



Children of Incarcerated Parents in Spain: Key Findings from a Prison–University Collaboration

Rodrigo J. Carcedo

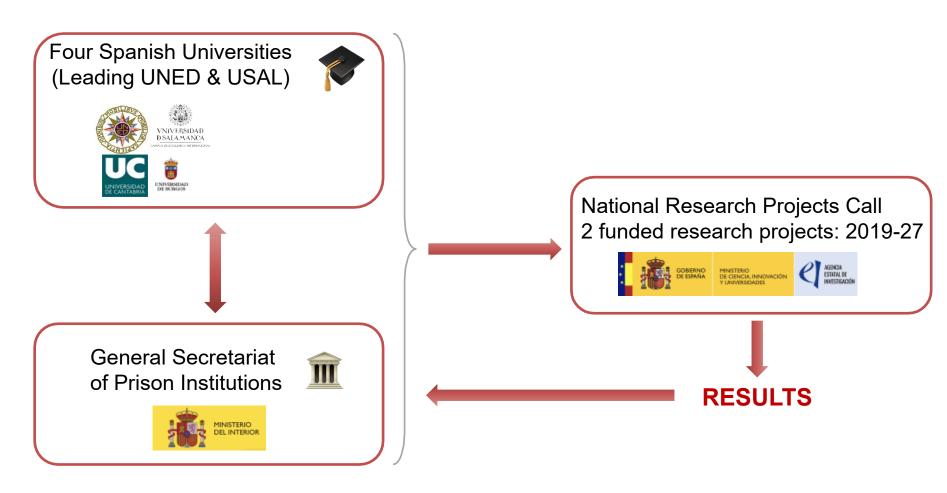
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- 1. Where do we start from?
- 2. WHAT HAVE WE FOUND?
- 3. WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. Where do we start from?



PRACTICE EVIDENCE-BASED

1. Where do we start from?

Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning children with imprisoned parents



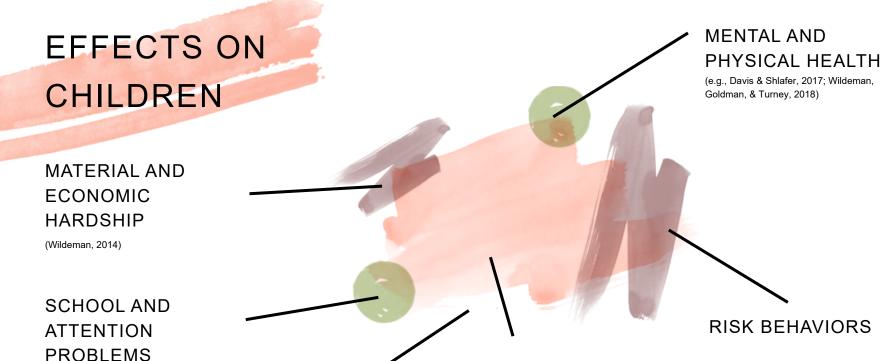






1. Where do we start from? THE NUMBERS **COUNCIL OF EUROPE:** 2.1 millions

1. Where do we start from?



STIGMA

(Saunders, 2018)

EMOTIONAL

(Thomson et al., 2018)

DEVELOPMENT

(Thurman et al., 2018)

Substance use HIV Early sexual relations Delinquency

..

(e.g., Besemer et al., 2017; Khan et al., 2018)

1. Where do we start from?

Systematic Review

Parental Incarceration, Development, and Well-Being: A Developmental Systematic Review

Alicia Herreros-Fraile ¹, Rodrigo J. Carcedo ^{1,2,*}, Antonio Viedma ³, Victoria Ramos-Barbero ⁴, Noelia Fernández-Rouco ^{1,5}, Pilar Gomiz-Pascual ³ and Consuelo del Val ³

Table 1. Summary of significant direct effects of parental incarceration on the different outcomes.

	Children 0 to 6 Years	Children 7 to 11 Years	Adolescents (12 to 18 Years)	Developmental Stage Is Not Determined
Physical health	3/4 (75%)	3*/4 (75%)	-	4/5 (80%)
Cognitive skills and academic performance	4/5 (80%)	4/8 (50%)	5/8 (62.5%)	-
Socioemotional skills	0/1 (0%)	1/1 (100%)	2/3 (66.6%)	-
Risk behaviors	-	-	4/6 (66.6%)	-
Delinquent behaviors	-	3/4 (75%)	2/4 (50%)	-
Externalizing symptoms	2/3 (66.6%)	7/8 (87.5%)	6/10 (60%)	-
Internalizing symptoms	1/2 (50%)	6/8 (75%)	5/11 (45.5%)	3/3 (100%)
Materials hardship	2/2 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	-	-

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- 3. WHAT CAN WE DO?

