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Developmental Trajectories of the Children of the Incarcerated: From an Educational Psychological Perspective

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Developmental Trajectories of Prisoners' Children: Perspectives from Educational Psychology

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Roundtable Outline

- Motivation for work in progress
- Purpose of this study
- Prevalence
- Review of the Literature

Motivation for this Work in Progress

- Personal identification as "a child of an incarcerated person"
- Exposure to indigent defense
- Professional associations
 - Dr. Miah in Social Work at Valdosta State University
- Recent news coverage
 - Bernie Sanders article
 - Atlantic Article
- Interest in longitudinal, development research methods

Goals

 To identify previous work examining educational outcomes of prisoners' children 4

- ► To apply an educational psychological perspective to previous findings
- To propose new research that utilizes educational research methods and fills gaps in existing knowledge
- Ultimately, better understand the barriers and supports for this population

Prevalence – Who is actually affected?

- US Stats here
- Georgia stats here

Review of Literature – Fields & Theories

- Fields concerned with this population include
 - Criminology & Legal Studies
 - Sociology
 - Social Work
 - Psychiatry
 - Psychology

- Corresponding theoretical frameworks include
 - Strain theory
 - Social Learning/Labeling theory
 - ► Family systems
 - Genetics
 - Ecological theory

Review of Literature – Aims

7

Aims of previous research

- Descriptive
- Predictive (risk factors)
- Programmatic
- Policy evaluation

Review of Literature-Methodology

- Protected Populations
- Largely ethnographic
- Subsamples
 - Gender bias in terms of children observed
 - Gender bias in terms of parent incarcerated
- Lack of educational outcomes
 - Academic achievement measured by a 5-point scale (Murray et al., 2011)

Obvious psychological perspectives

Development hindered by traumatic experience

- Varying degrees of severity depending on the following variables
 - Parent incarcerated
 - Family structure
- Age not relevant
- Unknown gender effects
- Role of moral development

10

Theories of Learning in Educational Psychology

Behaviorism

- Learning is seen as a change in behaviors based on environmental factors
- Parental incarceration seen as a change in environment
 - Punishment or possible negative reinforcement (protective factor)
- Social cognitive
 - Incarceration/Parents as models
 - Removal of a negative role model possible
 - Other role models
 - Vicarious learning (punishment)

Major Gaps – Unbalanced Approaches

- Primary focus of previous research is criminality or anti-social behavior
 - Prosocial behavior is unexamined
- Risk factors have been calculated for negative outcomes
 - Parental incarceration as a protective factor is overlooked
- Despite longitudinal data collected, trajectories are not examined based on moderators
 - Cluster analysis or latent class analysis has not been attempted
- Measurement issues exist with educational outcomes
 - Multiple sources are used, but all are based on questionnaires and made into composite scores

12

Unanswered ed psych questions

Social cognitive

- How does parental incarceration affect self-efficacy, metacognition, self-regulation, locus of control, motivation, etc.?
- Do changes in these psychological phenomena affect learning?
- What about children of prisoners that are academically successful?
 - How do they differ from the antisocial students mostly studied?

Future Directions

- Embedded quantitative work
 - Longitudinal data collection in areas with high incarceration rates

13

- South Georgia
- More qualitative work based on referrals

Comments and Questions?

- Thank you for your support and feedback
- See handout for selected references and contact information

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14

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