

# An Epidemiological Study of the Prevalence and Needs Of Children of Incarcerated Parents within the State of Arizona



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2004, Governor Janet Napolitano's Office for Children, Youth, and Families, Division for Substance Abuse Policy commissioned Applied Behavioral Health Policy of the University of Arizona, to conduct an epidemiological study of the inmates in the custody of the Arizona Department of Corrections. Primary questions of interest to the Governor's Office included: How many inmates have children of minor age? What are the characteristics of these inmates including demographic features, anticipated release date, post release status and needs? What are the ages, current living situation and location, educational attainment, adjustment and social service needs of these children? This reports summarizes the methodological approach and key findings of this study.

### Methodological Approach

Voluntary written self-report survey questionnaires were administered to 4,403 inmates housed at three prison facilities operated by the Arizona Department of Corrections. By design, efforts were made to survey all women within custody and a statistically representative sample of male inmates. Overall, a 70% response rate, representing 3,091 inmates, was achieved with a significantly higher rate of response among the women inmates. Initial analyses revealed that the sample of inmates completing the survey under-represented Hispanics and over-represented Caucasians for both males and females while all other racial/ethnic categories were equitably represented, as compared to the general ADC population. As a result, the male response sample was parsed to provide a final sample that approximated the racial/ethnic make-up of the general ADC population. Of this adjusted sample, 1,968 (76%) identified themselves to be parents of minor children. This group of inmates served as the basis of data presented in this report.

### What Do We Know About Prison Inmates Who Are Parents?

- Among these inmates, the average age is 30; 52% report having a high school diploma/GED.
- At least 1/3 of all participants reported that their mother and/or father had been arrested or imprisoned while they were a child or juvenile, and well over 25% of all respondents had lived in a group home, been placed in foster care, or spent time in the juvenile justice system.
- Male inmates reported a statistically significantly higher rate of juvenile justice systems involvement and childhood/juvenile arrest rates.
- Among the inmates participating in this study who identified themselves as parents, 75.5% of the women and 65.9% of the men reported being the victim of physical assault or violence, and 58.9% of the women and 20% of the men reported being sexually assaulted or molested by a family member, friend, or stranger prior to the age of 18.
- Most inmates anticipate living with their spouse or parents upon their release from custody and identify significant post-release needs, particularly in the areas of employment, housing, medical assistance, and financial assistance. Significantly

- higher rates of female inmates identified post-release needs as compared to their male counterparts.
- While men and women inmates identified a comparable number of children (2.9 for women and 2.8 for men), the women reported a significantly higher number of biological children (2.75 versus 2.3) while the men identified more step-children as compared to their female counterparts.

**What Do we Know About the Children of these Parent Inmates?**

- 3,882 children were identified by the respondents.
- The children are equitably distributed by gender, with an average age of 10.
- 50% of the children reside in Maricopa County, 20% reside out of state, and 10% reside in Pima County.
- Most children live with their other parent, although approximately 20% are living with a grandparent.
- 20% of the children were present when their parent was arrested, over 25% of the children's other parent has been or is currently in prison.
- Commonly identified problem areas for these children center around adjustment problems in school, active substance abuse and other acting out behavior.
- Less than 1/3 visited their parent inmate in the last 90 days; slightly more than half were written to by their parent inmate in the same time period.
- For one half of these children, their parent inmates anticipate living with their children upon their release from ADC custody.
- It is estimated that there are currently between 35,801 and 40,931 children throughout the state with at least one biological parent in prison.

The results of these data provide significant implications for the prisoner release and re-entry programming and over multiple opportunities for strengthening the parenting role of these ex-offenders as they re-unite with their children and assume their role as productive, contributing members of society.

## STATEMENT OF NEED

Recent changes in criminal justice policy have dramatically increased incarceration rates throughout the country. Increased prosecution of drug offenses, the various mandatory sentencing projects, and other “get tough on crime” initiatives have resulted in a tripling of the number of prison inmates. As a result, by 1997 the country faced an inmate population of more than 1.7 million incarcerated individuals.<sup>i</sup> In 2002 alone, over 27,000 individuals were sentenced to prison terms, more than had been sentenced to prison in the two previous years combined. In addition to significant increases in the rates of incarceration across the country, a number of legislative initiatives have also had the result of extending the average length of sentence served in prison. It is estimated that individuals sent to prison in 2002 will be required to spend 11% more time in prison than individuals sentenced in 2000.

A growing body of research suggests that the growth in the rates and duration of imprisonment is differentially affecting individuals of color, persons convicted of non-violent drug-related offenses, and women. It is worth noting that between 1998 and 2000, individuals convicted of drug offenses faced the sharpest increase in confinement lengths, growing 21% during this three-year period. Since 1985, the number of incarcerated women has almost tripled,<sup>ii</sup> while the nation’s incarcerated population continues to grow by an average of 6.5% yearly.<sup>iii</sup> In a survey of federal and state prison facilities in 1997, 23.9% of parents in state prisons were incarcerated for drug offenses, including trafficking and possession; 35.1% of the female parents were incarcerated for drug offenses while 23% of male parents were incarcerated for drug offenses. Among Federal prison inmates, the gender bias is even more pronounced; while 67.2% of all Federal prison inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses, 73.9% of those inmates are women.<sup>iv</sup> As such, research trends in our imprisonment and confinement policies suggest that the rates and duration of imprisonment are growing substantially, that persons convicted of drug-related crimes account for the majority of this growth, and that female offenders are more likely to be sentenced to prison for similar offenses as compared to their male counterparts.

The net effects of these policies have significant implications not only for our nation’s criminal justice system, but for child welfare as well. A report released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 2000 reported that an estimated 721,500 Federal and State prison inmates were parents of minor children, reflecting nearly 1.5 million children nationwide who had at least one parent incarcerated.<sup>v</sup> Stated alternatively, in 1999 about two percent of all minors in the United States had a parent in prison.<sup>vi</sup> These findings are particularly disturbing when taken in light of the growing rates of incarceration among women, who in the majority are the caregivers of these children prior to their confinement and will most likely return to that role upon their release. Roughly 40% of imprisoned fathers indicated that they lived with their children prior to incarceration<sup>vii</sup> while 64.3% of incarcerated mothers lived with their children at the time of their admission to a state prison. Eighty-four percent of mothers incarcerated in federal prisons in 1997 lived with their children immediately prior to their imprisonment.<sup>viii</sup>

Unfortunately, there is relatively little research on the impact that parental incarceration has upon children's development and subsequent life functioning; the research that has been conducted has been plagued by small samples and inadequate comparison groups.<sup>ix</sup> Our limited knowledge of the impacts of parental incarceration is due in part to the fact that neither law enforcement nor correctional agencies are required to gather information about the children of arrested or incarcerated adults. What is indicated by existing literature is that children of incarcerated parents experience a variety of negative consequences, and the extent to which a child will be affected by parental incarceration depends on a large number of variables.

Children of incarcerated parents are thought to be at a significantly greater risk of incarceration themselves although little published work is dedicated to verifying this increased incarceration rate.<sup>x</sup> For most children, exposure to negative social and familial

*These children contend with feelings like anxiety, shame, sadness, grief, social isolation and guilt. The children will often withdraw and regress developmentally, exhibiting behaviors of younger children, like bedwetting. As the children reach adolescence, they may begin to act out in anti-social ways. Searching for attention, pre-teens and teens are at high risk for delinquency, drug addiction and gang involvement.*

*Women's Prison Association*

elements begins well before parental incarceration. "Seventy-seven percent of the children of currently or previously incarcerated women had been prenatally (sic) exposed to drugs or alcohol."<sup>xi</sup> Additionally, children of incarcerated parents experience higher rates of poverty, homelessness and abuse prior to their parents' incarceration.

In addition to the child's exposure to increased risk situations prior to parental incarceration, one in five children are present at the arrest of a

parent and witness the police officer handcuffing and removing the parent from the home. Half of these child witnesses are under the age of seven and in the sole custody of their mother, the arrested parent. The specific impacts on the child of witnessing such a scene are related to their stage of development. Johnson (1995) suggested that two- to six-year-old children are most impacted by separation from their mothers and specifically exhibit less mature, or regressing, behavior (i.e., bed wetting, hitting, chewing).<sup>xii</sup> School-aged children and adolescents often experience repeated instances of parental separations and incarceration resulting in the development of maladaptive coping patterns. Patterns common in older adolescents include lying, gang activity, aggression, hostility, substance abuse, sexual promiscuity and violent behavior.<sup>xiii</sup> The Women's Prison Association indicates that children of incarcerated parents may also experience negative emotional consequences including low self-esteem, poor peer relations, and impaired achievement motivation, all of which generally accompany parental absence.<sup>xiv</sup>

The enduring trauma experienced by children of incarcerated women results from an accumulation of years of poverty, abuse, neglect, repeated parent-child separations and multiple instances of parental arrest witnessed by the child. In most children, these repeated social, psychological, and physical traumas present within the child in a form that resembles post-traumatic stress disorder.<sup>xv</sup>

Among the variables that have been suggested as mediating the adjustment of these children during their parent's incarceration, as well as during the subsequent post-incarceration period of parental-child reunification, have been the nature and quality of the parental-child relationship prior to and during incarceration, past separations between child and parent, the age of the child at incarceration, the race and gender of both parents and children, their socio-economic status, available community supports, and current living situations of the children.

