did not offer home visiting at their organization ($n = 13$) or did not complete the whole survey ($n = 6$), and thus were excluded from the analytic sample. Our focus in this report is on locally implemented programs.

Discussions with Policy and Practice Experts

To supplement the survey findings, we spoke to three policy and practice experts to garner their knowledge of family support for justice system-involved parents generally, and home visiting programs specifically, as well as some of the systemic and localized challenges and barriers to providing services for these vulnerable parents.

Findings

We summarized survey findings across respondents and, with programs' permission, created a one-page summary of each program (see Appendix B). Appendix C includes a synopsis of these programs' survey responses according to key features of home visiting programs.⁶

We also featured three targeted programs as case studies: Florida State University (FSU) Young Parents Project (YPP), MOMobile® at Riverside, and Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI). We chose to focus on these three programs because they were specifically designed to address many of the challenges justice system-involved parents face prior to their involvement in the system, as well as the additional burdens system involvement places on families (see inset, below, for key components of their targeted support offerings, and Appendix A for more detailed descriptions of each program).

The results presented in this section are organized in the following categories:

- catchment area and target populations,
- staff training and program operations,
- community collaborations, and
- program adaptations—insets at the conclusion of each section highlight relevant information about the three case study programs.

⁵ Because we used snowball sampling (i.e., we relied on organizations and other stakeholders to send out the survey themselves), we do not have an exact count of how many total surveys were sent out.

⁶ Survey findings are reported for 32 programs. Of these 32 programs, 29 programs gave permission to create a program summary (see Appendix B).

- **FSU YPP** was designed to work with young mothers who have experiences of trauma and victimization, including sex trafficking, which may have directly or indirectly led to their justice system involvement. YPP offers each mother-child dyad access to three home visitors, each with distinct specialty areas, to provide holistic support for the families’ physical and mental health, attachment and bonding, and court-related matters.
- **MOMobile® at Riverside** offers a range of supports to mothers during their jail stays, with a focus on enhancing their parenting skills and maintaining relationships with their children during their separations; providing prenatal, childbirth, and postnatal support to women who are pregnant while incarcerated; and given the short-term nature of most jail stays, supporting mothers’ release, community reentry, and reunification with children.
- **RBI** provides a truly flexible service, developed alongside families with children up to the age of 12 whose parents are involved in the justice system in any capacity, at any stage. They focus on maintaining children’s relationships with the incarcerated parent, establishing familiar routines for children, and preparing children for parents’ release, while ensuring children’s basic and caregiving needs are met. They help link young children to childcare and playgroups and offer therapeutic summer camps for school-age children that give them opportunities to explore and develop in a nurturing environment. Upon reentry, RBI helps families find housing and supports linkages to other community resources.

Catchment Area and Populations Served

Catchment area. Four of the programs serve parents statewide in their respective states and 27 serve parents in specific counties or cities; one respondent did not provide information on the program catchment area. See Figure 1.

Focus on system-involved parents. Twenty-six programs serve but do not specifically target justice system-involved parents, and among these programs, eight modify some aspects of their program to better cater to the needs of justice system-involved parents. These modifications include home visitors working beyond traditional catchment areas to serve incarcerated parents, following families as they move through the justice system, and joint visits between new and old home visitors and parents to establish trust when parents switch from one program to another. The remaining six programs specifically target justice system-involved parents, meaning that these parents are the primary participant base, and programming is designed with their specific needs in mind.

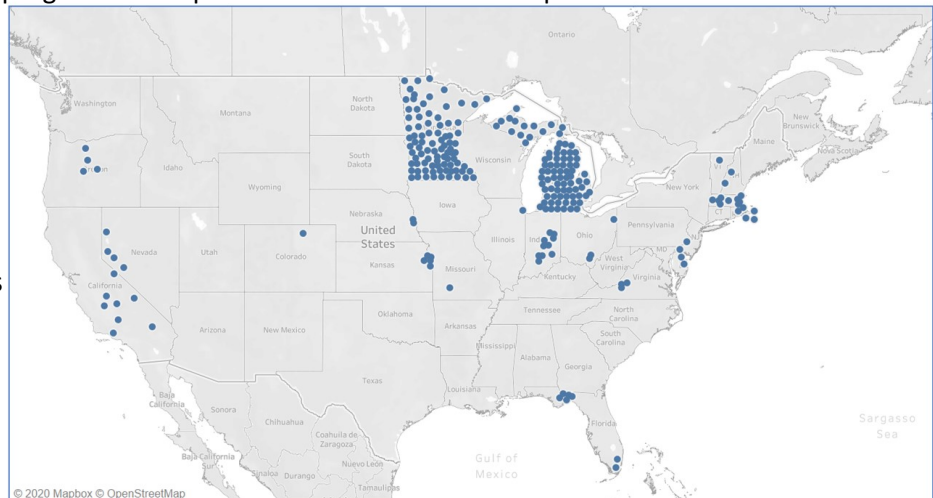
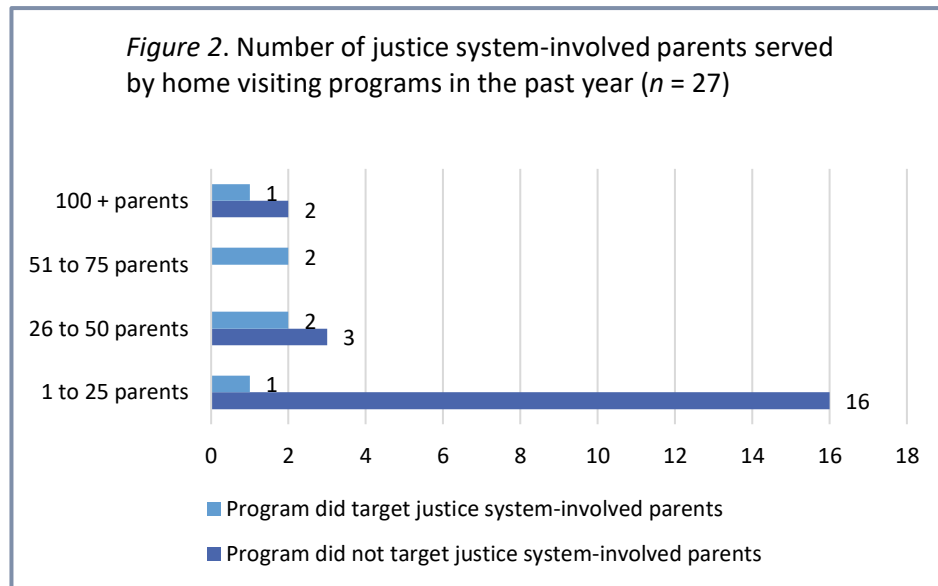


Figure 1. Counties in 19 states offering home visiting to justice system-involved parents (n = 31)

Number of justice system-involved parents served. Information on the number of justice system-



involved parents served across home visiting programs over the past year was available for 27 programs. Of the six programs that specifically target justice system-involved parents, five served more than 25 parents, whereas of the 21 programs that did not specifically target justice system-involved parents, 16 served between one and 25 justice system-involved parents. See Figure 2.

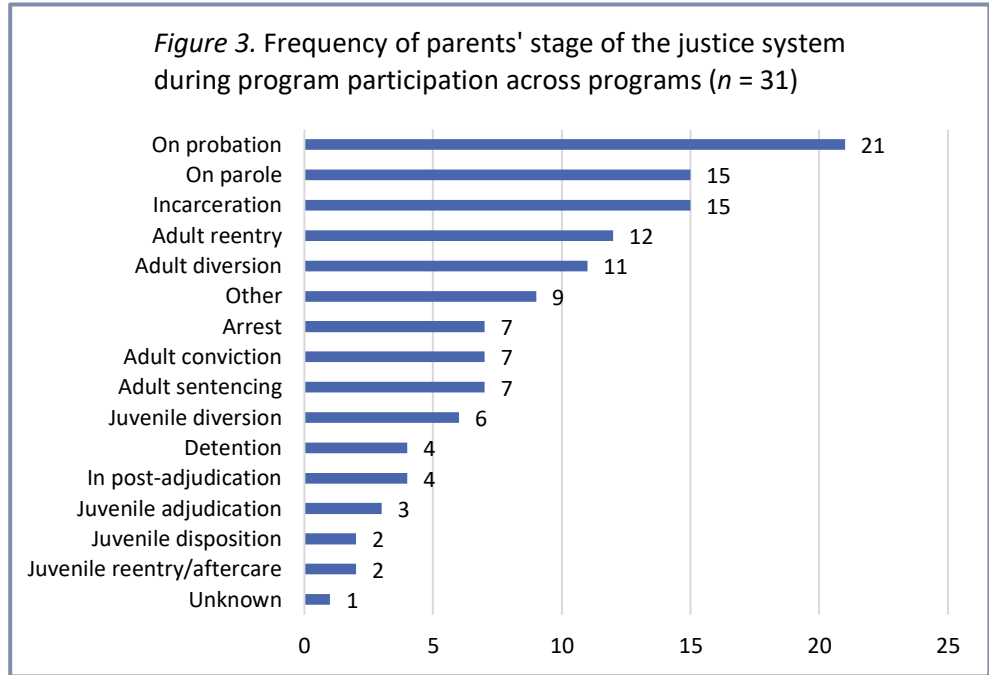
- FSU YPP, MOMobile® at Riverside, and RBI are all targeted programs for justice system-involved parents. Targeting enables them to focus their programming on the specific experiences and needs of justice system-involved parents in controlled settings and in the community, allocate caseloads in accordance with the distinct needs of participants, and train home visitors in the criminal justice system.
- Each of these programs serves between 26 to 75 parents annually.
 - FSU YPP serves young mothers as the primary participants, but includes fathers and other caregivers, as well as family members and boyfriends in their comprehensive service delivery.
 - MOMobile® at Riverside serves incarcerated pregnant women and mothers, along with caregivers of their children, who are 18 years of age or older.
 - RBI serves mothers, fathers, and other caregivers who are 18 years of age or older with children under the age of 12.

