Adhi's Paper on NLSY97 Incarceration Data

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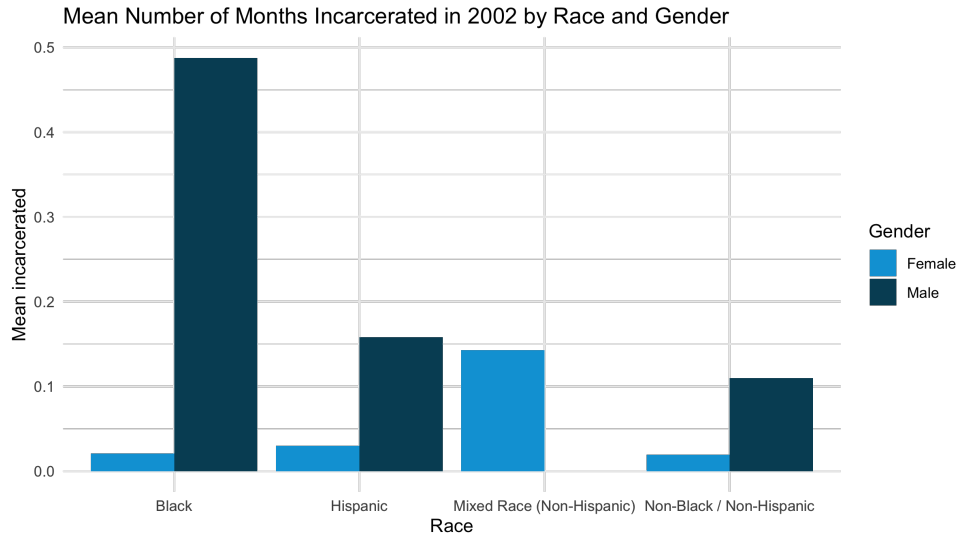
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1 Incarceration Analysis

Figure 1: Mean Number of incarcerated in 2002 by Race and Gender

We find that across the board, men are more likely to be incarcerated than women. Black men in particular are incarcerated at higher rates than any other race-gender group. A table with the exact values follows.

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

We also fit a linear model of the specification:

$$incarcerated = race\beta_1 + gender\beta_2 + \varepsilon$$

The results are as follows:

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

	Dependent variable:
	months incarcerated in 2002
Hispanic	−0.159***
	(0.038)
Mixed Race (Non-Hispanic)	−0.174**
	(0.083)
Non-Black / Non-Hispanic	−0.189***
	(0.035)
Male	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

The dataset of respondents is restricted to four races: Non-Black / Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Black, and Mixed Race (Non-Hispanic). It is also restricted to two genders: male and female. The omitted category is Black females, meaning that the constant is accordant to that population and the covariates are relative to that. We find that respondents who are Hispanic or Non-Black / Non-Hispanic tend to have spent 0.159 and 0.189 less months in prison respectively, which is significant at the 0.01 level. We also find that being Mixed Race spent less time incarcerated, which is significant at the 0.05 level.

We find that being male is associated with 0.194 more months spent incarcerated, significant at the 0.01 level.