My Paper on NLSY97 Data

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Sping 2022

1 Incarceration Status Graph

This graph shows the proportion of individuals who were incarcerated in 2002. As you can see, a higher proportion of males were incarcerated overall. Mixed Race males were not included in the cleaned version of the data set; as a result, the mix race female bar is significantly higher than the other female race demographics. Black males had a significantly higher rate of incarceration, followed by Hispanic males and then Non-Black/Non-Hispanic males. The same inforation is shown in the table below this graph.
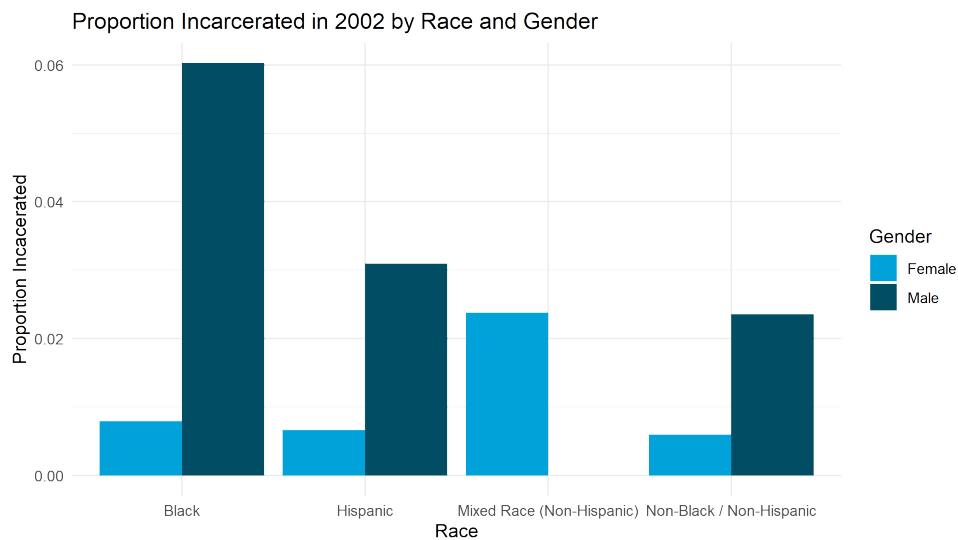

Figure 1: Proportion Incarcerated in 2002 by Race and Gender

Table 1: Proportion Incarcerated in 2002 by Race and Gender

Gender	Black	Hispanic	Mixed Race Non Hispanic	Non Black Non Hispanic
Female	0.0079225	0.0066225	0.0238095	0.0059798
Male	0.0602740	0.0309498	0.0000000	0.0235602

2 Incarceration Status Regression Analysis

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

	Dependent variable:
	Proportion Incarcerated in 2002
Hispanic	−0.015***
	(0.005)
Mixed Race (Non-Hispanic)	−0.021
	(0.013)
Non-Black / Non-Hispanic	−0.019***
	(0.004)
Male	0.028***
	(0.003)
Constant	0.020***
	(0.003)
Observations	8,621
R^2	0.012
Adjusted R^2	0.012
Residual Std. Error	0.141 (df = 8616)
F Statistic	27.193*** (df = 4; 8616)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

This regression output describes the effect of race and gender on the probability of one's incarceration status. Black females is the omitted variable. Thus the constant tells us that being black increases the probability that someone will be incarcerated by 2 percent, holding all else fixed. Similarly, males are 2.8 percent more likely to be incarcerated than females, holding all else fixed. One thing to note is that the mixed race variable is not significant at the 5 percent level. This is likely the result of missing data for this group of individuals.