

## Appendix A: Participant background infographic\*

\*Data were gathered for the infographic via SurveyMonkey prior to the Listening Session. N for each item may vary because not all participants responded to the survey, nor were they required to answer all questions. See Appendix C for the full list of questions.

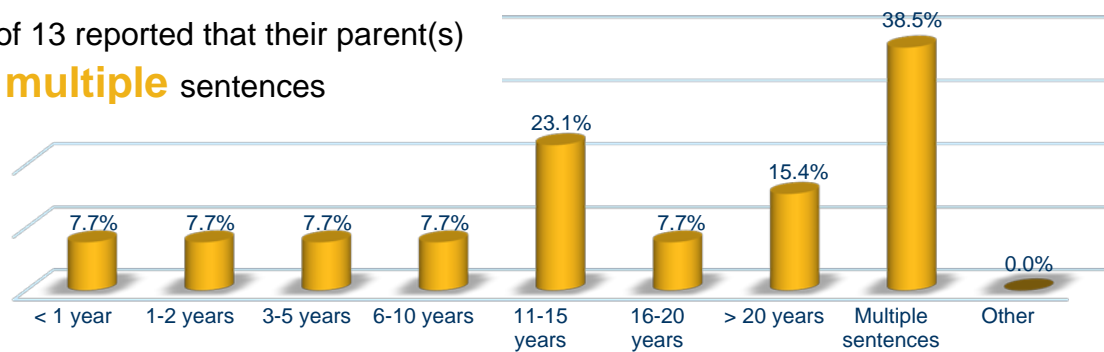
**3** reported their **mothers** were incarcerated

**8** reported their **fathers** were incarcerated

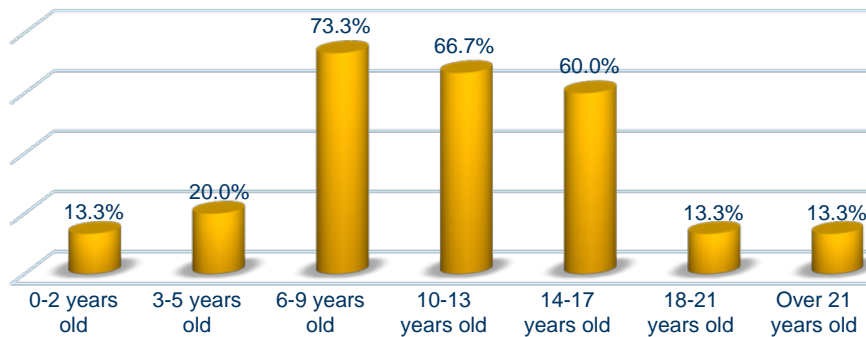
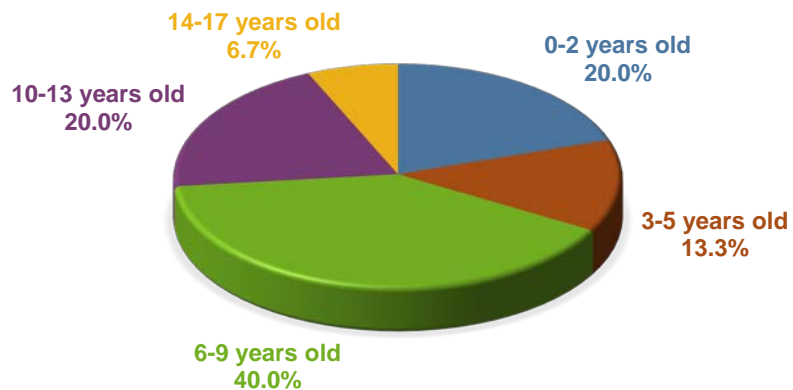
**4** reported **both parents** were incarcerated



