Incarcerations by Race and Gender using NLSY97

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1   Analysis

Using data from the NLSY 1997, which is a longitudinal study beginning in 1997 and continued through 2019, we looked at incarcerations by race and gender in 2002. Figure 1 visualizes the mean number of incarcerations by race in 2002, color coded by gender. We see Black Males account for the largest proportion, followed by Hispanic Males. When Mixed Race Females and Non-Blake, Non-Hispanic males are included with the aforementioned groups, they make up about 90% of all incarcerations in 2002 for this given sample.

Table 1 is a more specific breakdown of the proportions shown by the bar graph. It is worth noting that the proportion of Mixed Race male incarcerations is 0.00, which is incorrect I believe and was caused by an error summing across the data. Mixed Race males should account for about 4% of overall incarcerations in 2002 within this sample. Table 2 shows the regression output from a linear model using incarcerations in 2002 as the dependent variable. We find all coefficients significant at the 5% level. Holding race constant, being male is associated with a 19.4% increase in incarceration rate.

2 Figures and Tables

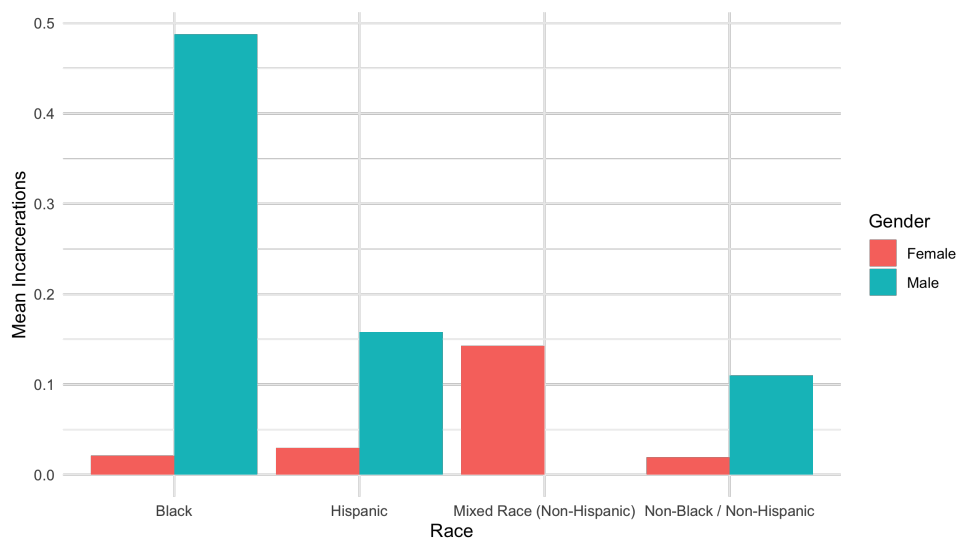Figure 1: Mean Number of Incarcerations in 2002 by Race and Gender

Table 1: Mean incarcerations 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:
	Incarcerations 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