Caregiver status. Twenty-three programs serve mothers (including prenatal), fathers, other caregivers (i.e., relatives with primary custody, foster parents, and custodial guardians), as well as other family members. Four programs serve mothers only and five programs serve mothers and fathers only. Seventeen programs serve parents of all ages and 11 serve adults only. Some programs have stricter age policies. For example, one program only serves young parents between the ages of 13 and 19 years and another between 18 and 24 years.

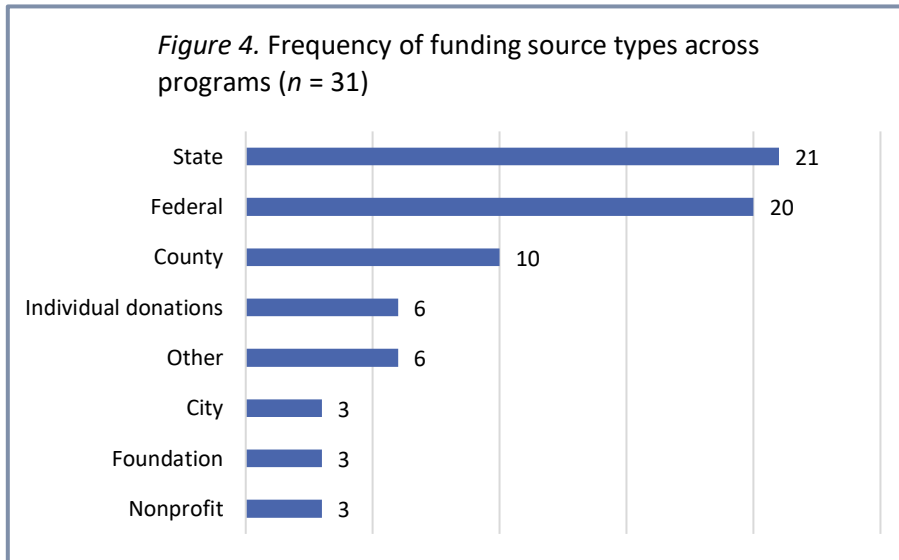
Staff Training and Program Operations

Staff training. Of the 30 programs that provided information about whether home visitors receive training specifically about the justice system and system-involved parents, 11 reported that their home visitors currently receive training, 14 programs plan to provide training to their home visitors in the future, and five programs do not offer justice system training to their home visitors and do not plan to in the future.

Home visiting across multiple points in the justice system process. Home visiting programs work with families across various stages of the justice system, with 25 programs serving parents at multiple stages. The most common stage of the justice system in which programs serve parents is during probation ($n = 21$) followed by incarceration ($n = 15$) and parole ($n = 15$) and adult reentry ($n = 12$). See Figure 3.



Note. Participants could select more than one stage of the justice system.



Note. Participants could select more than one funding source.

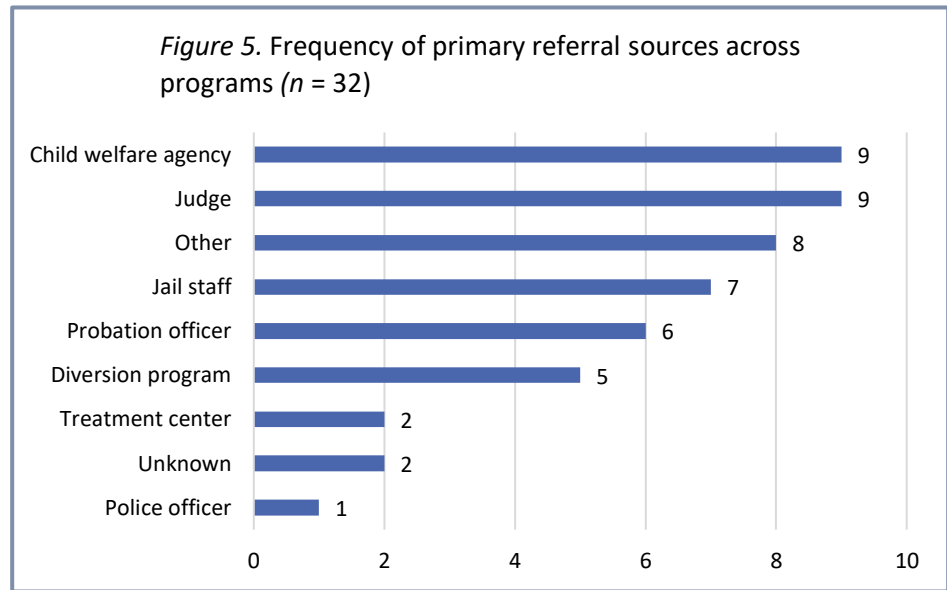
Program funding.

Participating programs had up to seven funding sources to support their services, including state ($n = 21$), federal ($n = 20$), or county ($n = 10$) funding, as well as donations and other sources, including commissary sales, corporate funding, third party medical reimbursements, and proceeds from adoption fees. For a more detailed look at all funding sources across programs, see Figure 4.

Cost per family. Data on average monthly costs per family were only available for five programs, ranging from \$0 to \$2,100 per month. Key informants noted the tremendous challenges programs face with sustainable funding. Many home visiting programs, particularly those affiliated with the federal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood home visiting (MIECHV) program, face challenges serving parents as they move from carceral settings back into the community, often crossing county borders, which have specific funding tied to them. In general, as parents move through the justice system, programming and funding streams are inconsistent, leading to gaps in programming at critical junctures in parents' lives.

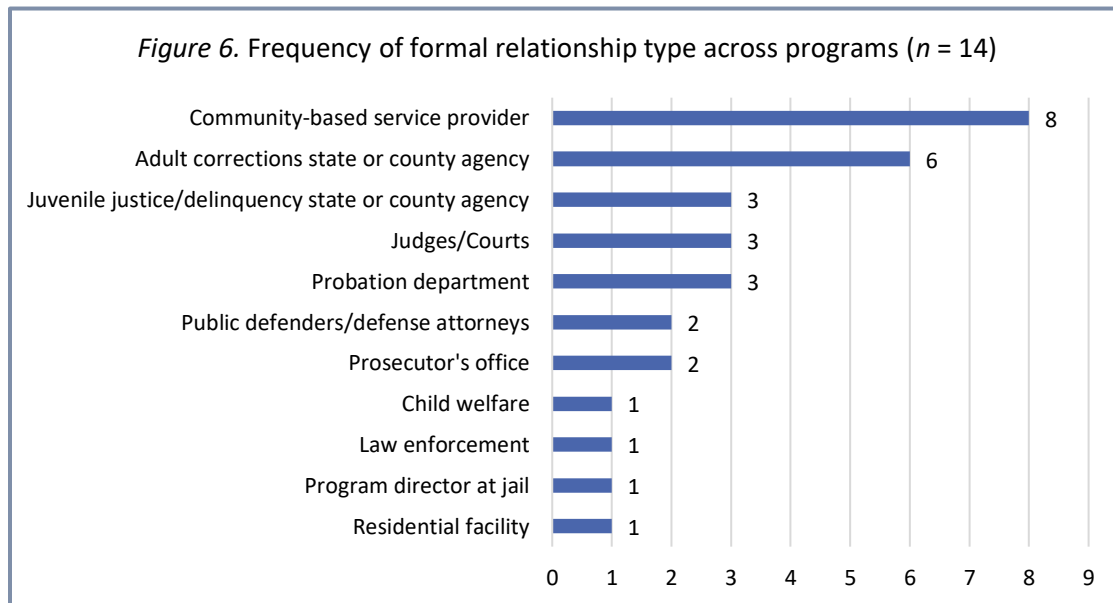
Community Collaborations

Referral sources. Justice system-involved parents are referred to home visiting programs through a range of sources, including child welfare agencies ($n = 9$), judges, ($n = 9$), jail staff ($n = 7$), probation officers ($n = 6$), and diversion programs ($n = 5$). Among survey participants who selected “other” referral sources ($n = 8$), these include volunteers, prison liaisons, other service providers, schools, and hospitals. For a detailed look at all primary referral sources across programs, see Figure 5.



Note. Participants could select more than one referral source; 12 programs selected more than one source.

Relationships with justice system agencies. Thirteen programs have a formal relationship (e.g., contract, grant, or memorandum of understanding) with a federal, tribal, state, county, local, or military justice system agency. Of the programs that have at least one formal relationship (range = 1–7), the most commonly reported formal relationships are with community-based service providers ($n = 8$), adult corrections state or county agencies ($n = 6$), juvenile justice/delinquency state or county agencies ($n = 3$), judges/courts ($n = 3$), and the probation department ($n = 3$). See Figure 6.



Note. Participants could select more than one type of formal relationship; six programs selected more than one.