The care and support of children whose parents have been incarcerated has been the focus of a number of investigations. Generally, these data suggest that female partners of male inmates are more inclined to become single-parent caregivers of their children compared to male partners of female inmates. For the mother facing prison time, her parents, that

<b>Placement of Child</b>	<b>Percent of Mothers</b>	<b>Percent of Fathers</b>
<i>Grandparent of Child</i>	52.9%	13.3%
<i>Other relatives</i>	25.7%	4.9%
<i>Foster Home or Agency</i>	9.6%	1.8%
<i>Friends, Others</i>	10.4%	4.9%

is, the children's grandparents, most frequently become the caregivers for the children, as opposed to the children's fathers. Ninety percent of children whose fathers are incarcerated are cared for by their mothers while the father is imprisoned; in contrast, only 25% of children of incarcerated mothers are cared for by their fathers while the mother is imprisoned.<sup>xvi</sup> Incarcerated mothers are more likely to place their

children with other family members rather than putting the children in foster care or adoption. As the data in the accompanying table reflects, more than 50% and 25% of incarcerated mothers place their children with a grandparent or a non-grandparent relative, respectively, while fewer than 10% place their children in a foster home or with a public agency.<sup>xvii</sup>

A recently published report by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency provides some provocative insights into the characteristics and needs of the caregivers of the children of incarcerated parents. While restricted to a relatively small pool of informants (60), these data suggest that on average, caregivers were maternal grandparents over age 50, caring for an average of 2.3 children averaging 8.5 years of age. Caregivers cited numerous problems encountered by the children in their care, including behavior, physical and mental health, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and learning difficulty.<sup>xviii</sup> Financial resources were the largest concern of the caregivers, with 43% supporting the children with their own personal income and nearly 44% receiving AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) payments. With the advent of TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) relatives who care for children of incarcerated parents face the same work requirements as would biological parents living with the children.

In summary, the rates of incarceration are growing at an alarmingly higher rate for women than for men. Given women's historical and fundamental role as the caregivers of their children and increasingly, the role of single caregiver for many women, the implications for children are profound and disturbing, affecting the criminal justice

system, child welfare agencies, families, caregivers, parents and children. At the same time, the extent of these effects upon the children's psychological, educational, and societal development is unclear to policy makers, practitioners, service providers and communities. It is evident that children of incarcerated parents are exposed to a variety of psychological insults, and as such, are at greater risk for academic failure, behavioral health dysfunction (including both substance use disorders and mental illness), and criminal justice involvement. Ameliorating these issues will require attention to the needs of the children during their parent's period of confinement, as well during post confinement reunification. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to develop a statistically valid estimate of the number of Arizona children of incarcerated parents, particularly those of female inmates, and the current and future status of their relationships with their children. Additionally, the needs of the affected children and their parents/caregivers with regard to social supports, health care access, educational supports, substance abuse and/or mental health treatment and counseling, employment/job skills training and parent training, were assessed in order to begin to identify and prioritize the service needs of these children and their parents as they seek to re-establish their parental-child relationships and re-enter society as productive and contributing members of their communities and our state.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Participants. The participants of this study consisted of all female inmates under ADC custody along with a statistically representative sample of male inmates from ASPC-Tucson and ASPC-Florence between the period of June and October 2004. A total of 2,455 female and 1,948 male inmates were approached about participating in the study; a total of 1,908 female and 1,183 male inmates completed and provided usable surveys. Across all female inmates, a 77.7 % response rate was achieved, representing 71.5 % of the total ADC female population; among male inmates a 60.7% response rate was achieved, representing 4.5% of the total ADC male population. Specific information regarding the demographic characteristics of these individuals will be reported in the results section.

Data Collection and Instrumentation. Randomly selected and/or volunteering inmates attended group survey sessions. These sessions were facilitated by a member of the research team who had received extensive training in data collection procedures and who had also been certified by the University of Arizona's Institutional Review Board (IRB) as proficient in human subject research ethics. ADC personnel, primarily mental health staff, assisted in the conduct of these sessions and provided critical assistance. Each group survey session was capped to no more than 25 participants, allowing opportunity for 1:1 assistance and support as needed. These sessions were conducted in a variety of locations, depending upon the specifications of the individual unit and the preferences of the ADC staff and included the visiting area, classrooms, and the day areas of the units. A total of 181 group survey sessions were conducted between July 22, 2004 and October 27, 2004.

The research team member began each group survey session by explaining the purpose of the survey and orienting the inmates to the contents of the manila envelope they were provided. The research team member either read verbatim or paraphrased the research disclaimer statement (Appendix A), a copy of which was provided in each packet. This disclaimer statement indicated that inmate participation was voluntary, that no confidential or personal identifying data would be requested, and that ADC would not be provided with any information that could identify them individually or their responses to the questionnaires. Inmates who refused to participate were either requested to sit quietly until the rest of the participants completed their questionnaires, or were allowed to leave the session, depending upon the preferences of the unit and the ADC personnel assisting the research team.

Participants were provided with a packet of three questionnaires to complete. The first two questionnaires were anonymous and solicited information about the parent (Parent Questionnaire - Appendix B) and each child of the inmate (Child Information Form – Appendix C). The results presented in this report are restricted to the information obtained from these two sets of questionnaire. The third questionnaire (Detailed Child Card – Appendix D) solicited confidential information about each of the inmates' children. These questionnaires were maintained by ADC staff and were never possessed by nor reviewed by members of the research team. The Parent Questionnaire consisted of 20 multiple choice, forced choice (yes/no), or short-answer items that solicited information about the inmates' personal demographics (age, race, gender), educational attainment, history of imprisonment and involvement in both the adult and juvenile justice systems, their anticipated post-release living situation and service needs, exposure to trauma, and the number of children for whom they identified themselves as parent. The Parent Questionnaire required approximately five minutes to complete.

Participants were also requested to complete a Child Information Form for each child identified on their Parent Questionnaire. The Child Information Form consisted of 16 questions that solicited information about their children's age, gender, geographic location, current living situation, educational status, their anticipated post-release status with the inmate, the frequency and nature of the participant's contact with the child in the previous 90 days, and the identification of specific problems and service needs the child was encountering. The Child Information Form was anonymous; however, the surveys were collected in a fashion that would allow us to connect the child information cards to the Parent Questionnaires. Each packet contained three Child Information Forms; participants were instructed to raise their hand if they needed more forms for additional children. Each Child Information Form required approximately three to five minutes to complete.

Finally, participants were requested to complete a Detailed Child Information Card for each child identified on the Parent Questionnaire. The Detailed Child Information Card was not anonymous and requested personal identifying information about the inmate (their ADC number), along with the personal name, home address and telephone number of their children and their children's caregiver(s). Additional information contained on these cards included current school of enrollment and grade level, and delineation of

specific social services and supports needed by the child. Upon completion of the Detailed Child Information Card, the cards were collected by ADC staff and processed to the ADC Central Offices for service coordination with the Department of Economic Security and other state and local social service agencies. Each packet contained three Detailed Child Information Cards; participants were instructed to raise their hand if they needed more cards for additional children. Each Detailed Child Card required approximately 3-5 minutes to complete.

Upon completion of their questionnaires, participants were instructed to place their Parent Questionnaires and Child Information Forms back in their manila envelope and to turn in any completed Detailed Child Information Cards to the ADC mental health staff who were present.

Sampling Procedures. The original protocol for this study called for a full-coverage survey of all female inmates and a five percent random sample of the male inmates within ASPC-Tucson and ASPC-Florence, totaling a combined usable sample of 4,120 inmates. Of this sample, approximately 2,700 were projected to be women, with the balance of 1,450 male inmates representing an approximate 5% sampling of the total male inmate population.

A series of planning meetings were held with ADC representatives to identify those units within the three targeted facilities that would be surveyed and the procedures that would be used in each. Given different organizational systems and operating procedures in place within each of these facilities, sampling decisions and subsequent data collection procedures had to be tailored for the specific units. Those units housing Mexican Nationals, along with “lock-down” units and units housing sex offenders were excluded from consideration. Since a full coverage sample of the women was to be drawn there were no additional sampling procedures.

Among the male inmate population, a 5% proportionally balanced randomly selected sample was to be drawn from ASPC-Tucson and ASPC-Florence. Census rosters for these facilities, excluding those units identified previously (Mexican nationals, sex offenders, lock-down/isolation), were obtained from ADC, identifying by unit, first and last name, and ADC identifier all inmates housed within the facilities on the first day of the month. Using a random number generator, a randomly selected sample of inmates was generated for the selected units of ASPC-Tucson where data collection was slated to occur first. These lists were then shared with CO IVs at ASPC-Tucson, and arrangements were made by the CO IVs to inform the selected inmates about the study and to ensure their attendance at informational sessions conducted by members of the research team.

The overall initial response rate at ASPC-Tucson was excessively low. In fact, after conducting the first seven informational sessions, we had collected only 47 usable surveys from the inmates, representing a 29% response rate. It became apparent to the research team that inmates were communicating among themselves that participation in the survey was to be discouraged. Communication with the staff of ASPC-Florence

explored the potential of drawing additional respondents from that facility, and a decision was made to abandon random selection procedures and to instead utilize a convenience sampling process.

