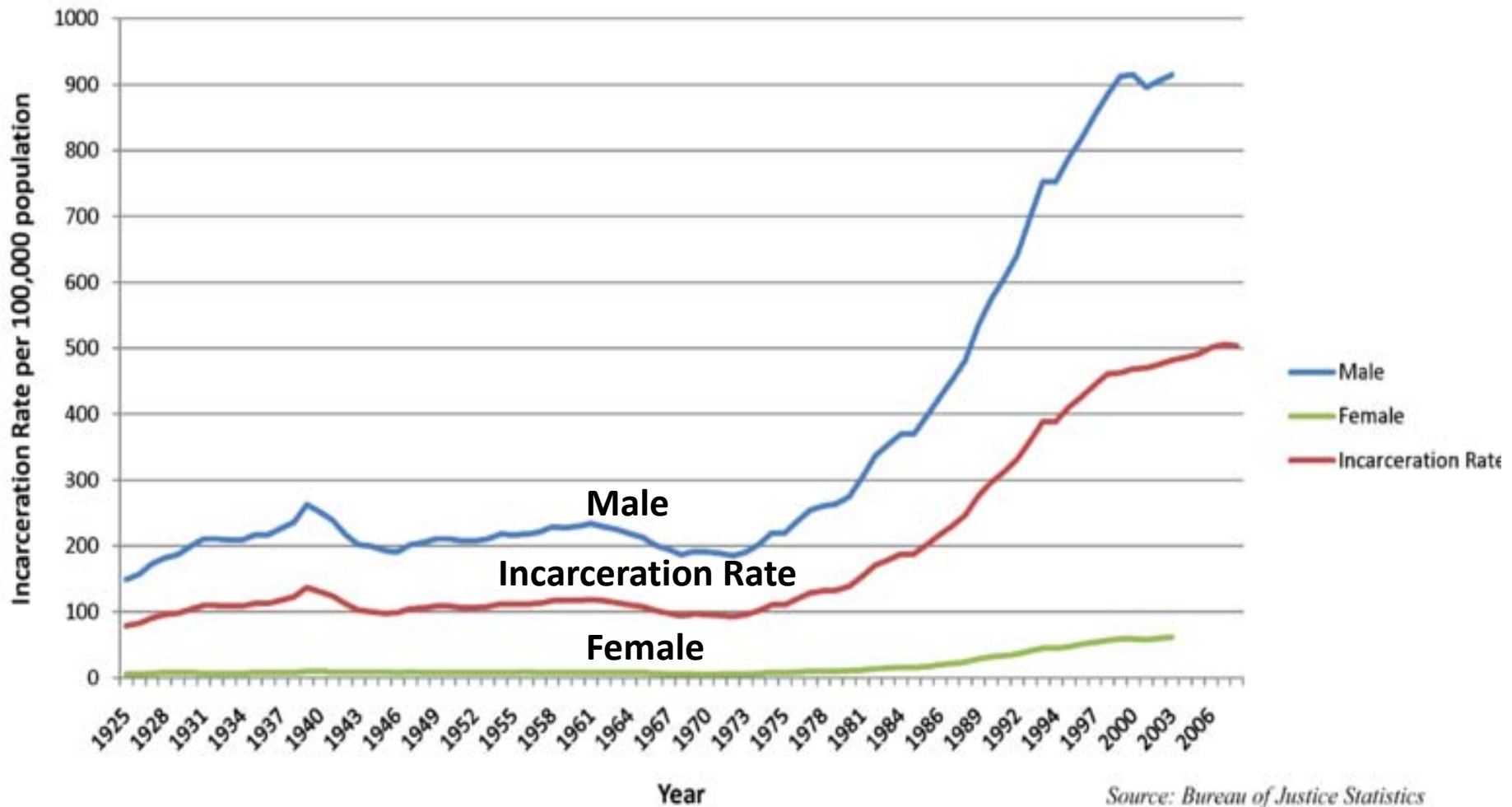


# Incarceration Slides

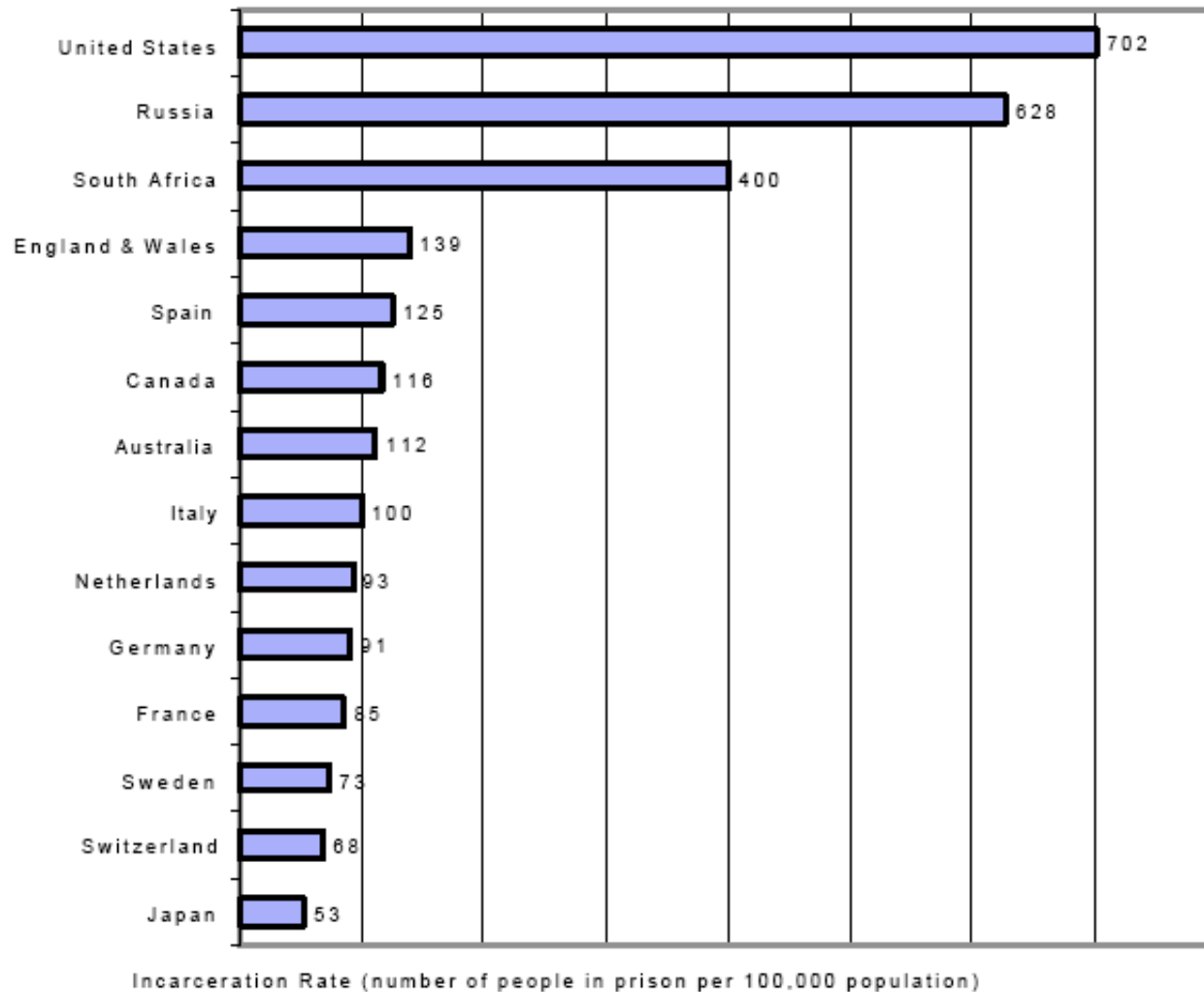
11/30/11

# Incarceration Rate of Inmates Incarcerated Under State and Federal Jurisdiction per 100,000 Population 1925-2008



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Cross-National Comparisons of Incarceration Rates



# Effects of Incarceration on Fathers, and Families

- Reduces father's contributions to their families by approx. \$1,300 or 25% per year (Geller et al., 2011)
- Increases maternal material hardship (Schwartz-Soicher et al., 2011)
  - Effect driven by families where fathers had previously been resident.
  - Effect tied to increases in poverty, but also to other factors (suggests increased need, compromised ability to manage, in addition to reduced income).
- Increases fathers' housing insecurity, doubling odds of homelessness (Geller and Curtis, 2011).

# Effects of Paternal Incarceration on Children

- Increases aggression among five-year-old children (Geller et al., forthcoming).
  - Effects of incarceration are significantly greater than effects of other father absence.
  - Effects are greater when fathers had been resident prior to incarceration, but are also present for nonresident fathers.
  - Results suggest no negative effects following the incarceration of fathers violent at home..
- No observed effects on internalizing behaviors at age 5 (ibid.)
  - Some evidence suggestive of reduced internalizing when violent fathers are incarcerated.
  - Preliminary results suggest increased internalizing among 9-year-old children (Geller et al., unpublished manuscript).
- Some evidence of increased attention problems (but sensitive to choice of models). (Geller et al., forthcoming).
- No observed effects on physical health, cognitive ability.