

Collateral Consequences of Criminal Justice Contact for Communities of Color

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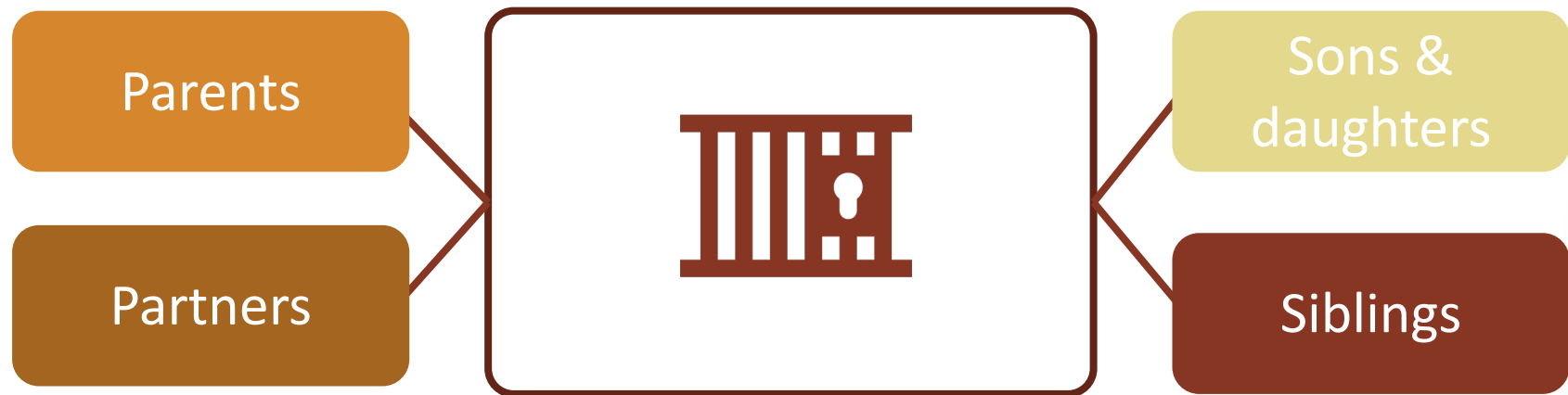
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Background

- Criminal justice system has become central force in structuring inequality in the contemporary United States (Kirk and Wakefield 2018; Pettit 2012)
- Growing research on how criminal justice contact creates, maintains, and exacerbates inequalities across a variety of domains (Turney and Wakefield 2019)

Incarcerated Individuals are Connected to Families



Ubiquity of Family Member Incarceration

45%

experienced
incarceration of
immediate family
member

47%

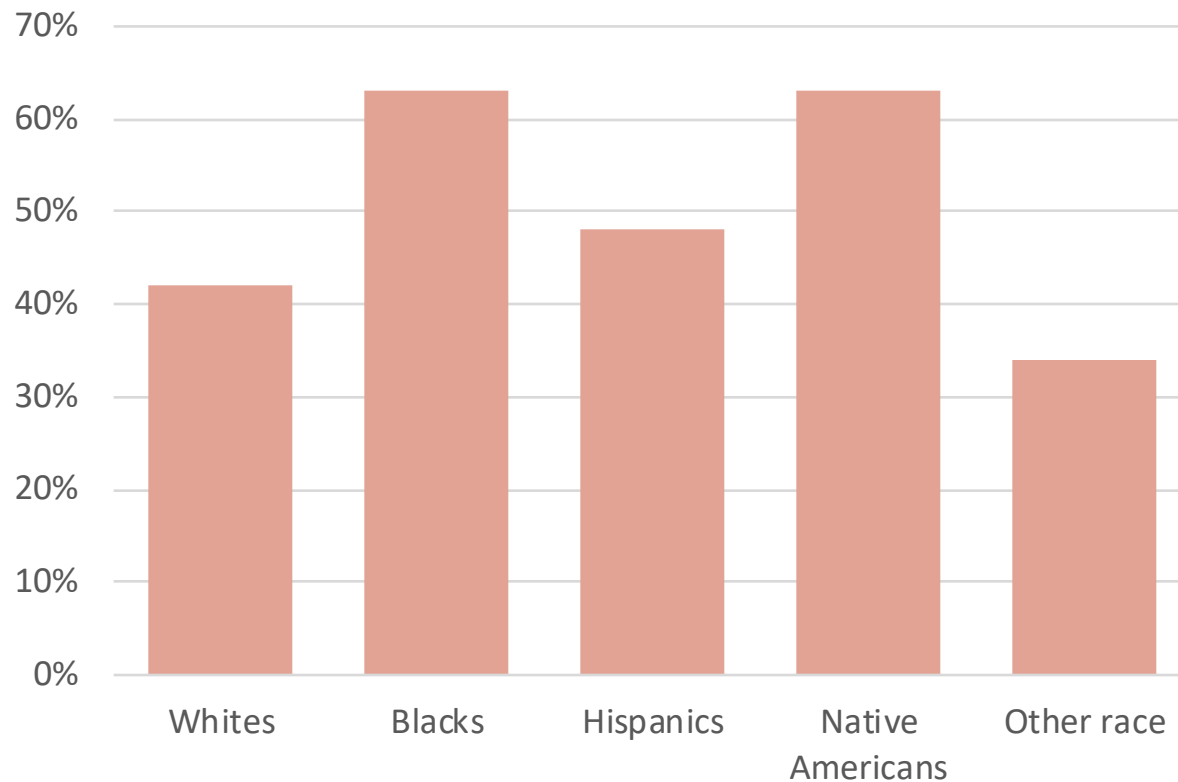
experienced
incarceration of
extended family
member

