

# Incarceration Status by Race and Gender, 2002

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## 1 Introduction

Race and gender are extremely important considerations in the context of the criminal legal system today. Evaluation of incarceration by race and gender help researchers and policymakers identify systemic disparities in individuals' interactions with the criminal legal system. This paper will examine incarcerations in the year 2002 and compare them across Black, Hispanic, and Non-Black/Non-Hispanic individuals, as well as across gender.

Data is available via the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data examined here is from the NLSY97 Data Release, which provides demographic information as well as key labor and life events statistics for a cohort of 8,984 men and women born from 1980 to 1984, with interviews conducted annually until 2011 and every other year since then. The data examined in this report will examine the year 2002, when respondents were between ages 18 and 22. Incarceration indicates that an individual was incarcerated for at least one monthly survey at any point in 2002.

## 2 Analysis

Figure 1 shows the percent of each racial and gender group incarcerated at least once in 2002. A few patterns immediately emerge. Incarceration for Black males far outpaces any other racial category. Additionally, incarceration for individuals who identify as male is typically much higher than for female-identifying individuals.

One curious and perhaps unexpected result here is that for non-Hispanic mixed race individuals, incarceration for female respondents is much higher than for males. However, small sample size could explain this deviation as non-Hispanic mixed race males ( $n=39$ ) and females ( $n=42$ ) accounted for a small portion of the total 8,621 valid observations. Indeed, one mixed race, non-Hispanic female accounted for the entire 2.38% incarceration rate for the entire demographic subset.

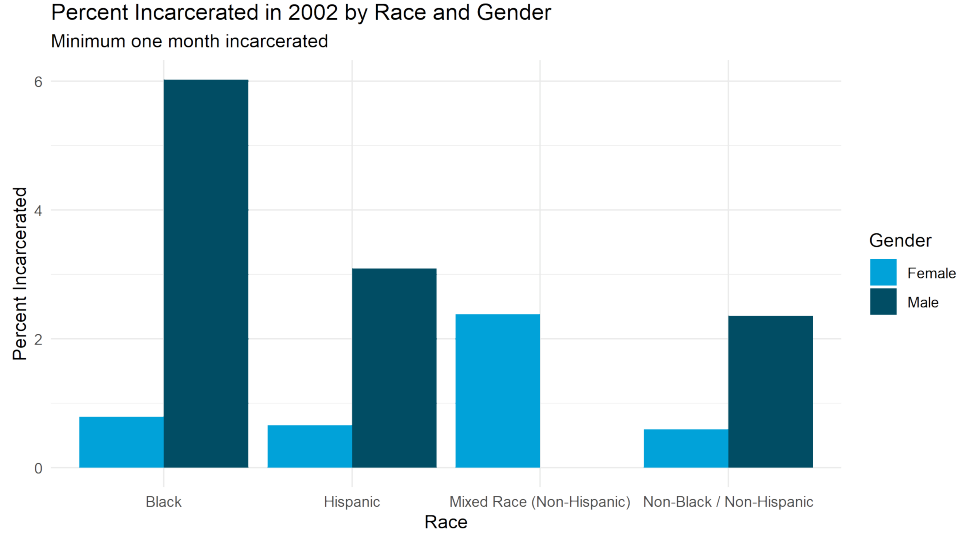


Figure 1: Incarceration Rate in 2002 by Race and Gender

This information is further presented in Table 1, where incarceration percent is presented by race and gender. As mentioned, with the exception of the mixed race non-Hispanic category, male incarceration percent is generally an order of magnitude larger than for their same demographic females. Black males had a rate of 6.03% for the year, while Hispanic and non-Black non-Hispanic groups had percents of 3.09% and 2.36%, respectively.

Table 1: Percent Incarcerated in 2002 by Race and Gender

Gender	Black	Hispanic	Mixed Race Non Hispanic	Non Black Non Hispanic
Female	0.7922535	0.6622517	2.380952	0.5979761
Male	6.0273973	3.0949840	0.000000	2.3560209

Table 2 shows the regression of percent incarcerations on the racial and gender categorical variables. Similar to the results indicated above, males had an average incarceration rate 2.76% higher than females, and Black individuals had higher associated incarceration rate than Hispanic (1.51% higher rate), mixed race non-Hispanic (2.10% more) and non-Black non-Hispanic (1.92% more), holding all else fixed.

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

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Incarcerated in 2002
Hispanic	-1.511*** (0.495)
Mixed Race (Non-Hispanic)	-2.101 (1.323)
Non-Black / Non-Hispanic	-1.923*** (0.422)
Male	2.763*** (0.304)
Constant	2.005*** (0.332)
Observations	8,621
R <sup>2</sup>	0.012
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.012
Residual Std. Error	14.135 (df = 8616)
F Statistic	27.193*** (df = 4; 8616)
<i>Note:</i>	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01