
Use of Artificial Intelligence in Home Visiting: Approaches, Worries, and Opportunities

Home visitors work with families to support positive parenting practices, connect them with needed resources, and promote early childhood health and development. Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to support home visitors in their work. However, there is limited information on their perspectives and openness to using AI to support their work.¹ James Bell Associates (JBA) fielded a national survey of home visitors to address this gap. Survey findings show **home visitor use of AI is low** and **very few receive AI training**, but many are interested in using **AI to reduce administrative burden** or receive **AI-powered coaching and individualized feedback**.

Though studies in home visiting are limited, research in adjacent fields suggests there is a strong potential for AI to support this work. In particular, the literature suggests two areas where AI tools could be beneficial: reducing administrative burden and providing coaching and practice-based simulations.

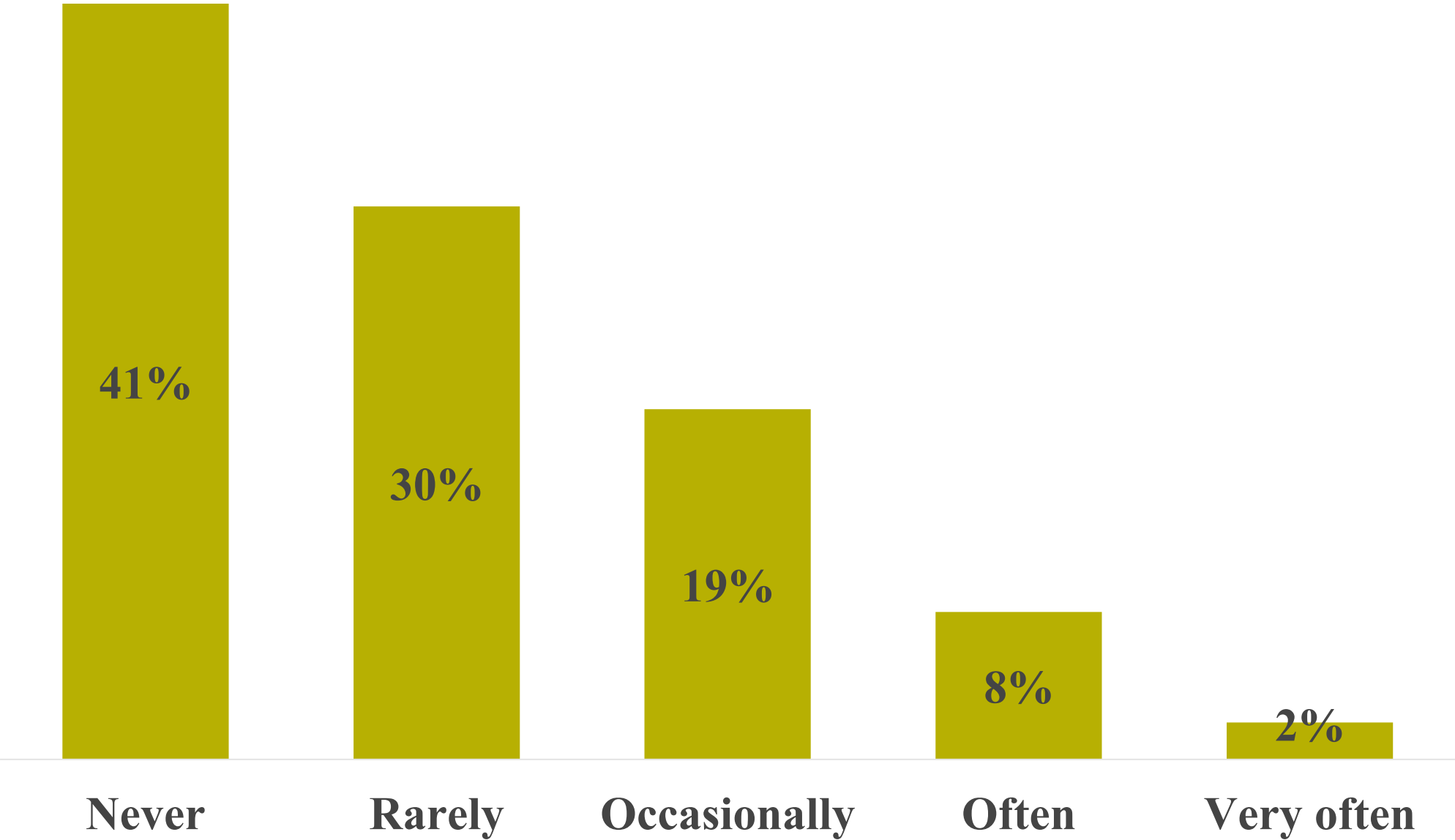
AI tools, when used cautiously and ethically, can reduce paperwork time for social workers and counselors.^{2,3} Research, largely in healthcare, also illustrates the benefits of AI coaching and simulations to help build skills, including communication skills and responsiveness, which are central to home visiting.^{4,5}