Ubiquity of Family Member Incarceration

67%

experienced incarceration of
immediate or extended family member

Frequency of Immediate Family Member Incarceration, by Race/Ethnicity



Collateral Consequences of Incarceration



Impaired physical and
mental health



Economic insecurity
and hardship



Union dissolution and
heightened conflict

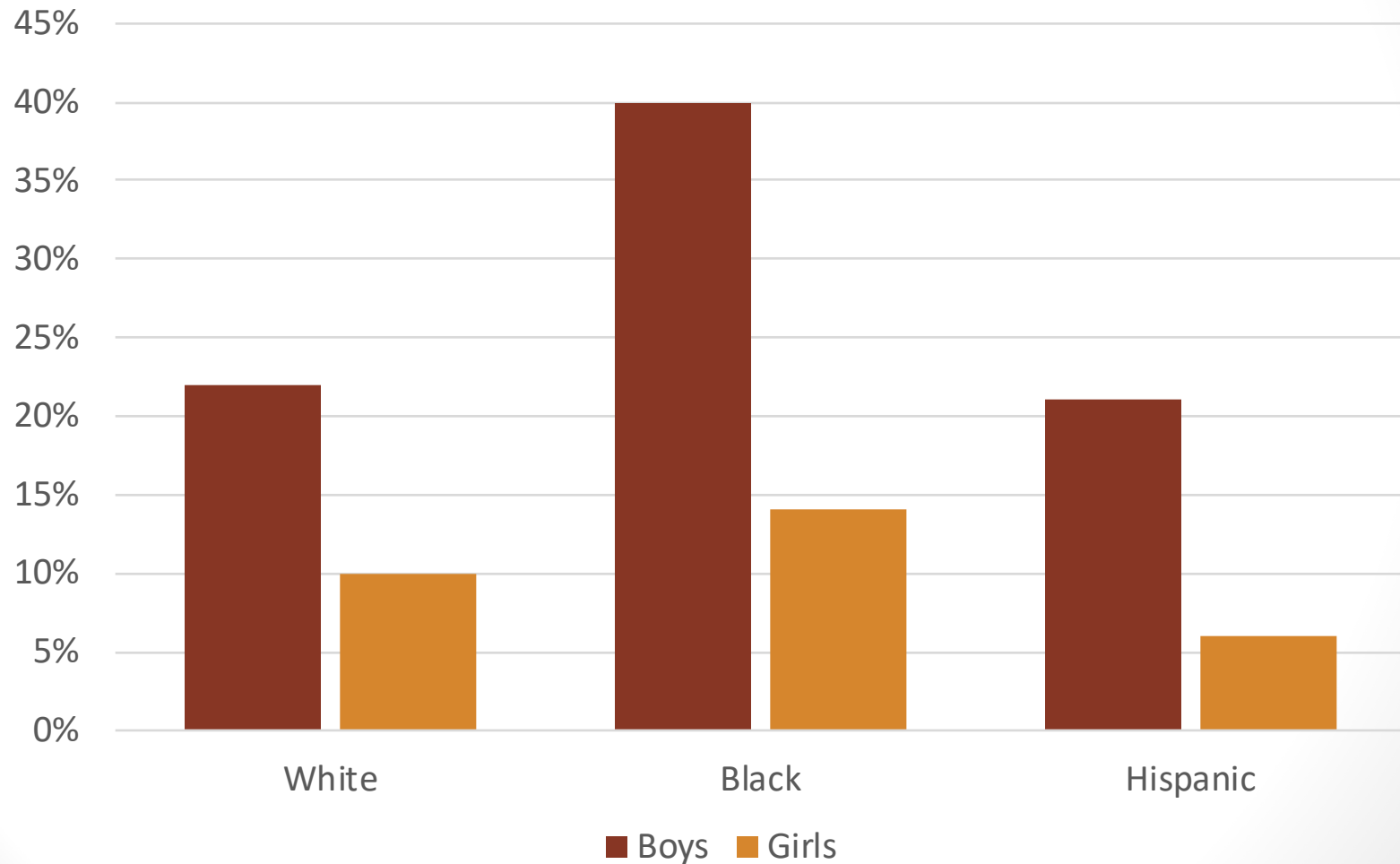