ADC Staff Training and Quality Management Procedures. Staff from ABHP developed and delivered a formal training workshop to correctional staff on the study protocol. This training was delivered at ASPC-Perryville, ASPC-Florence and ASPC-Tucson units. ADC staff present included members of the Mental Health staff and administration from each yard. Additionally, further training was conducted for ASPC-Tucson prior to the second stage of sampling protocol. This round of training included a representative CO IV from each unit on the yard, along with a deputy warden from each unit. Training consisted of an overview to the project, observation of a mock interview server interaction between researchers and inmates, and role-play practice use of the interview script. Participants were provided with a packet of information, including a promotional flier, a study/interview protocol, an FAQ sheet, prepared scripts to follow at the initiation and conclusion of each interview, and instructions on how to check and prepare a completed interview packet for delivery to ABHP researchers.

Data Entry and Analysis. Completed survey packets were transported to ABHP offices where they were opened and coded in a fashion that identified the ADC facility and unit, and linked the completed Parent Questionnaire with the completed Child Information Forms. Completed questionnaires were entered into ACCESS software generated data entry files. All electronic data files were secured on the ABHP file server, using password-protected and encrypted access protocols. ACCESS data files were imported into SPSS software for data analysis. All original data paper copies were stored in locked file cabinets within a locked and access restricted file room. Preliminary data analyses were conducted to identify logical inconsistencies and outliers in the response formats. Upon final approval of the report, ABHP will provide the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families with both hard and soft copies of the data files in formats mutually agreeable to the Governor's Office and ABHP.

## **RESULTS**

Figure 1 summarizes the sampling frames and resulting sample sizes that were generated as a result of this study. As this figure depicts, 4,403 inmates were approached to participate in the survey; of this group, 3,091 provided usable completed questionnaires, generating an overall response rate of 70%. This response varied significantly on the basis of gender, with women providing a 78% response rate, compared to a 60% response rate among men.

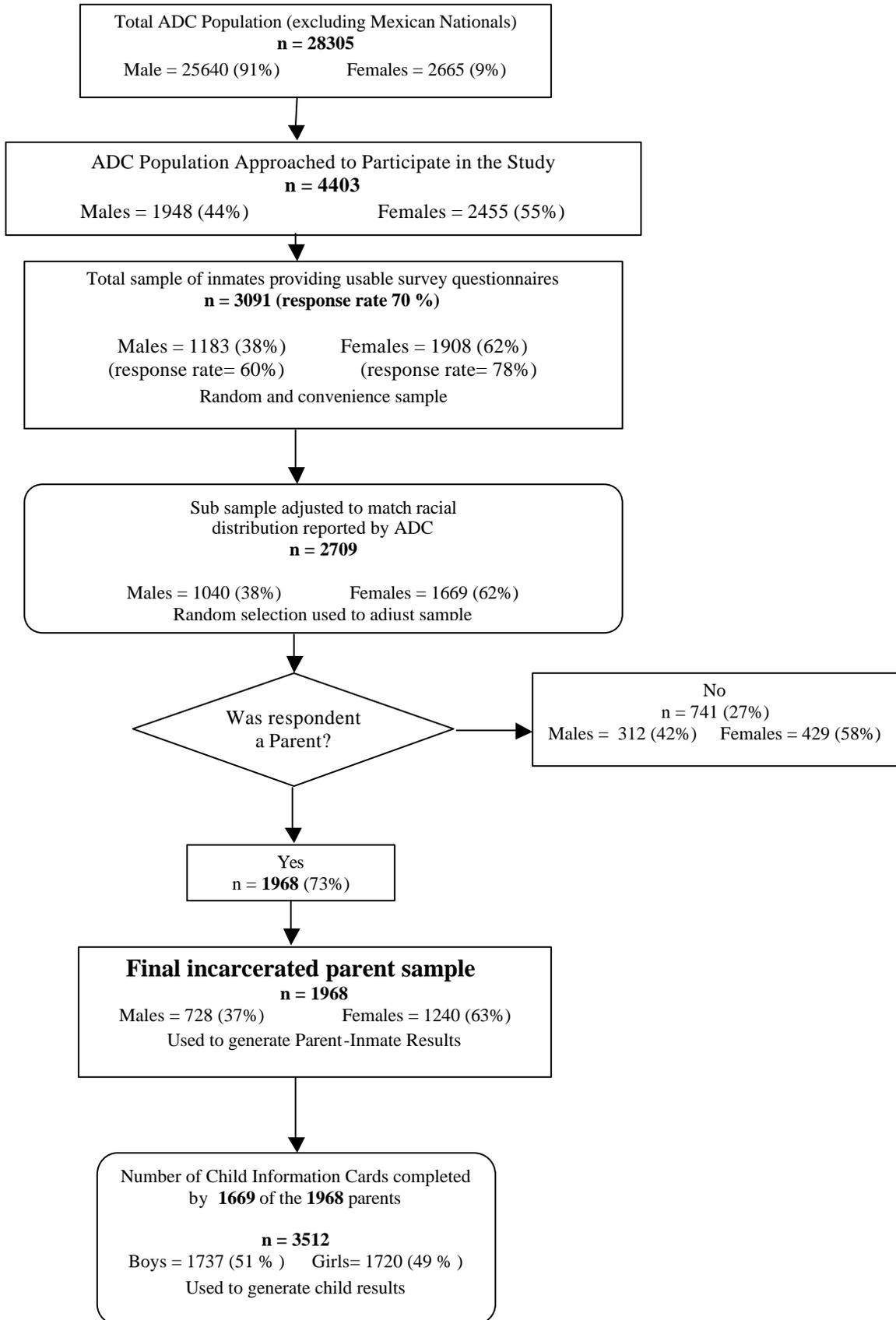
Initial analyses of the demographic characteristics of these responding inmates revealed a significant under-representation of Latino(a)s and African Americans. As a result, the surveyed sample was adjusted by randomly identifying and then suppressing a total of 382 surveys. Only surveys from male inmates were suppressed, as the primary thrust of the project was to focus on the issues of women inmates and their children. As a result, 2,709 completed surveys were carried forward for analyses; this sample displayed a

racial/ethnic distribution that is comparable to that of the ADC general population, although it purposely over-represents female inmates.

Approximately 27% of all participating inmates indicated that they did not have any children. These inmates surveys were then suppressed from subsequent analyses, leaving a final survey sample of 1,968 usable and completed questionnaire sets that were obtained from inmates who identified themselves as parents. This data set will serve as the basis for all subsequent analyses that are presented.

Results from this survey are separated into three major sections. The first section contains information about the incarcerated parents, their demographic characteristics and their personal histories. The second section describes the children that these parents identify, and the living situations and needs of these children. The third section describes the current level of contact that these parents report having with their children, as well as the anticipated post-release level of contact and identified post-release needs.

**Figure 1**



Finally, the fourth section of the report provides a series of statistical projects and inferential analyses in an effort to describe the statewide epidemiology of children whose parents are incarcerated, as well the relative impact that their situation may foretell for their own subsequent adult adjustment.

**Demographic and Historical Information About the Inmates**

Table 1 summarizes the key demographic characteristics of the parent inmate survey sample, separated by the inmate’s gender. Among these inmates, the average age is 30; 25% report having a high school diploma/GED and 34% have some college or an associates degree. Survey participants were asked a series of questions about their own childhood and adolescence, including whether their mother or father had ever been arrested or imprisoned; whether they themselves had been homeless, lived in a group home or foster care, had been arrested or spent time in the juvenile justice system, and whether they had been exposed to any one of a number of traumatic experiences, including physical or sexual violence

Table 1: Parent Demographics	Females		Males	
	n = 1240		n = 728	
Average Age (Standard Deviation)	30.60 (9.29)		29.2 (11.63)	
<b>Highest Educational Level</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or less	134	10.8	52	7.1
Some High School	306	24.7	110	15.1
High School Diploma or GED	228	23.2	272	37.4
Some college, Associates Degree, Vocational training, or Technical school	435	35.1	243	33.4
College degree (4 year degree)	24	1.9	22	3.0
Graduate studies or graduate degree	15	1.2	19	2.6
Missing	38	3.1	10	1.4
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Latino(a)	377	30.4	236	32.4
Missing	28	2.3	27	3.7
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian or Alaskan Native	92	7.4	58	8.0
Asian	13	1.0	1	0.1
Black or African American	167	13.5	136	18.7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	4	0.3	4	0.5
White or Caucasian	640	51.6	316	43.4
Missing	541	43.6	412	56.6

prior to the age of 18. As summarized in Table 2, at least one-third of all participants reported that their mother and/or father had been arrested or imprisoned while they were a child or juvenile and that well over 25% of all respondents had lived in a group home, been placed in foster care, or spent time in the juvenile justice system. While rates of group home and foster placement are roughly comparable for both men and women inmates, men inmates reported a statistically significantly higher rate of juvenile justice systems involvement and childhood/juvenile arrest rates (36% for females compared to 57% for males). In contrast, while the rates of reported physical assault and violence are comparable; the women inmates reported statistically significantly higher rate of sexual assault and/or molestation (p=.0001) and physical assault and/or violence (p=.0001). Among the inmates participating in this study who identified themselves as parents, 75.5% of the women and 66% of the men reported being raped, sexually molested or assaulted by a family member, friend, or stranger prior to the age of 18.

