Halfway Home? Residential Housing and Reincarceration
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Online Appendix

Table A1: Monotonicity Test

	5 knots	10 knots	15 knots	20 knots
Test Statistic	68.24	58.42	49.95	22.13
Degrees of Freedom	(53)	(48)	(43)	(38)
Combined P-Value	[0.078]	[0.144]	[0.217]	[0.981]

Notes: Table displays the test statistics, degrees of freedom in parentheses, and p-values in brackets from the monotonicity test proposed in **?**. Each column uses the indicated number of knots in a spline function and controls for prison by case manager assignment year. All columns use a fit weight of 1.

Table A2: Timing of Reincarceration

	6 Months	8 Months	10 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Residential Housing	0.144	0.136	0.106	0.038	0.052	0.085
	(0.048)	(0.055)	(0.058)	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.051)
Observations	7309	7309	7309	7309	7309	7309
First Stage F Stat	398.9	398.9	398.9	398.9	398.9	398.9
Dependent Variable Mean	0.112	0.153	0.193	0.235	0.373	0.446
Prison by case manager assignment year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jurisdiction Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Dependent variable is whether an individual returned to prison within the indicated amount of time since release from incarceration. Residential Housing instrumented with the case manager instrument. Standard errors allow for clustering by case manager and are reported in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A3: Risk Level

	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk

Panel A: All Reincarceration

	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Residential Housing	-0.101	0.240	-0.057
	(0.118)	(0.190)	(0.186)
Observations	3018	2409	1843
First Stage F Stat	89.2	10.4	6.5
Dependent Variable Mean	0.472	0.404	0.459

Panel B: New Crime Reincarceration

	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Residential Housing	-0.213	0.234	-0.120
	(0.080)	(0.151)	(0.176)
Observations	3018	2409	1843
First Stage F Stat	89.2	10.4	6.5
Dependent Variable Mean	0.284	0.259	0.320

Panel C: Technical Violations

	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Residential Housing	0.112	0.006	0.063
	(0.096)	(0.118)	(0.188)
Observations	3018	2409	1843
First Stage F Stat	89.2	10.4	6.5
Dependent Variable Mean	0.188	0.145	0.140

Notes: Dependent variable is whether an individual returned to prison within three years of release from incarceration due to the indicated reason. The complete set of controls described in Equation 2 is included but not reported. Risk groups are based on the classifications used by the IDOC. Residential Housing instrumented with the case manager instrument. Standard errors allow for clustering by case manager and are reported in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A4: Number of Residents

	(1) Less than 59 Residents	(2) 60-91 Residents	(3) 92-104 Residents	(4) More than 105 Residents
Panel A: All Reincarceration				
Residential Housing	0.130	0.140	0.109	0.216
	(0.108)	(0.124)	(0.117)	(0.066)
Observations	5322	5423	5226	5591
First Stage F Stat	21.8	40	19.5	69.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.418	0.421	0.420	0.435
Panel B: New Crime Reincarceration				
Residential Housing	-0.045	-0.019	-0.120	-0.085
	(0.123)	(0.098)	(0.142)	(0.074)
Observations	5322	5423	5226	5591
First Stage F Stat	21.8	40	19.5	69.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.290	0.295	0.289	0.287
Panel C: Technical Violations				
Residential Housing	0.175	0.159	0.230	0.301
	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.135)	(0.072)
Observations	5322	5423	5226	5591
First Stage F Stat	21.8	40	19.5	69.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.128	0.126	0.131	0.148

Notes: Dependent variable is whether an individual returned to prison within three years of release from incarceration due to the indicated reason. The complete set of controls described in Equation 2 is included but not reported. Number of residents is based on the median number of daily residents at each facility. Residential Housing instrumented with the case manager instrument. Standard errors allow for clustering by case manager and are reported in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A5: Presence of Women in Facility

	(1) No Women in Facility	(2) Some Women in Facility

Panel A: All Reincarceration

	(1)	(2)
Residential Housing	0.142	0.107
	(0.060)	(0.080)
Observations	5938	6144
First Stage F Stat	124.2	149.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.439	0.427

Panel B: New Crime Reincarceration

	(1)	(2)
Residential Housing	-0.069	-0.050
	(0.072)	(0.069)
Observations	5938	6144
First Stage F Stat	124.2	149.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.289	0.287

Panel C: Technical Violations

	(1)	(2)
Residential Housing	0.211	0.157
	(0.066)	(0.068)
Observations	5938	6144
First Stage F Stat	124.2	149.4
Dependent Variable Mean	0.151	0.139

Notes: Dependent variable is whether an individual returned to prison within three years of release from incarceration due to the indicated reason. The complete set of controls described in Equation 2 is included but not reported. Residential Housing instrumented with the case manager instrument. Standard errors allow for clustering by case manager and are reported in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A6: Number of Cases

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	25	50	75	100	125

Panel A: All Reincarceration

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Residential Housing	0.057	0.082	0.055	0.067	0.053
	(0.053)	(0.051)	(0.049)	(0.050)	(0.054)
Observations	8127	7309	6446	5725	5161
First Stage F Stat	408.9	398.9	404.3	520.1	581.7
Dependent Variable Mean	0.449	0.446	0.444	0.444	0.445

Panel B: New Crime Reincarceration

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Residential Housing	-0.055	-0.063	-0.093	-0.073	-0.096
	(0.058)	(0.053)	(0.050)	(0.054)	(0.048)
Observations	8127	7309	6446	5725	5161
First Stage F Stat	408.9	398.9	404.3	520.1	581.7
Dependent Variable Mean	0.286	0.284	0.287	0.287	0.286

Panel C: Technical Violations

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Residential Housing	0.112	0.144	0.148	0.140	0.149
	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.042)
Observations	8127	7309	6446	5725	5161
First Stage F Stat	408.9	398.9	404.3	520.1	581.7
Dependent Variable Mean	0.163	0.162	0.158	0.157	0.160
Number of Case Managers	85	61	44	34	28
10th to 90th Percentile of Frac Sent to Resi	24-47	25-47	25-47	25-44	25-44

Notes: Dependent variable is whether an individual returned to prison within three years of release from incarceration due to the indicated reason. Number of cases indicates the minimum number of releases each case manager had to make in order to be included in the sample. The complete set of controls described in Equation 2 is included but not reported. Residential Housing instrumented with the case manager instrument. Standard errors allow for clustering by case manager and are reported in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Figure A1: Predicted Recidivism

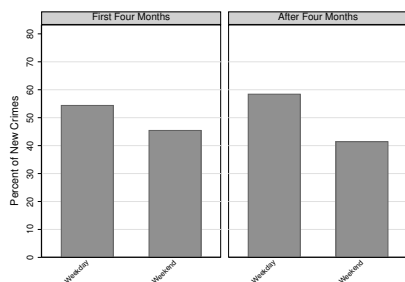**Panel A: All Controls**   **Panel B: Lasso Model**
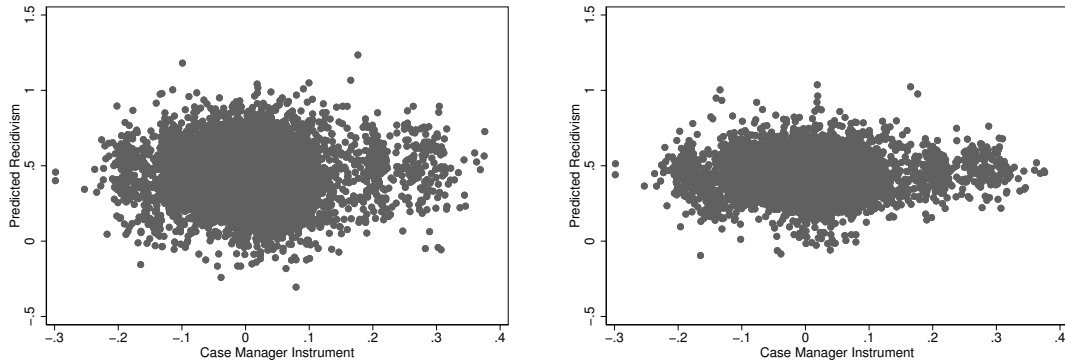
Notes: Each panel presents the predicted values from a regression that explains the indicated type of reincarceration with either the complete set of covariates described in Equation 1 but omitting the instrument and residential housing status (Panel A) or with a set of covariates selected using a lasso (Panel B) (**?**). The variables chosen by the lasso model included a prior prison stint, age at release, total convictions, violent conviction dummy, number of visits received each year, the fraction of programs which had been successfully completed, and the jurisdiction fixed effect. Facility by manager assignment year fixed effects were partialled out. Results are plotted across the values of the case manager instrument.

