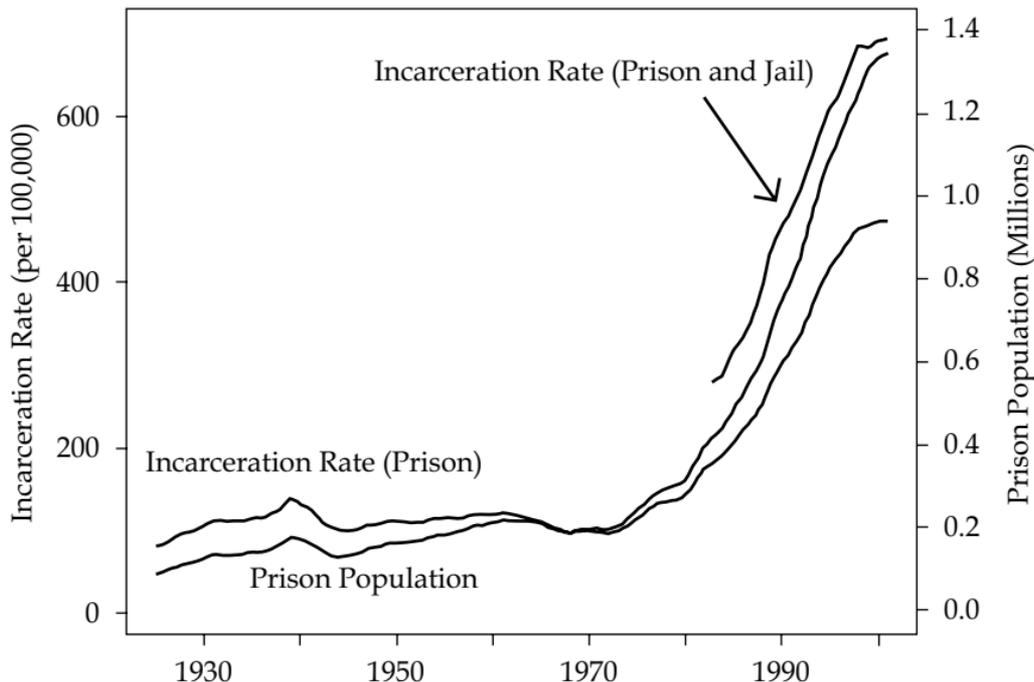Figure 1.1   *State and Federal Incarceration, from 1925 to 2001*

Source: Based on data from Pastore and Maguire (2002).
Note: The figure graphs incarceration rates (per 100,000 U.S. residents) in state and federal prisons from 1926 to 2000, incarceration rates (per 100,000 U.S. residents) in prisons and jails from 1980 to 1999, and the state and federal prison population from 1925 to 2001.

Table 1.1   *Prison and Jail Incarceration Rates and Cumulative Risks of Imprisonment for Young Men (Percentage)*

	White	Black	Black to White Ratio
In prison or jail			
Adults, aged eighteen to sixty-five	1.0	7.9	7.9
Young adults, aged twenty-two to thirty	1.6	11.6	7.3
Young adult high school dropouts	6.7	32.4	4.8
Risk of imprisonment for young men			
All	2.9	10.6	3.7
With high school diploma or GED	3.6	18.4	5.1
High school dropouts	11.2	58.9	5.3

Source: Percentage in prison or jail is based on Western, Kleykamp, and Rosenfeld (2004); risk of imprisonment is based on Pettit and Western (2004).
Note: "Young men" are defined as those born from 1965 to 1969 and consequently aged thirty to thirty-four in 1999.

Table 1.2   *Marital Status of Fathers in State Prison and the Noninstitutional Population, 1986 and 1997 (Percentage)*

	1986		1997	
	Prison Population	General Population	Prison Population	General Population
White				
Married	33.3	89.3	25.0	88.5
Divorced	39.1	2.3	39.4	3.5
Never married	17.3	7.5	26.7	6.9
Black				
Married	24.5	76.1	18.7	72.2
Divorced	12.7	2.3	11.4	4.1
Never married	53.4	19.6	62.7	20.1
Hispanic				
Married	40.8	84.9	32.5	79.8
Divorced	21.4	1.9	15.8	1.8
Never married	28.2	12.5	41.0	17.1

Source: Based on data from U.S. Department of Justice (1986, 1997). General population figures for fathers are based on data from the 1986 and 1997 March Current Population Surveys, for fathers aged twenty to forty-five (Freenberg and Roth 2001).

Table 1.3 *U.S. Children with a Parent in State or Federal Prison, by Race-Ethnicity (Estimate)*

	1986	1991	1997	2000
Total				
Number (thousands)	563	929	1,366	1,526
Percentage of all children	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.2
White				
Number (thousands)	180	264	353	428
Percentage of all white children	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
Black				
Number (thousands)	274	456	702	795
Percentage of all black children	2.9	4.4	6.9	7.5
Hispanic				
Number (thousands)	94	185	271	281
Percentage of all Hispanic children	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.3

Source: Based on data from U.S. Department of Justice (1986, 1991, 1997); U.S. Department of Commerce (2001).
Note: The data are for children under the age of eighteen.

Table 1.4   *Inmate Fathers Living with Their Children at Time of Father's Admission to State or Federal Prison, by Race-Ethnicity of Father, 1986 and 1997 (Percentage)*

	1986		1997	
	State Prison	Federal Prison	State Prison	Federal Prison
White	51.3	—	44.9	61.5
Black	48.1	—	40.7	46.6
Hispanic	56.5	—	50.0	62.2

Source: Based on data from U.S. Department of Justice (1986, 1991, 1997).
Note: No data available for 1986 federal prison count.

Table 1.5   *Monthly Contact Between Fathers in State and Federal Prison and Their Children, by Race-Ethnicity of Father and Type of Contact, 1991 and 1997 (Percentage)*

	1991		1997	
	State Prison	Federal Prison	State Prison	Federal Prison
White				
Receives phone calls	37.5	70.8	36.0	72.9
Receives mail	47.4	68.4	46.9	63.6
Receives visits	21.4	27.2	19.3	26.5
Black				
Receives phone calls	55.4	69.5	50.4	77.3
Receives mail	56.3	66.8	53.2	66.2
Receives visits	26.1	23.5	23.3	25.9
Hispanic				
Receives phone calls	42.7	65.4	33.1	67.0
Receives mail	53.5	71.9	50.3	66.0
Receives visits	19.1	22.3	21.5	20.4

Source: Based on data from U.S. Department of Justice (1991, 1997).

Table 2.1   *Relationship Status at Twelve-Month Follow-Up Interview, by Relationship Status at Baseline Interview and Father's Race-Ethnicity, 1999 to 2001*

| | Baseline Status | | | |
Follow-Up Status	Non-resident	Cohabiting	Married	Total at Follow-Up
African American				
Nonresident (percentage)	74.3	33.4	7.5	50.0
Cohabiting (percentage)	22.4	55.3	.7	31.0
Married (percentage)	3.3	11.3	91.8	19.1
N	912	657	268	1,837
Hispanic				
Nonresident (percentage)	66.9	20.2	2.8	28.1
Cohabiting (percentage)	24.3	62.0	2.8	38.2
Married (percentage)	8.8	17.8	94.4	33.7
N	272	534	251	1,057
White				
Nonresident (percentage)	75.4	22.6	3.0	19.2
Cohabiting (percentage)	18.8	56.9	.4	19.9
Married (percentage)	5.8	20.5	96.6	60.9
N	138	288	537	963

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).
Note: Cell entries are based on mothers' reports of relationship status in the baseline and follow-up surveys.

Table 2.2   *Distribution of Agreement of Mothers' and Fathers' Reports of Fathers' Prior Incarceration Status, by Race-Ethnicity, 1999 to 2001*

Mothers' Reports	Fathers' Reports			Total
	Not Interviewed	No Prison or Jail	Prison or Jail	
African American				
Not interviewed (percentage)	0.0	4.8	6.0	3.8
No prison or jail (percentage)	59.7	76.0	31.9	66.5
Prison or jail (percentage)	40.3	19.2	62.1	29.7
N	432	1,170	235	1,837
Hispanic				
Not interviewed (percentage)	0.0	2.1	2.7	1.8
No prison or jail (percentage)	70.6	81.3	27.4	75.7
Prison or jail (percentage)	29.4	16.6	69.9	22.5
N	187	797	73	1,057
White				
Not interviewed (percentage)	0.0	1.2	4.3	1.4
No prison or jail (percentage)	80.7	90.9	28.0	83.6
Prison or jail (percentage)	19.3	7.9	67.7	15.1
N	119	751	93	963

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Table 2.3 *Distribution of Agreement in Mothers' and Fathers' Reports of Fathers' Prior Incarceration Status, by Measures of Criminality and Relationship Quality*

| Measure | Repondents Agree | | Respondents Disagree | | | Father Missing | |
	Mother Yes, Father Yes (Percentage)	Mother No, Father No (Percentage)	Mother Yes, Father No (Percentage)	Mother No, Father Yes (Percentage)	N	Mother Yes (Percentage)	N
Full sample	8.6	73.6	13.8	4.0	3,017	34.1	738
Drug or alcohol abuse							
Yes	16.5	57.1	21.1	5.4	503	53.4	103
No	7.0	77.0	12.2	3.8	2,475	30.6	608
Is violent							
Yes	17.5	57.5	22.5	2.5	80	48.5	80
No	8.6	73.7	13.6	4.1	2,786	33.9	676
Compromises							
Yes	7.7	77.4	11.3	3.6	1,620	26.0	296
No	10.3	67.9	17.1	4.7	1,244	41.3	407
Is affectionate							
Yes	8.4	75.0	12.5	4.1	2,318	29.7	464
No	10.8	65.8	19.6	3.8	546	42.9	240
Is critical							
Yes	8.5	73.7	13.5	4.2	2,784	34.6	29
No	18.8	57.6	23.5	0.0	85	34.5	680
Is encouraging							
Yes	8.2	75.9	12.0	3.9	2,180	29.6	436
No	10.9	65.0	19.6	4.5	688	42.6	272

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Table 2.4   *Means of Independent Variables for Regression Analysis, by Incarceration Status*

Variable	Full Sample	Ever Incarcerated	
		Yes	No
Married at baseline	.273	.085	.345
Cohabiting at baseline	.382	.441	.360
First birth	.387	.353	.401
Father's characteristics			
Black	.476	.593	.431
Hispanic	.274	.243	.286
White	.206	.133	.234
Other	.044	.031	.049
Age	28.013	26.569	28.567
Less than high school education	.309	.419	.275
High school education	.341	.394	.320
Some college	.235	.174	.258
College graduate	.115	.013	.154
Worked last year	.819	.762	.841
Will compromise	.535	.437	.574
Expresses affection	.778	.716	.803
Insults or criticizes	.032	.045	.027
Encourages	.731	.649	.763
Abuses drugs or alcohol	.166	.267	.127
Violent when angry	.032	.051	.024
Mother's characteristics			
Black	.459	.565	.419
Hispanic	.270	.234	.283
White	.231	.174	.252
Other	.040	.026	.046
Age	25.382	23.613	26.059
Less than high school	.320	.428	.279
High school education	.303	.350	.285
Some college	.256	.201	.277
College graduate	.121	.021	.159
N	3,867	1,070	2,797