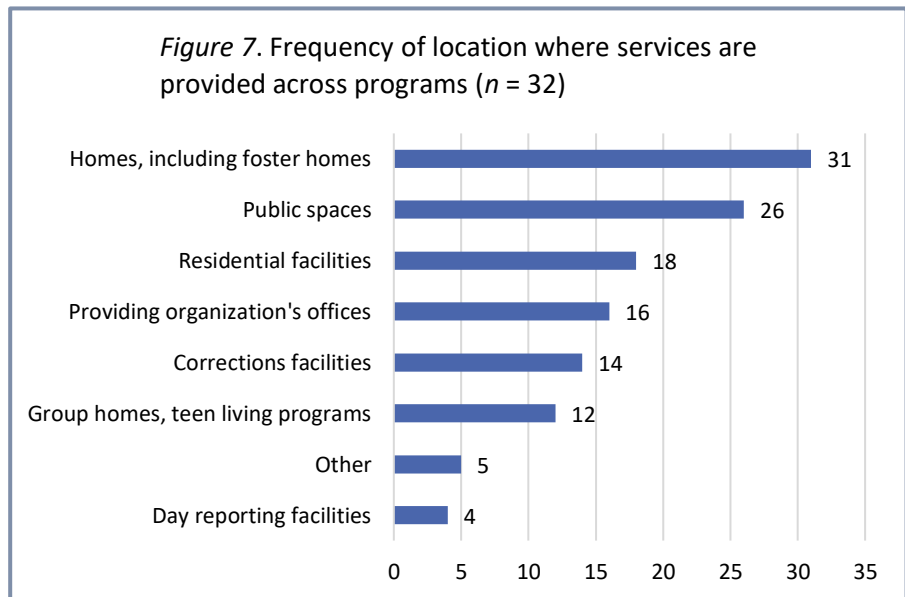
Some experts described challenges with collaborations, especially garnering access to controlled settings, where family support and home visiting may not be a natural part of everyday practice in jails. Home visitors are “guests” in the facility who have little to no say in everyday practices and systems. Further, when creating case plans, probation officers often do not focus on parenting-related goals or even childcare needs for parents in relation to other goals. Moreover, the lack of routine communication channels between home visitors and justice system representatives makes service coordination difficult. While improved communication and collaboration may be a goal of building stronger partnerships between home visiting and the criminal justice system, stakeholders must tread carefully, ensuring that participants’ confidentiality and right to privacy is honored. Focusing on shared objectives and goals is one way for both systems to focus on their joint working relationship.

- FSU YPP, MOMobile® at Riverside, and RBI each have close relationships with relevant justice system stakeholders, aligning with their model or service delivery structure. The programs all noted the importance of these collaborations, both as a referral system and as a way of ensuring that justice system representatives are considering participants’ role as parents a critical factor in their actions, activities, and planning.
- FSU YPP has several strong relationships with community justice system agencies that facilitate its programming. For example, information sharing agreements between FSU YPP and the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) allow home visitors and DJJ representatives to share information that can keep mothers safe and prevent a lack of communication from harming their court cases. YPP also communicates with local Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs) to ensure YPP home visitors are aware of young mothers’ probation conditions and can help them stay on track to meet these conditions.

Program Adaptations to Serve System-Involved Parents

Visit location. All but one of the programs offer home visiting to parents in locations other than just the home. The most commonly reported setting type is the home, including foster homes ($n = 31$), followed by public spaces ($n = 26$), residential facilities ($n = 18$), the organization ($n = 16$), and corrections facilities ($n = 14$). See Figure 7.

Note. Participants could select more than one type of location; 30 programs selected more than one.



Continuity of support. Experts noted the biggest challenge in offering home visiting to justice system-involved parents was continuity of support for parents who move from community to carceral setting and

➤ MOMobile® at Riverside aims to offer a comprehensive array of services for incarcerated women, starting with health education and doula and lactation support for pregnant and postpartum women in jail, case management and parenting groups for mothers in jail, support for caregivers, and home visits following release from jail. They noted, however, that they only followed about half of their participants into the community.

back to the community. One expert outlined her “dream program” would be to create a system of care including nurse or doula home visiting during pregnancy and birth; linking up the infants’ caregivers in the community with home visiting to ensure caregivers and infants have the supports they need; facilitating joint sessions with home visitors, the mother, and caregiver to plan for the baby’s well-being and longer-term care; and then providing that critical support during mothers’ transition back into the community, ensuring the new family is not lost in the shuffle.

Consideration of personal and structural contexts. Several experts discussed the programming needs for justice system-involved parents, noting that “standard” family support may not be as effective for this subpopulation of parents, unless it specifically addresses the trauma history and challenging circumstances that many of these parents experienced throughout their lives. Further, one expert noted that if programs do not explicitly acknowledge and directly confront the structural racial and socioeconomic inequities inherent in the justice system, and how these inequities continue to play out during parents’ community reentry, then programs are of limited value.

Implications

More than five million children growing up in the United States have had a parent in prison or jail,⁷ and an estimated 35 million children have a parent with a criminal record.⁸ Families involved in the criminal justice system typically face many significant and intractable challenges to their health, well-being, and family stability.⁹ Our work over the past three years suggests that the individualized, flexible, and parent-centered nature of home visiting holds promise as a service delivery approach for parents involved in the criminal justice system. This report summarizes findings from a six-month national scan of home visiting programs that serve justice system-involved parents and is the first known repository of such programs. The reported survey findings provide useful information on the structure and scope of home visiting for system-involved parents, offering a first look at their similarities and differences. While the scan is not representative of all extant programs, it provides a useful starting point for further inquiry and research. We hope that this report and repository of programs will provide an opportunity for connection and learning among programs

⁷ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2016). *A shared sentence: The devastating toll of parental incarceration on kids, families, and communities. Policy report: Kids Count*. Retrieved from Baltimore, MD, Author: <https://www.aecf.org/resources/a-shared-sentence/>

⁸ Vallas, R., Boteach, M., West, R., & Odum, J. (2015). *Removing barriers to opportunity for parents with criminal records and their children: A two-generation approach*. Retrieved from Washington, DC, Center for American Progress: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/reports/2015/12/10/126902/removing-barriers-to-opportunity-for-parents-with-criminal-records-and-their-children/>

⁹ Glaze, L. E., & Maruschak, L. M. (2008). *Parents in prison and their minor children* (NCJ 222984). Retrieved from Washington, DC, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice: <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=823>; Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Arditti, J. A. (2018). *Developmental and family perspectives on parental incarceration. In When parents are incarcerated: Interdisciplinary research and interventions to support children*. (pp. 53-81). Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association.

servicing this population. Here we briefly review the key findings and offer insights on future directions for supporting these families through home visiting and justice system collaborations.

Program Targeting and Modifications

Among the 32 focal programs, just six specifically targeted and served justice system-involved parents, with another eight modifying aspects of their program to accommodate justice system-involved parents' needs. The remaining programs served justice system-involved parents through their standard array of home visiting services. While our survey did not ask about the nature of program modifications, we know from our ongoing research¹⁰ that these adaptations are important given the unique circumstances and experiences of justice system-involved parents. For example, home visitors may need additional flexibility in their caseloads to serve parents who may be detained or incarcerated outside of program catchment areas. These same parents may unexpectedly move between different facilities or return to their original or even new communities with little notice. Despite their transience, parents may want—or need—continuity of support from the home visitor they have come to trust, given past trauma and volatility in their lives. Similarly, targeted programs that pair family support workers with parents who are residing in correctional facilities should consider the feasibility of workers following parents into their communities when they are released, or if parents' homes are at a great distance from the facilities, partnering with community-based agencies to provide a warm hand-off that enables ongoing home visiting services.

Justice system involvement may spark unpredictability in parents' lives and the lives of their children, given their multiple system-related obligations, such as regular check-ins with probation or parole officers, mandated substance use treatment, and community service; the realities of their lives requires flexibility and patience around parents' adherence to recommended home visit schedules, frequency of visits, and goal setting activities. Parents in the justice system have higher levels of trauma, which in turn impacts parenting capacity and may require more intensive home visiting services. Attention to trauma and its impact on the parent-child relationship requires a skilled home visitor with the ability to hold and address higher levels of complexity. Further, parents' needs related to prior adverse life experiences and current justice system involvement may command additional time and attention within the home visiting relationship, which has implications for maximum caseloads.

Home visiting programs may need to review extant rules and requirements around whether children need to be present at home visits with their parents, given that justice system-involved parents are frequently separated from their children. In our survey, 23 programs served caregivers that were not biological parents, another important consideration for providing home visiting to justice system-involved parents. Notably, targeted programs often explicitly support temporary caregivers, a critical piece of their holistic work with families aimed at promoting successful reunification.

Targeted programs may be better able to accommodate the needs of justice system-involved parents, particularly if the home visiting program is built upon a partnership with a specific criminal justice system agency. All is not lost for non-targeted programs, however, but it is likely that they will need to modify some aspects of their programming to serve these families, such as reductions in home visitors' caseloads, flexibility around program catchment areas, relaxed guidelines around no-shows and cancellations, and allowances for visits—potentially a significant number—to occur without children present.

¹⁰ Findings forthcoming. For interim findings, see <https://nhvrc.org/data/home-visiting-for-justice-system-involved-parents/>

Recommendation: Non-targeted programs should consider modifications for working with justice system-involved parents, such as those focused on program catchment areas, home visitor caseloads, program model flexibility, and expansion of clients served to include additional caregivers. Funders of both non-targeted and targeted programs must recognize the increased costs of implementing these critical components for serving justice system-involved families.