Figure A2: Timing of New Crimes

Residential Housing

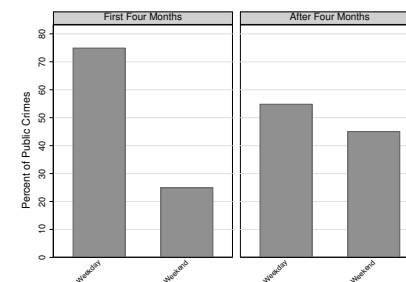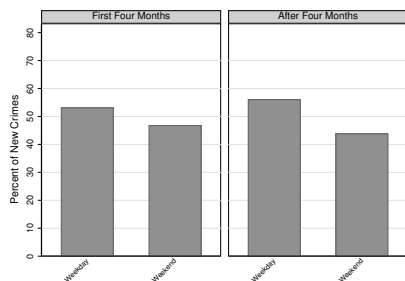Panel A: All New Crimes   Panel B: Property Crimes   Panel C: Drug Crimes   Panel D: Public Order Crimes
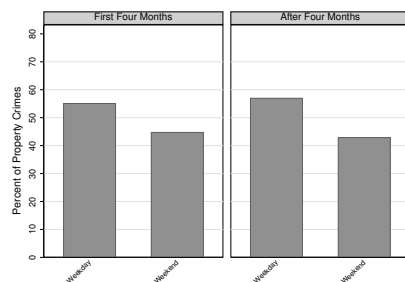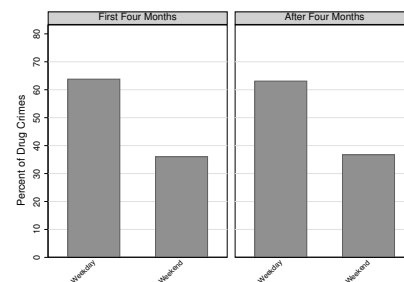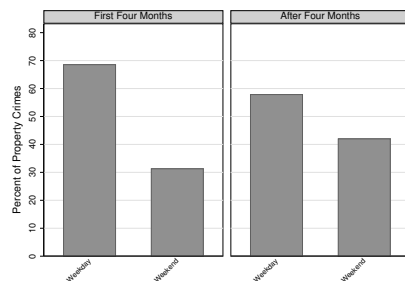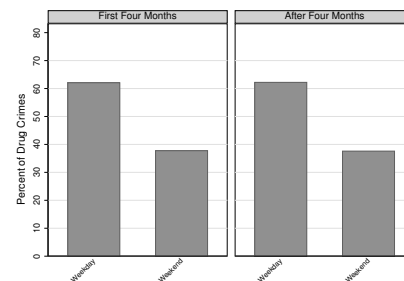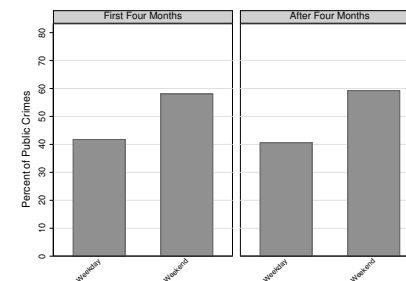
Parole

Panel E: All New Crimes   Panel F: Property Crimes   Panel G: Drug Crimes   Panel H: Public Order Crimes

Notes: Each panel presents the percentage of all crimes of the indicated type committed by individuals in either residential housing (Panels A-D) or parole (Panels E-H) that occurred on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday (Weekend = 1). Violations are further separated by whether they occurred within the first four months after release from prison.