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Table 2.5   *Estimated Marginal Effects of Incarceration on the Probabilities of Cohabitation and Marriage, Full Sample*

Model	Cohabitation		Marriage		
	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	N
(1) Relationship at baseline	.247	−.063 (.015)	.059	−.031 (.006)	3,867
(2) Controlling for (1) and race, ethnicity, education, first birth	.254	−.063 (.016)	.070	−.029 (.007)	3,757
(3) Controlling for (1), (2), and father employed last year	.267	−.058 (.017)	.075	−.030 (.008)	3,635
(4) Controlling for (1), (2), (3), and compromises, shows affection, criticizes	.281	−.054 (.018)	.079	−.030 (.009)	3,447
(5) Controlling for (1), (2), (3), (4), and drug or alcohol abuse, violence	.284	−.055 (.019)	.079	−.029 (.009)	3,410

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).
Note: Predicted probabilities give the probability of cohabitation or marriage versus nonresidence and are calculated for nonresident, never-incarcerated fathers. Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 2.6   *Estimated Marginal Effects of Incarceration on the Probabilities of Cohabitation and Marriage, by Race-Ethnicity*

Race-Ethnicity of Father	Cohabitation		Marriage		
	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	N
African American	.258	−.022 (.024)	.043	−.020 (.008)	1,641
White	.206	−.086 (.037)	.145	−.062 (.035)	870
Hispanic	.328	−.085 (.038)	.120	−.023 (.024)	899

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Note: All models control for relationship at baseline, education of couple, first birth, father's employment, relationship skills, drug and alcohol abuse, and violence. Predicted probabilities give the probability of cohabitation or marriage versus nonresidence and are calculated for nonresident, never-incarcerated fathers. Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 2.7   *Marginal Effects of Incarceration on the Probabilities of Cohabitation and Marriage, by Propensity Score Quintile (Estimate)*

Propensity Score Quintile	Cohabitation		Marriage		
	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	Predicted Probability	Incarceration Effect	N
First	.252	−.104 (.045)	.063	−.019 (.020)	768
Second	.212	.001 (.037)	.064	−.035 (.015)	776
Third	.273	−.091 (.034)	.081	−.036 (.016)	758
Fourth	.263	−.088 (.031)	.060	−.027 (.013)	736
Fifth	.234	−.025 (.030)	.030	−.016 (.008)	751

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Note: Predicted probabilities give the probability of cohabitation or marriage versus nonresidence for nonresident, never-incarcerated fathers. Standard errors in parentheses. Couples who were living together at the time of the child's birth (baseline interview) are excluded.

Table 2.8   *Risks of Imprisonment for Young Men, Observed Marriage Rate for Urban Young, Male Parents, and Adjusted Marriage Rate, Assuming Zero Incarceration*

	Cumulative Risk of Imprisonment	Observed Marriage Rate	Adjusted Marriage Rate
All			
Black	.205	.400	.450
White	.029	.584	.594
Difference[a]		.184	.144
Non-college			
Black	.302	.334	.399
White	.053	.534	.550
Difference[a]		.200	.151
High school dropouts			
Black	.589	.296	.434
White	.112	.529	.565
Difference[a]		.233	.131

Source: Based on McLanahan et al. (2001).

Note: To calculate the adjusted marriage rate, race-specific effects of incarceration on marriage were taken from table 2.5. Incarceration was assumed to reduce marriage rates by .46 among blacks and .43 among whites. The adjusted marriage rate is $m/([1 - I] + Ib)$, where m is the observed marriage rate, I is the cumulative risk of imprisonment, and b is the effect of incarceration on marriage.

For purposes of this table, "young men" and "young male parents" are defined as those aged thirty to thirty-four.
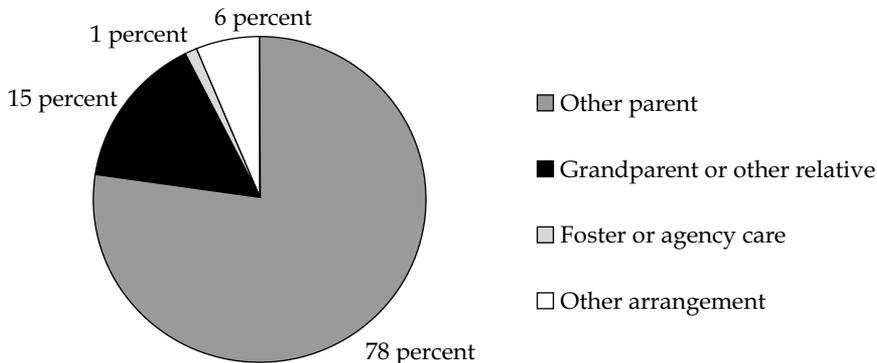
[a]White minus black.

Figure 5.1   *Children's Living Arrangements During Parents' Incarceration*
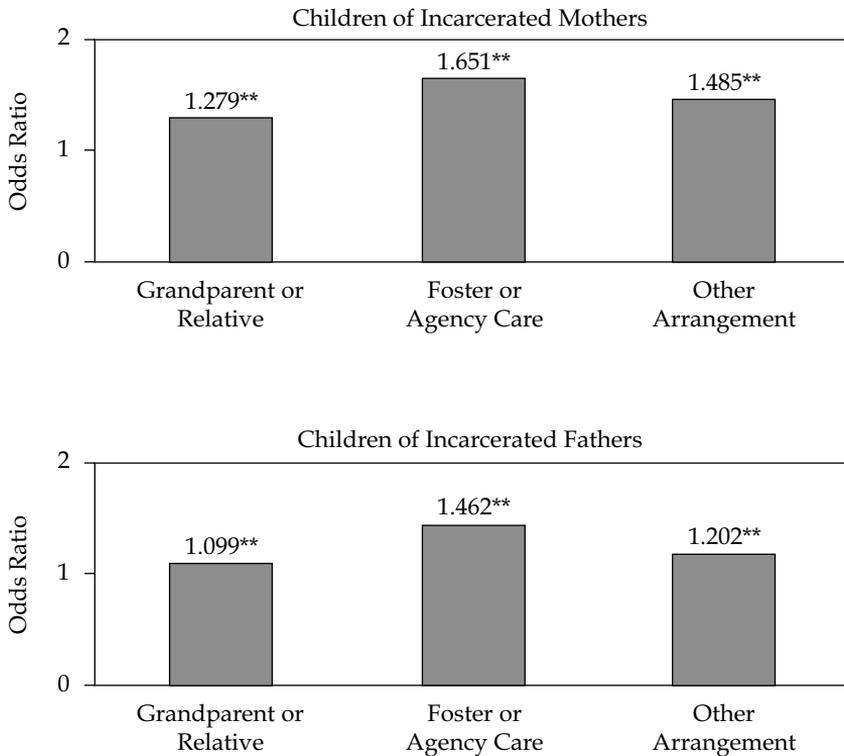
Children of Incarcerated Mothers
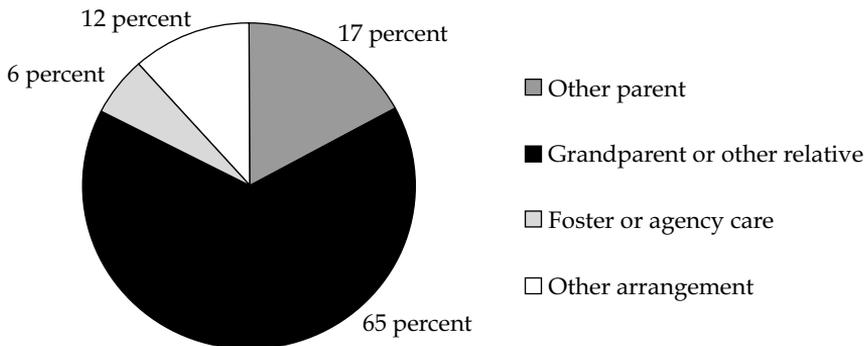
12 percent

6 percent

17 percent

☐ Other parent

■ Grandparent or other relative

☐ Foster or agency care

☐ Other arrangement

65 percent

Children of Incarcerated Fathers

1 percent

6 percent

15 percent

☐ Other parent

■ Grandparent or other relative

☐ Foster or agency care

☐ Other arrangement

78 percent

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).

Figure 5.2 *Multiple Risks and Children's Living Arrangements*

Children of Incarcerated Mothers

Odds Ratio

1.279**   1.651**   1.485**

Grandparent or Relative   Foster or Agency Care   Other Arrangement

Children of Incarcerated Fathers

Odds Ratio

1.099**   1.462**   1.202**

Grandparent or Relative   Foster or Agency Care   Other Arrangement

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).
$**p < .05$

Table 5.1	*Sample Means for Variables Used in Analyses*	

Risk Variable	Mothers (n = 2,047)	Fathers (n = 6,870)
White	.327 (.469)	.289 (.453)
African American	.480 (.499)	.507 (.499)
Other race	.037 (.188)	.033 (.179)
Hispanic	.155 (.362)	.170 (.376)
U.S. citizen	.942 (.233)	.924 (.265)
Age	33.4 (6.58)	33.8 (8.19)
Unmarried	.770 (.420)	.738 (.439)
Number of preschool-aged children	.408 (.677)	.460 (.738)
Number of school-aged children	1.93 (1.25)	1.66 (1.29)
Lived with child before incarceration	.697 (.459)	.468 (.499)
Less than twelfth-grade education	.562 (.496)	.572 (.494)
Own parent was incarcerated	.201 (.401)	.173 (.378)
Ever in foster care	.106 (.308)	.101 (.301)
Previously incarcerated	.358 (.479)	.545 (.497)
Ever used heroin, crack, or cocaine	.429 (.495)	.263 (.440)
Ever physically or sexually abused	.541 (.498)	.131 (.337)
Mental or emotional problem	.131 (.337)	.068 (.252)
Received public assistance before arrest	.345 (.475)	.065 (.248)
Total number of risk factors	3.42 (1.70)	2.65 (1.43)

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table 5.2	*Prevalence of Risk Factors Among Incarcerated Parents, by Sex of Parent (Percentage)*	
Number of Risk Factors	Mothers	Fathers
0	3.3	5.1
1	10.8	17.0
2	16.0	25.5
3	22.5	25.9
4	19.7	16.4
5	15.2	6.8
6	8.6	2.7
7 or more	4.0	0.6

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).

Table 5.3   *Children's Living Arrangements During Parent's Incarceration, by Number of Risk Factors*

Living Arrangement	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or More
Children of incarcerated mothers								
With other parent	55.2	28.5	16.0	18.0	13.0	14.0	9.7	7.4
With grandparent or relative	41.8	64.7	65.0	65.2	69.0	66.0	64.2	73.0
In foster or agency care	0.0	0.5	4.9	5.6	5.0	8.7	10.2	11.0
In other arrangement	3.0	6.3	14.0	11.3	13.0	12.0	15.9	8.6
Children of incarcerated fathers								
With other parent	83.0	78.2	79.3	76.0	74.0	79.2	69.4	65.1
With grandparent or relative	11.0	15.4	13.4	15.8	18.0	12.9	18.3	23.3
In foster or agency care	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	4.7
In other arrangement	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.8	10.8	7.0

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).

