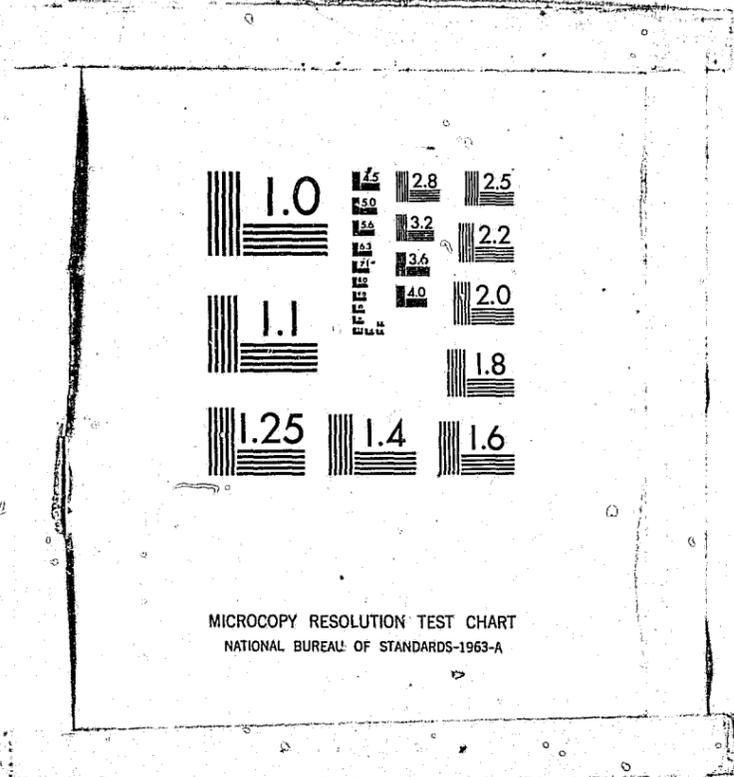


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GEORGIA WOMEN PRISON INMATES
AND THEIR FAMILIES

PREPARED BY
JUDITH G. HADLEY
SENIOR STATISTICAL ANALYST

APRIL 1981

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APRIL 1981

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ACQUISITIONS

ABSTRACT

THIS PAPER PRESENTS THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY OF GEORGIA WOMEN PRISON INMATES AND THEIR FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. IMPRISONED WOMEN ARE OFTEN ALSO MOTHERS. OF THE 296 WOMEN WHO RESPONDED TO THIS SURVEY, 196 WERE MOTHERS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18. ACCORDING TO THE LITERATURE, SEPERATION FROM THEIR FAMILIES IS A CAUSE OF ANXIETY AMONG WOMEN PRISONERS. AN ANXIETY INDEX WAS COMPUTED. REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOUND THE THREE MAIN VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH ANXIETY TO BE: (1) ABILITY TO PLAN THE CHILDREN'S CARETAKER, (2) WHETHER OR NOT SHE WILL GET HER CHILDREN BACK AFTER RELEASE, AND (3) TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS WHEN HER FAMILY VISITS. THERE WERE 557 CHILDREN INVOLVED. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE OF THESE CHILDREN WERE UNDER AGE 18 WHEN THEIR MOTHER WENT TO PRISON. ANOTHER 24 WERE BORN AFTER THEIR MOTHER'S INCARCERATION. THE STUDY EXAMINED CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS DURING INCARCERATION AS WELL AS RELATIONSHIPS WITH HUSBANDS OR BOYFRIENDS. MARITAL STATUS CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY WITH AN INCREASE IN WOMEN WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED. THERE WAS ALSO A GENERAL DETERIOATION OF THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR HUSBANDS OR BOYFRIENDS. MOST OF THE WOMEN FEEL THEY HAVE A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR FAMILY. INDEED, THE EXTENDED FAMILY IS PROVIDING MOST OF THE CHILD CARE AND CHILD SUPPORT WHILE SHE IS IN PRISON. TWO POSSIBLE POLICY CHANGES WERE EXPLORED. IN SOME STATES, CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT OVERNIGHT WITH THEIR MOTHER AT THE PRISON. THE WOMEN WERE HIGHLY IN FAVOR OF THIS POLICY. THEY WERE ALSO IN FAVOR OF SPECIAL VISITING HOURS FOR CHILDREN. THROUGHOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE WOMEN'S ANSWERS INDICATED A DESIRE TO SHOW THEIR CHILDREN THAT THEY STILL LOVED THEM AND WANTED TO BE CLOSE TO THEM. EXCEPT FOR THE ANALYSIS ON THE ANXIETY INDEX, THIS PAPER CONCENTRATES ON DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS. THIS METHOD WAS CHOSEN TO PRESENT THE INFORMATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION. THE DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S SERVICES INTENDS TO USE THIS DOCUMENT IN FUTURE PROGRAM PLANNING.

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1. INTRODUCTION

WOMEN COMPRISE ABOUT FIVE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PRISON POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS A GROWING NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT INCARCERATED WOMEN. ACCORDING TO THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, THE ARREST RATE FOR WOMEN HAS INCREASED. NATIONALLY THE NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN WHICH ARE CLEARED BY AN ARREST HAS INCREASED FROM APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION IN 1972 TO ONE AND A HALF MILLION IN 1979. THIS INDICATION OF AN INCREASING CRIME RATE PARALLELS THAT OF MALE LAW OFFENDERS. THE RESULT IS THAT THE RELATIVE CRIME RATE FOR WOMEN HAS REMAINED NEARLY CONSTANT. APPROXIMATELY 15% OF ALL ARRESTED PERSONS IN 1972 WERE WOMEN, AND THIS FIGURE HAD GRADUALLY RISEN TO 16% BY 1979. ALTHOUGH THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ARRESTED HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH, THE SHEER NUMBERS OF WOMEN HAS INCREASED. EVENTUALLY MANY OF THESE WOMEN ARE INCARCERATED. (UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1972-1979) THE WOMEN'S BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE 15,000 WOMEN IN PRISONS NATIONALLY ON ANY GIVEN DAY. (WHITE 1980) MANY OF THESE WOMEN ARE MOTHERS. WHITE ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 156,000 CHILDREN MAY BE DEPRIVED OF MATERNAL CARE OVER A YEAR'S TIME. (WHITE, 1980)

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CONCERN ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IS PERHAPS THE LEADING CAUSE OF ANXIETY AMONG WOMEN PRISONERS. THE INCARCERATED MOTHER LOSES NOT ONLY HER FREEDOM, BUT ALSO HER FAMILY STRUCTURE. WHEN POTTER INTERVIEWED WOMEN IN A FEDERAL PRISON, ONE WOMAN STATED 'SEPARATION FROM CHILDREN FOR WOMEN IS MUCH MORE SEVERE THAN FOR MEN. WOMEN FEEL MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CHILDREN. USUALLY THE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE TAKES THEM OVER. COMMUNICATION IS CUT OFF AND THE MOTHER BECOMES LIKE A DEAD PERSON. ANY NORMAL FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IS DESTROYED.' (POTTER)

ALTHOUGH A FEW STATES HAVE LAWS THAT PERMIT VERY YOUNG CHILDREN TO REMAIN IN THE PRISON WITH THEIR MOTHERS, THESE CHILDREN MUST LEAVE BEFORE THEY ARE TWO YEARS OLD. OFTEN THESE PROGRAMS ARE LIMITED TO CHILDREN BORN IN THE INSTITUTION. IN THE MAJORITY OF STATES, CHILDREN ARE ROUTINELY SEPARATED FROM THE INCARCERATED PARENT WHETHER MALE OR FEMALE. THERE IS INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE BREAKING OF THE BOND BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD. IF THE CHILD IS VERY YOUNG THE BOND MAY NEVER BE FORMED. 'ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT OF AN EMOTIONALLY HEALTHY CHILD IS THE FORMATION OF A STRONG BOND WITH AT LEAST ONE CAREGIVER DURING INFANCY.' (YALE LAW REVIEW 1978) BREAKING THAT BOND CAN CAUSE SEVERE DISTRESS TO THE

CHILD. CHILDREN WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FORM SUCH A BOND MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY LATER ESTABLISHING CLOSE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. (YALE LAW REVIEW 1978) INCREASED CONTACT BETWEEN INMATE MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN COULD HELP NURTURE THIS BOND, LESSEN THE CHILD'S DISTRESS, AND RELIEVE SOME OF THE MOTHER'S ANXIETY. SOME STATES HAVE ALREADY STARTED PROGRAMS OF THIS SORT.

THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION HAS OVER 600 INCARCERATED WOMEN. ACCORDING TO THE INMATE PROFILE FOR FEBRUARY 1981, 95% OF THESE WOMEN HAVE CHILDREN, YET 78% OF THESE WOMEN ARE NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED. THE DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S SERVICES REQUESTED A SURVEY OF INCARCERATED WOMEN. THE AGENCY HAS TENTATIVE PLANS TO OFFER A FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM AND POSSIBLY OTHER PROGRAMS WITHIN THE NEXT COUPLE OF YEARS. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY WILL GIVE THE DEPARTMENT A CLEARER PICTURE OF THE NEEDS OF INCARCERATED WOMEN WITH CHILDREN. THE DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S SERVICES CAN THEN MAKE CONCRETE PROGRAM PLANS.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE MUST START WITH 'THE NATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS' BY RUTH GLICK AND VIRGINIA NETO (1977). COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE 'GLICK SURVEY', THIS IS A COMPREHENSIVE WORK WHICH STUDIED WOMEN IN 16 STATE PRISONS, 46 COUNTY JAILS AND 36 COMMUNITY-BASED SITES. ADMINISTRATORS AND STAFF WERE INTERVIEWED AS WELL AS 1,607 INMATES. MCGOWAN AND BLUMENTHAL'S BOOK 'WHY PUNISH THE CHILDREN? A STUDY OF CHILDREN OF WOMEN PRISONERS' (1978) POINTS OUT MANY OF THE PROBLEMS OF INCARCERATED WOMEN. SEVERAL STATES HAVE DEVELOPED INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS THAT RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THE PURDY TREATMENT CENTER FOR WOMEN IN WASHINGTON STATE IS MENTIONED IN SEVERAL ARTICLES. THE PURDY PHILOSOPHY IS AS FOLLOWS: '(1) SINCE PARENTHOOD IS A RESPONSIBILITY, NOT A PRIVILEGE, MOTHERS IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO FULFILL THEIR CHILDCARE RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. ALTHOUGH THE INMATES CANNOT TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CHILDREN, THEY SHOULD NOT BE DEPRIVED OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ARE REALISTIC IN LIGHT OF THEIR INCARCERATION, AND THEY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO MAKE

DECISIONS WHICH AFFECT THEIR CHILDREN'S LIVES. (2) SINCE A MAJOR PART OF A WOMAN'S IDENTITY IN THIS SOCIETY IS LINKED TO HER ROLE AS MOTHER, WIFE, AND LOVER, A REHABILITATION PROGRAM THAT IGNORES THESE FAMILIAL ROLES IS TREATING ONLY PART OF A WOMAN. (3) IT IS IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN TO KNOW WHERE THEIR MOTHERS ARE AND WHY THEY ARE HERE. (MCGOWAN & BLUMENTHAL 1978) THE STAFF AT PURDY HAS DEVELOPED AN INNOVATIVE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM WHICH PERMITS CLOSE CONTACT BETWEEN FOSTER MOTHER AND NATURAL MOTHER, LONG VISITING HOURS, AND A STRONG FAMILY LIFE PROGRAM. OTHER PROGRAMS MENTIONED IN MCGOWAN & BLUMENTHAL ARE:

(1) AN INTEGRATED SERVICES PROJECT WHICH USES COMMUNITY RESOURCES, VISITS, AND COUNSELING AT THE OREGON WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER.

(2) A WEEKLY MOTHERS' DISCUSSION GROUP AT THE MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.

(3) A FAMILY SERVICE PROJECT RUN BY A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION, THE SOUTH FORTY CORPORATION, WHICH SERVES THE BEDFORD HILLS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, NY.

(4) A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR DRUG ADDICTED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN AT MABON ODYSSEY HOUSE, NY.

(5) A SPECIAL FOSTER HOME FOR INFANTS BORN AT THE NEW JERSEY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN.

(6) A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM IN IOWA.

HALSEY'S 'THE COOKIE MONSTER GOES TO PRISON' IS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES FOR VISITING CHILDREN. THIS VERSION OF SESAME STREET WAS FIRST ADOPTED AT THE FEDERAL PRISON IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS. THIS FACILITY ALLOWS AS MANY AS 40 VISITING HOURS PER WEEK. MANY OF THE INMATES' FAMILIES LIVE IN THE FORT WORTH AREA. CONSEQUENTLY, THEIR CHILDREN ARE ABLE TO SPEND MANY HOURS WITH THEIR PARENT AT THE FACILITY. THIS PROGRAM BEGAN IN 1975 AND HAS EXPANDED TO AT LEAST SIX OTHER FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS AND THREE STATE INSTITUTIONS. THE PROGRAM IS ACTIVE AT BEDFORD HILLS AND THE ROSTER OF INMATE INSTRUCTORS HAS A LONG WAITING LIST. BOTH INMATES AND ADMINISTRATORS PRAISE THE PROGRAM AS TAKING AWAY SOME OF THE LONELINESS AND FRUSTRATION. AT SAN QUENTIN INMATES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE O. K. CORRAL, A CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA EQUIPPED WITH TOYS, A TV, AND INMATE SUPERVISORS. THE BROOKLYN HOUSE OF DETENTION FOUND ITS ANSWER TO A CROWDED NOISY WAITING ROOM IN THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE NEXT DOOR. THE QUAKERS CONVERTED THE BASEMENT AND SCHOOLYARD FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMS FOR THE INMATES' VISITORS. (HALSEY 1978) AT ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA, THE FEDERAL PRISON HAS LIBERAL VISITING HOURS EVERY DAY. THERE IS ALSO A HOSPITALITY HOUSE WHERE VISITORS

CAN GET ROOMS, FOOD AND TRANSPORTATION. (POTTER)

IN 1977 A STUDY WAS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE BY YARROW AND LAPOINT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE MOTHER'S IMPRISONMENT ON THEIR CHILDREN. A FINAL REPORT HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED. ALL THE PRELIMINARY REPORTS MENTIONED THE ADVANTAGES OF MAINTAINING FAMILY TIES TO AID SUCCESSFUL RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS WOULD LOWER THE RETURN-TO-PRISON RATE.