About the Survey. JBA fielded a survey, focused on how emerging technology is used by the home visiting workforce. We received responses from 486 home visitors. Most respondents (74%) had more than 3 years of experience working as a home visitor. Over half (59 percent) had a bachelor’s degree and another 20 percent a graduate degree. More than three-quarters (78 percent) were 35 years old or older. Respondents implemented 17 different home visiting models, most commonly Parents as Teachers (50 percent), Nurse-Family Partnership (27 percent), and Healthy Families America (12 percent). Just over a quarter (26 percent) served Indigenous communities. This brief summarizes survey results on home visitor use and interest in using AI for different purposes at work.

Home Visitor Use of AI at Work:

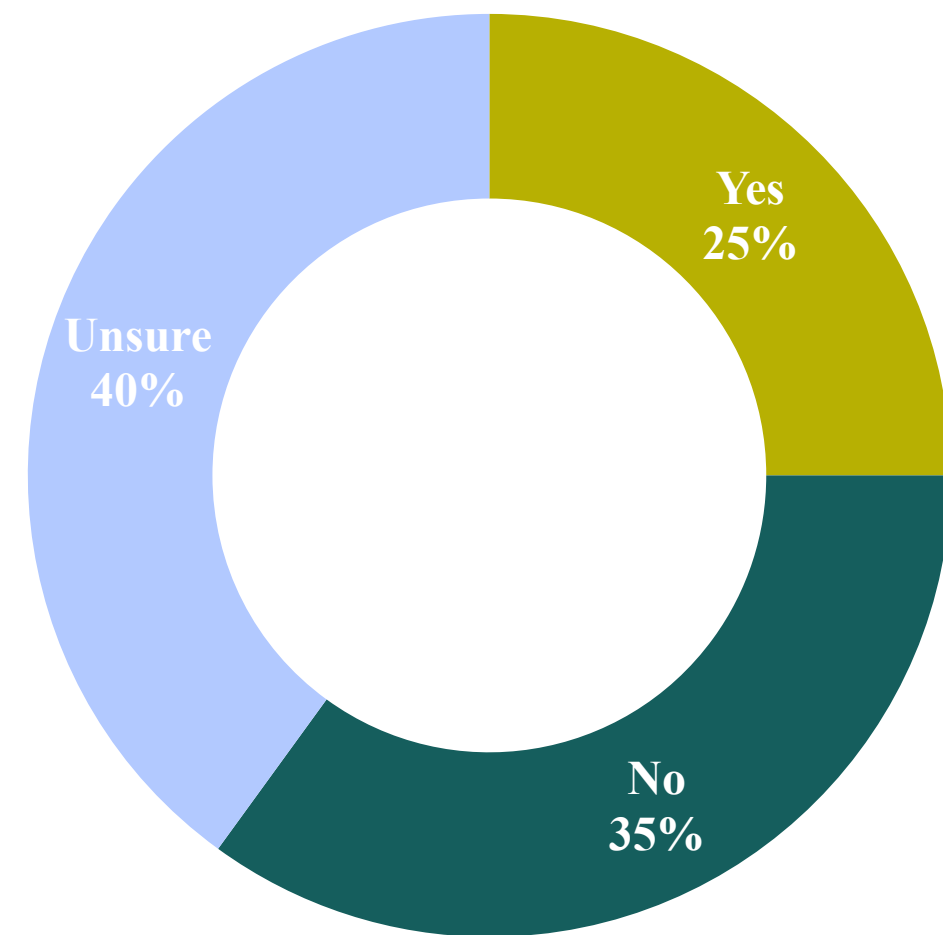
Most Home Visitors Reported Never or Rarely