Table 5.4   *The Effect of Multiple Risks on Children's Living Arrangements During Parent's Incarceration*

Parent Characteristic	Grandparent or Relative	Foster or Agency Care	Other Arrangement
Incarcerated mother			
Multiple risk score	1.279**	1.651**	1.485**
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Age	.971**	1.042**	1.103**
	(.006)	(.037)	(.000)
Number of preschool-aged	1.212*	2.836**	1.150
children	(.090)	(.000)	(.408)
Number of school-aged	1.052	1.271**	1.011
children	(.351)	(.006)	(.885)
African American	2.377**	2.147**	1.588**
	(.000)	(.003)	(.019)
Other race	1.762	2.943**	1.808
	(.093)	(.041)	(.184)
Hispanic	1.681**	1.263	1.263
	(.007)	(.521)	(.421)
Noncitizen	1.431	1.202	1.395
	(.211)	(.763)	(.398)
Lived with child before	1.120	.412**	1.074
incarceration	(.417)	(.000)	(.709)
R-squared = .169			
N = 2,047			
Incarcerated father			
Multiple risk score	1.099**	1.462**	1.202**
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Age	.995	1.067**	1.139**
	(.338)	(.000)	(.000)
Number of preschool-aged	.927	1.173	.856
children	(.148)	(.340)	(.153)
Number of school-aged	.982	1.152*	.865**
children	(.527)	(.085)	(.003)
African American	1.144	.675	.808
	(.102)	(.113)	(.074)
Other race	1.067	.780	1.037
	(.742)	(.685)	(.896)
Hispanic	.931	1.020	.694
	(.553)	(.952)	(.051)
Noncitizen	1.125	1.095	.902
	(.432)	(.843)	(.683)

Table 5.4   *Continued*

Parent Characteristic	Grandparent or Relative	Foster or Agency Care	Other Arrangement
Lived with child before incarceration	1.519** (.000)	1.170 (.476)	1.020 (.859)
R-squared = .087			
N = 6,870			

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).
Note: Living with other parent is the reference category. P-values are in parentheses. The odds ratios and p values are derived from multinomial logit models.
*p < .10 **p <.05

Table 5.5 *Effect of Specific Parent's Risk Factors on Children's Living Arrangements During Parent's Incarceration*

Risk Factor	Grandparent or Relative	Foster or Agency Care	Other Arrangement
Incarcerated mother			
Unmarried	2.811**	2.670**	2.876**
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Ever used heroin, crack,	1.344**	1.293	1.224
or cocaine regularly	(.040)	(.290)	(.302)
Ever physically or sexually	.936	2.385**	1.574**
abused	(.633)	(.001)	(.020)
Own parent was incarcerated	.853	.901	.889
	(.354)	(.714)	(.625)
Ever in foster care	1.464*	2.039**	1.337
	(.095)	(.034)	(.349)
Previously incarcerated	1.179	1.077	1.067
	(.257)	(.760)	(.752)
Less than twelfth-grade	.962	2.327**	1.954**
education	(.774)	(.001)	(.000)
Mental or emotional health	1.200	1.425	1.345
problem	(.378)	(.233)	(.260)
Received public assistance	1.940**	1.788**	1.866**
before arrest	(.000)	(.024)	(.002)
R-squared = .204			
N = 2,047			
Incarcerated father			
Unmarried	1.311**	1.363	1.310**
	(.000)	(.225)	(.029)
Ever used heroin, crack, or	1.019	1.648**	1.173
cocaine regularly	(8.13)	(.028)	(.182)
Ever physically or sexually	1.159	2.168**	1.135
abused	(.153)	(.003)	(.419)
Own parent was incarcerated	1.014	1.318	1.289
	(.881)	(.318)	(.102)
Ever in foster care	.843	.804	.786
	(.154)	(.542)	(.219)
Previously incarcerated	1.000	1.000	1.350**
	(1.00)	(.999)	(.009)
Less than twelfth-grade	1.128*	1.813**	1.172
education	(.091)	(.012)	(.146)
Mental or emotional health	1.191	1.131	1.231
problem	(.184)	(.729)	(.257)

Table 5.5   *Continued*

Risk Factor	Grandparent or Relative	Foster or Agency Care	Other Arrangement
Received public assistance before arrest	1.254*	2.627**	1.390*
	(.087)	(.001)	(.080)
R-squared = .086			
N = 6,870			

Source: Authors' compilation from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).
Note: Model includes all controls from table 5.4 except the multiple risk score. Living with the other parent is the reference category. Odds ratios and p values are derived from multinomial logit models.
*p < .10 **p < .05

Figure 6.1 *Neighborhood Concentration of Prison Admissions*
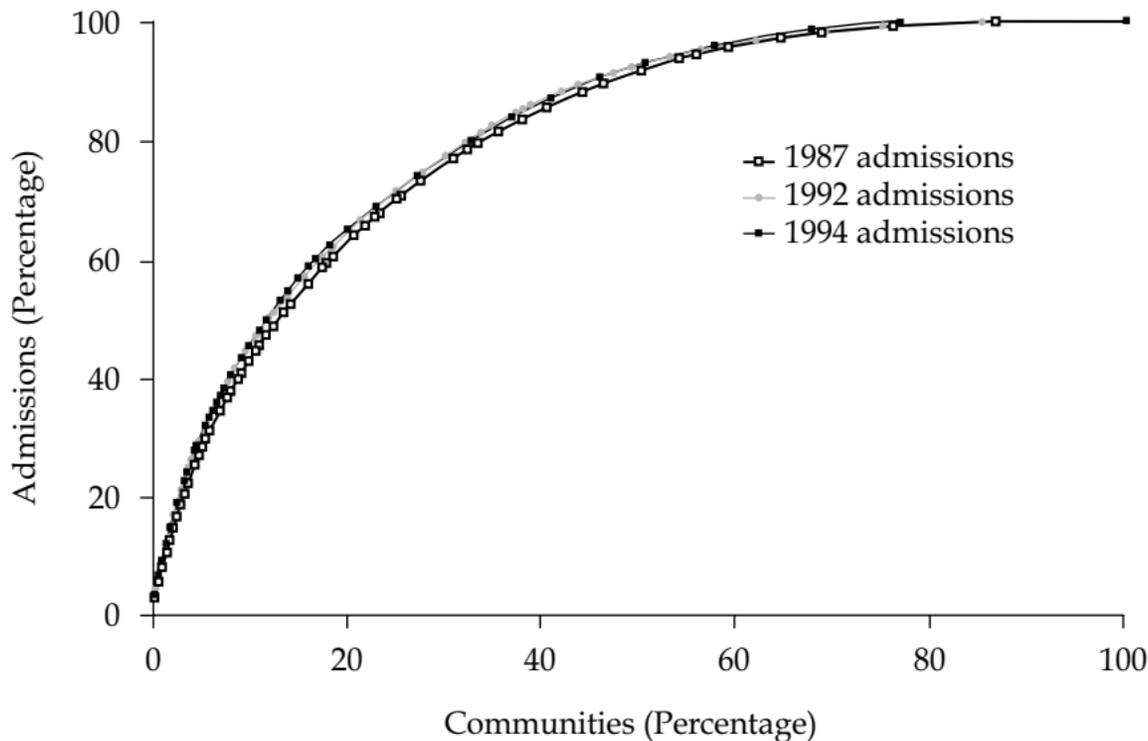
Source: Authors' analysis of Maryland Department of Corrections data on persons admitted to state prison.

Figure 6.2   *Housing and Poverty Indicators of Community Well-Being, by Deciles of the 1987 Prison Admissions Distribution, 1990*
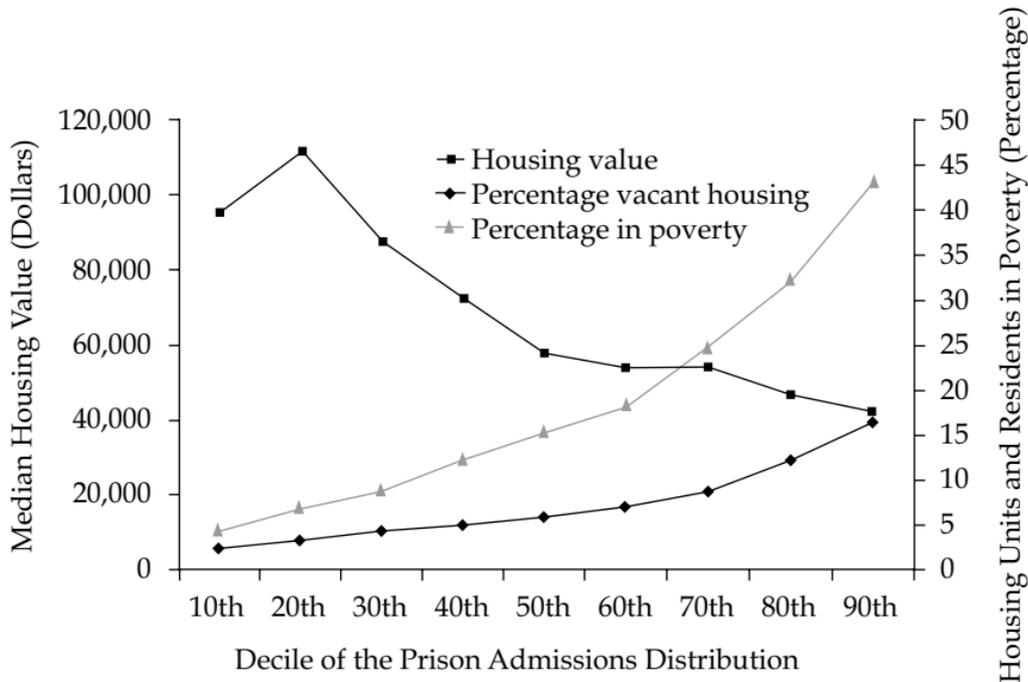
Source: Authors' analysis of Maryland Department of Public Safety and Corrections data on persons admitted into Maryland state prisons and U.S. Bureau of Census data from Taylor (2001).