3. HOW THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED

THE SURVEY WAS GIVEN TO INMATES AT THE MIDDLE GEORGIA WOMEN'S UNIT, NEW HORIZONS, AND COLUMBIA HOUSE. NEW HORIZONS AND COLUMBIA HOUSE ARE BOTH WORK RELEASE CENTERS LOCATED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE MIDDLE GEORGIA WOMEN'S UNIT IS THE WOMEN'S PRISON, LOCATED IN MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA. THE CENTERS WERE USED FOR THE TWO PRE-TESTS OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT. THE FIRST TEST WAS CONDUCTED AT NEW HORIZONS AND WAS TAKEN BY 15 INMATES. SEVERAL QUESTIONS WERE RAISED ABOUT THE WORDING OF THE SURVEY ITEMS. AFTER THESE ITEMS WERE REVISED, THE SURVEY WAS ADMINISTERED AT COLUMBIA HOUSE. TWENTY-TWO INMATES TOOK THE SURVEY. THERE WERE NO FURTHER PROBLEMS WITH THE SURVEY ITEMS, AND IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE INSTRUMENT WAS IN ITS FINAL FORM. THE SURVEY WAS THEN ADMINISTERED AT THE MIDDLE GEORGIA WOMEN'S UNIT ON JANUARY 15, 22, AND 23, 1981. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE INMATES RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY. THE SURVEY WAS GIVEN ON THURSDAY NIGHTS AS THE PRISON STAFF TOLD US THAT THIS NIGHT HAD THE LEAST CONFLICT WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES. THERE WERE SOME CONFLICTS, SUCH AS VOLLYBALL PRACTICE, A GOSPEL GROUP, AND A CHURCH MEETING. MOST OF THE WOMEN INVOLVED IN THESE ACTIVITIES WERE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE. IN ADDITION,

NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO SURVEY THE WOMEN IN DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION OR THOSE WHO WERE ILL. THE TOTAL WOMEN'S POPULATION FOR ALL GEORGIA PRISONS AT THIS TIME WAS ABOUT 600. OF THESE 600, FIFTY WERE STILL BEING HELD IN LOCAL JAILS PENDING TRANSFER TO THE PRISON AND WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SURVEY. OF THE REMAINING 550 WOMEN, WE SAMPLED 296 OR 54% OF THE POPULATION. THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THE REST OF THE POPULATION WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT. MOST OF THE WOMEN COOPERATED WITH THE SURVEY, BUT THERE WERE ABOUT 50 WOMEN WHO REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE. ALMOST ALL THE INFORMATION IS SELF REPORTED. HOWEVER, ALL CRIME AND SENTENCING INFORMATION, TIME SERVED, ESCAPES, PRIOR CONVICTIONS, AND PUNISHMENT REPORTS ARE FROM DEPARTMENTAL COMPUTER FILES AND ARE VERIFIED INFORMATION. IN ADDITION, IQ SCORES AND FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION LEVEL (WRAT) SCORES ARE FROM TESTS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

4. ANXIETY

THE SURVEY HAD SEVERAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO AN INMATE'S ANXIETY. AN ANXIETY INDEX WAS CREATED BY COMPUTING THE NEGATIVE ANSWERS FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT FAMILY AND CHILDREN. AN EXAMPLE IS THE QUESTION ABOUT HAVING THE BEST CARETAKER FOR HER CHILDREN. IF THE WOMAN STRONGLY DISAGREES THAT SHE HAS THE BEST CARETAKER, TWO POINTS ARE ADDED TO THE ANXIETY INDEX. IF SHE ONLY DISAGREES, ONE POINT IS ADDED. THE INDEX MAKES THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE WOMEN DO CARE ABOUT THESE THINGS AND THEREFORE ARE ANXIOUS. THIS ASSUMPTION CAN NOT BE PROVED, HOWEVER IT SEEMS REASONABLE THAT MOST PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR FAMILIES.

THE ANXIETY INDEX RANGED FROM ZERO TO 24. THIS WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE EQUAL GROUPS. THE GROUPS ARE LABELED LOW, MODERATE, AND HIGH ANXIETY. AS MANY OF THE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18, A NEW VARIABLE CALLED 'MOM' WAS CREATED. THE WOMEN WERE THEN SEPARATED INTO TWO GROUPS FOR ANALYSIS. THOSE WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 ARE CONSIDERED MOTHERS FOR THIS VARIABLE. THOSE WOMEN WITH NO CHILDREN OR ONLY CHILDREN OVER 18 ARE NOT CONSIDERED MOTHER FOR THIS VARIABLE. IT WOULD BE INACCURATE TO TRY TO COMPARE THE TWO GROUPS AS TOO MANY VARIABLES WOULD

APPLY TO ONLY THE GROUP WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18.

PEARSON'S CORRELATIONS WERE RUN AND THE VARIABLES THAT HAD HIGH CORRELATIONS WITH ANXIETY (.3 OR BETTER) AND A SIGNIFICANCE OF .000 OR .001 WERE EXAMINED. ALL VARIABLES WHICH ARE ALREADY PART OF THE ANXIETY INDEX WERE DISCARDED, AND REGRESSION MODELS WERE CREATED FOR THE REMAINING VARIABLES. THE ANXIETY INDEX WAS THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE. STEPWISE REGRESSION WAS RUN AND THREE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WERE CHOSEN THAT HAD SIGNIFICANT F SCORES. THE THREE VARIABLES CHOSEN ARE IDENTIFIED BY CODE NAMES 'PLAN', 'CHBACK' AND 'TRANS' AND ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

- PLAN IF THE WOMAN WAS ABLE TO PLAN WHO WAS TO KEEP HER CHILDREN
- CHBACK IF THE WOMAN EXPECTS TO GET HER CHILDREN BACK AFTER HER RELEASE
- TRANS IF TRANSPORTATION IS A PROBLEM WHEN HER FAMILY VISITS.

THESE THREE VARIABLES HAVE AN R SQUARE OF .38138.

TABLE 4-1. REGRESSION ON ANXIETY

VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
PLAN	.4177	.1745	.1745	.4177	.3384	.3489
CHBACK	.5647	.3189	.1445	.3921	.2439	.3797
TRANS	.6176	.3814	.0625	.2142	.7847	.1909

MOTHERS WHO WERE NOT ABLE TO PLAN WHO KEPT THEIR CHILDREN, WHO ARE NOT SURE IF THEY WILL GET THEIR CHILDREN BACK, AND WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE TROUBLE VISITING THEM HAVE HIGHER ANXIETY RATES THAN OTHERS. THIS IS CONFIRMED BY SIMPLE CROSSTABLATIONS OF ANXIETY BY THESE VARIABLES FOR MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN.

TABLE 4-2.
ANXIETY BY PLANNED CARETAKER
FOR MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN

PLAN	COUNT	ANXGROUP			ROW TOTAL
		LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	
		1	2	3	
		I	I	I	
YES	1	95	25	4	124
		76.6	20.2	3.2	67.4
		77.9	52.1	28.6	
		51.6	13.6	2.2	
NO	2	27	23	10	60
		45.0	38.3	16.7	32.6
		22.1	47.9	71.4	
		14.7	12.5	5.4	
COLUMN TOTAL		122	48	14	184
		66.3	26.1	7.6	100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE = 20.81363 2 DF. SIG. = .0000

TABLE 4-3.
ANXIETY BY CHILD BACK
FOR MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN

ANXGROUP	COUNT	CHBACK			ROW TOTAL
		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
		1	2	3	
		I	I	I	
LOW	1	103	4	11	118
		87.3	3.4	9.3	65.2
		71.5	50.0	37.9	
		56.9	2.2	6.1	
MODERATE	2	37	4	8	49
		75.5	8.2	16.3	27.1
		25.7	50.0	27.6	
		20.4	2.2	4.4	
HIGH	3	4	0	10	14
		28.6	.0	71.4	7.7
		2.8	.0	34.5	
		2.2	.0	5.5	
COLUMN TOTAL		144	8	29	181
		79.6	4.4	16.0	100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE = 38.15072 4 DF. SIG. = .0000

TABLE 4-4.
ANXIETY BY TRANSPORTATION
FOR MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	TRANS				ROW TOTAL
	NO PROBLEM	SOME PROBLEM	BIG PROBLEM	UNABLE TO VISIT	
	1	2	3	4	
ANXGROUP 1 LOW	I 44 I 34.9 I 73.3 I 23.7	I 35 I 27.8 I 76.1 I 18.8	I 30 I 23.8 I 68.2 I 16.1	I 17 I 13.5 I 47.2 I 9.1	I 126 I 67.7
MODERATE 2	I 13 I 27.1 I 21.7 I 7.0	I 11 I 22.9 I 23.9 I 5.9	I 10 I 20.8 I 22.7 I 5.4	I 14 I 29.2 I 38.9 I 7.5	I 48 I 25.8
HIGH 3	I 3 I 25.0 I 5.0 I 1.6	I 0 I .0 I .0 I .0	I 4 I 33.3 I 9.1 I 2.2	I 5 I 41.7 I 13.9 I 2.7	I 12 I 6.5
COLUMN TOTAL	60 32.3	46 24.7	44 23.7	36 19.4	186 100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE = 12.72549 6 DF. SIG. = .0476

5. DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES

5.1. AGE

THE WOMEN'S CURRENT AGE RANGED FROM 18 TO 71. IT IS CUSTOMARY TO GROUP INMATES IN 4 AGE GROUPS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES. IN FOLLOWING THIS PRACTICE, WE NOTE THAT 82% OF THESE WOMEN ARE UNDER AGE 40. ONLY 2% OF THEM ARE OVER AGE 55.

TABLE 5-1. CURRENT AGE

CURRENT AGE	N	%	CUM %
18-21	49	17	17
22-39	184	65	82
40-54	43	15	97
55-71	7	2	99
TOTAL REPORTED PERCENT REPORTED	283	100	100
MISSING	13		
	296		

5.2. RACE

RACE IS REPORTED HERE AS WHITE AND NONWHITE. NONWHITE IN GEORGIA IS ALMOST TOTALLY BLACK. ONCE IN A GREAT WHILE THERE IS AN INDIAN OR OTHER RACE. IN THE

GENERAL WOMEN'S POPULATION FOR JANUARY 1981, 42% OF THE WOMEN WERE WHITE AND 58% WERE NONWHITE. THE SURVEYED GROUP WAS MUCH CLOSER TO A 50/50 SPLIT.

TABLE 5-2. RACE

RACE	N	%
WHITE	138	49
NONWHITE	145	51
TOTAL REPORTED	283	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%	
MISSING	13	
	296	

5.3. IQ

THE PRISON SYSTEM ADMINISTERS THE CATTEL CULTURE FAIR IQ TEST. ALL INMATES ARE NOT TESTED, BUT THOSE WHO WERE HAD SCORES THAT RANGED FROM 52 TO 121. FOR CONVIENCE, THIS IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO TWO CATAGORIES, IQ LESS THAN 70 AND IQ GREATER THAN 69.

TABLE 5-3. IQ

IQ	N	%
69 OR LESS	9	6
MORE THAN 69	141	94
TOTAL REPORTED	150	100
PERCENT REPORTED	51%	
MISSING	146	
	296	

5.4. SELF REPORTED EDUCATION LEVEL

TWENTY-THREE PERCENT OF THE WOMEN HAVE AN EIGHTH GRADE EDUCATION OR LESS. HOWEVER, 71% HAD AT LEAST ONE YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL. SIX PERCENT HAD FROM ONE TO FOUR YEARS OF COLLEGE.

TABLE 5-4. SELF REPORTED EDUCATION LEVEL

GRADE LEVEL	N	%	CUM %
LESS THAN GRADE 7	16	6	6
7TH GRADE	14	5	11
8TH GRADE	32	12	23
9TH GRADE	38	14	37
10TH GRADE	45	16	53
11TH GRADE	35	13	66
12TH GRADE	77	28	94
MORE THAN GRADE 12	17	6	100
TOTAL REPORTED	274	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	93%		
MISSING	22		
	296		

5.5. FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION LEVEL (WRAT SCORE)

THIS GROUP OF INMATES TESTED SLIGHTLY HIGHER ON WIDE RANGE ACHIEVEMENT SCORES (WRAT) THAN THE GENERAL WOMEN'S POPULATION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THE INMATES WHO REFUSED TO TAKE THE SURVEY MAY HAVE BEEN FUNCTIONING AT A LOWER LEVEL AND DID NOT WANT TO ASK FOR HELP. IN A FEW CASES, INMATES DID SAY THAT THEY DID NOT READ WELL AND ASKED FOR HELP. IN THESE INSTANCES THE QUESTIONS WERE READ TO THEM AND THEY FILLED IN THE SURVEY WITH THE HELPER.

TABLE 5-5. WRAT SCORE

WRAT SCORE	N	%	CUM %
LESS THAN GRADE 6	58	34	34
6TH TO 8TH GRADE	85	50	84
9TH GRADE	14	8	92
10TH GRADE	6	4	96
11TH GRADE	2	1	97
12TH GRADE	3	2	99
MORE THAN GRADE 12	2	1	100
TOTAL REPORTED	170	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	57%		
MISSING	126		
	296		

5.6. SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

AN INMATE IS PLACED IN THE WELFARE CATEGORY IF SHE STATES THAT SHE WAS RECEIVING WELFARE, FOOD STAMPS, ETC. AT THE TIME OF HER ARREST. THIS CLASSIFICATION IGNORES ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME. MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING IS CURRENTLY ABOUT \$ 7500 A YEAR FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. THIS FIGURE CHANGES WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STANDARDS. THE MAIN IDEA IS THAT THE FAMILY IS JUST MAKING IT AND HAS NO RESOURCES TO FALL BACK ON. MIDDLE CLASS IS PRACTICALLY ANYONE MAKING MORE THAN THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING. THE

MAIN IDEA HERE IS THAT THESE PEOPLE DO HAVE A FEW RESOURCES TO FALL BACK ON. IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT ON THE SURVEY MANY MORE INMATES SAID THEIR CHILDREN WERE RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AID THAN ARE CLASSIFIED AS WELFARE BACKGROUND.

TABLE 5-6. SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

CLASS	N	%
WELFARE	21	10
OCC EMPLOYED	3	1
MINIMUM STANDARD	99	47
MIDDLE CLASS	86	41
TOTAL REPORTED	209	100
PERCENT REPORTED	71%	
MISSING	87	
	296	

5.7. ENVIRONMENT TO AGE 16

FIFTY-SIX PERCENT OF THESE WOMEN WERE FROM URBAN AREAS. TWENTY-SIX PERCENT WERE FROM SMALL TOWNS AND EIGHTEEN PERCENT WERE FROM RURAL COMMUNITIES.