Training

Home visitors serving justice system-involved parents would benefit from access to a range of general and more advanced training activities focused on the criminal justice system and serving families affected by it, including the impact of trauma and incarceration on the parent-child relationship. All home visitors should receive foundational training aimed at engendering a basic understanding of the justice systems' procedures, processes, and terminology; the various stages of the justice system including common entry points and "feeder" systems (e.g., child welfare, education); and information on the wider context in which the United States' criminal justice system operates, including its role in worsening massive racial and ethnic inequities. Our work to date suggests that home visitors' lack of knowledge about the general workings and processes of the criminal justice system makes some of them reticent to serve these participants. Therefore, demystifying the system for home visitors will enable them to better understand how they can work with parents involved in the justice system, in many cases using the same techniques they use with non-involved parents, but also helping to elucidate additional supports parents may need along the justice system continuum. Within our survey sample, home visiting programs most often serve justice system-involved parents who are on probation or parole or while they are incarcerated. Programs may want to consider identifying a cadre of home visitor specialists who receive advanced supplemental training on the justice system and serving families affected by the criminal justice system, enabling them to provide advice and guidance to colleagues, serve as advocates to court-involved parents, and more consciously embed themselves in the criminal justice system community. Practically, these specialists could make the links and liaisons needed to conduct visits in controlled settings and facilities, accompany parents to court appearances and hearings, participate in meetings with probation and parole officers, and have consultations with legal counsel. Eleven programs surveyed currently provide training to home visitors on the justice system and another 14 indicated that they plan to offer training in the future—a welcome enhancement to these programs. Training should provide home visitors with information on justice system functions and processes, such as the typical progression of criminal court cases and possible pathways depending on the outcomes of the case, as well as parents' requirements if they are on probation and the consequences if they reoffend or do not follow through with conditions of probation. Training can also include best practices for supporting parents as they move through the criminal justice system, including awareness and sensitivity training on the challenges and life complexities that justice system-involved parents experience and how that may affect home visitors' practice. All training should be inclusive of the key principles of a trauma-informed approach.

Recommendation: All home visitors who may provide services to justice system-involved parents should receive foundational training covering justice system processes, terminology, and stages, as well as the larger societal context it is influenced by and perpetuates. Home visitors who will provide direct supports to parents related to their justice system involvement should receive more advanced training, including the impact of trauma and incarceration on the parent-child relationship.

Collaborations—Within and Outside of the Justice System

Collaborations between home visiting programs and justice system representatives are critical. Yet, our work to date suggests that in many cases these collaborations are not happening. Justice system representatives may not be familiar with home visiting and thus miss opportunities to refer parents to these programs. Given the different decision-makers and regulations at the various points along the justice system process, home visiting programs would benefit from surveying the justice system landscape in their communities and reaching out to establish relationships with stakeholders along the continuum. Established relationships can help ensure that home visiting services can continue without interruption if parents are reincarcerated during their program enrollment.

Protocols should be developed to guide effective collaborations that ensure clarity of purpose and transparency among parents, home visitors, and the justice system. These protocols should consider (a) the scope and safeguards for information sharing, including informed consents and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) across agencies and services; (b) protection of parents from justice system sanctions in response to their participation—or lack thereof—in home visiting programs; (c) rules around joint case planning and home visitors' routine participation in justice system-related meetings and court appearances; and (d) ensuring home visitors' access to parents who are in controlled settings. Particular considerations may be needed for juveniles who may require attorney participation in the consent process.

Joint case and service planning between probation or another justice system agency, child welfare, and home visitors can help to ensure that children are at the forefront of parents' rehabilitation process. The most frequent disposition for justice system-involved parents is probation or parole,¹¹ and there is an opportunity for parole or probation officers to work with home visitors to establish points of commonality including identifying shared goals that include those related to parenting and family stability, connecting parents to needed community-based supports and resources, and working together to ensure parents are able to meet the requirements set by the system while also ensuring their children have childcare. Only thirteen programs surveyed have formal relationships with a justice system agency, suggesting this is an area for improvement.

To promote access to home visiting programs for parents in the justice system, collaborations must be structured with multiple entry points and referral sources, such as child welfare, juvenile court, probation, defense attorneys, detention, and state juvenile justice agencies or facilities. Survey findings revealed some collaborations, primarily with community-based agencies and adult corrections. Given that probation is the most common disposition for youth and adults in the criminal justice system,¹¹ there is a great opportunity to enhance collaborations between home visiting programs and probation in communities.

Given the programmatic responsibilities of home visitors, it may not be feasible, nor warranted, for home visitors—particularly home visitors in programs that are not targeted at justice system-involved parents—to become intimately involved in the justice system experiences of participants. Indeed, there are many ways home visitors in these programs can support parents with justice system involvement that does not require full immersion into the system. Home visitors can provide instrumental support including, for example, reminding parents of court dates, helping to gather supporting documents, or attending supervised visits between parents and children. They may also provide emotional support, such as accompanying parents to court appearances and discussing how their court appearances went. Essentially, home visitors can largely

¹¹ The Sentencing Project. (2019). Incarcerated women and girls. Retrieved from Washington, DC, Author: <https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/>

do the “regular” work of home visiting with a few adaptations to accommodate the specific needs of these families.

In addition to enhanced systems-level collaborations within the justice system, home visitors’ role connecting families to community resources and supports may be even more critical when working with justice system-involved parents. While families who receive home visiting typically face a number of challenges and difficult experiences,¹² these hurdles may be exacerbated among families who come into contact with the criminal justice system.¹³ Oftentimes with little to no social support, parents who have experienced incarceration are often returning to contexts of insidious poverty, housing instability, limited financial support programs, and no or low-wage employment, while trying to successfully reunify with their children. Home visitors’ role in supporting parents on this tumultuous journey includes helping them navigate the service landscape, facilitating these community connections through encouragement, motivation, and tangible instrumental supports, and supporting parent-child relationships.

Recommendation: Forging relationships between home visiting and justice system agencies at both the systems- and programmatic-levels can improve justice system-involved parents’ access to home visiting programs by increasing referral sources, bringing parenting goals and children’s needs into focus among justice system representatives, and creating opportunities for knowledge sharing, among other benefits. Formal collaborations between home visiting programs and justice system representatives need to be structured by informed consent and MOUs to safeguard parents’ privacy and protect them from unnecessary sanctions, notably ensuring that home visiting participation is not used punitively. These protections may be most important for young parents in the juvenile justice system.

Data Collection and Evaluation

Due to the transient nature of detention populations, data collection and evaluation of programs targeted at parents in facilities is challenging. Accurate and up-to-date data collection and shared data about the number of parents at all stages of the justice system who are pregnant or parenting—including both young mothers and fathers—is a first critical research need. This information is not gathered in any centralized manner at any level of government (county, state, or federal). Having an accounting of the population of pregnant women and parents who are currently active in the justice system in each state would facilitate the ability of local home visiting programs to demonstrate the need to serve this population and secure funding, establish new referral pathways, and provide opportunities for targeted recruitment. In addition, qualitative data collection is needed to understand the complex needs of this population of parents and their children, and to fully inform program design.

Targeted and non-targeted programs that are serving justice system-involved parents in the community would benefit from evaluations designed to determine short- and long-term outcomes for participants, establish whether program outcomes vary for parents with different characteristics, and assess various components of program models to ascertain which are critical. It is important, however, that we think

¹² Duggan, A., Portilla, X. A., Filene, J. H., Crowne, S. S., Hill, C. J., Lee, H., & Knox, V. (2018). *Implementation of evidence-based early childhood home visiting: Results from the Mother and Infant Home Visiting Program Evaluation* (OPRE Report 2018-76A). Retrieved from Washington, DC, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/implementation-evidence-based-early-childhood-home-visiting-results-mother-infant-home-visiting-program-evaluation>

¹³ Fauth, R.C., Winestone, J.G., & Goldberg, J. (2018). *Home visiting for system involved young mothers: A longitudinal investigation of risks, supports, and outcomes*. Retrieved from Medford, MA: Tufts Interdisciplinary Evaluation Research, Tufts University: <https://ase.tufts.edu/tier/documents/2018AECF-HFM-Roundtable.pdf>

critically and creatively about outcomes, moving beyond traditional measures of self-sufficiency and recidivism to focus on more immediate outcomes, such as parents' emotional well-being, self-efficacy, access to social supports and resources, and parent-child relationships. These data would benefit both new and existing programs, which are crafting services to the unique needs of this population, and those who are modifying existing services. Participatory approaches including hiring evaluation staff with lived justice system experience, would help to ensure the relevance of any data monitoring and evaluation program.

Recommendation: Formulating a data collection plan that includes more accurate monitoring of parents in the criminal justice system is critically needed. Data monitoring should be conducted by program implementation and outcome evaluations, which aim to assess how programs recruit and work with justice system-involved parents and set up an outcomes framework that is achievable and relevant for these families.

Limitations

This national scan provides useful information and statistics about home visiting programs that target or serve justice system-involved parents. Although the findings yielded useful recommendations and implications, several limitations merit mention. Despite circulating the survey among several well-known organizations and networks in home visiting and related fields, we received relatively few completed survey responses, including just one program targeted at parents in the juvenile justice system, likely limiting the generalizability of the findings. Further, while the survey was piloted with several organizations, it is likely that the closed-ended nature of the survey responses was challenging for some home visiting programs, given the flexible nature of their work. We plan to continue adding in new programs as we hear about them and build a repository of home visiting programs serving justice system-involved parents.

Conclusion

In recent years, state and county justice systems, particularly in juvenile justice, have been moving toward more trauma-informed, gender-responsive programming aimed at promoting protective factors and building a network of support around the individual.^{14,15} The goals of these approaches align with home visiting, bringing these two disparate sectors closer together. Home visitors work across systems to support families and link them to needed resources. They focus on multiple generations, targeting parents and children, but also work with the family unit—however it is defined—to strengthen family systems. They are knowledgeable about the lasting impacts of trauma on families. Home visiting comes into families' lives at an opportune time—a time of great transition, when building relationships is essential, and when families may be open to change.

