Incarceration in Household Surveys

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- NLSY79: includes Arum and Beattie (2006), Davies and Tanner (2005), Massoglia (2008), Saperstein and Penner (2010)
- Incarceration is often an outcome, studying the effects of schooling, family process, parental incarceration
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What Should We Measure?

- Annual prison admissions number 700,000; jail admissions number 10 million. Is the distinction important? Should we measure both?
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Nonresponse, Under-Enumeration, Attrition

- Population not stably connected to households
- High risk of attrition from panels and interview nonresponse
- What can we do? Ask proxies, ask about family members

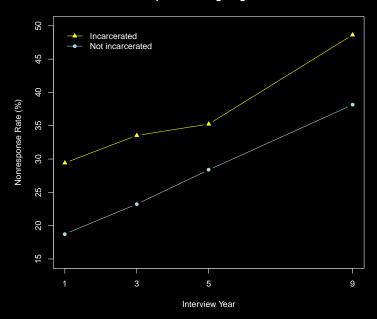
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Interview Nonresponse Among Fragile Families Families



Selection Bias

- Even in the sample of observed respondents, estimates of the effects of incarceration are threatened by nonrandom selection
- Useful to collect additional data to help adjust for unobserved heterogeneity
- Fixed effects in panel data, measures of criminality, personality, might be useful

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Incarceration and Its Correlates in Fragile Families

		Corr. with
	Mean	incarceration
Ever convicted	.20	.63
Ever arrested	.32	.55
Stopped by police	.49	.29
Impulsivity scale	.33	.20
Hits or slaps mother	.04	.08
WORDSUM	.44	.03

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- Lots we could measure. Best has been to observe incarceration as it happens in panel surveys (NLSY79 and NLSY97)
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