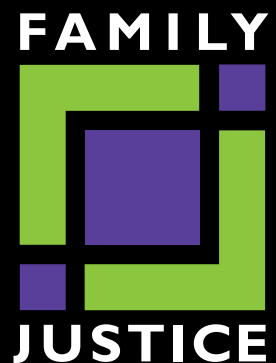


MORE THAN 2.2 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE IN PRISON OR JAIL, AND ABOUT 5 MILLION PEOPLE ARE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE. MORE THAN 2.4 MILLION CHILDREN HAVE AT LEAST ONE INCARCERATED PARENT, AND MORE THAN 5 MILLION CHILDREN HAVE A PARENT ON PROBATION OR PAROLE. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN U.S. PRISONS HAS INCREASED BY MORE THAN 800 PERCENT OVER THE LAST THREE DECADES. ALMOST TWO-THIRDS OF THE WOMEN IN PRISON HAVE CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18. AN ESTIMATED 80 PERCENT OF PEOPLE WHO ARE INCARCERATED HAVE “SERIOUS SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS.” MORE THAN HALF OF ALL AMERICANS IN PRISON OR JAIL HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM. AMONG PEOPLE IN U.S. PRISONS, THE RATE OF HIV INFECTION IS FIVE TO SEVEN TIMES HIGHER THAN IT IS IN THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. NEARLY 700,000 PEOPLE LEAVE PRISON EVERY YEAR, AND MOST WILL GO HOME TO THE COMMUNITIES WHERE THEY ONCE LIVED.

MAKING FAMILIES PART OF THE SOLUTION FOR OVER A DECADE






FAMILY JUSTICE'S MISSION

Family Justice taps the natural resources of families, the collective wisdom of communities, and the expertise of government to make families healthier and neighborhoods safer. Since its founding in 1996, Family Justice has emerged as a leading national nonprofit institution dedicated to developing innovative, cost-effective solutions that benefit people at greatest risk of cycling in and out of the justice system.

Through advocacy, education, and research, Family Justice offers a range of systemic interventions that address complex issues of people living in poverty, such as substance abuse, mental illness, and HIV/AIDS. By providing extensive training and support to government agencies and community-based organizations, Family Justice helps families to unlock their potential to lead healthier and more productive lives.



A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

D

EAR FRIENDS:

Like most founding directors, I began with a dream that soon became a vision: *We must tap the strengths of families to stop people from cycling in and out of prison.*

This idea led to some crucial questions. Could we get law-enforcement agencies to become our partners in a new strength-based approach? And together, could we shift from a focus on the individual to a view that embraces family and community?

For more than a decade, Family Justice has brought the notion of tapping social networks to the forefront of criminal justice reform. In 1996, we developed and tested a family support model at La Bodega de la Familia, a small New York City storefront where just months before, a police officer was shot and an alleged drug dealer was killed. There, we introduced new methods to engage families struggling with addiction or mental illness and help keep their loved ones from going to jail. We saw that outcomes improve when law-enforcement officers and community-service providers build on the strengths of people's social networks. Research shows that our approach keeps people out of prison, reduces drug use, and improves the overall well-being of families living in poverty.



We took the lessons learned and brought them into the criminal justice field through training and technical assistance. We devised and adapted curricula, and designed and tested tools to help our colleagues at partner organizations improve their skills and broaden their focus to include families and neighborhoods. And our approach worked!

Today, growing numbers of strategic partners across the country are adopting Family Justice's signature methods. To meet the rising demand for our advocacy, education, and research initiatives, we invite new supporters and partners to join us. Together, we will continue to turn our vision of healthier families and safer neighborhoods into reality.

Thank you for being part of our family—and part of the solution.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carol". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Carol Shapiro

Founding Director and President, Family Justice

BEYOND THE NUMBERS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE issues are public health issues. Families living in poverty often face severe multigenerational concerns, many of which contribute to their involvement in the juvenile or adult justice system.

Our society must meaningfully address addiction, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, and other chronic health issues in order to stop the cycles of crime, incarceration, victimization, and poverty that deplete entire neighborhoods. This means changing the paradigm for viewing the justice system so that the focus is not only on individuals, but on families—broadly defined to include traditional and elected members—and their strengths.

More than 10,000 individuals and 2,000 families living in poverty have benefited from Family Justice services. An evaluation showed that among people who participated in family case management, 90% resolved their medical-service needs and 80% resolved social-service needs within six months.¹

In the United States:

- More than 2.2 million people are in prison or jail,² and about 5 million people are on probation or parole.³
- More than 2.4 million children have at least one incarcerated parent and more than 5 million children have a parent on probation or parole.⁴
- The number of women in prison has increased by more than 800% over the last three decades.⁵
- Almost two-thirds of the women in prison have children under the age of 18. With their parents absent, more than 75% of these children are cared for by grandparents or other relatives.⁶
- An estimated 80% of people who are incarcerated have “serious substance abuse problems.”⁷ More than 82% of the people in prison who are considered drug-dependent or drug abusers have not received treatment while incarcerated.⁸
- More than 50% of all people in prison or jail have a mental health problem. About 75% of those with mental illness also reported substance abuse or dependence in the year before they were incarcerated.⁹
- Among people in prison, the rate of HIV infection is five to seven times higher than in the country as a whole.¹⁰

Mrs. Lopez's *story...*

Mrs. Lopez's son Albert will come home from prison next week. This morning Officer Jones comes to meet Mrs. Lopez for an initial home visit. Unlike Albert's former parole officer, Officer Jones' division has been trained to use Family Justice's strength-based approach to working with families.

Mrs. Lopez takes a deep breath before opening the door, but she still feels a knot in her stomach. Officer Jones introduces himself and Mrs. Lopez hesitantly extends her hand. He smiles broadly and says, "You must be Albert's mother."

Once they are seated in the living room, he asks, "What are you looking forward to most when Albert comes home?" Mrs. Lopez says, "What am I looking forward to?" He nods. "Since Albert was arrested, nobody has ever asked about me or my family," she continues. "I'm looking forward to having him here with us for Sunday dinner after church."

"I'm sure Albert is going to enjoy that too," Officer Jones says. "It sounds as if you're always there for him. So who is there for you when things get tough?"

"I don't know what I would have done without my friends in A.A.," Mrs. Lopez says.

"Some of them know what it's like to deal with depression, like my son and I do."

"It's good to hear that you have resources," Officer Jones tells her. He asks if Mrs. Lopez will help him map out the connections the

"Nobody has ever asked about me or my family before."

family already has. "Once Albert's back, let's come up with a plan so we can work together to keep him home and safe."

"There's nothing I would work harder for than keeping my family together."

■ Approximately 2 out of 3 individuals released from prison are arrested again within three years.¹¹

■ Taxpayers spend more than \$60 billion on corrections annually, an amount that has increased almost sevenfold in 20 years.¹²

■ Nearly 700,000 people leave prison every year, and most will return to the communities where they once lived.¹³

Who is most affected when these men, women, and youth go to prison or jail—and when they come home? Their families.

ADVOCACY

W


HEN SOMEONE IS ARRESTED, INCARCERATED, on probation, or on parole, the effect on the family is dramatic. Research shows that family members can have a positive influence on decreasing recidivism among their loved ones and can help each other deal with

drug use and other critical health issues.¹⁴ Many criminal justice programs focus on one aspect of an individual, often emphasizing a perceived weakness.

Family Justice, however, offers a strength-based approach that taps the resources within a person's social network in order to improve individual outcomes as well as the well-being of the entire family. Emphasizing prevention as well as intervention, Family Justice develops innovative advocacy, education, and research initiatives with a wide range of strategic partners, including government agencies and community-based and faith-based organizations. These collaborations are thriving in places as different as rural communities, poor urban neighborhoods, and Native American reservations.

