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The Impact of Parental Imprisonment on Children: Factors Influencing Resilience

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Invisible Children



Every year, 200,000 children affected by parental imprisonment







Mothers in Prison



- 54% of prisoners have dependent children aged under 18
- Male and female prisoners equally likely to have children
- **<u>BUT</u>** women twice as likely to report problems concerning children and families
- Women more likely than men to live alone with children before imprisonment (58% vs. 43%)





Caregiving Arrangements

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Children with a father in prison:

94% live with mother/stepmother5% other family members1% in care

Children with a mother in prison:

27% live with father/stepfather69% other family members4% in care

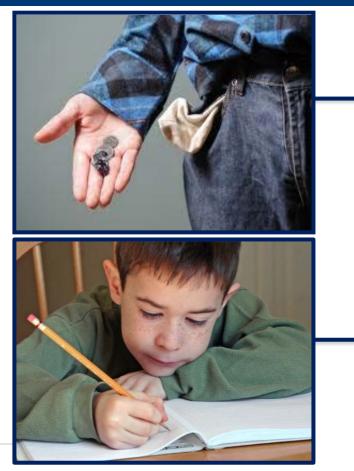






Vulnerabilities





- Family instability, financial hardship, domestic violence, substance misuse, mental health problems
- Effects are profound and long-lasting
- Poorer educational outcomes
- Three times more likely to offend or display anti-social behaviour









In relation to antisocial & offending outcomes.....

Custodial sentences Longer periods of imprisonment Maternal imprisonment Boys Imprisonment since birth, and during adolescence

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Vulnerabilities



Internalising or "acting in"

Sadness, loss, confusion, despair, depression, shame, guilt, worry, fear, social withdrawal, bed-wetting, nightmares, eating disorders, self-harm, PTSD symptoms

Externalising or "acting out"

Aggression, conduct problems, underage smoking, drug or alcohol consumption, sexual promiscuity, anti-social/criminal behaviour

Three times more likely to experience mental health problems in adulthood, and disproportionally represented in clinical populations







Prison Visiting

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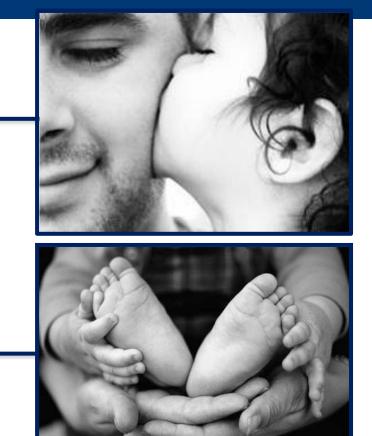
Maintaining *frequent* contact associated with:

- more satisfying parent-child relationships during imprisonment and upon release
- better emotional adjustment and more effective coping skills on behalf of the child
- better outcomes for the imprisoned parent

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Questionnaire Survey







- 25% of children at *heightened risk* of mental health problems
- Considerably more difficulties in terms of emotions and peer relations (in particular) and conduct and hyperactivity





Visitng parent/carer in prison					61.8%	0
Information about having parent/carer in prisons					61.2%	
Information about support for children of prisoners				53	.7%	
Psychological problems because parent/carer is in prison				45.8%		
Help with homework			4	4.7%		
Spending time with family			4	4.4%		
Psychological problems (general)			43.	1%		
visiung aenusi			40.3%	r		
Eating well enough			40.0%			
Following rules at school/work			38.9%			
Playing spons			38.5%			
Visiting child or family doctor			38.3%			
Basic body care			37.0%			
Spending time with children – outside school			37.0%			
Using telephones			36.7%			
Having a place to live		32.2	%			
Spending time with children – school time]	32.0%	6			
Going on holiday	 	30.8%				
Getting to school/work		27.6%				
Managing own money		27.0%				
Using the internet		26.1%				
Getting a place in school or a job		25.4%				
Exposure to bullying or harrassment	2	4.8%				
Information about general healthcare system	23	.9%				
Dealing with school authorities	21.7%					
Physical health problems	21.2%					
Information about mental health care system	17.7%					
Dealing with social welfare authorities	16.9%					
Contraception	16.7%					
Dealing with general health authorities	16.2%					
Reducing harm caused to others	15.2%					
Reducing self-harm	12.9%					
Dealing with mental health authorities	9.8%					
Reducing alcohol/dug use	5.4%					
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Interviews



Initial period of destabilisation and trauma, followed by children and families adjusting and emphasising being 'normal'.

"For me coping has meant getting through a tough time in life. The tough time has been from the moment my Father was sentenced, I've had to continually adapt to changes in my life." Young Person

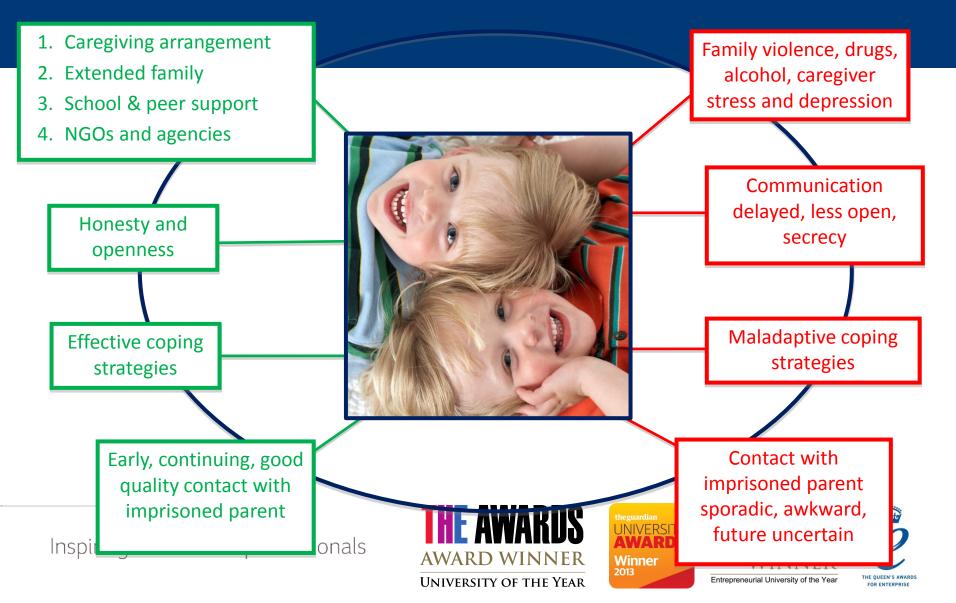






Resiliency Factors

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Communication



"Children are good at imagining things when we are not told the truth. The grown ups always say that they don't know, but they know more than we do, and that is what we want to know."

13 year old girl

"I know she's done wrong, and she needs to be in there, but she's still my mum." **9 year old girl**

"My sister and me – we are real masters at suppressing things." **14 year old girl**

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Stigma & Secrecy

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"There is stigma, and we women and children suddenly have a flaw, for which we are not responsible. We can't go into public with this flaw. And that's bad. Really bad". **Non-imprisoned mother**

> "Say if I wanted my mum, the teachers would say 'Calm down and go and wash your face because you have been crying...there is nothing to worry about'. The teachers, they aren't nasty, they are nice." **Girl aged 9**

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"I was nervous telling them. I told them and the head teacher said 'I am glad you came straight away and didn't leave it for ages...we care about what's happened, and we are there for your kids...". Nonimprisoned mother





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