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April 18, 2012

The Impact of *Stanford v. Kentucky* (1989) and *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) on Juvenile Crime Rates

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## Abstract

### The Impact of *Stanford v. Kentucky* (1989) and *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) on Juvenile Crime Rates

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This paper explores the effects of two Supreme Court rulings related to capital punishment for juveniles. The effects of *Stanford v. Kentucky* (1989), which permitted the execution of 16 and 17 year olds, and *Roper v. Simmons* (2005), which abolished executions for individuals below the age of 18, on violent crime rates of 16 and 17 year olds will be analyzed using state level panel data from 1981-2008. Using a difference-in-differences model, this paper finds that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* is correlated with a 0.152 decrease in the forcible rape rate per 100,000 people in the years following the Supreme Court decision. Furthermore, findings indicate that the *Roper v. Simmons* decision is correlated with a 0.982 increase in murder rates per 100,000 people aged between 15 and 19. However, results with regards to *Roper v. Simmons* also find that the decision correlates to an increase in burglary rates per 100,000 people in the years following the ruling

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The constitutionality of imposing the death penalty onto individuals below the age of eighteen has been frequently debated in the Supreme Court over the last 25 years. In 1989, the Supreme Court concluded “the imposition of capital punishment on an individual for a crime committed at 16 or 17 years of age does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment” (*Stanford v. Kentucky, 1989*) thus permitting the execution of individuals of these ages. However, in *Roper v. Simmons* (2005), the Supreme Court reversed its decision ruling that the “Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments forbid imposition of the death penalty on offenders who were under the age of 18 when their crimes were committed.” (*Roper v. Simmons, 2005*), effectively ending capital punishment for juveniles.

Given the decision made by the Supreme Court in 1989, one would expect that individuals of 16 and 17 years of age would generally be deterred from committing murder since they would now face the possibility of execution. On the other hand, it would be expected that the 2005 decision would have an opposite effect on crime committed by individuals within the same age range. In fact, the effects of both rulings could potentially be of high importance as changes in the interpretation and procedure of laws concerning capital punishment could have a profound impact on society. The potential effects that society might experience due to a change in homicide rates combined with the controversial nature of capital punishment renders the question of whether juvenile capital punishment laws are able to deter murders committed by juveniles worthy of pursuing.

The purpose of this paper is to determine whether the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling of 1989 and the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling of 2005 have caused a change in murder rates committed by 16 and 17 year olds in the years following the decision. The direct impact of these rulings can be measured through a difference-in-differences model whereby the difference in executions



between states that do and do not execute individuals before and after 1989 and 2005 are compared. The double difference attained from this regression can be used to estimate the effect of this ruling on murder rates. In addition, this paper also measures the effect of *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* on 16 and 17 year old total crime rates, violent and property crime rates, and the particular categories of aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, larceny, and motor vehicle theft across the same age category for all 50 states and the District of Columbia during the period 1981 to 2008.

The issue of whether capital punishment deters violent crimes such as murder has been a source of contention among economists for many years, giving rise to a large amount of studies. Isaac Ehrlich presents the first empirical analysis of capital punishment using time-series data from 1933 to 1969 and finds that “capital punishment reduces the murder rate” (1975) and that convicted offenders almost universally seek and welcome the commutation of a death sentence to life imprisonment” (1975) indicating that deterrence value exists within capital punishment. Studies conducted by Mocan and Gittings (2003), and Dezbakhsh, Rubin, and Shepherd (2003) who use more general models and larger panel data sets also find evidence to suggest that capital punishment does indeed deter murder. In fact, “each execution results, on average, in eighteen fewer murders – with a margin of error of plus or minus ten” (Dezbakhsh et al., 2003). Although little work has been done with regards to the effect of capital punishment on juvenile crime, Levitt (1998) uses state-level panel data for the period 1978 to 1993 to find that “harsher punishment for juveniles are strongly associated with lower rates of juvenile offending.” In addition, “the relationship between juvenile punishment and crime appears to be at least as strong as the corresponding relationship for adults” (Levitt, 1998) indicating that juveniles and adults are similarly incentivized.