Families that live in poverty and have a loved one involved in the justice system often face additional complex

These collaborations are thriving in places as different as rural communities, poor urban neighborhoods, and Native American reservations.



challenges. Serious health concerns—such as addiction, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, and other chronic conditions— affect many generations and often go undiagnosed or untreated. Families must manage diverse and sometimes conflicting demands, such as balancing medical care with adherence to parole or probation regulations.

Family Justice advocates for criminal justice reform that focuses on families and draws on their strengths. It does this by:

- Promoting strength-based, family-focused practices, policy, and legislation that improve outcomes for people at greatest risk of cycling in and out of the justice system;
- Addressing criminal justice issues as public health and safety issues that require family involvement and systemic responses;
- Encouraging families to recognize their strengths and draw on the resources of their social networks to address the challenges they face;
- Teaching law-enforcement officers and community-based workforces to use a strength-based approach to engage families;
- Learning from communities how to adapt Family Justice’s methodologies in efficient, culturally relevant ways; and
- Building strategic partnerships with government, community-based, and faith-based organizations, and providing them with tools and techniques to improve outcomes for families living in poverty.



metrics for *success*

During six months of participation in family case management at La Bodega de la Familia, Family Justice’s first direct-service center, the arrest rate among people on probation, parole, or pretrial supervision was 11%, in contrast to 21% among a comparison group. The rate of arrest during the following six months remained 11%, versus 18% in the comparison group.¹⁵

EDUCATION


TEACHING PEOPLE THAT FAMILIES ARE PART OF THE SOLUTION, Family Justice trains professionals in fields such as public health, social services, education, law enforcement, and corrections about its signature method: The Bodega Model®. Through family case management and other strategies, this approach considers each person's context, culture, and connections; builds on the interactions within social networks; and draws on the strengths of individuals, families, and communities.

metrics for success

Family Justice has trained more than 1,000 professionals since launching its educational initiatives. In 2006-2007, the number of staff who received training and technical assistance was twice the previous year's enrollment. The demand to learn about Family Justice's cost-effective, easily adaptable methods continues to rise dramatically.

People make countless valuable contributions within their social networks, such as accompanying a loved one to appointments; helping someone prepare for a job interview; providing child care; reminding a family member to take medication; or noticing when symptoms change or the risk of relapse seems heightened.

In the context of training, Family Justice taps the breadth and depth of each organization's expertise, talent, and experience by using "diagonal work groups" to involve not just an agency's leaders, but professionals, paraprofessionals, line staff, and family members. Family Justice trains law-



enforcement officers and community-based organizations to use strength-based tools with families and individuals, and to practice **supportive inquiry** by asking encouraging questions. Family Justice also trains them to develop **family action plans** and to use two **family mapping tools** that help engage people in conversation while visually gathering information about their social networks:

- A **genogram** builds on the concept of a family tree and includes detailed information about strengths and challenges.

- An **ecomap** displays the public and community resources available to a family, as well as relationships with the justice system, informal links in the community, and institutions such as drug treatment, public housing, school, or a place of worship. (See inside back cover for a sample ecomap.)

Through training, Family Justice taps the breadth and depth of each organization's expertise, talent, and experience.

RESEARCH

FAMILY JUSTICE CONDUCTS RESEARCH AND EVALUATION FOR three reasons: to determine outcomes and impact in order to validate and measure its results; to continually strengthen its work; and to develop new tools and programs. The organization tests its methods in diverse communities and contexts throughout the country, including at its direct-service learning centers in New York City.

metrics for success


More than 80% of incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people who participated in testing Family Justice's Relational Inquiry Tool (see Page 9) stated that the tool would be useful in planning for reentry from prison. Nearly 75% of staff reported that the tool increased their understanding of the incarcerated men and women.

