

University of Huddersfield Repository

Sharratt, Kathryn

The Impact of Parental Imprisonment on Children: Factors Influencing Resilience

Original Citation

Sharratt, Kathryn (2014) The Impact of Parental Imprisonment on Children: Factors Influencing Resilience. In: West Yorkshire Probation Trust and Kirklees Partnership Conference: Reshaping the Future for the Children of Offenders, 19th March 2014, University of Huddersfield. (Unpublished)

This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/19883/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/





The Impact of Parental Imprisonment on Children: Factors Influencing Resilience

Kathryn Sharratt

Applied Criminology Centre

k.sharratt@hud.ac.uk, +44 (0)1484 472886







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

University of HUDDERSFIELD

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

Inspiring tomorrow's professionals







THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE

University of HUDDERSFIELD

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

University of HUDDERSFIELD

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

Inspiring tomorrow's professionals



Winner



Entrepreneurial University of the

COPING Project





Inspiring tomorrow's professionals

AWARD WINNER UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR

Winner

Kathrvn Sharratt

Entrepreneurial University of the Year

THE OUEEN'S AWARDS

FOR ENTERPRISE

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%					
		1				'

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

University of HUDDERSFIELD



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**

Inspiring tomorrow's professionals







THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE

Stigma & Secrecy

University of HUDDERSFIELD

"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**

Insp

"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





THE QUEEN'S AWARDS

UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR