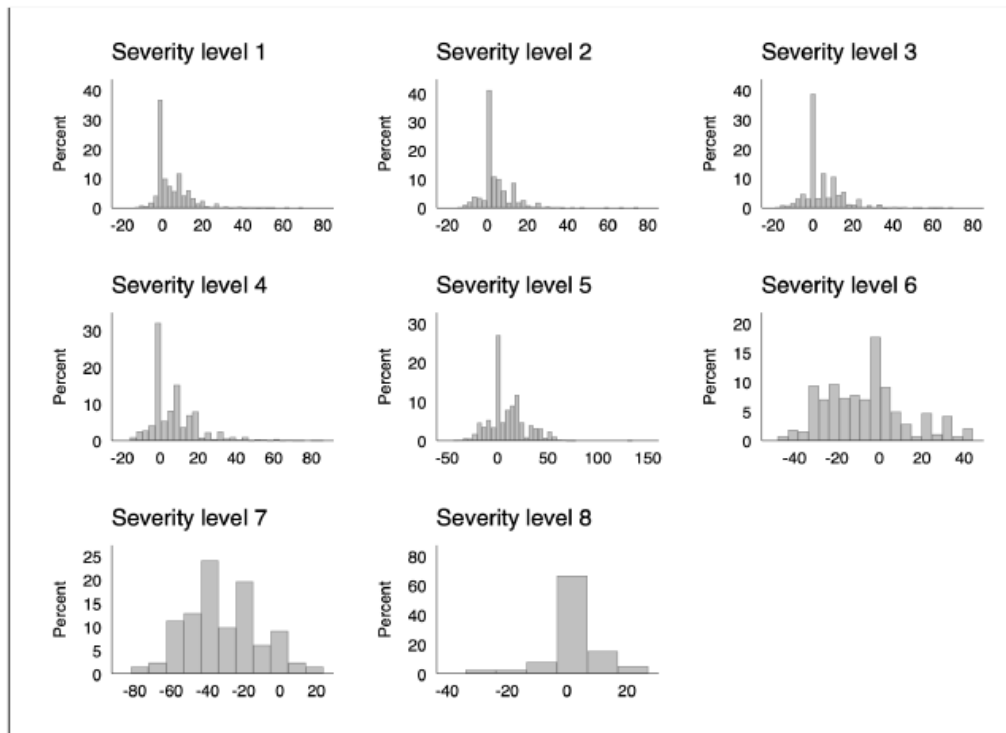


Online Appendix

The Effects of Time in Prison and Time on Parole on Recidivism

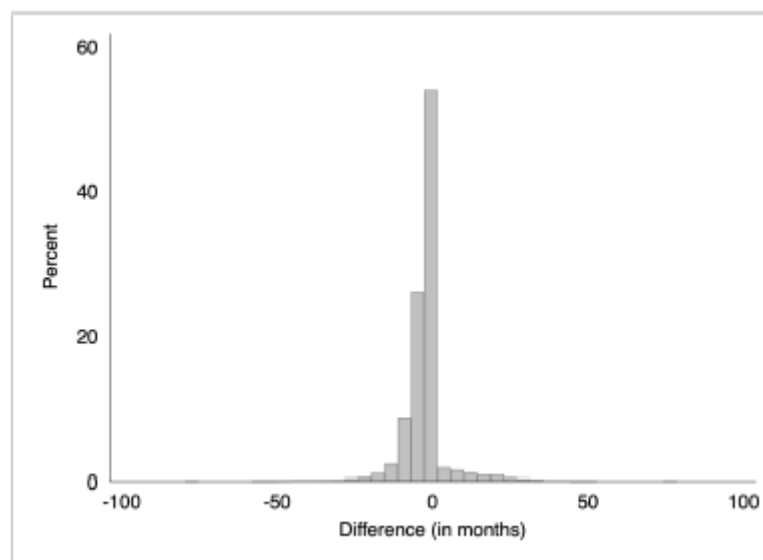
Mariyana Zapryanova

Figure OA1. Difference between guidelines-suggested and parole established TPM



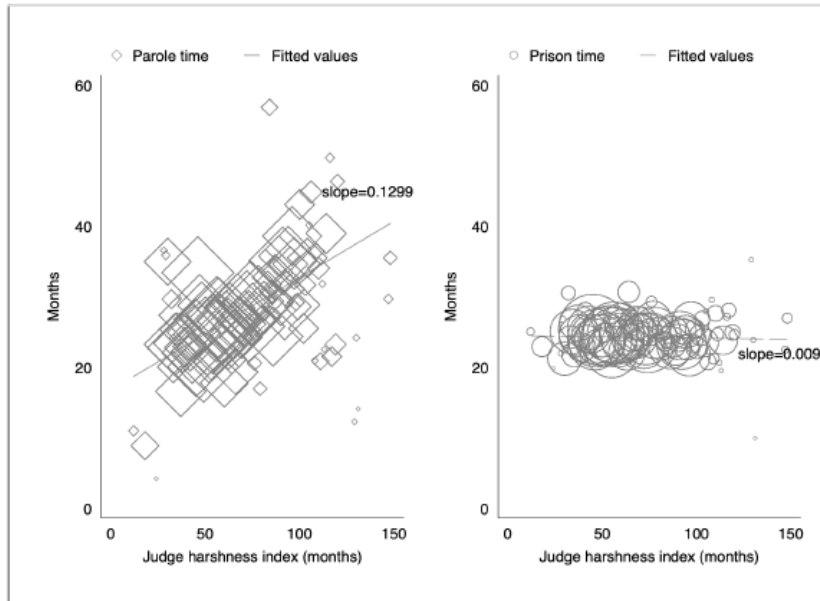
Note: Each histogram shows the difference between the parole-established temporary release month (TPM) and the Parole Guidelines-recommended TPM by crime severity level. The x -axis measured in months is the difference between board-established and guidelines-recommended temporary parole month (TPM).

Figure OA2. Difference between sentence expiration and parole discharge date



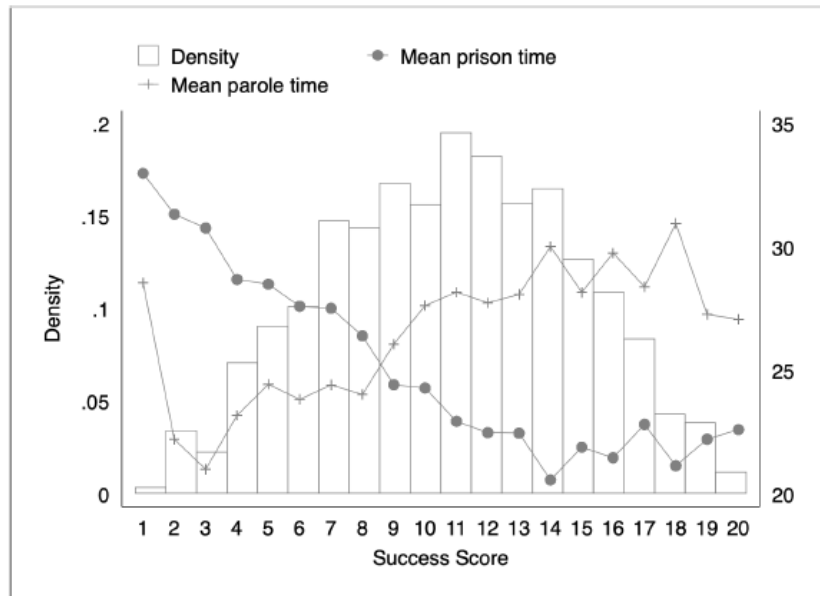
Note: This histogram shows the difference between sentence expiration data and parole discharge date. It is computed based on the main estimation sample with the sampling restriction described in Section 2 and Table 1. In addition, I exclude approximately 2000 people who were still under parole supervision by the end of my sample period because I do not observe their parole discharge date. The x -axis, measured in months, is the difference between sentence expiration and parole discharge date.

Figure OA3. Prison and Parole Time by Judge Harshness Index



Note: This figures represent a scatter plot of prison time (right panel) and parole time (left panel) against the judge harshness index, which is defined as a leave-out mean sentence given by the judge over the sample period. The triangles and circles represent the average time served in prison and sentence length, respectively. The size of each circle or triangle corresponds to the number of convicts sentenced by a judge with a specific harshness index. The lines with reported slopes are fitted values for time in prison and time on parole by judge harshness index. Data source: Data is from the GDC Prison and Conviction data, and includes inmates who meet the sampling restriction described in Section 2 and Table 1.

Figure OA4. Time Served in Prison by Success Points



Note: This figure shows mean prison time and parole time by success score. The right y-axis measures average number of months spent either in prison or on parole while the left y-axis represents density. The line marked with a circle represents mean time served in prison, while the line marked with a plus represents mean time served on parole. The histogram shows the distribution of people by success score. The success score is calculated based on the factors listed in Table OA3. Data source: Data is from the GDC Prison data, and includes inmates who meet the sampling restriction described in Section 2 and Table 1.

Table OA1. Parole Board Guidelines for Crime Severity Levels

<p>LEVEL I Bad Checks - under \$2,000 Burglary - non-dwelling, less than \$300, one count Credit Card Theft Criminal Interference with Government Property Escape Custody - no weapon, aiding escape Forgery II - possession, 10 or fewer counts or less than \$1,000 Habitual Violator Possession/passing forged prescriptions - 1st offense Possession of tools to commit a crime Theft - under \$1,000 Theft of Vehicle - not to sell; one count, 1st offense VGCSA - possession, single offense</p>	<p>LEVEL III Burglary - non-dwelling, 2 to 5 counts, or \$2,001 to \$5,000 Credit Card Fraud - more than 10 counts or \$1,000 Criminal Damage - life in danger or over \$2,000 Destroying or Injuring Police Dog or Horse Forgery I - over 10 counts or \$1,000 or more Manufacturing Methamphetamine - 1st offense Obstruction of Officers - Felony Possession/Theft - materials to manufacture illegal drugs, 2nd offense Terroristic Threats Theft - \$5,000 to \$10,000 Theft of Vehicle - for sale or 2 to 3 counts without intent to sell or 3rd offense VGCSA - sale - 2nd offense or 3rd drug possession</p>
<p>LEVEL II Bad Checks - \$2,000 or more Burglary - non-dwelling, \$300 to \$2,000, one count Credit Card Fraud - 10 or fewer counts or less than \$1,000 Criminal Damage II - \$300 to \$2,000 Forgery I - 10 or fewer counts or less than \$1,000 Possession of Illegal Firearm or Explosives Possession/Theft - materials to manufacture illegal drugs, 1st offense Reckless Conduct by HIV Infected Persons Theft - \$1,000 to \$4,999 Theft of Vehicle - not for sale, 2nd offense VGCSA - possession, 2nd offense VGCSA - sale/intent to sell/distribution, 1st offense</p>	<p>LEVEL IV Arson II - \$2,000 Burglary - non-dwelling, over \$5,000 or 6 or more counts Homicide by Vehicle Manufacturing Methamphetamine - near a child Serious Injury by Vehicle Theft of Vehicle - 4 or more counts or 4th or greater offense Theft - over \$10,000 VGCSA - sale/distribution/intent to sell Schedule I or II drugs, 2nd offense</p>

Note: This table illustrates how the Parole Board converts crimes into severity levels. It does not include all possible crimes.

Table OA2. Parole Board Guidelines for Calculating Parole Success Score

Success factor		Success points
Age at previous incarceration, if any	26+	5
	22-25	3
	18-21	1
	17-	0
Number of other felony convictions both as a child and an adult	0	3
	1	2
	2-3	1
	4+	0
Times incarcerated for a felony since age of 17	0	2
	1	1
	2	0
Times, if any, of probation or parole revocation	None	4
	Probation only	2
	Parole only	1
	Both	0
Caught with or caught trying to buy heroin, opiate drugs or cocaine	No history	1
	Has history	0
Burglary or forgery current crime	No	2
	Yes	0
Full-time job in the six months before conviction	Yes	1
	No	0
Score on the reading, writing and arithmetic test given by the GDC diagnostic center	Above 8	2
	Below 8	0

Table OA3. Second Stage Estimates: Prison Time vs. Prison and Parole Time

Dependant Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Recidivism		Recidivism on parole	
Prison time	-0.0058 (0.0048)	-0.0032 (0.0035)	-0.0104** (0.0042)	-0.0103*** (0.0028)
Parole time	-0.0048 (0.0062)		-0.0002 (0.0054)	
Black	0.0359* (0.0209)	0.0227** (0.0111)	0.0129 (0.0182)	0.0123 (0.0102)
Female	-0.0591*** (0.0186)	-0.0580*** (0.0165)	-0.0477*** (0.0163)	-0.0477*** (0.0149)
Age at release	-0.0058*** (0.0006)	-0.0057*** (0.0006)	-0.0040*** (0.0005)	-0.0040*** (0.0005)
Prior conviction	0.0066** (0.0031)	0.0071** (0.0029)	0.0048* (0.0027)	0.0048* (0.0026)

Notes: Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors in parentheses. All estimates are estimated using an IV model. Col. (1) and (3) represent my main results from Table 5, which control for both prison and parole time. I control for only prison time in Col. (2) and (4). Besides the variables reported, all regressions control for crime type (violent, property, drug, other), year of sentence, circuit court, success points and severity level fixed effects. The dependent variable is an indicator that equals to one if the inmate returned to prison within three years of his release and zero otherwise. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

**Table OA4. Felony Population Nationally and in the State of Georgia
by Year of Sentence**

	Nationwide			Georgia		
	2000	2002	2004	2000	2002	2004
Year						
Type of crime						
Violent	34.3	36.5	36.7	25.6	26.2	30.6
Property	34.2	32.1	34.3	34	34.4	33
Drug	21.1	20.4	21.4	30.3	29.6	30.6
Other	10.4	11	7.6	10.4	9.8	9.3
Gender						
Male	93.7	93.7	93.6	89	88	89
Female	6.3	6.3	6.4	11	12	11
Race						
White	33.3	35	35.2	37.3	40.5	42.8
Black	46.5	45.4	40.5	62.2	58.8	56.4
Sentence length (in months)						
Overall	55	53	57	60	59	57
Violent	91	84	92	89	87	88
Property	42	41	46	43	40	44
Drug	47	48	51	57	57	58

Note: National statistics on sentence length come from the "Felony Sentences in State Courts Series," published bi-annually by the US Bureau of Justice Statistics <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=28>, and are calculated based on the sample of all individuals sent to prison for more than a year. The national statistics on prisoner characteristics come from various issues of Prisoners series conducted by BJS, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=40>. These data are based on the sample of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. The comparable statistics for Georgia are based on the raw Prison Data with no sampling restrictions described in Section 4. The only restriction applied to the Prison Data is the exclusion of sentences to death or life in prison and those less than one year in order for the statistics to match the national statistics. The differences in race between Georgia and nationwide prison population might be a result of the fact that GDC treats Hispanic as ethnicity while BJS treats it as race. I classify offense type as the major crime type recorded in the Prison data. It is unclear, however, whether the BJS classifies it the same way. Further, GDC counts robbery as a property offense rather than a violent offense, and thus I've adjusted the BJS statistics accordingly to match my classification.

Table OA5. Summary Statistics by Release Date

Variable	Before 2005		After 2005	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Recidivism	0.29	0.45	0.13	0.34
Time served in prison	25.98	12.24	35.03	17.75
Sentence length	47.08	20.51	55.40	19.43
Percent of sentence served	62.12	29.11	65.40	26.68
Time on parole	21.11	21.03	20.38	19.23
Demographic and criminal background				
Black	0.60	0.49	0.55	0.50
Female	0.12	0.33	0.11	0.31
Age at release	34.51	10.18	34.87	10.40
Prior convictions	2.49	2.82	2.27	2.83
Current offense				
N of disciplinary infractions	2.09	2.11	2.25	2.12
Drug	0.32	0.47	0.28	0.45
Other	0.16	0.36	0.16	0.36
Property	0.35	0.48	0.33	0.47
Violent	0.17	0.38	0.24	0.42
Parole and judge				
Guidelines-recommended prison time	24.58	11.19	27.32	11.67
Judge harshness index	64.03	20.91	63.99	20.62
Success score	11.25	4.21	11.92	6.36

Note: The table shows summary statistics by people who were released before 2005 and people who were released after 2005. Recidivism is the probability that an individual returns to prison in the state of Georgia within 3 years of release. Prison time, parole time, sentence length are measured in months. Judge harshness index is a leave-out mean sentence (in month) given by the judge over the sample period.

Guidelines-recommended prison time is the recommend months to serve in prison that is based on the success score and severity level and outlined in Table 2. Severity level measures are defined in Table OA2 and the success score is calculated based on the factors listed in Table OA1. Data source: Georgia Prison and Conviction Data.