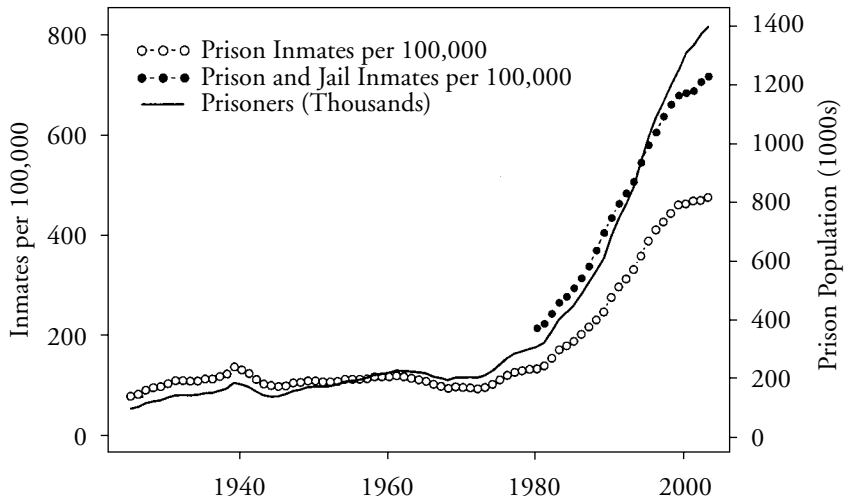


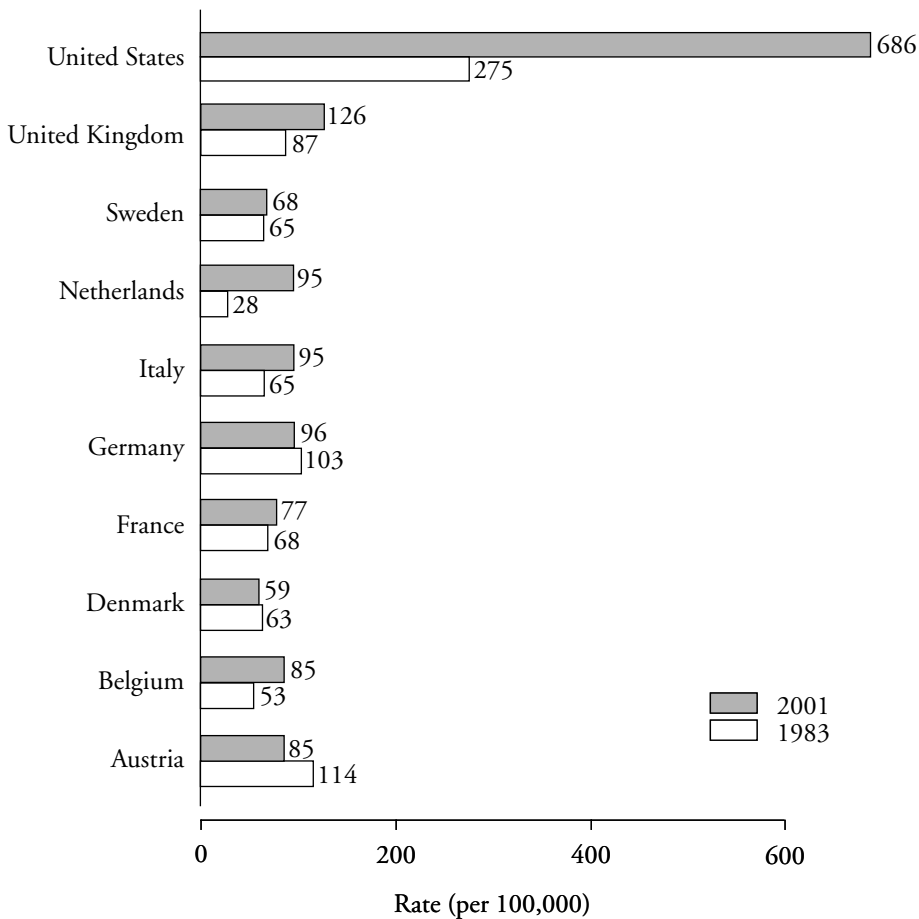
Figure 1.1 Incarceration Rates and Prison Populations



Source: Maguire and Pastore (1996, table 6.22); Beck and Glaze (2004).

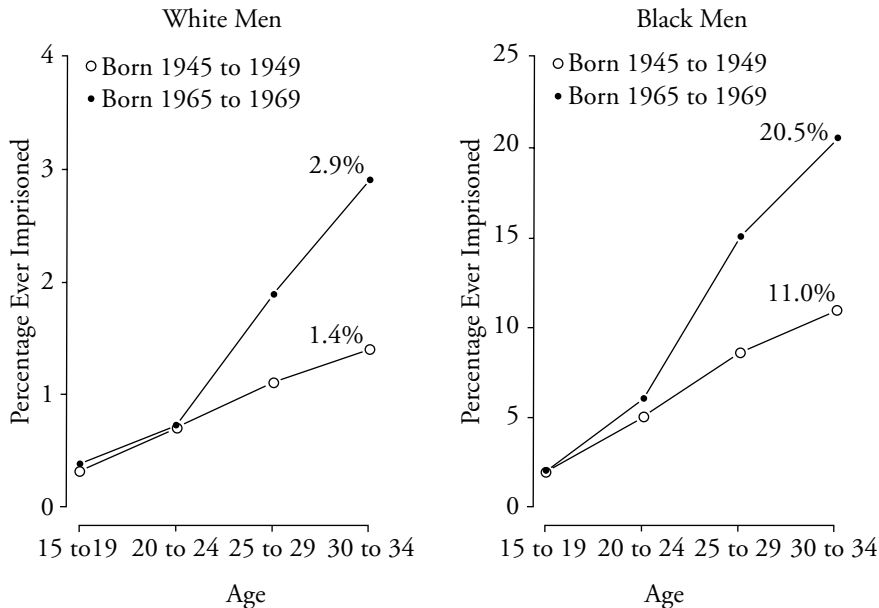
Note: Incarceration rates are shown on the left-hand axis. The prison population is shown on the right-hand axis.

Figure 1.2 Incarceration in the United States and Western Europe



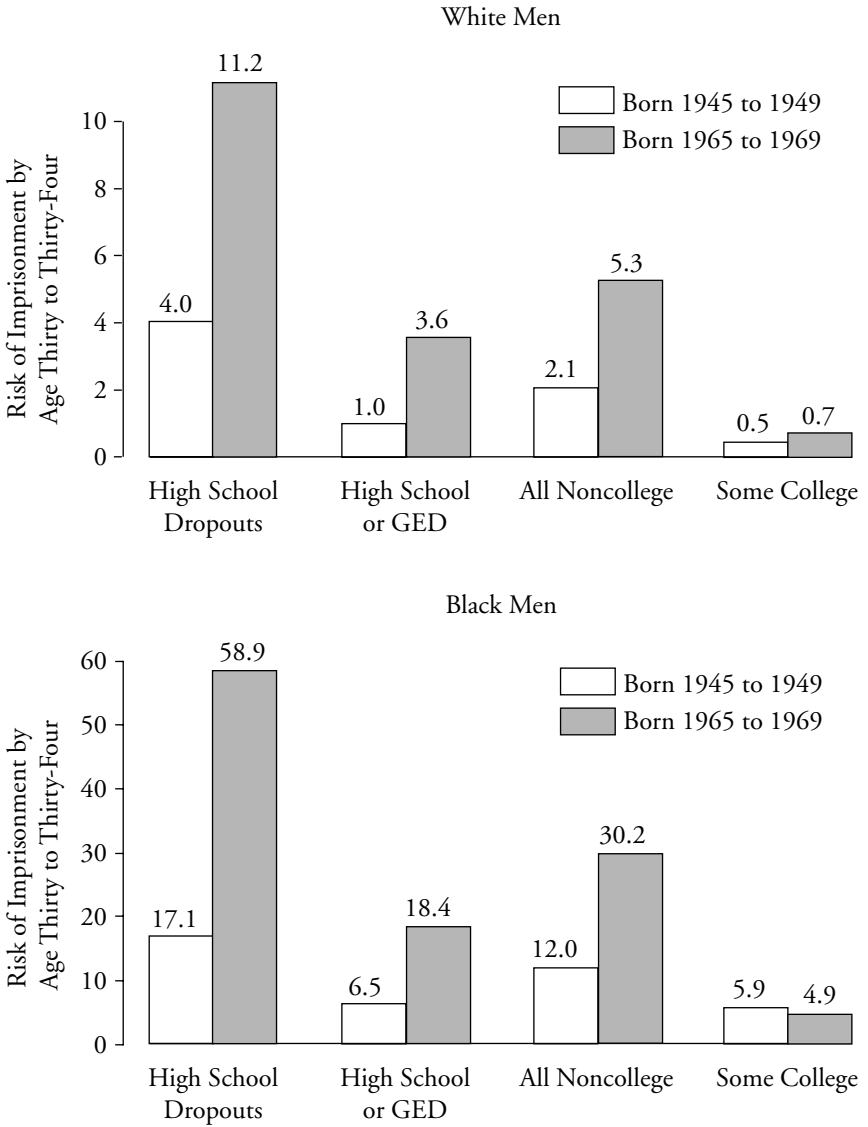
Source: European rates taken from Council of Europe (1983, 2002); U.S. rates from Harrison (2000) and Pastore and Maguire (2003, 486).

Figure 1.3 Cumulative Risks of Incarceration



Source: Author's estimates.

Figure 1.4 Cumulative Risks of Imprisonment by 1979 and 1999



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: All noncollege men include high school dropouts and high school graduates.

Table 1.1 Percentage in Prison or Jail

	1980 (1)	2000 (2)	2000–1980 Ratio (2)/(1)
All U.S. residents	.2%	.7%	3.5
Men age eighteen to sixty-five			
All	.7	2.1	3.0
White	.4	1.0	2.5
Hispanic	1.6	3.3	2.1
Black	3.0	7.9	2.6
Men age twenty to forty			
White	.6	1.6	2.7
Hispanic	2.1	4.6	2.2
Black	4.8	11.5	2.4
Noncollege men age twenty to forty			
White	.9	3.2	3.6
Hispanic	2.6	5.5	2.1
Black	6.0	17.0	2.8
High school dropout men age twenty to forty			
White	2.1	6.7	3.2
Hispanic	3.2	6.0	1.9
Black	10.7	32.4	3.0

Sources: The incarceration rate for all U.S. residents in 1980 is based on data from Beck and Glaze (2004); the incarceration rate for all U.S. residents in 2000 are from Pastore and Maguire (2003, 486). All other rates are author's estimates.

Table 1.2 Men Incarcerated (2000), in Unions, or in Social Programs (1996)

	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks
All men, age twenty to forty			
In prison or jail	1.6%	4.6%	11.5%
In labor union	9.7	10.7	11.5
On welfare	1.7	1.4	2.3
In any program (including welfare)	6.7	4.9	10.8
Male high school dropouts, age twenty to forty			
In prison or jail	6.7	6.0	32.4
In labor union	6.3	8.1	2.3
On welfare	6.2	1.7	3.7
In any program (including welfare)	17.9	6.3	24.0

Source: Incarceration rates are based on author's estimates. Union membership, welfare, and other government program enrollment figures are calculated from the Survey of Incomes and Program Participation (1996). All figures are author's estimates.