Upon attainment of adulthood, these inmates' exposure to trauma, violence and involvement in the criminal justice system seems to continue, albeit at a slightly depressed rate. Nearly every participant identified at least one specific form of traumatic experience to which they had been exposed, with physical and sexual violence continuing to predominate. The rate of reported adult sexual assault among women is 21%, as compared to a childhood rate of 58.9%.

	<b>Females n = 1240</b>		<b>Males n = 728</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Maternal History of Arrest	259	20.9	113	15.5
Maternal History of Incarceration	185	14.9	90	12.4
Paternal History of Arrest	432	34.8	272	37.4
Paternal History of Incarceration	349	28.1	220	30.2
History of Foster Care	203	16.4	94	12.9
History of Living in a Group Home	225	18.1	123	16.9
History of Juvenile Hall/ Juvenile Corrections	323	26.0	308	42.3
History as a victim of Physical Assault/ Violence	939	75.5	480	65.9
History of Sexual Assault/ Molestation	730	58.9	146	20.1
Arrested as a Child or Teenager	449	36.2	418	57.4
Mean Age (standard deviation) of First Arrest as a Child/Juvenile	14.1 (3.99)		14.3 (5.23)	

	<b>Females n = 1240</b>	<b>Males n = 728</b>
History of Any Form of Trauma	1206 (97.3)	710 (97.5)
History of Physical Assault/ Violence	628 (50.6)	270 (37.1)
History of Sexual Assault/ Molestation	261 (21.0)	12 (1.6)
Average Age of First Arrest as an Adult	22.78 (8.82)	25 (7.87)
Average Number of Times Imprisoned an Adult	1.78 (3.04)	2.13 (1.99)
Average Amount of Time, in Months Spent on Current Sentence	46.28 (56.38)	67.12 (77.31)

Reported rates of adult violence and physical assault continue at rates in excess of 50% of all male and female inmates, with statistically significant higher rates of both sexual ( $p=.0001$ ) and physical violence ( $p=.0001$ ) being reported among the female inmates. As the information in table 3 also highlights, the male inmates participating in this survey reported a significantly higher number of arrests as adults (2.13 versus 1.78 for women) ( $p=.002$ ), as well as significantly longer periods of incarceration on their current sentences ( $p=.0001$ ).

<sup>1</sup> Standard deviations in parentheses

## Current Status & Living Situation of Inmates' Children

Participants were asked to provide information on a number of aspects of those children for whom they identified themselves as serving a parenting role. While men and women inmates identified a comparable number of children (2.9 for women and 2.8 for men), the

<b>Table 4: Parenting Issues and Children Contact</b>	<b>Females n = 1240</b>	<b>Males n = 728</b>
<b>Mean Number of Children, all statuses, Inmates Identify as Parenting</b>	3.0 (2.1)	2.9 (2.5)
Biological	2.75 (1.9)	2.3 (1.8)
Adopted/Legal guardianship	0.03 (0.24)	0.08 (0.43)
Step	0.20 (0.78)	0.45 (1.03)
Other	0.06 (0.53)	0.08 (0.84)
<b>Number (%) of inmates providing at least one Child Information Form</b>	987 (80%)	682 (94%)
<b>Total Number of Child Information Forms Completed</b>	2107	1405
<b>Child Information Forms Completed Per Inmate</b>	2.13 (1.2)	2.0 (1.1)

women reported a significantly higher number of biological children (2.75 versus 2.3) ( $p=.0001$ ), while the men identified more stepchildren as compared to their female counterparts. The inmates were asked to complete child information forms for every child, irrespective of status they identified. Of the 1968 inmates identifying themselves as a parent, 1669 completed at least one Child Information Form. These

parent-inmates provided a total of 3,512 Child Information Forms. On average, female inmates completed 2.13 forms while male inmates completed 2.0 forms.

Among those children for whom Child Information Forms were provided, the calculated chronological average age was 10; approximately one-half of all of the identified children were in middle school or younger. One-half of these identified children (51% of the girls and 50.8% of the boys) were reported by their inmate-parents to be residing in Maricopa County, with slightly less than 10% residing in Pima County. One in five of all children identified by the participants were living out-of-state. Analysis of the zip code data within these counties revealed no significant clustering of children in any one zip code for Maricopa or Pima Counties. Slightly more than one-third of these children lived with another parent, while grandparents were identified as caring for a quarter of the identified children. Information regarding the children's current living situation is contained in Table 5.

Participants were provided with a list of issues or problems and asked to identify those that their children were experiencing. These issues ranged from academic problems to drug use and gang involvement to service systems involvement. For the children of the inmates participating in this study, 36 % of both boys and girls witnessed violence in their home and 37% of girls and 35% of boys witnessed substance use in the home. Additionally, more than 20% of the children had witnessed their mother's or father's arrest. Relatively few (10% or less) of these children were reported to have been arrested or placed under juvenile court/corrections or Child Protective Services jurisdiction. Reported rates of problems in school were less than 20%, with learning problems being the most frequently reported problem (11.3% for the girls, 17.6% of the boys). Boys

<b>Table 5: Child Current Status Information</b>	<b>Girls n = 1737</b>		<b>Boys n = 1775</b>	
<b>Mean Age (standard deviation)</b>	<b>10.5 (5.6)</b>		<b>10.2 (5.6)</b>	
<b>County of Residence</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Apache	9	0.5	9	0.5
Cochise	25	1.4	20	1.1
Coconino	22	1.3	17	1.1
Gila	13	0.7	19	1.1
Graham	9	0.5	61	0.3
Greenlee	8	0.5	6	0.3
La Paz	2	0.1	1	0.1
Maricopa	886	51.0	901	50.8
Mohave	42	2.4	4	2.5
Navajo	28	1.6	31	1.7
Pima	168	9.7	175	9.9
Pinal	41	2.4	43	2.4
Santa Cruz	1	0.1	4	0.2
Yavapai	45	2.6	54	3.0
Yuma	2.6	1.5	29	1.6
Out-of-State	370	21.3	371	20.9
Information Missing	42	2.4	44	2.5
<b>Current Living Situation</b>				
Mother/father	652	37.5	721	40.6
Grandparent	453	26.1	460	25.9
Other family member	186	10.7	169	9.5
Foster placement	53	3.1	55	3.1
Group home	14	.8	19	1.1
Juvenile corrections	4	.2	5	.3
Homeless	3	.2	7	.4
Living alone	78	4.5	61	3.4
Residential treatment/institution	2	.1	5	.3
Other	224	12.9	207	11.7
Missing/Don't know	68	3.9	66	3.7
<b>Current Educational Status</b>				
Elementary school (K-5)	596	43.3	629	35.4
Middle School (6-8)	244	14.0	261	14.7
High School (9-12)	275	15.8	277	15.6
College	12.0	6.9	83	4.7
Not in school	307	17.7	328	18.5
Don't know	106	6.1	109	6.1
Missing	89	5.1	88	5.0

were consistently reported more frequently by their parent inmates to be experiencing both legal problems and school problems. Further, the parent inmates reported significantly higher rates of frequent display of violent behavior for boys, while the rates of being a victim of violence or abuse were comparable for both the boys and girls.

Turning our attention to areas of services needed and services received by these children, the relative gap between service need and receipt was not statistically significant and did not appear to be biased by the gender of the child. Greater proportions of both the boys and girls were identified to be in need of medical, dental, and school counseling services. Likewise, greater proportions of the children were identified as receiving these services, albeit at a rate lower than that of reported need. In every service category, boys tended to experience

better access to service as compared to the girls; however, these differences were not statistically significant. Information regarding the issues encountered and the services needed and received by these children is summarized in Table 6.

<b>Table 6: Parent Inmate-Identified Issues &amp; Services Needed &amp; Received by Their Children</b>	<b>Girls n = 1737</b>		<b>Boys n = 1775</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Issues Encountered by Children</b>				
Learning problem	197	11.3	313	17.6
Enrolled in special education	113	6.5	192	10.8
Suspended or expelled from school	131	7.5	243	13.7
Dropped out of school	132	7.6	131	7.4
Present when you were arrested	355	20.4	377	21.2
Seen or heard violence in the home	619	35.6	642	36.2
Victim of violence or abuse	180	10.4	171	9.6
Violent behavior	162	9.3	274	15.4
Seen alcohol or drug abuse in the home	636	36.6	622	35.0
Drug or alcohol use	220	12.7	215	12.1
Major health problem	100	5.8	113	6.4
Depression, suicide thoughts or attempts	173	10.0	146	8.2
Pregnant or has gotten someone pregnant	133	7.7	71	4.0
Involvement with a gang	38	2.2	46	2.6
Arrested/problems with law enforcement	107	6.2	190	10.7
Juvenile Court/Corrections jurisdiction	52	3.0	100	5.6
Child Protective Services (CPS) jurisdiction	133	7.7	147	8.3
Other	121	7.0	163	9.2
<b>Services Needed &amp; Received</b>				
<b>Medical</b>				
Needed this service	782	45.0	812	45.7
Received this service	667	38.4	715	40.3
<b>Dental</b>				
Needed this service	741	42.7	759	42.8
Received this service	564	32.5	597	33.6
<b>Mental Health</b>				
Needed this service	202	11.6	250	14.1
Received this service	129	7.4	151	8.5
<b>Special Education</b>				
Needed this service	124	7.1	186	10.5
Received this service	75	4.3	124	7.0
<b>Substance Abuse Intervention/Treatment</b>				
Needed this service	94	5.4	122	6.9
Received this service	36	2.1	31	1.7
<b>Legal</b>				
Needed this service	113	6.5	150	8.5
Received this service	63	3.6	68	3.8
<b>School Counseling</b>				
Needed this service	281	16.2	345	19.4
Received this service	133	7.7	146	8.2
<b>Other Services</b>				
Needed this service	73	4.2	60	3.4
Received this service	26	1.5	14	.8

