

Where are all the fathers?: An analysis of the Harmful Impacts of Mass Incarceration on Black Families, Leading to the Erosion of Their Communities.



Andre Henderson

Social Welfare Major

Dr. Cristopher Beasley

University of Washington- Tacoma

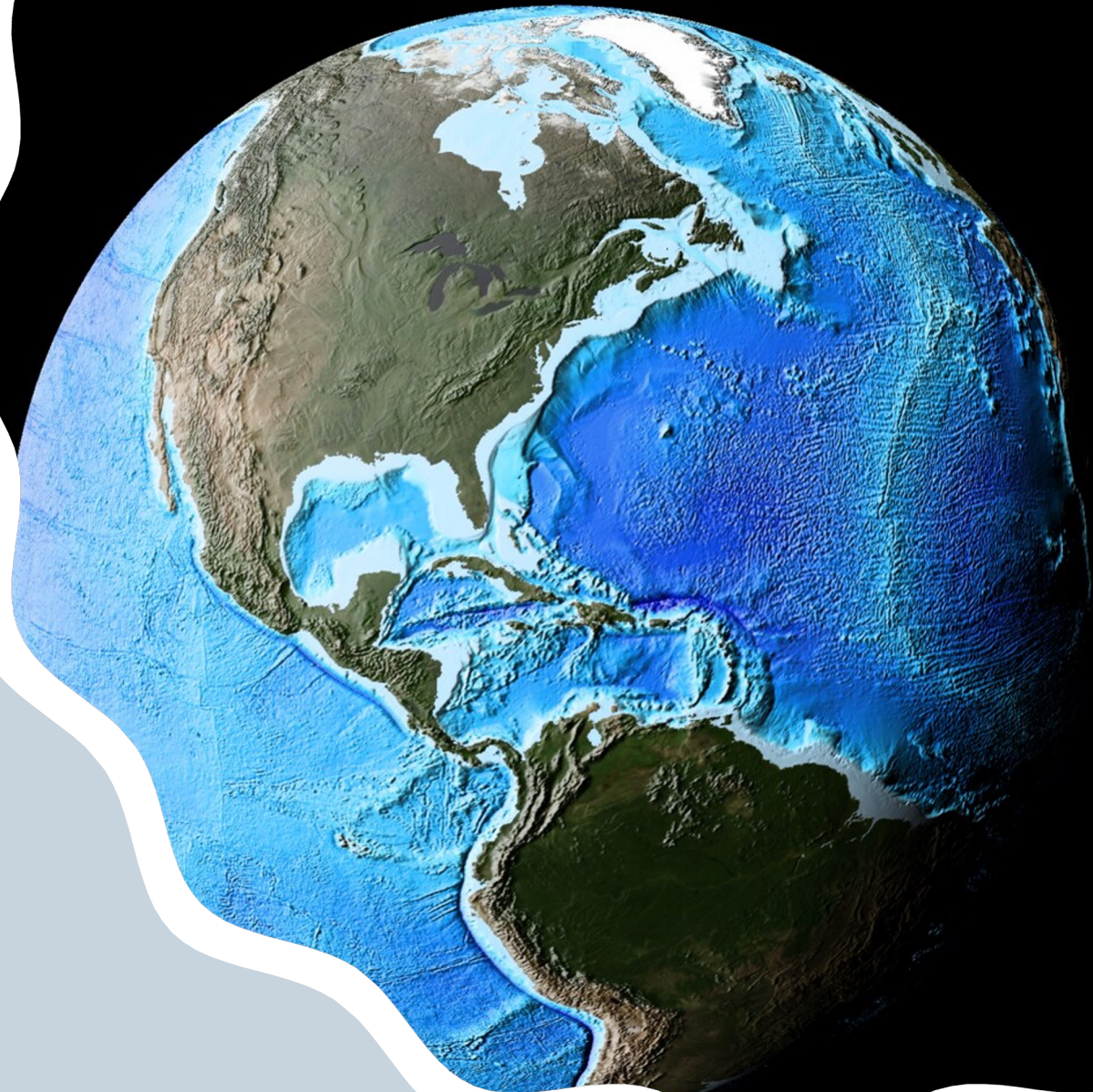
Connection to global framework of interdependency

The United States - 5% vs. 25%

Impacts of incarceration on Black families

Criminal Justice Systems/Histories of oppression

Alternatives to imprisonment (Restorative Justice, Community Sanctions)



Interventions/Recommendations

U.S. policy change (Mandatory minimums etc.)

Police Training (Trauma informed care, critical race theory)

Restorative Justice- Transformative Justice

Looking at Global solutions

In What Ways Do the Harmful Impacts of Mass Incarceration Further Marginalize and Erode Historically Oppressed Communities?

- Disenfranchisement (Taking away the vote and other rights)
- Disparate Health and Mental Health Outcomes
- Infant Mortality Rates
- Access to resources and opportunities
- Systematic breakdown of the Black Family





Theoretic Framework

Social Good

Diversity and
Social
Inclusion

Environmental
Justice and
Sustainability

Peace,
Harmony, and
Collaboration

Methodology/ Results

- Convenience Sampling
- Qualitative Interviewing
- Cross-cultural Thematic Analysis



Resources

- Alexander, M. (2011). The new jim crow. *Ohio St. J. Crim. L.*, 9, 7.
- Daly, K. (2002). Restorative justice. *Punishment & Society*, 4(1), 55–79. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14624740222228464>
- Dang, J. (2021). Uprooting Mass Incarceration: From Restoration to Transformation. *Kansas Journal of Law & Public Policy*, 30(2), 234–280.
- Mor Barak, M. (2018). Blind Spots in Work-Life Research through a Global Lens: Toward a Model of Intersectionality, Diversity and Inclusion.
- Wildeman, C., & Western, B. (2010). Incarceration in fragile families. *The Future of Children*, 20(2), 157–177. <https://doi.org/10.1353/foc.2010.0006>