Reductions in
children's wellbeing

Moving Beyond Incarceration

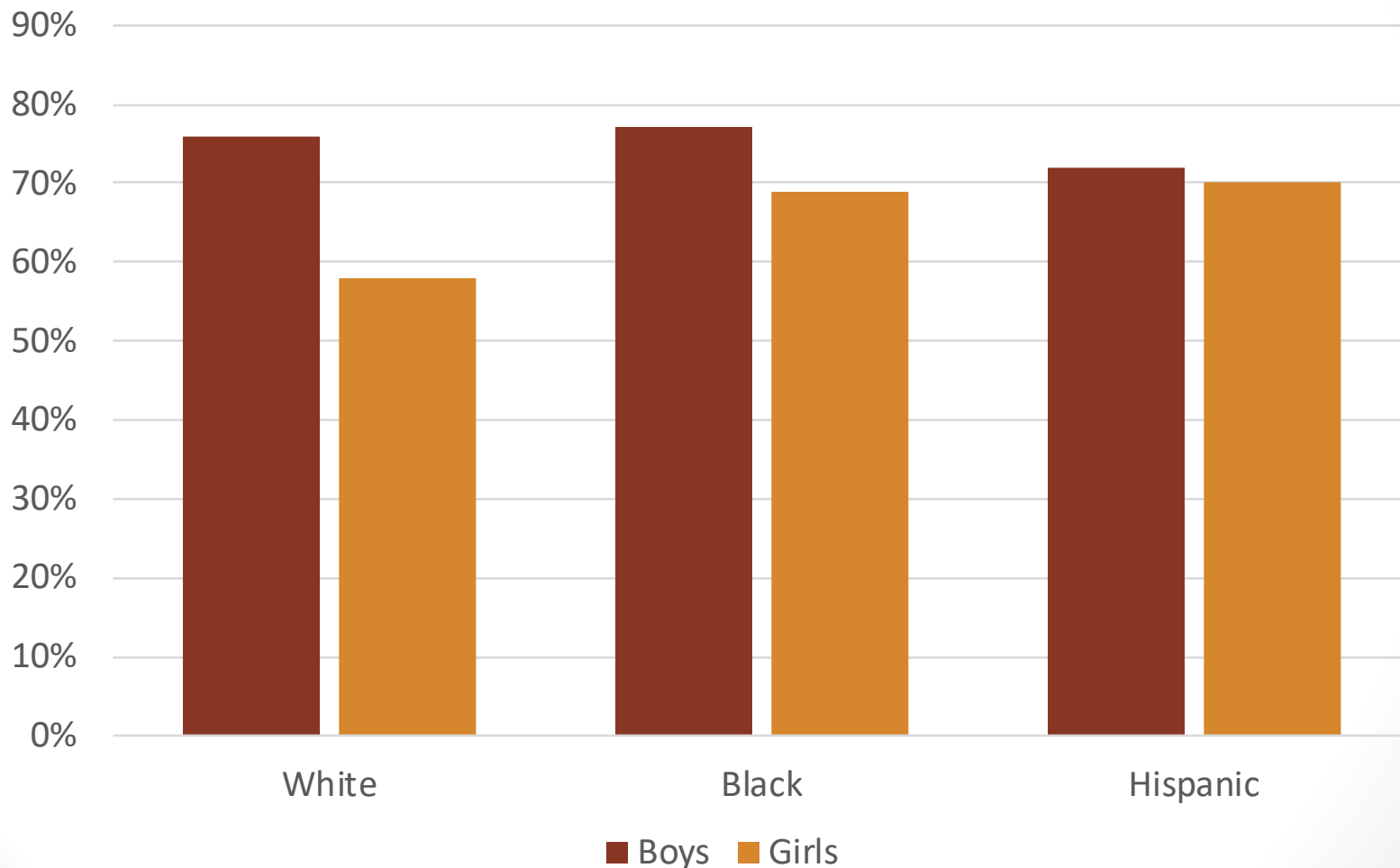
- Incarceration only one type of contact with massive criminal justice system
 - Police surveillance and stops
 - Tickets and fines
 - Arrests
 - Convictions
 - Community supervision (e.g., probation, parole)
- Racial inequalities in all types of contact