## Contact Levels Between Parent-Inmates and Their Children

Participants were asked to describe the nature and frequency of contact they had with each of their identified children during the 90 days prior to the survey. Furthermore, the inmates were asked to describe the nature of contact that they anticipated having with each of the children subsequent to their release from correctional custody. For these data, we calculated response patterns among all inmates as well as separated by the gender of the inmates and the gender of the children. Information regarding historical and current patterns of parental-child contact is contained in Table 7. In most situations, the inmates reported that their children had been living with them at the time of their current arrest, with female inmates reporting slightly higher rates than their male counterparts. Between 12% and 15% of the inmates reported that their parental rights to these children have been legally severed. The respondents reported that the other parent of nearly 30% of their children was currently, or had been imprisoned in the recent past. However, the rate of dual-parental involvement in the correctional system was found to be significantly influenced by the gender of the parent, as female inmates reported rates of other parental correctional involvement that approached or exceeded 40% for their children, while fewer than 12% of the children identified by the male inmates were reported to have their other parent currently, or in the past, imprisoned ( $p=.0001$ ). Due to the manner in which the questionnaire was constructed, it is not possible to determine current versus past imprisonment of the children's other parent.

Female inmates consistently reported higher levels of contact with their children during the 90 days prior to the survey. Two-thirds of all female inmates and slightly less than half of all male inmates reported writing letters to their children. Male inmates tended to report higher rates of contact for their boys, although these differences, when compared to the rates of reported contact with their girls, was statistically insignificant. Twenty-eight percent of the parent-inmates reported having visited with their children during the preceding 90-day period. Of those children identified by their parent-inmates, one quarter (24.8%) were reported to have had no contact with their parent in the preceding 90-day period. The rates of reported non-contact were statistically significantly higher for the male inmates, as compared to the female inmates, irrespective of the gender of the child.

Table 7: Parent-Child Historical and Current Contact Status	Girls n = 1737		Boys n = 1775	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Child Residence with Parent-Inmate at Time of Inmate's Most Recent Arrest</b>				
For all inmates	918	53.9	985	56.4
For female inmates <i>only</i>	604	57.3	621	59.1
For male inmates <i>only</i>	314	48.4	364	52.4
<b>Children Whose Parent-Inmate's Parental Rights Have Been Severed</b>				
For all inmates	248	14.8	237	13.9
For female inmates <i>only</i>	157	15.1	151	14.7
For male inmates <i>only</i>	91	14.2	86	12.7

<b>Table 7: Parent-Child Historical and Current Contact Status</b>	<b>Girls n = 1737</b>		<b>Boys n = 1775</b>	
<b>Children Whose Other Parent is Currently, or in the Past was, Imprisoned</b>				
For all inmates	471	27.8	501	29.1
For female inmates <i>only</i>	395	37.7	419	40.2
For male inmates <i>only</i>	76	11.8	82	11.9
<b>Type of Contact with Parent-Inmate in Past 90 days</b>				
<b>Visit</b>				
For all inmates	508	29.2	491	27.7
For female inmates <i>only</i>	350	32.6	317	29.6
For male inmates <i>only</i>	158	23.8	174	24.7
<b>Spoke on the phone</b>				
For all inmates	579	33.3	572	32.2
For female inmates <i>only</i>	434	40.4	403	37.7
For male inmates <i>only</i>	145	21.8	169	24.0
<b>Wrote a letter to child</b>				
For all inmates	1019	58.7	1021	51.5
For female inmates <i>only</i>	707	65.9	685	63.9
For male inmates <i>only</i>	312	47.0	337	47.8
<b>Received a letter from child</b>				
For all inmates	679	39.1	575	32.4
For female inmates <i>only</i>	486	45.3	386	36.1
For male inmates <i>only</i>	193	29.1	189	26.8
<b>Spoke with child's caregiver</b>				
For all inmates	333	19.2	349	19.7
For female inmates <i>only</i>	255	23.8	253	23.6
For male inmates <i>only</i>	78	11.7	96	13.6
<b>Other</b>				
For all inmates	56	3.2	77	4.3
For female inmates <i>only</i>	37	3.4	44	4.1
For male inmates <i>only</i>	19	2.9	33	4.7
<b>No Contact</b>				
For all inmates	433	24.9	439	24.7
For female inmates <i>only</i>	202	18.8	202	18.9
For male inmates <i>only</i>	231	34.8	237	33.6

The survey questionnaire provided two opportunities for the respondents to indicate if the child identified on the Child Information Form would be living with them upon their release from correctional custody. Response patterns to these two items varied widely, ranging from 65% to 49% of all identified children, regardless of inmate or child gender, being identified as living with the inmate parent upon their release. While the gender of the children does not appear to influence anticipated post-release cohabitation, gender of the parent-inmate does. Consistently and at a level of statistical significance, a greater proportion of those children identified by their mothers (female inmates) were projected to be living with their mothers, as opposed to those children identified by their fathers (male inmates) ( $p=.05$ ). Furthermore, the male inmates reported higher rates of low-level post-release child contact (e.g., visiting frequently, visiting rarely and no planned contact), as compared to their female parent-inmate counterparts. Information regarding anticipated levels of contact, following correctional release, are contained in Table 8.

<b>Table 8: Anticipated Post-Release Parent-Child Contact</b>	<b>Girls n = 1737</b>		<b>Boys n = 1775</b>	
<b>Anticipated Child Residence with Inmate at Time of Inmate's Release</b>				
For all inmates	1100	65.2	1198	70.3
For female inmates <i>only</i>	749	72.0	783	75.9
For male inmates <i>only</i>	351	54.3	415	61.6
<b>Anticipated Parent-Child Contact at Time of Inmate's Release</b>				
<b>Living Together</b>				
For all inmates	828	49.1	880	51.5
For female inmates <i>only</i>	590	56.6	602	58.5
For male inmates <i>only</i>	238	36.9	278	40.9
<b>Visiting Frequently</b>				
For all inmates	398	23.6	385	22.5
For female inmates <i>only</i>	231	27.2	218	21.2
For male inmates <i>only</i>	238	36.9	167	23.6
<b>Visiting Occasionally</b>				
For all inmates	102	6.0	87	5.1
For female inmates <i>only</i>	52	5.0	42	4.1
For male inmates <i>only</i>	50	7.8	45	6.6
<b>Visiting Rarely</b>				
For all inmates	69	4.1	56	3.3
For female inmates <i>only</i>	28	2.7	25	2.4
For male inmates <i>only</i>	41	6.4	31	4.6
<b>No Planned Contact</b>				
For all inmates	8	0.5	53	3.1
For female inmates <i>only</i>	2	0.2	25	2.4
For male inmates <i>only</i>	41	6.4	31	4.6
<b>Don't Know/NA/Missing</b>				
For all inmates	242	14.4	247	14.5
For female inmates <i>only</i>	124	11.9	117	11.4
For male inmates <i>only</i>	118	18.3	130	19.1

## Projected Post-Release Needs

Inmates were asked to identify when they anticipated being released from prison, and to identify the types of services and social supports they anticipated needing upon their release. As the data in table 9 reflect, 69% and 56% of all female and male inmates, respectively, anticipate being released from ADC custody within the next three years. These individuals will return to very different living environments, based in part upon their gender. Among the women inmates, living with their parents was the single most frequently identified post-prison living situation, accounting for 31.6% of the female respondents. All other post-prison living situations were identified by 16% or fewer of the responding inmates. Returning to live with a spouse or significant other was identified by a combined 19% of the women. In contrast, living alone was the most commonly identified post-prison living situation for the men, representing 22% of these respondents. An additional 31.2% of these men also identified returning to live with a spouse/significant other, while 20% identified their parents as an anticipated post-prison living situation. Consistently, fewer men identified post-prison service and social support

needs compared to the female inmates. Nonetheless, the relative priority of needs was consistent for both men and women, with employment, financial support, medical services, and housing assistance listed as the top four priority needs of both groups. Approximately 25% of all inmates identified drug treatment as a needed post-release service.