TABLE 5-7. ENVIRONMENT TO AGE 16

ENVIRONMENT	N	%
FARM	29	14
RURAL (NOT FARM)	9	4
SMSA	56	27
URBAN	61	29
SMALL TOWN	54	26
TOTAL REPORTED	209	100
PERCENT REPORTED	71%	
MISSING	87	
	296	

5.3. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AT TIME OF ARREST

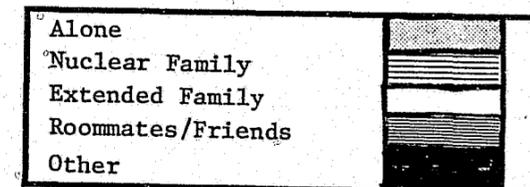
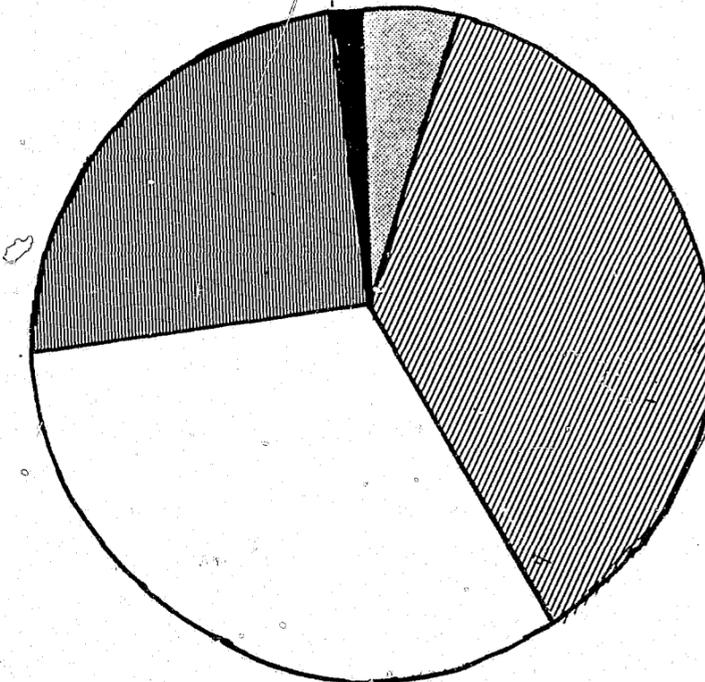
UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN PRISON THESE WOMEN WERE CLASSIFIED WITH THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS.

TABLE 5-8. PRISON CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	N	%
ALONE	44	19
WITH SPOUSE	44	19
ILLICIT ARRANG	31	14
ROOMMATES	14	6
OTHER FAMILY	21	9
OWN FAMILY	74	32
OTHER ARRANG	2	1
TOTAL REPORTED	230	100
PERCENT REPORTED	78%	
MISSING	66	
	296	

ON THE SURVEY THE WOMEN WERE ASKED TO SPECIFY THEIR HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY CHECKING ANY COMBINATION OF 19 ANSWERS. THEIR ANSWERS WERE QUITE DIFFERENT THAN THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION. ONLY 5% LIVED ALONE. THIRTY-SEVEN PERCENT LIVED WITH THEIR SPOUSE AND/OR THEIR CHILDREN. THE EXTENDED FAMILY STRUCTURE OF PARENTS, SIBLINGS, AND OTHER RELATIVES COVERED AN ADDITIONAL 36%. TWENTY-ONE PERCENT LIVED WITH ROOMMATES OR FRIENDS. THIS CATEGORY DOES INCLUDE BOYFRIENDS.

SURVEY CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



5.9. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

THIRTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF THE WOMEN STATED THAT THEY WERE THE HEAD OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD BEFORE THEIR ARREST. THIRTY-THREE PERCENT LISTED EITHER THEIR HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. ANOTHER 23% LISTED A PARENT AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND 5% NAMED ANOTHER RELATIVE.

TABLE 5-9. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
INMATE	109	38
HUSBAND	79	27
BOYFRIEND	17	6
FATHER	25	9
MOTHER	41	14
OTHER RELATIVE	14	5
OTHER	4	1
TOTAL REPORTED	289	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%	
MISSING	7	
	296	

5.10. GUARDIAN TO AGE 16

MOST OF THESE WOMEN HAD BOTH A MOTHER AND FATHER FOR GUARDIANS. TWENTY-NINE PERCENT WERE RAISED BY ONLY ONE PARENT.

TABLE 5-10. GUARDIAN TO AGE 16

GUARDIAN	N	%
ORPHANAGE/FOSTER	3	1
FATHER	8	4
MOTHER	49	25
BOTH PARENTS	121	60
OTHER FEMALE	4	2
OTHER MALE	3	2
STEPPARENTS	1	0
GRANDPARENTS	12	6
TOTAL REPORTED	198	100
PERCENT REPORTED	67%	
MISSING	98	
	296	

5.11. EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF ARREST

ONLY 35% OF THESE WOMEN HELD FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARREST, HOWEVER AN ADDITIONAL 6% DID WORK PART TIME. THE REMAINING 59% WERE UNEMPLOYED.

TABLE 5-11. EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF ARREST

EMPLOYMENT	N	%
FULL TIME EMPLOYED	73	35
PART TIME EMPLOYED	12	6
BRIEF UNEMPLOYMENT	39	19
LONG UNEMPLOYMENT	68	33
NEVER WORKED	6	3
STUDENT	5	2
INCAPABLE OF WORK	5	2
TOTAL REPORTED	208	100
PERCENT REPORTED	70%	
MISSING	88	
	296	

5.12 DIAGNOSTIC BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

UPON INTAKE INMATES ARE CHECKED FOR CERTAIN BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS ARE SELF REPORTED, AND SOME ARE THE RESULTS OF VARIOUS TESTS. EACH INMATE MAY HAVE ONE OR TWO PROBLEMS CODED. THE FREQUENCY TABLES BELOW COUNTS PROBLEMS, NOT INMATES. THUS, 27% OF THESE WOMEN HAD DRUG PROBLEMS. THEY MIGHT ALSO HAVE ANOTHER PROBLEM. HOWEVER, 98 (35%) OF THE WOMEN ARE CODED AS HAVING NO PROBLEMS.

TABLE 5-12. DIAGNOSTIC BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

BEHAVIOR PROBLEM	N	%
ESCAPE TENDENCIES	49	17
ASSAULTIVE	72	26
SUICIDAL	22	8
DRUG PROBLEMS	76	27
EPILEPTIC	1	0
WITHDRAWN OR POOR REALITY CONTACT	13	4
ALCOHOL PROBLEMS	21	7
MANUPLATIVE	7	2
NO PROBLEMS	98	35
TOTAL REPORTED	281	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%	
MISSING	15	
	296	

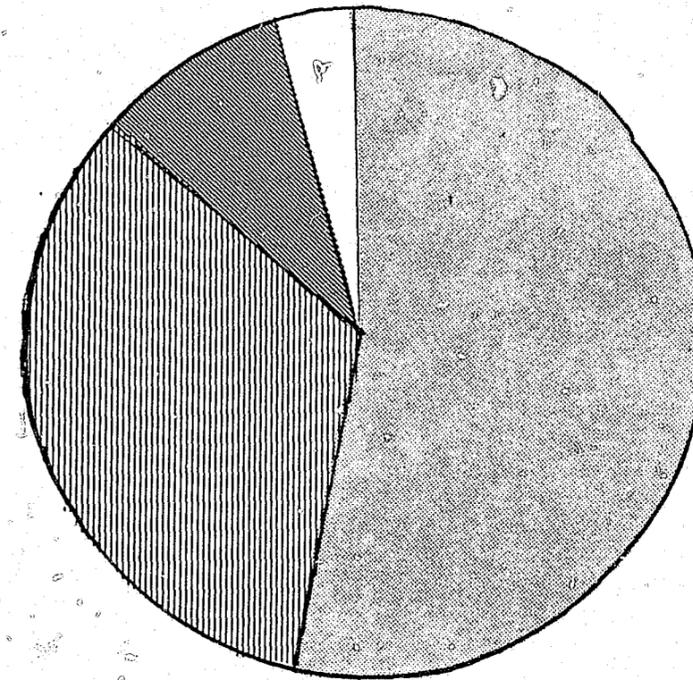
6. CRIMES AND SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS

AN ACTIVE POPULATION WILL VARY SOMEWHAT FROM AN ADMISSION COHORT. THE ACTIVE POPULATION WILL INVARIABLY CONTAIN A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF LONGER SENTENCE LENGTHS THAN THE ADMISSION COHORT. THIS IS DUE TO THE EFFECT OF THE INMATES WITH SHORTER SENTENCES HAVING BEEN RELEASED SO THAT THEY ARE NOT NOW INCLUDED IN THE ACTIVE POPULATION. NATURALLY LONGER SENTENCES GO WITH THE MORE SERIOUS CRIMES, SO THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF INMATES WITH CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES WILL ALSO BE HIGH IN THE ACTIVE POPULATION.

6.1. CRIME TYPE

FIFTY-THREE PERCENT OF THESE WOMEN ARE SERVING TIME FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON, FOR EXAMPLE HOMICIDE OR ROBBERY. THESE CONVICTIONS USUALLY CARRY LONG SENTENCES OFTEN, LIFE. THIRTY-THREE PERCENT OF THE WOMEN WERE CONVICTED OF PROPERTY CRIMES SUCH AS BAD CHECKS (FORGERY) AND THEFT BY TAKING. TEN PERCENT WERE CONVICTED OF EITHER DRUG POSSESSION OR DRUG SALES.

CRIME TYPE



6.2. PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 1/2 OF THE WOMEN WERE RELEASED ON BOND OR OTHER RELEASE BEFORE THEIR TRIAL. PRE-TRIAL RELEASE VARIES BY CRIME TYPE. MORE MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN WHO WERE CONVICTED OF PROPERTY CRIMES OR DRUG SALES WERE RELEASED BEFORE THE TRIAL THAN OTHER WOMEN. CONVERSELY, FEWER MOTHER WITH MINOR CHILDREN WHO WERE CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES OR DRUG POSSESSION WERE RELEASED BEFORE THEIR TRIAL. THERE WAS A SLIGHTLY LOWER PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH MINOR CHILDREN WHO WERE RELEASED BEFORE THEIR TRIAL.

TABLE 6-1.
WERE YOU RELEASED ON BOND OR OTHER
RELEASE BEFORE YOUR TRIAL?

RELEASED	N	%
YES	121	44
NO	156	56
TOTAL REPORTED	277	100
PERCENT REPORTED	94%	
MISSING	19	
	296	

6.3. SENTENCE LENGTH

FORTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THIS POPULATION HAS A SENTENCE LENGTH OF FIVE YEARS OR LESS. THESE ARE RELATIVELY SHORT TERM SENTENCES, BECAUSE, UNLESS THE INMATE GETS INTO DISCIPLINARY TROUBLE, SHE WILL SERVE 2 1/2 YEARS OR LESS. THE GEORGIA EARNED TIME LAW ALLOWS TWO DAYS CREDIT FOR EACH DAY SERVED WITH GOOD BEHAVIOR. IN ADDITION THE GEORGIA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES CONSIDERS EACH INMATE FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE AFTER 1/3 OF THEIR SENTENCE HAS PASSED. THUS, MOST OF THE INMATES WILL ACTUALLY SERVE FROM 1/3 TO 1/2 OF THEIR ORIGINAL SENTENCE. THE MAIN EXCEPTIONS TO THESE RULES ARE LIFERS AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. LIFERS MUST SERVE A MINIMUM OF SEVEN YEARS BEFORE ANY PAROLE CONSIDERATION, AND THEY ARE RARELY RELEASED ON THE FIRST CONSIDERATION. YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ARE YOUNG PEOPLE SENTENCED UNDER GEORGIA'S YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT. THEIR SENTENCE IS FROM ZERO TO SIX YEARS. AFTER EVALUATION BY PRISON AUTHORITIES, THEY ARE ASSIGNED A CONTRACT TO COMPLETE BEFORE RELEASE. THESE CONTRACTS VARY BY THE TYPE OF CRIME, BUT ARE USUALLY NO LONGER THAN TWO YEARS.

TABLE 6-2. SENTENCE LENGTH

SENTENCE LENGTH	N	%	CUM %
2 YEARS OR LESS	39	14	14
2.1 - 5 YEARS	93	33	47
5.1 - 10 YEARS	60	21	68
10.1 YRS AND UP	37	13	81
LIFE SENTENCE	41	14	95
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER	13	5	100
TOTAL REPORTED	283	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%		
MISSING	13		
	296		

6.4. TIME SERVED

MOST OF THESE WOMEN ARE RELATIVELY NEW TO THE PRISON SYSTEM. SIXTY-SIX PERCENT HAVE SERVED ONE YEAR OR LESS, WHILE 77% HAVE SERVED TWO YEARS OR LESS. ONLY 6% HAVE SERVED MORE THAN FIVE YEARS. THE LONGEST LENGTH OF TIME SERVED FOR THIS GROUP WAS TEN YEARS, AND ONLY ONE WOMAN HAD SERVED THAT LONG.

TABLE 6-3. TIME SERVED IN YEARS

YEARS	N	%	CUM %
1 YEAR OF LESS	182	66	66
1.1 - 2 YEARS	29	11	77
2.1 - 3 YEARS	25	9	86
3.1 - 4 YEARS	19	7	93
4.1 - 5 YEARS	4	1	94
5.1 - 10 YEARS	15	6	100
TOTAL REPORTED	274	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	94%		
MISSING	22		
	296		

6.5. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS

BREAKING PRISON RULES OFTEN RESULTS IN PUNISHMENT OR DISCIPLINARY REPORTS. THESE REPORTS CAN BE MAJOR OR MINOR. ONLY MAJOR REPORTS ARE SENT TO ATLANTA FOR ENTRY INTO BOTH THE INMATE'S FILE AND HER COMPUTER RECORD. THESE REPORTS HAVE SEVERAL IMPACTS ON THE INMATE. FIRST THEY OFTEN RESULT IN THE INMATE BEING PLACED IN DISCIPLINARY ISOLATION, SECOND THEY OFTEN STOP THE INMATES EARNED TIME THUS EXTENDING HER TIME IN PRISON. FINALLY THEY WILL BE IN HER FILE WHEN SHE COMES UP FOR PAROLE CONSIDERATION OR CONSIDERATION FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS WORK-RELEASE. NATURALLY, MOST OF

THE INMATES TRY TO STAY OUT OF DISCIPLINARY TROUBLE, AND MOST SUCCEED. SIXTY-TWO PERCENT OF THE WOMEN HAD NO MAJOR DISCIPLINARY REPORTS. NINETY PERCENT HAD FOUR OR LESS. ONLY FIVE INMATES HAD 10 OR MORE, BUT 2 OF THESE HAD AN INCREDIBLE 22 MAJOR DISCIPLINARY REPORTS.

MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN HAD FEWER DISCIPLINARY REPORTS THAN OTHER WOMEN. HOWEVER A CROSSTABULATION OF THE DISCIPLINARY REPORTS FOR MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN BY THEIR ANXIETY INDEX SHOWS THAT THOSE WITH A MODERATE OR HIGH ANXIETY INDEX HAVE A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF DISCIPLINARY REPORTS THAN THOSE WITH A LOW ANXIETY INDEX.

TABLE 6-4. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS

NUMBER OF REPORTS	N	%	CUM %
NO REPORTS	175	62	62
1-4 REPORTS	79	28	90
5-22 REPORTS	27	10	100
TOTAL REPORTED	281	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%		
MISSING	15		
	296		

TABLE 6-5. DISCIPLINARY REPORTS BY WOMEN SEPARATED BY CHILDREN UNDER 18

	COUNT	MINOR CHILDREN		ROW TOTAL		
		NO	YES			
PUNG	ROW PCT I	COL PCT I	TOT PCT I	0	1	I
NONE	1	I	I	46	129	175
		I	I	26.3	73.7	62.3
		I	I	50.0	68.3	
		I	I	16.4	45.9	
1-4	2	I	I	35	44	79
		I	I	44.3	55.7	28.1
		I	I	38.0	23.3	
		I	I	12.5	15.7	
5-22	3	I	I	11	16	27
		I	I	40.7	59.3	9.6
		I	I	12.0	9.5	
		I	I	3.9	5.7	
COLUMN TOTAL				92	189	281
				32.7	67.3	100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE 8.89262 2 DF. SIG. = .0117

TABLE 6-6.
DISCIPLINARY REPORTS BY ANXIETY INDEX
FOR MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

	COUNT	ANXGROUP						ROW TOTAL
		LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
PUNG	1	88	35	6			129	
NONE		68.2	27.1	4.7			68.3	
		68.8	72.9	46.2				
		46.6	18.5	3.2				
1-4	2	32	9	3			44	
		72.7	20.5	6.8			23.3	
		25.0	18.8	23.1				
		16.9	4.8	1.6				
5-22	3	8	4	4			16	
		50.0	25.0	25.0			8.5	
		6.3	8.3	30.8				
		4.2	2.1	2.1				
COLUMN TOTAL		128	48	13			189	
		67.7	25.4	6.9			100.0	

RAW CHI SQUARE 10.05597 4 DF. SIG. = .0395

6.6. ESCAPES

ONLY 10% OF THESE WOMEN HAD EVER ESCAPED. THERE ARE REALLY TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT WAYS TO GET CHARGED WITH ESCAPE. ONE IS TO ACTUALLY BREAK OUT OF PRISON. THE OTHER IS TO WALK AWAY FROM A WORK RELEASE CENTER. THERE IS NO WAY

THESE TYPES CAN BE DISTINGUISHED IN THESE DATA.

TABLE 6-7. ESCAPES

NUMBER OF ESCAPES	N	%	CUM %
0	254	90	90
1	26	9	99
2	2	1	100
TOTAL REPORTED PERCENT REPORTED	282	95%	100
MISSING	14		
	296		

6.7. PRIOR CONVICTIONS

A FEW OF THESE WOMEN (13%) HAVE HAD A PRIOR CONVICTION. A PRIOR CONVICTION DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A PRIOR INCARCERATION. THIS CAN BE ANY FELONY CONVICTION THAT APPEARS ON THE REPORT RECIEVED FROM THE FBI.

TABLE 6-8. PRIOR CONVICTIONS

NUMBER	N	%	CUM %
0	246	87	87
1	28	10	97
2	6	2	99
3	3	1	100
<hr/>			
TOTAL REPORTED	283	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%		
<hr/>			
MISSING	13		
	296		

6.8. HOME VISITS

MOST OF THE WOMEN (80%) HAVE NEVER HAD A PASS OR FURLOUGH HOME. THE MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE HOME TO VISIT STATE THAT IT DID HELP THEM SOLVE FAMILY PROBLEMS. NINETY PERCENT OF THE WOMEN WOULD LIKE A HOME VISIT. WHEN ASKED WHY THEY WOULD, MOST REPLIED THAT IT WOULD HELP THEM GET CLOSER TO THEIR FAMILIES. THEY ALSO MENTIONED THAT IT WOULD HELP IN MAKING RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS SUCH AS JOBS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS. A FEW STATED THEY WOULD NOT LIKE A HOME VISIT, BECAUSE THEY WERE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WOULD MAKE THEIR PRISON TIME LONGER. A INMATE DOES NOT STOP

EARNING TIME ON A PASS. THEY MAY BE CONFUSING THIS WITH SOME PAROLE BOARD REPRIEVES SUCH AS MEDICAL REPRIEVES. THIS TYPE OF REPRIEVE DOES STOP EARNED TIME.

TABLE 6-9. HAVE YOU EVER HAD A PASS OR FURLOUGH HOME?

HAD PASS	N	%
YES	58	20
NO	232	80
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	290	100
PERCENT REPORTED	98%	
<hr/>		
MISSING	6	
	296	

TABLE 6-10. DID YOUR PASS HELP SOLVE ANY FAMILY PROBLEMS?

SOLVE PROBLEMS	N	%
HELPED A LOT	29	45
HELPED SOME	14	22
NO PROBLEMS	14	22
DID NOT HELP	4	6
MADE MATTERS WORSE	2	3
OTHER	1	2
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	64	100
<hr/>		
MISSING	6	
NO PASS	226	
	296	

TABLE 6-11. WOULD YOU LIKE A PASS OR FURLOUGH HOME?

LIKE PASS	N	%
YES	255	90
NO	29	10
TOTAL REPORTED	284	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%	
MISSING	12	
	296	

7. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN

ONE OF THE ISSUES WE WISHED TO EXPLORE WITH THIS SURVEY WAS HOW MARITAL STATUS WAS AFFECTED BY INCARCERATION. MOST OF THE WOMEN IN THE PRISON SYSTEM ARE NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED. UPON INTAKE 60 WOMEN (20%) WERE MARRIED, NOW ONLY 42 (14%) ARE MARRIED. FORTY-THREE WOMEN (15%) CLAIMED COMMON-LAW MARRIAGES WHEN THEY ENTERED PRISON, NOW ONLY 28 WOMEN (10%) CLAIM COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE. AS THESE MARRIAGES SPLIT UP, NATURALLY THE AMOUNT OF NON-MARRIED WOMEN INCREASES. THERE WERE 29 WIDOWS (10%) ENTERING PRISON. THERE ARE NOW 35 WIDOWS (12%). THIRTY-SEVEN WOMEN (13%) WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS, THIS HAS NOW INCREASED TO 46 (16%). THERE WERE 48 DIVORCED WOMEN (16%). NOW THERE ARE 61 DIVORCED WOMEN (21%). THE NUMBER OF SINGLE WOMEN REMAINED THE SAME, 78 WOMEN (26%).

FIGURE 7-1. CHANGE IN MARITAL STATUS

% I	E = ENTRY			N = NOW		
	SINGLE	MARRIED	NOT MARRIED	SINGLE	MARRIED	NOT MARRIED
60	I			I		
	I			I		
48	I			I		
	I			I		
	I			I		
36	I			I		
	I			I		
	I			I		
	I			I		
24	I			I		
	I			I		
	I			I		
12	I			I		
	I			I		
	I			I		
0	I			I		

SINGLE = SINGLE NEVER MARRIED
 MARRIED = MARRIED & COMMON-LAW MARRIED
 NOT MARRIED = SEPARATED, DIVORCED, WIDOWED AND OTHER

7.1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

NINETY-TWO WOMEN (33%) CLAIM NO MARRIAGES. THIS FIGURE IS COMPOSED OF 78 SINGLE WOMEN AND 13 WOMEN WHO ARE COMMON-LAW MARRIED PLUS ONE OTHER.

TABLE 7-1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES	N	%
0	91	33
1	117	43
2	50	18
3	11	4
4	5	2
TOTAL REPORTED PERCENT REPORTED	275	100
MISSING	21	
	296	

7.2. CHILDREN

THE WOMEN WERE ASKED MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN AND THEIR CHILDREN'S WELFARE. ONLY 70 WOMEN (24%) HAD NO CHILDREN AT ALL. THE REMAINING 223 WOMEN REPORTED HAVING 608 CHILDREN OR 2.7 CHILDREN PER MOTHER. FIFTY-ONE OF THE CHILDREN HAVE SINCE DIED, LEAVING 557 LIVING CHILDREN OR 2.5 PER MOTHER. FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN LIVED WITH THEIR MOTHER BEFORE HER ARREST. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE OF THE CHILDREN WERE UNDER 18 WHEN THE MOTHER CAME TO PRISON, AND AN ADDITIONAL 24 WERE BORN AFTER THEIR MOTHER'S INCARCERATION. THESE 24 BIRTHS MEAN THAT 8% OF

THESE WOMEN HAD A BABY AFTER INCARCERATION. THE WOMEN WERE ASKED TO ENTER THE BIRTHDATE OF EACH CHILD. THE CHILDREN WERE THEN GROUPED BY AGE. COMPUTING ON THE BIRTHDATE, 82% OF THE CHILDREN WERE UNDER AGE 19 AND 55% OF THE CHILDREN WERE UNDER AGE 13. SEPERATE AGE TABLES CAN BE FOUND IN THE APPENDIX.

TABLE 7-2. AGES OF CHILDREN

AGE	N	%	CUM %
0-2 YEARS	68	13	13
3+6 YEARS	97	18	31
7-12 YEARS	125	24	55
13-18 YEARS	140	27	82
19 - UP	98	18	100
TOTAL REPORTED	528	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%		
MISSING	29		
	557		

7.3. CHILD SUPPORT

EACH MOTHER WAS ASKED TO CHECK ALL SOURCES OF SUPPORT THAT HER CHILDREN HAD BEFORE SHE CAME TO PRISON, AND WHO WAS SUPPORTING THE CHILDREN NOW. OF THE 207 MOTHERS RESPONDING TO THIS QUESTION 173 (83%) HAD ONLY ONE SOURCE OF SUPPORT.

THE OTHER 35 MOTHERS (17%) HAD MULTIPLE SOURCES OF SUPPORT FOR THEIR CHILDREN. ONE OUT OF THREE OF THESE WOMEN WAS THE SOLE SUPPORT OF HER CHILDREN. FIFTY-NINE PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN WERE SUPPORTED BY ONE OR BOTH PARENTS. ANOTHER 16% WERE SUPPORTED BY ONE OR BOTH PARENTS PLUS FUNDS FROM SOME OTHER SOURCE. GRANDPARENTS AND OTHER RELATIVES SUPPORTED AN ADDITIONAL 9% OF THE CHILDREN. FIFTY-ONE FAMILIES (25%) RECIEVED GOVERNMENT AID OF SOME SORT. NOTE THAT THIS IS 15% HIGHER THAN THE FAMILIES CLASSIFIED AS WELFARE ON TABLE 5-6 SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND.

CURRENTLY 81% OF THE FAMILIES HAVE A SINGLE SOURCE OF SUPORT. ONLY 21% OF THE CHILDREN ARE SUPPORTED BY A PARENT ALONE. THE FATHER HAS SOME OTHER HELP IN THE SUPPORT OF ANOTHER 6%. IT IS VERY EVIDENT THAT THE GRANDPARENTS HAVE PICKED UP A LOT OF THE CHILREN'S SUPPORT, 26% BY SINGLE FUNDING AND AN ADDITIONAL 3% BY MULTIPLE FUNDING. DEPENDENCE UPON GOVERNMENT AID HAS INCREASED. FIFTY-SIX FAMILIES (29%) NOW RECEIVE SOME KIND OF GOVERNMENT AID. IT WOULD BE INACCURATE TO SAY THAT THOSE FAMILIES WITH MULTIPLE SOURCES OF SUPPORT RECEIVE THE MOST INCOME FROM THE PERSON IN THIS CLASSIFICATION. THERE WAS NO WAY TO TELL HOW MUCH SUPPORT EACH SOURCE PROVIDED. THIS COULD BE A AREA FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

TABLE 7-3. CHILD SUPPORT UPON ENTERING PRISON

CHILD SUPPORT SINGLE SOURCE	N	%
MOTHER ONLY	64	31
FATHER ONLY	41	20
BOTH PARENTS	17	8
GRANDPARENT	13	6
OTHER RELATIVES	5	2
GOVERNMENT AID	29	14
OTHER	4	2
	173	83
MULTIPLE SOURCES		
MOTHER PLUS	20	10
FATHER PLUS	5	2
BOTH PARENTS PLUS	8	4
GRANDPARENT PLUS	1	1
OTHER PLUS	1	0
	35	17
NO CHILDREN < 18	83	
MISSING	5	
	296	

TABLE 7-4. CHILD SUPPORT NOW

CHILD SUPPORT SINGLE SOURCE	N	%
MOTHER ONLY	2	1
FATHER ONLY	39	20
GRANDPARENT	52	26
OTHER RELATIVES	25	13
GOVERNMENT AID	37	19
OTHER	4	2
	159	81
MULTIPLE SOURCES		
FATHER PLUS	12	6
GRANDPARENT PLUS	6	3
GOVERNMENT AID PLUS	19	10
	37	19
NO CHILDREN < 18	94	
MISSING	6	
	296	

7.4. AGE AT BIRTH OF 1ST CHILD

THE WOMEN WERE ASKED HOW OLD THEY WERE WHEN THEIR 1ST CHILD WAS BORN. THESE WOMEN WERE NOT LATE STARTERS. THE ANSWERS RANGED FROM 12 TO 37. SEVENTY-FOUR PERCENT OF THE WOMEN HAD THEIR 1ST CHILD BY AGE 19 AND 16% HAD A BABY BY AGE 15. THEIR AVERAGE AGE AT THE BIRTH OF THEIR FIRST CHILD

WAS 18 1/2 YEARS OLD. THEIR MEDIAN AGE WAS 22 1/2 YEARS OLD.

