

## INCARCERATION 101



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## TWO AGENCIES/SAME CLIENTS

Best Practices and words of advice on working a case with an incarcerated parent.

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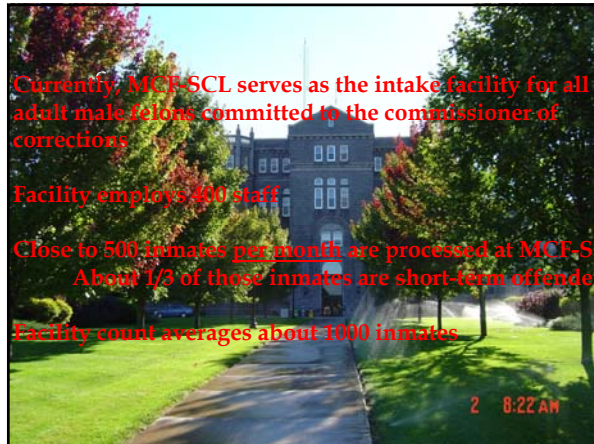
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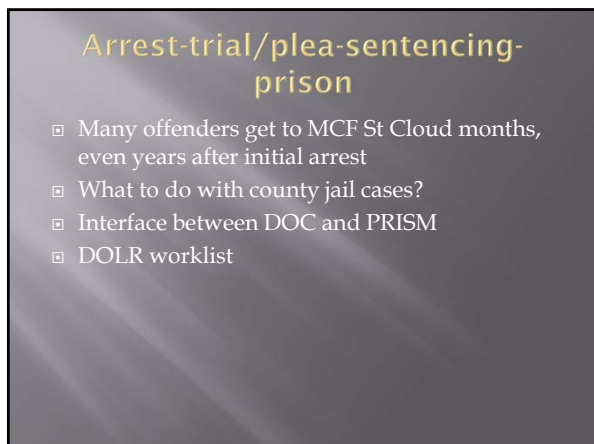
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## Barriers

- ❑ Phone access
- ❑ Copier
- ❑ Address information
- ❑ Serving other party
- ❑ Cost of postage
- ❑ Setting up phone hearing/ appearing at phone hearing

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## Modifications

- ❑ Use the Incarcerated Modification
- ❑ Stay in contact with NCP with delays
- ❑ Reinstate language
- ❑ Arrears Management
- ❑ Cooperating and collaborating with other counties
- ❑ Addressing driver's license
- ❑ Addressing future incarceration periods

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## Arrears Management

- ❑ What are counties doing, and why?
- ❑ Information needed
- ❑ How are NPA arrears handled?
- ❑ Would a standard form make sense?
- ❑ What are counties requesting from mom/caretaker to forgive arrears?

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## Detainers and warrants



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## Detainers

- ❑ DOC works hard to help offenders resolve these
- ❑ Active warrants or detainers will prevent offender from some programming such as CIP or work release
- ❑ Release planning is limited as that now becomes your county's responsibility

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## Driver's License Suspension



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## Why DOC thinks it is Important

- ❑ Contract with DVS
- ❑ Shown to reduce recidivism-especially technical
- ❑ Fine letters
- ❑ Testing
- ❑ Goal attained/remove barrier

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## Paternity Establishment

Genetic testing quick, painless and accurate



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## Genetic Testing

It doesn't have to be a headache!



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## HEARINGS

Appearance by phone

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## ROPs vs Court Orders

- ❑ Birth records
- ❑ How do we educate parties
- ❑ Timing of actions- why wait?

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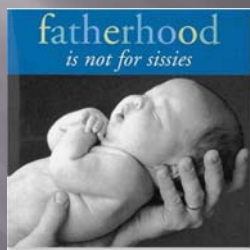
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## Education



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## Child Support Communication and Seminars

- ❑ Pre Release
- ❑ Sign up seminars
- ❑ Transition Fairs
- ❑ Kites

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## Education

- ❑ Child Support Professionals
- ❑ Case Managers
- ❑ Agents
- ❑ Community events
- ❑ Conferences
- ❑ Transition Coalitions
- ❑ Collaborative Ventures

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## Sesame Street: Little Children Big Challenges



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## Sesame Street



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## Increase communication and engagement

- ❑ Successful
- ❑ How do we maintain? Initial contact numbers are very high.
- ❑ Questions? Comments?

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# Chemical Use Among Youth with Incarcerated Parents IN MINNESOTA



Youth with parents who are or have been incarcerated face more chemical health concerns than students who have not experienced parental incarceration.

Recent analysis indicate at least 1 in 6 Minnesota youth has a parent who is or who has been incarcerated in the past (Shlafer, Reedy, & Atella, 2014). Substance use and abuse in children of incarcerated parents is an issue of health equity. Children of incarcerated parents are often referred to as “hidden victims” (Cunningham & Baker, 2003). This Infographic examines students' self-reported use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and other indicators of their chemical health.

