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DEANNE TILTON DURFEE
Executive Director

January 19, 2016

ADOPTED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

14 January 19, 2016

PATRICK OGAWA
ACTING EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RECOMMENDATION TO APPROVE A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE CONTRACT WITH FRIENDS OUTSIDE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY FOR THE INCARCERATED PARENTS PROGRAM FOR FOSTER CHILD VISITATION FUNDED WITH AB 2994 SURPLUS CHILDREN'S TRUST FUNDS (ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3 VOTES)

SUBJECT

This is to request the Board's approval for a two-year contract extension of the current contract with Friends Outside in Los Angeles County for the Incarcerated Parents Program (IPP) for Foster Child Visitation.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD:

1. Delegate authority to the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), or his designee, to execute a two-year contract extension with Friends Outside in Los Angeles County for the Incarcerated Parents Program for Foster Child Visitation. The annual contract sum is $68,786, and the cost for the two-year extension effective February 1, 2016, through January 31, 2018, is $137,572.

2. Delegate authority to the DCFS Director, or his designee, to execute amendments to change contract terms and conditions, if necessary, to accommodate unanticipated changes in service and increase the maximum annual contract sum up to 25% of the maximum contract sum, if necessary to accommodate any unanticipated increase in units of service provided that: (a) sufficient funding is available; (b) prior County Counsel approval is obtained; and (c) the Director of DCFS notifies the Board and CEO in writing, within 10 working days of execution.

ICAN

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Executive Director

3. Delegate authority to the Director of DCFS, or his designee, to execute additional two one-year contract renewal options from February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2020, by written notice, at an annual cost of $68,786, provided that: (a) sufficient funding is available; (b) prior County Counsel approval is obtained; and (c) the Director of DCFS notifies the Board and the CEO in writing, within 10 working days of execution.

BACKGROUND

In 1982, the Governor of California signed into law two bills aimed at preventing and treating child abuse and neglect. The first bill, Assembly Bill (AB) 1733/Papan (Chapter 1398, Statutes of 1982), authorized the allocation of state funding to counties for child abuse prevention and intervention services offered by public and private, non-profit agencies.

The second law, AB 2994/Imbrecht (Chapter 1399, Statutes of 1982), established a County Children's Trust Fund for the purpose of funding child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention programs operated by private, nonprofit organizations. AB 2994 requires that $4.00 of any fee for a certified copy of a birth certificate shall be paid to a County Children's Trust Fund.

Both of these laws provide that a designated multi-disciplinary child abuse council develop and recommend funding priorities to the Board of Supervisors. In Los Angeles County, the designated child abuse council is the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN).

As outlined in the adopted Board Letter first approving funding for this program, ICAN engaged in a very serious and lengthy process to review and evaluate the proposal for this program. ICAN formed a special Ad Hoc Group comprised of members from numerous County and City agencies including the Department of Children and Family Services, District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Public Social Services, Department of Health Services, Los Angeles County Office of Education, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and the Community Child Abuse Councils. This Ad Hoc Group held a face-to-face meeting and engaged in an extensive process to vet this proposal so that any concerns could be addressed, and to reach consensus regarding recommending approval for funding this program. This Ad Hoc meeting was held in the later part of 2008. During this process, the Ad Hoc Group made some recommendations for improvements to this proposal. Follow-up through email and phone contact was maintained to ensure that the Ad Hoc group's input was integrated into the final proposal. ICAN also had an Action Item at its January 12, 2009 Policy Committee Meeting asking ICAN

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agencies to support IPP and this Action Item was passed unanimously.

Specialized programs are currently funded in all five supervisorial districts. Similar requests to either re-fund currently funded programs or to fund a new program for each of the other districts will be submitted as the contracted programs near completion and a decision to renew the current program or fund a new program is made by each District.

Justification

Initially, this program was set up as a two-year demonstration project. This program has become well entrenched in the Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) and is providing much needed services that would otherwise not be provided.

In its work, Friend's Outside in Los Angeles County, in collaboration with DCFS and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, is working to decrease the emotional trauma experienced by children resulting from their parents' incarceration. The Incarcerated Parents Program creates opportunities for improved contact between parents and their children and works to ensure that these relationships are nurtured. Case management services are also provided to the parents while incarcerated to assist them in accessing services to address any underlying issues and to support increased communication and attachment with their children. Increased visitation and communication has proved to have an impact in decreased recidivism and decreased time to reunification within the child welfare and criminal justice systems.

As indicated in the Board Letter dated July 15, 2013, State realignment (AB 109), did impact the number of women receiving these services as many women were incarcerated for a longer period of time rather than being transferred to a State prison.

This program has consistently received positive feedback and evaluative information from the Program Staff at DCFS who monitor this program. In addition, an evaluation by an Independent Evaluator has been conducted each year for five years; the most recent evaluation from August 2015 is attached to this Board Letter. This evaluation covers results from monthly case tracing logs from January to December in 2012, 2013 and 2014. Visits and contacts increased by 61% from 2012 to 2014. In 2014 there were 677 total service contacts including visits. In addition, the IPP Case Manager worked with over 120 different mothers and over 120 different Children's Social Workers (CSWs) from DCFS each year. The most common service requests were for communication with DCFS. All involved with this program believe that the services provided are critical, meet an otherwise unmet need and should be extended for an additional two years.

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This letter requests an option to amend this contract to increase funding for this program by no more than 25% of the total contract amount. Friends Outside in Los Angeles County is currently developing a case management model to provide services to women who have participated with this program when they are released from jail. They hope to be able to fund a transitional case manager position and extend the period of services for these mothers and their children by providing services during the period immediately after incarceration. A Concept Paper for this new component is currently being refined and efforts are currently underway to identify a location where these services could be provided. Friends Outside in Los Angeles County is not currently pursuing the provision of these services at any other location besides the CRDF.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact to the County. AB 2994 funds stem from birth certificate surcharge funds deposited into the County's Children's Trust Fund. The DCFS Finance Section has assured ICAN that sufficient funds remain with the Children's Trust Fund to continue funding this program for an additional two years.

CONTRACTING PROCESS

No additional contracting process was required. ICAN is responsible for making recommendations to select non-profit community based agencies that receive funding through AB 2994; and DCFS has responsibility for administering the contracts between the County and the private non-profit community based agencies.

CONCLUSION

Upon approval by the Board of Supervisors, it is requested that the Acting Executive Officer/ Clerk of the Board send an adopted stamped copy of the Board letter and attachments to:

Department of Children and Family Services
Contracts Administration Division
Attention: Leticia Torres-Ibarra, Manager
425 Shatto Place, Room 400
Los Angeles, CA 90020

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DEANNE TILTON DURFEE
Executive Director

Respectfully submitted,

Deanne Tilton Durfee

Deanne Tilton
Executive Director
Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN)

DT:es

Enclosure

c: Sheriff Jim McDonnell, ICAN Co-Chairperson
District Attorney Jackie Lacey, ICAN Co-Chairperson
Sachi Hamai, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Philip L. Browning, Director, DCFS
Children's Board Deputies
County Counsel
Acting Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

TO

INCARCERATED PARENTS PROJECT

CONTRACT NUMBER 09-017-01

WITH

FRIENDS OUTSIDE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE
TO INCARCERATED PARENTS PROJECT
CONTRACT NUMBER 09-017-01

This Amendment Number Three ("Amendment") to Incarcerated Parents Project (IPP) Contract, ("Contract") adopted by the Board of Supervisors on XXXX XX, 20XX, is made and entered into by and between the County of Los Angeles, ("COUNTY"), and Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, ("CONTRACTOR"), this XX day of XXXX, 20XX.

WHEREAS, COUNTY and CONTRACTOR are parties to the Contract and CONTRACTOR has been providing IPP services to the COUNTY; and

WHEREAS, AB 2994 County Children's Trust Fund for the purpose of funding child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention programs is available to extend the CONTRACT; and

WHEREAS, this Amendment is prepared pursuant to the provisions set forth in Part II, Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 7.0 , Changes and Amendments; and

WHEREAS, on XXXX XX, 20XX, the Board of Supervisors approved the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) Board Letter, to authorize and delegate authority to the Director, or designee, of the Department of Children and Family Services to extend the CONTRACT.

NOW, THEREFORE, COUNTY and CONTRACTOR agree to modify the IPP Contract as follows:

1. **Part I, Unique Terms and Conditions, Section 2.0 Term**, Sub-section 2.2, is amended to add Sub-section 2.2.3 to read as follows:

   2.2.3 The Contract term is extended for two additional years, effective February 1, 2016 through January 31, 2018, with a maximum two-year sum of $137,572, with an option to extend for two additional years by written notice through January 31, 2020.

2. **Part I, Unique Terms and Conditions, Section 3.0 Contract Sum,** Sub-section 3.1.1 is amended to add Sub-section 3.1.1.2 to read as follows:

   3.1.1.2 The Maximum Annual Contract sum is $68,786. The Maximum Contract sum is $687,860.

Part II, Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 1.1 Administration of Contract, is amended to Exhibit A-1b.

3. **EXHIBIT A, STATEMENT OF WORK,** Section Number 5.0 – County Program Manager, Sub-section 5.6, is amended to read as follows:

5.6 The COUNTY Program Manager (CPM) is:

David Yada, Children's Services Administrator I
425 Shatto Place, Room 328
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 351 - 5845

ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS CONTRACT SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE
TO INCARCERATED PARENTS PROJECT
CONTRACT NUMBER 09-017-01

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board of Supervisors of the COUNTY of Los Angeles has caused this Amendment Number Three to be subscribed on its behalf by the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services and the CONTRACTOR has caused this Amendment Number Three to be subscribed on its behalf by its duly authorized officer(s) as of the day, month and year first above written. The person(s) signing on behalf of the CONTRACTOR warrants under penalty of perjury that he or she is authorized to bind the CONTRACTOR in this Contract.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

By_____
Philip L. Browning, Director
Department of Children and
Family Services

CONTRACTOR

_____
Friends Outside in Los Angeles County

By_____

Name_____

Title_____

By_____

Name_____

Title_____

95-3557032_____
Tax Identification Number

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
BY THE OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL
Mary C. Wickham., County Counsel

BY _____
David Beaudet, Senior Deputy County Counsel

Annual Evaluation Report:
Year 3 (2012)
Year 4 (2013)
Year 5 (2014)

Incarcerated Parents Project (IPP)

A collaboration between:

Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, Inc.
Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Century Regional Detention Facility

August 2015

Submitted to Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, Inc.
261 E. Colorado Blvd., Suite 217
Pasadena, CA 91101

Prepared by:
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1 | Summary of Results

The **Incarcerated Parents Project (IPP)** is a collaboration between Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, a private non-private organization with a long history providing services to incarcerated men and women and their families, the Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. The primary goal of the project is to help incarcerated mothers develop and maintain positive relationships with their children during and after incarceration. Two types of services are provided: jail-based prevention and intervention services and visitation services between incarcerated mothers and their DCFS-involved children. Services are provided at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF), the women's jail in Los Angeles. A jail-based case manager from Friends Outside in Los Angeles County coordinates services and works closely with a DCFS liaison, Sheriff's Department personnel, and interns when they are available. Program services began in April 2010, and have been continuously provided since that time. The IPP project is now in its sixth year.