Note: Welfare programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Food Stamps. Any program includes welfare programs, supplemental security income, medicaid benefits, unemployment insurance, veteran's assistance, and any job-related support.

Table 1.3 Percentage Non-Hispanic Men, Born 1965 to 1969, Life Events by 1999

Life Event	Whites	Blacks
All men		
Prison incarceration	3.2	22.4
Bachelor's degree	31.6	12.5
Military service	14.0	17.4
Marriage	72.5	59.3
Noncollege men		
Prison incarceration	6.0	31.9
High school diploma or GED	73.5	64.4
Military service	13.0	13.7
Marriage	72.8	55.9

Source: Author's estimates. The incidence of all life events except prison incarceration were calculated from the 2000 census.

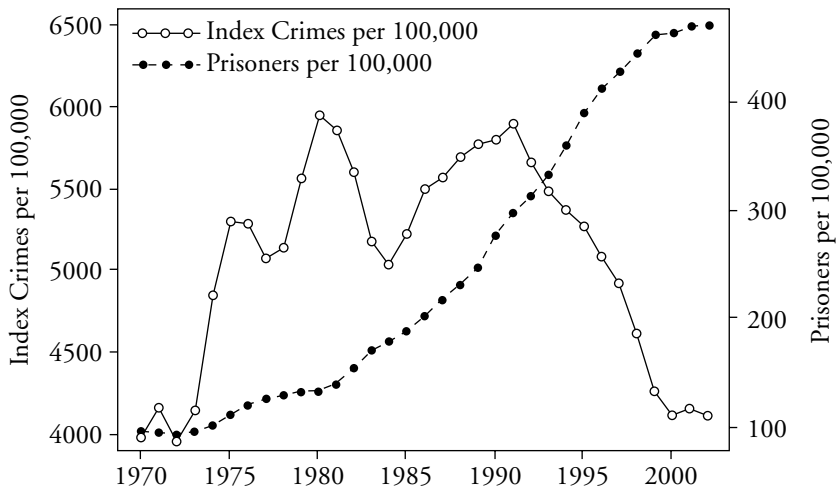
Note: To make the incarceration risks comparable to census statistics, the estimates are adjusted to describe the percentage of men, born 1965 to 1969, who have ever been imprisoned and who survived to 1999.

Table 1A.1 Cumulative Risk of Imprisonment

	All (1)	Less than High School (2)	High School or GED (3)	All Noncollege (4)	Some College (5)
White men					
BJS	3.0	—	—	—	
NLSY	4.3	11.3	3.7	5.1	1.5
Born 1945 to 1949	1.4	4.0	1.0	2.1	.5
Born 1965 to 1969	2.9	11.2	3.6	5.3	.7
Black men					
BJS	24.6	—	—	—	
NLSY	18.7	30.9	18.8	19.3	7.2
Born 1945 to 1949	10.5	17.1	6.5	12.0	5.9
Born 1965 to 1969	20.5	58.9	18.4	30.2	4.9

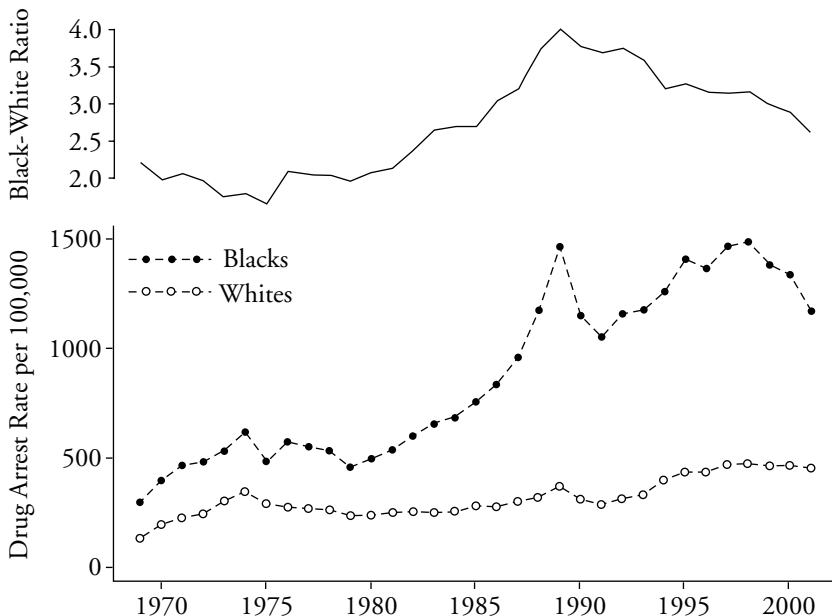
Sources: BJS figures reported by Bonczar and Beck (1997) using synthetic cohort from the 1991 Survey of Inmates of State and Federal Correctional Facilities (BJS 1993). NLSY figures give percentage of respondents interviewed in a correctional facility by age thirty-five (whites N = 2171, blacks N = 881). NLSY cohort was born between 1957 and 1964.

Figure 2.1 Trends in Index Crime Rate and Imprisonment



Sources: *Crime in the United States* (1977, 1991, 2004); Pastore and Maguire (2005, table 628).

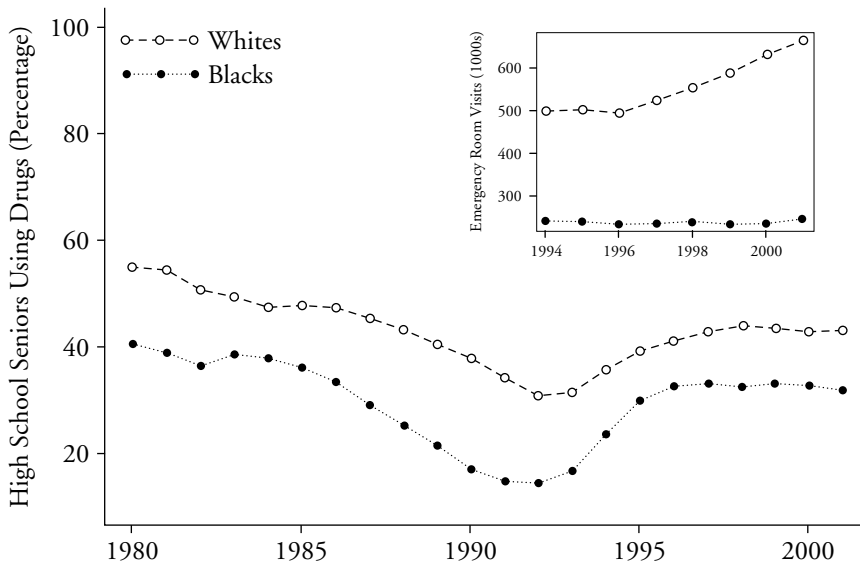
Figure 2.2 Drug Offenses and Arrest Rate Ratio



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation (1993, 2003).

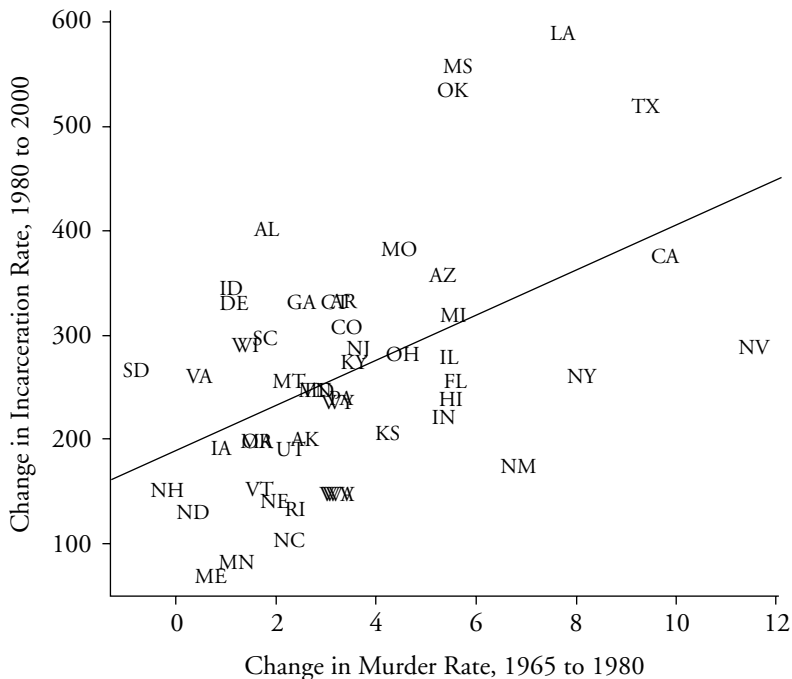
Notes: Bottom panel shows arrests for drug offenses per 100,000, 1970 to 2001, blacks and whites. Top panel shows black-white ratio of drug arrest rates, 1970 to 2001.

Figure 2.3 High School Seniors Reporting Drug Use



Sources: Johnston et al. (2004), Office of Applied Studies SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network (2003).

Figure 2.4 **Murder and Incarceration Rates**



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: A regression line indicates the trend.

Table 2.1 Male Youth, Age Fifteen to Eighteen, Involved in Crime

	1980	2000	Percentage Change
Attacked someone to seriously hurt or kill them			
All youth	15.0	10.6	-29
Poor whites	18.5	17.0	-8
Poor blacks	17.5	13.8	-21
Poor Hispanics	11.8	12.8	8
Purposely damaged or destroyed property			
All youth	32.8	11.3	-66
Poor whites	31.0	14.6	-53
Poor blacks	26.2	8.5	-68
Poor Hispanics	31.1	9.4	-70
Stolen something from a store, house, or person			
All youth	45.5	12.4	-73
Poor whites	39.8	17.3	-57
Poor blacks	40.1	12.9	-68
Poor Hispanics	39.6	7.9	-80
Sold drugs, including marijuana, cocaine, or heroin			
All youth	17.8	10.0	-44
Poor whites	18.0	8.8	-51
Poor blacks	16.1	5.0	-69
Poor Hispanics	9.7	9.9	2

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Self-reported crime is taken from NLSY 1979 and 1997 cohorts. Sample sizes, 1980: 2,958 (all youth), 740 (poor youth). Sample sizes, 1997: 3,375 (all youth), 563 (poor youth).

Table 2.2 Criminal Victimization Among Men Age Twenty-Two to Thirty

	1980 to 1983	1997 to 2000	Percentage Change
Victimizations per 1000			
All men	568	179	-68.7
White dropouts	541	215	-60.3
Black dropouts	466	132	-71.7
Hispanic dropouts	433	101	-76.6
Victimizations per 1000, adjusting for imprisonment			
All men	671	242	-63.9
White dropouts	640	293	-54.2
Black dropouts	550	180	-67.3
Hispanic dropouts	512	138	-73.0

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: The adjustment for imprisonment forms an index by dividing total prison admissions by arrests. Assuming each imprisonment reduces victimizations by ten, the index is multiplied by ten to obtain a multiplier for the victimization rates. This adjustment increases the 1980 to 1983 rates by 18.25 percent, and 1997 to 2000 rates by 36.3 percent.