Figure 6.3   *Educational, Housing, and Family Size Indicators of
Community Well-Being, by Decile of the 1987
Prison Admissions Distribution, 1990*
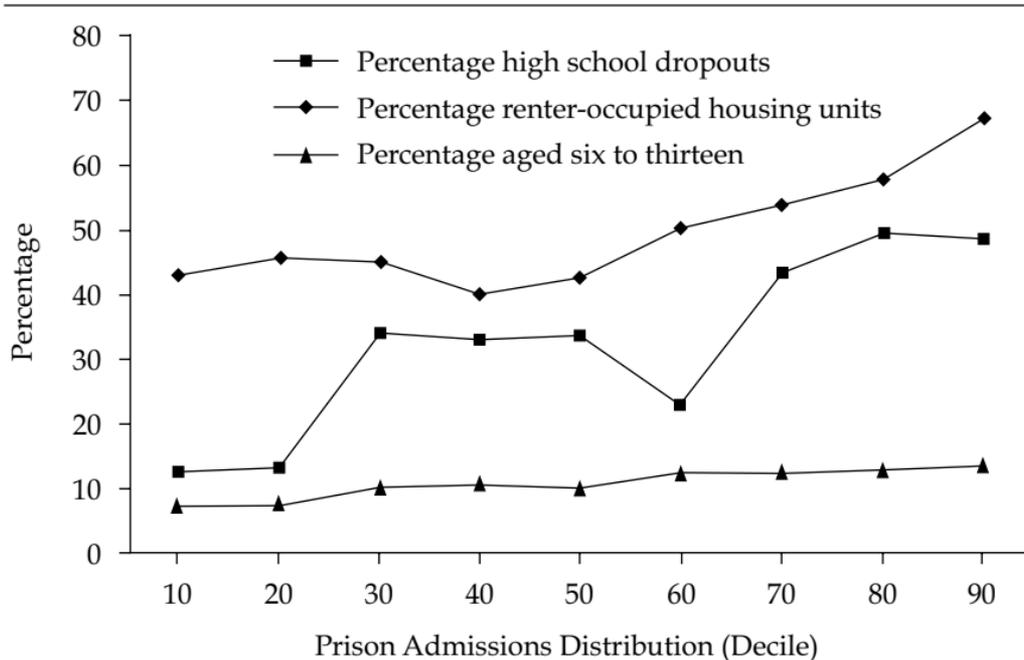
Source: Authors' analysis of Maryland Department of Public Safety and Corrections data on persons admitted into Maryland state prisons; and U.S. Bureau of Census data from Taylor (2001).

Table 6.1   *Description of Key Individual- and Community-Level Variables Used in the Analysis of Informal Social Control*

Variable	Description	Mean
Community level		
Crime	Change in police-reported crime rate in communities from 1987 to 1992	49.96 (31.86)
Incarceration	Change in the rate of admissions to Department of Corrections annually between 1987 and 1992. The rate is the number of admissions over the number of persons aged eighteen to thirty-four in the neighborhood	18.20 (114.93)
Poverty	Sum of the percentage change in vacant homes and the percentage change in households below the poverty level from 1980 to 1990	117.65 (191.29)
Tenure	Average number of years that residents resided in the neighborhood	18.92 (5.41)
Individual level		
Informal social control	A five-point scale of informal social control constructed from items asking about neighbors' help in stopping crime and neighbors' help in stopping disorderly teenagers. Specific items in the appendix to this chapter	2.01 (1.41)
Community solidarity	A sixteen-point scale of community solidarity constructed from four questions asking about feelings of attachment to the community, neighborhood, and block. Specific items listed in the appendix to this chapter	9.08 (2.13)
Neighboring	An eight-point scale of interaction with neighbors constructed from items asking about visiting, running errands, borrowing tools, working together to improve the block, watching one another's home, taking in mail, and exchanging keys. Specific items listed in the appendix to this chapter	4.49 (1.92)
Voluntary associations	The number of organizations (0 to 9) in which an individual claimed membership, including neighborhood associations, church, Parent Teacher Association, youth group, recreation center, political club, block club, social club, or other type of community organization	.90 (1.19)

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table 6.2   *Standardized Ordinary Least Squares Coefficients: Direct-Effects Models of Incarceration on Informal Social Control*

Variable	Beta	T	Significance
Community			
Incarceration[a]	.052	1.070	.279
Crime[a]	.031	.708	.479
Poverty[a]	.027	.603	.547
Individual			
Solidarity	.140	2.990	.003**
Neighboring	.187	3.940	.000***
Voluntary associations	−.016	−.368	.713
Controls			
Gender	−.052	−1.290	.199
Race	.009	.179	.858
Education	.065	1.500	.133
Married	.040	.946	.344
Children	−.450	−1.022	.307
Home owner	−.057	−1.270	.203
Residential tenure	−.038	−.811	.418
Average income	−.015	.708	.479
R-squared	.091		

Source: Authors' compilation.
[a]These three variables—crime, poverty scale, and incarceration—were measured by the change in rates. For incarceration and crime, the change was from 1987 to 1992; for poverty, the change was from 1980 to 1990.
**p < .01 ***p < .001

Table 6.3   *Correlation Matrix for Crime Rate, Change in Admissions Rate, and the Instrumental Variable for the Ratio of Drug Arrests to Total Arrests*

Variable	Change in Admissions from 1987 to 1992	Crime Rate Change from 1987 to 1992	Ratio of Drug Arrests to Total Arrests, 1992
Change in admissions from 1987 to 1992	1.00	−.33**	.50**
Crime rate change from 1987 to 1992		1.00	.00
Ratio of drug arrests to total arrests, 1992			1.00

Source: Authors' compilation.
**p < .01

Table 6.4   *Coefficients of Simultaneous Equations for the Effects of Incarceration on Community Organization and Collective Efficacy, Using Two-Stage Least Squares Regression*

Predictors	Incarceration	Crime	Voluntary Association	Neighboring	Community Solidarity	Informal Social Control
				Dependent Variables		
Area attribute						
Poverty[a]	−.568***	.372***	.146**	−.090*	.038	.034
Tenure	.072**	.093**	.048	.065	.021	−.005
Crime[a]	−.023	—	−.021	.064	.119***	.027
Incarceration[a]	—	−.031	−.001	.004	−.107**	.085
Individual attribute						
Community solidarity			—	—	—	.149***
Neighboring			—	—	.419***	.170***
Voluntary association			—	.156***	.204***	−.024
Control						
Gender			.054	−.002	.069*	−.035
Race			.048	−.142***	.177***	−.012
Education			.154	.189***	−.100**	.071
Married			.083*	.066	−.075*	.043
Children			.138***	.088*	−.046	−.011
Home owner			.134***	.173***	.082*	−.029
R-squared	.353***	.148***	.099***	.164***	.314***	.083***

Source: Authors' compilation.
[a]These three variables—crime, poverty scale, and incarceration—were measured by the change in rates. For incarceration and crime, the change was from 1987 to 1992; for poverty, the change was from 1980 to 1990.
*p < .05 **p < .01 ***p < .001

Table 6.5　　*Estimated Effects of Prison Admissions Rates on Crime Rates in Baltimore Neighborhoods, 1987 to 1992*

Variable[a]	Instrumental Variables Technique		Fixed-Effects Model (Without Instruments)	
	Estimate	Standard Error	Estimate	Standard Error
Model 1[b] (N = 53)				
Intercept	−1.5469	0.813	−0.8800	0.771
Prison admissions	−0.02885	0.148*	0.2514	0.087*
Vacant housing	0.42480	0.131**	0.1456	0.129
Owner-occupied housing	−0.39450	0.167*	−0.5072	0.153**
Percentage black	0.07400	0.042	0.0031	0.004
Model 2[c] (N = 60)				
Intercept	−1.2074	0.353	−0.9532	0.393*
Prison admissions	−0.1292	0.056*	0.0449	0.031
Vacant housing	0.2295	0.086**	0.1410	0.064*
Owner-occupied housing	−0.2151	0.073**	−0.2521	0.078**
Percentage black	0.0353	0.020	0.0177	0.023

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Dependent variable equals the natural log of the index crime rate.

[a]All variables in natural logs.

[b]Model 1 excludes observations with values of 0 before taking logs.

[c]Model 2 includes observations with values of 0 by adding 0.1 to each value before taking natural logs.

*p < .05 **p < .01

Table 6.6 *System of Simultaneous Equations for the Effects of Incarceration on Community Organization and Informal Social Control Using Hierarchical Linear Models: Standardized Coefficients*
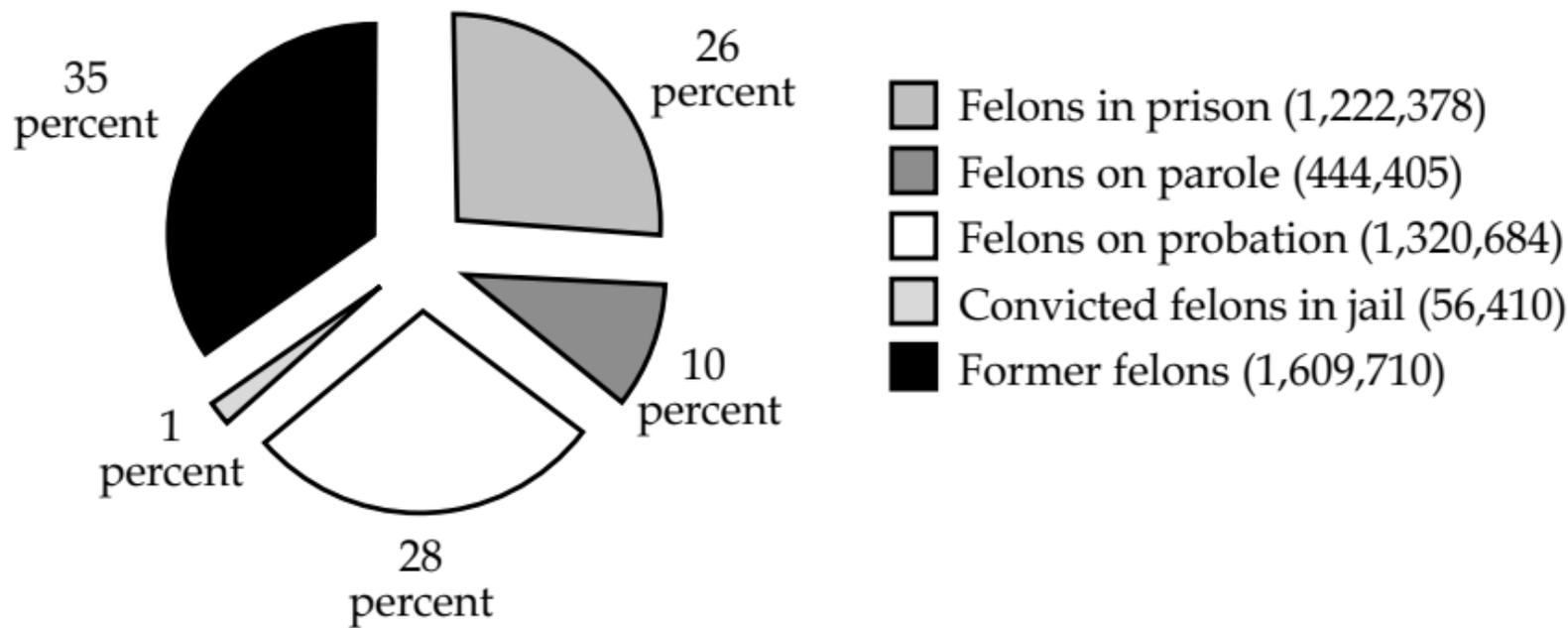
	Dependent Variables			
Predictors	Voluntary Association	Neighboring	Community Solidarity	Informal Social Control
Area attribute				
Poverty[a]	.000970***	–.000899**	–.000104	.000347
Tenure	.006536**	.015925*	.004260*	.001143
Crime[a]	–.000384	.003710**	.009350***	.000423
Incarceration[a]	.015105	.007082	–.066940***	.040396**
Individual attribute				
Community solidarity	—	—	—	.079623**
Neighboring	—	—	.466860***	.145230***
Voluntary association	—	.228640**	.380020***	–.024585
Control				
Gender	.117647	–.022957	.277671	–.093963
Race	.096885	–.651000***	.642680**	–.078914
Education	.360006**	1.102330***	–.562260**	.274338**
Married	.189328**	.256211	–.339280**	.066102
Own	.316710***	.816560***	.356056*	–.005784
Children	.405410***	.327479*	–.178090	–.046876
Intercept	.557140**	4.01160***	9.24000***	1.61110***

Source: Authors' compilation.

