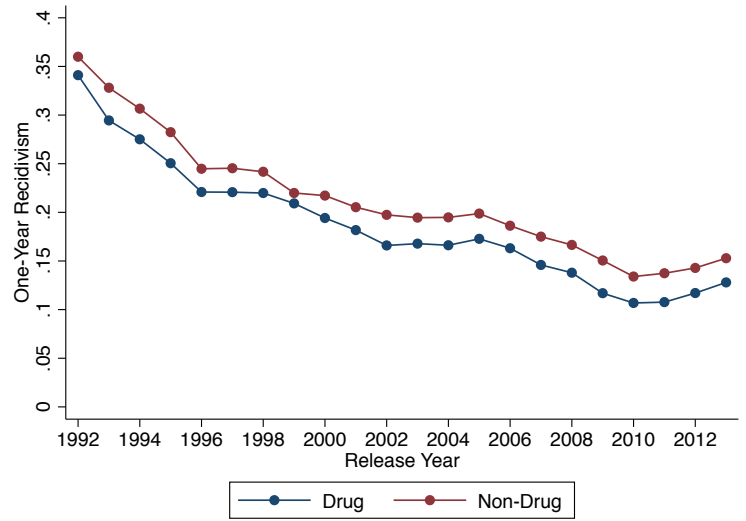


Online Appendix:
Does Public Assistance Reduce Recidivism?

Crystal S. Yang

ONLINE APPENDIX

Figure A1: One-Year Recidivism Rates



Note: This figure plots mean one-year recidivism rates by release year from an unbalanced panel of drug and non-drug offenders.

Table A1. States in NCRP Data and Effective Dates of State Law Changes

State	Years	Any Opt TANF	Full Opt TANF	Any Opt SNAP	Full Opt SNAP
Alabama	2007-2014	1/2016	–	1/2016	1/2016
Alaska	2005-2013	–	–	–	–
Arizona	2000-2014	–	–	–	–
California	1992-2010	4/2015	4/2015	1/2005	4/2015
Colorado	2000-2014	7/1997	–	7/1997	–
Delaware	2009-2014	–	–	7/2003	6/2011
Florida	1996-2014	5/1997	–	5/1997	–
Georgia	1971-2014	–	–	–	–
Illinois	1989-2013	7/1997	–	7/1997	7/1997
Indiana	2002-2014	7/2003	–	7/2003	–
Iowa	2006-2014	4/1997	–	4/1997	4/1997
Kansas	2011-2014	7/2006	–	7/2006	7/2006
Kentucky	2000-2014	7/1998	–	7/1998	–
Maine	2012-2014	4/2002	4/2002	4/2002	4/2002
Maryland	2000-2012	7/2000	–	7/2000	–
Massachusetts	2010-2014	12/2001	–	12/2001	12/2001
Michigan	1989-2013	8/1997	–	8/1997	–
Minnesota	1994-2014	7/1997	–	7/1997	–
Mississippi	2012-2014	–	–	–	–
Missouri	2000-2014	–	–	8/2014	–
Montana	2010-2014	7/2005	–	7/2005	–
Nebraska	2000-2014	–	–	8/2003	–
Nevada	2008-2014	1/1998	–	1/1998	–
New Hampshire	2011-2014	8/1997	8/1997	8/1997	8/1997
New Jersey	2003-2013	1/1997	–	1/1997	–
New Mexico	2010-2014	5/2002	5/2002	5/2002	5/2002
New York	1994-2014	8/1997	8/1997	8/1997	8/1997
North Carolina	1999-2014	7/1997	–	7/1997	–
North Dakota	2002-2014	8/2013	–	8/2013	–
Ohio	2009-2013	10/1997	10/1997	10/1997	10/1997
Oklahoma	2000-2014	9/1997	9/1997	9/1997	9/1997
Oregon	2001-2013	7/1997	–	7/1997	–
Pennsylvania	2001-2014	2/2004	2/2004	2/2004	2/2004
Rhode Island	2004-2014	7/1997	7/2004	7/1997	7/2004
South Carolina	2000-2014	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	2000-2012	–	–	3/2009	3/2009
Tennessee	2000-2014	7/2002	–	7/2002	–
Texas	2005-2014	–	–	9/2015	–
Utah	2000-2014	7/1997	–	7/1997	7/1997
Washington	2000-2014	4/1997	6/2004	6/2004	6/2004
West Virginia	2006-2014	–	–	–	–
Wisconsin	2000-2014	10/1997	–	10/1997	–
Wyoming	2006-2014	7/2005	7/2005	7/2005	7/2005