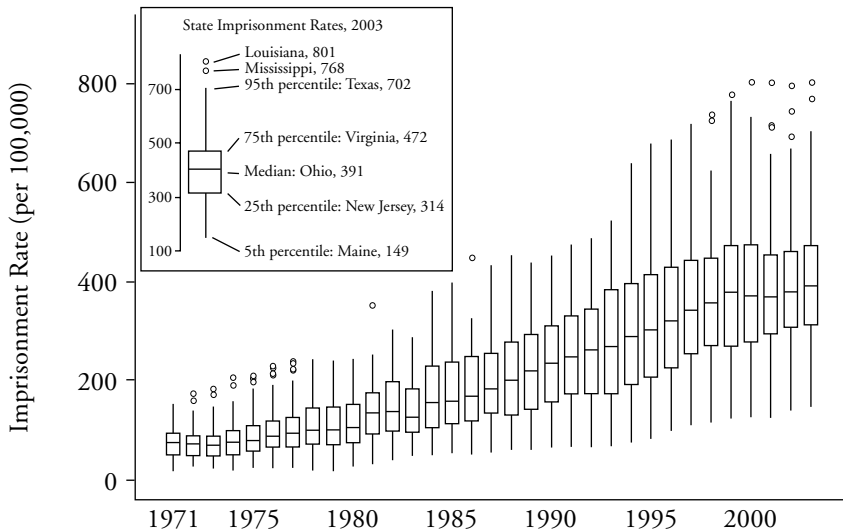
Table 2.3 Offending, Arrests, and Incarceration, Violent, Property, and Drug Crimes

	1980	1990	2001
Violent crime			
Number of offenses	914,576	1,364,705	1,131,923
Arrests per offense	.44	.46	.47
Prison admissions per arrest	.13	.17	.28
Parolees per admission	.17	.18	.19
Average time served (months)	33	38	53
Violent crime incarceration rate	76	125	208
Property crime			
Offenses known to police	8,228,506	10,759,757	8,235,013
Arrests per offense	.17	.18	.17
Prison admissions per arrest	.06	.10	.11
Parolees per admission	.21	.24	.23
Average time served (months)	16	24	28
Property crime incarceration rate	39	69	81
Drug crime			
Arrests	580,900	1,361,700	1,579,600
Prison admissions per arrest	.02	.10	.12
Parolees per admission	.11	.11	.22
Average time served (months)	14	17	24
Drug crime incarceration rate	8	59	86

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Data on offending and arrests were compiled from the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* (various years). Offending data refer to crimes known to police recorded in the Uniform Crime Reports. Data on prison admissions, parolees per admission, and time served were tabulated from the National Corrections Reporting Program (1983, 1990, 2001). Time served and admissions data in the first column are from 1983.

Figure 3.1 Annual Rates of State Imprisonment

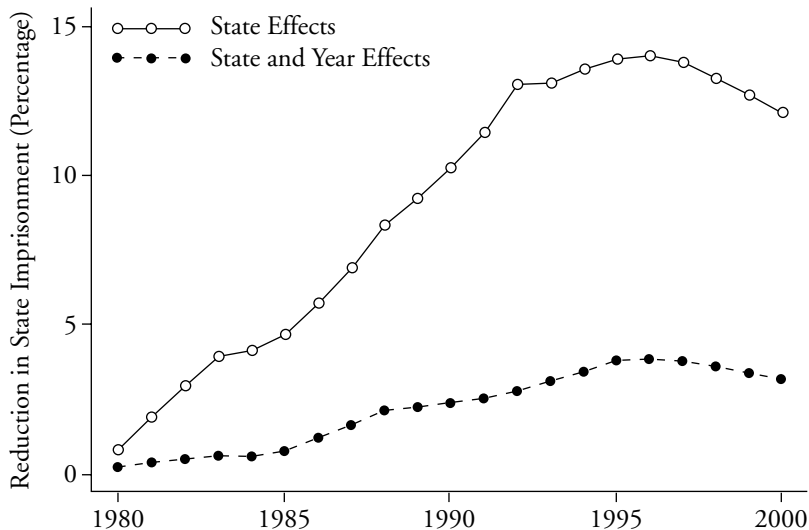


Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Data are for all fifty states.

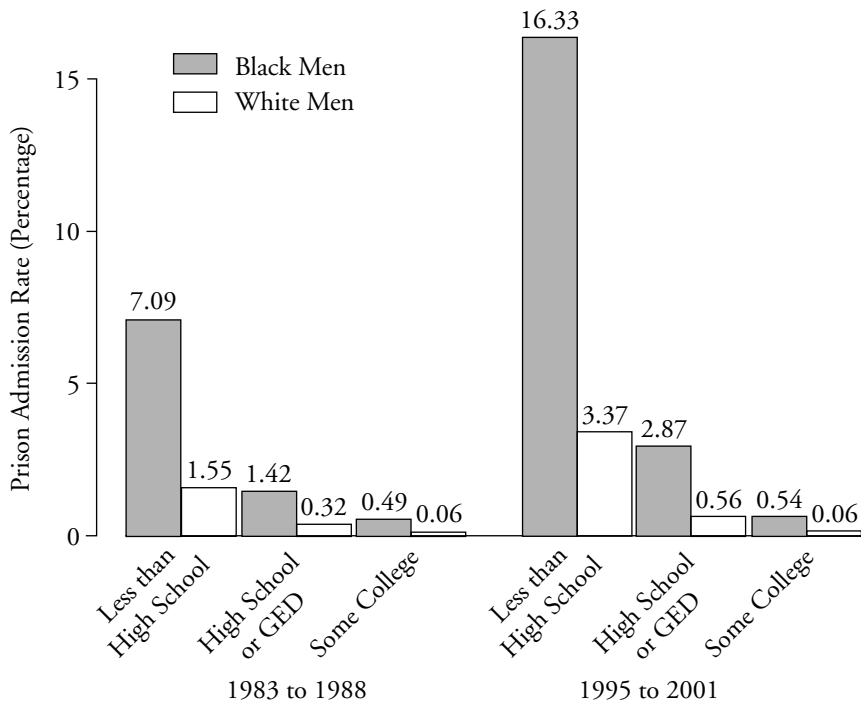
Inset: Boxplot for state imprisonment rates, fifty states in 2003.

Figure 3.2 Reduction in Imprisonment if Partisanship and Percentages Are Unchanged



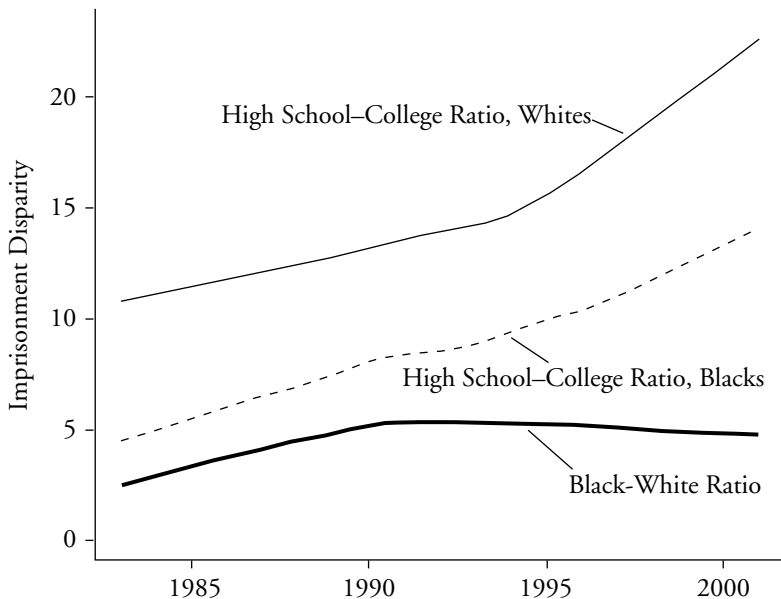
Source: Author's compilations.

Figure 3.3 Noninstitutional Men Annually Entering Prison



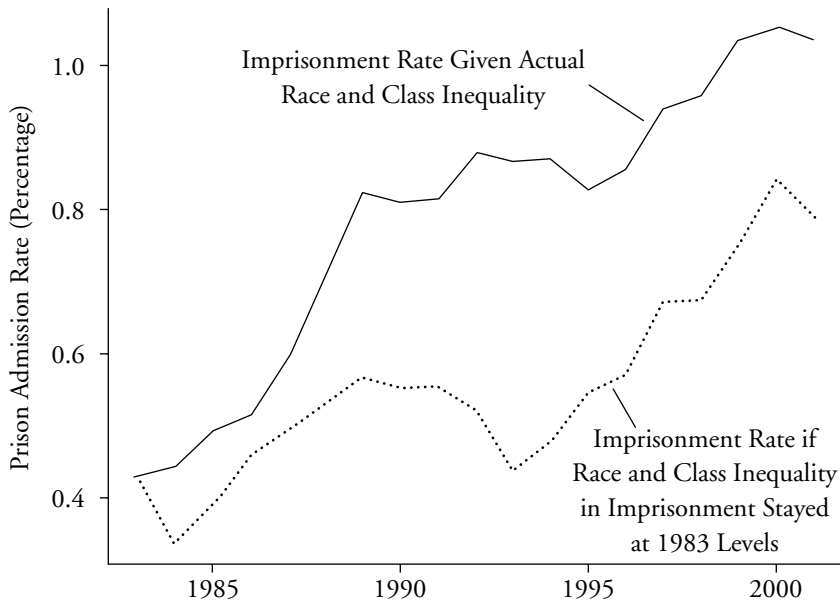
Source: Author's compilations.

Figure 3.4 **Inequality in Admission Rates**



Source: Author's compilations.

Figure 3.5 **Prison Admission Rates**



Source: Author's compilations.

Table 3.1 Limited Judicial Discretion in Criminal Sentencing

States that Have:	1980	1990	2000
Sentencing guidelines ^a	2	10	17
Abolished or limited parole ^b	17	21	33
Three-strikes laws	0	0	24
Truth-in-sentencing laws ^c	3	7	40

Source: Author's compilations.

^aIncludes states with voluntary and presumptive guidelines.

^bIncludes states that limit parole release only for violent offenders.

^cIncludes states that mandate at least 50 percent of sentences be served for some offenses.

Table 3.2 Means of Imprisonment Rates and Predictors, Fifty States

	1980	1990	2000
State-level incarceration			
Imprisonment per 100,000	120.1	241.6	388.2
Socioeconomic predictors			
Unemployment rate (percentage)	6.8	5.4	3.8
Unemployment rate, black men (percentage)	12.4	11.0	7.0
Young jobless noncollege men ^a (percentage)	1.2	1.6	1.5
Gini index of incomes	45.2	44.6	46.2
Percentage black in state population	9.4	10.1	10.9
Legal and political predictors			
Determinate sentencing index (0 to 4 points)	.3	.6	2.0
Percentage Republican governors	37.5	43.8	66.7

Source: See Appendix.

^aNoncollege men age nineteen to forty-five not in labor force as percentage of noninstitutional men age nineteen to forty-five.