Table 9: Community Re-Entry Issues	Females n = 1240		Males n = 728	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Anticipated Year of Release</b>				
2004	239	19.3	71	9.8
2005	398	32.1	286	28.3
2006	218	17.6	132	18.1
2007	110	8.9	61	8.4
2008	69	5.6	53	7.3
2009	32	2.6	26	3.6
2010	26	2.1	20	2.7
2011 or higher	65	6.0	100	15.0
Missing	83	6.7	59	8.1
<b>Anticipated Living Situation</b>				
Alone	148	11.9	160	22.0
Wife/husband	143	11.5	143	19.6
Girlfriend/boyfriend	93	7.5	77	10.6
Ex-wife/ex-husband	10	0.8	4	0.5
Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend	2	0.2	1	0.1
Parents	392	31.6	148	20.3
Other relatives	157	12.7	73	10.0
Friends	69	5.6	28	3.8
Others	204	16.5	69	9.5
Missing	22	1.8	25	3.4
<b>Anticipated Service Needs</b>				
Housing	735	59.3	296	40.7
Financial Support	747	60.2	373	51.2
Employment	947	76.4	426	58.5
Child Care	319	25.7	86	11.8
Drug Treatment	359	29.0	132	18.1
Medical Assistance	752	60.6	340	46.7
Doesn't Need Help	107	8.6	138	19.0

## Projecting a Statewide Census of Children of Incarcerated Parents

A key objective of the survey was to generate information about the extent and distribution of children throughout the State of Arizona whose parents are imprisoned, and to describe, to the maximum extent possible, the specific circumstances and needs of these children. The information contained in Table 10 provides a number of projections, based upon the response patterns observed among these survey participants and applied to the general ADC population. A number of projected Children of Incarcerated Parents censuses are provided, applying varying screens to the projected child counts regarding the child's age and relationship to the parent-inmate. Using a 95% confidence interval, we estimate that the total number of inmates in ADC custody who are parents ranges

between 19,294 and 21,112. Further, it is estimated that the total number of children for whom these inmates serve as parents ranges between 53,839 and 59,699, irrespective of the chronological age of the children or their relationship to the inmate (e.g., biological, step-, adopted, or other). Using the most conservative criteria, we estimate that there are currently between 35,801 and 40,931 children under the age of 18 whose biological mothers or fathers are currently in ADC custody.

<b>Table 10: Statewide Projection Estimates</b>				<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	
	<b>Male Inmates</b>	<b>Females Inmates</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lower Limit</b>	<b>Upper Limit</b>
Total ADC Census	25,640	2,665	28,305		
Surveyed Sample Self-Identifying as a Parent	71%	75%			
Estimated Number of Parents in ADC Custody	18,204	1,999	20,203	19,294	21,112
Surveyed Sample Mean # of Children, All Statuses and Ages	2.8	3.0			
Estimated Number of Children of Parents in ADC Custody, All Statuses and Ages	50,972	5,796	56,769	53,839	59,699
Surveyed Sample Mean # of Biological Children Only, all Ages	2.3	2.75			
Estimated Number of Children of Parents in ADC Custody, Biological Children Only, All Ages	41,870	5,497	47,366	44,801	49,931
Estimated Number of Children Under the Age of 18, All Statuses	41,287	4,694	45,981	43,051	48,930
Estimated Number of Children Under the Age of 18, Biological Children Only	33,914	4,452	38,366	35,801	40,931

## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This report summarizes the results of a survey that was conducted with inmates of the Arizona Department of Corrections. The purpose of the survey was to estimate the proportion of confined inmates who are parents, to estimate the statewide population of children whose parents are confined in ADC prisons, and to assess the needs of both these parents and children. Based upon these results, it appears that 73% of all inmates in ADC custody have children. Further, it is estimated that the total number of children throughout our state who have at least one parent in prison ranges between 56,769 and 38,366, dependent upon the age and status of the children (biological, step, etc.). The needs of these children, their caregivers, and their parent-inmates, both now and at the time of their release from custody, are significant and present a number of implications for our state's child welfare, criminal justice, behavioral health, healthcare, and educational systems.

Before turning our attention to the detailed interpretation of these results and their policy implications, a number of methodological challenges and limitations need to be noted, as they restrain the validity and generalizability of our findings. First, as with all survey studies, these results are reliant exclusively upon self-report data; no corroborating data were available or sought. As a result, some of the data fields may be suspect to over- or

under-reporting. Second, the questionnaire required a basic level of literacy, and while efforts were made to provide individualized assistance to those inmates requesting it, some inmates may have had difficulty in understanding the nature of the questions. Likewise, some of the response options were limiting, particularly for those inmates who may have been born in Mexico, or whose children were currently residing in Mexico. To address these concerns, the questionnaires were pilot-tested, were assessed to be at a fifth-grade reading level, and were also translated into Spanish. Third, our sampling plan involved only three prison facilities. This decision was based in part upon the resources available to carry out the project, as well as on the hypothesis that inmates were assigned to specific prisons irrespective of their community of origin. The geographic location status of the children of the surveyed inmates is comparable to statewide trends, and suggests that the inmates surveyed constitute a representative sample on the basis of their community of origin. Fourth, a number of minor methodological deviations occurred within each prison complex in the administration of the questionnaires. These alterations were minor but nonetheless introduced variation into the data collection process that may have affected the resulting information. In spite of these limitations, this survey provides a wealth of critically needed information about the inmates, their children, and their prospects of reunification and community re-entry.

The parent inmates who participated in this study and were contained in the adjusted final sample provided information about 3,512 children. Of these children, we know that one in five are living outside of the state of Arizona, while nearly 60% are living in Maricopa or Pima Counties. These children are overwhelmingly young, with an average age of 10; most live with their other parent, particularly those children whose imprisoned parent is their father. Consistently, female inmates report their children to be living with relatives other than their spouse or male significant other, and most notably, report their children living with their parents, that is to say, their children's grandparents. Approximately one-quarter of the children were reported to be currently living with a grandparent, contrasting with previous research<sup>xix xx xxi</sup> that has reported upwards of 50-60% of children of incarcerated parents residing with their grandparents. An explanation for the differences between the rate of grandparent caregivers observed in this study and in previous research is not evident from these results, and the question warrants further study. Nonetheless, the needs of these grandparent caregivers, many of who are elderly, living on a fixed income, or themselves disabled or experiencing impaired health, have been widely recognized and in fact were recently the focus of the popular media.<sup>xxii</sup>

*Little or no financial assistance is available to family members who are willing to take on the responsibilities involved in raising these children, a burden the state would have to finance should the children be placed in foster care.*

Myers, Smarsh, Hagen and Kennon, (1999)

According to a recent report from the U.S. Census Bureau, it is estimated that 6.1% of all children nationally are living with a grandparent.<sup>xxiii</sup> Parental drug abuse, mental illness, and incarceration are cited as the three leading causes of children living with their grandparents. Like other caregivers left to support the needs of children whose parents have been incarcerated, these grandparents face a multitude of challenges in providing

their grandchildren with a safe, nurturing, and supportive living environment. Unlike other caregivers of these children, grandparents are doubly challenged by their own social, physical, and financial support needs and considerations.

To date, few studies have focused on the needs of caregiving grandparents and other caregiving family members or utilized such caregivers as a source of information to assess the adjustment and service needs of children (Phillips and colleagues<sup>xxiv</sup>) Children of incarcerated parents are frequently exposed at an early age to a number of events that place them at greater risk for subsequent criminal justice system and social service system involvement during their adolescence or adulthood.<sup>xxv</sup> Almost 40% of the children in this study were reported to have witnessed violence and/or substance abuse in their homes; 10% had been a victim of violence, while slightly larger proportions (15% for the boys) were displaying violent behavior themselves. Substance abuse was reported as a problem for 12% of all of the children, and difficulties in adjusting in school were consistently observed. Depression and suicide attempts were also reported for 10% of the girls and a slightly smaller sample of the boys.

Ironically, the same parents who identified elevated risk factors for their children did not consistently report service needs at a comparable level. For example, while 12% of the children were reported to have substance abuse problems, fewer than 7% were identified by their parent inmates as being in need of substance abuse treatment services. Similarly, although the parents identified multiple mental health risk issues for these children (e.g., present when parent was arrested, witnessed violence, victim of violence, engaging in violent behavior), relatively few (11.6% for girls and 14.1% for boys) were identified as needing mental health services. These relative gaps between reported risk factors (as summarized in “Issues Encountered by Children,” Table 6) and service need and service access (as summarized in “Services Needed and Received,” also Table 6) were unanticipated findings, given previous research that had been reviewed. Exploratory analyses conducted to identify service need gaps, based upon the frequency and type of contact the parent-inmates reported having with their children, as well the gender or ethnicity of the parent-inmates, failed to uncover any statistically significant findings. The analyses indicate that the relative service needs identified by these parent inmates are not affected by their own gender, nor the frequency or type of contact they report having with their children. A number of hypotheses could be posited to explain these relative gaps between parent-identified child risk factors and actual service needs; the subject merits further examination. Parental lack of knowledge of service availability, familial normative socialization regarding these risk factors (“...violence is just a common way that our family interacts...”), and measurement error are all viable explanations in understanding this phenomenon.