Highlights of Family Justice's research and evaluation include the following:

- An evaluation by the Vera Institute of Justice found that participants in family case management at Family Justice's first direct-service program had reduced rates of recidivism and illegal drug use without additional time spent in drug treatment, and that families' overall well-being improved as people increased their use of needed medical and social services. (In six months, the percentage of people who used illegal drugs dropped from 80% to 42%; for cocaine use the rate went from 42% to 10%.)¹⁶

- Using comprehensive assessment guidelines,

Family Justice's research staff conducts ongoing evaluation of training and technical assistance projects by holding focus groups, conducting interviews and literature reviews, and administering surveys of its strategic partners. These efforts help Family Justice tailor its training and enhance other work.



The Relational Inquiry Tool helps identify the strengths in people's social networks and family relationships as they prepare to return home from prison or jail.

■ Teaming up with the National Institute of Corrections and colleagues in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Oklahoma, Family Justice developed and piloted the Relational Inquiry Tool with corrections counselors and case managers. The tool consists of carefully crafted questions designed to gather information and build rapport between staff and individuals involved in the justice system. The tool helps identify the strengths in people's social networks and family relationships, particularly as they prepare to return home from prison or jail.

■ Family Justice is launching a case-management database that uses family as the unit of analysis and tracks the progress of individuals and families. The database draws on Bodega Model tools such as the genogram and ecomap (see Page 7) as well as family action plans.

■ Family Justice continues to investigate how its strength-based approach can best be adapted and applied through special research initiatives related to:

- Addiction
- Mental health
- HIV/AIDS
- Family mentoring
- Small, rural, and indigenous communities
- Youth and gang-related prevention and intervention

HIGHLIGHTS

1996 TO TODAY

the early years

1996

■ La Bodega de la Familia began in 1996 as a demonstration project of the Vera Institute of Justice, to test the theory that supporting families of individuals on parole or probation can help people stay out of prison while improving overall family well-being. New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani presided over the ribbon-cutting ceremony, recognizing La Bodega as a source of hope in a poor neighborhood ravaged by drug use.

“Family Justice’s approach—drawing on the unique strengths of the family—provides parole and probation officers with a powerful resource and insight into the experience of those under community justice supervision and of their families.”

—CARL WICKLUND, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION

growth and expansion

■ Through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program, Family Justice delivered technical assistance to housing authorities, teaching more than 700 employees about the Bodega Model as a way to assist families living in public housing who have a loved one involved in the justice system or at risk of such involvement.

■ The Chicago Housing Authority adopted Family Justice's family case management approach in its work with residents transitioning out of their current housing.

■ With support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Family Justice created a national training curriculum, enabling drug treatment courts to integrate a family-focused, strength-based approach into their practices with adults and youth.

■ The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation held a press conference to announce the Vera Institute of Justice's findings on Family Justice's first direct-service site. The report showed that the program's family case management model led to a decrease in illegal drug use, increased use of medical and social services among participating families, and fewer arrests and convictions.

■ The New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission joined forces with Family Justice and incorporated family case management into its strategies, transforming the state's policy for youth returning home from jail or prison.

■ In order to increase housing stability and access for people returning home from prison and for their families, Family Justice developed a curriculum for the Community Safety Initiative at the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), to train law enforcement, housing authorities, property managers, and community development corporations.

■ With support from the Langeloth Foundation and a national advisory board of mental health experts, Family Justice and its government partners have applied the Bodega Model to interventions that involve families dealing with a mental illness or multiple diagnoses.

■ The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security collaborated with Family Justice to integrate a family-focused approach into practices in the state's newly established Regional Reentry Centers.

recent developments

2005

- The National Institute of Corrections endorsed Family Justice's development of the Relational Inquiry Tool, an instrument for engaging families and social networks in the probation and parole processes as people prepare to leave prison and return home.

- Family Justice founder Carol Shapiro testified before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security in support of the Second Chance Act, a federal proposal to provide resources for programs and research to reduce recidivism, improve public safety, and help states and communities better address individuals' transitions from prison to the community.

- The American Probation and Parole Association and Family Justice piloted an innovative training program that expands on the Bodega Model, delineating principles and practices for community corrections work with the families of individuals under supervision.