Funding for the project was provided by the Interagency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) with support from the County Board of Supervisors, Office of Supervisor Don Knabe, 4th Supervisorial District, and in-kind staff resources from Friends Outside, DCFS, and CRDF.

An **annual evaluation** has been conducted each year by EMT Associates, Inc. for a total of five years through a subcontract with Friends Outside. In previous years, the evaluation activities examined implementation and outcomes. Previous data sources included an online CSW survey with a sample of 61 responses in Year 1 and 53 responses in Year 2, and interviews with key staff in Years 1 and 2. Data from a monthly case tracking log documented all service activities over the two year pilot period, and has been updated and maintained throughout the project.

For this report, results from the monthly case tracking logs from January to December in 2012, 2013 and 2014 are presented. This period is included due to the similar way that the tracking log was maintained. A modification to the tracking log was made in January 2012, and the same format has now been maintained over this three-year period. A brief overview of Pilot Years 1 and 2 will be included in this report to provide a context for the project.

Evaluation Results

The Incarcerated Parent Project Implementation Activities. A collaborative team consisting of key players from Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, DCFS, and the Sheriff's department have met

Evaluation Highlights

IPP has completed its fifth year of implementation. This report highlights results from Years 3 through 5 (2012-2014).

Total visits and service contacts increased by 61% from 2012 to 2014, from 421 to 677 total annual contacts.

Almost three times as many IPP visits occurred in 2014 compared to 2012, from 46 to 131 annual visits.

Over the 3 year period, 60 unduplicated incarcerated mothers received from one to 30 IPP visits.

Each year, the IPP Case Manager worked with over 120 different mothers and over 120 different DCFS Children's Social Workers.

The total number of families with IPP visits doubled from 2012 to 2013 from 14 to 28 families, and has remained steady in 2014 with 26 families.

Over the 3-year period, almost half of families had one visit per year and about one quarter had 5 or more visits.

In 2014, twice as many visits took place with 1 child (74%) compared to 35% in 2012 and 38% in 2013.

The average length of visits was somewhat shorter in 2014 (41% of visits were 25-44 minutes long) compared to 2012 (44% were 60+ minutes) and 2013 (62% were 60+ minutes).

More caregivers provided transportation for visits in 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013.

monthly throughout the project to plan, monitor, and actively problem-solve project activities. Implementation of visitation services began in April 2010, with a jail-based IPP case manager coordinating visits for incarcerated mothers at CRDF in collaboration with the DCFS Human Services Aide (HSA). Case flow activities were established and included: processing initial referrals, screening referrals for eligibility, conducting pre-visiting activities with the mother and the family, coordinating the visit with DCFS and the family, providing transportation as needed on the day of the visit, conducting a pre-visit with the child and caregiver (if present), carrying out the IPP-monitored visit between the mother and the child, and conducting post-visit follow-up with the child, mother, family, and DCFS. IPP visits were different from standard family visits in several important ways including: the long wait in lines before visits was eliminated; there was no time limit for the visits; visits were more private; visits were scheduled on a specific day and time; and children could bring one toy or book.

Key Findings for Years 3 – 5 (2012-2014)

Overview of IPP Services. (See Presentation Slides 8-19.) Service contacts included visits as well as other types of services such as communication with DCFS, or communication with caregiver. Except where noted, the following is based on service contacts excluding visits. Excluding visits, there were 375 service contacts in 2012, 496 service contacts in 2013, and 546 service contacts in 2014. Based on the Monthly Tracking Log data maintained by the IPP case manager, the following highlights emerged:

- **Visits and service contacts increased by 61% from 2012 to 2014.** Visits and service contacts steadily increased each year, representing a 61% increase from 2012, in which there were 421 total service contacts including visits, to 2014, in which there were 677 total service contacts including visits.

- **Service contacts, not including visits, increased by 46% from 2012 to 2014**. Service contacts, not including visits, have also steadily increased over the same three-year period, representing a 46% increase from 2012 in which there were 375 total service contacts, to 2014, in which there were 546 total service contacts.

- **Over the three-year period, incarcerated mothers received more services each year besides visits.** The number of services that incarcerated mothers received *besides visits* has steadily increased over the three-year period, from 21% of mothers in 2012 who received 4-12 services to 44% of mothers in 2014.

- **The IPP Case Manager provided more services in 7 out of 12 months of 2014 compared to the previous two years.** In January through July of 2014, the IPP case manager provided anywhere from 40% to 82% more service contacts per month compared to 2012, not including visits.

- **The IPP Case Manager worked with over 120 different mothers and over 120 different Children's Social Workers (CSWs) from DCFS each year.** Based only on service contacts (not including visits), the IPP Case Manager worked with 121 different incarcerated mothers in 2012, 138 in 2013, and 145 different incarcerated mothers in 2014. In 2012, the IPP Case Manager worked with 121 different CSWs; this increased to 123 different CSWs in 2013, and 128 different CSWs in 2014.

- **The top 5 DCFS offices with the most service contacts varied somewhat over the three-year period, but consistently included South County, where the IPP program began, and the number of service contacts also steadily increased.** In 2012, 53 service contacts (not including visits) were from South County, with the remaining DCFS offices (San Fernando Valley, Belvedere, Palmdale, Santa Clarita) with 25 to 36 contacts. In 2014, 78 service contacts were from South County, with 43 to 56 service contacts from the remaining four offices (West San Fernando Valley, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, Santa Fe Springs), representing a steady increase in the number of services provided.

- **Among *service requests* that did not result in a successful visit, *requesting a visit* and *child related issues* were the top two requested services each year; this suggests the potential for more visits.** Not all contacts result in a visit, but the vast majority of contacts were to request a visit (62% in 2012, 88% in 2013, and 84% in 2014) or to discuss a child-related issue (68% in 2012, 33% in 2013, and 44% in 2014). Note that multiple types of services could be requested during one service contact so totals will exceed 100%.

- **The most common *service received* was communication with DCFS.** In 2012 and 2013, 82% of service contacts were DCFS communication; in 2014, 73% of service contacts were for DCFS communication. The second most common service received in 2012 was Program Assistance (23%), and in 2013 and 2014 it was some other service (24% and 50% respectively). Multiple types of services could be received during one service contact so totals will exceed 100%.

- **Verifying eligibility was the most common reason visits did not occur in 2012 and 2014.** In 2012, verifying eligibility was the reason a visit did not occur for 41% of contacts, and in 2014, 43% of contacts did not result in a visit due to verifying eligibility. In 2013, another reason besides verifying eligibility (27%), transfer of the incarcerated mother (3%), eligibility (13%), or CSW not enforcing visits (17%) was the most common reason a visit did not occur, accounting for 28% of contacts.

Overview of IPP Visits. (See Presentation Slides 20-23). The following is based on 46 visits in 2012, 89 visits in 2013, and 131 visits in 2014. Based on the Monthly Tracking Log data maintained by the IPP case manager, the following highlights emerged:

- **Almost three times as many IPP visits occurred in 2014 compared to 2012.** In 2012, 46 IPP visits occurred. This increased by 93% in 2013 to 89 visits and by 184% in 2014 to 131 total visits.

- **The total number of families with IPP visits per year doubled from 2012 to 2013 from 14 to 28, and has remained steady in 2014.** The total number of unduplicated or unique families who received IPP visits was 14 in 2012, 28 in 2013, and 26 in 2014. This represents a 100% increase from 2012 to 2013 and an 86% increase in 2014 compared to 2012.

- **Cumulatively over the three-year period, 60 unduplicated incarcerated mothers received from one to 30 IPP visits each in 2012-2014.** The average number of visits per mother over the three-year period was 4.4 visits (standard deviation = 6.8). Over half of the incarcerated women received 1-2 visits (56%), and one quarter (27%) received 5 or more visits.

Overview of IPP Visit Data By Year – Total Number of Families. *(See Presentation Slides 24-28).* The following is based on the total number of families (incarcerated mothers) who received at least one visit each year. This was 14 women/families in 2012, 28 women/families visits in 2013, and 26 women/families in 2014. Based on the Monthly Tracking Log data maintained by the IPP case manager, the following highlights emerged:

- **Over the three-year period, almost half of families had one visit and about one quarter had 5 or more visits.** The greatest percentage of families had one visit during the year (43% in 2012, 53% in 2013, and 42% in 2014), followed by 5-14 visits during the year (21% in 2012, 25% in 2013, and 19% in 2014). However, in 2014, two families (8%) had 27 to 30 visits.

- **In 2013 and 2014, more women were referred to the IPP program from jail sources compared to DCFS, compared to 2012 when more women were referred to the program from DCFS.** Women can be referred to IPP visits by a jail source, which includes jail programs, deputies, inmate requests and outreach by the IPP Case Manager, or by DCFS. In 2012, among the 14 women who received visits, 64% were referred by DCFS and 36% were referred by a jail course. Among the 28 women who received visits in 2013, 58% were referred by a jail source and 42% were referred by DCFS. Among the 26 women who received visits in 2014, 58% were referred by a jail source and 42% were referred by DCFS.

- **Three-quarters or more of women who received visits were receiving Family Reunification services from DCFS.** All incarcerated women who received IPP visits had an open case with DCFS. Across the three years, most but not all were receiving Family Reunification services (86% in 2012, 71% in 2013, and 77% in 2014). A small percentage was receiving either Emergency Response or Family Maintenance services (7% in 2012, 15% in 2013, and 4% in 2014), or Permanent Placement (7% in 2012, and 4% each in 2013-2014). This information was unknown for 11% of women in 2013 and 15% in 2014).

