

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND GENDER AND ITS EFFECT ON INTERGENERATIONAL PATTERNS OF INCARCERATION

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- **PARENTAL INCARCERATION** IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR FOR THE TRAJECTORY OF YOUTH'S LIVES
 - *EX: THE ADAPTATION OF VIOLENT COPING MECHANISMS OR SEVERE ECONOMIC STRAIN*
- **MASS INCARCERATION** LEADS TO INCREASED PATTERNS OF INTERGENERATIONAL INCARCERATION
- **MORE RESEARCH** NEEDS TO BE DONE TO UNDERSTAND WHY CERTAIN PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE INCARCERATED, ARRESTED, AND CONVICTED THAN OTHERS.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

ROBERT STAPLES' COLONIAL MODEL

- AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SEEN AS AN UNDERDEVELOPED COLONY AT THE **DISPOSAL OF THE DOMINANT RACE, WHITES**
- **PRESSURES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED OPPRESSION** LEAD TO AN AVOIDANCE COPING MECHANISM THAT TAKES THE FORM OF VIOLENCE, WHICH JUSTIFIES INTERVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT
- **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION LEADS TO SENTENCING DISPARITIES**

FRAMEWORK PROVIDES ABILITY TO EXPLORE OTHER **SOCIAL CONSTRUCTS** THAT MAY FURTHER LEAD TO THE **OPPRESSION OF CERTAIN PEOPLE**

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **MEARS AND SIENNICK (2016)** AND **PORTER AND KING (2015)** DISCOVERED THAT **PARENTAL INCARCERATION** COULD HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR AND COPING MECHANISMS
- ACCORDING TO **MCGEE, DAVIS, SAUNDERS-GOLDSON, FLETCHER & FISHER (2017)**, **MATERNAL INCARCERATION** IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP ADOLESCENT HAVE WITH CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT, DRUG USE AND SYMPTOMOLOGY OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND PTSD
- ACCORDING TO **STEFFENSMEIER, PAINTER-DAVIS, AND ULMER (2017)**, YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN **MALES** AND HISPANICS OF ALL AGES ARE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE HARSHER SENTENCES. HOWEVER, **YOUNG FEMALES** OF ALL RACES AND ETHNICITIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE LENIENT **SENTENCE CHARACTERISTICS** (STEFFENSMEIER, PAINTER-DAVIS, & ULMER, 2017).

METHOD

- GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY SAMPLE AND A NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ADOLESCENT TO ADULT HEALTH (ADD HEALTH)
- VARIABLES
 - INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:
 - **AGE** IS RANGED FROM 1983 – 1974. THE AVERAGE BIRTH YEAR IS 1979.00 (SD = 1.775).
 - **GENDER** (MALE=1 AND FEMALE=2)
 - **MOTHER HAS EVER SERVED TIME IN JAIL/ PRISON** (NO=1 AND YES=2)
 - **FATHER HAS EVER SERVED TIME IN JAIL/ PRISON** (NO=1 AND YES=2)
 - DEPENDENT VARIABLES:
 - **HAVE YOU EVER SERVED TIME IN JAIL/ PRISON** (NO=1 AND YES=2)
 - **HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED** (NO=1 AND YES=2)
 - **HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME** (NO=0, YES=1, AND SEVERAL CONVICTIONS=3)

METHOD

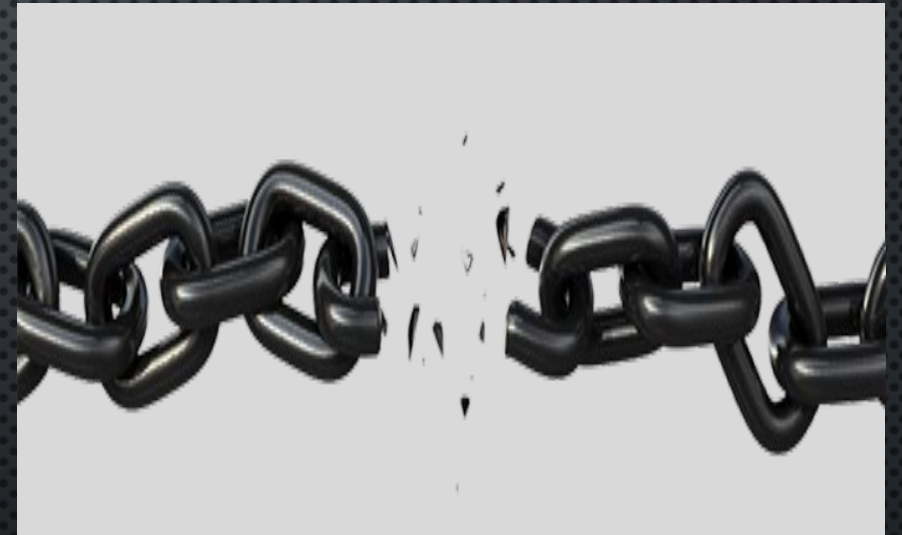
- **LINEAR CORRELATION** TEST TO EXAMINE THE SEPARATE EFFECTS THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES HAD ON EACH DEPENDENT VARIABLE
- **MULTIPLE REGRESSION** TEST TO TEST COLLECTIVE EFFECT THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES HAD ON EACH DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - REGRESSION EQUATION: $\hat{Y} = A + B_{\text{SEX}} X_1 + B_{\text{AGE}} X_2 + B_{\text{MATERNAL INCARCERATION}} X_3 + B_0$
 - REGRESSION EQUATION: $\hat{Y} = A + B_{\text{SEX}} X_1 + B_{\text{AGE}} X_2 + B_{\text{PATERNAL INCARCERATION}} X_3 + B_0$

RESULTS

- **GENDER IS THE BEST PREDICTOR** OF ARREST, INCARCERATION, AND CONVICTION
- FEMALES ARE LESS LIKELY THAN MALES TO BE ARRESTED, INCARCERATED, AND CONVICTED
- INDIVIDUALS WITH A FATHER WHO HAS BEEN INCARCERATED ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED WHEN CONTROLLING FOR GENDER AND AGE
- AGE HAD NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

DISCUSSION

- SUGGESTIONS FOR ACADEMIC WORLD
 - MORE ATTENTION TO FACTORS THAT LEAD MEN TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
 - EXAMINE THE PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE MALES' INCLINATION TOWARDS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR
- CURRENT SUGGESTIONS FOR THESE PROBLEMS
 - MEARS AND SIENNICK (2016) SUGGESTS REMOVING PARENTS WHO EXHIBIT POOR PARENTING HABITS FROM CHILDREN
 - SHLAFER, DAVIS, AND DALLAIRE (2019) SUGGEST THE CHILD HAVE GREATER INVOLVEMENT WITH THEIR CURRENTLY OR FORMERLY INCARCERATED PARENT.



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THANK YOU!