Incarceration Analysis

Robert Petit

February, 2022

Some ideas for writing beyond these basic figures and tables:

- First and foremost, it may be a good idea to go month by month and get the starting date of arrests.

- There is also the option to count the total number of incarcerations. This may be redundant to arrests

- Additionally, if there is the option in NLSY97, it might be neat to look at conviction rates based on race by constructing a conviction likelihood by arrests -¿ incarcerations
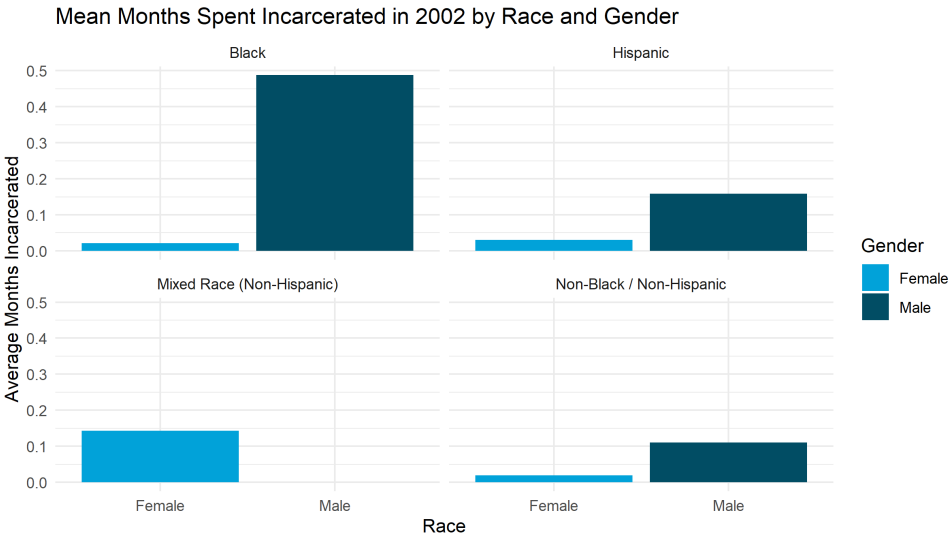

Figure 1: Happy Cappy

Table 1: Mean Months Incarcerated in 2002 by Race and Gender

Gender	Black	Hispanic	Mixed Race Non Hispanic	Non Black Non Hispanic
Female	0.0211268	0.0298013	0.1428571	0.0193192
Male	0.4876712	0.1579509	0.0000000	0.1099476

Table 2: Regression Output. Omitted category is Black Females.

	Dependent variable:
	Months Incarcerated in 2002
RaceHispanic	−0.159***
	(0.038)
RaceMixed Race (Non-Hispanic)	−0.174**
	(0.083)
RaceNon-Black / Non-Hispanic	−0.189***
	(0.035)
GenderMale	0.194***
	(0.022)
Constant	0.155***
	(0.026)
Observations	8,621
R^2	0.015
Adjusted R^2	0.014
Residual Std. Error	1.019 (df = 8616)
F Statistic	32.033*** (df = 4; 8616)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01