My Paper on incarcerations Data

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1 Introduction

This paper analyzes incarceration data in 2002. The variable `incarcerated` is assigned to 1 if the person was incarcerated and 0 otherwise. Then, I calculate total incarcerations by race and gender. Section 2 presents a bar graph of total number of incarcerations in 2002 by race and gender, a table of total number of incarcerations, and a regression table.

2 Data

Figure 1 presents the total number of incarceration in 2002 categorized by race and gender. From the graph, we see that male were incarcerated a lot more than female for all race. Black male were incarcerated the most followed by Non-Black/Non-Hispanic and Hispanic respectively.

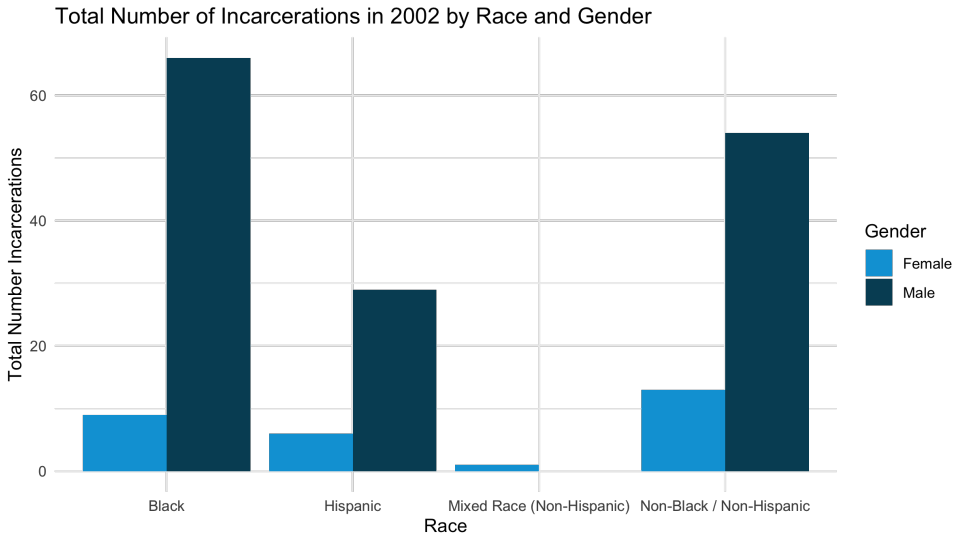

Figure 1: Total Number of Incarceration in 2002 by Race and Gender

The table below shows total number of incarcerations by race and gender.

Table 1: Total number of incarcerations in 2002 by Race and Gender

Gender	Black	Hispanic	Mixed Race Non Hispanic	Non Black Non Hispanic
Female	9	6	1	13
Male	66	29	0	54

Table 2 presents the regression output regressing `incarcerations in 2002` on race and gender. The constant term reflects the probability of being incarcerated in 2002 for black female (base group). The coefficient -0.014 on Hispanic means that for female hispanic, the probability of being incarcerated is 1.4 percentage points lower than that of black female

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

	Dependent variable:
	Incarcerations in 2002
Hispanic	-0.014^{***}
	(0.005)
Mixed Race (Non-Hispanic)	-0.020
	(0.013)
Non-Black / Non-Hispanic	-0.018^{***}
	(0.004)
Male	0.026^{***}
	(0.003)
Constant	0.019^{***}
	(0.003)
Observations	8,984
R^2	0.012
Adjusted R^2	0.011
Residual Std. Error	0.139 (df = 8979)
F Statistic	26.252^{***} (df = 4; 8979)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01