**5** out of 13 reported that their parent(s) served **multiple** sentences



**6** out of 15 reported that they were **6-9 years old** at their parent(s)' first incarceration

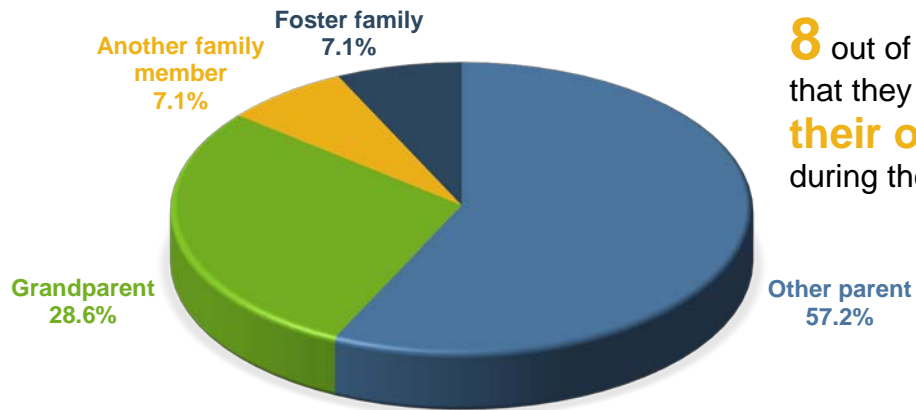


the **majority** reported that they were **6-17 years old** across their parent(s)' sentences

8 reported **living with** their parent immediately prior to the incarceration



7 reported **not living with** their parent immediately prior to the incarceration



8 out of 14 reported that they lived with **their other parent** during the incarceration

All **15** youth **have siblings...**

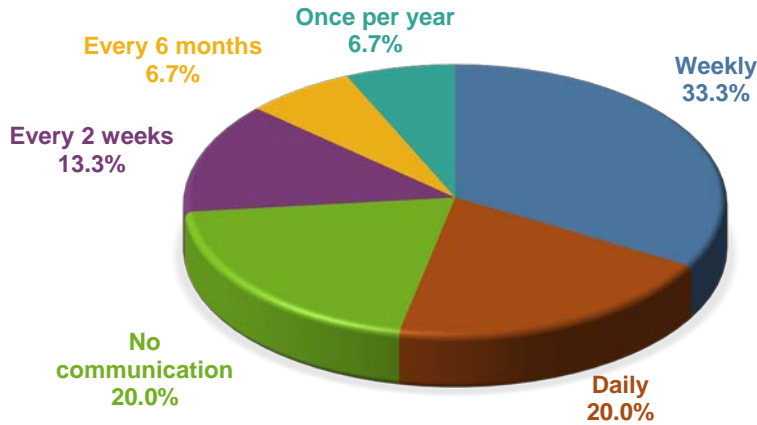
**8** reported **negative effects** of incarceration on sibling relationship

- Fighting
- Drifting apart
- Being separated
- Not knowing each other
- Living with different family members

**5** reported **positive** relationships during parents' incarcerations

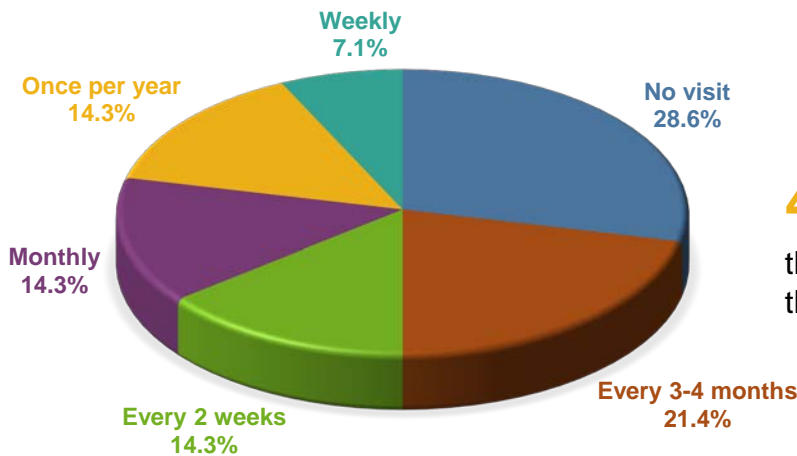
- Sticking together
- Becoming closer
- Caring for each other

**5** reported personal or sibling involvement in the **juvenile or criminal justice system**



**5** out of 15 reported that they **communicated weekly** with their incarcerated parent(s)

- 6** reported communicating via **letter**
- 3** reported communicating via **phone**
- 3** reported communicating **in person**
- 3** reported communicating via **other methods**
- 3** reported **not** communicating