TABLE 7-5. AGE AT BIRTH OF 1ST CHILD

AGE	N	%	CUM %
12-15 YEARS	33	16	16
16-19 YEARS	119	58	74
20-24 YEARS	32	16	90
25-30 YEARS	15	7	97
31-37 YEARS	5	2	100
TOTAL REPORTED	204	100	100
MISSING	22		
NO CHILDREN	70		
	296		

8. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

THERE WERE FOUR QUESTIONS DEALING WITH FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. MOST OF THE WOMEN NOTED GOOD FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. IN ANSWERING THE QUESTION, 'GENERALLY SPEAKING HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH MOST OF YOUR FAMILY?', 84% OF THE WOMEN SAID THEY GOT ALONG WELL OR VERY WELL. A QUESTION ABOUT THEIR FAMILIES REACTION TO THEIR INCARCERATION BROUGHT A SIMILAR 82% WHO STATED THEIR FAMILIES ARE HELPFUL AND SUPPORTIVE. (ONE LADY DID ASK IF THIS QUESTION MEANT HER FAMILY HELPED HER GO TO PRISON.) FIFTY-SEVEN PERCENT BELIEVE FAMILY TIES ARE STRENGTHENED BY HARD TIMES. SEVENTY-SIX PERCENT STATED THEY DO NOT GET TO VISIT WITH THEIR FAMILIES AS OFTEN AS THEY WOULD LIKE. APPARENTLY MOST OF THE WOMEN FEEL THEY HAVE A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR FAMILIES EVEN IF ACTUAL PHYSICAL CONTACT IS LIMITED.

TABLE 8-1. HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR FAMILY?

GETS ALONG	N	%
VERY WELL	182	63
WELL	60	21
AVERAGE	32	11
NOT WELL	7	2
NOT WELL AT ALL	8	3
TOTAL REPORTED	289	100
PERCENT REPORTED	98%	
MISSING	7	
	296	

TABLE 8-2. FAMILY'S REACTION TO INCARCERATION

REACTION	N	%
VERY HELPFUL	164	58
HELPFUL	68	24
SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	14	5
VERY NEGATIVE	29	10
OTHER	7	3
TOTAL REPORTED	282	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%	
MISSING	14	
	296	

TABLE 8-3. FAMILY TIES ARE STRENGTHENED BY HARD TIMES

TIES ARE	N	%
GREATLY STRENGTHENED	108	38
STRENGTHENED SOME	55	19
STAY THE SAME	35	12
WEAKENED SOME	42	15
WEAKENED A LOT	45	16
TOTAL REPORTED	285	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%	
MISSING	11	
	296	

TABLE 8-4. VISITS WITH FAMILY AS OFTEN AS WANTS

REACTION	N	%
STRONGLY AGREE	24	9
AGREE	28	10
DISAGREE	79	28
STRONGLY DISAGREE	134	48
UNCERTAIN	15	5
TOTAL REPORTED	280	100
PERCENT REPORTED	95%	
MISSING	16	
	296	

8.1. TRANSPORTATION ON FAMILY VISITS

FOR 37% OF THE WOMEN, TRANSPORTATION IS A MAJOR PROBLEM WHEN THEIR FAMILIES VISIT THEM. TRANSPORTATION CORRELATES SIGNIFICANTLY WITH FAMILY VISITS. THE CROSSTABULATION BELOW SHOWS THAT THE AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION PLAYS A PART IN THE DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH THE FREQUENCY OF FAMILY VISITS. IF THERE ARE ANY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS, THEN 6 OUT OF 7 WOMEN ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE FREQUENCY OF FAMILY VISITS. HOWEVER, EVEN IF TRANSPORTATION IS NOT A PROBLEM THESE WOMEN FEEL THAT THEY DO NOT SEE THEIR FAMILIES OFTEN ENOUGH.

TABLE 8-5. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS BY FAMILY VISITS

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	FAMVIS					ROW TOTAL
	STRONGLY AGREE		DISAGREE		UNCERTAIN	
	1	2	3	4	5	
TRAN 1 NO PROBLEM	17 16.5 73.9	14 13.6 51.9	23 22.3 30.3	41 39.8 31.8	8 7.8 53.3	103 38.1
2 SOME PROBLEM	3 4.7 13.0	5 7.8 18.5	25 39.1 32.9	29 45.3 22.5	2 3.1 13.3	64 23.7
3 BIG PROBLEM	2 3.8 8.7	3 5.7 11.1	13 24.5 17.1	31 58.5 24.0	4 7.5 26.7	53 19.6
4 UNABLE VISIT	1 2.0 4.3	5 10.0 18.5	15 30.0 19.7	28 56.0 21.7	1 2.0 6.7	50 18.5
COLUMN TOTAL SPACE	23 8.5	27 10.0	76 28.1	129 47.8	15 5.6	270 100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE = 26.13323 12 DF SIG. = .0103

8.2. RELATIONSHIP WITH HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND

AS MARITAL STATUS CHANGES DURING INCARCERATION, SO DOES THE WOMAN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH HER HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. EACH PERSON'S RELATIONSHIP COULD GET BETTER OR WORSE OR

REMAIN THE SAME. THE CODING SCALE WENT FROM (1) VERY GOOD RELATIONSHIP TO (9) I HAVE NO HUSBAND. THE HIGHER THE VALUE THE MORE PROBLEMS WITH THE RELATIONSHIP. IN ORDER TO TEST FOR ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE, T-TESTS WERE RUN PAIRING THE RELATIONSHIPS. THE T-TESTS INDICATE SIGNIFICANT CHANGE FOR BOTH HUSBANDS AND BOYFRIENDS.

TABLE 8-6.
T-TEST ON RELATIONSHIP WITH HUSBAND
FOR THOSE NOT SINGLE ON ENTRY

ENTERING RELATIONSHIP (ENTHREL)			
MEAN 4.6445	STANDARD DEV. 2.970	STANDARD ERROR .204	
TODAY'S RELATIONSHIP (THREL)			
MEAN 5.1280	STANDARD DEV. 3.075	STANDARD ERROR .212	
N OF CASES 211	T VALUE -3.19	210 DF.	2-TAIL PROB .002

TABLE 8-7.
T-TEST ON RELATIONSHIP WITH BOYFRIEND
FOR THOSE WITH A BOYFRIEND AT ENTRY

ENTERING RELATIONSHIP (ENTBOYF)			
MEAN 2.0677	STANDARD DEV. 1.226	STANDARD ERROR .106	
TODAY'S RELATIONSHIP (NOWBOYF)			
MEAN 3.8647	STANDARD DEV. 3.130	STANDARD ERROR .271	
N OF CASES 133	T VALUE -6.96	132 DF	2-TAIL PROB .000

5. CHILDREN'S FUTURE

MOST OF THE WOMEN (80%) WORRY SOMEWHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE OF TODAY'S CHILDREN. HOWEVER THERE IS ALMOST AN EVEN SPLIT ON WHETHER CHILD DEVELOPMENT ITSELF IS FRIGHTENING OR NOT. IT SEEMS THAT THEY MAY WORRY ABOUT CHILDREN IN THE ABSTRACT, BUT ARE WILLING TO TRY TO RAISE CHILDREN.

TABLE 9-1. I WORRY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF TODAY'S CHILDREN

DEGREE OF WORRY	GN	%
A LOT	183	62
SOME	72	25
NOT MUCH	15	5
NO WORRY	10	3
I'M UNCERTAIN	11	4
TOTAL REPORTED	291	100
PERCENT REPORTED	98%	
MISSING	5	
	296	

TABLE 9-2. IT IS FRIGHTENING TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LITTLE CHILD

IT'S FRIGHTENING	N	%
STRONGLY AGREE	43	15
AGREE	63	22
DISAGREE	96	34
STRONGLY DISAGREE	53	19
I'M UNCERTAIN	29	10
TOTAL REPORTED	284	100
PERCENT REPORTED	96%	
MISSING	12	
	296	

10. CHILDREN'S CARETAKER

SIXTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THE MOTHERS PLANNED WHO WAS GOING TO KEEP THEIR CHILDREN. THIRTY-THREE PERCENT DID NOT. EIGHT OUT OF TEN MOTHERS BELIEVE THEY HAVE THE BEST CARETAKER THAT THEY COULD HAVE FOUND TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR CHILDREN IN THEIR ABSENCE. MOST FEEL THAT EVEN IF THEY HAD MORE TIME TO PLAN THEY COULDN'T HAVE MADE BETTER ARRANGEMENTS. THOSE WOMEN WHO FELT THAT THEY COULD HAVE MADE BETTER ARRANGEMENTS TEND TO BE DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR CHILDREN'S CURRENT CARETAKER.

TABLE 10-1. DID YOU PLAN WHO WAS TO KEEP YOUR CHILDREN?

PLANNED	N	%
YES	132	67
NO	64	33
TOTAL REPORTED	196	100
MISSING	4	
NO CHILDREN < 18	96	
	296	

TABLE 10-2.
I HAVE THE BEST CARETAKER FOR MY CHILDREN
IN MY ABSENCE

BEST CARETAKER	N	%
STRONGLY AGREE	123	63
AGREE	38	19
DISAGREE	13	7
STRONGLY DISAGREE	6	3
I'M UNCERTAIN	15	8
TOTAL REPORTED	195	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN < 18	5 96	
	296	

TABLE 10-3. IF I HAD MORE TIME TO PLAN I COULD HAVE MADE
BETTER ARRANGEMENTS

BETTER ARRANGEMENTS	N	%
MUCH BETTER	30	16
BETTER	16	8
OK NOW	40	21
BEST NOW	88	46
DON'T KNOW	18	9
TOTAL REPORTED	192	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN < 18	5 99	
	296	

TABLE 10-4. BEST CARETAKER BY BETTER ARRANGEMENTS

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	BETARG					ROW TOTAL
	IMUCH 1	BETTER 2	OK NOW 3	BEST NOW 4	DON'T KNOW 5	
TOT PCT	1	2	3	4	5	
BESTPER	1	2	3	4	5	
1 STRONG AGREE	12 10.5	3 2.6	19 16.7	76 66.7	4 3.5	114 63.7
2 AGREE	6.7	1.7	10.6	42.5	2.2	
3 DISAGREE	4 12.5	8 25.0	13 40.6	4 12.5	3 9.4	32 17.9
4 STRONG DISAGREE	13.8	53.3	34.2	4.9	18.8	
5 UNCERT	2.2	4.5	7.3	2.2	1.7	
TOTAL	4 33.3	1 8.3	2 16.7	1 8.3	4 33.3	12 6.7
MISSING	13.8	6.7	5.3	1.2	25.0	
NO CHILDREN < 18	2.2	.6	1.1	.6	2.2	
TOTAL	5 83.3	0 .0	1 16.7	0 .0	0 .0	6 3.4
MISSING	17.2	.0	2.6	.0	.0	
NO CHILDREN < 18	2.8	.0	.6	.0	.0	
TOTAL	4 26.7	3 20.0	3 20.0	0 .0	5 33.3	15 8.4
MISSING	13.8	20.0	7.9	.0	31.3	
NO CHILDREN < 18	2.2	1.7	1.7	.0	2.8	
COLUMN TOTAL	29 16.2	15 8.4	38 21.2	81 45.3	16 8.9	179 100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE 101.88938 16 DF. SIG. = .0000

AS MOST OF THE WOMEN ARE SATISFIED WITH THE CARETAKER,
LET'S SEE WHO THE CARETAKER IS. EIGHTY-THREE PERCENT OF THE

FAMILIES HAVE A SINGLE CARETAKER. SIXTEEN PERCENT ARE IN THE CARE OF THE CHILD'S FATHER. THIRTY-SEVEN PERCENT ARE IN THE CARE OF A GRANDPARENT, MAINLY THE INMATE'S MOTHER. TWENTY-TWO PERCENT ARE BEING CARED FOR BY OTHER RELATIVES, USUALLY A SISTER OR AUNT. FOSTER CARE CLAIMS 5% OF THE CHILDREN, AND THE REMAINING 3% OF SINGLE CARETAKERS ARE FRIENDS OR 'OTHER'. SEVENTEEN PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES HAVE MULTIPLE CARETAKERS. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DETERMINE HOW MANY CHILDREN WERE IN EACH TYPE OF CARE, FOR EXAMPLE IF DAD HAS THE TWO OLDER CHILDREN BUT GRANDMOTHER IS KEEPING THE BABY. UNFORTUNATLY THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE AS MANY WOMEN JUST CHECKED THE APPROPRIATE CARETAKERS INSTEAD OF ENTERING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED. WE CAN TELL THAT THE FATHER PLUS SOME OTHER CARETAKER HAD THE CHILDREN FROM 8% OF THE FAMILIES. A GRANDPARENT PLUS SOME HELPER HAD ANOTHER 5%. OTHER RELATIVES HAD HELP WITH ANOTHER 3%. THERE WERE 22 FAMILIES (11%) WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE. THE MOST FREQUENT CARETAKER WAS A GRANDPARENT WITH 42%. OTHER RELATIVES HAVE ANOTHER 25%, AND THE FATHER CAME IN THIRD WITH 24%. A SENSE OF PERSONAL DISTANCE FROM THE CARETAKER IS INVOLVED WITH THE SATISFACTION ABOUT THE CARETAKER. MANY WOMEN ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR MOTHER'S CARE FOR THE CHILDREN BUT NOT TOO HAPPY ABOUT THEIR EX-HUSBAND. ONE LADY

SAID HER CHILDREN WERE BEING KEPT BY HER EX-STEP-MOTHER-IN-LAW.

TABLE 10-5. CARETAKER NOW

CARETAKER	N	%

SINGLE CARETAKER		
-----	-----	-----
CHILD'S FATHER	31	16
GRANDPARENT	73	37
OTHER RELATIVES	42	22
FOSTER CARE	10	5
FRIENDS & OTHER	6	3
-----	-----	-----
	162	83

MULTIPLE CARETAKER		
-----	-----	-----
FATHER PLUS	16	8
GRANDPARENT PLUS	10	5
RELATIVES PLUS	6	3
FOSTER CARE PLUS	1	0
-----	-----	-----
	33	17
TOTAL REPORTED	195	100

A CROSSTABULATION OF THE INMATE'S CURRENT MARITAL STATUS AND WHETHER THE CARETAKER WAS IN THE HOUSE BEFORE HER ARREST SHOWS THAT SINGLE MOTHERS, SEPARATED MOTHERS, AND MARRIED MOTHERS HAD THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF IN-HOUSE CARETAKERS. ABOUT ONE IN EVERY THREE MOTHERS IN THESE GROUPS HAD A CARETAKER WHO ALREADY LIVED IN THE HOUSE. DIVORCED AND WIDOWED MOTHERS HAD THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF IN-HOUSE

CARETAKERS. NINE OUT OF TEN OF THEIR CARETAKERS DID NOT LIVE WITH THEM PRIOR TO THEIR ARREST.