Table 3.3 Regression Analysis of Imprisonment Rates, 1980 to 2000

	Effect on State Imprisonment (Percentage)	
	(1)	(2)
Socioeconomic effects		
1 point rise in unemployment rate	-4.1*	1.1*
1 point rise in black men's unemployment rate	-1.0*	.2
1 per 1,000 rise in share of young jobless noncollege men	2.3*	4.6
1 unit rise in Gini index of incomes	-1.4*	-.7
1 point rise in black population share	1.6*	-.3
Legal and political effects		
Change from Democratic to Republican governor	13.8*	5.7*
1 point rise in 4-point determinate sentencing scale	12.8*	-4.8*
Including state effects?	Yes	Yes
Including year effects?	No	Yes

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Estimates are for forty-eight states, from a regression of log state imprisonment rates on murder, nonlethal violent crime, property crime, noncollege joblessness, percentage black, percentage urban, determinate sentencing scale, Republican governor, state spending on police, and citizen's liberal ideology ($N = 1008$, $R^2 = .86$ with state effects, $R^2 = .96$ with state and year effects). Other estimates are obtained by replacing noncollege joblessness with unemployment, black men's unemployment, or the Gini index. All predictors except the sentencing index are lagged one year.

* $p < .01$

Table 3.4 Regression of Admission Rates, 1983 to 2001

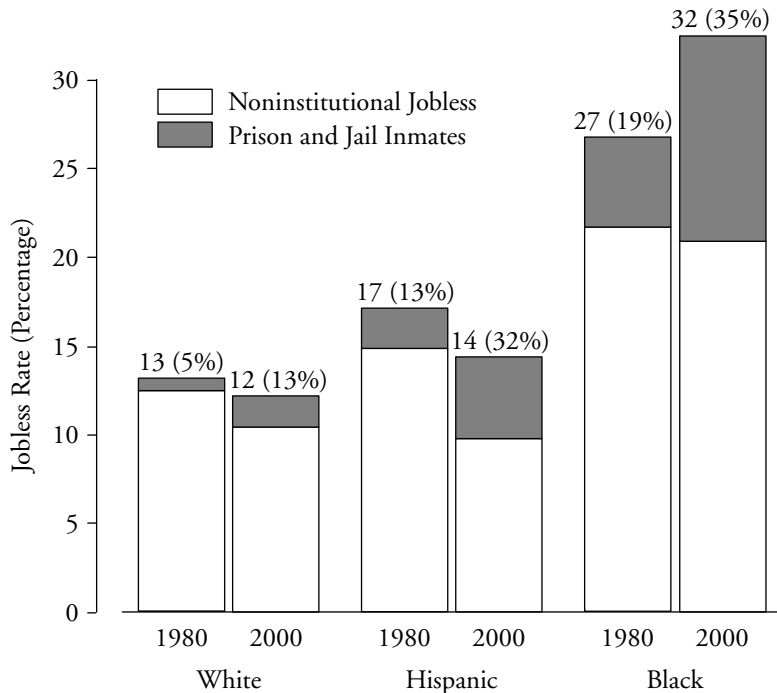
	Effect on Prison Admission (Percentage)
<hr/>	
All men	
\$100 increase in weekly pay	-31.6*
10 percentage point increase in employment	-10.4
White men	
\$100 increase in weekly pay	-41.1*
10 percentage point increase in employment	17.5
Black men	
\$100 increase in weekly pay	-25.9*
10 percentage point increase in employment	-15.6*

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Regression for all men also includes controls for violent crime and race-age-education effects. Results for black and white men control for violent crime and age-education effects.

*Statistically significant at $p < .01$ level.

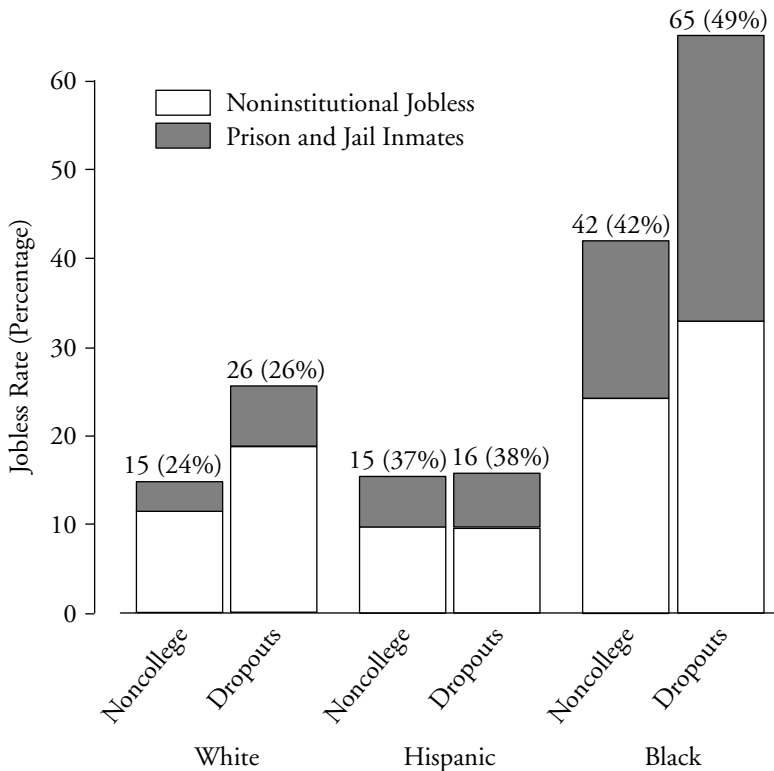
Figure 4.1 **Jobless Men**



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of inmates among the jobless.

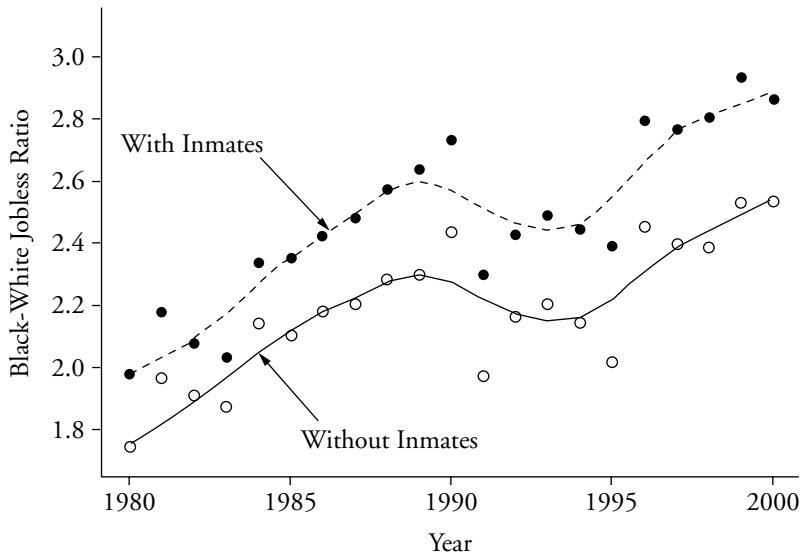
Figure 4.2 **Jobless High-School Educated Men in 2000**



Source: Author's compilations.

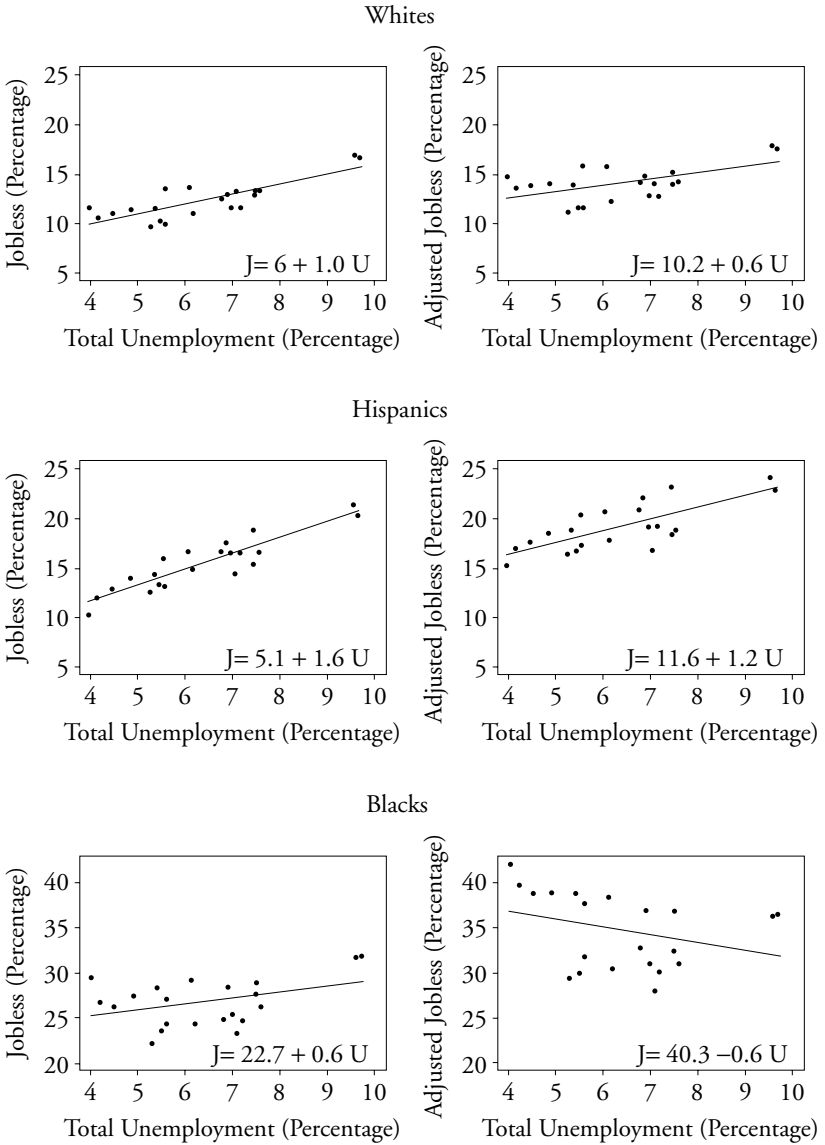
Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of inmates among the jobless.

Figure 4.3 Black-White Ratio in Jobless Rates, Noncollege Men



Source: Author's compilations.

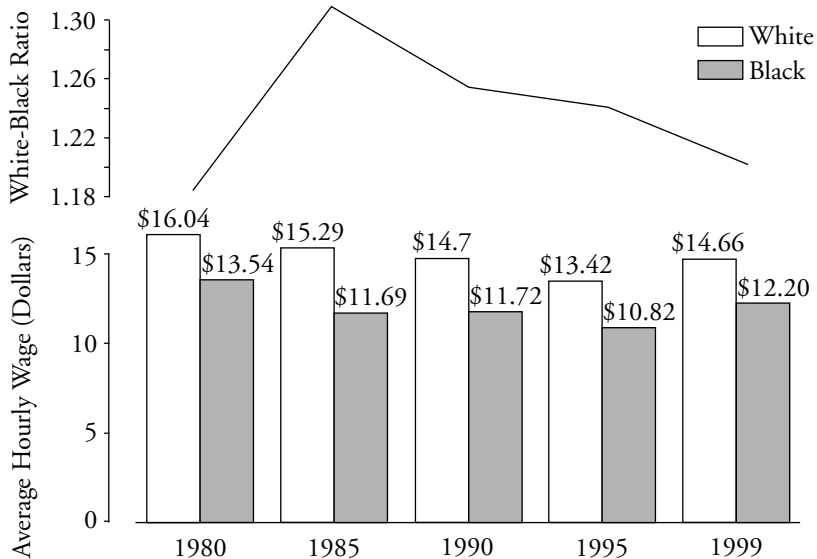
Figure 4.4 Unemployment and Jobless Rates for Noncollege Men, Age 22 to 30, 1980 to 2000



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Regression lines indicate the trend. (All jobless rates count military personnel as employed.)