A significant body of research conducted over the past 25 years has consistently suggested that children of incarcerated parents are associated with elevated risk for educational, psychological, and social maladjustment as a result of their general life conditions, one of which happens to be the fact that their parent(s) is in prison<sup>xxvi</sup>. In an extensive review of the literature, Satyanathan<sup>xxvii</sup> reported that children of incarcerated parents were more likely to exhibit poor academic performance, truancy, gang

participation, substance abuse and early pregnancy. For example, Stanton<sup>xxviii</sup> and others concluded that parental incarceration is negatively associated with the emotional, behavioral and psychological development of children with aggression and social withdrawal (Banuch<sup>xxxix</sup>), depression, sleeping and concentration difficulties (Kempfer<sup>xxx</sup>), and school problems (Trice<sup>xxxix</sup>). Elevated juvenile criminal involvement (Johnston and Johnston<sup>xxxii</sup>) is also more prevalent in children of incarcerated parents. The inter-generational nature of criminal activity was investigated by Rowe and Farrington<sup>xxxiii</sup>, who observed statistically significant correlations in the conviction rates between parents and children, as well as between spouses and between siblings. In discussing their findings, these investigators note the entanglement of genetic and environmental influences while acknowledging a “strong familial aggregation of criminal behavior,” wherein criminal activity emerges as a normative experience within family units. In summary, this body of scholarly work establishes a strong *correlational* association between parental incarceration and their children’s psychological, social and physical needs, but falls short of establishing any form of *causal* association

The distinction here in understanding the needs of these children of incarcerated parents is subtle but critical. There is a paucity of research support to suggest that the

imprisonment of a parent places their offspring at any greater risk in and of itself. There is, however, ample evidence to suggest that these children, like other children born into impoverished and dysfunctional families wherein substance abuse, low educational achievement, under-employment,

*To understand the effects of parental incarceration on a child, we must look at the totality of a family’s experiences involving the multiplicity of interrelated social, cultural, and familial factors, making it difficult to sort out the results of crime, arrest and incarceration from ongoing life problems*

Wright and Seymour (2002 p. 9)

and violence are common occurrences, are at significant risk. As noted by Johnson and Waldfogel, “Existing studies ... do not allow us to tease apart the effects of incarceration from the effects of other variables such as where the child is placed during the incarceration and the presence of pre-incarceration risk factors” (Johnson & Waldfogel<sup>xxxiv</sup>). Similarly, Eddy and Reid conclude that it “... seems unlikely that any one factor, including one as powerful as incarceration, would dominate in the explanation of child problems within this population... incarceration is one of many “risk” factors that place extreme stress on families ...parental incarceration likely assists in the further cascade of problems for a child, but it seems unlikely that it initiates such a cascade, except in a small proportion of families”.<sup>xxxv</sup> For these children, their parent’s imprisonment is but one more strike against them, one more factor that contributes to their risk for psychological distress, educational failure and social maladjustment.

While the children of incarcerated parents may be exposed to many of the same risk factors that other children are exposed to, we are cautioned against simply lumping the needs of these children in with those of other “at-risk” children: “It is tempting to characterize these children as no more or less vulnerable than other children receiving child welfare services, but they are different in ways that make them and their families a

challenging population to serve” (Seymour, <sup>xxxvi</sup>). Two particular areas of service where these children may experience elevated needs revolve around issues of permanency planning and trauma informed by these children’s heightened direct or indirect exposure to violence and criminal behavior.

With regard to the issue of permanency planning, a majority of the parent inmates in this study consistently indicated that they anticipate living with their children again. This pattern is significantly greater among the female parent inmates. Irrespective of the parent’s gender, this reunification process is a point of particular consideration, and is worthy of special focus as a component of the prison release and reentry process. The level of contact between these parent inmates and their children takes a variety of forms, as noted previously; letter writing appears to be the most common form of contact, while visitation was reported by slightly more than one-fourth of the parent inmates. Visitation was identified as a particularly vexing issue for many parent inmates, due in part to the procedures for visitation, but also due to the relative distance between many of the prison inmates’ place of confinement and their children’s living location.

It would appear from these data that efforts at assisting parent inmates in their reunification efforts with their children would be an appropriate area for programmatic consideration. It is evident that the children of these parent inmates have experienced a traumatic event, a significant risk factor for subsequent criminal justice involvement, substance abuse, or mental health impairment. Their relationship to, and their perspective of, their mother or father has been severely shaken. Similarly, many of these parent inmates have expressed, either through verbal or written comments, feelings of guilt or shame for their actions and the impact those actions have had upon their children. This shame was particularly pronounced for the women. For many of these parent inmates, their sense of self-efficacy about returning to the role of parent is quite fragile. Targeted counseling or psycho-educational programming for these parent-inmates would appear to be a worthy consideration for program development, to assist them in re-establishing their parental bonds and roles and to provide them with education on the adjustment process for their children. Finally, efforts to locate prisoners at facilities more proximal to their children would appear to be an appropriate policy consideration, as would policy enhancements that could improve the frequency and quality of children visitation, particularly during the latter stages of a prisoner’s confinement.

One of the more compelling findings of these data is the strong inter-generational relationship between these inmates’ experiences as children themselves and the subsequent impact or insult upon their own children. As noted earlier, more than one-third of all inmates reported that their own mother or father had been arrested or imprisoned, supporting earlier research cited elsewhere in this section of the report. Over two-thirds of all inmates (75% for females) reported a childhood history of violence, with sexual violence reported by nearly 60% of all women inmates and 20% of men. For these individuals, the linkage into the criminal justice system is clear: 36% and 57% of all female and male inmates, respectively, reported being arrested as a child, usually by the age of 14. While nearly one in five inmates reported having grown up in

foster care or a group home, 26% of all female and 42% of all male inmates also reported involvement in the juvenile criminal justice/juvenile corrections system.

Applying these same trends to the population of children identified by these inmates leads to some disturbing conclusions. Using the most conservative estimate of the number of children of incarcerated parents (those under the age of 18 who are biologically related to the parents), the data suggest that one-third of these children, or 12,660, will become involved in the criminal justice system. Further, it can be estimated that their first involvement will occur by the time these children have reached the age of 14. For some of these children, that involvement has already occurred. For many more, specialized, focused efforts that target the children, their current care-givers, their parent-inmates, and their subsequent reunification, are imperative if the inter-generational chain of criminal justice system involvement is to be broken.

In conclusion, the results of this survey of over 3,000 inmates of the Arizona Department of Corrections provides a multitude of perspectives from which key programmatic and policy initiatives can be better understood and framed. These results, while limited by the self-report nature of the data-gathering process, provide insights into the lived experiences of these inmates, the nature and quality of their relationship to their children, and an estimation of the population and accompanying service needs of these children throughout our state. As a result of this new information, it is hoped that the Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention, the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, and other appropriate and relevant organizations and agencies will be better informed to meet the unique needs of the children and the families of inmates and to support these families as the inmates re-enter our communities and seek to re-establish their roles as parents, spouses and productive citizens of the state of Arizona.

## **APPENDIX A: Disclaimer Statement**

I am being asked to read the following material to ensure that I am informed of the nature of this research study and of how I will participate in it, if I decide to do so.

### **PURPOSE**

I am being invited to participate in a survey developed by the University of Arizona. This survey is part of a research project funded by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families. The purpose of the project is to learn about my children, the experiences my children and I have had, and what services both my children and I might need.

### **PROCEDURES**

If I decide to participate, I will be asked for information about me, such as my education level, my race and ethnicity, the amount of time I have been in prison, and where I will reside after I am released. The survey will also ask about my children, including the county they live in and their grade level, the level of contact I have with them, and the issues or experiences they have encountered. Finally, the last part of the survey will ask questions about my experiences with physical abuse, sexual abuse, substance abuse, homelessness, and mental illness. This survey will be anonymous, meaning that my name and inmate number will not be written on the survey.

### **RISKS AND BENEFITS**

The questions on the surveys may make me feel uncomfortable. I do not have to answer a question if I do not want to, and I can stop the survey at any time. The only cost to me for participating in the survey is the time it takes to do the survey. The survey will take about 30 minutes to fill out, and perhaps more depending on the number of children I have. I will not receive any direct benefits from participating in the study. However, the information I provide will be helpful in identifying the needs of my children and myself.

### **CONFIDENTIALITY**

The Governor's Office, the Arizona Department of Corrections, and the University of Arizona Applied Behavioral Health Policy will have access to the information that I provide on these surveys. These agencies will take steps to protect the confidentiality of the information I provide. Survey forms will be kept in locked filing cabinets at the University of Arizona, and information entered into computers will be protected with a password.

### **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION**

My participation in this research project is voluntary. By responding to the questions on the survey forms, I am indicating that I understand the purposes, risks, and benefits of the study.

### **CONTACTS**

I will have my questions or concerns regarding the study directed to the Principle Investigator of the study, Michael S. Shafer, Ph.D. at the University of Arizona Applied Behavioral Health Policy at 520.917.0841. If I have questions concerning my rights as a research subject, I may have my questions directed to the University of Arizona Human Subjects Committee Office at 520.626.6721.