To date, however, we know little about collaborations between home visiting and the justice systems, including the special considerations and implementation challenges, as well as the unique opportunity for home visitors to support these vulnerable families. Home visiting and other family support programs may offer a real opportunity to change the trajectory for these families by pivoting parents away from the criminal justice system toward participating in a strengths-based family program. More secure funding may be needed to support a liaison between the two sectors or to plan and develop the collaboration. These functions might be supported as a probation service or as an additional budget item within home visiting

¹⁴ National Research Council. (2013). *Reforming juvenile justice: A developmental approach*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

¹⁵ Butts, J. A., Bazemore, G., & Meroe, A. S. (2010). *Positive youth justice: Framing justice interventions using the concepts of positive youth development*. Washington, DC: Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

programs, which are currently funded by a complicated mix of federal, state, and private foundation monies.

A foundational barrier to collaboration is simply the lack of awareness of one another's programs. This report, and our body of work to date, aimed to bridge some of these gaps—identifying how home visiting can support families involved in the criminal justice system, building collaborations between the two systems, documenting extant collaborations, and beginning conversations between two previously disparate systems. Although much more work needs to be done before the full potential of collaborations between home visiting and justice systems can be realized, this report in combination with our work over the past three years, takes important steps towards expanding the evidence base.

Appendix A. Case Studies



The Young Parents Project (YPP), Florida State University (FSU), Center for Prevention and Early Intervention Policy

Background

Since 2005, FSU YPP, a partnership between Florida (FL) State University and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), has provided gender-responsive and trauma-informed home visiting services to juvenile court-involved pregnant and parenting adolescent women (13–19 years of age) and their young children living in seven FL counties, including Miami-Dade, Broward, and Leon and surrounding counties. YPP was started by a juvenile court judge to address the unique needs of court-involved pregnant and parenting young women, many of whom have experienced trauma and victimization, in an effort to promote stronger mother-infant attachments to set these young families on a trajectory towards health and well-being outside of the justice system. Eligible participants are involved in the juvenile court system for delinquency matters and are referred to YPP by DJJ probation officers, judges, and diversion programs.

The program

YPP is adapted from Yale University's evidence-based¹⁶ *Minding the Baby*[®] home visiting model, which uses a reflective practice parenting approach designed to address trauma, promote attachment, and support both mothers' and infants' physical and mental health needs. YPP employs a multidisciplinary team of master's-level professionals to provide weekly home visits and follow-up services to families. The team includes (a) a social worker that addresses the family's concrete needs and provides court-related advocacy; (b) a nurse educator that focuses on the medical home, labor and delivery preparations, health education, family planning, and the development of the teen and baby; and (c) an infant mental health specialist who promotes the relationship between mother and baby with a trauma-focused lens. YPP and DJJ work together to enable and support young mothers' participation in YPP; mothers earn community service hours toward their probation requirement for the time they spend in YPP home visits, and YPP home visitors can make recommendations to DJJ and the courts as additional services needs are identified.

YPP aims to build parenting capacity and promote resiliency by offering a relationship-based intervention that consistently and persistently recognizes the impact of trauma on participants. It embodies reproductive justice, helping mothers to parent with safety, support, and dignity. It recognizes the duality and complexity of helping mothers who are simultaneously navigating both adolescence and parenting. It promotes child and adolescent development through an understanding of the period of infancy, adolescent brain development, and the transition to adulthood. YPP has strong relationships with community partners, notably sexual abuse treatment and trafficking initiatives, educational programs, health care providers, and residential maternity homes serving multi-system youth.

¹⁶ <https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/effectiveness/Minding%20the%20Baby%C2%AE/In%20Brief>

Between 2018 and 2019, YPP served 52 adolescent mothers and their children. Mothers typically grew up in under-resourced communities and experienced poverty and many additional challenges in their lives, including involvement in the child welfare system, parental justice system involvement and incarceration, low educational attainment, inconsistent medical home, and sexual exploitation. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) surveys administered six months after enrollment revealed mothers had 6.2 ACEs (of 10), on average. YPP mothers were involved in the court system for a range of charges, including theft and burglary, weapon possession, and assault and battery, some for multiple offenses. The average age of first arrest was about 16 years.

Results

YPP is in the early stages of implementation and outcome evaluation. Based on data from the 2018–2019 participants, initial results are favorable: only one mother had new law violations during her time in the project, two mothers had subsequent pregnancies, and school enrollment increased between 9% and 22% after participating three months in the project.

YPP staff view the program as imparting a range of benefits to participating mothers, such as skills to help them navigate their court involvement successfully; advocacy in the health care system, which often does not respect their role as a parent; access to a range of resources at no cost, including basic supplies and transportation, health and parenting education, trauma-informed therapeutic services; and the knowledge that because they have a YPP home visitor, they are not alone.

In collaboration with DJJ, YPP is reviewing multi-year participant data to further define characteristics of court-involved young parents and is investigating how participants who complete the program compare to other delinquency-involved parenting youth who did not receive YPP home visiting services.



Background

The mission of Maternity Care Coalition (MCC) is to improve the health and well-being of pregnant women and parenting families and enhance school readiness for children 0–3 years. MCC’s signature MOMobile® program provides home visiting, health education, and social services to families who are more likely to experience challenges in an effort to ensure they have the resources, knowledge, and support to build a healthy foundation for life success. Through an innovative collaboration between MCC and the Philadelphia Department of Prisons, MOMobile® at Riverside has provided case management, parenting workshops, doula and lactation support, and home visiting for mothers residing in Riverside Correctional Facility, Philadelphia’s county jail for women, since 2006. Riverside Correctional Facility is a short-stay jail (maximum 24 months); thus, most women eventually return to the community. MCC, with its inclusion of reentry services, is one of the few programs in the country designed to provide comprehensive support focused on the specific needs of mothers returning to their communities and families, ensuring successful reentry experiences and reconnection to services and supports.

The program

Initially funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and currently supported primarily by the Philadelphia Department of Prisons, the overarching goal of MOMobile® at Riverside is to improve the health of pregnant and postpartum incarcerated women and their babies, and to help women acquire the resources and parenting skills they need to establish healthy families and facilitate reunification after reentry. MOMobile® at Riverside directly supports approximately 75 women per year with case management during incarceration and following release, as well as provides support and services for women’s children and their caregivers out in the community during incarceration.

Research shows bonding and positive mother-infant interaction is an important contributor to the lifelong success of children, particularly from pregnancy through age 3, when the young brain is actively developing; even a brief separation can have a negative long-lasting impact on the child. MOMobile® at Riverside addresses these intergenerational issues even though women are physically separated from their children. The program offers a range of services provided by two case-managers (referred to as “Advocates”) based in the jail. Services include (a) weekly meetings to help women connect to services, resources, and supports for their children; maintain a role in their child’s life during incarceration; and create and sustain a positive relationship and open communication with their child’s caregiver when possible; (b) educational groups focused on pregnancy, birth, child development, parenting skills, mother-child bonding, and health and nutrition; (c) doula services for women who deliver a baby during incarceration; (d) lactation services, including coordinating pumping while mothers are in jail and delivering the milk to their infants in the community; and (e) reentry case management in the community (i.e., in the home, a shelter, or a residential treatment program) for up to one year following release.

To address the mental health needs of women at Riverside, MCC is extending its Family Therapy program, currently operating in its community-based home visiting programs, to MOMobile® at Riverside to provide mental health counseling to clients in jail and in their homes following release. This will address the barriers that often prevent women from accessing services in the community. The program employs qualified

master’s-level therapists with specialization in areas such as marriage and family therapy, play therapy, and trauma to address a wide array of behavioral health needs, as well as relational issues within the family system.

Results

Program Evaluation is particularly challenging. “Success” is difficult to measure for incarcerated women, especially for programs that focus specifically on women who are pregnant and/or parenting during a short stay in jail and who will be reunited with their young children. Quantitative data does not capture the whole picture. MCC’s Research and Evaluation Department, in conjunction with other research partners, is working towards a definition of “successful” reentry.



Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI), Lamoille Restorative Center

Background

Since 2003, Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI), a program of the Lamoille Restorative Center, has worked to reduce the adverse effects of parental incarceration on families living in the Lamoille Valley of Vermont by strengthening families and supporting child development. Free and voluntary, RBI provides clinical case management and home visiting to families in their homes, schools, health care and childcare settings, courtrooms, and prisons. They provide support to families at all stages in the justice system process.

The program

RBI serves families with children under 12 years of age who have been directly impacted by parental incarceration. Staffed by home visitors and a clinical director, RBI's flexible, comprehensive, and multigenerational program addresses families' current needs by targeting the social determinants of health and helping families build protective factors. RBI aims to reduce the deleterious effects of parental incarceration by supporting families in five key areas including (a) coping with arrest, court, and incarceration, working with corrections staff to support parents and children through separation, and helping caregivers navigate guardianship and coordinate services; (b) promoting physical and mental health and well-being by helping families meet basic needs like food, housing, and transportation, and engaging in medical and mental health treatment; (c) enabling school success for children, and employment success for parents; (d) helping to foster community connections for families including participation in after school programs, mentoring, and summer camps; and (e) creating nurturing and stable home environments by helping families learn about child development and safety, nutrition, communication, parenting skills, budgeting, and financial management. More specifically, RBI uses the Self Sufficiency Matrix (SSM) to help families identify areas across 14 domains (e.g., housing, health, substance use, parenting skills) where further attention and support are needed.

RBI serves approximately 20 families per year, providing support for up to 18 months.