2. What have we found?



Two research projects



Funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (Reference: PID2019-110006RB-I00)

Childhood at risk: the effects of parental incarceration on children ages 3 to 11 (MEAMPRIS/2)

Funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (Reference: PID2023-149397OB-I00)

GENERAL GOAL:

1. Identify the most relevant contextual and individual factors associated with the well-being of children/adolescents who have a parent in prison.

2. What have we found?



Two research projects



Funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (Reference: PID2019-110006RB-I00)

Childhood at risk: the effects of parental incarceration on children ages 3 to 11 (MEAMPRIS/2)

Funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (Reference: PID2023-149397OB-I00)

GENERAL GOAL:

1. Identify the most relevant contextual and individual factors that predict the well-being of adolescents who have a parent in prison.

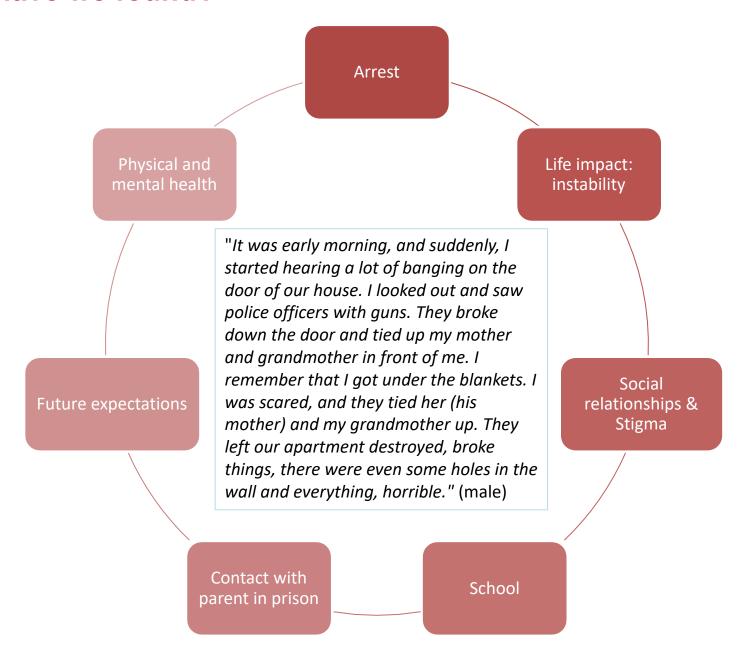
2. What have we found?

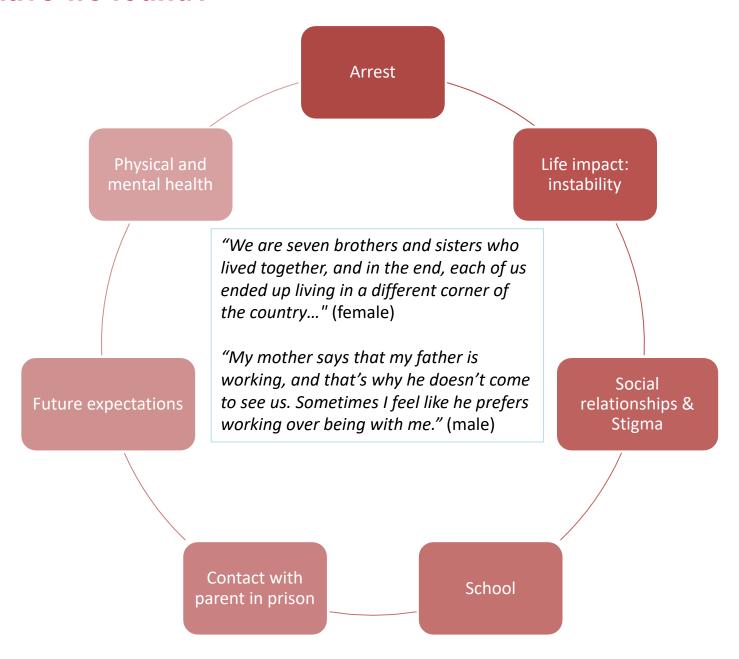
METHOD:

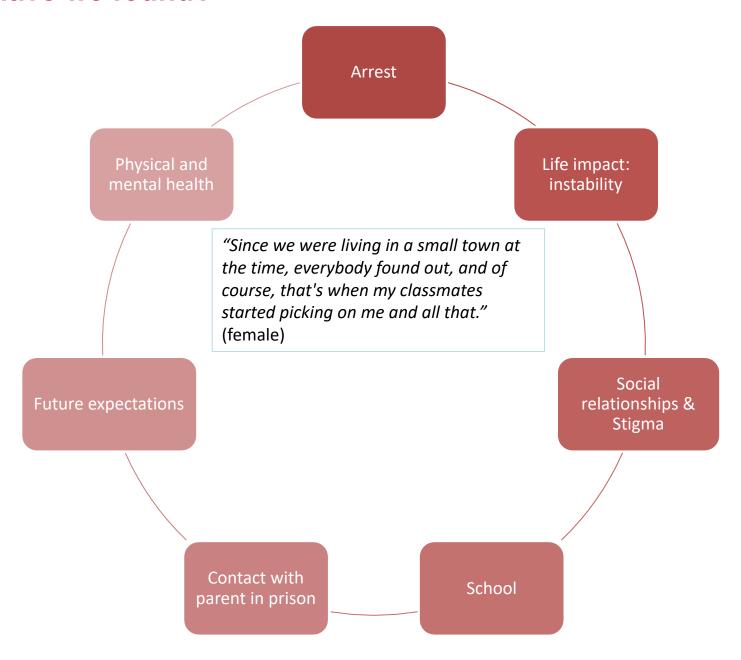
QUALITATIVE STUDY

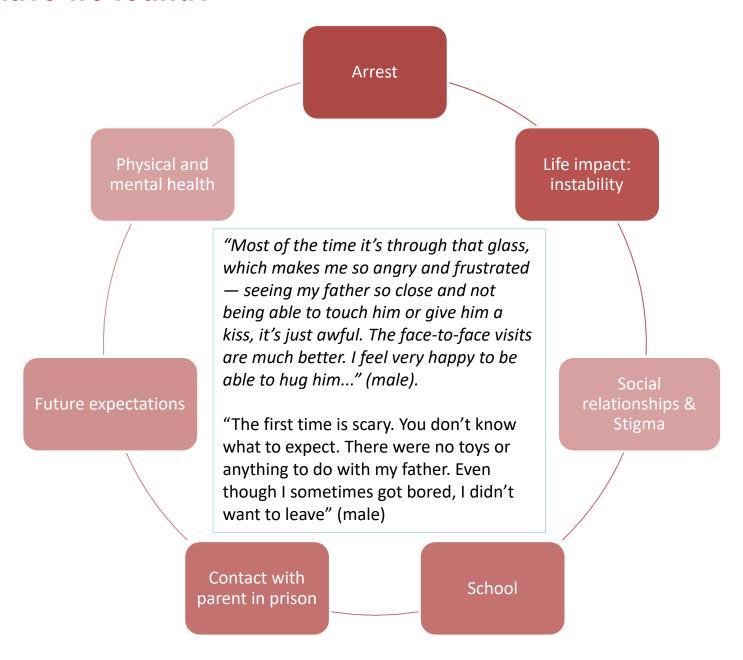
PROFILES	PARENT IN PRISON	ADOLESCENT	CAREGIVER
1	Father	Boy	Parent
2	Mother	Girl	Another relative
3		Other	Institution