Using AI at Work

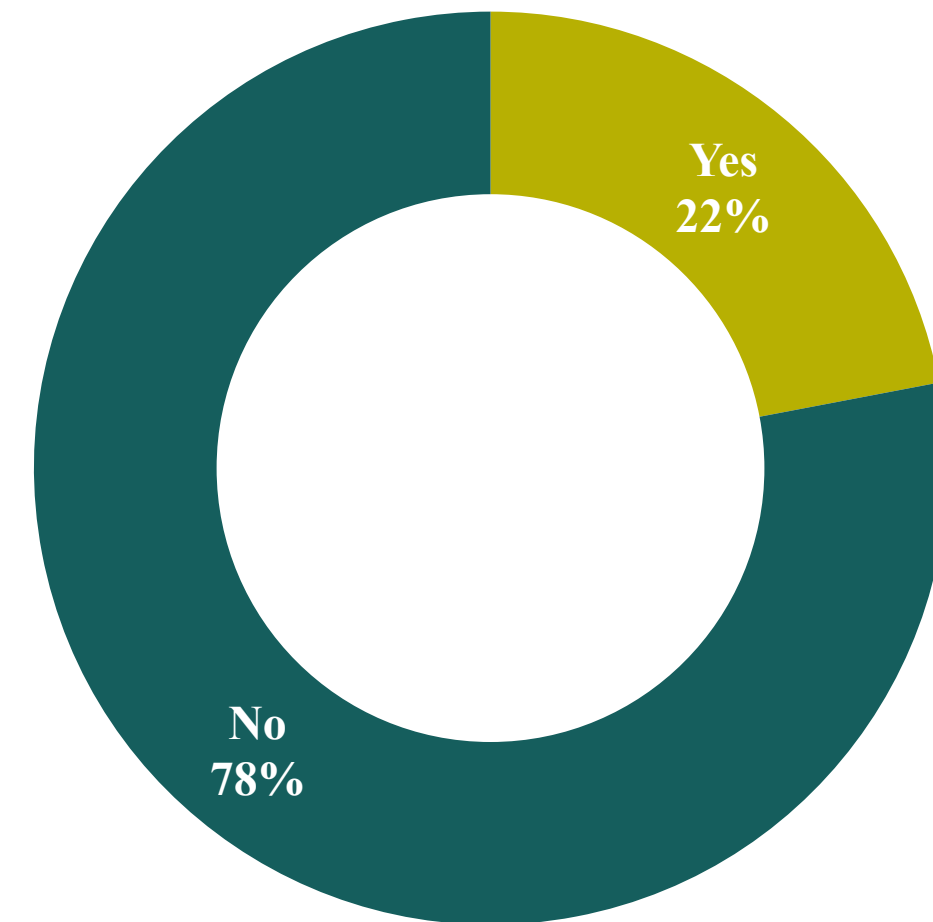


Among home visitors who reported using AI, over half reported **using it to learn about a new topic**. Other common uses included **using AI to draft emails or communications with colleagues and finding and summarizing information to share with families**.

When asked if there is a workplace policy on AI use, most home visitors reported there is no policy or were unsure if one existed.



A majority of home visitors have not received training from their employer on AI.



43%

of home visitors are interested or very interested in using AI to assist with administrative tasks (e.g., scheduling home visits, documenting visit notes, entering data)

42%

of home visitors are interested or very interested in using AI-powered coaching simulations with individualized feedback

When asked whether they agreed with statements gauging their knowledge, confidence, and understanding of AI-related activities (e.g., I know the kinds of work tasks that AI can help me with; I know where to find internal resources or support if I have questions about AI use at work), home visitors most commonly selected neither agree nor disagree, **indicating their limited understanding and knowledge of how to use AI to support their work.**

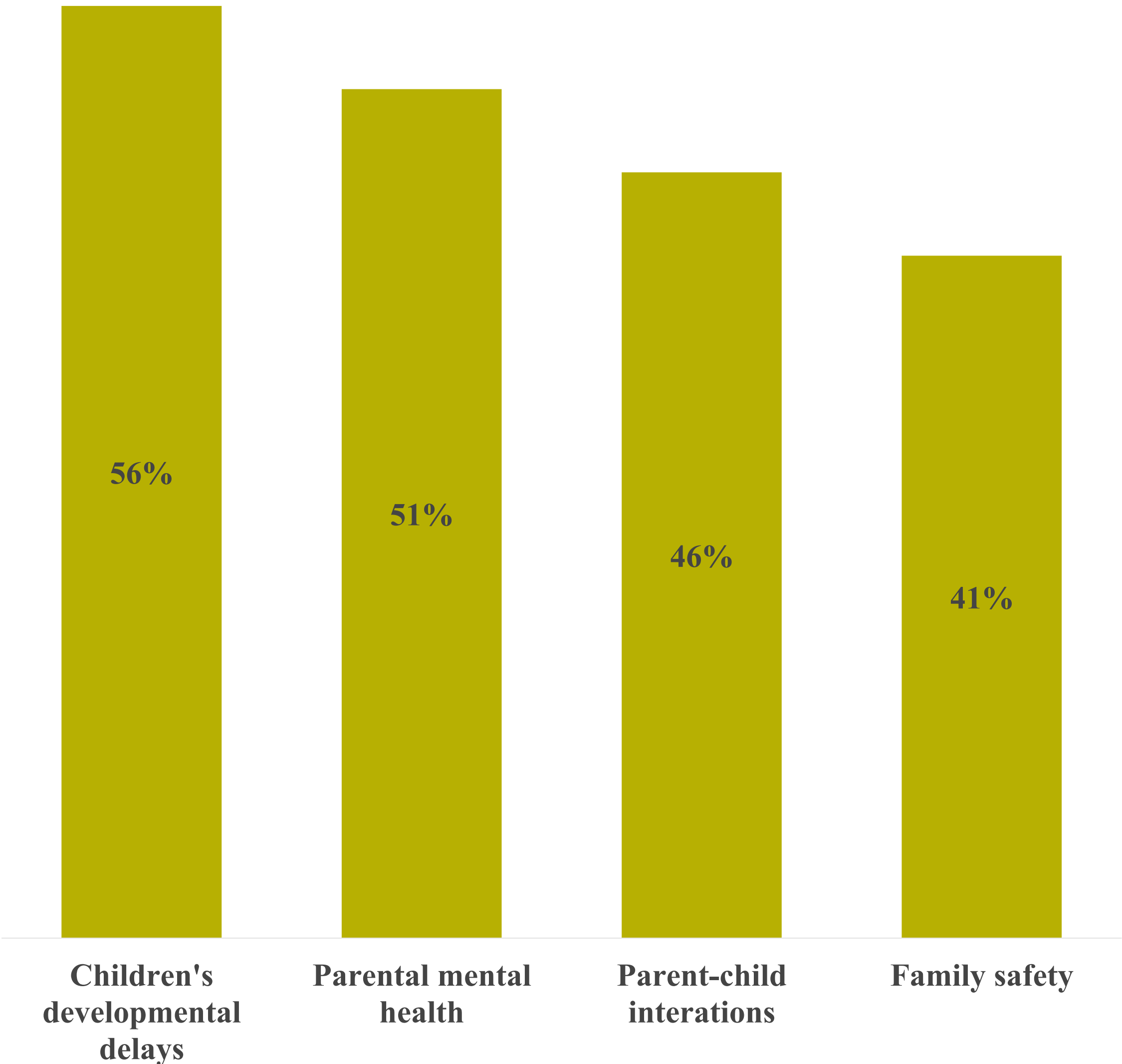
Top concerns about using AI for coaching include—

- Accuracy or fairness of the AI-generated feedback (57 percent)
- Privacy or confidentiality of responses (56 percent)
- Uncertainty about how data would be used (49 percent)

Concerns may be addressed by features such as—

- Training or orientation on how to use the tool (59 percent)
- Scenarios reflecting realistic and culturally relevant situations (55 percent)
- Being able to complete coaching at one’s own pace and on one’s own schedule (54 percent)
- Knowing responses are private and not shared with supervisors (50 percent)

Topics Home Visitors Would Like to Practice Using AI-Powered Tools: Child Developmental Delays, Parental Mental Health, Parent-Child Interactions, and Family Safety



Conclusion

Home visitors do not commonly use AI at work. When they do, AI is most often used to research a new topic. Home visitors reported interest in AI-simulated coaching, especially to provide practice-based opportunities on topics commonly addressed with families, such as children’s developmental delays and parental mental health. Alongside existing research in adjacent fields on the benefits of AI coaching and feedback, the potential for the home visiting workforce to use AI-powered coaching and feedback is strong. Home visitors also expressed interest in using AI for administrative tasks, which research has shown is a particularly burdensome aspect of their work.⁶ However, very few report that their programs have AI policies or have received AI training.

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¹Home Visiting Applied Research Collaborative. (2026). *The use of artificial intelligence in home visiting service delivery*. https://hvresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/AI-Service-Delivery-Infographic_final.pdf

²Batkina, A. (2025). Evaluating AI-powered automation of therapy session notes: A pilot randomized controlled trial. *Psychology*, 16, 789–800.

³VanHara, A., & Hage, D. (2026). Unintended ramifications of AI-assisted documentation: Navigating pragmatic & ethical clinical social work workload challenges. *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work*, 23(1), 64–77.

⁴Kim, T., & Pankhania, Y. G. (2025). AI-powered simulation: Leveraging technology to advance nursing communication skills with AI SimBot. *Journal of Teaching and Learning with Technology*, 14(Special Issue), 122–145.

⁵McGrew, H. C., Faucett, K., Russell, R. G., Holt, J. E., Tapp, J., Steed, J., & Phillippi, J. (2025). Telehealth simulations with generative artificial intelligence in midwifery education: Practice for person-centered and culturally responsive care. *Journal of Midwifery & Women’s Health*, 70(6), 932–938.

⁶Alitz, P. J., Geary, S., Birriel, P. C., Sayi, T., Ramakrishnan, R., Balogun, O., Salloum, A., & Marshall, J. T. (2018). Work-related stressors among Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) home visitors: A qualitative study. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 22(Suppl 1), S62–S69.

