ONLINE APPENDIX

Table S1. Variable Descriptions (cells appearing in gray represent items that are not available in a given survey)

Variable	*Add Health*	*Fragile Families*
Criminal Justice Contact	6-point measure of progressive contact; 0=none, 1=stopped for questioning, 2=arrested, 3=convicted, 4=served time in correctional institution, 5=imprisoned (served over a year) based on the following: – How many times have you been stopped or detained by the police for questioning about your activities? Don't count minor traffic violations. – How many times have you been arrested since you were 18? – Have you ever been convicted of or pled guilty to a crime in adult court? – When you were convicted or pled guilty as an adult, were you sentenced to probation, jail, or prison? – How long did you serve in jail or prison? (If you are still serving time for this conviction or plea, enter the length of your sentence instead of the time you have served.)	6-point measure of progressive contact; 0=none, 1=stopped for questioning, 2=arrested, 3=convicted, 4=served time in correctional institution, 5=imprisoned (served over a year) based on the following: – Not counting minor traffic violations, have you ever been stopped by the police, but not picked up or arrested? – Not counting minor traffic violations, have you ever been booked or charged with breaking a law, either by the police or by someone connected with the courts? PROBE: Include juvenile offenses. – And, have you ever been convicted of any charges? PROBE: Not counting minor traffic violations. – Have you ever spent time in a correctional institution, like a county jail, a state or federal prison, or a youth correctional institution like a training school or reform school?* – Altogether, how much time did you serve? (months)* *Based on mother and father combined report
Self-Control	Constructed scale based on following items: – I often try new things just for fun or thrills, even if most people think they are a waste of time – When nothing new is happening, I usually start looking for something exciting; – I can usually get people to believe me, even when what I'm saying isn't quite true; – I often do things based on how I feel at the moment; – I sometimes get so excited that I lose control of myself; – I like it when people can do whatever they want,	Constructed scale based on following items*: – I often say and do things without considering the consequences – I often get into trouble because I don't think before acting – I do things that may cause trouble with the law – I lie or cheat – I frequently get into fights – I don't feel guilty when I misbehave – I will often say whatever comes into my head without thinking first. – I often make up my mind without taking the time to

	without strict rules and regulations; – I often follow my instincts, without thinking through all the details; – I can do a good job of 'stretching the truth' when I'm talking to people; – I change my interest a lot, because my attention often shifts to something else. All items are 1=not true to 5=very true Alpha=.864	consider the situation from all angles. – Often, I don't spend enough time thinking over a situation before I act. – Many times the plans I make don't work out because I haven't gone over them carefully enough in advance. All items are 1=strongly agree to 4=strongly disagree Alpha=.877 *this item is based on the 1-year and 5-year interview because these measures were not available in the 3-year interview; the item uses both mother and father reports combined due to 588 fathers missing in the 5-year interview.
Non-Violent Crime / Drug Use Proxy	past 12 months how often: – damaged property – steal something worth more than $50 – go into house or building to steal something – sell marijuana or other drugs – steal something worth less than $50 – buy/sell/hold stolen property – use someone else's credit card without their knowledge – deliberately write a bad check Alpha=.740	Based on two questions: 1) in the past year, did you use… (9 different drugs); 2) how often used those drugs. Constructed measure is (0=no drug use in past year; 5=every day)
Violent Criminal Acts/Domestic Abuse	past 12 months – take part in physical fight – use a weapon to get something from someone – use a weapon in a fight – hurt someone badly enough in a fight to put in hospital – pulled a knife/gun on someone – shot or stabbed someone Alpha=.633	FF does not contain items on criminal behavior. Instead, we use a proxy measure of whether the mother ever reported physical violence from the father in the first three waves of the survey. Variable is dichotomous yes/no. 14% of the mothers reported physical violence.

Civic Participation	Additive index of past 12 months involvement in : youth organizations, service organizations, political clubs, solidarity or ethnic-support groups, church-related groups, community centers/neighborhood improvement associations/social action groups, volunteer hospital/nursing home groups, educational organizations, conservation/environmental groups	Additive index of the following (in the past year the respondent): − participated in a church group − a service club − a political/civic group − a community organization − a group working with children − or taken part in a political demonstration −
Political Participation	Past 12 months respondent: − contributed money to a party or candidate − contacted a government official regarding political or community issues − ran for a public office − ran for a non-public office − attended a political rally or march 0=none; 1 if respondent did one or more	
Trust in Government	Index of: − I trust my local government − I trust my state government − I trust the federal government Alpha=.929 (5=strongly agree; 1=strongly disagree)	
Civic Obligations		Index of how important the respondent thinks it is to: − vote in elections − volunteer and do community service − serve on a jury when called − serve in the military during war (-1 not important, 0=somewhat, 1 very important) Alpha = .614
Voted	Voted in most recent presidential election (2000). Dichotomous yes/no variable; not asked of those under 18 Nov. 2007.	Voted in November 2000 election. Dichotomous variable 1=yes; 0=no. Only includes those eligible to vote based on previous question (525 were not eligible).