**7. How old were you when you were first arrested as an adult?**

Fill in the blank: \_\_\_\_\_years

- |  | YES                      | NO                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>8. Did you ever spend time in foster care as a child or teenager?</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>9. Did you ever spend time in a group home as a child or teenager?</b>  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>10. Did you ever spend time in lock-up as a child or teenager (includes juvenile hall, the department of youth services detention center, the state training school, etc.)?</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**11. For the next questions, please think about your parents or your most important mother and father figures (could be biological, adopted, or step).**

- |  | YES                      | NO                       | Don't Know               |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11.a. Has your mother ever been arrested?                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11.b. Has your mother ever spent time in jail or prison? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11.c. Has your father ever been arrested?                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11.d. Has your father ever spent time in jail or prison? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**12. What year were you in jail or prison for the first time as an adult?**

(that is, when you were 18 years old or older)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 y y y y

**13. How many times have you been in prison as an adult?** \_\_\_\_\_times

**14. What is the amount of time served for your current sentence?**

\_\_\_\_\_years \_\_\_\_\_months

**15. What year will you be released?**

(please write in the year, or mark the appropriate box)

— — — —  
 y y y y

- Don't know                       I am serving a life sentence

**16. Who will you be living with after you are released? (please mark one box)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	With parents
<input type="checkbox"/>	With wife or husband	<input type="checkbox"/>	With other relatives
<input type="checkbox"/>	With girlfriend or boyfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	With friends
<input type="checkbox"/>	With ex-wife or ex-husband	<input type="checkbox"/>	With others (please explain: _
<input type="checkbox"/>	With ex-girlfriend or ex-boyfriend		

**17. When you are released, what types of assistance will you need? (please mark all that apply)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing            | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Support             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job Assistance     | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Treatment     | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't need assistance         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain: _____) |

18. Listed below are different things that may or may not have happened to you. Please indicate if you anything of these things happened to you, and if so, whether they happened before or after you were 18.	No	Yes, before 18	Yes, at 18 or older
Have you experienced a serious disaster (that is, fire, explosion, tornado, earthquake, hurricane, or flood)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you had a life-threatening accident or illness (for example, cancer, respiratory failure, heart attack)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has any immediate family member, partner, or very close friend died as a result of an accident, homicide, suicide, or in a war?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you experienced the death of one of your children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been present when someone was killed, seriously injured, or sexually or physically assaulted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you experienced physical violence from a family member or someone you know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you experienced physical violence from someone you did not know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been strip searched, forcibly restrained, or held against your will?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you had sex when you did not want it in exchange for money, drugs, or material goods such as shelter or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been sexually assaulted or sexually molested by a family member or someone you know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been sexually assaulted or sexually molested by someone you did not know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you experienced <i>drug</i> abuse or addiction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you experienced <i>alcohol</i> abuse or addiction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been homeless?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been diagnosed as having a mental illness?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**19. Do you have any children?**

- Yes (GO TO NEXT QUESTION, Question #19)
- No (SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION)

**20. How many children do you have?**

**20a.** Please write in the number of children you have in each category

- \_\_\_\_\_ Biological children
- \_\_\_\_\_ Adopted/Legal guardianship children
- \_\_\_\_\_ Step-children
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other (explain child's relationship to you:  
 \_\_\_\_\_)

**20b.** Please fill out a *Child Information* form for each of your children. There are 3 forms in this packet. If you have more than 3 children, please ask for additional forms.

## APPENDIX C: Child Information Form

1. When was your child born?      \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What is your child's gender?       Male       Female
  
3. Which county does your child live in? (please mark one box)  

<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup> Apache	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>5</sup> Graham	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>9</sup> Mohave	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>13</sup> Santa Cruz
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup> Cochise	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>6</sup> Greenlee	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>10</sup> Navajo	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>14</sup> Yavapai
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>3</sup> Coconino	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>7</sup> La Paz	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>11</sup> Pima	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>15</sup> Yuma
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>4</sup> Gila	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>8</sup> Maricopa	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>12</sup> Pinal	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>16</sup> Out-of-state
  
4. What is the zip code of your child's residence?      \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. What is your child's current living situation? (please mark one box)  

<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup> Living with mother or father
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup> Living with grandparent(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>3</sup> Living with other family member(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>4</sup> Foster placement
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>5</sup> Group home
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>6</sup> Juvenile Corrections
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>7</sup> Homeless
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>8</sup> Living alone
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>9</sup> Living in Residential Treatment Center/Institution
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>10</sup> Other (please specify: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>77</sup> Don't know
  
6. What Grade Level is your child in? (please mark one box)  

<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>0</sup> Kindergarten	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>8</sup> (8 <sup>th</sup> ) Eighth Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup> (1 <sup>st</sup> ) First Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>9</sup> (9 <sup>th</sup> ) Ninth Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup> (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Second Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>10</sup> (10 <sup>th</sup> ) Tenth Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>3</sup> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Third Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>11</sup> (11 <sup>th</sup> ) Eleventh Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>4</sup> (4 <sup>th</sup> ) Fourth Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>12</sup> (12 <sup>th</sup> ) Twelfth Grade
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>5</sup> (5 <sup>th</sup> ) Fifth Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>13</sup> Child is not in school
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>6</sup> (6 <sup>th</sup> ) Sixth Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>14</sup> Child is in College/Other Higher Education
<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>7</sup> (7 <sup>th</sup> ) Seventh Grade	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>77</sup> Don't Know

7. Was this child living with you prior to your current incarceration?  
 Yes  No
8. Do you plan to have this child live with you after you are released?  
 Yes  No
9. If you are the biological parent of this child, is the child's other parent now in prison or jail or has he/she been in prison or jail in the past?  
 Yes  No  Not applicable  Don't know
10. Upon your release from prison, what type of contact will you have with this child? (please mark one box)
- <sup>1</sup> Living together
  - <sup>2</sup> Visiting frequently (at least weekly)
  - <sup>3</sup> Visiting occasionally (at least monthly)
  - <sup>4</sup> Visiting rarely (at least once per year)
  - <sup>5</sup> No planned contact
  - <sup>6</sup> Not applicable – I will not be released from prison
  - <sup>7</sup> Don't know
11. Have your legal rights to this child been severed by the courts?  
 Yes  No  Not applicable
12. In the past 90 days (3 months), what contact have you had with this child?  
(please mark as many as apply)
- Visited with child
  - Spoke on the phone
  - I wrote a letter to the child
  - Received a letter from my child
  - Spoke with my child's caregiver
  - Other contact (please explain type of contact:  
\_\_\_\_\_)
  - I have not had any contact with my child in the past 90 days

**13. Since you have been incarcerated, have you and your child been involved with a social services program?**

- Yes       No       Don't know

**13.a. If "yes," what services did you receive? (please mark all that apply)**

- Family Services                       Adoption Services  
 Child Protective Services       Other (please explain:  
 \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Foster Care

**14. Which of the following issues or experiences has this child encountered? (please mark an answer for each item)**

NO	YES	Don't Know	
			a. Failing classes
			b. Learning problem
			c. Enrolled in special education
			d. Suspended or expelled from school
			e. Dropped out of school
			f. Present when you were arrested
			g. Seen or heard violence in the home
			h. Victim of violence or abuse
			i. Violent behavior
			j. Seen alcohol or drug abuse in the home
			k. Drug or alcohol use
			l. Major health problem
			m. Depression, suicide thoughts or attempts
			n. Pregnant or has gotten someone pregnant

			o. Involvement with a gang
			p. Arrested or other problems with law enforcement
			q. Under Juvenile Court/Juvenile Corrections jurisdiction
			r. Under Child Protective Services (CPS) jurisdiction
			s. Child has had other problems, please specify:

15. For the following services, please mark whether or not this child needed the service, and whether or not your child received the service.

Service	My child <i>needed</i> this service				My child <i>received</i> this service			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Not Applicable	Yes	No	Don't Know	Not Applicable
Medical								
Dental								
Mental Health								
Special Education								
Substance Abuse								
Legal								
School Counseling								
Other, specify:								

16. Would you be willing to provide detailed information about your child, including where he/she lives, so your child can be contacted for services?

Yes       No

If you marked "Yes," please fill out a **Child Information Card** (yellow card) for this child. **DO NOT RETURN THE CARD IN THE ENVELOPE.** Thank you.

**APPENDIX D: Detailed Child Information Card**

**Child Information**

Your Inmate Identification Number (ADC #):

Child's Name (first and last name):

Child's date of birth:

Child's gender:

\_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Male  Female

Street Address of Child's Residence:

City/State/Zip Code of Child's Residence:

Telephone # of Child's Residence (7-digit number with area code):

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ or message # ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School Child is Currently Attending:

Child's Current Grade Level (Circle One):

K 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> NA

Names of Adults Child is Currently Living With:

Names of Legal Guardians, Other Parent, and/or Caregivers (people, beside yourself, who have parental/legal rights to this child):

◀ Please fill out other side ▶

**Child's Service Needs**

Please mark the boxes for the services you feel your child needs

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Medical Services</b><br>For example, doctor's appointments for health problems  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Legal Services</b><br>For example, help with a court case  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Dental Services</b><br>For example, a dental check-up   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Housing Services</b><br>For example, a residential program or help looking for another place to live |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Mental Health Services</b><br>For example, counseling, therapy, or an assessment  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Childcare Services</b><br>For example, daycare, after-school programs, a babysitter                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Substance Abuse Services</b><br>For example, substance abuse counseling or treatment                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Family Services</b><br>For example, family counseling or a case manager to deal with family issues   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Special Education Services</b><br>For example, help with learning disabilities  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Employment Services</b><br>For example, job training or help looking for a job                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>School Services</b><br>For example, a school counselor to help with bad grades, bad behavior, or other issues at school | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Food and Clothing Services</b><br>For example, help obtaining clothing for school                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Benefits Services</b><br>For example, help obtaining medical/dental/financial benefits                                  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other Services</b> , please explain:  |  |

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