TABLE 10-6. CARETAKER IN HOUSE

IN HOUSE	N	%
YES	51	26
NO	144	74
TOTAL REPORTED	195	100
MISSING	3	
NO CHILDREN < 18	98	
	296	

TABLE 10-7. TODAY'S MARITAL STATUS BY IN-HOUSE CARETAKER

TMAR	COUNT	INHOUSE		ROW TOTAL
		I	NO	
	ROW PCT	I	NO	
	COL PCT	1	2	
	TOT PCT	I	I	
SINGLE	1	15	24	39
		38.5	61.5	21.2
		31.3	17.6	
		8.2	13.0	
MARRIED	2	12	20	32
		37.5	62.5	17.4
		25.0	14.7	
		6.5	10.9	
SEPARATED	3	11	19	30
		36.7	63.3	16.3
		22.9	14.0	
		6.0	10.3	
DIVORCED	4	4	37	41
		9.8	90.2	22.3
		8.3	27.2	
		2.2	20.1	
WIDOWED	5	2	20	22
		9.1	90.9	12.0
		4.2	14.7	
		1.1	10.9	
COMMON-LAW	6	4	16	20
		20.0	80.0	10.9
		8.3	11.8	
		2.2	8.7	
COLUMN TOTAL		48	136	184
		26.1	73.9	100.0

RAW CHI SQUARE 16.35174 5 DF. SIG. = .0059

VERY FEW OF THE CARETAKERS LIVED IN THE HOUSEHOLD BEFORE THE MOTHER'S ARREST, ONLY 26%. THEREFORE IT IS INTERESTING TO SEE HOW FAR THE CHILDREN MOVED FROM THEIR HOMES. THIS MOVING INVOLVES NOT ONLY ADJUSTMENTS TO THEIR MOTHER'S ABSENCE AND A NEW CARETAKER, BUT ALSO NEW FRIENDS, SCHOOLS, AND COMMUNITIES. A LITTLE MORE THAN 1/3 STILL LIVE IN THE SAME PLACE. ALL THE OTHERS MOVED, BUT MANY REMAINED IN THE SAME TOWN. HOWEVER ABOUT 1/3 MOVED EITHER TO A NEW TOWN OR A NEW STATE. AS THERE ARE ONLY 3 CITIES IN GEORGIA WITH WOMEN'S PRISON FACILITIES, MANY WOMEN ARE NOW MANY MILES FROM THEIR CHILDREN'S HOMES. THERE ARE ONLY 15% OF THE CHILDREN THAT LIVE WITHIN 50 MILES OF THEIR MOTHER. IF THE CHILDREN LIVE OVER 50 MILES FROM THE INSTITUTION, A VISIT TO THEIR MOTHER COULD EASILY BE AN ALL DAY AFFAIR. TRAVEL TIME WOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 1 1/2 HOURS EACH WAY. THEY ARE ALLOWED ONLY A TWO HOUR VISIT, BUT THERE WILL ALSO BE TIME LOST EATING AND WAITING. ANOTHER 15% LIVES OVER 400 MILES FROM THEIR MOTHER. THE REST OF THE CHILDREN ARE FAIRLY EVENLY SPREAD OUT BETWEEN 51 AND 400 MILES. MOST OF THE CHILDREN COME TO VISIT EITHER BY CAR OR WITH OTHER RELATIVES AND FRIENDS. ONLY 4% MENTIONED TAKING THE BUS. THERE WERE 18% IN THE 'OTHER' CATEGORY. SEVERAL 'OTHER' OPTIONS WERE

MENTIONED INCLUDING TRAVEL BY PLANE. A COUPLE OF LADIES WHOSE CHILDREN LIVE OUT OF STATE SAID THEIR CHILDREN WOULD FLY DOWN TO SEE THEM ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR. ONE SAID HER CHILDREN CAME UP FROM FLORIDA REGULARLY IN HER MOTHER'S WINIBAGO.

TABLE 10-8. WHERE DO YOUR CHILDREN LIVE NOW?

LIVE NOW	N	%
SAME PLACE	70	36
SAME NEIGHBORHOOD	9	5
SAME TOWN	52	27
DIFFERENT TOWN	55	28
OTHER	8	4
TOTAL REPORTED	194	100
MISSING	4	
NO CHILDREN < 18	98	
	296	

TABLE 10-9. MILES TO CHILDREN'S HOME

MILES	N	%	CUM %
1-25 MILES	12	6	6
26-50	18	9	15
51-75	11	5	20
76-100	33	16	36
101-150	38	19	55
150-200	31	15	70
201-400	27	13	83
401-998	14	7	90
999-UP	17	8	98
TOTAL REPORTED	201	100	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	18 77		
	296		

TABLE 10-10. HOW CHILDREN TRAVEL TO SEE THEIR MOTHER

TRANSPORTATION	N	%
CAR	48	22
FRIENDS/RELATIVES	109	51
BUS	8	4
OTHER	38	18
NO VISITS	11	5
TOTAL REPORTED	214	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	8 74	
	296	

10.1. CHILDREN'S WELFARE

MOST OF THE WOMEN FEEL THEIR CHILDREN ARE HAPPY AND HEALTHY. THERE ARE A FEW EXCEPTIONS AND THESE WOMEN TEND TO SHOW UP AGAIN AND AGAIN ON NEGATIVE ANSWERS. THE CHILD'S HAPPINESS AND GENERAL WELFARE ARE RELATED TO THE MOTHER'S SATISFACTION WITH THE CHILDREN'S CARETAKER. SOME WOMEN MENTIONED THAT THEIR CHILD CRIES FOR THEM ALL THE TIME. ONE LADY TOLD THAT HER CHILD WAS BORN WITH MAJOR HEART PROBLEMS AND REQUIRES CONSTANT MEDICAL CARE. THIS CHILD HAD BEEN BORN AFTER HER MOTHER'S INCARCERATION.

TABLE 10-11. GENERALLY, MY CHILDREN ARE HAPPY

MY CHILDREN ARE HAPPY	N	%
ALL THE TIME	46	21
MOST OF THE TIME	97	44
SOME OF THE TIME	29	13
OFTEN SAD	14	6
ALWAYS SAD	3	1
I'M UNSURE	29	13
TOTAL REPORTED	218	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	3 75	
	296	

TABLE 10-12. GENERALLY, MY CHILDREN ARE HEALTHY

MY CHILDREN ARE HEALTHY	N	%
ALL THE TIME	67	31
MOST OF THE TIME	102	47
SOME OF THE TIME	18	8
OFTEN SICK	10	5
ALWAYS SICK	1	0
I'M UNSURE	20	9
TOTAL REPORTED	218	100
MISSING	2	
NO CHILDREN	76	
	296	

MOST OF THE MOTHERS FEEL THEIR CHILDREN DO WELL IN SCHOOL, BUT AGAIN THERE IS THAT SMALL GROUP WHO DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW THEIR CHILDREN ARE DOING. MOST FEEL THAT THE CARETAKER PROVIDES THE CHILD WITH GOOD FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER. MOST FEEL THAT THE CARETAKER DOES NOT TRY TO TURN THE CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEM. THEY ALSO FEEL THE CARETAKER HELPS THEM KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THEIR CHILDREN. SIXTY-FOUR PERCENT STATE THAT THEIR CHILDREN ACT LIKE THEY ARE COMFORTABLE WITH THEM WHEN THEY VISIT, BUT 23% HAD HAD NO VISITS. NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN STATE THEY GET ALONG WITH THEIR CHILDREN VERY WELL. ONLY 4 WOMEN SAID THEY DID NOT GET ALONG WITH THEIR CHILDREN. SEVENTY-FOUR PERCENT DO NOT

GET TO VISIT WITH THEIR CHILDREN AS OFTEN AS THEY WOULD LIKE. IT IS INTERESTING THAT 25% DO GET TO VISIT AS OFTEN AS THEY WOULD LIKE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THESE WOMEN DO NOT WANT THEIR CHILDREN TO BE AROUND THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT.

TABLE 10-13. MY CHILDREN DO WELL IN SCHOOL

DO WELL IN SCHOOL	N	%
DO VERY WELL	60	38
DO WELL	44	28
AVERAGE WORK	22	14
SOME PROBLEMS	13	8
LOTS OF PROBLEMS	4	3
I'M UNSURE	14	9
TOTAL REPORTED	157	100
NONE IN SCHOOL	59	
MISSING	4	
NO CHILDREN	76	
	296	

TABLE 10-14.
THE CARETAKER TRIES TO TURN THE CHILDREN
AWAY FROM ME

REACTION	N	%
STRONGLY AGREE	20	10
AGREE	9	5
DISAGREE	50	26
STRONGLY DISAGREE	101	52
I'M UNSURE	14	7
TOTAL REPORTED	194	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN < 18	5 97	
	296	

TABLE 10-15.
THE CARETAKER HELPS ME KEEP IN TOUCH
WITH MY CHILDREN

HELP/HINDER	N	%
KEEPS VERY MUCH	110	59
HELPS SOME	33	18
NEUTRAL	24	13
HINDERS SOME	5	3
HINDERS A LOT	16	9
TOTAL REPORTED	188	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN < 18	10 98	
	296	

TABLE 10-16. I GET ALONG WITH MY CHILDREN

GET ALONG	N	%
VERY WELL	184	93
WELL	2	1
AVERAGE	8	4
NOT WELL	3	2
NOT WELL AT ALL	1	0
TOTAL REPORTED	198	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	9 73	
	296	

TABLE 10-17.
CHILDREN'S REACTION TO MOTHER
DURING THEIR VISITS

CHILDREN ACT	N	%
COMFORTABLE	136	64
AWKWARD	17	8
UNCOMFORTABLE	11	5
NO VISITS	48	23
TOTAL REPORTED	212	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	9 75	
	296	

TABLE 10-18.
I GET TO VISIT WITH MY CHILDREN AS OFTEN
AS I WOULD LIKE

VISITS AS OFTEN AS WANTS	N	%
STRONGLY AGREE	39	20
AGREE	11	5
DISAGREE	57	29
STRONGLY DISAGREE	90	45
I'M UNCERTAIN	3	1
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	200	100
<hr/>		
MISSING	18	
NO CHILDREN	78	
<hr/>		
	296	

THE QUESTION OF CHILDREN'S VISITS CAME UP AGAIN IN QUESTIONS EXPLORING POSSIBLE POLICY CHANGES. IN A COUPLE OF STATES, CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO SPEND THE NIGHT AT THE PRISON WITH THEIR MOTHER. WE ASKED THE WOMEN IF GEORGIA HAD SUCH A POLICY WOULD THEY WANT THEIR CHILD TO SPEND THE NIGHT. TWO OUT OF EVERY 3 WOMEN SAID YES, THEY WOULD LIKE THEIR CHILD TO VISIT. THEY WERE ALSO ASKED WHY THEY WOULD LIKE THIS. A FEW EXAMPLES OF BOTH ANSWERS FOLLOW.

YES: 'I FEEL MY CHILD DESERVES MORE OF ME THAN A 2 HOUR VISIT TWICE A MONTH. I NEED TO PICK UP MORE OF MY ROLE AS A MOTHER.'

- ' BECAUSE I'VE BEEN AWAY FROM THEM SO LONG.'
- ' TO LET THEM SEE THAT MOTHERS CAN MAKE MISTAKES, THAT WE ARE NOT PERFECT.'
- ' BECAUSE I LOVE THEM.'
- 'IT WOULD HELP THEM KNOW ME BETTER.'
- 'TO BE CLOSE TO THEM FOR A WHILE.'
- 'TO BE ABLE TO BE TOGETHER.'
- 'TO SEE MY SURROUNDING WILL HELP DISMISS A LOT OF MYTHS THEY HEAR AND SEE ABOUT BEING IN PRISON.'
- 'TO BE ABLE TO SHOW THEM I STILL LOVE THEM.'
- 'I MISS MY DAUGHTER VERY MUCH, I FEAR LOSING THE STRONG BOND WE HAVE ALWAYS HAD. TO ASSURE HER OF MY SAFETY. I HAVEN'T SEEN MY SON IN 19 MONTHS.'
- 'IT WOULD HELP US ALL TO SPEND TIME TOGETHER AS A FAMILY.'

- NO: 'THIS IS NOT THE PLACE TO KEEP A CHILD OVERNIGHT.'
- 'MY SON SHOULDN'T BE HERE CAUSE HE'S STILL A BABY.'
- 'BECAUSE I HAVE HURT MY CHILDREN ENOUGH. I WILL NOT TEAR THEM APART WITH A SHORT VISIT. I WANT TO GO HOME TO STAY.'
- 'I DON'T WANT THEM NOWHERE AROUND A JAILHOUSE.'
- 'IT'S BAD ENOUGH FOR HIM TO KNOW I'M A CONVICT. I FOR DAMN SURE DON'T WANT HIM TO SEE MY LIVING

CONDITIONS - DON'T WALK ON THE GRASS - DON'T SMOKE
 OUTSIDE - LIKE I'M SOME KIND OF IDIOT.
 'SHE CRIES EVERY TIME SHE HAS TO LEAVE ME.'

THE 'YES' ANSWERS REFLECTED THE DESIRE TO SHOW THE CHILDREN THAT THEY STILL LOVE THEM AND MISS THEM. THEY WANT THE CHILDREN TO GET TO KNOW THEM BETTER AND BE CLOSE TO THEM AGAIN. THEY ALSO WANT TO REASSURE THE CHILDREN THAT THEY ARE OK.

THE 'NO' ANSWERS REFLECTED A DESIRE TO KEEP THE CHILDREN AWAY FROM PRISON CONDITIONS. THEY ALSO WORRIED ABOUT CAUSING THE CHILDREN FURTHER EMOTIONAL UPHEAVAL.

TABLE 10-19. I WOULD LIKE MY CHILDREN TO VISIT OVERNIGHT

LIKE OVERNIGHT	N	%
YES	138	68
NO	65	32
TOTAL REPORTED	203	100
MISSING	9	
NO CHILDREN	84	
	296	

ANOTHER POSSIBLE POLICY CHANGE COULD BE SPECIAL VISITING

HOURS JUST FOR CHILDREN. NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN APPROVED OF THIS. AGAIN THE DESIRE TO BE CLOSE TO THEIR CHILDREN CAME THROUGH. MOST OF THE WOMEN WILL GET THEIR CHILDREN BACK AFTER THEIR RELEASE (79%). HOWEVER THERE WERE 17% WHO JUST DON'T KNOW IF THEY WILL OR NOT.