Registered	Dichotomous yes/no variable	Dichotomous yes/no variable; excludes those who reported not being eligible to vote.
Education	Categorical variable 1=less than HS; 2=HS or equivalent; 3=some college; 4=college or above	Categorical variable based on baseline report. 1=less than HS; 2=HS or equivalent; 3=some college; 4=college or above
Marital Status	Dichotomous variable 1=married, 0=not married	Dichotomous variable 1=married, 0=not married
Not Working	Dichotomous variable 1=working; 0= not currently working	Dichotomous variable 1=working; 0= not currently working
Income	Categorical based on income ranges. (0=no income to 8=over $75,000). Due to large number of missing, personal income is used when HH income not available.	Continuous; range from 0 to 999999; median=35000. Household income imputed by survey PIs where missing.
Poverty		Constructed poverty categories 1=0-49% of the federal poverty line; 2=50-99%; 3=100-199%; 4=200-299%; 5=300%+
Citizen	Dichotomous variable 1=citizen; 0=noncitizen	Dichotomous variable 1=citizen; 0=noncitizen
Age	Continuous variable; range = 18-28	Continuous variable; range = 17-71
Region	1=West; 2=Midwest; 3=South; 4=Northeast	City fixed effects for 20 cities
Parental Education	Dichotomous variable; 1if respondent had a parent with a college degree, 0 if not (based on parent highest level of education asked of both respondents and their parents)	Dichotomous variable; 1if respondent had a parent with a college degree, 0 if not (based on parent highest level of education measure)
Cognitive Ability		Constructed score: Similarities subtest of the Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale – Revised (WAIS-R). The WAIS-R similarities test is one of 6 verbal tests and 5 performance tests designed to measure adult intelligence. Measure is the sum of the raw scores, ranging from zero to sixteen.
Welfare Receipt	Dichotomous variable 1=respondent had ever been on welfare or food stamps; 0=no welfare/food stamps	Dichotomous variable 1=respondent had ever been on welfare or food stamps; 0=no welfare/food stamps

Military Service	Dichotomous variable 1=served in military; 0=no military service	Dichotomous variable 1=served in military; 0=no military service

Table S2. Sample Characteristics

	Add Health	Fragile Families
Age (Mean)	22	31
Education		
< HS	9	30
HS degree	73	35
Some college	7	22
BA+	11	12
Parent College Educated	46	15
Income (% over 50,000)	23	35
Race		
White	54	21
Hispanic	16	26
Black	22	49
Asian/Other	7	4
Non-Citizen	4	12
Female	53	n/a
Married	17	41
Region		
West	21	n/a
Midwest	29	n/a
South	35	n/a
Northeast	16	n/a
Not working	24	12
Poverty (% under federal poverty line)	n/a	26
Voted in last election	44	50
Registered to Vote	73	83

Note: the youthfulness of the Add Health sample probably results in the lower BA completion and income compared to Fragile Families.

Table S3. Highest Level of Criminal Justice Contact in Add Health & Fragile Families

	Add Health		Fragile Families**	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
None	12,119	80.4	1,296	39.3
Questioned	1,630	10.8	810	24.6
Arrested	578	3.8	356	10.8
Convicted	582	3.9	114	3.5
Prison/Jail	117	0.8	392	11.9
SeriousTime*	39	0.3	331	10.0
Total	15,065	100.0	3,299	100.0

Serious Time refers to those respondents who were sentenced to over a year of incarceration (imprisonment).
** Based on father's self-reports only.

Response Rates, Definitions, and Weighting Procedures

Fragile Families has a 72 percent response rate and 67 percent completion rate in the three-year follow-up while in Add Health, there is a response rate of 76 percent. The response rate for fathers in Fragile Families is based on the following definition: "the percentage of completed interviews over the number of mother baseline interviews minus the ineligibles at the follow-up. For the purpose of the response rates, deaths and cases not interviewed because child was living outside of the home are treated as completed interviews" ("Introduction to the Fragile Families Public Use Data" 2008). Of the Wave I sample of 20,745 respondents in Add Health, 783 respondents were ineligible for an interview in Wave III due to death or because they were not part of the Wave I probability or genetic sample. Of 19,962 eligible respondents, 17,632 were contacted; of these, 2,330 were unsolicited because they could not be located; 1,293 were located but were unable to be interviewed (due to language issues, institutionalization, mental issues, or location outside of field); and 1,160 were solicited and able but unwilling. 15,179 agreed to an interview and 15,170 had completed interviews for a response rate of 75.99%.

