Appendix

Table A1. Description of Job Quality Measures: By Decile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | 10th | 20th | 30th | 40th | 50th | 60th | 70th | 80th | 90th | 100th |
| Satisfaction items | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary | 1.00 | 1.63 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.69 | 4.00 |
| Benefits | 0.71 | 1.00 | 1.34 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.60 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Supervision | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.67 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Control | 2.00 | 2.78 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.71 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Usefulness | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.22 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Advancement | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Status | 1.45 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Security | 1.23 | 2.00 | 2.56 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Colleagues | 2.00 | 2.27 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.38 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Workload | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.5 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.94 | 4.00 |
| Job satisfaction (continuous) | −1.19 | −0.67 | −0.32 | −0.06 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 1.14 | 1.93 |
| Objective measures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income ($) | 1,733 | 4,073 | 6,424 | 9,013 | 13,000 | 16,640 | 20,800 | 25,350 | 34,320 | 150,000 |
| Benefits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.29 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Hours | 25.8 | 33.75 | 37.35 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 |

Table A2. Hybrid Models of Self-Reported Offending, Work, and Job Quality: Sensitivity Analyses.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Section 1 | Exposure | | Monthly Level | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | IRR | *SE* |
| Work | 1.32\* | 0.18 | 1.08 | 0.06 |
| Job satisfaction | 0.96 | 0.04 | 0.98 | 0.02 |
| Job satisfaction (decile) | — | — | — | — |
| *N* (NT) | 1,167 | (3,647) | 1,195 | (48,729) |
| Section 2 | Work only | | Work only  Job satisfaction continuous | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | IRR | *SE* |
| Work | — | — | — | — |
| Job satisfaction | 0.96 | .05 | — | — |
| Job satisfaction (continuous) | — | — | 0.97 | 0.07 |
| *N* (NT) | 839 | (2,002) | 839 | (2,002) |
| Section 3 | Job satisfaction  Decile measure | | Job satisfaction  Quintile indicators a | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | IRR | *SE* |
| Work | 1.42\* | 0.21 | 1.38\* | 0.21 |
| Job satisfaction | — | — | — | — |
| Job satisfaction (second quintile) | — | — | 1.01 | 0.16 |
| Job satisfaction (third quintile) | — | — | 0.90 | 0.15 |
| Job satisfaction (fourth quintile) | — | — | 0.92 | 0.17 |
| Job satisfaction (fifth quintile) | — | — | 0.81 | 0.16 |
| Job satisfaction (decile) | 0.99 | 0.02 | — | — |
| *N* (NT) | 1,195 | (4,066) | 1,195 | (4,066) |
| Section 4 | All crime  Frequency | | Property crime  Variety | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | IRR | *SE* |
| Work | 1.28 | 0.20 | 1.69\*\* | 0.30 |
| Job satisfaction | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.97 | 0.05 |
| *N* (NT) [b](#HueD_note2) | 1,193 | (4,058) | 1,194 | (4,063) |
| Section 5 | Violent crime  Variety | | Drug crime  Variety | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | IRR | *SE* |
| Work | 0.89 | 0.23 | 1.45\* | 0.26 |
| Job satisfaction | 1.01 | 0.08 | 0.91† | 0.05 |
| *N* (NT) [2](#HueD_note2) | 1,195 | (4,066) | 1,194 | (4,061) |

*Note*. All hypothesis tests are two-tailed; All models (with the exception of monthly level analysis) are fully specified with control variables omitted from output; Coefficients are incident rate ratios (IRR) computed (*eB*); Estimates rely on only within-individual variation.

a The first quintile (indicating the lowest job satisfaction) is the reference category. b Sample sizes are not consistent because of a greater number of missing observations on the frequency measures relative to the variety outcome, and a greater number of missing on some outcomes relative to others.

†*p* ≤ .10. \**p* ≤ .05. \*\**p* ≤ .01. \*\*\**p* ≤ .001.

Table A3. Hybrid Model of Self-Reported Offending, Work, and Job Quality.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Full Specification With Additional Covariates Included | | |
| Variable | IRR | *SE* | 95 Percent CI |
| Work | 1.25† | .17 | (0.96, 1.64) |
| Job satisfaction | 0.96 | .04 | (0.88, 1.04) |
| Time employed | 0.52\*\*\* | .10 | (0.35, 0.76) |
| Certainty | 0.95\*\*\* | .01 | (0.92, 0.98) |
| Social cost | 1.07 | .05 | (0.97, 1.17) |
| Personal rewards | 1.10\*\*\* | .02 | (1.06, 1.15) |
| Social rewards | 1.86\*\*\* | .18 | (1.54, 2.24) |
| Illegal earnings (US$10,000/yr) | 1.03\*\* | .01 | (1.01, 1.05) |
| Other income sources | 0.97 | .06 | (0.86, 1.10) |
| Work opportunities | 1.31\*\*\* | .06 | (1.19, 1.44) |
| Financial responsibility | 1.01 | .02 | (0.98, 1.05) |
| Romantic relationship | 1.54\* | .29 | (1.06, 2.23) |
| Relationship quality | 0.95 | .06 | (0.84, 1.07) |
| Expecting a child | 1.10 | .13 | (0.87, 1.38) |
| Number of children | 1.05 | .08 | (0.92, 1.21) |
| Education level | 0.84 | .14 | (0.61, 1.15) |
| Enrolled in school | 1.08 | .09 | (0.91, 1.28) |
| Priors | 0.92\*\* | .03 | (0.86, 0.98) |
| Criminal record | 1.01 | .09 | (0.84, 1.21) |
| Time spent incarcerated | 0.86 | .14 | (0.63, 1.18) |
| Supervision | 1.10 | .10 | (0.92, 1.30) |
| Age | 0.90\* | .04 | (0.84, 0.98) |
| Black [a](#HueD_note1) | 0.69\*\*\* | .08 | (0.55, 0.86) |
| Male [a](#HueD_note1) | 1.48\* | .25 | (1.06, 2.05) |
| Philadelphia [a](#HueD_note1) | 0.81 | .17 | (0.55, 1.21) |

*Note*. *N* = 1,195; NT = 4,066.