- With support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Family Justice is partnering with rural and indigenous community organizations to address their unique challenges when working with families involved in the justice system.

awards

- **VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA:** 2006 Maud Booth Correctional Services Award, Carol Shapiro
- **JEWISH WOMEN INTERNATIONAL:** 2006 Women to Watch Award, Carol Shapiro
- **THE COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT:** 2003 Innovations in American Government Award, La Bodega de la Familia
- **ASHOKA: INNOVATORS FOR THE PUBLIC:** 2002 Fellows Award, Carol Shapiro
- **BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH—ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION:** 1996 Join Together Fellow, Carol Shapiro

■ In order to assist people with HIV/AIDS and mental illness who are involved in the justice system, Family Justice developed a curriculum for training physician's assistants and other clinical staff. The initiative is supported by the Ittleton Foundation.

■ Family Justice inaugurated the Family Bodega at a New York City Housing Authority residence in Brooklyn, working in two neighborhoods that have extremely high rates of victimization and involvement in the justice system.

■ To enable Departments of Corrections and Divisions of Probation and Parole to incorporate a strength-based, family-focused approach in their work, Family Justice is expanding its user-friendly training and technical-assistance materials for managerial staff, with support from the U.S. Department of Justice.

■ In partnership with the New York City Council, Family Justice is investigating how its methods complement more traditional law-enforcement strategies that address gang intervention and prevention.

■ With support from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Family Justice is launching a national database to capture family data, further the organization's research efforts, and inform future interventions and preventive efforts regarding involvement in the justice system.

“Family Justice created a model in terms of service delivery. We’ve created a model for how a housing authority works with an effective service-delivery partner. Linking our expertise in property management and housing with Family Justice’s expertise is a model case-management approach. I think people should come see it and see that it works.”

—DOUG APPLE, GENERAL MANAGER
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY

STRATEGIC PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Chicago Housing Authority
Chicago Housing Authority Police Department
Correctional Service of Canada
Iowa Department of Corrections
Kansas Department of Corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services
Massachusetts Executive Office of
Public Safety and Security
Michigan Department of Corrections
Missouri Department of Corrections
Montgomery County Department of
Correction and Rehabilitation, Maryland
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission
New York City Council
New York City Department of
Health and Mental Hygiene
New York City Department of Probation
New York Police Department
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
New York State Division of Parole
New York State Division of Probation
and Correctional Alternatives
New York State Office of Children & Family Services
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Public Safety Canada
Rhode Island Department of Corrections
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons,
National Institute of Corrections
U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Drug Courts
U.S. Department of Labor
Virginia Department of Corrections
The White House Office of National
Drug Control Policy

OTHER PARTNERS

American Bar Association
American Probation and Parole Association
Ash Institute for Democratic Governance
and Innovation, Harvard University
ATI Coalition (Alternatives to Incarceration)
Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies,
Brown University
Center for Effective Public Policy
Center for Strength-Based Strategies
Council of State Governments
Drug Policy Alliance
Gensler
Harm Reduction Coalition
Heartland Human Care Services
Human Rights Watch
International Association of Reentry
International Community Corrections Association
International Corrections and Prisons Association
Join Together Fellows Program,
Boston University School of Public Health
Justice Mapping Center
League of Women Voters
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)

National Advocates for Pregnant Women
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
National Governors Association
The National Judicial College
New York Campaign for Telephone Justice
New York City Housing Authority
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Physicians and Lawyers for National Drug Policy
Police Foundation
Prison Fellowship
Public/Private Ventures
Safer Foundation
Urban Institute

FOUNDATIONS

Florence V. Burden Foundation
Citibank Community Fund
Clark Foundation
Drug Policy Foundation
Bernard F. and Alva B. Gimbel Foundation
William T. Grant Foundation
The F.B. Heron Foundation
The Ittleson Foundation
JEHT Foundation
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Jacob and Valeria Langeloth Foundation
The New York Times Company Foundation
Open Society Institute
The Pinkerton Foundation
Joseph H. and Florence A. Roblee Foundation
The Fan Fox and Leslie R. Samuels Foundation
The Starry Night Fund
Tides Foundation
Verizon Foundation

“Family Justice’s strength-based, family-focused training approach combines practical, effective ideas with data and research-driven best practices. Utilizing this training, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has seen vast improvements in staff interactions and beneficial outcomes for individuals and their families.”