**1 in 6** MINNESOTA YOUTH has experienced PARENTAL INCARCERATION

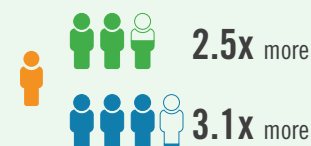
## SUBSTANCE USE BY TYPE

■ Has never had an incarcerated parent
 ■ Has had an incarcerated parent in the past
 ■ Currently has an incarcerated parent

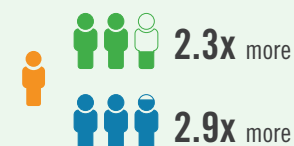
### Alcohol



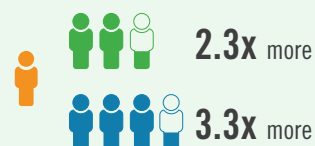
TRIED ALCOHOL BY AGE 12



HAD AT LEAST ONE DRINK IN THE LAST 30 DAYS



REPORTED FREQUENT BINGE DRINKING<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>typically drank 5 or more drinks at a time and drank on 10 or more occasions during the past year

### Tobacco Use



USED TOBACCO AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS



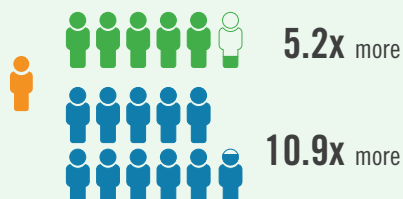
REPORTED FREQUENT USE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS (20+ DAYS)



### Marijuana Use



TRIED MARIJUANA (POT, WEED) OR HASHISH (HASH, HASH OIL)



USED MARIJUANA AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS



72% of youth who have a parent currently incarcerated reported trying alcohol, compared to 43% of youth who do not have an incarcerated parent.

### Prescription Drug Use



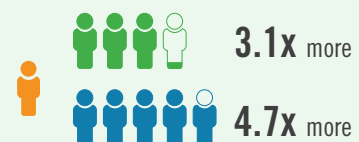
USED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS ILLEGALLY AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS



### Other Drug Use



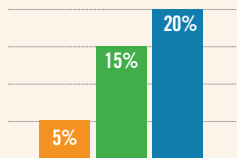
USED OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS (e.g., meth, cocaine, heroin) AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



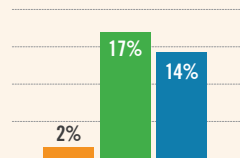
1 in 5 youth who has a parent currently incarcerated reported trying marijuana before the age of 12.

## CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE OR ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

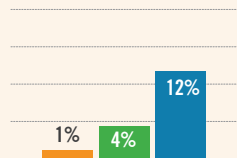
The youth spent one or more days using alcohol or drugs, or getting over their effects



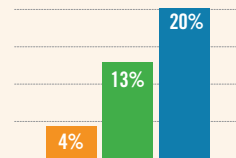
The youth missed work or school, or neglected other major responsibilities because of alcohol or drug use



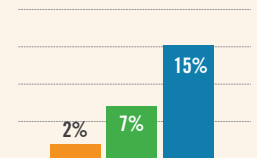
The youth hit someone or became violent while using alcohol or drugs



Alcohol or drug use left the youth feeling depressed, agitated, paranoid, or unable to concentrate



Alcohol or drug use caused the youth problems with the law



**1 in 10 youth with an incarcerated parent who has used alcohol or other drugs, reported becoming or acting violently while they were intoxicated (versus 1 in 100 youth who has not had an incarcerated parent).**

- Has never had an incarcerated parent
- Has had an incarcerated parent in the past
- Currently has an incarcerated parent

## TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE USE OR ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



4x more



almost 11x more

## Systemic racial disparities lead to inequities

**Young people of color are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system.**

Incarceration and the effects of incarceration on the health of families does not occur at random. People of color and poor people are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system. Research points to many causes, including inequitable distribution of resources and bias within policies and practices, and indicate that systemic issues play an important role in intergenerational cycles of incarceration.

Many incarcerated parents report a history of substance use or abuse. Parental substance use can compromise parenting quality and increase children's risks for physical, behavioral, social, and emotional problems, including their own use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Combined, a parent's substance abuse and incarceration may increase youths' risk and may contribute to intergenerational patterns of substance use and incarceration.

## For more information

website: [familiesaffectedbyincarceration.org](http://familiesaffectedbyincarceration.org)

@MNSFAI

Join the conversation: #MNSFAI

## Authors

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Rebecca J. Shlafer, Ph.D., University of Minnesota  
Julie K. Atella, M.A., Wilder Research

This infographic is brought to you by Minnesota's Strengthening Families Affected by Incarceration Collaborative's Evaluation sub-committee which includes representatives from Wilder Research, University of Minnesota, Council on Crime and Justice, MN Department of Corrections, MN Department of Human Services, MN Department of Education, and MN Department of Public Safety. Staff time for the production of this infographic was provided by Wilder Research.

Part 3 of a series of graphics on the impacts of having an incarcerated parent.

**Sources:** Cunningham, A. Baker, L. *Waiting for Mommy: Giving a Voice to the Hidden Victims of Imprisonment*. Centre for Children & Families in the Justice System (2003).  
Shlafer, Rebecca, Tyler Reedy, and Julie Atella. *Who has an incarcerated parent in Minnesota*. Infographic. n.p. Print. (2014).

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*These findings were revealed in the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS), a reflection of the overall well-being of our youth. The MSS is administered every three years to Minnesota students and covers a broad array of topics, including academics, school and community, substance use, mental health, and more. This MSS does not include data from the Duluth, Minneapolis, or Rochester School Districts. These data are reflective of the aggregate responses of 9th grade students, with the exception of Alternative Schools and Juvenile Correctional Facilities data which are not separated by grade.*

MAY 2015

WHO  
HAS

# An Incarcerated Parent

IN MINNESOTA?



On any given day, more than

**1.75 million**  
**CHILDREN**

under the  
age of 18

**HAVE A PARENT IN PRISON IN THE U.S.**

Millions of additional children have a parent incarcerated in a county jail or on probation or parole.

Incarceration often creates challenges for children and families at home, in school, and in their communities. Children may experience:

- Financial and material hardship
- Unpredictability in family relationships and structure
- Difficulty with school relationships and performance
- Struggles with mental and physical health
- Social and institutional stigma

Although Minnesota does not yet systematically collect information about incarcerated parents and their children, it is estimated that at least 10,000 children in Minnesota have a parent currently in prison or jail.

## Systemic racial disparities

Young people of color are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system. Research points to many causes, including inequitable distribution of resources, and bias within policies and practices, indicating that systemic issues play an important role in intergenerational cycles of incarceration.

## Join the discussion

Upcoming forums will be held to continue the conversation about youth affected by parental incarceration, including:

- School setting (Fall 2014)
- Mental health (Winter 2015)
- Chemical health (Spring 2015)

## For more information

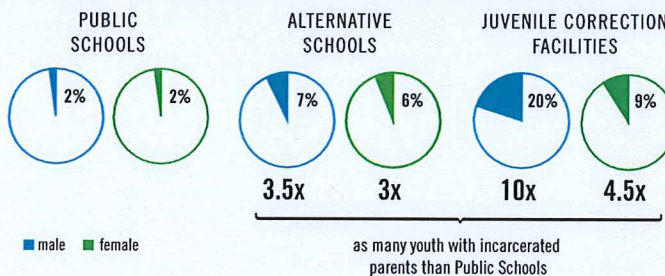
Visit <http://www.wilder.org/Wilder-Research/Research-Areas/Pages/Incarceration.aspx>

Authors:

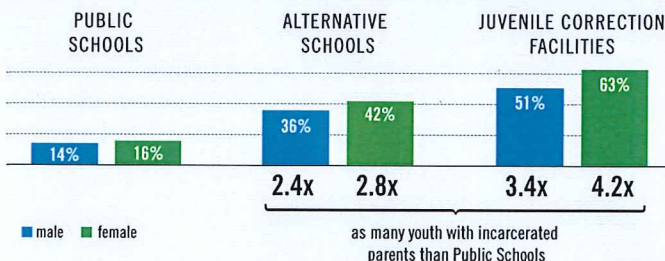
Rebecca J. Shlafer, Ph.D., University of Minnesota  
Julie K. Atella, M.A., Wilder Research

## SCHOOL SETTING

Students who currently have an incarcerated parent



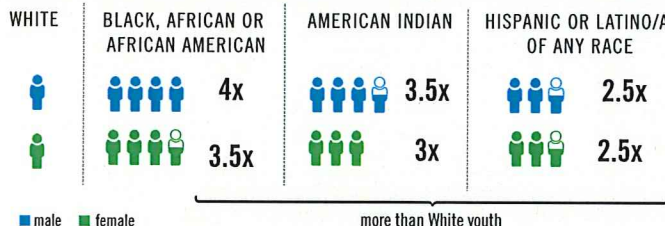
Students who have had an incarcerated parent in the past



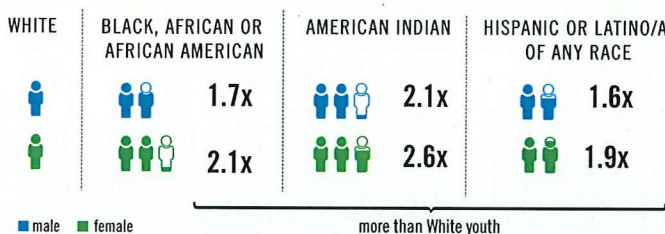
## RACE

Asian youth report similar parental incarceration to White youth. Youth from multiple racial backgrounds also report INCREASED RATES of parental incarceration compared to White and Asian youth.

Students who currently have an incarcerated parent



Students who have had an incarcerated parent in the past



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