Notes: This table lists the states and years available in the NCRP data. The table also provides the effective dates of laws that provided any opt out of the federal TANF or SNAP ban, and effective dates of laws that fully opted out, as of January 2016. Data obtained from author's own Westlaw research, the United States Government Accountability Office, the Legal Action Center, and the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Table A2. Composition Effects: Predicted Risk using Observables

	Welfare		Food Stamps	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any Eligibility \times Drug	0.004*		-0.003	
	(0.002)		(0.002)	
Full Eligibility \times Drug		0.002		0.004
		(0.004)		(0.003)
Observations	4,885,754	4,885,754	4,885,754	4,885,754

Notes: This table presents main OLS estimates. Each column represents a separate regression. Predicted risk is estimated as a function of demographic, crime, and prison characteristics: race, ethnicity, gender, age, age squared, highest graded completed, prior felony incarceration indicator, main offense type, number of convicted counts, total sentence imposed, type of prison admission, type of facility, reason for release, time served, time served squared. All specifications include year of release fixed effects, state fixed effects, and state-by-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the state-year level. *** = significant at 1 percent level, ** = significant at 5 percent level, * = significant at 10 percent level.

Table A3. Main Results: Return to Prison in One Year
Balanced Panel of 16 States

	Welfare		Food Stamps	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any Eligibility \times Drug	-0.025*** (0.005)		0.003 (0.004)	
Full Eligibility \times Drug		-0.023*** (0.006)		-0.023*** (0.006)
Observations	2,862,210	2,862,210	2,862,210	2,862,210

Notes: This table presents main OLS estimates from a balanced panel of 16 states. Each column represents a separate regression. Defendant and crime controls include: race, ethnicity, gender, age, age squared, highest graded completed, prior felony incarceration indicator, main offense type, number of convicted counts, total sentence imposed, type of prison admission, type of facility, reason for release, time served, time served squared. All specifications include year of release fixed effects, state fixed effects, and state-by-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the state-year level. *** = significant at 1 percent level, ** = significant at 5 percent level, * = significant at 10 percent level.

Table A4. Alternative Specifications: Return to Prison in One Year

	Welfare			Food Stamps				
	Probit (1)	Probit (2)	Hazard (3)	Hazard (4)	Probit (5)	Probit (6)	Hazard (7)	Hazard (8)
Any Eligibility × Drug	-0.015*** (0.003)		-0.096*** (0.025)		0.003 (0.004)		0.004 (0.024)	
Full Eligibility × Drug		-0.017*** (0.004)		-0.142*** (0.028)		-0.019*** (0.003)		-0.129*** (0.024)
Observations	4,885,689	4,885,689	5,149,606	5,149,606	4,885,689	4,885,689	5,149,606	5,149,606

Notes: This table presents marginal probit and hazard model results. Defendant and crime controls include: race, ethnicity, gender, age, age squared, highest graded completed, prior felony incarceration indicator, main offense type, number of convicted counts, total sentence imposed, type of prison admission, type of facility, reason for release, time served, time served squared. All specifications include year of release fixed effects, state fixed effects, and state-by-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the state-year level. *** = significant at 1 percent level, ** = significant at 5 percent level, * = significant at 10 percent level.