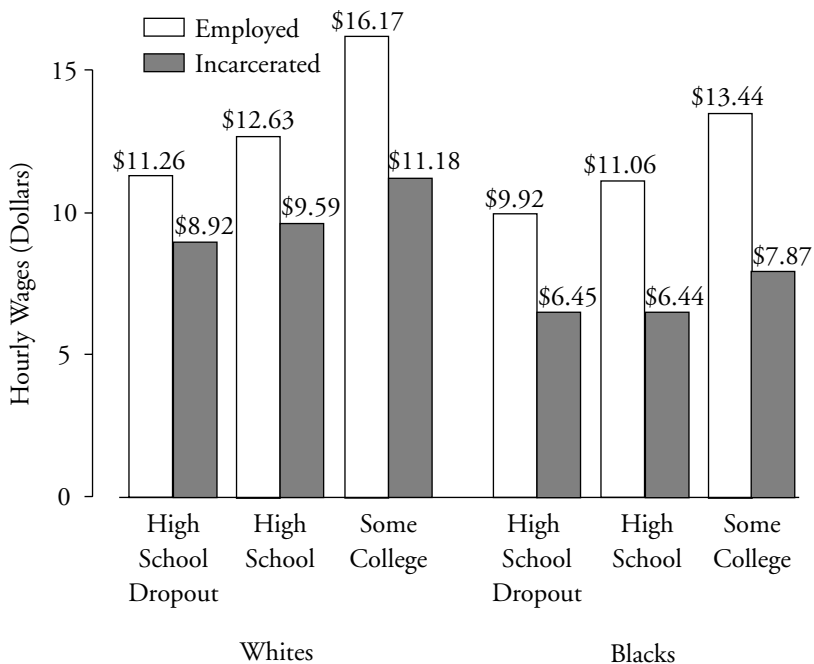
Figure 4.5 Hourly Wages and Wage Ratio of Male Workers



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Wages are in 2003 dollars for men age 22 to 30.

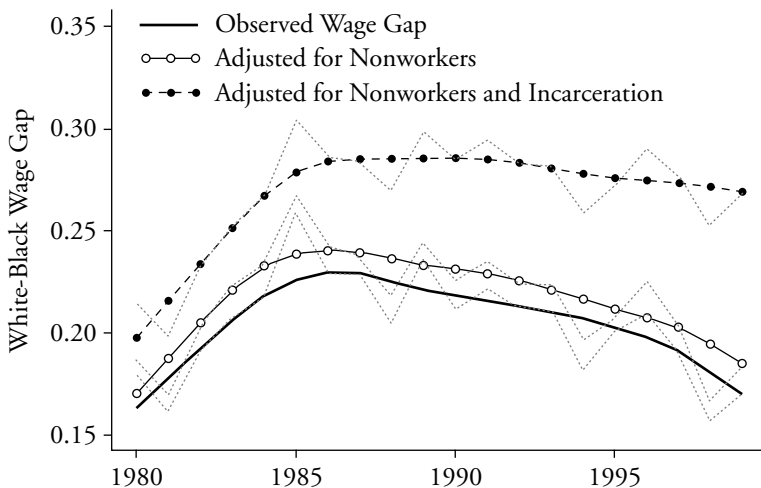
Figure 4.6 Wages of Workers and Inmates at Incarceration



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Wages are in 2003 dollars for men age 22 to 30.

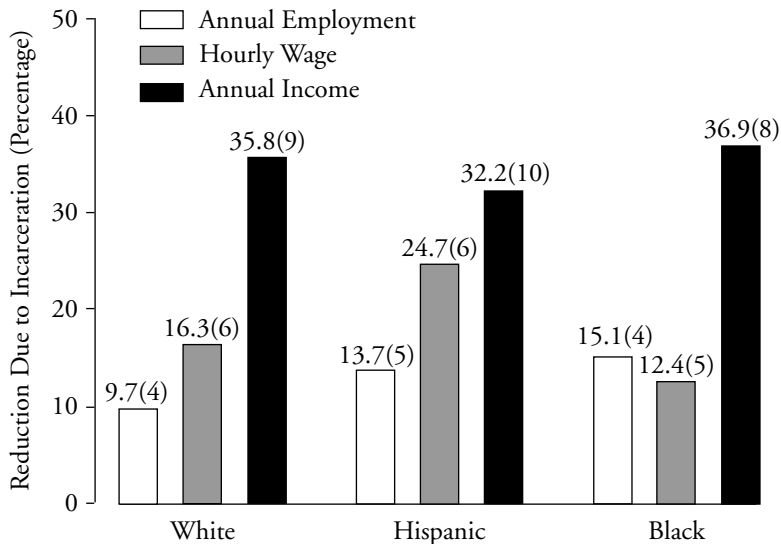
Figure 4.7 Hourly and Adjusted Wage Ratios



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: The wage gaps have been smoothed to highlight the trend. Estimates of the wage gap are indicated by the gray lines. (The wage gap is measured by the differences in mean log hourly wages.)

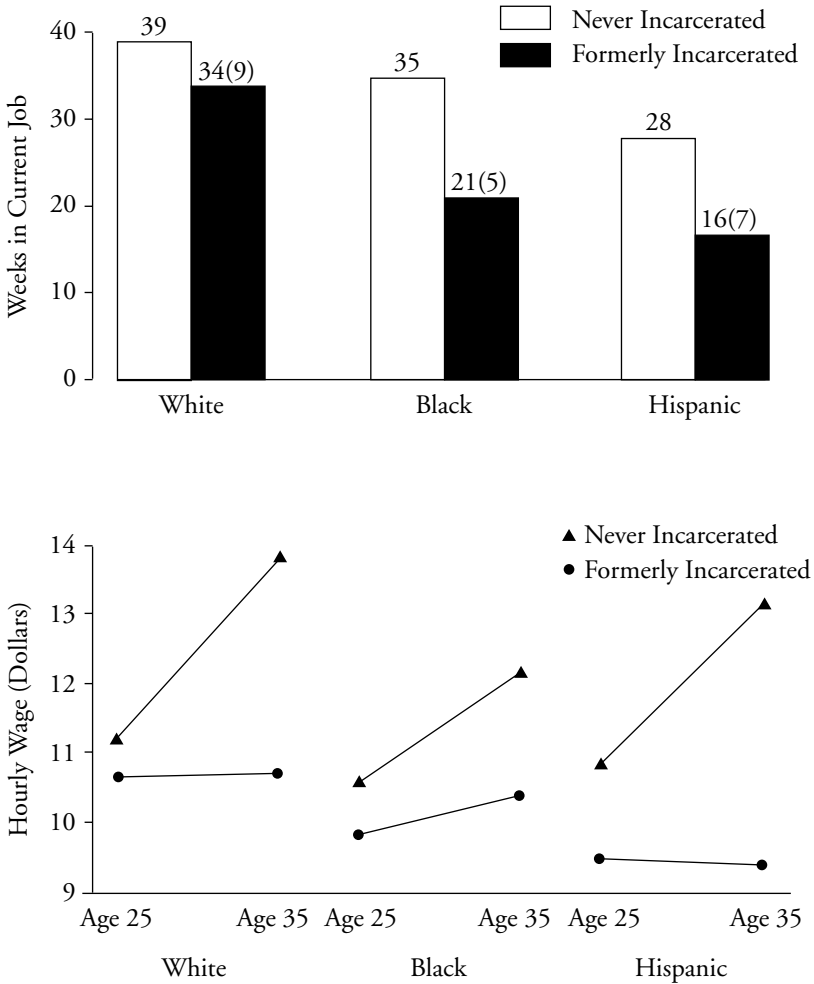
Figure 5.1 Reduction in Employment, Wages, and Earnings Associated with Incarceration, 1983 to 2000



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Wages and earnings are measured in 2004 dollars. Figures in parentheses indicates a 95-percent margin of statistical error. Estimates are from fixed-effect models that control for age, education, work experience, industry, region of the country, public sector employment, union status, marital status, drug use, school enrollment, urban residence, local unemployment, year, and an education-by-year interaction.

Figure 5.2 Job Tenure and Hourly Wage Growth



Source: Author's compilations.

Notes: Top panel depicts average weeks employed in current job at age twenty-five. (Statistical error in parentheses.) Bottom panel estimates of wage growth and job tenure are from fixed-effect models that control for age, education, work experience, industry, region of the country, public sector employment, union status, marital status, drug use, school enrollment, urban residence, local unemployment, year, and an education-by-year interaction.

Table 5.1 Education, Cognitive Skill, and Employment

	Prisoners	Noninstitutional Men	Percentage Difference
Whites			
Average schooling (years)	10.6	13.4	21
Average cognitive score for dropouts	19.5	23.7	22
Percentage employed	76.4	87.5	13
Median monthly income (dollars)	1100	2000	45
Blacks			
Average schooling (years)	10.5	12.6	17
Average cognitive score for dropouts	7.6	11.4	50
Percentage employed	63.2	73.1	14
Median monthly income (dollars)	900	1520	41
Hispanics			
Average schooling (years)	9.4	10.8	13
Average cognitive score for dropouts	9.9	14.9	51
Percentage employed	73.5	85.3	14
Median monthly income (dollars)	900	1568	43

Source: Employment, earnings, and schooling figures for noninstitutional men are from the Current Population Survey (1997). Employment, earnings, and schooling for prisoners is given at time of prison admission and are from the Survey of Inmates of States and Federal Correctional Facilities (1997).

Note: Cognitive scores are the percentiles of the Armed Forces Qualification Test for male high school dropouts from the NLSY 1979 who were imprisoned some time between 1980 and 2000 and among those who have never been to prison.

Table 5.2 Wages, Employment, Earnings

	Incarceration Status		
	Never	Before	After
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)			
White	14.70	11.14	11.80
Hispanic	13.59	12.30	10.31
Black	12.34	10.25	9.25
Annual employment (weeks per year)			
White	44	37	23
Hispanic	43	35	24
Black	40	35	21
Annual earnings (thousands of dollars per year)			
White	26.44	13.70	9.76
Hispanic	23.90	13.29	9.14
Black	20.37	13.34	7.02

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Figures are calculated from the NLSY. "Never" includes all those who have not been incarcerated by age forty. Hourly wages and annual earnings are in 2004 dollars. (N = 5010).