—JUSTIN JONES, DIRECTOR

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

BECOME A PART OF THE SOLUTION



Join Family Justice in its mission to make families healthier and neighborhoods safer throughout America.

As its signature methods are adopted by growing numbers of strategic partners, Family Justice needs your support to satisfy the rising demand for its programs and services that benefit people at greatest risk of cycling in and out of

the justice system. By funding innovative advocacy, education, and research initiatives, your contribution helps make possible a range of cost-effective interventions that address complex issues affecting many people living in poverty, such as substance abuse, mental illness, and HIV/AIDS. In recognition of your commitment, Family Justice is pleased to list your support among its roster of generous partners who play an important role in securing a brighter future for the families and communities it serves. Thank you.

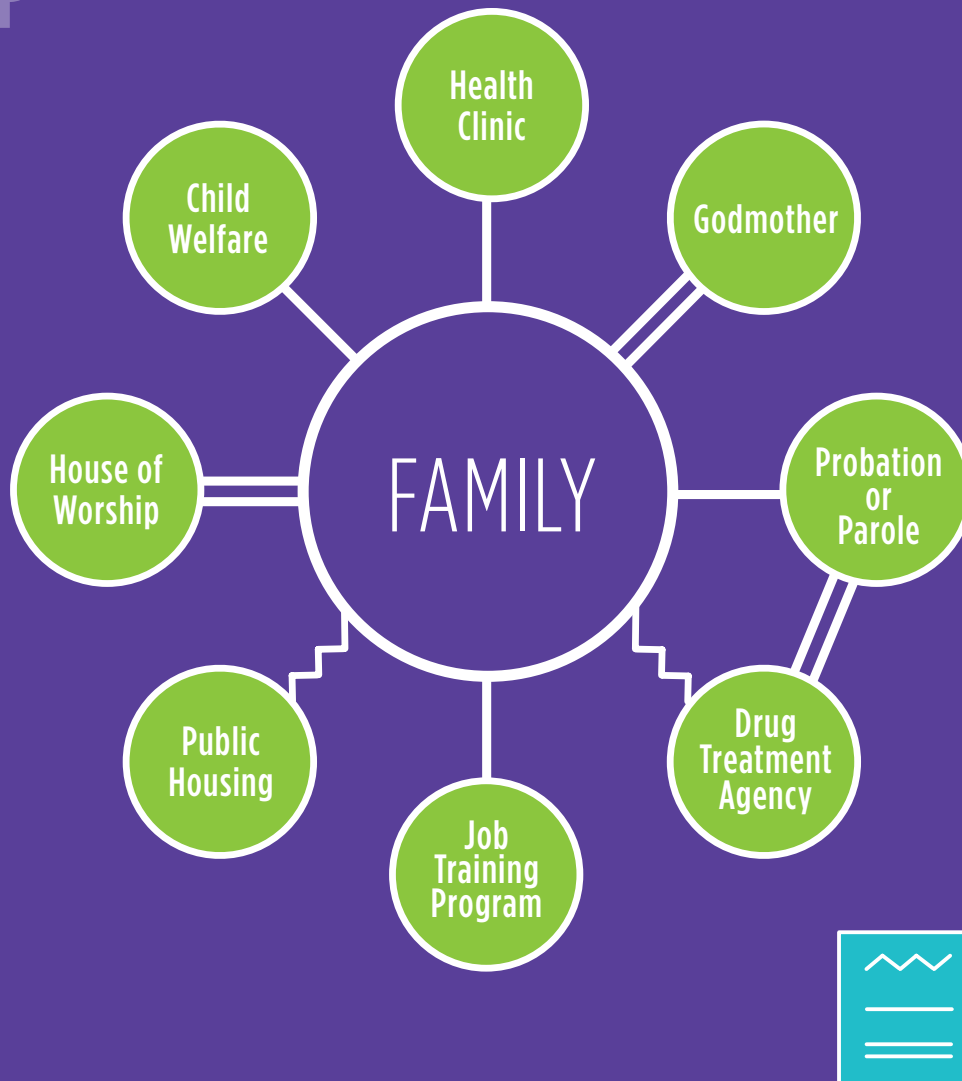
SUPPORT FAMILY JUSTICE TODAY

Please send contributions to:

FAMILY JUSTICE, 625 BROADWAY, 8TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10012

Family Justice is a tax-exempt, 501 (c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Contributions to the organization are deductible to the extent allowed by law. To view the organization's IRS Form 990, please visit www.guidestar.org.

ECOMAP



¹ Sullivan, E., et al. (2002). *Families as a Resource in Recovery from Drug Abuse: An Evaluation of La Bodega de la Familia*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

² Sabol, W. J., Minton, T. D., & Harrison, P. M. (2007). *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006* (NCJ 217675). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

³ Glaze, L. E., & Bonzar, T. B. (2006). *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2005* (NCJ 215091). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Mumola, C. J. (2004). Presentation on Incarcerated Parents and Their Children (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics): *2004 Administration for Children and Families/Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation Annual Welfare Research and Evaluation Conference*, May 28, 2004. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

⁵ Calculation is based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *National Prisoner Statistics Data Series*, the *Prisoner and Jail Inmates at Midyear* series, and the *Prisoners* series through June 2007.

⁶ Mumola, C. J. (2000). *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Incarcerated Parents and Their Children* (NCJ 182335). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2001). *Drug Use, HIV, and the Criminal Justice System*. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.cdc.gov/idu>.