[a]These three variables—crime, poverty scale, and incarceration—were measured by the change in rates. For incarceration and crime, the change was from 1987 to 1992; for poverty, the change was from 1980 to 1990.

*p < .05 **p < .01 ***p < .001

Figure 7.1   *Estimated Distribution of Legally Disenfranchised Felons in the United States, 2000*

35 percent

26 percent

10 percent

1 percent

28 percent

■ Felons in prison (1,222,378)
■ Felons on parole (444,405)
□ Felons on probation (1,320,684)
□ Convicted felons in jail (56,410)
■ Former felons (1,609,710)

Source: Adapted from Uggen and Manza (2002).

Table 7.1   *Comparison of Youth Development Study Arrestees and Inmates with 1997 National Survey of State Prison Inmates*

| Characteristic | Youth Development Study | | | National Inmate Survey: State and Federal Prisoners Aged Twenty-four to Twenty-five (N = 85,661) |
	Never Arrested (N = 568) 74.3 percent	Arrested but Not Incarcerated (N = 118) 15.4 percent	Incarcerated (N = 78) 10.2 percent	
Percentage male*	35.6	67.6	70.5	95.3
Race				
Percentage white*	82.5	73.0	68.8	25.1
Percentage black*	5.2	9.6	16.9	51.5
Percentage Hispanic	4.3	4.3	3.9	18.6
Percentage other[a]	7.9	13.0	10.4	4.7
Family				
Percentage currently married	29.0	20.0	22.0	11.4
Number of children*	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Age	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5
	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)

Mean years of education*	14.2	13.4	13.0	10.5
	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.0)
Employment				
Percentage employed full-time	58.3	58.1	58.5	45.4
Annual income	$19,150	$19,110	$18,490	$18,269
	($10,788)	($10,656)	($12,403)	($22,789)
Most serious offense				
Percentage violent	0	19.1	14.8	59.9
Percentage property	0	39.1	40.7	11.6
Percentage drug	0	24.4	22.2	23.8
Percentage other	0	17.4	22.2	4.7

Source: Data from U.S. Department of Justice (2000).
[a]"Other" category includes those reporting "mixed" race in Youth Development Study data (Mortimer 2003).
*The significance of the differences across the nonarrest, arrest, and incarceration groups was tested by analysis of variance (ANOVA). To obtain direct comparisons (arrested versus nonarrested and incarcerated versus nonincarcerated), we also conducted a supplementary set of t tests (tables available from authors). An asterisk indicates that the F test is statistically significant at $p < .05$ and that we can reject the null hypothesis that the three groups are equivalent on the characteristic. Standard deviations for continuous variables are in parentheses.

Table 7.2   *Relationship Between Criminal Sanctions and Political Attitudes and Experiences (YDS)*

Characteristic	Never Arrested	Arrested but Not Incarcerated	Incarcerated
Party identification			
Percentage Republican	15.4	14.3	7.9
Percentage Democrat	48.3	37.8	38.2
Percentage neither party*	36.3	48.0	54.0
Ideological self-identification[a]			
Liberal or conservative	2.75	2.86	2.96
Percentage Christian right	13.20	12.80	14.10
Trust in government[b]			
Government cannot be trusted*	2.53	2.79	2.82
People running government are crooked*	2.78	2.94	3.08
No confidence in criminal justice system*	2.75	3.07	3.09
Political efficacy[b]			
People like me have no say*	2.31	2.49	2.70
Get nowhere talking to public officials*	2.29	2.44	2.69
Political engagement			
Percentage talk with spouse or partner, 2000*	49.2	29.9	35.9
Percentage talk with friends, 2000	40.0	40.2	28.2
Percentage talk with relatives, 2000*	44.3	33.0	30.8

Source: Authors' compilation.

[a]On a scale of 1 to 5: 1 is extremely liberal, 5 is extremely conservative.

[b]On a scale of 1 to 4: 1 strongly disagrees, 4 strongly agrees.

*The significance of the differences across the nonarrest, arrest, and incarceration groups was tested by analysis of variance (ANOVA). To obtain direct comparisons (arrested versus nonarrested and incarcerated versus nonincarcerated), we also conducted a supplementary set of t tests (tables available from authors). An asterisk indicates that the F test is statistically significant at $p < .05$ and that we can reject the null hypothesis that the three groups are equivalent on the characteristic.

Table 7.3   *The Relationship Between Criminal Sanctions and Voter Turnout and Vote Choice (YDS)*

Variable	Never Arrested	Arrested but Not Incarcerated[a]	Incarcerated[b]	Turnout Gap[c]
Turnout				
Percentage voted in 1996*	70.5	52.7	43.6	26.9
Percentage voted in 1998*	54.5	46.9	28.6	25.9
Percentage planned to vote in 2000*	82.3	69.1	59.7	22.6
Vote choice				
1996				
Percentage Clinton (Dem.)	72.9	71.9	81.3	8.4
Percentage Perot (Ind.)	13.7	19.3	12.5	1.2
Percentage Dole (Rep.)	9.5	5.3	6.3	3.2
Percentage other	3.9	3.5	0.0	3.9
1998				
Percentage Ventura (Ind.)	56.3	74.4	69.6	13.3
Percentage Humphrey (Dem.)	22.0	11.6	13.0	9.0
Percentage Coleman (Rep.)	19.8	11.6	17.4	2.4

Source: Authors' compilation.

[a]For the 1996 election, arrest refers to an arrest before 1997. For the 1998 and 2000 elections, arrest refers to an arrest before 1999.

[b]For the 1996 election, incarceration refers to incarceration before 1996. For the 1998 and 2000 elections, incarceration refers to incarceration before 1999.

[c]Turnout among those never arrested minus turnout of those who have been incarcerated.

*The significance of the differences across the nonarrest, arrest, and incarceration groups was tested by analysis of variance (ANOVA). To obtain direct comparisons (arrested versus nonarrested and incarcerated versus nonincarcerated), we also conducted a supplementary set of t tests (tables available from authors). An asterisk indicates that the F test is statistically significant at $p < .05$ and that we can reject the null hypothesis that the three groups are equivalent on the characteristic.

Table 7.4 *Characteristics of Felon Interviewees*

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Race		
White	22	67
Black	6	18
Native American	5	15
Sex		
Male	23	70
Female	10	30
Age		
Twenty to twenty-nine	15	45
Thirty to thirty-nine	11	33
Forty and over	7	21
Party		
Democrat	18	55
Republican	9	27
Independent	2	6
"Don't know" or unknown	4	12
Political label		
Conservative	9	27
Liberal	7	21
Moderate	2	6
Conservative or moderate liberal	3	9
"Independent"	1	3
"Everything"	1	3
"Don't know" or unknown	10	30
Correctional status		
Prison	23	70
Probation	7	21
Parole	3	9
Ever voted?		
Yes	22	67
No	11	33
Plan to vote in future?		
Yes	24	73
No	1	3
Unknown	8	24
2000 presidential choice		
Gore	16	48
Bush	8	24
Nader	3	9
No preference or unknown	6	18

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: n = 33.

Table 7.5   *Changes in State Disenfranchisement Laws Since 1980*

Year	State	Expanded Voting Rights	Restricted Voting Rights
1981	South Carolina	Automatic restoration upon completion of sentence	
1983	Georgia	Automatic restoration upon completion of sentence	Disenfranchised felons convicted in any state
	Texas	Automatic restoration two years after completion of sentence	
1993	Colorado		Disenfranchised parolees
	Nebraska		Disenfranchised for non-pardoned out-of-state convictions
1995	Pennsylvania		Five-year post-prison voting ban
1997	Colorado		Disenfranchised felons convicted in federal court
	Texas	Automatic restoration upon completion of sentence	
1998	New Hampshire	Inmates received voting rights through court decision	
	Utah		Disenfranchised inmates
1999	Oregon		Disenfranchised federal inmates
2000	Delaware	Voting rights restored five years after completion of sentence	
	Massachusetts	Disenfranchised inmates	
	New Hampshire		Court redisenfranchised prison inmates
	Pennsylvania	Five-year post-prison waiting period eliminated	

		Expanded	Restricted
Year	State	Voting Rights	Voting Rights
2001	New Mexico	Automatic restoration upon completion of sentence	
2002	Connecticut	Expanded franchise to probationers	
	Kansas		Disenfranchised probationers
2003	Maryland	Automatic restoration three years after completion of sentence (recidivists only)	
	New Mexico	Automatic restoration for first-time, non-violent offenders upon completion of sentence	

Table 7.5   *Continued*

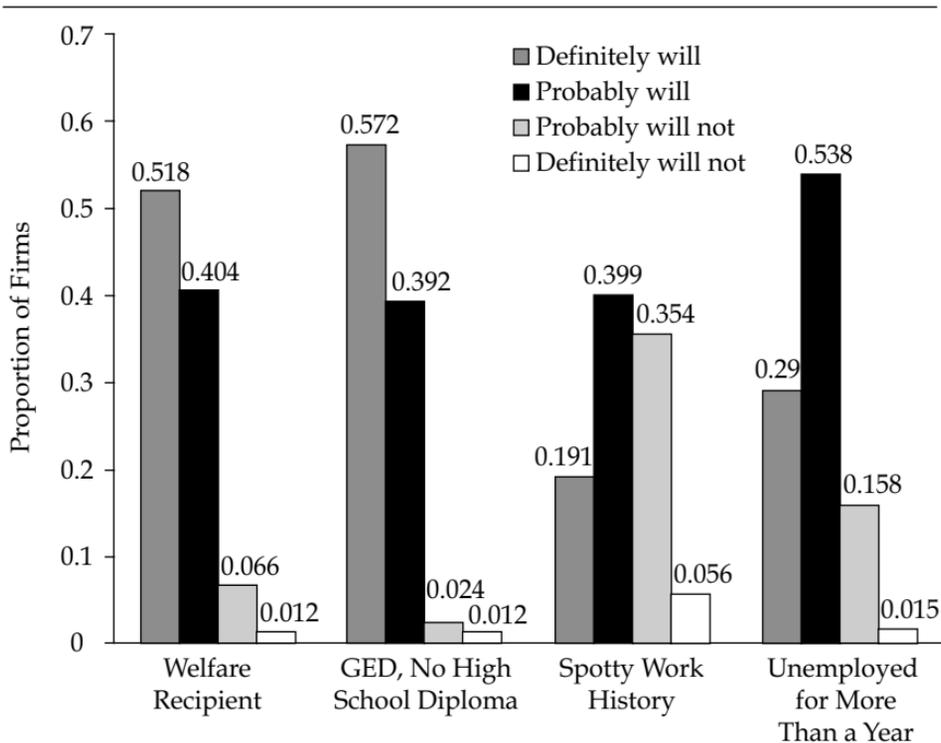*Source:* Authors' compilation.