All hypothesis tests are two-tailed; Coefficients are incident rate ratios (IRR) computed (*eB*); Year indicators are included but omitted from output; Estimates rely on only within-individual variation unless otherwise noted.

a Estimates rely on only between-individual variation.

†*p* ≤ .10. \**p* ≤ .05. \*\**p* ≤ .01. \*\*\**p* ≤ .001.

Table A4. Descriptive Statistics and Variable Descriptions for Covariates Added in Table A2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Mean | *SD* | Med | Min | Max | Measure Details | |
| Alternative measures of job satisfaction a | | | | | | | |
| Job satisfaction (monthly level) | 2.00 | 1.41 | 2 | 0 | 4 | α = .87; created from weighted average |
| Job satisfaction (continuous) | 0.00 | 0.94 | 0.14 | -4.05 | 1.93 |  |
| Job satisfaction (decile) | 4.46 | 2.92 | 5 | 0 | 9 |  |
| Job satisfaction (each quintile indicators) | 0.20 | — | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Alternative dependent variables | | | | | | |
| Self-reported crime (frequency) | 26.71 | 89.42 | 0 | 0 | 500 | Top coded at 500 |
| Property crime (variety) | 0.25 | 0.76 | 0 | 0 | 7 | Count by crime type is disaggregated based on categories noted in the Self-Reported Offending variable description within the Measures section. |
| Violent crime (variety) | 0.11 | 0.38 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Drug crime (variety) | 0.21 | 0.54 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

a Descriptives provided for only working recall periods.

Table A5. Descriptive Statistics and Variable Descriptions for Covariates Added in Table A3.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Mean | *SD* | Min | Max | Measure Details |
| Certainty | 5.84 | 2.97 | 0 | 10 | Scale from 0 (no chance) to 10 (absolutely certain), how likely it is that respondents would be caught and arrested for committing seven crimes. A seven-item mean (α = .89 at BL). |
| Social costs | 3.33 | 3.33 | 1 | 5 | Scale from 1 (very unlikely) to 5 (very likely), if the police were to catch respondents breaking the law, how likely it would be that they would suffer six social costs (Nagin 1998). Six-item mean (α = .76 at BL).)[AQ: Please insert complete reference details for Nagin 1998.] |
| Personal rewards | 1.48 | 2.22 | 0 | 10 | Scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree), how much respondents agreed with statements regarding how others would react to three crimes. A three-item mean (α = .82 at BL). |
| Social rewards | 1.85 | 0.52 | 1 | 4 | Scale from 0 (no fun or kick at all) to 10 (a great deal of fun or kick), how much “thrill” or “rush” is it to commit seven crimes. Seven-item mean (α =.88 at baseline). |
| Illegal earnings | 0.29 | 1.53 | 0 | 15 | The total illicit earnings an individual reported within the previous recall period (top coded at US$150,000/year). Scaled per US$10,000. |
| Other income | 0.38 | 0.64 | 0 | 4 | Variety score count of the number of additional sources of income a respondent had including (1) welfare, (2) social security, (3) money from parents or other relatives, (5) survivor benefits, and (6) money from a current or former spouse/partner. |
| Work opportunities | 3.17 | 1.17 | 1 | 5 | Scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Individuals asked to consider five items such as “employers around here often hire young people from this neighborhood.” Five-item mean (α = .76 at BL). |
| Financial responsibility | 3.82 | 3.01 | 0 | 10 | Additive five-item scale in which an individual was asked to state whether they had 0 (no), 1 (partial), or 2 (full) financial responsibility for the following: (1) paying bills, (2) paying rent, (3) supporting family financially, (4) supporting themselves, and (5) buying groceries (α = .63 at W7, α = .80 at W8–10). |
| Romantic relationship | 0.61 | — | 0 | 1 | Dichotomous indicator of whether respondent was in a relationship |
| Relationship quality | 1.84 | 1.60 | 0 | 4 | Originally, a seven-item mean ranging from 1 to 5 (Pierce 1994; Pierce, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, and Nagle 1997). Then, 1 was subtracted and variable and it was recoded into five categories: 0 = [0, 0.5), 1 = [.5, 1.5), 2 = [1.5, 2.5), 3 = [2.5, 3.5), and 4 = [3.5, 4]. |
| Expecting a child | 0.09 | — | 0 | 1 | Dichotomous indicator of whether respondent or their partner were expecting a child |
| Enrolled in school | 0.25 | — | 0 | 1 | Dichotomous indicator of school enrollment |
| Supervision | 0.25 | — | — | 1 | Dichotomous indicator of criminal justice supervision (probation or parole) |

*Note*. Additional details available online at <http://www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu/codebook/measures.html>. BL = baseline; W = wave.

a Descriptives provided for only working recall periods.