⁸ Mumola, C. J., & Karberg, J. C. (2006). *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Drug Use and Dependence, State and Federal Prisoners, 2004* (NCJ 213530). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁹ James, D. J., & Glaze, L. E. (2006). *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates* (NCJ 213600). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2001). *Providing Services to Inmates Living with HIV*. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC. <http://www.cdc.gov/idu>.

¹¹ Langan, P. A., & Levin, D. L. (2002). *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994* (NCJ 193427). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹² Hughes, K. A. (2006). *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003* (NCJ 212260). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

¹³ In 2004, 672,000 people were released from state and federal prisons per the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006.

¹⁴ Visher, C., LaVigne, N. G., & Travis, J. (2004). *Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.

¹⁵ See Sullivan et al. (2002).

¹⁶ Ibid.



“Family Justice has always led with vision and innovation. Its mission focuses on criminal justice and reducing recidivism, but the integration of family-focused case-management principles has wider effects in terms of alleviating poverty and decreasing social isolation.”

—Sudhir Venkatesh

Director, Center for Urban Research and Policy, Columbia University

“Since families struggling with mental illness and addictive disease are frequently involved with the criminal justice system, in order to achieve the best outcomes for healthier individuals and families and safer communities, we must develop quality programs to preserve the strengths of the families while helping them navigate the many complexities of both the justice and medical systems.”

—David C. Lewis, M.D.

Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University

“Too often in our country, we treat defendants without looking at them as members of a family. This is an opportunity lost. Our defendants often change because they have family—people who care about them and believe in them, people they love and can inspire. Family Justice’s approach works because it recognizes the importance and the strength of those connections.”

—Martha Vázquez

Chief United States District Judge, Santa Fe, New Mexico



625 BROADWAY, 8TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10012
T 212.475.1500 F 212.475.2322 WWW.FAMILYJUSTICE.ORG

FAMILIES ARE PART OF THE SOLUTION