Figure 8.1   *Distribution of Employer Responses to the Question
               Concerning the Likelihood That the Employer Would
               Accept an Applicant with a Criminal Record*
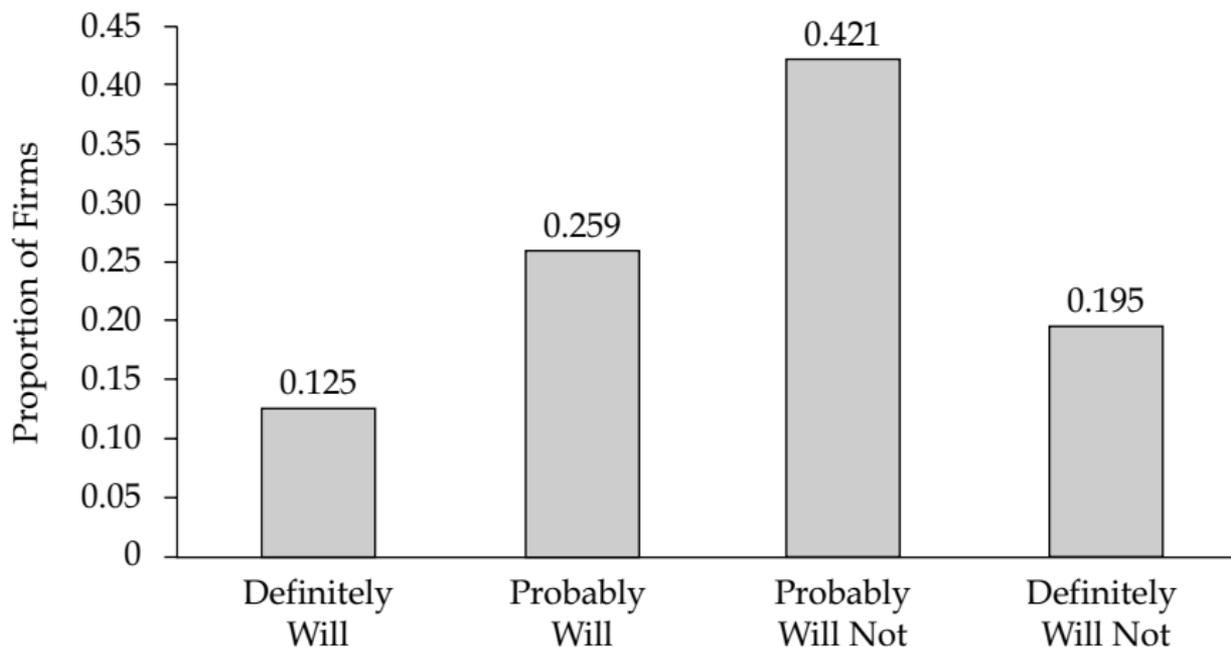

Source: Data from Multi-City Employer Survey.

Figure 8.2   *Distribution of Employer Responses to the Questions
Concerning the Likelihood That the Employer Would
Accept an Application from Various Disadvantaged
(Low-Skilled) Groups*

Figure 8.3   *Distribution of Employer Responses to the Question Concerning the Likelihood That the Employer Would Accept an Applicant with a Criminal Record, by Metropolitan Area*
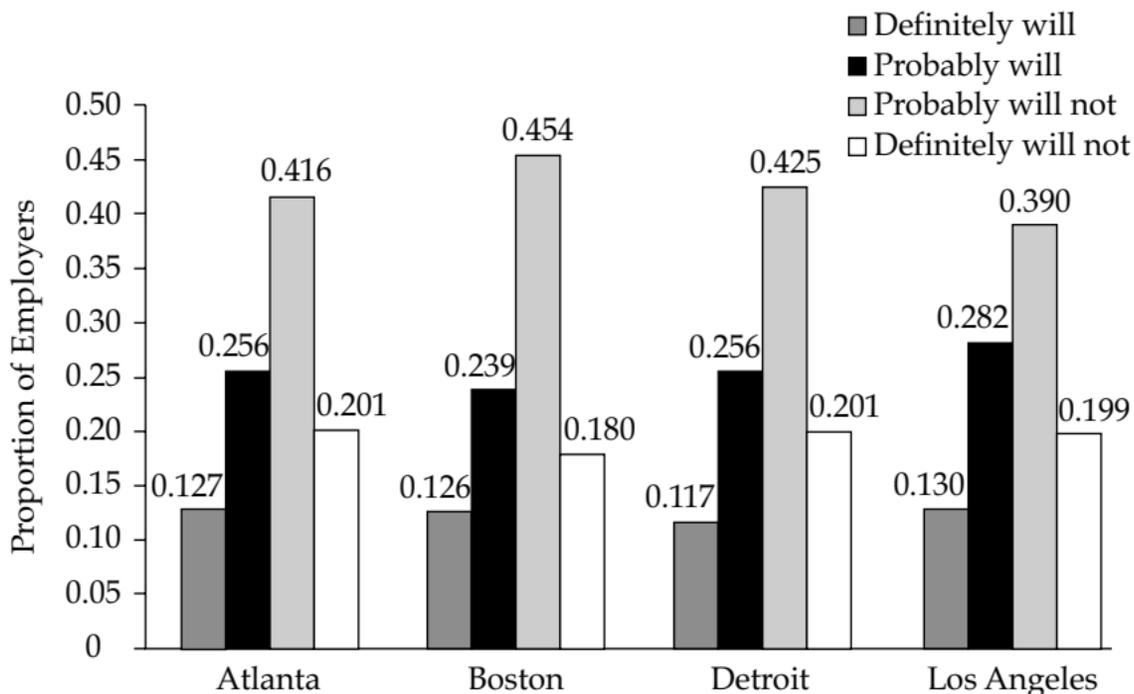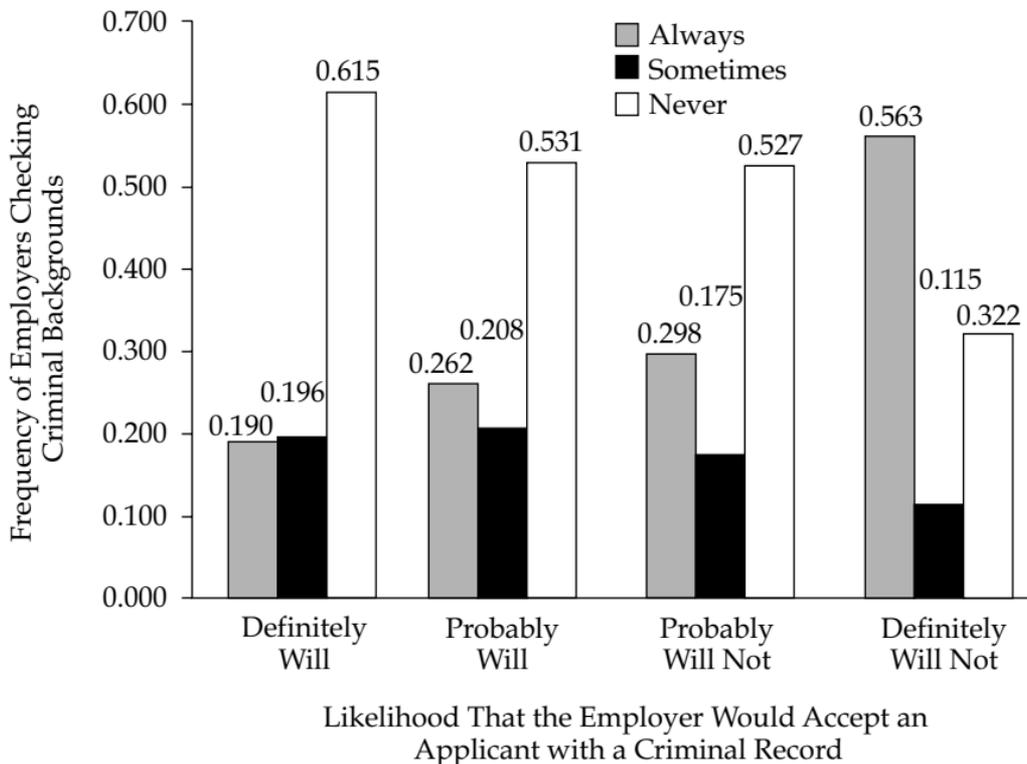
Figure 8.4 *Employer Responses to the Question Concerning the Frequency with Which the Employer Checks the Criminal Backgrounds of Job Applicants*
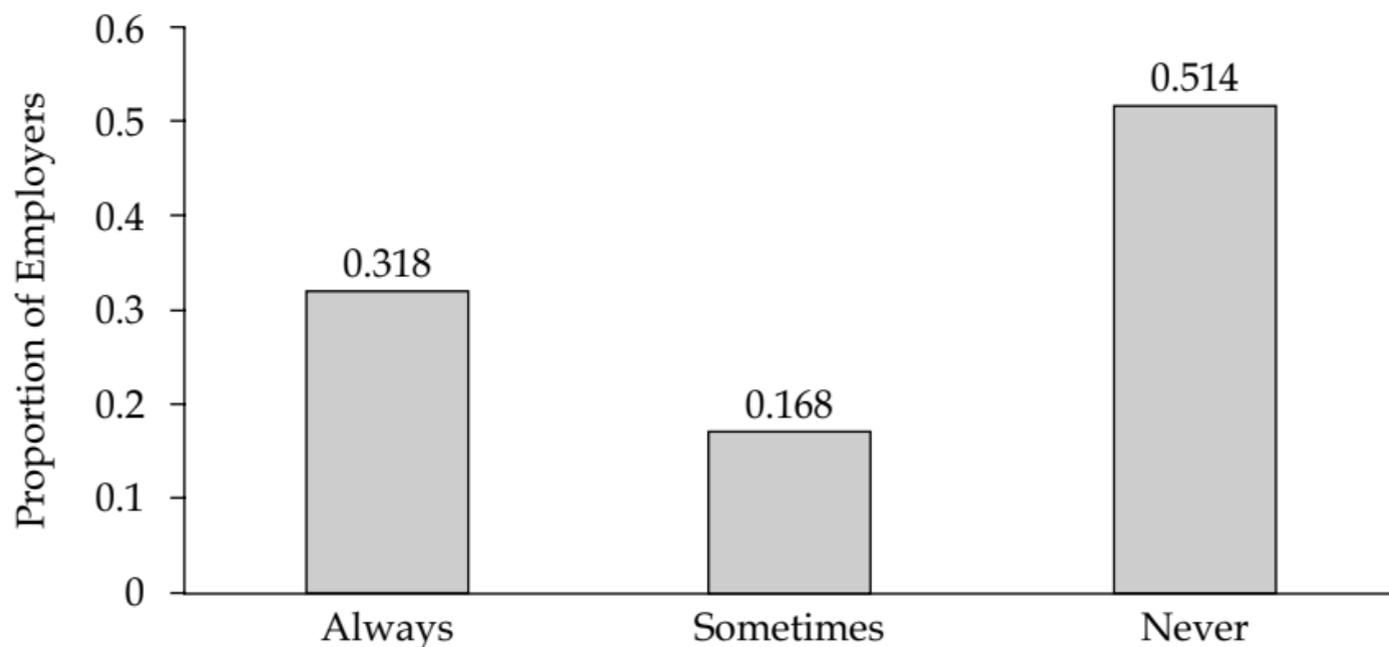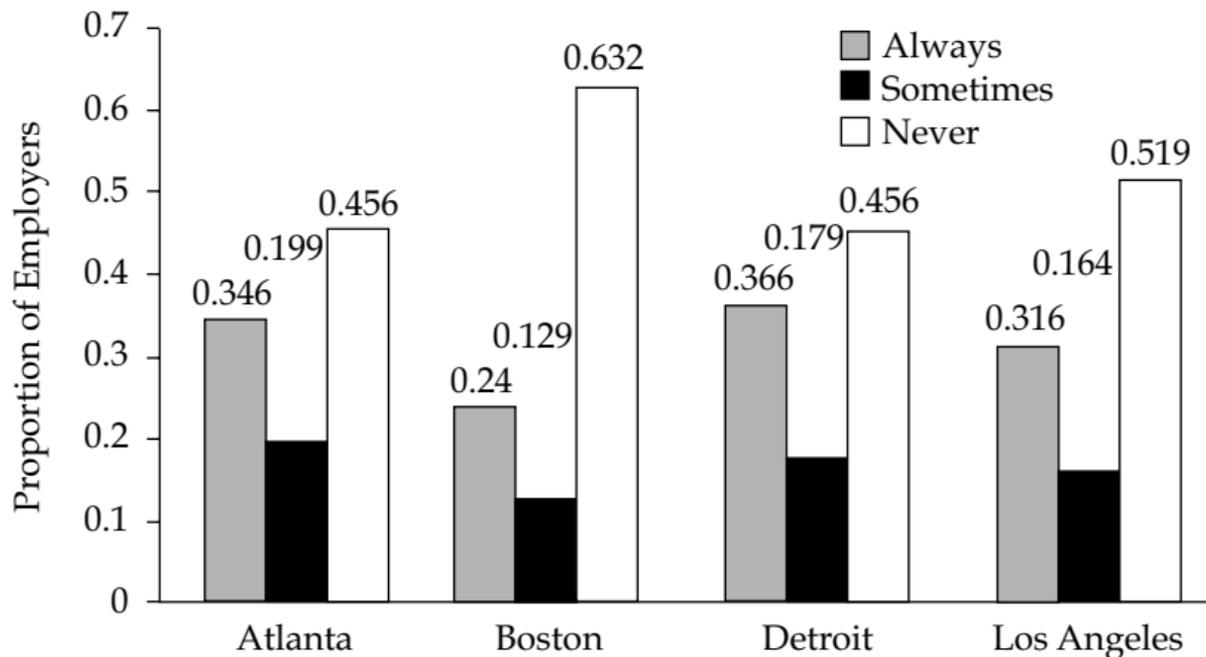
Source: See figure 8.1.