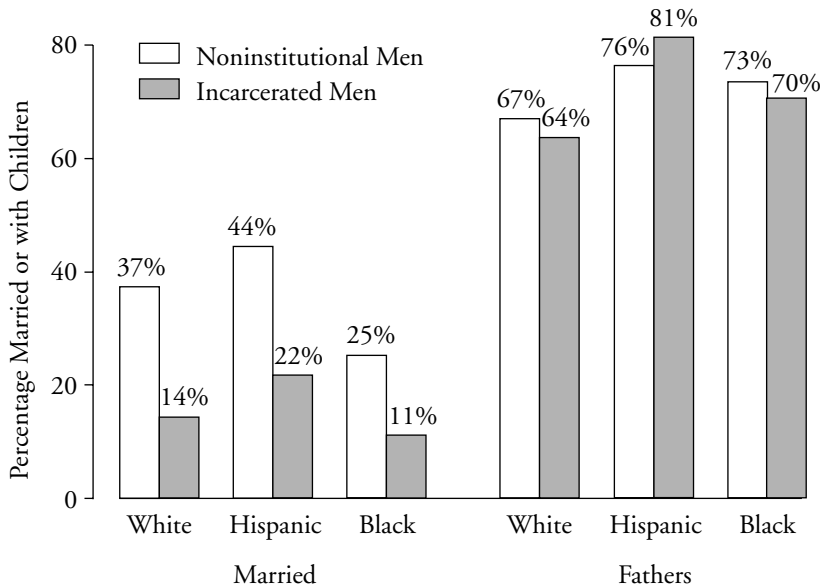
**Table 5.3 Aggregate Levels of Imprisonment and the
Aggregate Effects of Imprisonment on Lifetime
Earnings, 1981 to 2000, NLSY Men**

	White	Hispanic	Black
1. Men imprisoned by 2000 (percentage)	5.0	11.3	19.3
2. Average lifetime earnings loss (\$1000s)	114.3	93.6	86.3
3. Lost lifetime earnings as percentage of total earnings of incarcerated	43.6	41.2	42.3
4. Lost lifetime earnings as percentage of total earnings of all men	.8	2.1	4.3
5. Percentage point increase in poverty rates among all men	1.0	2.7	4.0
6. Lost lifetime earnings as percentage of imprisonment cost	148.8	94.4	70.4

Source: Author's compilations, BJS (2004).

Note: Estimates of the lifetime earnings loss are based on inflation-adjusted 2004 dollars, calculated for the full male sample of the NLSY. Poor men (row 5) are defined as those in lower decile of the race-specific lifetime earnings distribution. Costs of imprisonment (row 6) are taken from a BJS (2004) report on state prison expenditures.

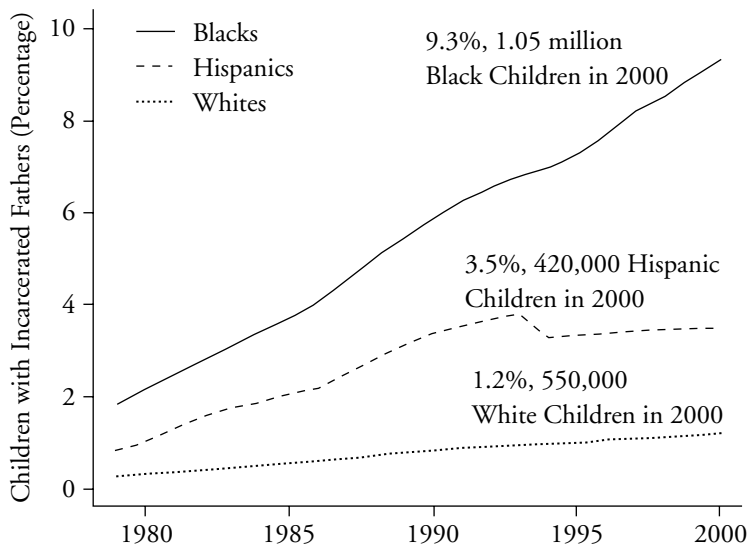
Figure 6.1 Marriage and Fatherhood Among Inmates and Free Men



Source: Author's compilations.

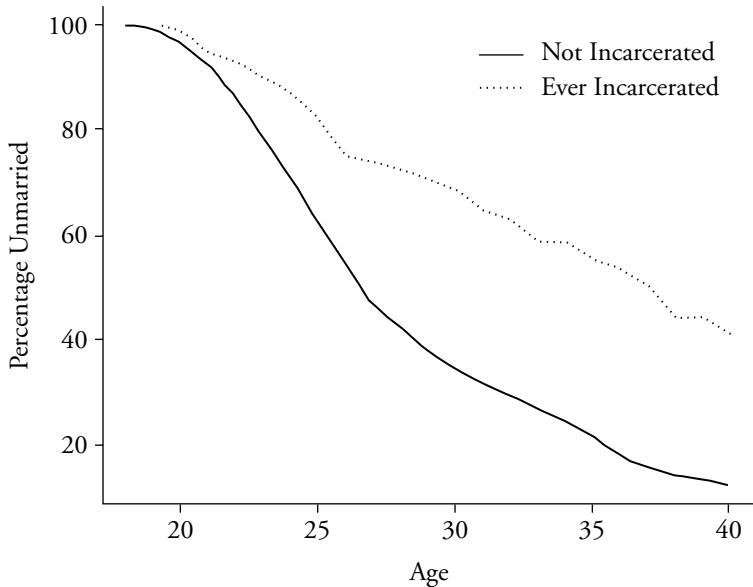
Note: The marriage rate is calculated for men age 22 to 30 in 2000. The prevalence of fatherhood is calculated for men age 33 to 40 in 1997 to 1998. See appendix for data sources.

Figure 6.2 Children with Fathers in Prison or Jail



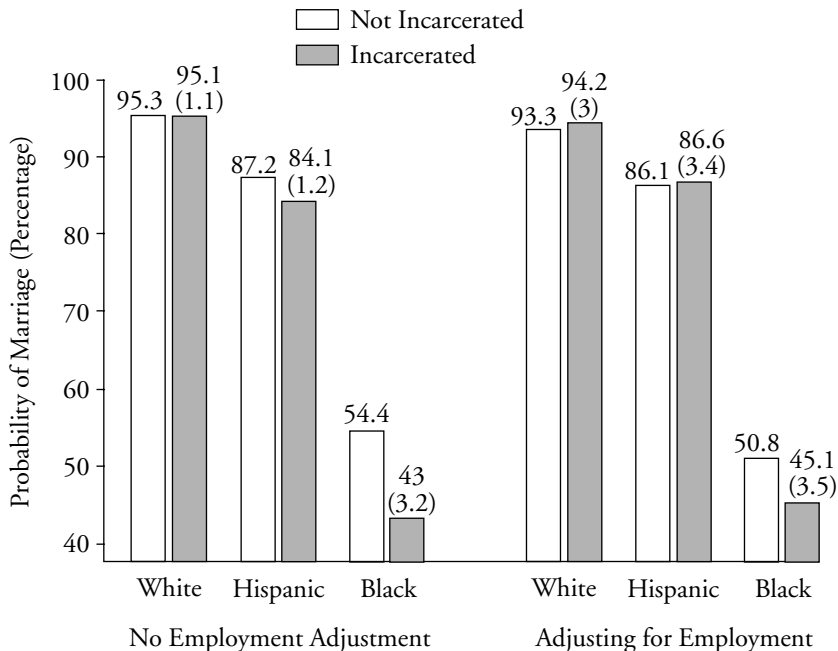
Source: Author's calculations based on data from Surveys of Inmates of State and Federal Correctional Facilities and Surveys of Inmates of Local Jails, and data from the March Current Population Survey (1979–2000).

Figure 6.3 **Rate of First Marriage for Men**



Source: Author's compilations from the NLSY.

Figure 6.4 **Effects of Incarceration on Man's Probability of Marriage**



Source: Author's compilations from NLSY.

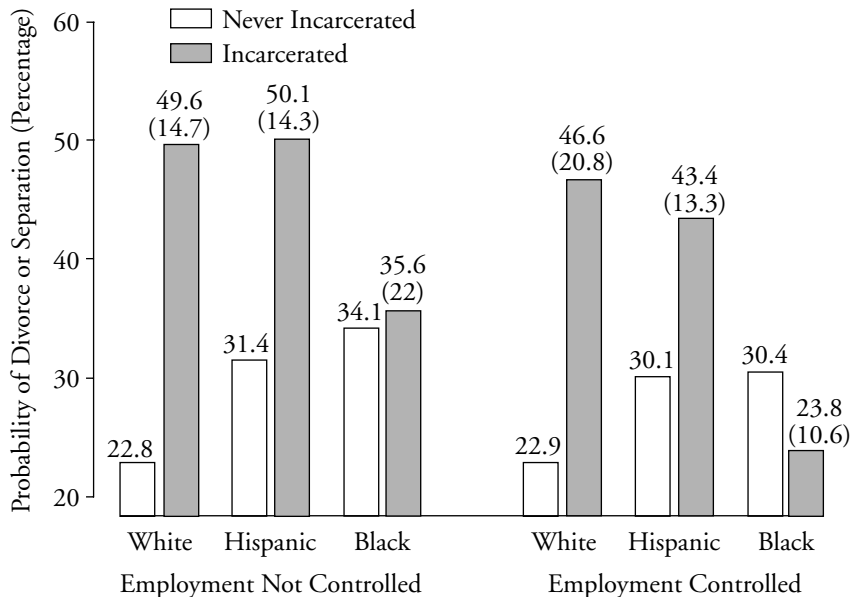
Note: Figures in parentheses show the statistical error of prediction, approximately equal to 1.65 times the predictive standard error.

Figure 6.5 Risk of Marital Dissolution Among First Marriages



Source: Author's compilations from NLSY.

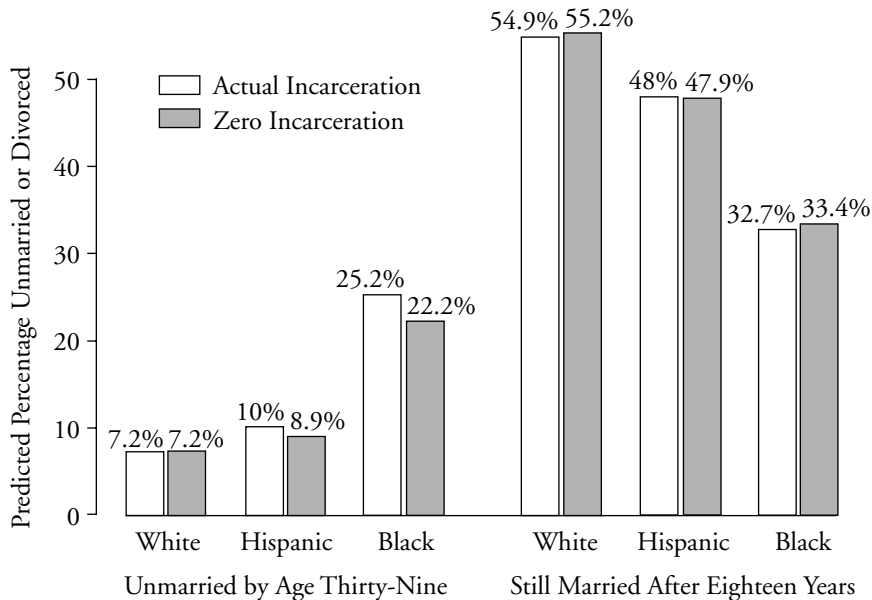
Figure 6.6 The Effects of Incarceration on Man's Probability of Divorce



Source: Author's compilations from NLSY.