TABLE 10-20. IT WOULD BE NICE TO HAVE SPECIAL VISITING HOURS FOR CHILDREN

IT WOULD BE	N	%
VERY NICE	175	84
NICE	15	7
NOT NICE	4	2
UNPLESANT	1	0
I'M UNSURE	14	7
TOTAL REPORTED	209	100
MISSING	7	
NO CHILDREN < 18	80	
	296	

TABLE 10-21.
WILL YOU GET YOUR CHILDREN BACK
AFTER YOUR RELEASE?

CHILDREN BACK	N	%
YES	151	79
NO	9	4
DON'T KNOW	32	17
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	192	100
<hr/>		
MISSING	7	
NO CHILDREN < 18	97	
<hr/>		
	296	

10.2. FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH THE CHILDREN

ONLY 1/3 OF THE WOMEN GET VISITS FROM THEIR CHILDREN AS OFTEN AS ONCE A MONTH. ANOTHER 1/3 OF THE WOMEN NEVER GET ANY VISITS FROM THEIR CHILDREN. SOME OF THE NEWER INMATES CHECKED 'OTHER' BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T KNOW YET ABOUT VISITS. A NEW INMATE MUST WAIT UNTIL SHE GETS OUT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT, USUALLY FOUR TO SIX WEEKS BEFORE SHE IS ALLOWED A VISIT. MOST OF THE WOMEN WRITE TO THEIR CHILDREN AT LEAST WEEKLY (74%). THE CHILDREN DO NOT WRITE BACK AS OFTEN, HOWEVER 41% DO WRITE AT LEAST WEEKLY. THERE ARE 22% OF THE WOMEN WHO NEVER GET LETTERS FROM THEIR CHILDREN AS OPPOSED

TO 8% WHO NEVER WRITE THEIR CHILDREN. AT THE PRISON WOMEN ARE ALLOWED A MONTHLY PHONE CALL, HOWEVER THEIR FAMILY MUST BE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CHARGES. THEY CAN EARN ADDITIONAL PHONE PRIVILIGES BY GETTING EXCELLENT WORK REPORTS. SIX OUT OF TEN WOMEN CALL THEIR CHILDREN MONTHLY. THERE ARE 22% WHO NEVER CALL THEIR CHILDREN. SEVERAL WOMEN NOTED THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAD NO TELEPHONE. THE CLASSIFICATION OF 'OTHER' INCLUDES SOME OF THE WOMEN AT THE CENTERS WHO MAY CALL MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY SOMETIMES SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK. IT ALSO INCLUDES WOMEN IN DIAGNOSTICS WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PHONE CALLS YET.

TABLE 10-22. HOW OFTEN DO YOUR CHILDREN VISIT YOU?

VISITS	N	%
WEEKLY	22	10
MONTHLY	50	24
EVERY 3-4 MONTHS	36	17
1-2 TIMES A YEAR	20	9
NEVER VISITS	63	30
OTHER	21	10
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	212	100
<hr/>		
MISSING	9	
NO CHILDREN	75	
<hr/>		
	296	

TABLE 10-23. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WRITE YOUR CHILDREN?

WRITES	N	%
SEVERAL WEEKLY	64	30
WEEKLY	93	44
MONTHLY	23	11
EVERY 3-4 MONTHS	11	5
1-2 TIMES A YEAR	1	0
NEVER WRITES	17	8
OTHER	4	2
TOTAL REPORTED	213	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	8 75	
	296	

TABLE 10-24.
HOW OFTEN DO YOU GET LETTERS
FROM YOUR CHILDREN?

GETS LETTERS	N	%
SEVERAL WEEKLY	31	15
WEEKLY	56	26
MONTHLY	34	16
EVERY 3-4 MONTHS	20	9
1-2 TIMES A YEAR	10	5
NEVER	46	22
OTHER	15	7
TOTAL REPORTED	212	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	9 75	
	296	

TABLE 10-25. HOW OFTEN DO YOU TELEPHONE YOUR CHILDREN?

TELEPHONES	N	%
MONTHLY	98	46
EVERY 3-4 MONTHS	41	19
1-2 TIMES A YEAR	1	0
NEVER	47	22
OTHER	25	12
TOTAL REPORTED	212	100
MISSING NO CHILDREN	10 74	
	296	

11. CONCLUSION

MOST OF THE WOMEN RESPONDING TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ARE MOTHERS. OF THE 557 CHILDREN INVOLVED, 82% ARE UNDER AGE 19. THE WOMEN GENERALLY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR FAMILIES EVEN THOUGH THEY DESIRE MORE FREQUENT CONTACT WITH THEM. TRANSPORTATION IS OFTEN A PROBLEM WHEN THEIR FAMILIES COME TO VISIT. MANY OF THEIR CHILDREN LIVE A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THEIR MOTHER, AND PRISON VISITING HOURS ARE VERY LIMITED. DURING THE MOTHER'S ABSENCE, THE EXTENDED FAMILY HAS ABSORBED THE MAJORITY OF CHILD CARE AND CHILD SUPPORT. MOST OF THE WOMEN ARE NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED, THUS IT CAN NOT BE ASSUMED THAT A FATHER FIGURE IS READILY AVAILABLE. ANXIETY WAS STRONGLY CORRELATED WITH THE MOTHER'S ABILITY TO PLAN HER CHILDREN'S CARETAKER, WHETHER SHE WOULD GET HER CHILDREN BACK, AND HER FAMILY'S TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN VISITING. WOMEN WHO DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER THEY WOULD GET THEIR CHILDREN BACK OR NOT USUALLY HAD HIGH ANXIETY SCORES. MOTHERS WITH MINOR CHILDREN HAD FEWER DISCIPLINARY REPORTS THAN OTHERS. HOWEVER, THOSE MOTHERS WITH HIGH ANXIETY HAD A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF DISCIPLINARY REPORTS. A SUBJECT FOR FURTHER STUDY COULD BE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISCIPLINARY REPORTS AND FAMILY

HAPPENINGS. FOR EXAMPLE, WAS THE INCIDENT TRIGGERED BY A LETTER FROM HOME CONTAINING BAD NEWS? THROUGHOUT THE SURVEY, THE WOMEN EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO REASSURE THEIR CHILDREN THAT THEY STILL LOVED THEM, AND WANTED TO BE CLOSE TO THEM. THEY WERE HIGHLY IN FAVOR OF SPECIAL VISITING HOURS FOR CHILDREN AND OVERNIGHT VISITS AT THE PRISON. THEY WANT THEIR CHILDREN TO GET TO KNOW THEM AGAIN. THEY ALSO WANT TO REASSURE THE CHILDREN THAT THEY ARE ALRIGHT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT PROGRAMS TO INCREASE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE INMATE AND HER FAMILY WOULD BE OF REAL BENEFIT TO BOTH PARTIES.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

12. APPENDIX

TABLE 12-1. ANXIETY INDEX VARIABLES

VARIABLE NAME	SURVEY QUESTION	CODES (ANX + 1)	CODES (ANX + 2)
FAMTIES	3	4	5
WORFUT	10	2	1
CHDEV	11	2	1
CHHAP	12	2,6,4	5
THREL	8	4	5
CHHEAL	13	4,6	5
CHSCH	14	4,6	5
CHFCS	22	3,5	4
BESTPER	24	3,5	4
BETARG	28	2,5	1
TURNAWY	33	2,5	1
GETLET	34	6	
CHVIS	37	5	
HELPHIN	38	4	5
CHACT	42	2	3
FAMREL	44	4	5
CHREL	45	4	5
FAMREACT	48	3	4
FAMVIS	32	3	4
VISOFTEN	58	3	4

TABLE 12-2. IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN A FAMILY

NUMBER	N	%
0	2	1
1-2	121	45
3-5	127	47
6-UP	20	7
TOTAL REPORTED	270	100
MISSING	26	
	296	

TABLE 12-3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN SHE EVER HAD

NUMBER	N	%	CUM %
0	70	24	24
1	63	22	46
2	58	20	66
3	43	15	81
4	24	8	89
5	18	6	95
6	9	3	98
7	5	2	100
8	2	0	100
9	1	0	100
TOTAL REPORTED	293	100	100
PERCENT REPORTED		99%	
MISSING	3		
	296		

TABLE 12-4. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO DIED

NUMBER	N
1	32
2	3
3	3
4	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL CHILDREN WHO DIED	51

TABLE 12-5. NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO BORE A CHILD AFTER INCARCERATION

BIRTH	N	%
YES	24	8
NO	270	92
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	294	100
PERCENT REPORTED	99%	
<hr/>		
MISSING	2	
<hr/>		
	296	

TABLE 12-6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 WHEN SHE CAME TO PRISON

NUMBER	N	%
1	70	36
2	59	30
3	30	15
4	20	10
5	10	5
6	5	3
7	1	1
<hr/>		
TOTAL REPORTED	195	100
<hr/>		
MISSING	1	
NO CHILDREN < 18	100	
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	296	

TABLE 12-7.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING WITH HER
BEFORE HER ARREST

NUMBER	N	%
0	39	17
1	73	32
2	55	24
3	29	13
4	17	7
5	7	3
6	5	2
7	2	1
3	1	0
TOTAL REPORTED	228	100
MISSING	4	
NO CHILDREN < 18	64	
	296	

13. WOMEN'S SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE ENTER YOUR INMATE NUMBER AND THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF YOUR LAST NAME. THESE IDENTIFIERS ARE NECESSARY FOR PROCESSING BY A COMPUTER. ALL DATA IS CONFIDENTIAL THEREFORE, PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR FULL NAME ON THESE FORMS. PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. THERE ARE NO RIGHT ANSWERS. IF IN DOUBT ABOUT THE ANSWER, PLEASE USE THE ANSWER THAT IS GENERALLY CORRECT. PLEASE ASK FOR HELP IF YOU NEED IT.

INMATE NUMBER:----- FIRST 3 LETTERS OF LAST NAME:---

(1) WHAT WAS YOUR MARITAL STATUS WHEN YOU ENTERED PRISON?
PLEASE CHECK ONE.

- 1 SINGLE NEVER MARRIED -----
- 2 MARRIED -----
- 3 SEPARATED -----
- 4 DIVORCED -----
- 5 WIDOWED -----
- 6 COMMON-LAW MARRIED -----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

(2) HOW MANY YEARS WERE YOU IN THIS STATUS? ----- YEARS.

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
(3) "FAMILY TIES ARE STRENGTHENED WHEN TIMES ARE HARD."

- 1 FAMILY TIES ARE GREATLY STRENGTHENED -----
- 2 FAMILY TIES ARE STRENGTHENED SOME -----
- 3 FAMILY TIES STAY THE SAME -----
- 4 FAMILY TIES ARE WEAKENED SOME -----
- 5 FAMILY TIES ARE WEAKENED A LOT-----

(4) DESCRIBE THE HOUSEHOLD YOU WERE LIVING IN AT THE TIME OF YOUR ARREST BY ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. HOW MANY PERSONS LIVED WITH YOU?

NUM OF ADULTS OTHER THAN YOURSELF -----

NUM OF CHILDREN -----

PLEASE TELL HOW MANY OF EACH LIVED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

HUSBAND -----

BOYFRIEND -----

ROOMMATE(S) -----

MOTHER -----

FATHER -----

MOTHER-IN-LAW -----

FATHER-IN-LAW -----

OTHER IN-LAWS -----

GRANDPARENT(S) -----

AUNT(S) -----

UNCLE(S) -----

COUSIN(S) -----

BROTHER(S) -----

SISTER(S) -----

YOUR NATURAL CHILDREN -----

OTHER CHILDREN -----

FRIENDS -----

OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

DOES NOT APPLY, I LIVED ALONE -----

(5) HOW DID YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR HUSBAND WHEN YOU ENTERED PRISON?

PLEASE CHECK ONE.

1 VERY GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

2 GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

3 SOME GOOD / SOME BAD -----

4 BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

5 VERY BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

6 NO RELATIONSHIP/WE DO NOT HEAR FROM

EACH OTHER -----

7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

9 I HAVE NO HUSBAND -----

(6) WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS? PLEASE CHECK ONE.

1 SINGLE NEVER MARRIED -----

2 MARRIED -----

3 SEPARATED -----

4 DIVORCED -----

5 WIDOWED -----

6 COMMON-LAW MARRIED -----

7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

(7) HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS STATUS? ----- YEARS.

(8) HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR HUSBAND NOW? PLEASE CHECK ONE.

1 VERY GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

2 GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

3 NOT SO GOOD A RELATIONSHIP -----

4 BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

5 VERY BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

6 NO RELATIONSHIP/WE DO NOT HEAR FROM

EACH OTHER -----

7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

9 I HAVE NO HUSBAND -----

(9) HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED? ----- TIMES.

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

(10) 'I WORRY ABOUT THE FUTURE FACING TODAY'S CHILDREN.'

1 I WORRY A LOT -----

2 I WORRY SOME -----

3 I DON'T WORRY MUCH -----

4 I DON'T WORRY AT ALL -----

5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
(11) 'IT IS FRIGHTENING TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LITTLE CHILD.'

- 1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----
- 2 I AGREE -----
- 3 I DISAGREE -----
- 4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----
- 5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----

IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS THE PHRASE 'MY CHILDREN' OR 'YOUR CHILDREN' REFERS TO YOUR NATURAL CHILDREN ADOPTED CHILDREN AND STEP-CHILDREN. PLEASE DON'T COUNT THE CHILDREN OF OTHERS WHO WERE TEMPORARILY IN YOUR CARE.

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
(12) 'GENERALLY, MY CHILDREN ARE HAPPY.'

- 1 THEY ARE ALL OF THE TIME -----
- 2 THEY ARE MOST OF THE TIME -----
- 3 THEY ARE SOME OF THE TIME -----
- 4 THEY ARE OFTEN UNHAPPY -----
- 5 THEY ARE ALWAYS UNHAPPY -----
- 6 I AM UNSURE HOW THEY ARE -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
(13) 'GENERALLY, MY CHILDREN ARE HEALTHY.'

- 1 THEY ARE ALL OF THE TIME -----
- 2 THEY ARE MOST OF THE TIME -----
- 3 THEY ARE SOME OF THE TIME -----
- 4 THEY ARE OFTEN SICK -----
- 5 THEY ARE ALWAYS SICK -----
- 6 I AM UNSURE HOW THEY ARE -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
(14) 'GENERALLY, MY CHILDREN DO WELL IN SCHOOL.'

- 1 MY CHILDREN DO VERY WELL -----
- 2 MY CHILDREN DO WELL -----
- 3 MY CHILDREN DO AVERAGE WORK -----
- 4 MY CHILDREN HAVE SOME PROBLEMS WITH SCHOOL WORK -----
- 5 MY CHILDREN HAVE A LOT OF PROBLEMS WITH SCHOOL WORK -----
- 6 I DON'T KNOW HOW THEY DO IN SCHOOL -----
- 7 NONE OF MY CHILDREN ARE IN SCHOOL -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(15) HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU CONSIDER AN IDEAL FAMILY?
----- CHILDREN.