- **In 2014, twice as many women were still in jail as their last known location (85%) compared to 2012 (43%).** The last known location could be in jail at CRDF, in the community, state prison, Twin Towers (another jail location), or in a medical or psychiatric facility. Most likely due to realignment legislation that resulted in women (and men) serving their sentences in jail rather than prison, the percentage of women still in jail as their last known location steadily increased each year from 43% in 2012, to 68% in 2013, to 85% in 2014. Conversely, no women were in the community in 2014, compared to 18% in 2013 and 29% in 2012. Half as many women were in state prison in 2014 (11%) compared to 2012 (21%).

Overview of IPP Visit Data By Year – Total Number of Visits. *(See Presentation Slides 29-37).* The following is based on 46 visits in 2012, 89 visits in 2013, and 131 visits in 2014. Based on the Monthly Tracking Log data maintained by the IPP case manager, the following highlights emerged:

- **In 2014, twice as many visits took place with 1 child (74%) compared to 35% in 2012 and 38% in 2013.** In 2014, out of 131 visits, 74% had 1 child present, 19% had 2 children present, 5% had 3 children present, and 2% had 4 children present. This represents a significant shift in which a larger percentage of visits took place with two children in past years (46% in 2012 and 36% in 2013, but only 19% in 2014).

- **The average length of visits in 2014 was somewhat shorter than in previous years.** In 2012 and 2013, the largest percentage of visits was 60 or more minutes (44% in 2012 and 62% in 2013), but in 2014, the largest percentage of visits was 25-44 minutes (41%).

- **In 2014, far more caregivers provided transportation for visits (66%), compared to 2012 in which 7% of visits and 2013 in which 23% of visits had transportation provided by a caregiver.** Transportation was provided by the DCFS HSA liaison, a caregiver or parent, or by someone else, including Friends Outside. In 2012 and 2013, in 74% and 77% of visits respectively, DCFS provided transportation, but in 2014, this dropped to 30% of visits, with the caregiver percentage significantly increasing.

- **The most common other services in addition to visits included caregiver communication, DCFS communication, pre-visit and post-visit services.** Visits included other services. From two-thirds to three quarters of visits each year also included caregiver communication (61% in 2012, 76% in 2013, and 72% in 2014) and communication with DCFS (72% in 2012, 73% in 2013, and 64% in 2014). Pre-visit and post-visit services were also provided in over half to three quarters of visits each year.

- **Over the three-year period, the largest percentage of visits had DCFS cases in South County, however, a large number of offices ranging from 6 to 13 supervised cases on behalf of families who received visits.** In 2012, a total of six DCFS offices had from one to 23 visits take place throughout the year. South County accounted for 50% of these visits, followed by Palmdale (28%), Santa Clarita (9%), and Belvedere (7%). In 2013, a total of DCFS 13 offices had from one to 20 visits take place. South County accounted for 23% of visits, followed by Palmdale (20%), West Los Angeles (16%), and Compton (14%). In 2014, a total of 11 DCFS offices had from one to 57 visits take place. South County accounted for 44% of visits, followed by El Monte (21%), Compton (9%), and West Los Angeles (7%).

- **The number of DCFS Children's Social Workers (CSWs) supervising cases in which at least 1 visit took place increased by 68% from 2012 to 2014 from 16 to 27 CSWs.** The IPP Case Manager interacted with an increasing number of CSWs who had cases in which one or more visits took place. In 2012, 16 CSWs had cases in which at least one visit took place. This increased to 25 CSWs in 2013 and 27 CSWs in 2014.

NEXT STEPS

The IPP program structure has remained strong, as evidenced by the consistent and increasing services provided over the first 5 years. Ongoing attention to the collaboration via regular meetings in which clear roles and responsibilities are maintained and information is shared is likely a key element to the strong foundation and should be continued.

The IPP Case Manager is handling an increasing number of tasks across multiple incarcerated mothers, families, and CSWs. The need for further staff support should be monitored so that quality and number of services are not impacted.

The geographic diversity and large number of cases across multiple DCFS offices has continued and supports potential county-wide benefits of the IPP program. It also emphasizes the need for centralized coordination, as it currently exists through the HSA liaison and IPP Case Manager, and the need for transportation to visits, although more caregivers provided transportation in 2014.

Realignment may continue to impact the program by increasing the number of eligible women who have longer stays in jail.

It may be worthwhile to pursue additional data for the 60 women who received visits from 2012 to 2014, specifically DCFS program and outcome data.

Next Steps

Taken together, these findings suggest the following next steps:

- The **program structure has remained strong**, as evidenced by the consistent and increasing provision of services over the five years of the project, and specifically over the last three years from 2012 to 2014. Ongoing attention to the collaboration via the regular meetings in which clear roles and responsibilities are maintained and information is shared is likely a key element to the strong foundation for this program, and should be continued.

- The **IPP Case Manager is handling an increasing number of tasks** with a large universe of incarcerated mothers, families, children, CSWs, and DCFS offices. Services are increasing, whether it's a 184% increase in visits (from 46 per year to 131), or a 68% increase in service contacts (from 375 per year to 594). The unduplicated number of different women served has been consistently over 120 women, and has increased 20% from 2012 to 2014 (from 121 to 145), in addition to over 120 different CSWs each year. In 2014, 11 different DCFS offices had cases with at least one visit. The need for further staff support should be monitored so that quality and number of services are not impacted.

- The **geographic diversity and large number of cases across multiple DCFS offices** has continued and supports potential county-wide benefits of the IPP program. This diversity also emphasizes the ongoing need for coordinated IPP services through a centralized location, as designed in this program through the HSA liaison and the IPP Case Manager, as well as the ongoing need for transportation services to facilitate visits.

- The **realignment legislation** could be impacting IPP services through the greater availability of incarcerated women who are eligible for visits over a longer period of time. More women may also be released to the community after completing their sentences, making reunification a greater likelihood, although this was not seen in the data in 2014.

- When resources are available, it may be worthwhile to **pursue additional data for the 60 unduplicated women who received visits from 2012 to 2014**, specifically DCFS program and outcome data. The detailed documentation of IPP program services would serve as a solid foundation of data that could be linked to DCFS data, such as compliance with court orders, and whether successful reunification occurred. Interviews could also determine the strength and quality of the mother's current relationship with her children, and how IPP program services might have influenced that relationship.

2 | Introduction to IPP

The **Incarcerated Parents Project (IPP)** has completed its fifth year in 2014 and continues to provide services. It was pilot-tested from *January 2010* to *January 2012*. The primary goal of the IPP project is to help incarcerated parents develop and maintain positive relationships with their children during and after incarceration. The project is a collaboration between:

- **Friends Outside in Los Angeles County** (hereinafter referred to as "Friends Outside") a private non-profit organization with over 40 years of experience providing services to incarcerated men and women in the men's and women's jails in Los Angeles.
- **Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS),** the county child protective services agency.
- **Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF),** the women's jail in Los Angeles County.

Funding for the pilot project was provided by the Interagency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) with support from the County Board of Supervisors, Office of Supervisor Don Knabe, 4th Supervisorial District, and in-kind staff resources from Friends Outside, DCFS, and CRDF.

The project's target population is incarcerated mothers at CRDF, the women's jail facility in Los Angeles. Planning activities for the project began in 2007 and continued through March 2010. Service provision began in April 2010 and is now in its fourth year. Project staff include the coordinated activities of a full-time onsite Friends Outside case manager at the women's jail, and a full-time DCFS liaison. Two types of services are available: (1) *prevention/ intervention services* to all incarcerated mothers, including facilitating psychosocial and basic needs referrals, acting as liaison with various legal, child welfare, other needed jail-based and community-based services, and liaising with the family; and (2) *visitation services* for incarcerated mothers and their children when mothers have an open case with DCFS (other eligibility criteria apply).

This report covers service data from 2012-2014. Also included is a description of the IPP program goals and evaluation procedures.

Incarcerated Parents Project (IPP)

The goal of the Incarcerated Parents Project is to help incarcerated parents develop and maintain positive relationships with their children during and after incarceration.

The IPP pilot project began providing services in January 2010 and is currently in its 5th year. It is a collaboration between Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, a private non-profit agency with a long history providing services to incarcerated men and women and their families; Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services; and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department at Century Regional Detention Facility.

The Incarcerated Parent Project

Nine IPP program goals were laid out in the DCFS contract for services provided by Friends Outside. See **Exhibit 1** on the following page for each of the goals and their related outcome indicators. Goals, eligibility, services, and performance targets are described below.

Program goals *reflected in* **Exhibit 1** *include:*

- Promote opportunities for improved and continued contact between mothers and children
- Increase visitation between mothers and children at jail
- Increase mothers' participation in available jail programs, reducing timelines to reunification
- Facilitate incarcerated mothers' access to jail services
- Decrease hearing continuances due to poor communication between mothers and CSWs
- Increase CSW knowledge of jail visitation practices
- Enhance CSW and resource families' understanding of barriers faced by mothers and children
- Improve discharge planning to decrease future likelihood of abuse and neglect
- Compare progress made between South County pilot office and remaining offices

Eligibility *for IPP visitation services for incarcerated mothers included the following criteria:*

- Have a child between the ages of birth to 21 years old
- Have a current investigation or case with DCFS (in Los Angeles County)
- Not have a "stay away" or restraining order in criminal court or in dependency court which would prevent the mother from having legal contact with the child

In addition, all incarcerated mothers are eligible for *IPP prevention/intervention services.*

Services *specifically for* ***incarcerated mothers*** *included:*

- Prevention/intervention services including case management and information and referral
- Visitation services including coordinating visits with DCFS and caregivers, and monitoring visits

Services *geared more toward the* ***DCFS Children's Social Workers (CSW)*** *included:*

- Communication with incarcerated mothers to decrease hearing continuances and lack of improper notice
- Increasing CSW knowledge of mother's whereabouts throughout the case, particularly after jail release
- Improve CSW knowledge of jail visitation practices
- Improve CSW understanding of barriers faced by incarcerated mothers and their children, including addressing CSW resistance to visits, when it exists

Services *geared more toward the* ***resource families****, or caregivers of the children included:*

- Improve caregivers' understanding of barriers faced by incarcerated mothers and their children
- Improve caregivers' understanding of the importance of the mother-child relationship, including caregivers who are more reluctant to support this relationship