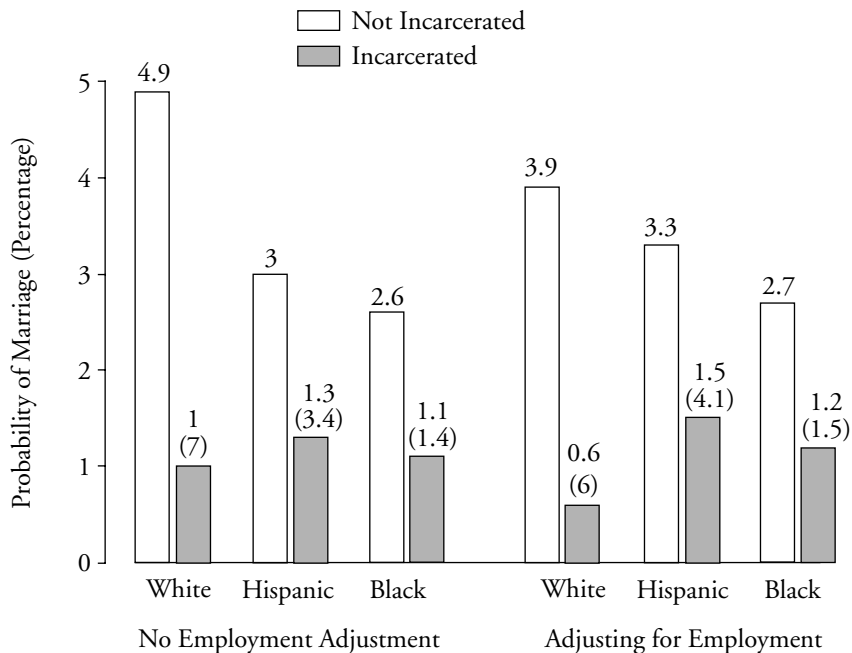
Note: Figures in parentheses show the statistical error of the prediction, approximately equal to 1.65 times the predictive standard error.

Figure 6.7 Predictions on Men Remaining Unmarried and Married



Source: Author's compilations from the NLSY.

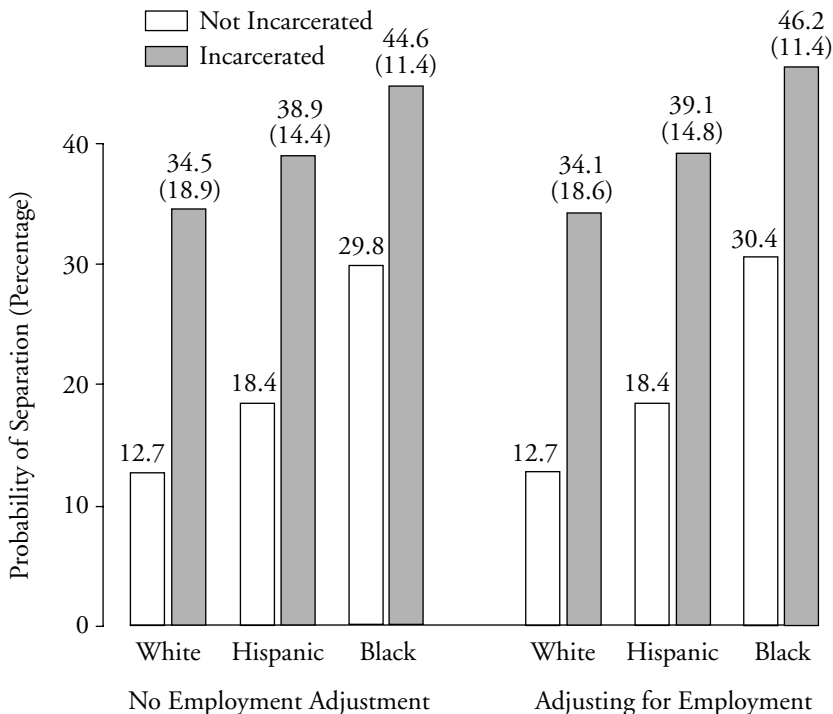
Figure 6.8 Probability of Couple Marrying After Birth of Child



Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Note: Figures in parentheses show the statistical error of prediction, approximately equal to 1.65 times the predictive standard error.

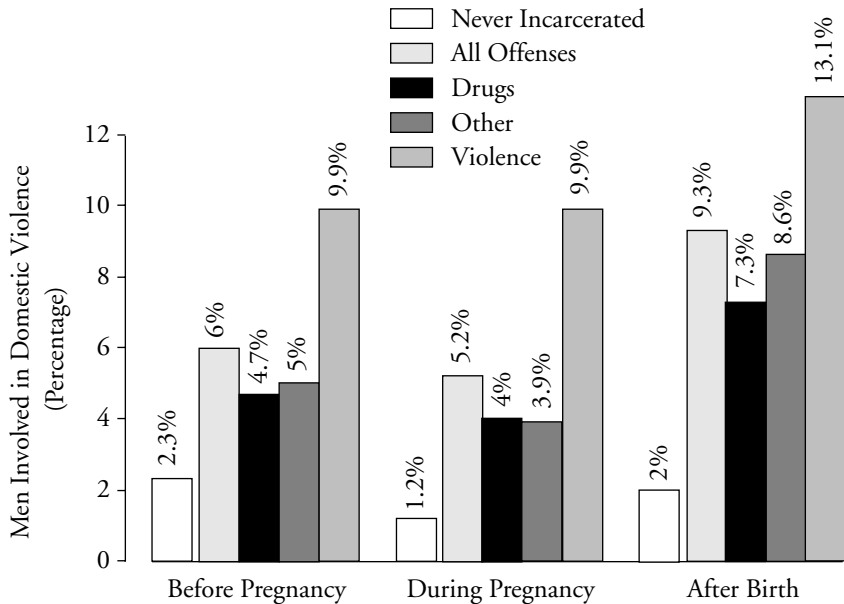
Figure 6.9 Estimated Probability of Couple Separating After Birth of Child



Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

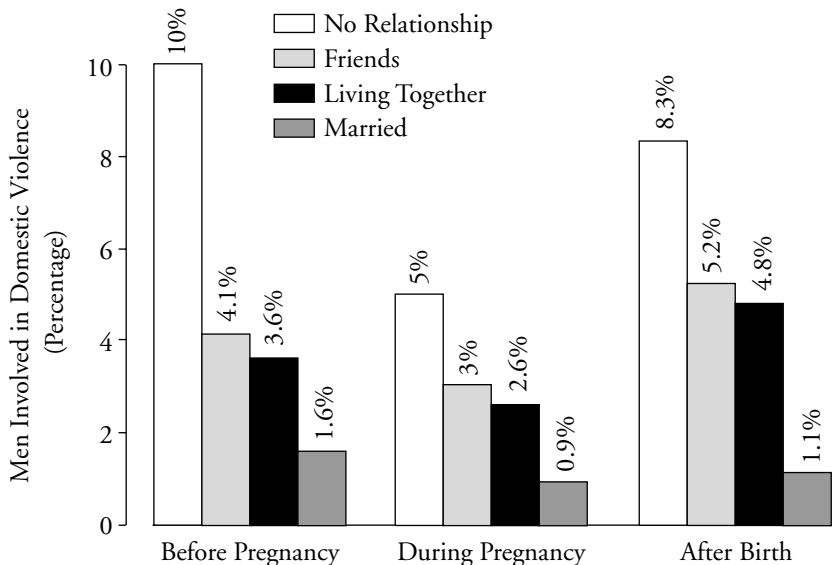
Note: Figures in parentheses show the statistical error of prediction, approximately 1.65 times the predictive standard error.

Figure 6.10 Men Assaulting Partners, by Incarceration Status



Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Figure 6.11 Men Assaulting Partners, by Relationship Status



Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Table 6.1 Men Unmarried by Age Thirty-Nine

	All Men	White	Hispanic	Black
Observed incarceration				
High school dropout	14.5%	6.3%	10.6%	32.4%
College	10.9	7.9	9.5	23.1
College-dropout ratio	.76	1.25	.90	.71
Zero incarceration				
High school dropout	12.6	6.4	9.0	26.1
College	10.8	8.0	9.4	22.0
College-dropout ratio	.86	1.26	1.04	.84

Source: Author's compilations from the NLSY.

Note: Nonmarriage rates are calculated given the observed level of incarceration in the NLSY and assuming no incarceration.

Table 6.2 **Men Living with the Mother of Their One-Year-Old Child**

	Living Together	Married	Sample Size
Father white			
Not incarcerated	18%	68%	715
Incarcerated	35	23	157
Father black			
Not incarcerated	31	25	1100
Incarcerated	34	8	558
Father Hispanic			
Not incarcerated	42	35	678
Incarcerated	40	19	228

Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Table 6.3 The Percentage of Fathers Getting Married or Separating, One Year After the Birth of Their Child, at the Observed Level of Incarceration and Assuming Zero Incarceration, by Race and Ethnicity

	Assumed Incarceration		Percentage Difference
	Actual	Zero	
Percentage marrying			
All	5.0%	6.0%	20
White	4.9	6.4	31
Hispanic	10.6	11.7	10
Black	3.7	4.5	21
Percentage separating			
All	18.0	15.0	-17
White	13.0	9.6	-26
Hispanic	13.6	11.0	-19
Black	27.4	24.4	-11

Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Table 6.4 Probability of Domestic Violence by New Fathers, Year After Birth of Child

	No Controls	Adding Controls for	
		Prior Violence	Relationship Quality
Chance of domestic violence for never-incarcerated twenty-five-year-old black man with a history of violence	2.6%	9.3%	7.8%
Effect on probability of domestic violence			
Incarceration for violence	9.3 (3.5)	10.7 (5.5)	9.6 (6.5)
Incarceration for drugs	4.6 (3.4)	7.5 (6.9)	6.5 (7.3)
Incarceration for other offenses	5.7 (2.1)	10.1 (4.9)	9.2 (5.8)
Cohabiting in prior year	-.2 (.8)	-.8 (4.0)	.1 (4.0)
Married in prior year	-1.6 (.6)	-5.0 (3.2)	-3.1 (3.6)

Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Note: All models control for father's race, ethnicity, and age. Figures in parentheses indicate 90-percent confidence intervals.

Table 6A.1 Discrete Time Event History Model of Divorce and First Marriage, 1979 to 2000

	First Marriage				Divorce			
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Intercept	-3.936	(.207)	-4.274	(.213)	-1.842	(.313)	-1.714	(.312)
Now incarcerated	-1.773	(.367)	-1.502	(.370)	1.246	(.275)	1.059	(.278)
Was incarcerated	-.158	(.132)	.013	(.135)	.423	(.342)	.238	(.343)
Education (years)	-.003	(.013)	-.007	(.014)	-.117	(.014)	-.114	(.014)
Midwest	.099	(.090)	.098	(.091)	-.222	(.110)	-.219	(.110)
South	.538	(.084)	.522	(.084)	.024	(.099)	.035	(.099)
West	.258	(.092)	.258	(.093)	-.012	(.110)	-.023	(.110)
Black	-1.009	(.078)	-.948	(.079)	.450	(.085)	.414	(.085)
Hispanic	-.162	(.088)	-.140	(.089)	.080	(.103)	.083	(.102)
Drug user	-.378	(.062)	-.384	(.062)	.614	(.072)	.625	(.072)
Delinquency	.059	(.104)	.102	(.105)	.344	(.108)	.335	(.108)
Catholic	-.177	(.071)	-.186	(.071)	-.157	(.085)	-.159	(.085)
Very religious	.029	(.058)	.019	(.058)	-.011	(.067)	-.002	(.067)
Pre-marital birth	.583	(.075)	.583	(.075)	-		-	
Employment (weeks)	-		.014	(.002)	-		-.009	(.002)
Incarcerated pre-marriage	-		-		-.025	(.195)	-.075	(.196)
Age at first marriage	-		-		-.026	(.011)	-.019	(.011)
Nonmarital birth	-		-		.153	(.078)	.152	(.078)
Marital birth	-		-		-.557	(.072)	-.560	(.072)
Person-years	20401		20401		21681		21681	
Persons	2041		2041		2762		2762	

Source: Author's compilations from the NLSY.