20 family units: 60 in-depth interviews

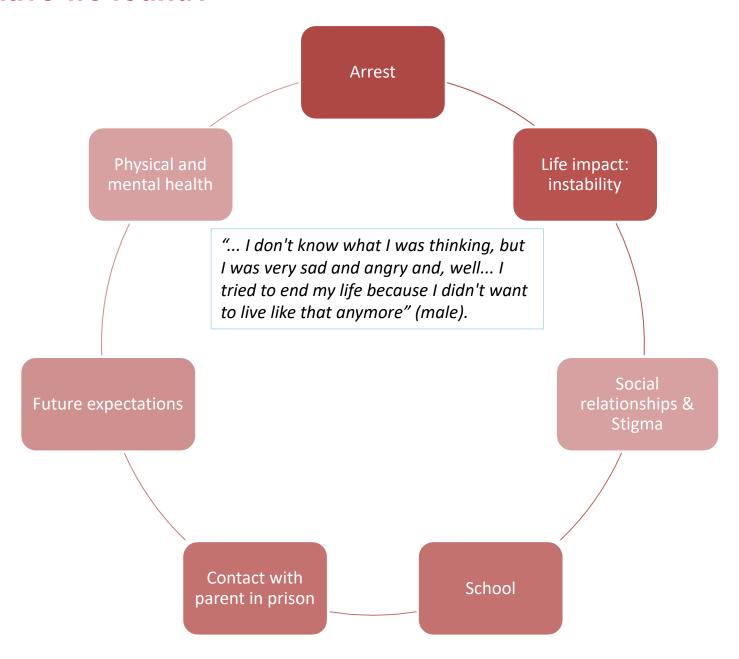














- Income
- Life changes

FAMILY

Adolescent:

- Family support
- Relationship with parent in prison
- Relationship with caregiver

Caregiver:

- Caregiving stress
- Caregiving efficacy
- Coparenting
- Psychological well-being

PRISON

• Satisfaction with prison communications

SCHOOL

- Connection with the school
- Academic performance

PEERS/FRIENDS

• Friends' support

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS (ADOL.)

- Stigma
- Socioemotional competencies
- Benevolent experiencies in childhood
- Passion for an activity

2. What have we found?

RESULTS: QUANTITATIVE STUDY

METHOD:

QUANTITATIVE STUDY

100 caregivers and 125 adolescents



ADOLESCENT'S WELL-BEING

- Externalizing symptoms
- Internalizing symptoms
- Physical health
- Satisfaction with life

Children of mothers, lower levels of well-being

FAMILY

PRISON

SCHOOL

PEERS/FRIENDS

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS (ADOLESCENT)

2. What have we found?

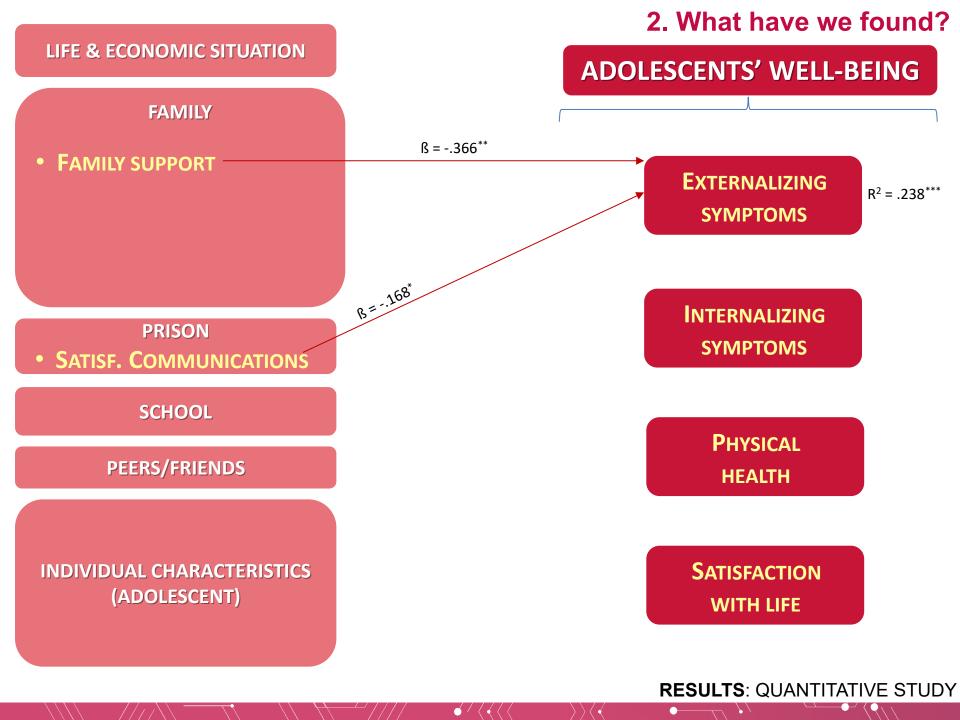
ADOLESCENTS' WELL-BEING

EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

PHYSICAL HEALTH

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE



FAMILY

- FAMILY SUPPORT
- RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENT
 IN PRISON BEFORE PR.