Six ***performance targets*** *were also established, including:*

- Increase visitation frequency by 20% in Year 1 and by 35% in Year 2
- Increase enrollment of mothers in jail programs by 25% over 2 years
- Promote timely visitation by decreasing time from referral to jail visit by 20% over 2 years
- Promote participation in DCFS case plan by providing next known contacts for 70% of mothers
- Improve discharge planning by providing referral sources to 70% of mothers
- Improve permanency planning for children by providing caregiver information to DCFS for 75% of children

Exhibit 1. DCFS-Determined IPP Goals and Outcome Indicators

Goals

1. Promote opportunities for improved and continued contact between mothers and children
2. Increase visitation between mothers and children at jail
3. Increase mothers' participation in available jail programs, thereby reducing timelines to reunification
4. Facilitate incarcerated mothers' access to jail services
5. Decrease hearing continuances due to poor communication between mothers and CSWs or improper notice
6. Increase CSW knowledge of jail vistation practices
7. Enhance CSW and resource families' understanding of barriers faced by mothers and children
8. Improve discharge planning to decrease future likelihood of abuse and neglect
9. Compare progress made between South County pilot office and remaining offices

Outcome Indicators

1. Mothers will have opportunity to initiate and/or maintain relationship with child
2. Quantity and frequency of visitation between mothers and their children will increase
3. Mothers will make positive progress in compliance and case plan
4. Mothers will have necessary resources for compliance
5. Mothers will be present for Court hearings
6. CSW will make informed decisions about visitation
7. CSW and resource parents will be more knowledgeable of mothers' jail experience
8. Mothers will be better equipped to rejoin society, reducing returns to DCFS
9. IPP will be extended to other offices if positive progress is made

Evaluation Activities and Procedures

Friends Outside has subcontracted with an external evaluation firm, EMT Associates, Inc., each year for the past five years for evaluation services. Evaluation activities have included:

In Pilot Years 1 and 2:

In Pilot Years 1-2, a process and outcome evaluation was conducted. Information was collected from:
- Case files
- Key project staff from Friends Outside, DCFS, LASD
- CSW's

- Collaboratively developed the overall process and outcome evaluation strategy to match the contract goals.
- Developed multiple *process and outcome measures* for the project including: a Case Tracking Log; a Monthly Tracking Log; a Caregiver Pre-Post Survey; an online DCFS Children's Social Worker (CSW) Survey; and an interview schedule for annual telephone interviews with all stakeholders in the project. In addition, English and Spanish versions of a DCFS Children's Social Worker Pre-Post Survey, a Family Satisfaction Survey, and an Inmate Satisfaction Survey, were developed, but due to limited resources, were not implemented.
- Produced an *Outcomes Measurement Framework* that outlined the goals of the IPP program, how each goal would be measured (referred to as "indicators"), the data source for measuring each goal, and the data collection method.

Data collection activities included: (1) the Case Tracking Log maintained by the Friends Outside case manager (available only in Year 1); (2) the Monthly Tracking Log maintained by the Friends Outside Case manager (available in all years); (3) the online DCFS CSW survey implemented administered in January 2011 and January 2012; and (4) 12 phone interviews with stakeholders in January 2011 and five in January 2012. Phone interviews were recorded through Premiere Global Services with permission of the person that was interviewed, and then transcribed by EMT. Recordings were not downloaded, and were automatically deleted by Premiere Global Services 30 days after being recorded. Written transcripts were then shared with the person who was interviewed for any corrections and revisions. Corrections and revisions received were minimal.

For the current report for Year 5 (2014):

This Year 5 report includes:

Cumulative results of IPP services are provided for Years 3, 4 and 5 (January 2012 to December 2014)

The Monthly Tracking Logs maintained by the Friends Outside case manager were analyzed, and results are presented in this report. Results for the current year (2014) are compared with Year 3 (2012) and Year 4 (2013). Data from the pilot years were not included in this report primarily because a change that was made in 2012 in how the data in the monthly logs was kept, making it easier to compare data from 2012 forward. Second, data from the first 1-2 years of a new program often fluctuate due to anticipated changes in program activities during this early development phase. Therefore, annual results from the 1-2 years of a new program are often less reliable for comparison purposes. Data from Year 3 (2012) was analyzed as the first "stable" 12 month calendar cohort from January to December from which subsequent years of data can be compared.

Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS 22.0. Descriptive frequencies and percentages are presented based on the Monthly Tracking Log data from January 2012 to December 2014.

3 | Program Description:

History of the IPP Project, Roles and Responsibilities, and Case Flow

Brief History of the IPP Project

The IPP project began when the Los Angeles-based private non-profit organization, Friends Outside, approached DCFS in 2007 to collaborate on providing visitation between incarcerated mothers and their children. Friends Outside has had onsite staff at the Los Angeles men's and women's jails since 1978, providing various information, referral, and liaison services. Over the years, Friends Outside staff had encountered situations in which they were contacting DCFS on behalf of families with an incarcerated parent. In one case example, a child was born in the women's jail. The grandparents contacted the Watts-based Friends Outside community-based office because they did not know how to find the right contact person at DCFS. The Friends Outside jail-based case manager was brought into the loop; she facilitated contact between the incarcerated mother, the family, and the appropriate person at DCFS. The child was ultimately placed with the grandparents. In another case example, an inmate who had been recently arrested approached the Friends Outside jail-based staff person because of a scheduled dependency court hearing that the inmate knew she would not be able to attend due to her arrest. The Friends Outside staff person contacted the appropriate DCFS personnel to communicate the whereabouts of the mother, as well as her desire to remain in contact with DCFS. This illustrates an important communication barrier between incarcerated parents and dependency court proceedings that this program is designed to address.

Over the next two years, Friends Outside gained the support of the Director of DCFS, and when that Director left, of the next one. The appropriate divisions within DCFS were then tasked with pursuing the project. Visitation for incarcerated parents, meanwhile, became of increasing interest from a policy perspective. The Sheriff's Department was brought into the discussions due to their custody role and management of visitation at the women's jail. Friends Outside had a partial funding source, but needed matching funding. DCFS administrative staff were tasked with researching the area of visitation for incarcerated parents, and ultimately wrote a Statement of Work that outlined the provisions of a contract with Friends Outside. The necessary matching funding was eventually secured from one of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors offices and ICAN.

Key Highlights

- *In 2007, the IPP project began its planning stages when Friends Outside staff were approached by inmates who were mothers who were concerned about maintaining contact with their DCFS-involved children.*
- *DCFS and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department were brought on board shortly thereafter. The project was subsequently funded by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and ICAN.*
- *A five-minute video was made, available in English and Spanish, that introduces the jail visitation process to children and families.*
- *The IPP project was implemented at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF), the women's jail, in January 2010, and is now in its fifth year.*
- *Project staff at the three partner agencies have had clear roles and responsibilities since inception of the project. Monthly meetings have also facilitated decision-making and communication.*
- *IPP services are coordinated by 2 full-time staff: a Friends Outside jail-based case manager and a DCFS liaison. The Friends Outside case manager works closely with Sheriff's Deputies.*

Also during the development phase of the project, an approximately five minute video was made to help prepare the children for what to expect during the visit. The video is watched by children prior to visits to show them ahead of time how the visit will go. It is available in both English and Spanish. It can also be used to reduce any potential resistance from caregivers concerned with any negative consequences of the visits for their children. It has also been used to gather support for the project with CSWs and management staff. The pilot project officially began January 2010 for a two year period through January 2012.

The project recently completed its fourth year in 2013. During the third year, implementation of state legislation referred to as "realignment" occurred, intended to ease overcrowding of state prisons. Realignment has resulted in a greater number of sentenced inmates serving their time in jail rather than state prison. It was anticipated to result in longer jail stays for sentenced inmates. The impact of realignment on the IPP program remains to be seen. It may result in longer jail stays for some women. This in turn could result in a greater opportunity for children to visit their incarcerated mothers, but could also impact time frames for reunification. No clear effects are evident in the data, although some differences are suggested, including how possible longer lengths of stay in jail, leading to more visits. We will continue to monitor the possible effects of realignment in Year 5.

Monthly collaborative team meetings including personnel from Friends Outside, DCFS, and the Sheriff's Department were held throughout the two year pilot project and have continued throughout the project.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Collaborative Agencies Involved in the IPP Project

Two public agencies and one private non-profit agency collaborated to provide the IPP services. Below is a brief outline of roles and responsibilities at each organization.

Table 1. Roles and Responsibilities for IPP Project

Agency	Staff person	Role
Friends Outside in Los Angeles County, Inc. (private, non-profit)	Executive Director	Program development; solicit ongoing funding and sustainability; program oversight; supervise staff; attend monthly collaborative meetings
	Clinical Supervisor	Provide clinical supervision to the onsite case manager; attend monthly collaborative meetings
	Onsite Case Manager	Process referrals received from DCFS; provide onsite services to incarcerated mothers; monitor visits; provide case information to DCFS
Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services (public agency)	Regional Administrator	Program development; gather support for the pilot project through management meetings; program oversight
	Assistant Regional Administrator	Management oversight of the project; supervise staff; attend monthly collaborative meetings
	Community-based Division Administrator	Program development; track compliance with contract; facilitate and attend monthly collaborative meetings

Table 1. Roles and Responsibilities for IPP Project

Agency	Staff person	Role
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department at Century Regional Detention Facility (public agency)	Human Services AIDE (HSA)	Provide outreach to CSWs to get IPP program referrals; process referrals with Friends Outside; provide transportation to children when possible and as needed; maintain required paperwork on project activities; attend monthly collaborative meetings
	Contract Administrator	Track compliance with contractual procedures
	Community Programs Division Administrator	Program development; project oversight; maintain management support
	Operations Sergeant	Program development; project oversight; liaison with custody staff; process clearances; attend monthly collaborative meetings
	Visiting Deputy	Process visiting passes
	Housing Deputy	Locate inmate and get inmate to visiting area
	Floor Control Deputy	Present during the visits

As **Table 1** illustrates, project implementation involves at least 13 staff across the three agencies, each with various roles. Key staff within each organization also attend the monthly collaborative meetings. This has enhanced communication and kept everyone up to date on current project activities. It has also served as a means for proactive trouble-shooting and the ability to make necessary alterations to the program design as needed.