RBI has strong relationships across the Lamoille Valley, regularly partnering with schools, mental health agencies, family services, early childhood programs, law enforcement, and corrections. RBI also offers statewide outreach and education to help other Vermont communities learn about the trauma of parental incarceration on families and how they can better support children and their caregivers directly and/or indirectly affected by the criminal justice system. RBI's outreach efforts include the production of an hour-long documentary film, *DOWNSTREAM: The Effects of Parental Incarceration*, available for viewing at downstreamfilm.com. Also available on that website is a downloadable resource guide called *Families Strong: A Handbook for Supporters of Children and Families Affected by Parental Incarceration*.

Results

RBI has collected data on over 600 participants that have received services over the past decade. Results from the SSM indicate that RBI families leave the program with demonstrable gains in self-sufficiency, stability, and well-being, increasing scores on the SSM by 40%, on average. Focusing on longer-term outcomes for children that participated in the program, data from official records indicated that after

participating in RBI, just 6% of youth were convicted of a crime later in life (vs. 24% to 61% of similar cohorts of youth) and 20% did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (vs. 65% among comparable youth). Here are some quotes from program participants:

“Without this program I wouldn’t have been able to be a kid, RBI really gave me back my childhood.” – youth participant

“RBI helped me realize that not everything has to be bad and you can find the good in life.” – youth participant

“I don’t think I’d have a life without you, given all the bad decisions I made. Look how far I’ve come now. I’m astonished. You helped me be a stronger, independent, capable woman, and a better mother for my four kids.” – adult participant

“RBI helped me get my life on track and showed me my goals are possible. And I have more patience. None of us are perfect. Making time to care for self makes us better parents.” – adult participant

Appendix B. National Scan Program Templates

Comprehensive Family Supports (CFS)	23
Delaware Healthy Outcomes with Parent Engagement (DE Hope)	24
Early Head Start CARE House of Oakland County	25
Early Head Start of Carey Services.....	26
Early Head Start Fatherhood Initiative Community Partners Circle Around Families.....	27
Family Health Home Visiting	28
Florida State University (FSU) Young Parents Project (YPP)	29
Head Start Reach Up Incorporated.....	30
Healthy Families The Villages	31
Healthy Families Douglas County	32
Healthy Families Illinois.....	33
Healthy Families Massachusetts	34
Healthy Families of the High Desert	35
Healthy Families Roanoke	36
Help Me Grow	37
Home Visiting with Incarcerated Expectant Mothers Pilot.....	38
MOMobile® at Riverside	39
Nevada Families First	40
Parent Connections.....	41
Parental Intervention Project (PIP).....	42
Peer Mentor Child Welfare	43
Pregnancy Counseling	44
Probation Department Trumbull County Family Court.....	45
Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI).....	46
Short-Term Therapeutic Outreach to Prevent Placement (STOPP®)	47
Strengthen Families – Greene County Jail	48
University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) Early Head Start (EHS) Home Based Option	49
University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) Early Head Start (EHS) Parr Outreach	50
Washington Healthy Families.....	51

TLC Family Resource Center

Comprehensive Family Supports (CFS)

<https://www.tlcfamilyrc.org/>

CFS served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers 18 years of age or older living in **Sullivan and Lower Grafton counties of NEW HAMPSHIRE.**



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- probation
- parole
- adult reentry

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The program's primary funding sources are:

- state government
- county government
- foundation funding
- nonprofit funding
- individual donations



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Children and Families First

Delaware Healthy Outcomes with Parent Engagement (DE Hope)

www.cffde.org

DE Hope served between 1–25 justice system-involved mothers in the past year who were 18 years of age or older living throughout **DELAWARE**.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- adult diversion
- probation

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from a **substance use treatment center**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- providing organization’s offices
- public spaces



Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, and there are no plans to provide training in the future.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments**.



CARE House of Oakland County

Early Head Start

Early Head Start served **between 1–25 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and custodial parents of any age living in **Oakland County of MICHIGAN**.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- adult diversion
- juvenile diversion
- probation

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **child protective services**.

Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, and there are no plans to provide training in the future.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.

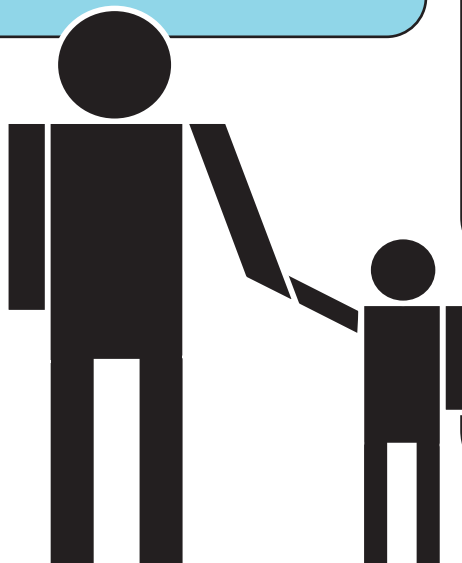


Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- group homes, teen living programs
- public spaces



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **federal government**.

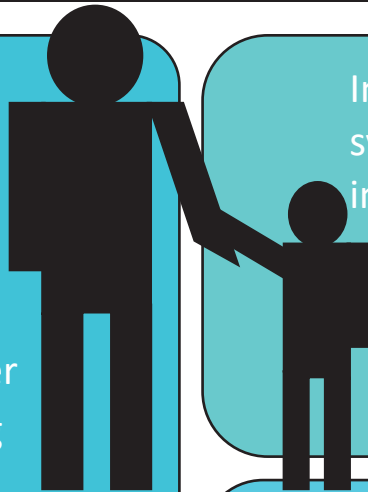


Carey Services

Early Head Start of Carey Services

[www.https://www.careyservices.com/servicessinglepage1/family-individual-programs/early-head-start/](https://www.careyservices.com/servicessinglepage1/family-individual-programs/early-head-start/)

Early Head Start of Carey Services served **between 26–50 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living throughout **Grant and Blackford counties of INDIANA.**



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- on probation
- on parole
- incarceration
- adult reentry

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges** and the **department of child services.**

Program collaborates with:

- juvenile justice/ delinquency state or county agency
- adult corrections state or county agency
- probation department
- community-based service provider
- drug court



Program services are **delivered in homes, including foster homes, and classrooms.**



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **federal government.**



Geminus Regional Health Systems

Early Head Start | Head Start | Fatherhood Initiative | Community Partners | Circle Around Families

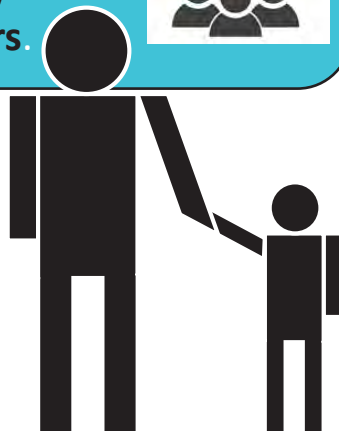
www.geminus.org

Through multiple programs, including Early Head Start, Head Start, Fatherhood Initiative, Community Partners, and Circle Around Families, Geminus serves some **justice system-involved parents**, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers who are 18 years of age or older throughout **Northwest and Northern INDIANA.**

Some aspects of these programs are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Programs **collaborate** with **community-based service providers.**



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in these programs during various times of involvement with the justice system, including **incarceration, probation, or parole.** Participants provide this information at their discretion.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents occur during **open enrollment services for children 0–5 years old.**

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- public spaces
- school settings



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The **primary funding source** of these programs is the **federal government.**



Washington County Department of Public Health & Environment Family Health Home Visiting

www.co.washington.mn.us/1074/Home-Visits

Family Health Home Visiting served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Washington County of MINNESOTA.**

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **nursing staff in the county jail medical unit.**

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.

This program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Average monthly cost incurred by this program for an enrolled family is **\$250.**

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- juvenile diversion
- detention
- adult conviction
- juvenile adjudication
- juvenile disposition
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- incarceration
- adult reentry

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- group home, teen living programs
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Program's primary funding sources:

- federal government
- state government
- county government
- third party medical assistance reimbursement



Florida State University Center for Prevention & Early Intervention

Florida State University (FSU) Young Parents Project (YPP)

www.cpeip.fsu.edu/teenParents

FSU YPP served between 51–75 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers and expectant mothers who were 13 to 19 years of age living in **Miami-Dade, Broward, Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, Liberty, and Jefferson counties of FLORIDA.**

Although mothers are FSU YPP's primary participants, fathers and other family members are served as secondary participants.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges, probation officers, and diversion programs.**

The program **specifically targets** justice system-involved parents.



Program collaborates with:

- a juvenile justice and delinquency prevention agency
- a probation department
- judges/courts
- prosecutor's office
- public defenders/defense attorneys
- a community-based service provider



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- diversion
- probation
- parole
- aftercare (after release from residential program)

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- public spaces



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.**



Average monthly cost incurred by this program for an enrolled family is **\$2,100.**

Reach Up Incorporated

Head Start

<https://reachupinc.org/programs/head-start/>

Head Start serves some **justice system-involved parents**, including primary caregivers of any age who are living throughout **Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne counties of MINNESOTA.**

Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments.**



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- day reporting facilities
- public spaces



The Villages

Healthy Families

<https://www.villageskids.org/services/healthy-families/>

Healthy Families served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers 13 years of age or older living in Marion, Hamilton, Hancock, Delaware, Monroe, Brown, Lawrence, and Decatur counties of INDIANA.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during **incarceration**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- day reporting facilities
- public spaces



Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **prison liaisons**.

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



Program **collaborates** with an **adult corrections state** or **county agency**.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments**.



Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department

Healthy Families Douglas County
www.ldchealth.org/202/Healthy-Families

Healthy Families Douglas County served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Douglas County of KANSAS**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- juvenile diversion
- detention
- juvenile adjudication
- post-adjudication placement/commitment

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges** and the **child welfare agency**.

Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, and there are no plans to provide training in the future.



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal, state, and county governments**.



Stephenson County Health Department

Healthy Families Illinois

<https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=31780>

Healthy Families Illinois **served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in various counties of **ILLINOIS**.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- juvenile diversion
- detention
- juvenile adjudication
- probation
- parole
- incarceration

Home visitors have not yet received training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Program **services** are **delivered in homes, including foster homes**.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments**.



Children's Trust

Healthy Families Massachusetts

Healthy Families Massachusetts serves some justice system-involved parents, including mothers and fathers of any age living throughout **MASSACHUSETTS**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- residential placement
- incarceration

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from:

- diversion programs
- self-referrals
- relative
- other service provider
- school
- hospital

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The program **collaborates** with a **community-based service provider** and a **residential facility**.



Program services are **delivered in:**

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- day reporting facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments**.



Average monthly cost incurred by this program for an enrolled family is **\$338**.

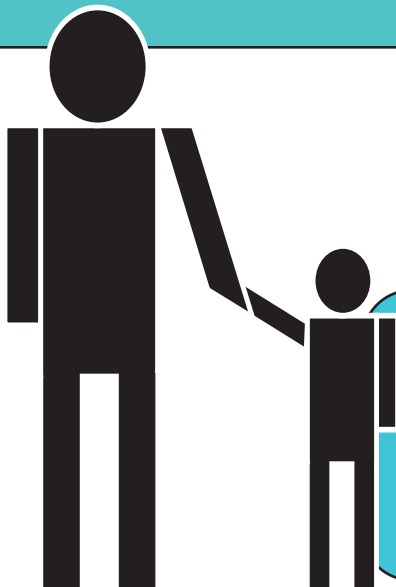
Oregon Department of Education - Early Learning Division Healthy Families of the High Desert

<https://www.hdesd.org/services/healthy-families-of-the-high-desert/>

Healthy Families of the High Desert served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson counties**, as well as on **Warm Springs Reservation in OREGON**.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **probation officers and caseworkers**.

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- probation
- parole
- adult reentry

Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Program's primary funding sources:

- federal government
- state government
- county government
- individual donations



Healthy Families

Healthy Families Roanoke

www.roact.org/programs/healthy-families

Healthy Families Roanoke served between 1–25 justice system-involved mothers of any age, including expectant mothers in the past year who were living in the cities of Roanoke or Salem, or the counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, or Craig of VIRGINIA.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, participate in the program during:

- probation
- adult reentry

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from treatment facilities.

Program services are delivered in homes, including foster homes, and residential facilities.



Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, and there are no plans to provide training in the future.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Program's primary funding sources:

- state government
- county government
- city government
- foundations
- individual donations



Vinton County Health Department

Help Me Grow

www.vintonohhealth.org/help-me-grow

Help Me Grow has **served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Vinton and Jackson counties of OHIO**.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- post-adjudication placement/commitment
- juvenile reentry/aftercare
- adult reentry

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges and child protective services**.

Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.

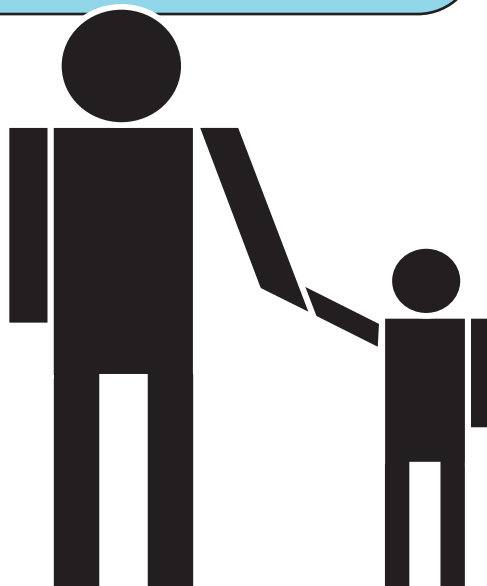


Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- public spaces



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments**.



Ounce of Prevention

Home Visiting with Incarcerated Expectant Mothers Pilot

www.theounce.org

The Home Visiting with Incarcerated Expectant Mothers Pilot **served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers and fathers who were 18 years of age or older mainly living in **Cook County, ILLINOIS.**

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- incarceration


Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from the **Sheriff's Justice Institute.**


Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities

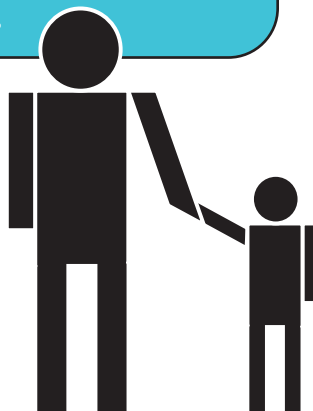


The program **specifically targets** justice system-involved parents. 

The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency. 

Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, but will in the future. 

The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal and state governments.** 



Maternity Care Coalition

MOMobile® at Riverside

<https://maternitycarecoalition.org/momobile/#momobile-at-riverside>

MOMobile® at Riverside served **between 51–75 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including incarcerated pregnant women and mothers along with the caregivers of their children, who were 18 years of age or older and living in **Philadelphia, PENNSYLVANIA**.

Parents **participate** in the program during **incarceration** and **reentry**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- correctional facilities
- public places
- anywhere else women are able to meet



The program **specifically targets** justice system-involved parents.



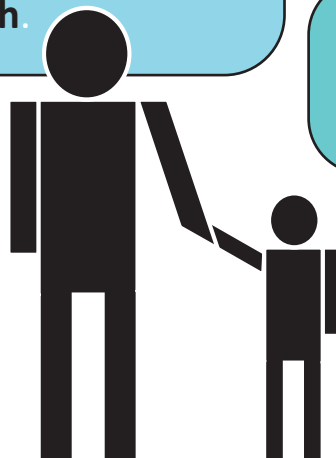
The program **collaborates** with an **adult corrections state or county agency**.



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.

Program **referrals** come from **corrections officials** and **word of mouth**.

The program is supported by a mix of **private** and **public funding**.



Community Chest, Inc.

Nevada Families First

<https://communitychestnevada.net/programs/home-visiting-program/>

Nevada Families First served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in Mineral, Lyon, Storey, and Carson counties of NEVADA.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **child protective services** and **public guardians**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal** and **state governments**.



Owens Valley Career Development Center

Parent Connections

www.ovcdc.com

Parent Connections served between **1–25 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers 18 years of age or older living in **Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Mono, Tulare, and Ventura counties of CALIFORNIA.**

Home visitors do not currently receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.



The program **collaborates with a community-based service provider.**



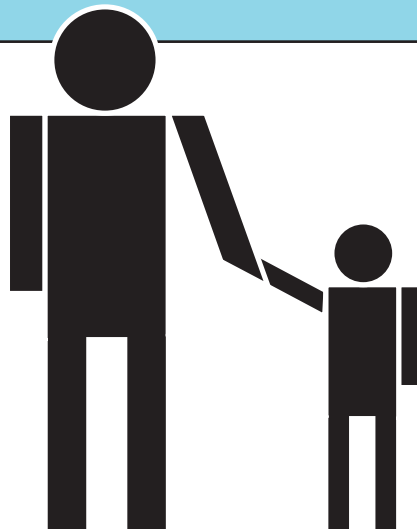
Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during **probation.**

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program.



Institute for Child Development and Family Relations California State University, San Bernardino Parental Intervention Project (PIP)

<https://csbs.csusb.edu/icdfr/funded-projects/parental-intervention-project-pip>

PIP served about **1,200 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers and fathers 18 years of age or older who were incarcerated in **San Bernardino County of CALIFORNIA.**

Parents **participate** in the program during **incarceration.**

Program services are **delivered in correctional facilities.**



The program **specifically targets** justice system-involved parents.

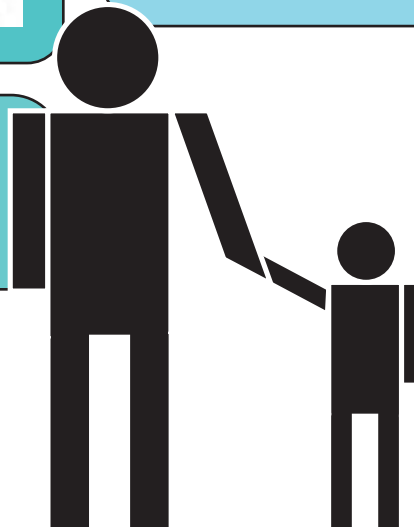


Some parents are **mandated** to participate by the **San Bernardino County Courts** and others **volunteer** to participate during incarceration.

The program **collaborates** with an **adult corrections state or county agency.**



The **primary funding source** of the program the **county government.**



Nebraska Family Support Network

Peer Mentor Child Welfare

www.nefamilysupportnetwork.org

Peer Mentor Child Welfare served over 100 justice-system involved parents who had biological children up to the age of 19, and were living in Sarpy or Douglas counties of NEBRASKA.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- juvenile diversion
- detention
- probation

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges** and a **partnering child welfare agency**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The program **collaborates** with **child welfare**.



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **state government**.



Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw County

Pregnancy Counseling

www.csswashtenaw.org/bhs/pregnancy-counseling

Pregnancy Counseling served between 26–50 justice system-involved parents within the past year, including mothers and fathers of any age. Although the program focuses on serving clients in Washtenaw County, they serve clients from all MICHIGAN counties.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, can participate in the program during any stage, but most are incarcerated in state prison.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from a social worker at the prison or jail.

Some aspects of the program are modified based on the needs of justice system-involved parents.



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



Program's primary funding sources:

- state government
- nonprofit funding
- individual donations
- church donations
- adoption fees



Trumbull County Family Court

Probation Department

Trumbull County's Family Court Probation Department **served between 26–50 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers between 18–24 years of age living in **Trumbull County of OHIO**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- incarceration

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges, probation officers, diversion programs, and police officers**.

Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The program collaborates with:

- a juvenile justice/delinquency state or county agency
- probation department
- judges/courts
- prosecutor's office
- public defenders/defense attorneys
- law enforcement
- community-based service provider



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- group homes/teen living programs
- day reporting facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **federal, state, and county governments**.



Lamoille Restorative Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI)

www.lrcvt.org/resilience-beyond-incarceration

RBI served between 26–50 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers who were 18 years of age or older with children under the age of 12, living in **Lamoille County of VERMONT.**

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- incarceration
- adult reentry

The program also works with parents who have been incarcerated at any point in their child's life.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from:

- probation officers
- diversion programs
- state department for children and families
- schools
- day care providers
- health providers

The program **specifically targets** justice system-involved parents.



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



The **primary funding sources** of the program are the **state government** and **individual donations.**



Justice Works Youthcare

Short-Term Therapeutic Outreach to Prevent Placement (STOPP®)

www.justiceworksyouthcare.com/what-we-do/signature-services/stopp

STOPP® serves some justice system-involved parents, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers who are 18 years of age or older living either in **Weld County, COLORADO** or in 1 of about **40 different counties of PENNSYLVANIA**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- probation
- parole
- post-adjudication
- incarceration
- reentry/aftercare

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **child welfare workers**.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities



Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **county government**.



Springfield Public Schools

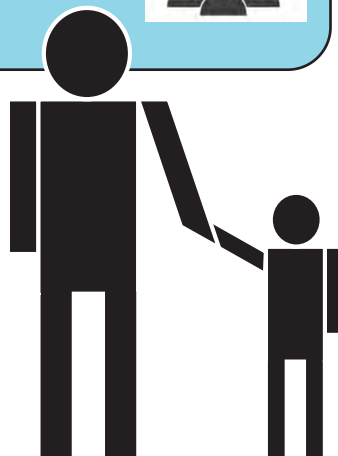
Strengthen Families – Greene County Jail

Strengthen Families – Greene County Jail **served more than 100 justice system-involved parents** in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers who were 18 years of age or older living in **Greene County** and surrounding areas of **MISSOURI**.

This program also serves extended family members; anyone who wants to attend classes is permitted to do so.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **correction officers at Greene County Jail**.

Program **collaborates** with an **adult corrections state or county agency**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- post-adjudication
- incarceration
- adult reentry/aftercare

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- public spaces



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



The program is currently **unfunded** and classes are taught by PAT (Parents as Teachers) **parent educators**.



University of Nevada, Reno

UNR Early Head Start (EHS) Home Based Option

www.unr.edu/education/centers-and-student-resources/centers/cfrc/unr-early-head-start

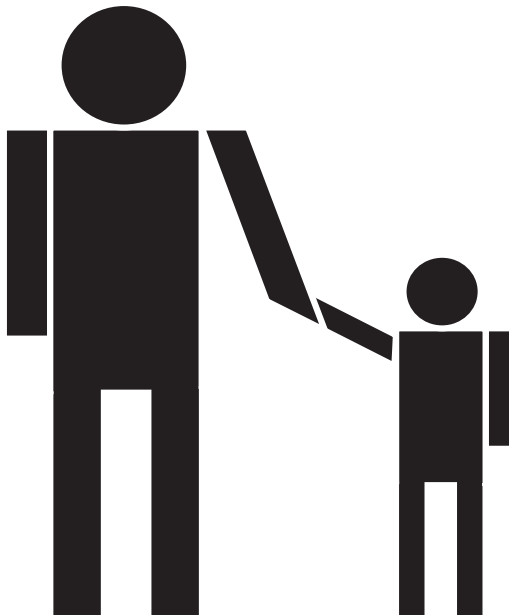
UNR-EHS Home Based Option serves some **justice system-involved parents**, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Washoe County of NEVADA**.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **judges, probation officers, and diversion programs**.

Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- adult diversion
- juvenile diversion
- juvenile disposition
- probation
- parole
- juvenile reentry/aftercare
- adult reentry

Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, and there are no plans to provide training in the future.



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **federal government**.



University of Nevada, Reno (UNR)

UNR-Early Head Start (EHS) Parr Outreach

www.wfspa.org

UNR-EHS Parr Outreach served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers and pregnant inmates 18 years of age or older living in **Washoe County of NEVADA**.



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult diversion
- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- incarceration
- adult reentry

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from the **incarceration facility** once women are identified as **pregnant**.

Some aspects of the program are **modified** based on the needs of **justice system-involved** parents.



Home visitors receive training about the justice system.



Program collaborates with:

- adult corrections state or county agency
- community-based service provider



Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- residential facilities
- group homes, teen living programs
- providing organization's offices
- public spaces



The **primary funding source** of the program is the **federal government**.



Washington County Department of Public Health & Environment Washington Healthy Families

www.co.washington.mn.us/DocumentCenter/View/882/FHL-HealthyFamilies

Washington Healthy Families served between 1–25 justice system-involved parents in the past year, including mothers, fathers, and other caregivers of any age living in **Washington County of MINNESOTA**. Washington Healthy Families is part of the Metro Alliance for Healthy Families, which is a joint home visiting effort across 9 metro counties allowing for client transfer and continuity of service delivery across jurisdictions.

Referrals for justice system-involved parents come from **nursing staff in the county jail**.

The program does not have a formal relationship with a justice system agency.



The program's primary funding sources:

- federal government
- state government
- county government
- third party medical assistance reimbursement



Individuals who are justice system-involved, **participate** in the program during:

- arrest
- adult conviction
- adult sentencing
- probation
- parole
- incarceration

Many home visiting clients are in other “justice involved” situations.

Program services are delivered in:

- homes, including foster homes
- corrections facilities
- group home, teen living programs
- public spaces
- any location where a client is living

























Home visitors currently do not receive training about the justice system, but will in the future.












Average monthly cost

incurred by this program for an enrolled family is **\$500**.

Appendix C. Snapshot of Home Visiting Programs that Serve Justice System-Involved Parents

Program name	Program specifically targets justice system-involved parents 	Program serves:						Home visitors receive training on justice system:		Program has a formal relationship with a justice system agency 	Program delivers services to parents residing in correctional facilities 
		adult parents only 	parents of any age 	parents/children of specific ages 	mothers only 	mothers and fathers only 	all caregivers 	yes 	not yet, but will in the future 		
Comprehensive Family Supports (CFS)		✓						✓			
Delaware Healthy Outcomes with Parent Engagement (DE Hope)		✓			✓						
Early Head Start CARE House of Oakland County			✓								
Early Head Start of Carey Services			✓					✓	✓		
Early Head Start, Head Start, Fatherhood Initiative Community Partners, Circle Around Families		✓						✓	✓		
Family Health Home Visiting			✓					✓		✓	
Florida State University Young Parents Project (FSU YPP)	✓			✓	✓ ^{a, b}			✓	✓		
Head Start Reach Up Incorporated			✓					✓			

<p><i>Program name</i></p>	<p>Program specifically targets justice system-involved parents</p> 	<p>Program serves:</p> <p>adult parents only parents of any age parents/children of specific ages mothers only mothers and fathers only all caregivers</p>      						<p>Home visitors receive training on justice system:</p> <p>yes not yet, but will in the future</p>  		<p>Program has a formal relationship with a justice system agency</p> 	<p>Program delivers services to parents residing in correctional facilities</p> 
Healthy Families The Villages		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>						
Healthy Families Douglas County		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>✓</p>						
Healthy Families Illinois		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>							
Healthy Families Massachusetts		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>						
Healthy Families of the High Desert		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>							
Healthy Families Roanoke		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓^a</p>								
Help Me Grow		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>							
Home Visiting with Incarcerated Expectant Mothers Pilot	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>						
MOMobile® at Riverside	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓^{a, c}</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>						
Nevada Families First		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>							
Parent Connections		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>						

Program name	Program specifically targets justice system-involved parents	Program serves:						Home visitors receive training on justice system:		Program has a formal relationship with a justice system agency	Program delivers services to parents residing in correctional facilities
		adult parents only	parents of any age	parents/children of specific ages	mothers only	mothers and fathers only	all caregivers	yes	not yet, but will in the future		
											
Parental Intervention Project (PIP)	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓
Peer Mentor Child Welfare				✓		✓		✓		✓	
Pregnancy Counseling			✓			✓		✓			✓
Probation Department Trumbull County Family Court				✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Resilience Beyond Incarceration (RBI)	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓
Short-term Therapeutic Outreach to Prevent Placement (STOPP®)		✓						✓			✓
Strengthen Families – Greene County Jail		✓						✓		✓	✓
University of Nevada, Reno Early Head Start Home Based Option			✓								
University of Nevada, Reno Early Head Start Parr Outreach		✓			✓ ^a			✓		✓	✓
Washington Healthy Families			✓						✓		✓

Note. ^a includes expectant mothers; ^b in addition to mothers, this program serves caregivers of mothers' children; ^c in addition to mothers, this program serves fathers and other family members as secondary participants.