Frequency of Youth Experiencing Personal Stop



Source: Geller forthcoming, *AJPH*

Frequency of Youth Experiencing Vicarious Stop



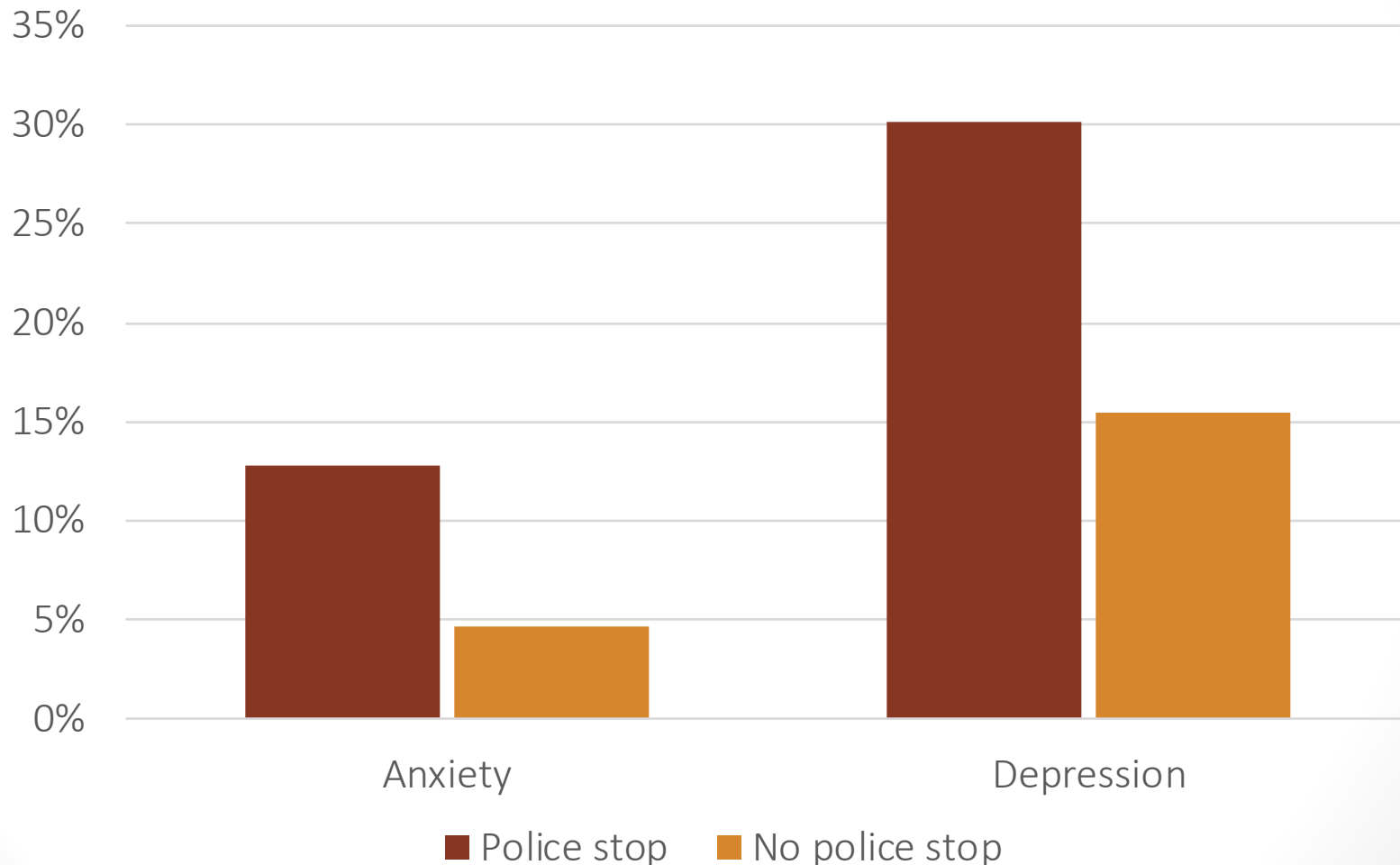
Source: Geller forthcoming, *AJPH*



Collateral Consequences of Youth Police Stops

- Vicarious police stops linked to impaired mental health among youth (Turney 2020)
- Youth police stops have spillover consequences for mothers of youth (Turney forthcoming)
 - Restructures parent-child relationship
 - Impairs mental and physical health

Frequencies of Mothers' Mental Health, by Adolescent Police Stops



Limitations to Research on Collateral Consequences of Criminal Justice Contact

- Reliance on observational data
- Lack of investigation into mechanisms or heterogeneous effects
- Many processes still relatively hidden from social science observation (e.g., pretrial detention, bail decisions, plea bargaining, variation in conditions of confinement)
- Limitations have implications for policies, practices, and programs

Thank you!

Questions?
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