Coordination of activities occurs on a daily basis through the DCFS liaison (the Human Services Aide or HSA) and the Friends Outside Case Manager. This coordination is integral to the referral and implementation process because it facilitates the appropriate sharing of jail-based information with child protective services information. This in turn enhances and expedites IPP services. Co-location of these two positions at the jail was brought up as a future consideration to have an even smoother intake and implementation process. DCFS services are currently structured with CSWs assigned caseloads based on geographic location of the mother's residence, so co-location of a CSW is not a consideration. Incarcerated mothers come from all over Los Angeles County, and may have a DCFS CSW from any DCFS office throughout the Los Angeles area. For these reasons, the current configuration of the DCFS liaison and an onsite Friends Outside case manager has worked well to facilitate communication between the organizations and to organize activities.

Advantages to having a centralized DCFS liaison included:

- Ability to communicate and coordinate with CSWs from multiple office locations
- Access to the most up-to-date child protective services information
- Transportation assistance when possible
- The DCFS liaison has become knowledgeable about jail visitation protocols

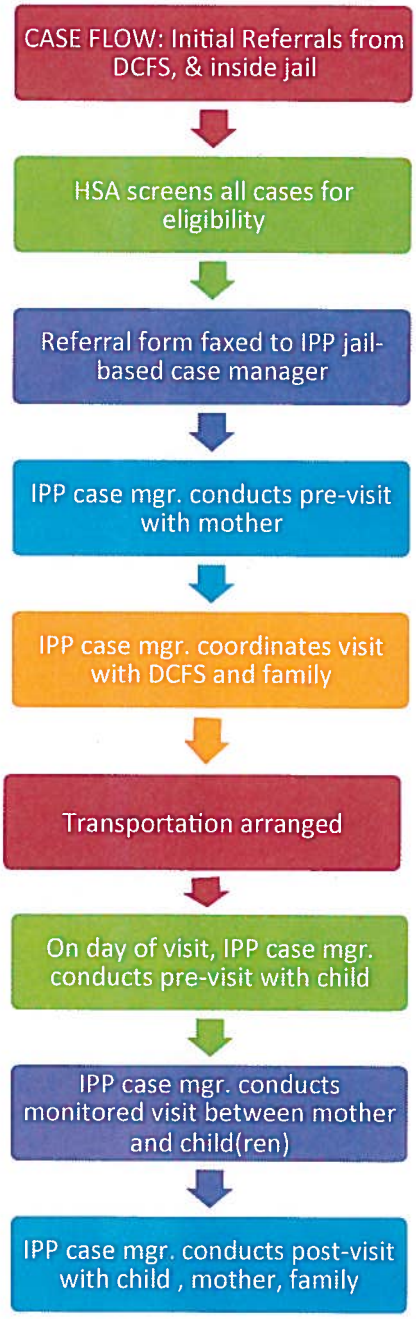
Advantages of a non-profit organization already working in the jail environment included:

- Expertise in working with inmates in the jail environment, including familiarity with required visitation protocols and compliance issues

- A trustworthy reputation with inmates
- Good relationships with custody staff
- The personnel cost of a non-profit case manager will often be less than that of a CSW

This organizational collaborative framework continues to work well in the current environment. Note that DCFS and the Sheriff's Department are among the largest of their type of public agency in the country. Friends Outside, on the other hand, has specialized in local jail-based and community based services to incarcerated men and women and their families for several decades. In this environment, the configuration in **Table 1** has been effective. However, this is not intended to suggest that this is the ideal structure for similar programs in other areas. Descriptions of roles and responsibilities are presented so that the rationale for each position is clear.

How a Typical IPP Case is Handled



Case Flow for a Typical IPP Visit. To get a full picture of IPP services, the case flow for a typical case will be described next, from initial referral to discharge. This information was gathered from interviews with both Friends Outside and DCFS staff during the pilot stage.

- Initial referrals come from multiple sources including: from inside the jail, including an incarcerated mother contacting the Friends Outside case manager for services via an inmate request, or the IPP case manager conducting outreach with incarcerated mothers; from DCFS offices, including CSWs processing referrals, or the DCFS HSA conducting outreach to get referrals from CSWs.
- All potential referrals are then screened by the DCFS HSA for eligibility requirements (having a child with a pending or open DCFS case; stay away or protective orders suggesting contact with the child would not be indicated; identification of the CSW).
- Upon determination of eligibility, a referral form is completed by the DCFS HSA or the CSW and faxed to the IPP onsite case manager at the jail.
- The IPP case manager schedules a pre-visit with the incarcerated mother to let her know the process.
- The IPP case manager then contacts the caregiver of the child. She explains the visiting process to the caregiver and begins arrangements for the visit. She determines if the caregiver can provide transportation or if transportation services are needed.
- The actual visiting day is coordinated by the IPP case manager, with support from the HSA as needed.
- On the day of the visit, the IPP case manager conducts an age appropriate pre-visit with the child(ren). The IPP case manager asks the child if he/she wants to see the mother and when was the last time they saw their mother. The video is played for the child to explain the visiting process. After watching the video, the IPP case manager asks if the child has any questions. If the

caregiver is present, he or she may also ask any questions. In total, the pre-visit usually takes less than an hour.

- The IPP case manager then walks with the child to the designated area for the visit. The visiting deputy processes the visiting pass and notifies the housing module to bring the inmate to the appropriate visiting room. The IPP case manager and the child (and possibly the caregiver) go to the visiting room once the incarcerated mother is there.
- Visits take place in a small room with a glass wall that separates the incarcerated mother from those who are visiting. The child is able to bring one toy or an age appropriate activity (a book or homework). A Floor Control Deputy also maintains visual security (but is not in the room).
- During the visit, the IPP case manager has the role of monitor, assuring that the visit is comfortable for the child. The incarcerated mother and child can hear each other through speakers and do not need to hold a phone to talk to each other. The incarcerated mother can talk or read to the child, help with the child's homework, or sing or play games.
- Most visits lasted 45 minutes to over an hour.
- When the visit is over, the IPP case manager takes the child back to the Friends Outside onsite office for a post-visit. She finds out what the child liked and didn't like about the visit. The most consistent request from children is that the visit could take place in a room without the glass so they can hug their mothers. The child is given a snack and as age appropriate, is encouraged to write a letter or draw a picture that is subsequently provided to the mother.

Ways IPP visits were different:

No waiting in long lines

Visits were not time limited

Visits were scheduled at specific times

Child could bring one toy or book

- The child is then transported home by the DCFS liaison, the caregiver, or via a transportation voucher provided by Friends Outside or DCFS.
- Within a week, the IPP case manager contacts the caregiver to see how the child is doing, and to make sure that there were no unexpected adverse reactions, such as the child acting out or showing significant changes in attitude or behavior. None have occurred to date.

How IPP Visits Differ from Regular Family Visits. IPP visiting procedures are substantially different than standard family visits. Differences included:

- Children and families do not have to wait in long lines as is typical of family visiting days.
- IPP visits have no time limits.
- Visits were more private.
- IPP visits can occur Monday through Friday, starting as late as 4pm, and appointments are scheduled. Family visiting occurs on Saturdays through Tuesdays without appointments.
- IPP visits allow children to bring one toy or activity; this is not permitted on regular visiting days.

IPP Visits in the Context of Professional Visits. Pilot study results indicated that the Sheriff's department handles approximately 30 professional visits a day. IPP visits come in under this category. Handling visits is standard operating procedure for custody staff. It is estimated that CRDF handles approximately 200 professional visits per week (or over 10,000 professional visits per year). Thus, the number of IPP visits each year constitute minimal burden to the Sheriff's Department.

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DATA TABLES

Selected data presented in this report is included in tables in this section.

Table 1. Monthly Service Contacts *Not Including Visits* for Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).

Year	Number of Monthly Contacts	Percent of Total (1,417)
Year 3 (2012)	375	26%
Year 4 (2013)	496	35%
Year 5 (2014)	546	38%
Total	**1,417**	**100%**

Table 2. Monthly Service Contacts *Including Visits* for Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).

Year	Number of Monthly Contacts Including Visits	Percent of Total (1,683)
Year 3 (2012)	421	25%
Year 4 (2013)	585	35%
Year 5 (2014)	677	40%
Total	**1,683**	**100%**

DATA TABLES

Table 3. Total Number of Visits Per Year Per Mother for Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).

	Year 3 (2012)		Year 4 (2013)		Year 5 (2014)	
Total Number of Visits Per Mother	**Number of Mothers**	**Total Visits**	**Number of Mothers**	**Total Visits**	**Number of Mothers**	**Total Visits**
1 visit	6	6	15	15	11	11
2 visits	2	4	3	6	3	6
3 visits	2	6	1	3	3	9
4 visits	1	4	2	8	2	8
5 visits	1	5	2	10	1	5
7 visits	1	7	2	14	1	7
9 visits	--	--	1	9	2	18
10 visits	--	--	--	--	1	10
11 visits	--	--	1	11	--	--
13 visits	--	--	1	13	--	--
14 visits	1	14	--	--	--	--
27 visits	--	--	--	--	1	27
30 visits	--	--	--	--	1	30
Total	**13**	**46**	**28**	**89**	**26**	**131**

DATA TABLES

Table 4. Number of Children at Visits in Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).						
	Year 3 (2012)		Year 4 (2013)		Year 5 (2014)	
Number of Children at Visit	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1 child	16	35%	34	38%	97	74%
2 children	21	46%	32	36%	25	19%
3 children	2	4%	13	15%	7	5%
4 child	7	15%	8	9%	2	2%
5 children	0	--	2	2%	0	--
Total	**46 visits**	**100%**	**89 visits**	**100.00%**	**131 visits**	**100%**

Table 5. Average Length of Time of Visits Occurring in Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).						
	Year 3 (2012)		Year 4 (2013)		Year 5 (2014)	
Average Length of Visit (in minutes)	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
60+ minutes	20	43%	55	62%	43	33%
45-59 minutes	16	35%	12	13%	27	20%
25-44 minutes	9	19%	21	24%	54	41%
15-24 minutes	0	--	1	1%	5	4%
14 minutes or less	0	--	0	--	2	2%
Total[1]	**45 visits**	**100%**	**89 visits**	**100%**	**131 visits**	**100%**

[1] Length of visit data was not available for one visit in 2012.

DATA TABLES

Table 6. How Transportation was Provided for Visits in Year 3 (2012), Year 4 (2013), and Year 5 (2014).

	Year 3 (2012)		Year 4 (2013)		Year 5 (2014)	
Type of Transportation	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
DCFS transported to CRDF	34	74%	69	78%	39	30%
Caregiver/Parent	3	7%	20	22%	87	66%
Other transportation source	8	17%	0	--	5	4%
Friends Outside	1	2%	0	--	0	--
Total	46 visits	100%	89 visits	100%	131 visits	100%

EMT Associates, Inc.

A Closer Look at IPP Services

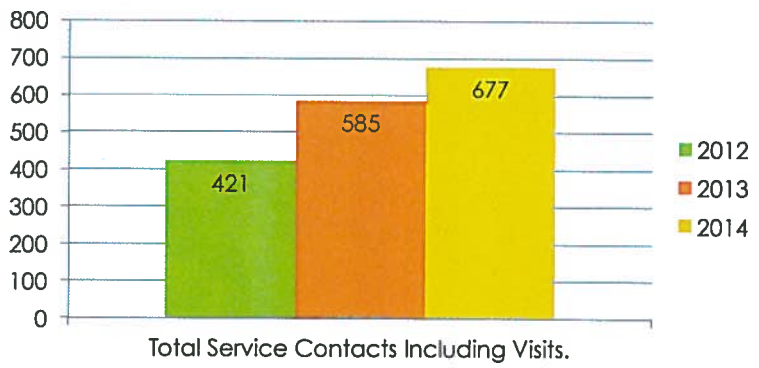
2012, 2013, and 2014

8

EMT Associates, Inc.

Total IPP Services From 2012-2014

Including visits and service contacts have steadily increased each year.



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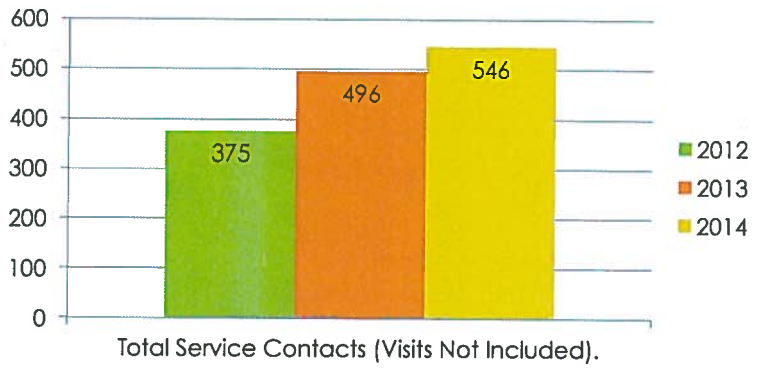
EMT Associates, Inc.

Total Service Contacts From 2012-2014

Not including visits have also steadily increased.

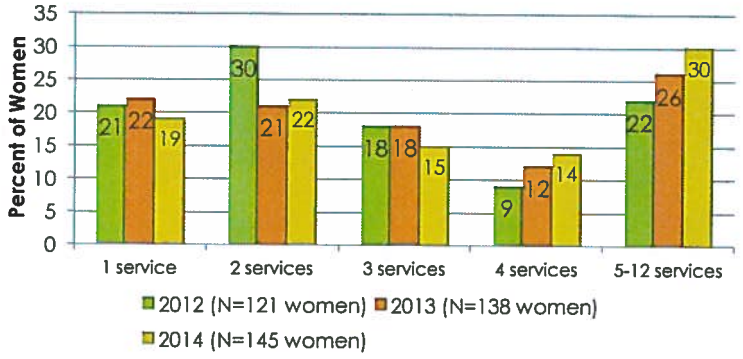


10

EMT Associates, Inc.

Number of IPP Services Per Mother by Year

About one quarter of mothers received 5 or more services per year.



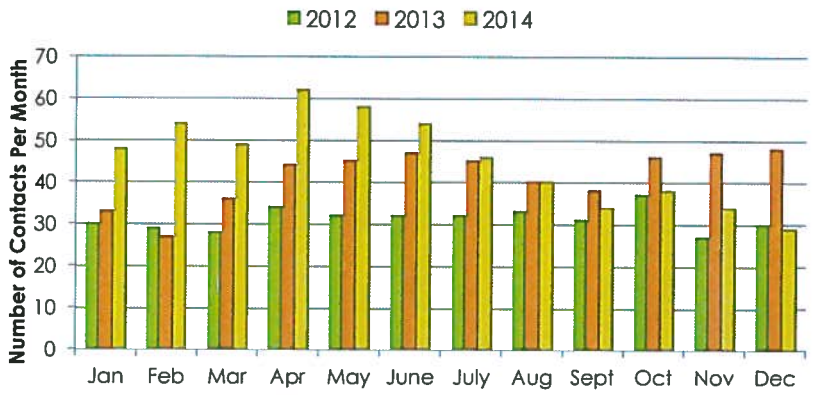
This count of contacts excludes visits.

11

EMT Associates, Inc.

IPP Case Manager Contacts Per Year

2014 total monthly contacts surpassed previous years in 7 out of 12 months.



This count of contacts excludes visits.

12

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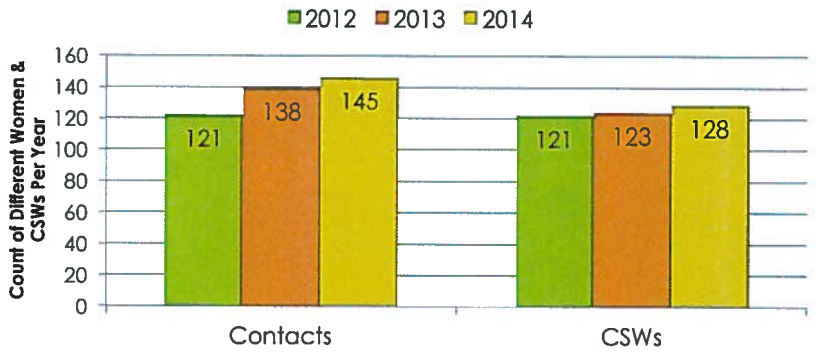
The IPP Case Manager worked with over 120 different mothers and over 120 different CSWs each year.

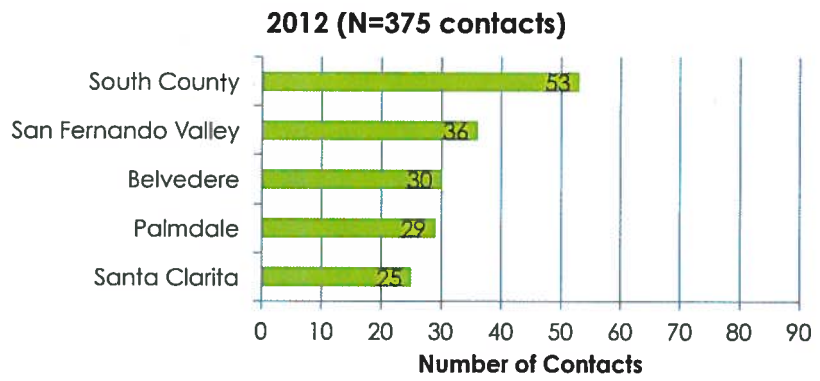


This count of contacts excludes visits.

13

EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 5 DCFS Offices With the Most Service Contacts in 2012

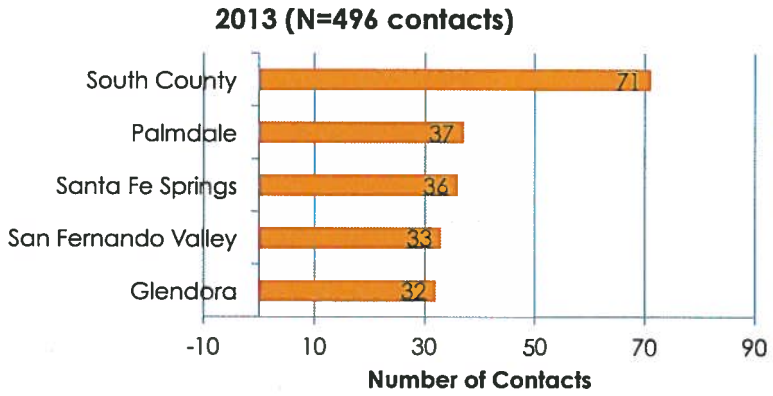


This count of contacts excludes visits.

14

EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 5 DCFS Offices With the Most Service Contacts in 2013

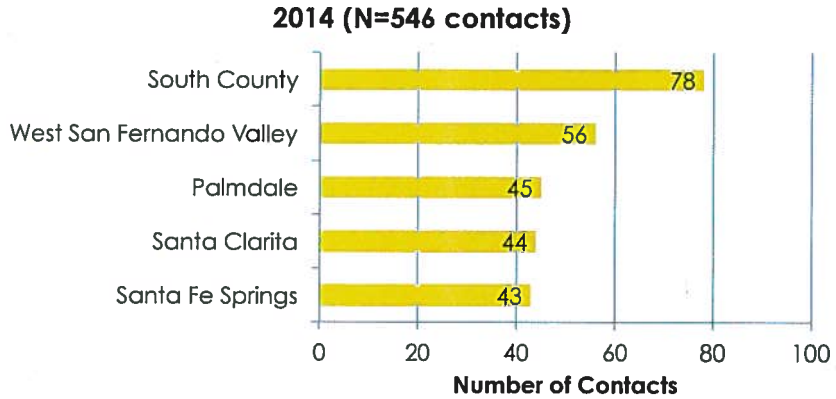


This count of contacts excludes visits.

15

EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 5 DCFS Offices With the Most Service Contacts in 2014



This count of contacts excludes visits.

16

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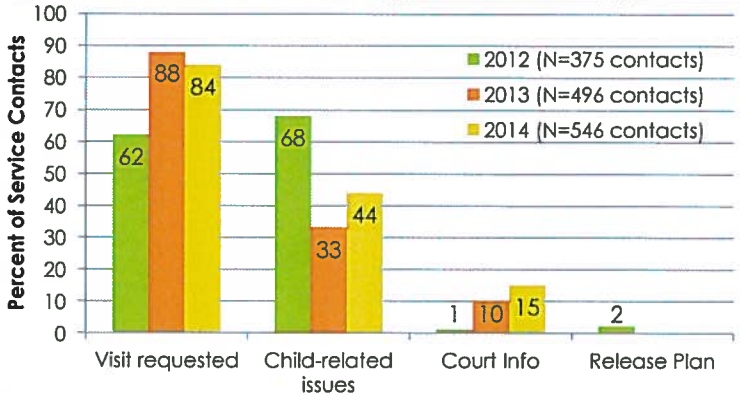
Top 3 Service Requests by Year

Visits and child-related issues were the top 2 requested services each year, followed by requests for Court Information or a Release Plan.