Figure 8.5   *Frequency of Criminal History Record Checks by Employer Willingness to Hire Applicants with Criminal Records*

Source: See figure 8.1.

Figure 8.6   *Employer Responses to the Question Concerning the Frequency with Which Employer Checks the Criminal Backgrounds of Applicants, by Metropolitan Area*

Source: See figure 8.1.

Table 8.1   *Offender and Recent Former-Offender Populations for Selected States, 1992 to 1994 Average*

	Georgia	Massachusetts	Michigan	California
Population	6,759,474	5,993,474	9,528,015	31,113,435
Incarcerated population (state and federal)	28,832	10,525	39,687	118,513
Released prisoners annually (state and federal)	12,554	4,698	11,564	89,693
On probation	146,359	47,379	139,135	293,645
On parole	20,438	4,590	13,432	84,550
Recent former-offender population[a]	179,351	56,667	164,071	467,888
Incarceration rate per 100,000	427	176	417	381
Recently released prisoners per 100,000	186	78	121	288
Recent former offenders per 100,000	2,653	945	1,722	1,504

Source: Data from U.S. Department of Commerce (1993, 1994, 1995); U.S. Department of Justice (1993, 1994, 1995).
Note: All figures presented here are based on averages using 1992 to 1994 data.
[a]The recent former-offender population is the total of the annual released prisoner, probation, and parole populations.

Characteristic	Definitely Will	Probably Will	Probably Will Not	Definitely Will Not
Size				
Fewer than twenty employees	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.36
Twenty to ninety-nine employees	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.33
One hundred to four hundred ninety-nine employees	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.20
Five hundred to nine hundred ninety-nine employees	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
One thousand or more employees	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.07
Industry				
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Manufacturing	0.32	0.29	0.18	0.12
Transportation, communications, and utilities	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
Wholesale trade	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.04
Retail trade	0.20	0.15	0.19	0.17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.16
Services	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.36
Percentage union	15.94	13.17	12.48	17.67
Central city	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.28
Black hiring agent	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06
Distance black	17.35	17.97	17.80	17.19
Distance white	22.57	22.63	22.58	22.26
Recruitment methods				
Help Wanted signs	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.27
Newspaper ads	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.50
Walk-ins	0.78	0.74	0.67	0.66
Referrals from				
Current employees	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.81
State agency	0.46	0.40	0.31	0.30
Private agency	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.17
Community agency	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.25
School	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.38
Union	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06
Affirmative action	0.61	0.55	0.50	0.56

Table 8.2   *Establishment Characteristics by Employer Self-Reported Likelihood of Hiring Applicants with Criminal Backgrounds*

Table 8.2   *Continued*

Characteristic	Definitely Will	Probably Will	Probably Will Not	Definitely Will Not
Screening methods				
Drug test or physical exam	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.19
Aptitude test	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.14
Knowledge test	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.15
Personality test	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09
Background check				
Criminal background	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.67
Education	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.70
References	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.97
Daily job tasks				
Customer contact	0.52	0.49	0.60	0.71
Phone conversations	0.48	0.49	0.55	0.55
Reading	0.53	0.56	0.52	0.58
Writing	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.34
Math and computations	0.63	0.66	0.67	0.64
Computer work	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.51
Job qualifications				
High school diploma	0.57	0.68	0.74	0.79
Recent work experience	0.63	0.68	0.70	0.69
Specific experience	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.62
References	0.69	0.67	0.74	0.78
Vocational education	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.39
Desired characteristics of new employees				
Physical attractiveness	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.17
Physical neatness	0.44	0.45	0.56	0.62
Politeness	0.71	0.70	0.80	0.83
Verbal skills	0.54	0.54	0.64	0.72
Motivation	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.76
Speaks English	0.44	0.47	0.59	0.65
Type of applicant who would probably not be hired				
On welfare	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.18
With only GED	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.11
Spotty work history	0.21	0.36	0.51	0.46
Unemployed for a year	0.06	0.13	0.21	0.26

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: All figures use the sample weights.

Table 8.3   *Establishment Characteristics by the Frequency with Which Employers Check the Criminal Backgrounds of Applicants*

Characteristic	Always	Sometimes	Never
Size			
Fewer than twenty employees	0.24	0.28	0.38
Twenty to ninety-nine employees	0.31	0.31	0.32
One hundred to four hundred			
ninety-nine employees	0.28	0.27	0.24
Five hundred to nine hundred			
ninety-nine employees	0.08	0.06	0.03
One thousand or more employees	0.10	0.09	0.04
Industry			
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	0.02	0.03	0.02
Manufacturing	0.10	0.20	0.27
Transporation, communications, and			
utilities	0.08	0.04	0.05
Wholesale trade	0.04	0.10	0.09
Retail trade	0.15	0.19	0.17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.14	0.08	0.06
Services	0.40	0.34	0.33
Percentage union	23.65	13.23	11.23
Central city	0.28	0.31	0.26
Black hiring agent	0.09	0.07	0.04
Distance black	17.36	17.59	17.78
Distance white	22.42	22.55	22.42
Recruitment methods			
Help Wanted signs	0.29	0.30	0.23
Newspaper ads	0.51	0.50	0.46
Walk-ins	0.72	0.73	0.66
Referrals from			
Current employees	0.85	0.85	0.80
State agency	0.40	0.40	0.29
Private agency	0.22	0.23	0.20
Community agency	0.32	0.30	0.22
School	0.47	0.35	0.32
Union	0.10	0.08	0.04
Affirmative action	0.69	0.57	0.48

Table 8.3   *Continued*

Characteristic	Always	Sometimes	Never
Screening methods			
Drug test or physical exam	0.24	0.18	0.11
Aptitude test	0.15	0.13	0.10
Knowledge test	0.18	0.18	0.15
Personality test	0.09	0.05	0.06
Background checks			
Criminal background	1.00	1.00	0.00
Education	0.83	0.83	0.58
References	0.98	0.98	0.93
Daily job tasks			
Customer contact	0.69	0.62	0.52
Phone conversations	0.55	0.54	0.54
Reading	0.62	0.56	0.54
Writing	0.38	0.29	0.34
Math and computations	0.65	0.62	0.68
Computer work	0.54	0.52	0.54
Job qualifications			
High school diploma	0.76	0.74	0.68
Recent work experience	0.70	0.72	0.69
Specific experience	0.63	0.60	0.63
References	0.80	0.75	0.69
Vocational education	0.40	0.42	0.39
Desired characteristics of new employees			
Physical attractiveness	0.14	0.10	0.10
Physical neatness	0.55	0.54	0.52
Politeness	0.81	0.74	0.77
Verbal skills	0.70	0.56	0.63
Motivation	0.76	0.73	0.76
Speaks English	0.60	0.53	0.56
Type of applicant who would probably not be hired			
On welfare	0.09	0.07	0.09
With only GED	0.04	0.02	0.04
Spotty work history	0.40	0.41	0.43
Unemployed for a year	0.15	0.16	0.20

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: All figures use the sample weights.