**4** out of 14 reported that they **did not visit** their incarcerated parent(s)

---

**3** reported being **less than 20 miles** from incarcerated parent

**2** reported being **21-50 miles** from incarcerated parent

**3** reported being **51-100 miles** from incarcerated parent

**3** reported being **101-200 miles** from incarcerated parent

**3** reported being **more than 200 miles** from incarcerated parent



---

**3** reported being **less than 30 minutes** from incarcerated parent

**2** reported being **31-60 minutes** from incarcerated parent

**5** reported being **1-2 hours** from incarcerated parent

**1** reported being **2-3 hours** from incarcerated parent

**3** reported being **more than 3 hours** from incarcerated parent



---

**10** reported using a **car** to travel to incarcerated parent



**1** reported using a **bus** to travel to incarcerated parent



**2** reported using a **train** to travel to incarcerated parent



**2** reported using **other means** to travel to incarcerated parent

9 reported **relying on others** for transportation to incarcerated parent



5 reported **not relying on others** for transportation to incarcerated parent

“Sometimes your legal guardian doesn’t want to take you to see your incarcerated parent.”

-A.N., 21 — New Britain, CT

“I think ... the barriers ... kept people from communicating (visiting, age), the finances (phone bills), lack of transportation to visit.”

-W.A., 17 — San Francisco, CA

“Some mentors will drive 50 miles for you to see your parents, there needs to be more of that.”

-D.A., 18 — Portland, OR

5 out of 14 reported availability of **special event days** at their parents’ incarceration facility



5 out of 15 reported access to **community support programs**

#### LISTENING SESSION QUESTION:

“What services (programs, supports) did you draw upon and what helped you the most?”

“When I was younger I was in centers and Arkansas Voices, but as I got older there was nothing there for us. Once you hit 13 or 14 you have to deal with it on your own. I was with other kids, so it made me feel it wasn’t just me. At the time, the group I was in, everyone’s mom was in the same prison, so that made it easier too.”

-B.A., 22 — Little Rock, AR

“Basketball helped me a lot. My mom liked basketball, and it helped me so much, like I’m doing this for you. Now I’m in Girl Scouts [and] I get to play basketball with my mom and do different activities, like ... draw pictures with her.”

-D.E., 17 — Philadelphia, PA

“I was in the Osborne Association. They organized trips with our parents and there were other kids there. That helped because I thought I was the only kid in the world going through this. Other kids would ask what’s wrong, but I didn’t know if they would use that information against me or judge me.”

-H.A., 16 — New York, NY

“I turn to my talents. I stopped fighting because that wasn’t giving me anything except suspensions. I’m a poet, well I’m a lot of things, but I turned to writing. I formed public speaking skills, because my goal is to go into prisons to talk to dads.”

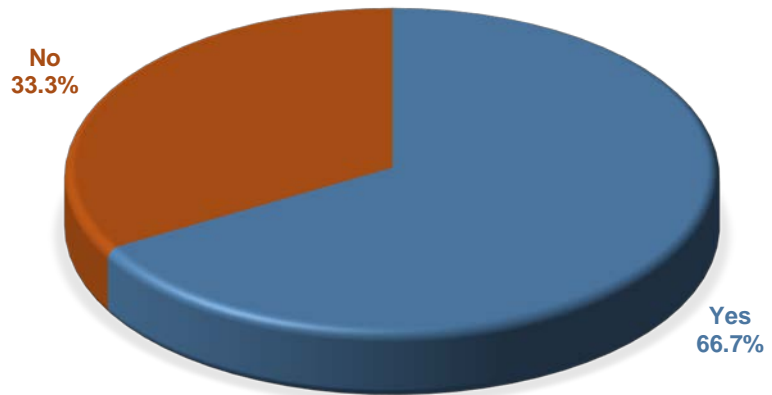
-W.A., 17 — San Francisco, CA

“I’m in School Club POPS. It’s writing club where you don’t have to talk about what you’re going through, you can just write. For me it’s better than talking. POPS has been really supportive.”

-A.M., 15 — Los Angeles, CA

---

**10** out of 15 reported having a parent **return** from being incarcerated



---

**LISTENING SESSION QUESTION:**

“What are your suggestions for preparing parents and young people for reentry?”

“I was not prepared at all. After he came home after nine years, it felt like we had a stranger at home.”

-A.N., 21 — *New Britain, CT*

“When my dad got out when I was in third grade, he came by my school and I didn’t know. I ran up to him but didn’t want to cry and be made fun of. Nobody understood that I hadn’t seen my dad in years.”

-W.A., 17 — *San Francisco, CA*

“My biggest fear is if my mom does come home, people might try to get revenge on her/harm her. You never know what could happen to them when they are out.”

-D.E., 17 — *Philadelphia, PA*