Note: Logistic regression coefficients (quasi-likelihood standard errors).

Table 6A.2 Analysis of Marriage and Separation

	Marriage (1)		Separation (2)	
Intercept	-3.687	(.935)	-.524	(.418)
Father's characteristics				
Incarcerated	-.805	(.347)	.801	(.125)
Age (years)	-.029	(.027)	-.046	(.013)
Less than high school	.295	(.347)	-.046	(.144)
Some college	.771	(.358)	-.043	(.152)
College degree	.598	(.677)	-.469	(.311)
Affectionate	.750	(.356)	-.196	(.151)
Critical	.607	(.632)	.574	(.334)
Compromises	.411	(.279)	-.507	(.119)
Heavy drug or alcohol use	-.758	(.463)	.276	(.142)
Hit mother	-.016	(.743)	-.298	(.381)
Worked last week	.590	(.403)	.197	(.161)
Mother's characteristics				
Age (years)	.033	(.034)	.002	(.016)
Less than high school	-.388	(.344)	.346	(.144)
Some college	-.123	(.349)	-.183	(.155)
College degree	-.446	(.771)	-.976	(.314)
Couple's characteristics				
Black	-.444	(.362)	.739	(.142)
Hispanic	.665	(.406)	-.321	(.172)
Mixed	-1.133	(.005)	1.277	(.300)
First birth	-.584	(.307)	.104	(.131)
Sample size	1125		2303	

Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

Note: Logistic regression coefficients (quasi-likelihood standard errors).

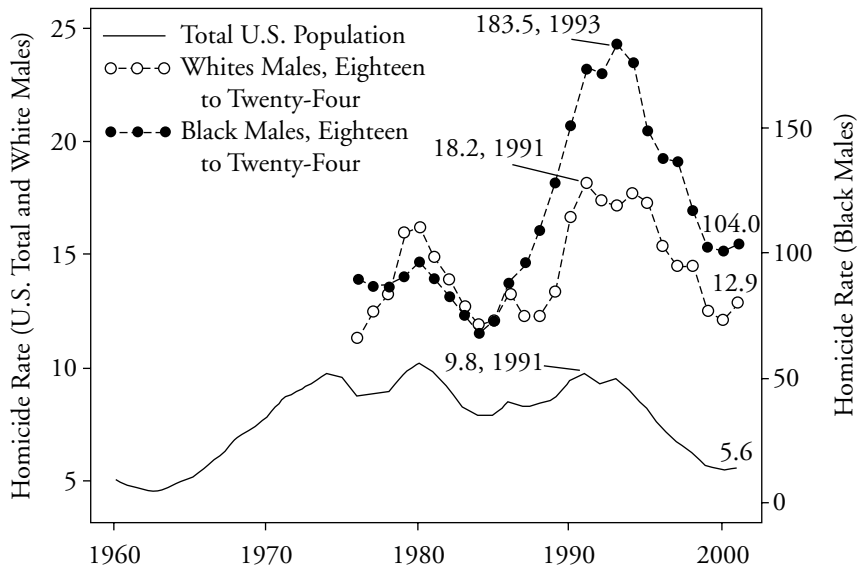
Table 6A.3 Model of Domestic Violence in Year After Child's Birth

	(1)		(2)	
Intercept	-3.363	(.466)	-3.274	(.580)
Incarceration for violence	1.801	(.264)	1.235	(.332)
Incarceration for drugs	1.165	(.352)	.910	(.425)
Incarceration for other offense	1.330	(.215)	1.191	(.244)
Cohabiting at child's birth	-.066	(.197)	.114	(.236)
Married at child's birth	-1.008	(.380)	-.481	(.434)
Father's age (years)	-.013	(.014)	-.017	(.017)
Father black	.045	(.266)	.235	(.317)
Father Hispanic	.221	(.282)	.394	(.332)
Assault during pregnancy	-		3.090	(.332)
Assault before pregnancy	-		1.802	(.323)
Father is affectionate	-		-.438	(.238)
Length of relationship (years)	-		-.092	(.035)
Sample size	3344		3344	

Source: Author's compilations from the Fragile Families Survey.

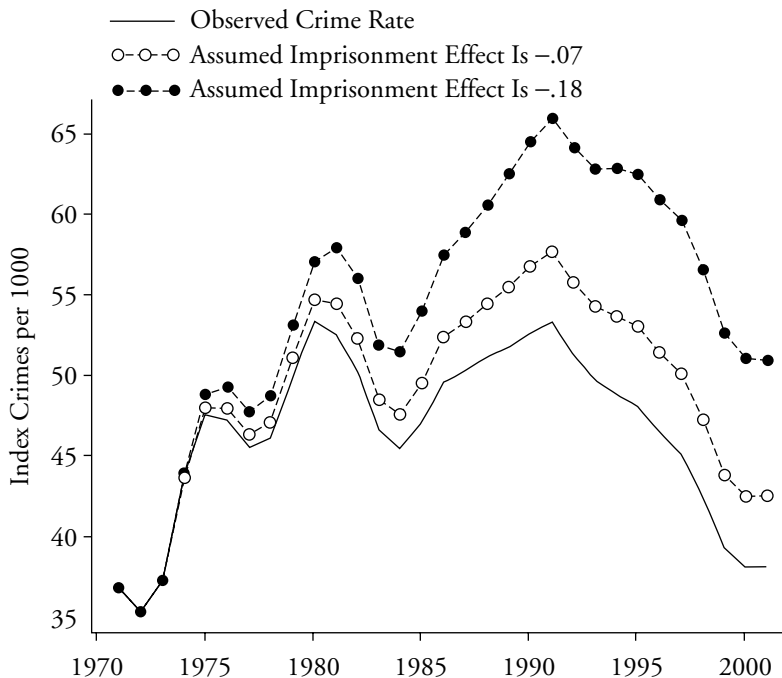
Note: Quasi-likelihood logistic regression coefficients (standard errors).

Figure 7.1 Homicide Rates



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1960–2001 (BJS 2005).

Figure 7.2 Observed and Hypothetical Index Crime Rates



Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Hypothetical rates of crime assuming no increase in incarceration rates since 1970, and assuming the imprisonment effect is $-.07$ and $-.18$.

Table 7.1 Changes in Crime Rates

	1993	2001	Percentage Change
Violent crimes per 1,000			
Total aged twelve and over	49.9	25.1	-49.7
Gender			
Males	59.8	27.3	-54.3
Females	40.7	23.0	-43.5
Race and ethnicity			
Whites	47.9	24.5	-48.9
Hispanics ^a	55.2	29.5	-46.6
Blacks	67.4	31.2	-53.7
Income			
Bottom third	62.6	34.9	-47.4
Middle third	49.1	25.8	-48.0
Top third	43.7	19.3	-56.1
Property crimes per 1,000			
Total households	318.9	166.9	-47.7
Urbanization			
Urban	404.8	212.8	-47.4
Suburban	305.1	156.7	-48.6
Rural	246.4	131.9	-46.5
Race and ethnicity			
Whites	309.7	165.1	-48.9
Hispanics ^a	429.7	224.1	-47.8
Blacks	349.6	179.7	-52.3
Income			
Bottom third	295.1	180.9	-38.7
Middle third	314.8	174.2	-44.7
Top third	349.9	179.5	-48.7
Homicides per 100,000, five largest cities			
New York	26.5	8.7	-67.2
Los Angeles	30.5	15.6	-48.9
Chicago	30.3	22.9	-24.4
Houston	25.9	13.4	-48.3
Philadelphia	28.1	20.4	-27.4

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Violent and property crime figures are from the National Crime Victimization Survey, reported in *Criminal Victimization, 2001* (Rennison 2002). Homicide rates are from the Uniform Crime Reports as reported in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* (1994, 2002).

^aMay be of any race.

Table 7.2 **Correctional Resources in Educational Programming**

	1979	1995
State prisoners	274,563	941,642
Correctional staff	94,336	321,941
Educational staff	9,877	9,856
Educational staff (percentage of all staff)	10	3
Prisoners in educational programs (percentage)	41	22
Inmate to educational staff ratio	11	21

Source: Figures for 1979 were tabulated from the 1979 Census of State Correctional Facilities (1979). Figures for 1995 were taken from Stephan (1997), *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities*.

Table 7.3 **Effects of Imprisonment on Index Crime Rates in Four Studies**

Levitt (1996)		
Violent crimes	$-.38 \pm .36$	Fifty states and D.C., 1971 to 1993
Property crimes	$-.26 \pm .24$	
All index crimes	$-.31$	
Marvell and Moody (1994)		
Violent crimes	$-.06 \pm .11$	Forty-nine states, 1971 to 1989
Property crimes	$-.17 \pm .06$	
All index crimes	$-.16$	
Becsi (1999)		
Violent crimes	$-.05 \pm .04$	Fifty states and D.C., 1971 to 1993
Property crimes	$-.09 \pm .03$	
All index crimes	$-.09 \pm .03$	
Useem, Piehl, and Liedka (2001)		
All index crimes	$-.06 \pm .05$	Fifty states and D.C., 1972 to 1997
All index crimes (lagged effect)	$-.04 \pm .04$	

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Imprisonment effects describe the percentage change in the crime rate resulting from a 1-percent increase in the state imprisonment rate. Table is adapted from Spelman (2000, 102). Spelman's analysis replicates Levitt's results using the same data and several additional years of observation. The margin of error represents a 95-percent confidence interval.

Table 7.4 **Effects of Imprisonment on Index Crime Rates, 1971 to 2001**

	Feedback Effect of Crime on Imprisonment		
	.00 (1)	.05 (2)	.15 (3)
All crime	-0.07 ± 0.02	-0.08 ± 0.10	-0.18 ± 0.29
Murder	-0.11 ± 0.09	-0.11 ± 0.11	-0.21 ± 0.30
Violent crime	-0.03 ± 0.04	-0.07 ± 0.10	-0.17 ± 0.30
Property crime	-0.07 ± 0.03	-0.08 ± 0.10	-0.18 ± 0.29

Source: Author's compilations.

Note: Dependent variables and predictors are differences of logs, controlling for spending on police, percent black, unemployment, and state and year fixed effects. Observations are weighted in proportion to population. Adjustments for endogeneity are based on a Bayesian sensitivity analysis proposed by Leamer (1993). Margin of error indicates a 95-percent confidence interval.