We use the sampling weights provided by Add Health, which adjust for non-response in Wave III. As discussed in the "Guidelines for Analyzing Add Health Data," we conducted our analysis with the poststratification variable (region), the primary sampling unit variable which identifies the school and deals with clustering of students (psuscid), and the sampling weight given for Wave III cross-sectional data to adjust for the unequal probability of selection (gswgt3_2) (Chantala 2006). Only respondents with a value for the sampling weight are included in the analysis. By using this sampling weight and variables to identify the clustering of students within schools, we are able to obtain unbiased estimates of our parameters and standard errors. In all analyses we follow the guidelines set out in Chantala and Tabor 1999.

In fragile families, we applied the national level weights that make the "data from the 16 randomly selected cities representative of births occurring in large U.S. cities (the 77 cities with populations over 200,000 in 1994) between 1998 and 2000." We follow the procedure for using replicate

weights and jackknife estimation of standard errors in the "Fragile Families & Child Wellbeing Study: A

Brief Guide to Using the Mother, Father, and Couple Replicate Weights for Core Telephone Surveys

Waves 1-4."

Table S4. Multivariate Results, Drug Users Only

	Trust in Government	Registered	Voted	Political Participation	Civic Participation
Questioned	-.022***	.001	.003	.034***	.018
	(.007)	(.016)	(,018)	(.009)	(.034)
Arrested	-.020*	-.014	-.064*	-.009	.034
	(.010)	(.025)	(.027)	(.014)	(.052)
Convicted	-.030**	-.091***	-.110***	.000	-.002
	(.010)	(.024)	(.026)	(.014)	(.050)
Prison/Jail	-.093***	-.139**	-.134*	.004	-.049
	(.020)	(.049)	(.056)	(.029)	(.104)
Serious	-.110**	-.294**	-.267*	.000	.006
Time	(.040)	(.096)	(.106)	(.009)	(.203)
Obs.	5,946	5,960	5,928	5,972	5,967
Adj. R-sq.	.058	.116	.088	.021	.049

Models include controls for race, age, gender, geographic region, education, income, parental education, unemployment, marital status, citizenship, property crime, violent crime, self-control, military, and welfare receipt. Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$, # $p<.1$

Table S5. Multivariate Results, Serious Drug Users Only

	Trust in Government	Registered	Voted	Political Participation	Civic Participation
Questioned	-.026*	.035	-.001	.036*	-.050
	(.011)	(.027)	(.030)	(.017)	(,055)
Arrested	-.029#	-.017	-.111**	-.022	.065
	(.016)	(.040)	(.043)	(.025)	(.079)
Convicted	-.032*	-.058#	-.090*	.003	-.002
	(.014)	(.036)	(.038)	(.022)	(.071)
Prison/Jail	-.095**	-.104	-.193*	-.051	-.168
	(.031)	(.077)	(.084)	(.048)	(.153)
Serious	-.225**	.002	-.334#	-.045	.085
Time	(.073)	(.180)	(.195)	(.105)	(.358)
Obs.	1,771	1,771	1,764	1,789	1,776
Adj. R-sq.	.069	.083	.083	.030	.043

Serious drugs users excludes respondents reporting use of marijuana, steroids and prescription medication without a doctor's order only. Models include controls for race, age, gender, geographic region, education, income, parental education, unemployment, marital status, citizenship, property crime, violent crime, self-control, military, and welfare receipt. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, # p<.1

Table S6. Multivariate Results, Comparing Current and Future Convicted Status

	Trust in Government	Registered	Voted	Political Participation	Civic Participation
Current Conviction	-.040***	-.098***	-.050*	-.005	.034
	(.011)	(.026)	(.026)	(.013)	(.046)
Obs.	1,347	1,349	1,345	1,353	1,350
Adj. R-sq.	.054	.102	.084	.009	.019

Models include controls for race, age, gender, geographic region, education, income, parental education, unemployment, marital status, citizenship, property crime, violent crime, self-control, military, and welfare receipt. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, # p<.1
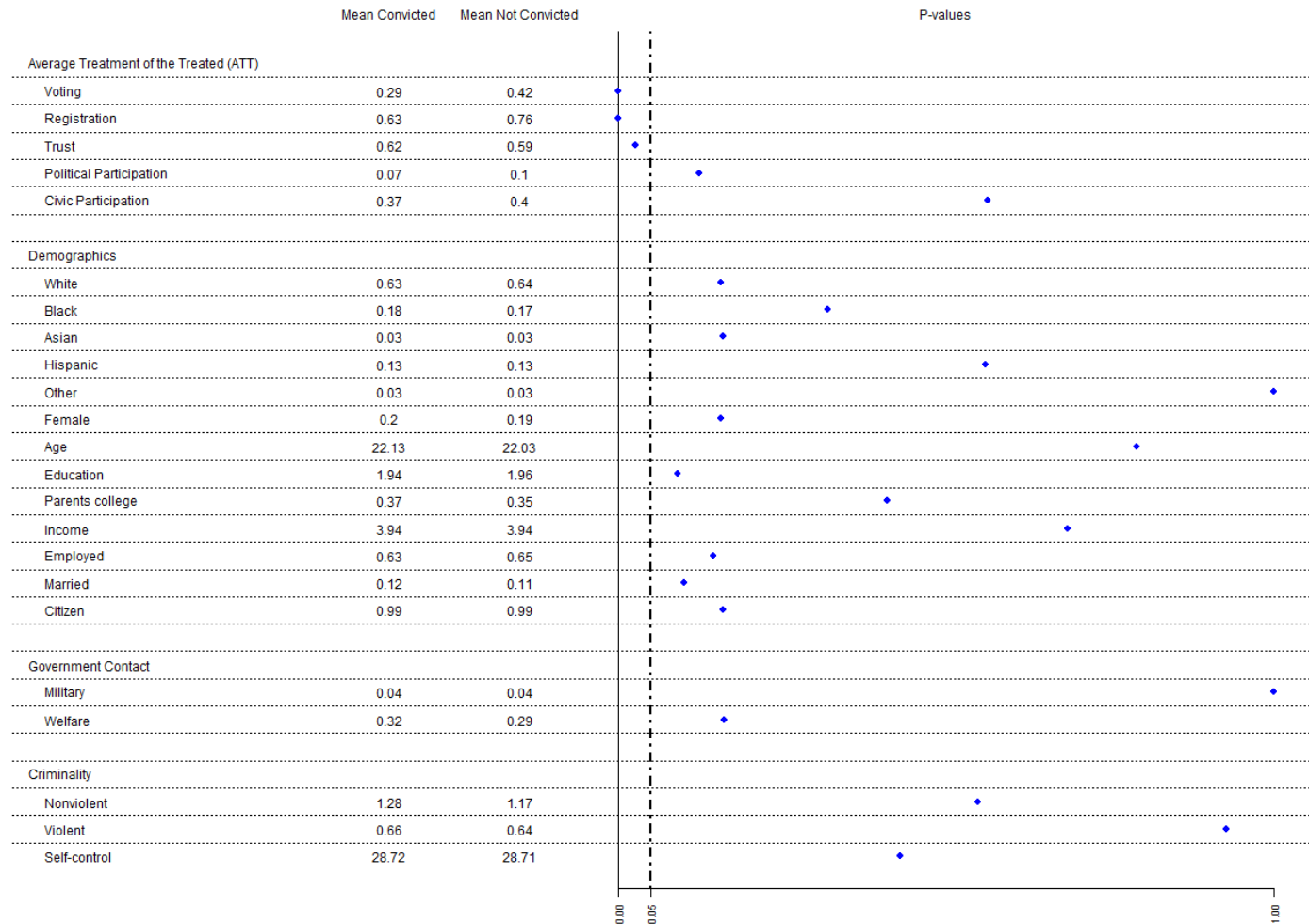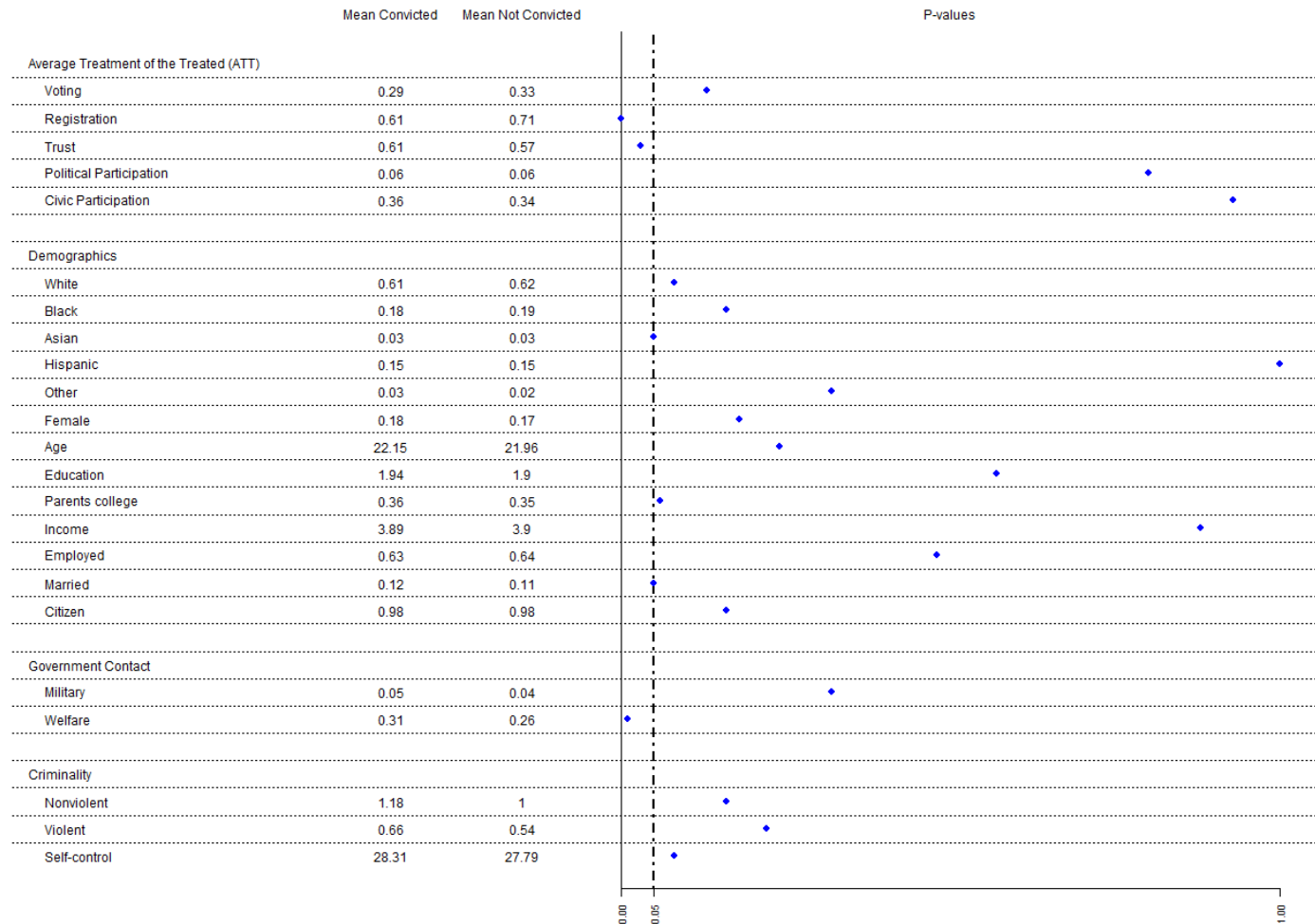
Figure S1. Effects of Carceral Contact among Self-Reported Drug Users

Also matched on geographic regions 1-4 (minimum p-value = .32). Figure created with function from Rocio Titiunik (2010).

Figure S2. Effects of Carceral Contact Relative to Future Offenders

	Mean Convicted	Mean Not Convicted	P-values
Average Treatment of the Treated (ATT)			
Voting	0.29	0.33	
Registration	0.61	0.71	
Trust	0.61	0.57	
Political Participation	0.06	0.06	
Civic Participation	0.36	0.34	
Demographics			
White	0.61	0.62	
Black	0.18	0.19	
Asian	0.03	0.03	
Hispanic	0.15	0.15	
Other	0.03	0.02	
Female	0.18	0.17	
Age	22.15	21.96	
Education	1.94	1.9	
Parents college	0.36	0.35	
Income	3.89	3.9	
Employed	0.63	0.64	
Married	0.12	0.11	
Citizen	0.98	0.98	
Government Contact			
Military	0.05	0.04	
Welfare	0.31	0.26	
Criminality			
Nonviolent	1.18	1	
Violent	0.66	0.54	
Self-control	28.31	27.79	

Also matched on geographic regions 1-4 (minimum p-value = .06). Figure created with function from Rocio Titiunik (2010).