PRISON

• SATISF. COMMUNICATIONS

SCHOOL

PEERS/FRIENDS

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS (ADOLESCENT)

• CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES +

2. What have we found?

ADOLESCENTS' WELL-BEING

EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

ß = .188*

S=.184*

INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

 $R^2 = .282^{***}$

PHYSICAL HEALTH

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

FAMILY

- FAMILY SUPPORT
- RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENT
 IN PRISON BEFORE PR.

PRISON

• SATISF. COMMUNICATIONS

SCHOOL

PEERS/FRIENDS

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS (ADOLESCENT)

• CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES +

2. What have we found?

ADOLESCENTS' WELL-BEING

EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

INTERNALIZING

SYMPTOMS

PHYSICAL HEALTH

 $R^2 = .227^{***}$

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

FAMILY

- FAMILY SUPPORT
- RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENT IN PRISON BEFORE PR.

PRISON

• SATISF. COMMUNICATIONS

SCHOOL

PEERS/FRIENDS

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS (ADOLESCENT)

- CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES + _
- SOCIOEMOTIONAL COMP. -

2. What have we found?

ADOLESCENTS' WELL-BEING

EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS

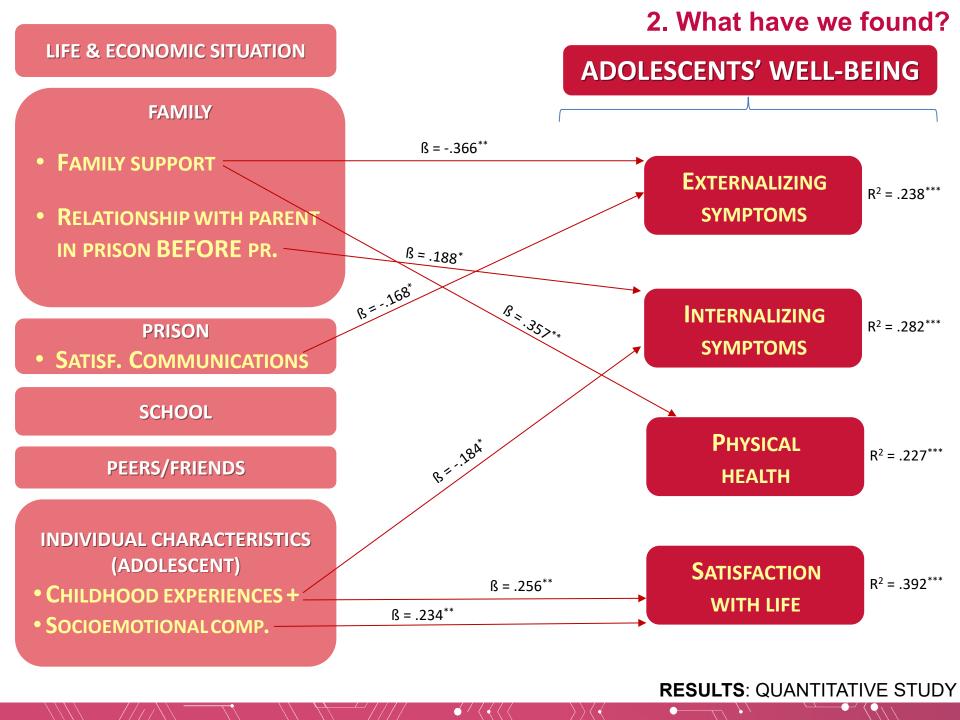
PHYSICAL HEALTH

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

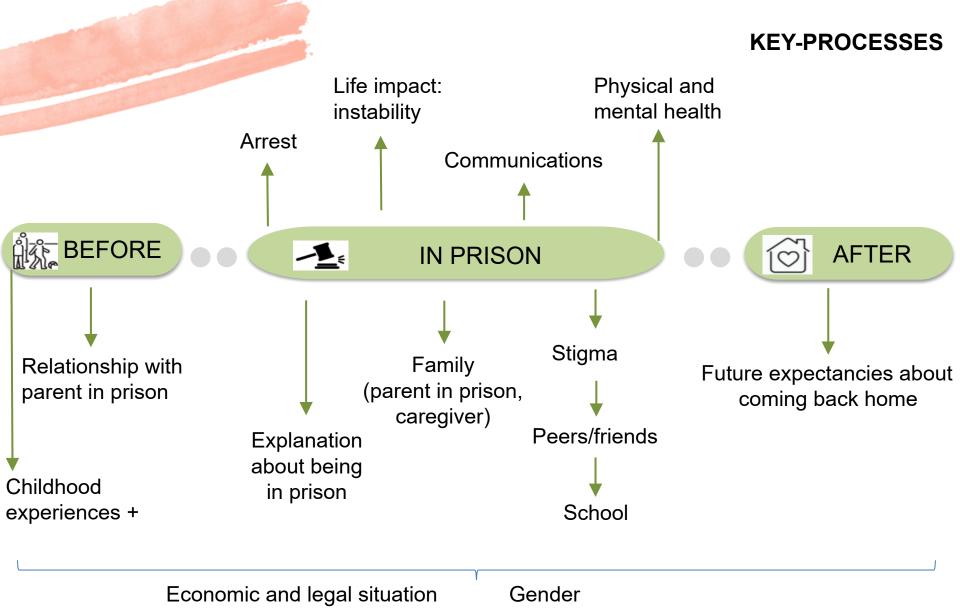
 $R^2 = .392^{***}$

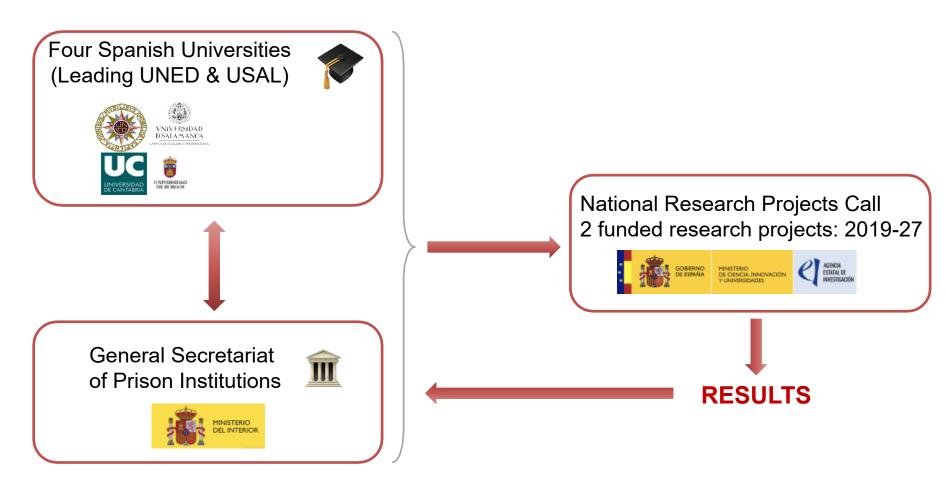
ß = .256**

 $\beta = .234^{**}$

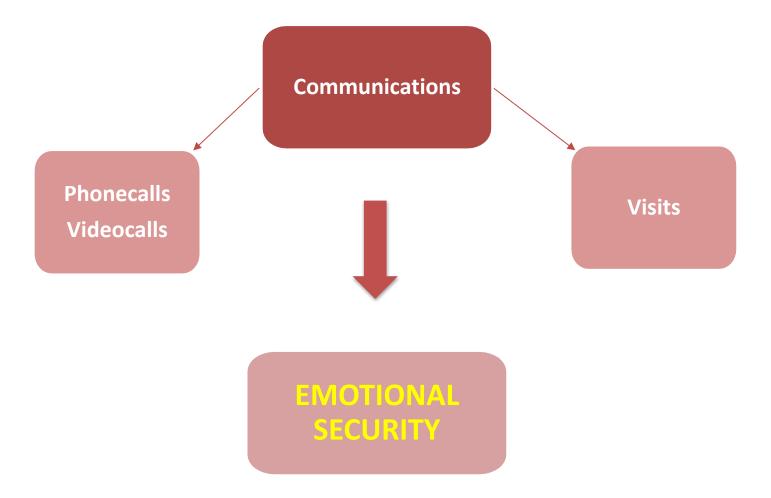


2. What have we found? - COMPREHENSIVE PERSPECTIVE





PRACTICE EVIDENCE-BASED



EMOTIONAL SECURITY





Promote visits with physical contact vs. plexiglass

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

Outside prison

Preparing the visit with the family

Social workers External services (e.g., HPRIFAM)