This count of contacts excludes successful visit contacts.

17

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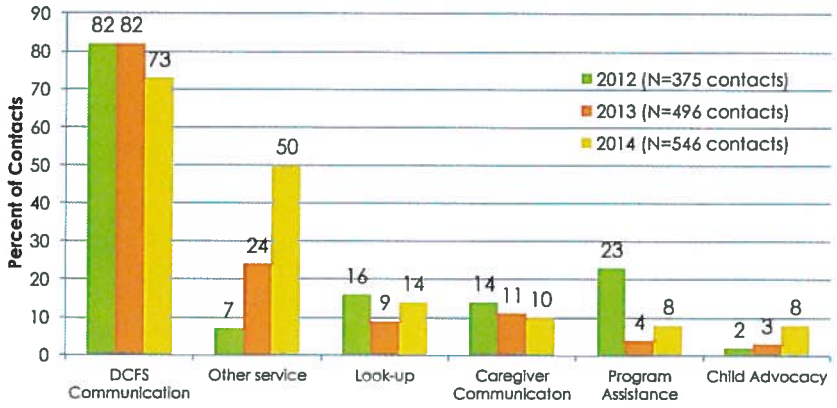
Most Common Services Received

Communication with DCFS was most common service each year.



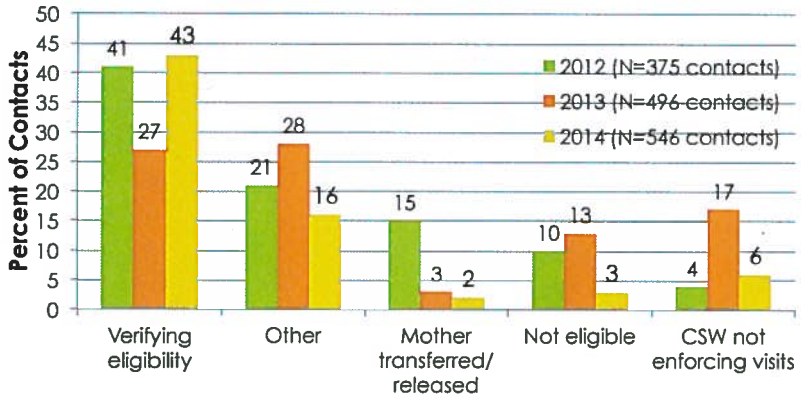
This count of contacts excludes visits.

18

EMT Associates, Inc.

Reason Visits Did Not Occur by Year

Verifying eligibility was the most common reason visits did not occur.



This count of contacts excludes visits.

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A Closer Look at IPP Visits

2012, 2013, and 2014

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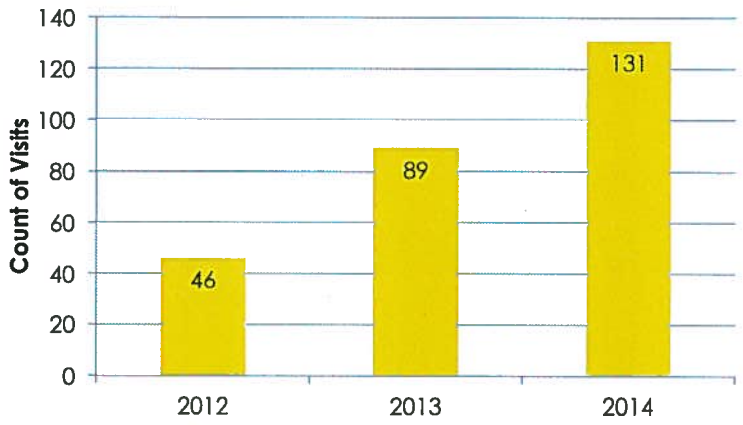
EMT Associates, Inc.

Total IPP Visits by Year

Almost 3 times as many IPP visits occurred in 2014 compared to 2012.



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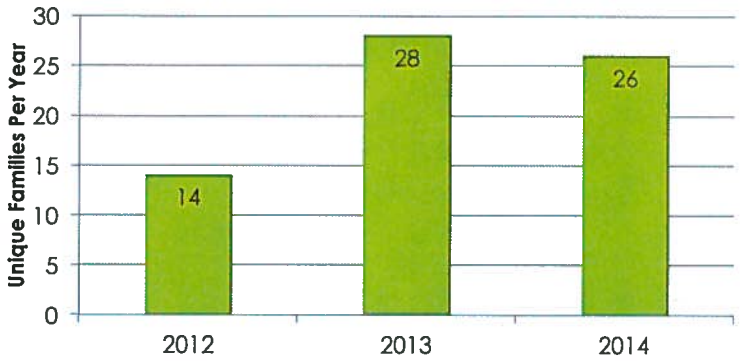
Total Families With IPP Visits Per Year

The number of families served has remained steady in 2013 and 2014.



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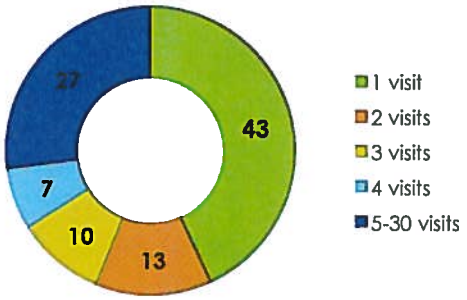
Cumulatively over the 3 year period, 60 unduplicated incarcerated mothers received from 1-30 IPP visits each in 2012-2014.

Percent of Mothers Who Received Number of Visits Indicated From 2012 to 2014 (N=60).

The average number of visits per mother over the 3-year period was 4.4 (sd=6.8). Half of women received 1-2 visits. One quarter of women received 5 or more visits.



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IPP Visit Data By Year - Families: 2012, 2013, 2014

Based on total number of FAMILIES (incarcerated mothers) who received at least one visit each year.

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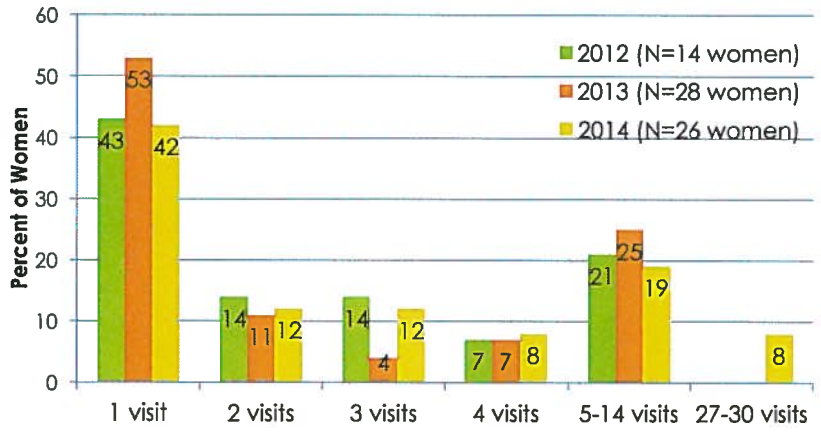
Total IPP Visits Per Year Per Family

About half of families had 1 visit and about one quarter had 5 or more visits.



25

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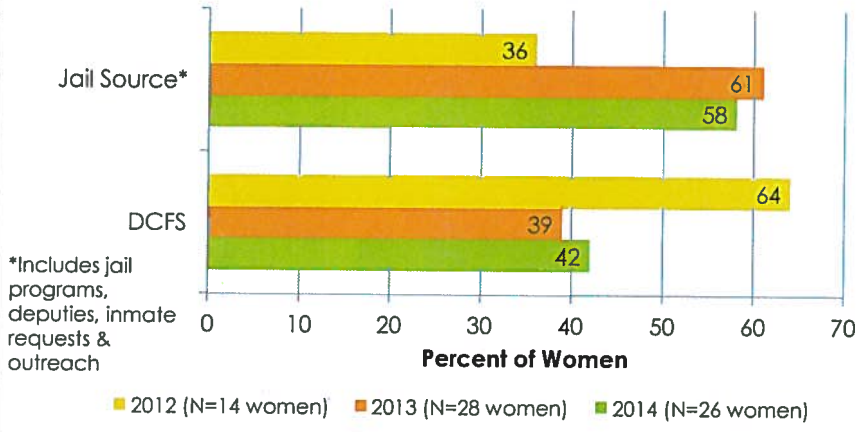
How Women are Referred to IPP Visits

More women are hearing about IPP visits from jail sources.



*Includes jail programs, deputies, inmate requests & outreach

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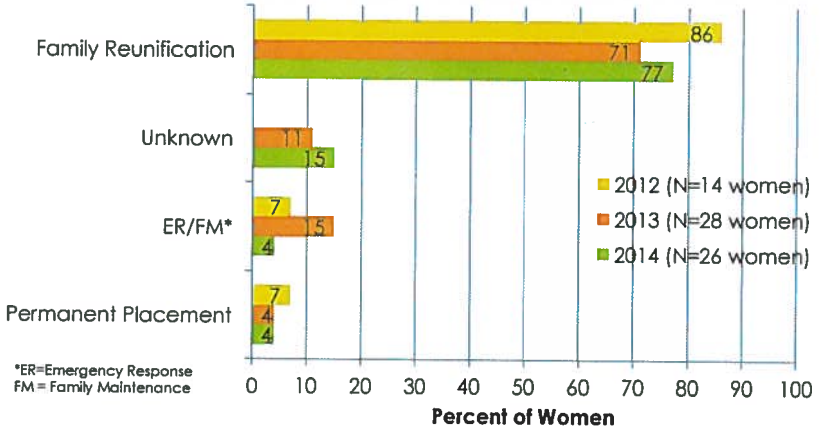
DCFS Program Type by Year

Most women were receiving Family Reunification services.



*ER=Emergency Response
FM = Family Maintenance

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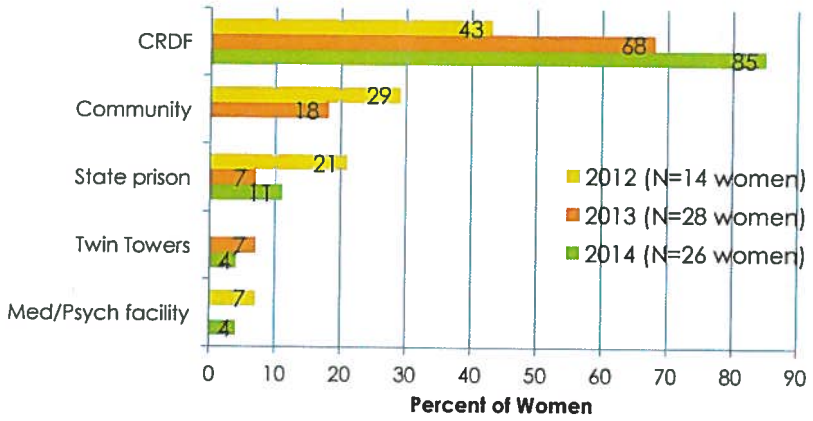
Mother's Last Known Location

More women were still at CRDF at their last IPP visit of the year.



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IPP Visit Data By Year - Visits: 2012, 2013, 2014

Based on total number of VISITS each year

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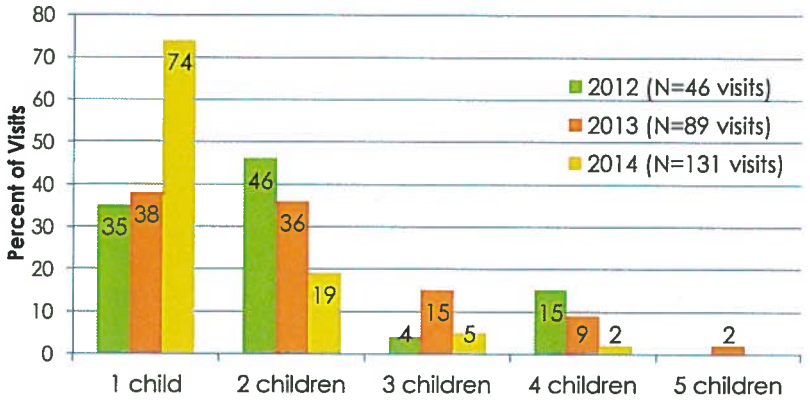
Number of Children at Visits by Year

In 2014, twice as many visits took place with 1 child (74% vs. 35% and 38%).



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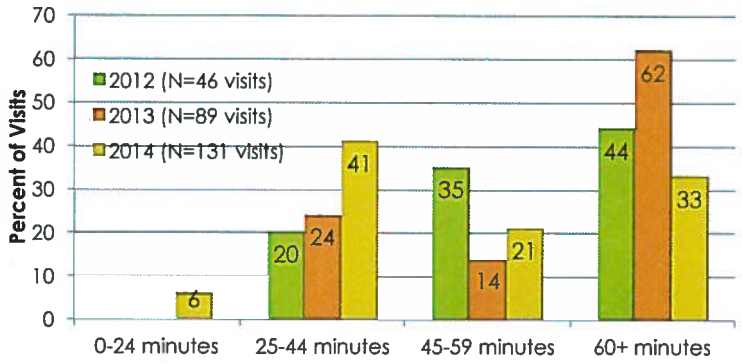
Length of IPP Visits by Year

Visits in 2014 were somewhat shorter than in previous years.



31

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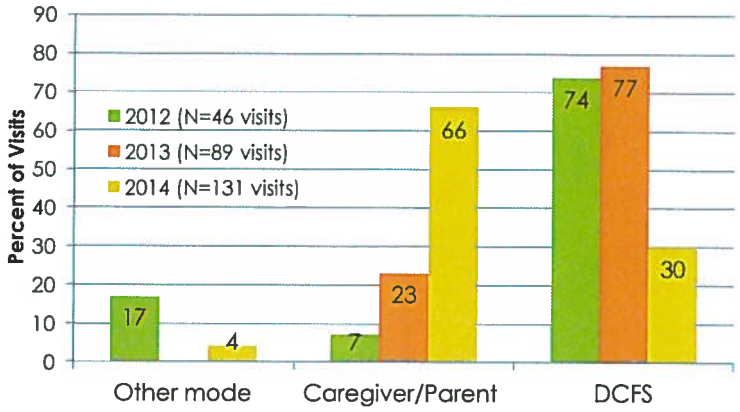
Transportation to IPP Visits by Year

In 2014, far more caregivers provided transportation (66%).



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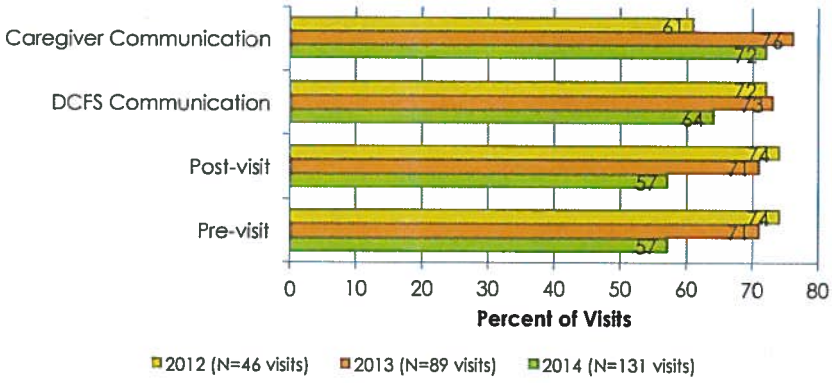
Most Common Other Services

Were communication with DCFS and caregivers and pre/post visits.



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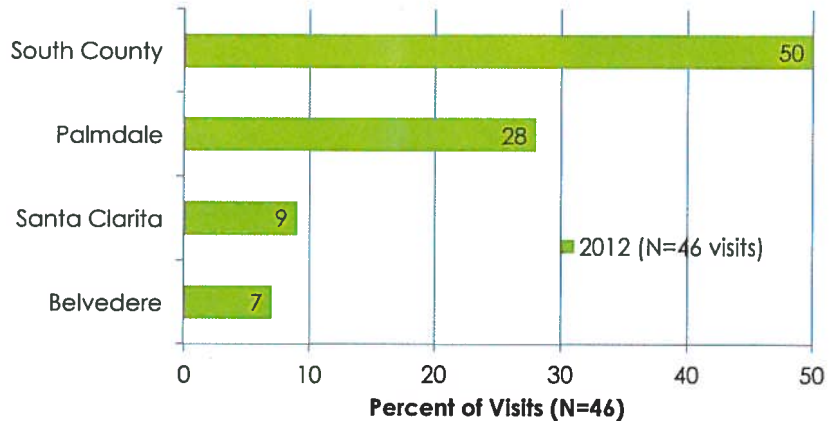
EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 4 DCFS Offices for 2012 IPP Visits

A total of 6 offices had from 1 to 23 visits take place.



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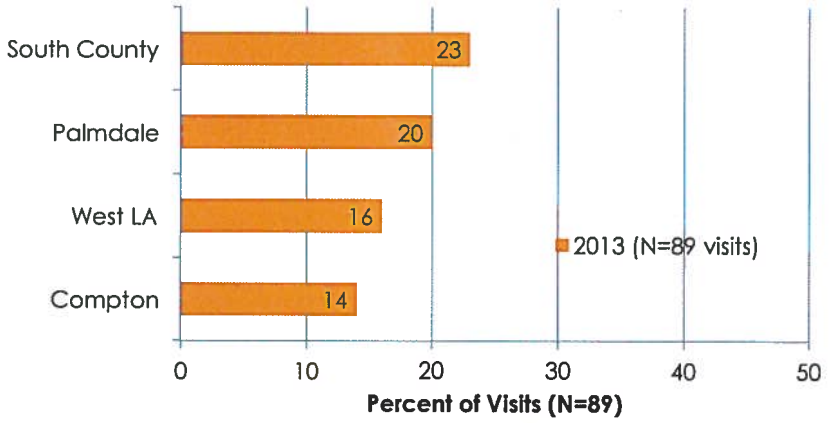
EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 4 DCFS Offices for 2013 IPP Visits

A total of 13 offices had from 1 to 20 visits take place.



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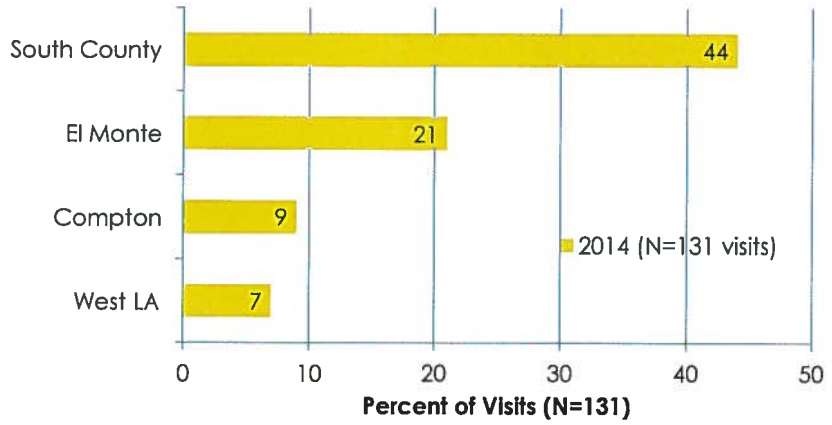
EMT Associates, Inc.

Top 4 DCFS Offices for 2014 IPP Visits

A total of 11 offices had from 1 to 57 visits take place.



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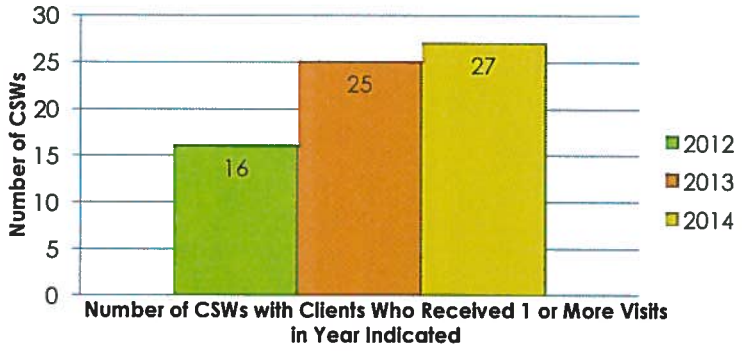
Number of CSWs Impacted by Visits

The number of CSWs with clients who received visits has steadily increased.



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