(16) HOW MANY CHILDREN HAVE YOU EVER HAD? ----- CHILDREN.
PLEASE DO NOT COUNT STILLBIRTHS.
IF ANY OF THESE CHILDREN HAVE DIED PLEASE NOTE HOW MANY -----.

(16) HOW MANY OF YOUR CHILDREN LIVED WITH YOU BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON? ----- CHILDREN.
9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(18) DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO A CHILD AFTER YOU CAME TO PRISON?
1 YES ----
2 NO ----

(19) HOW MANY OF YOUR CHILDREN WERE UNDER 18 WHEN YOU CAME TO PRISON? ----- CHILDREN.
9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

WERE YOU RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF STEPCHILDREN OR OTHER CHILDREN UNDER 18 THAT WERE NOT YOUR OWN BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON? YES ---- NO ---- HOW MANY? -----

(20) PLEASE LIST THE SEX AND BIRTHDATE FOR EACH OF YOUR CHILDREN. FOR EXAMPLE: CHILD 1 BOY JUNE 18 1968.
 CHILD 1----- CHILD 4----- CHILD 7-----
 CHILD 2----- CHILD 5----- CHILD 8-----
 CHILD 3----- CHILD 6----- CHILD 9-----
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(21) WHO SUPPORTED THESE CHILDREN BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON?
 PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
 1 I DID -----
 2 CHILD'S FATHER OR STEPFATHER -----
 3 CHILD'S GRANDPARENT(S) -----
 4 OTHER RELATIVES -----
 5 RECEIVED GOVERNMENT AID -----
 6 ALL CHILDREN GROWN, MARRIED OR WORKING -----
 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
 (22) *THE PERSON CARING FOR MY CHILDREN SEES THAT THEY GET GOOD FOOD, CLOTHING, AND SHELTER.*
 1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----
 2 I AGREE -----
 3 I DISAGREE -----
 4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----
 5 I AM UNSURE -----
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(23) WHO SUPPORTS YOUR CHILDREN NOW?
 PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
 1 I DO -----
 2 CHILD'S FATHER OR STEPFATHER -----
 3 CHILD'S GRANDPARENT(S) -----
 4 OTHER RELATIVES -----
 5 RECEIVES GOVERNMENT AID -----
 6 ALL CHILDREN GROWN, MARRIED OR WORKING -----
 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
 (24) *I FEEL MY CHILDREN HAVE THE BEST POSSIBLE PERSON CARING FOR THEM IN MY ABSENCE.*
 1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----
 2 I AGREE -----
 3 I DISAGREE -----
 4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----
 5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----

(24) AFTER YOUR ARREST, WERE YOU RELEASED ON BOND OR OTHER RELEASE BEFORE THE TRIAL?
 YES ----- NO -----

(25) WERE YOU ABLE TO PLAN WHO WOULD KEEP YOUR CHILDREN WHILE YOU ARE IN PRISON? 1 YES --- 2 NO ---
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(27) WHO IS KEEPING YOUR CHILDREN NOW?
 PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY AND NOTE HOW MANY CHILDREN EACH PERSON IS TAKING CARE OF. FOR EXAMPLE: YOUR HUSBAND HAS 2 CHILDREN BUT YOUR MOTHER IS TAKING CARE OF THE BABY. PUT 2 BY ANSWER #1 AND 1 BY ANSWER #2.
 1 CHILD'S FATHER -----
 2 CHILD'S GRANDPARENT -----
 3 ANOTHER RELATIVE -----
 4 FOSTER CARE -----
 5 FRIEND -----
 6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
 9 NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
 (28) *BETTER ARRANGEMENTS COULD HAVE BEEN MADE FOR MY CHILDREN'S CARE IF I HAD HAD MORE TIME TO PLAN.*
 1 I COULD HAVE MADE MUCH BETTER ARRANGEMENTS -----
 2 I COULD HAVE MADE BETTER ARRANGEMENTS -----
 3 MY ARRANGEMENTS WERE OK -----
 4 MY ARRANGEMENTS WERE THE BEST -----
 5 I DON'T KNOW -----
 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(29) WAS THE PERSON WHO IS NOW KEEPING YOUR CHILDREN LIVING IN YOUR HOUSHOLD BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON?

- 1 YES ----- 2 NO -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(30) WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN LIVING NOW?

- 1 THE SAME PLACE THEY WERE BEFORE MY ARREST -----
- 2 DIFFERENT PLACE BUT SAME NEIGHBORHOOD -----
- 3 DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOOD, SAME TOWN -----
- 4 DIFFERENT TOWN -----
- 5 OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(31) WHO HAS LEGAL CUSTODY OF YOUR CHILDREN NOW? PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY AND NOTE HOW MANY CHILDREN HAVE EACH TYPE OF CUSTODY. FOR EXAMPLE: YOU HAVE CUSTODY OF 2 CHILDREN BUT YOUR EX-HUSBAND HAS CUSTODY OF 1 CHILD. THEN YOU WOULD PUT 2 BY ANSWER #1 AND 1 BY ANSWER #2.

- 1 I STILL HAVE LEGAL CUSTODY -----
- 2 CHILD'S FATHER HAS CUSTODY -----
- 3 CHILD'S GRANDPARENT HAS CUSTODY -----
- 4 ANOTHER RELATIVE HAS CUSTODY -----
- 5 DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES -----
- 6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

(32) 'I GET TO VISIT WITH MY FAMILY AS OFTEN AS I'D REALLY LIKE.'

- 1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----
- 2 I AGREE -----
- 3 I DISAGREE -----
- 4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----
- 5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

(33) 'THE PERSON CARING FOR MY CHILDREN TRIES TO TURN THEM AWAY FROM ME.'

- 1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----
- 2 I AGREE -----
- 3 I DISAGREE -----
- 4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----
- 5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(34) HOW OFTEN DO YOU RECEIVE LETTERS FROM YOUR CHILDREN?

- 1 SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK -----
- 2 WEEKLY -----
- 3 MONTHLY -----
- 4 EVERY 3 OR 4 MONTHS -----
- 5 1 OR 2 TIMES A YEAR -----
- 6 NEVER -----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(35) HOW OFTEN DO YOU WRITE TO YOUR CHILDREN?

- 1 SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK -----
- 2 WEEKLY -----
- 3 MONTHLY -----
- 4 EVERY 3 OR 4 MONTHS -----
- 5 1 OR 2 TIMES A YEAR -----
- 6 NEVER -----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(36) HOW OFTEN DO YOU TELEPHONE YOUR CHILDREN?

- 1 MONTHLY -----
- 2 EVERY 3 OR 4 MONTHS -----
- 3 1 OR 2 TIMES A YEAR -----
- 4 NEVER -----
- 5 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(37) HOW OFTEN DO THE CHILDREN COME TO VISIT YOU?

- 1 WEEKLY -----
- 2 MONTHLY ----
- 3 EVERY 3 OR 4 MONTHS ---
- 4 1 OR 2 TIMES A YEAR ---
- 5 NEVER -----
- 6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(38) DOES THE PERSON TAKING CARE OF YOUR CHILDREN HELP OR HINDER YOUR KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH YOUR CHILDREN?

- 1 HELPS VERY MUCH -----
- 2 HELPS SOME -----
- 3 DOESN'T HELP BUT DOESN'T HINDER ----
- 4 HINDERS SOME -----
- 5 HINDERS VERY MUCH -----
- 9 NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

(39) IS TRANSPORTATION A PROBLEM WHEN YOUR FAMILY VISITS YOU?

- 1 NO PROBLEM -----
- 2 SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM ---
- 3 VERY MUCH A PROBLEM ---
- 4 THEY ARE UNABLE TO VISIT BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION ----

(40) APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY MILES IS IT FROM YOUR CHILDREN'S HOME TO THE PRISON? ----- MILES.

- 999 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(41) HOW DO THEY TRAVEL TO SEE YOU?

- 1 THEY HAVE A CAR -----
- 2 THEY COME WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVES -----
- 3 THEY TAKE THE BUS ---
- 4 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(42) HOW DO YOUR CHILDREN REACT TO YOU DURING THEIR VISITS?

- 1 THEY ACT LIKE THEY ARE COMFORTABLE WITH ME -----
- 2 THEY ACT LIKE THEY FEEL AWKWARD WITH ME -----
- 3 THEY ARE VERY UNCOMFORTABLE WITH ME -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(43) HAVE YOU NOTICED ANY CHANGE IN HOW THE CHILDREN GET ALONG FROM DAY TO DAY DURING YOUR ABSENCE FROM HOME?

- 1 YES ----- 2 NO -----
 - 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----
- PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY TO ANY CHILD.
- 1 NO CHANGE - EVERYTHING IS OK -----
 - 2 THEY DON'T SEEM TO FEEL THE SAME TOWARD ME ----
 - 3 THEY ARE IN TROUBLE AT SCHOOL -----
 - 4 THEY SEEM TO BE RUNNING WILD ----
 - 5 THEY ARE IN TROUBLE WITH JUVENILE AUTHORITIES ----
 - 6 OTHER PROBLEMS PLEASE SPECIFY -----

(44) GENERALLY SPEAKING HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR FAMILY?

- 1 VERY WELL -----
- 2 WELL -----
- 3 AVERAGE -----
- 4 NOT WELL -----
- 5 NOT WELL AT ALL -----

(45) GENERALLY SPEAKING HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR CHILDREN?

- 1 VERY WELL -----
- 2 WELL -----
- 3 AVERAGE -----
- 4 NOT WELL -----
- 5 NOT WELL AT ALL -----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(46) HAVE YOU BEEN HOME ON A PASS OR FURLOUGH?

- 1 YES ----- 2 NO -----

(47) DID YOUR VISIT HELP YOU SOLVE ANY FAMILY PROBLEMS?

- 1 YES - HELPED A LOT ---
- 2 YES - HELPED SOME ---
- 3 DIDN'T HAVE ANY FAMILY PROBLEMS ----
- 4 NO - DIDN'T HELP
- 5 NO - MADE MATTERS WORSE ----
- 6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----
- 7 NEVER HAD A PASS OR FURLOUGH HOME ----

(47) HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR FAMILY'S REACTION TO YOUR GOING TO PRISON?

- 1 THEY ARE VERY HELPFUL AND SUPPORTIVE ----
- 2 THEY ARE SOMEWHAT HELPFUL AND SUPPORTIVE ----
- 3 THEY ARE SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE ----
- 4 THEY ARE VERY NEGATIVE ----
- 5 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----

(49) BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON, WHO WAS THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHERE YOU LIVED?

PLEASE CHECK ONE.

- 1 YOURSELF ----
- 2 HUSBAND ---
- 3 BOYFRIEND ----
- 4 YOUR FATHER ----
- 5 YOUR MOTHER ----
- 6 YOUR GRANDPARENT ----
- 7 OTHER RELATIVE ----
- 8 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----

(50) DID YOU RECEIVE ANY GOVERNMENT AID BEFORE YOU CAME TO PRISON? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 WELFARE ----
- 2 AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ----
- 3 FOOD STAMPS ----
- 4 MEDICAIDE/MEDICARE ----
- 5 HOUSING ASSISTANCE ---
- 6 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----
- 8 RECEIVED NO AID ----

(51) WERE YOU RECEIVING ANY GOVERNMENT AID WHEN YOU YOURSELF WERE A CHILD? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 WELFARE ----
- 2 AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ----
- 3 FOOD STAMPS ----
- 4 MEDICAIDE/MEDICARE ----
- 5 HOUSING ASSISTANCE ---
- 6 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----
- 8 RECEIVED NO AID ----

(52) ARE YOUR CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY GOVERNMENT AID NOW? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 WELFARE ----
- 2 AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ----
- 3 FOOD STAMPS ----
- 4 MEDICAIDE/MEDICARE ----
- 5 HOUSING ASSISTANCE ---
- 6 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----
- 8 RECEIVING NO AID ----
- 9 NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 ----

(53) DO YOU THINK YOU WILL RECEIVE ANY GOVERNMENT AID UPON YOUR RELEASE? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 WELFARE ----
- 2 AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ----
- 3 FOOD STAMPS ----
- 4 MEDICAIDE/MEDICARE ----
- 5 HOUSING ASSISTANCE ---
- 6 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ----
- 7 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY ----
- 8 WILL RECEIVE NO AID ----

(54) WILL YOU GET YOUR CHILDREN BACK WHEN YOU ARE RELEASED?

- 1 YES ---- 2 NO ---- 3 DON'T KNOW ----
- 9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 ----

(55) WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO HOME ON A PASS OR FURLOUGH?

1 YES ----- 2 NO -----

WHY?

(56) IN A FEW STATES, CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO STAY WITH THEIR MOTHER OVERNIGHT AT THE PRISON. IF GEORGIA ALLOWED THIS, WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR CHILD TO VISIT OVERNIGHT?

1 YES ----- 2 NO -----

9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 -----

WHY?

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

(57) 'IT WOULD BE NICE IF THERE WERE SPECIAL VISITING HOURS JUST FOR CHILDREN.'

1 IT WOULD BE VERY NICE -----

2 IT WOULD BE NICE -----

3 IT WOULD NOT BE NICE -----

4 IT WOULD BE UNPLEASANT -----

5 I'M NOT SURE IF IT WOULD BE NICE OR NOT -----

PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.

(58) 'I GET TO VISIT WITH MY CHILDREN AS OFTEN AS I'D REALLY LIKE.'

1 I STRONGLY AGREE -----

2 I AGREE -----

3 I DISAGREE -----

4 I STRONGLY DISAGREE -----

5 I AM UNCERTAIN -----

9 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(59) HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR 1ST CHILD?

----- YEARS. 99 I HAVE NO CHILDREN -----

(60) HOW DID YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR BOYFRIEND WHEN YOU ENTERED PRISON? PLEASE CHECK ONE.

1 VERY GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

2 GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

3 SOME GOOD / SOME BAD -----

4 BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

5 VERY BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

9 I HAVE NO BOYFRIEND -----

(61) HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR BOYFRIEND NOW? PLEASE CHECK ONE.

1 VERY GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

2 GOOD RELATIONSHIP -----

3 NOT SO GOOD A RELATIONSHIP -----

4 BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

5 VERY BAD RELATIONSHIP -----

6 OTHER PLEASE SPECIFY -----

9 I HAVE NO BOYFRIEND -----

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