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3. What can be done? (an example) EMOTIONAL **Promote visits** with physical Visits contact vs. plexiglass **DURING AFTER** BEFORE Outside Inside prison prison **Preparing** Training prison Adapting officers, social the visit with facilities the family workers, psych. Toys, External Social Decoration

crayons...

services

(e.g., HPRIFAM)

workers

Facilities

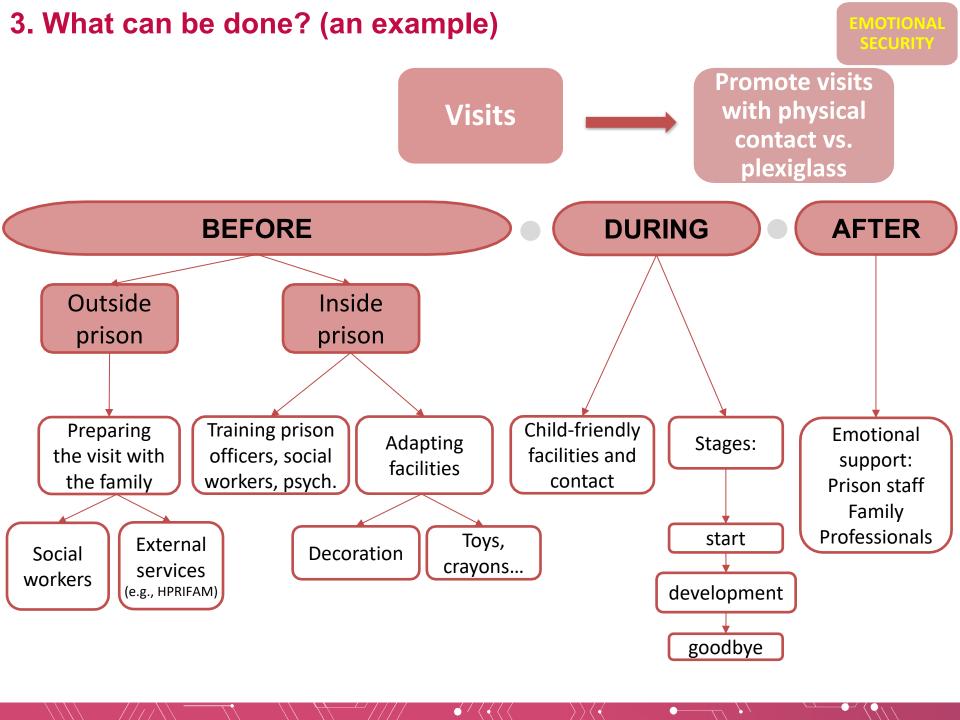


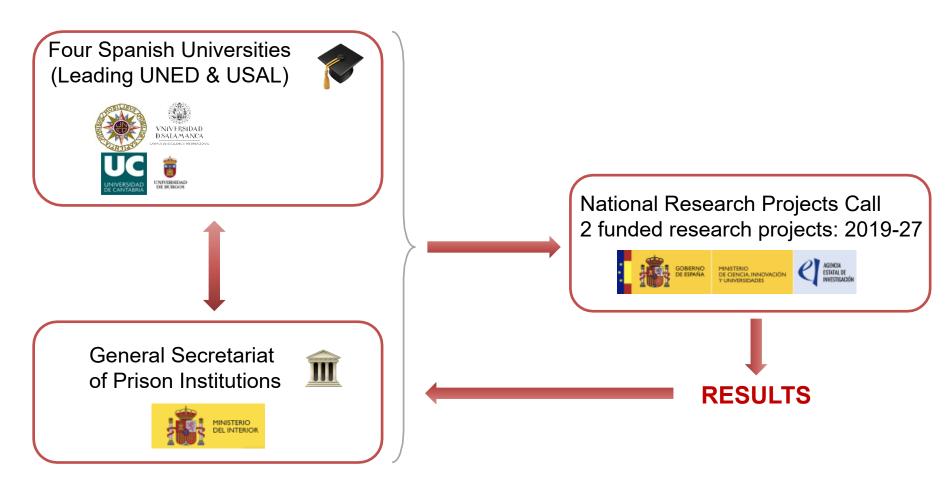
Brians 2 Prison (Barcelona)











PRACTICE EVIDENCE-BASED





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