Table 8.4   *Establishment Characteristics by Employer Self-Reported Likelihood of Hiring Applicants with Criminal Backgrounds Crossed with Whether the Employer Checks the Criminal Backgrounds of Job Applicants*

Characteristic	Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Willing to Hire, Checks	Not Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Not Willing to Hire, Checks
Size				
Fewer than twenty employees	0.33	0.24	0.45	0.29
Twenty to ninety-nine employees	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.32
One hundred to four hundred ninety-nine employees	0.29	0.27	0.18	0.27
Five hundred to nine hundred ninety-nine employees	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.06
One thousand or more employees	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.07
Industry				
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Manufacturing	0.38	0.19	0.22	0.11
Transporation, communications, and utilities	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07
Wholesale trade	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.05
Retail trade	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.16
Services	0.26	0.36	0.30	0.36
Percentage union	11.99	17.28	8.22	19.59
Central city	0.26	0.32	0.28	0.27
Black hiring agent	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.07
Distance black	18.21	17.22	17.82	17.45
Distance white	22.89	22.26	22.35	22.60
Recruitment methods				
Help Wanted signs	0.24	0.34	0.21	0.28
Newspaper ads	0.43	0.50	0.45	0.53
Walk-ins	0.72	0.80	0.64	0.70

Table 8.4   *Continued*

Characteristics	Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Willing to Hire, Checks	Not Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Not Willing to Hire, Checks
Referrals from				
Current				
employees	0.82	0.86	0.80	0.85
State agency	0.36	0.50	0.24	0.36
Private agency	0.20	0.25	0.19	0.20
Community				
agency	0.23	0.35	0.20	0.28
School	0.31	0.42	0.29	0.41
Union	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.09
Affirmative action	0.52	0.64	0.43	0.60
Screening methods				
Drug test or				
physical exam	0.11	0.24	0.11	0.21
Aptitude test	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.15
Knowledge test	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.17
Personality test	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08
Background Checks				
Criminal				
background	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Education	0.57	0.82	0.55	0.81
References	0.91	0.98	0.94	0.98
Daily job tasks				
Customer contact	0.43	0.59	0.57	0.70
Phone conversations	0.47	0.50	0.58	0.53
Reading	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.58
Writing	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31
Math and				
computations	0.65	0.64	0.69	0.63
Computer work	0.46	0.48	0.55	0.51
Job qualifications				
High school				
diploma	0.60	0.69	0.73	0.77
Recent work				
experience	0.67	0.66	0.68	0.71
Specific experience	0.60	0.58	0.61	0.61
References	0.62	0.75	0.71	0.78
Vocational				
education	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.39

Table 8.4   *Continued*

Characteristics	Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Willing to Hire, Checks	Not Willing to Hire, Does Not Check	Not Willing to Hire, Checks
Desired characteristics of new employees				
Physical attractiveness	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.14
Physical neatness	0.42	0.49	0.59	0.56
Politeness	0.70	0.72	0.82	0.81
Verbal skills	0.53	0.55	0.65	0.66
Motivation	0.59	0.73	0.78	0.74
Speaks English	0.46	0.47	0.62	0.60
Type of applicant who would probably not be hired				
On welfare	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.11
With only GED	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.04
Spotty work history	0.30	0.32	0.54	0.45
Unemployed for a year	0.12	0.10	0.26	0.19

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: All figures use the sample weights. Employers who answer that they "definitely will" or "probably will" hire applicants with criminal histories are coded as willing. Employers who check criminal background "always" or "sometimes" are coded as checking.

Table 8.5 *Averages of the Dummy Variable Indicating That the Last Worker Hired Is Black by Whether the Firm Checks the Criminal Background of Applicants and by the Willingness of the Employer to Hire Applicants with Criminal Backgrounds*

	All Firms	Firms Willing to Hire	Firms Not Willing to Hire	Difference[a]
All firms	0.199 (0.008)	0.193 (0.013)	0.203 (0.010)	0.010 (0.017)
Checks	0.244 (0.012)	0.223 (0.021)	0.254 (0.015)	0.031 (0.026)
Does not check	0.159 (0.010)	0.175 (0.016)	0.148 (0.013)	−0.027 (0.021)
Difference[b]	0.084 (0.016)***	0.048 (0.026)*	0.107 (0.021)***	0.058 (0.033)*

Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. Firms that always check or sometimes check criminal backgrounds are coded as checking. Firms that state that they "definitely will" or "probably will" hire a worker with a criminal background are coded as willing to hire, while firms stating "probably not" or "absolutely not" are coded as unwilling to hire.
[a]Firms not willing to hire minus firms willing to hire.
[b]Firms that check backgrounds minus firms that do not.
*p < .10 **p < .05 ***p < .01

Table 8.6   *Measures of Employer Demand for Former Offenders over Time, by Industry and Metropolitan Area*

| Employer Category | Employers' Willingness to Hire Former Offenders into Most Recently Filled Job | | Employers' Current Willingness to Hire Former Offenders (1998 to 1999) | |
	1992 to 1994	1998 to 1999	Employers	Jobs
All employers	0.38	0.41	0.19	0.014
Metropolitcan area				
Milwaukee	—	0.49	0.24	0.015
Other	0.38	0.38	0.17	0.014
Major industry				
Manufacturing	0.54	0.56	0.22	0.008
Retail trade	0.38	0.45	0.25	0.021
Services	0.36	0.33	0.16	0.015

*Source:* Data from Holzer and Stoll (2001); Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Table 8.7 *Potential Supply of Prisoners and Former Offenders to the Labor Market, 1999*

Category	Numbers (Thousands)	Percentage of Civilian Labor Force
Civilian labor force	139,368	100.00
Current prisoners		
Federal and state prison	1,299	0.93
Local jail	606	0.43
Felons in local jail	61	0.04
Total prisoners	1,905	1.36
Total felons incarcerated	1,360	0.97
Current status		
On parole	696	0.50
On felony probation	1,966	1.41
Total	2,662	1.91
Former offenders		
Total former prisoners	2,932	2.10
Total former felons	8,961	6.43
Annual releases	561	0.40

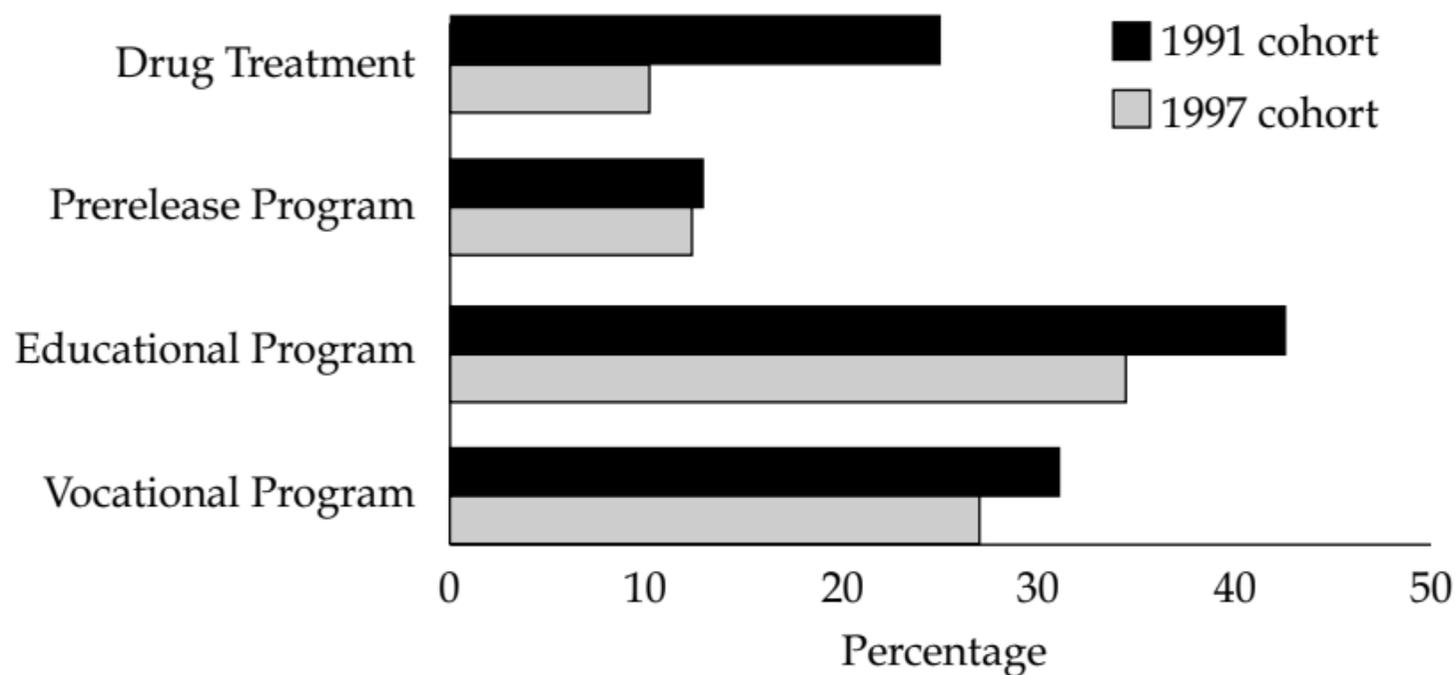*Source:* U.S. Department of Labor (2000); U.S. Department of Justice (1999); Uggen and Manza (2001).
Note: All figures are for 1999.

Figure 9.1   *Sentenced Prisoners Admitted and Released from State and Federal Prison, 1977 to 1998*
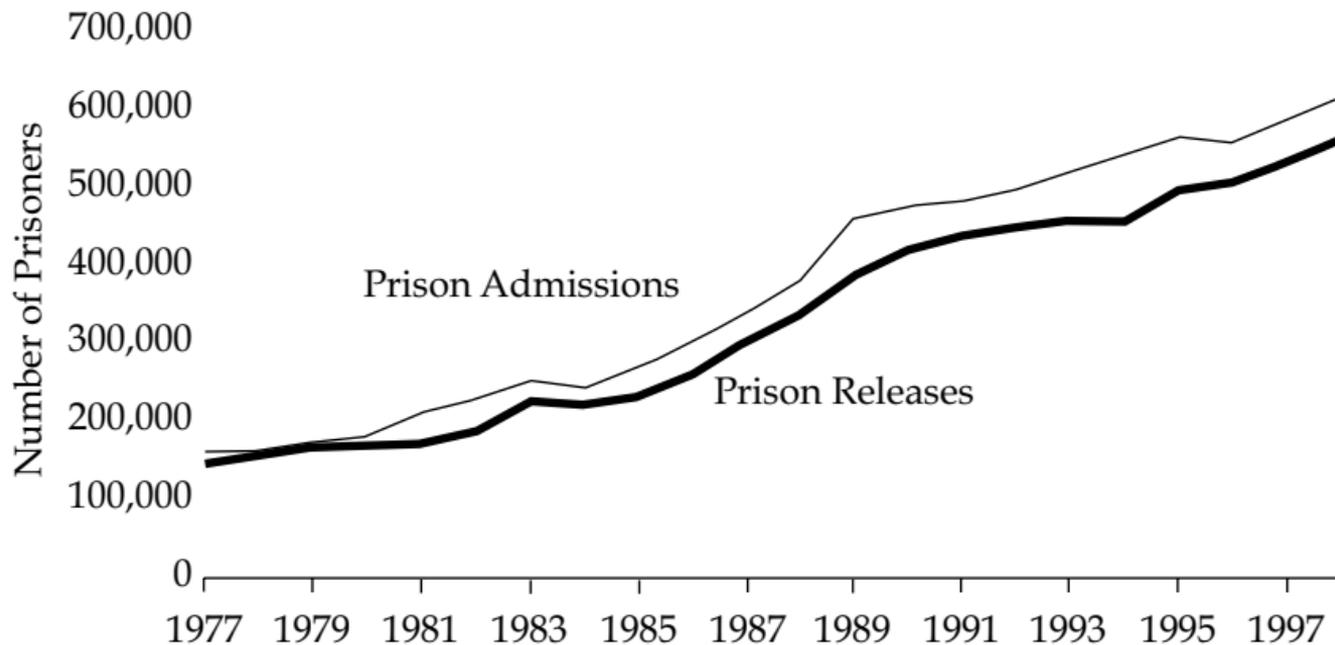
Source: Travis, Solomon, and Waul (2001), based on Bureau of Justice Statistics National Prisoner Statistics.

Figure 9.2   *Prisoners Participating in Prison Programs Within Twelve Months of Their Release, 1991 and 1997*