On the other hand, the main stream of opposition to these findings stream from the work of Donohue and Wolfers (2005) who argue that due to a variety of instrumental errors in previous studies, there is no evidence to suggest that a deterrent effect exists. Donohue and Wolfers claim that inferences with respect to substantial deterrent effects, functional forms and sets of controls made by previous authors are not robust and that “standard errors are also found wanting” (2005). Although a large amount of literature has been written on the general effect of capital punishment on murder rates, there have been no studies focused on the deterrent effect of capital punishment on juveniles. However, there is evidence to suggest that juveniles do not respond to elevated punishment in the same manner as adults. In a time series analysis conducted by Singer and McDowall (1988) on New York’s Juvenile Offender Law which allows for juveniles who commit violent crimes to be tried in criminal court finds that the “law has not been effective in reducing juvenile crime” (1988). This highlights the difficulty that exists in deterring juveniles. Furthermore, given the high discount rate of juveniles and the fact that the youth may not be cognizant of laws, a relationship between the Supreme Court decisions and crime rates may be difficult to determine.

Although the discussion of whether or not capital punishment has a deterrent effect on murder rates is fairly saturated, the contributions of this work can still be significant to the field. Not only has the deterrent effect of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* rulings on juveniles not been previously studied, the findings of this paper can also contribute to the debate surrounding the deterrent effects of capital punishment. Furthermore, a difference-in-differences model has not been previously used to measure the deterrent effect of capital punishment for juveniles on murders committed by 16 and 17 year olds.

This paper finds that both rulings have an impact on violent crimes that are punishable by death. Results indicate that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling is negatively correlated with forcible rape rates per 100,000 people, implying that the ruling and the possibility of execution has a deterrent effect. In addition, results pass the falsification test as findings indicate that the ruling had no effect on property crimes such as burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. This paper also finds that the *Roper v. Simmons* decision is positively correlated with murder rates per 100,000 people between 15 and 19 years old. Again, this supports the notion that laws involving juvenile capital punishment are able to impact youth crime rates.

The first section below will present the statistical model that is employed in this study. The second and third sections will discuss the data employed by this study and results respectively. Finally, the fourth section will discuss limitations with regards to the research and the fifth section will contain concluding remarks.

## **I. Statistical Model**

This paper aims to establish the relationship, if any, between the Supreme Court rulings regarding capital punishment of juveniles and murder rates as defined by number of arrests of 16 and 17 year olds per 100,000 people from 1981 to 2008. The model discussed below aims to determine any causal effects through the use of state level panel data for years throughout the specified range.

In order to isolate the effects of both Supreme Court decisions and to control for the potentially large amount of unobservable changes that occur from 1981 to 2008, regressions for each Supreme Court decision will be run separately over different time spans. The effects of *Stanford v. Kentucky* will be determined using state level panel data from 1981 to 1998 and the

effects of *Roper v. Simmons* will be determined from the years 1998 through 2008. Additionally, all regressions will be run with rates per 100,000 people and per 100,000 individuals between 15 and 19 years of age.

Given that there are states that execute people and states do not execute people, it would be feasible to employ a difference-in-differences technique to test for whether the outcomes of *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* have had an effect on the number of homicides among 16 and 17 year olds. In order to conduct a difference-in-differences analysis, three steps are carried out:

1. The difference in homicide rates committed by 16 and 17 year olds before and after the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Kentucky* rulings in states that employ capital punishment is calculated.
2. The difference in homicide rates committed by 16 and 17 year olds before and after the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Kentucky* rulings in states that do not employ capital punishment is also calculated.
3. The difference between the difference found in states that employ capital punishment and the difference found in states that do not employ capital punishment is calculated.

The difference obtained from step (3) provides an estimate of the effect of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* ruling on homicide rates among 16 and 17 year olds. In theory, there should be no difference in homicide rates before and after the 1989 ruling in the control group of states that do not execute individuals since the ruling should not have any effect. The difference-in-differences analysis should control for effects other than the direct impact of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* rulings. These double differences can be computed in regression frameworks that includes year effects and control variables:

$$\text{Stanford: } Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \gamma_1 L_i S_t + \beta_2 \mathbf{X}_{it} + v_i + u_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

$$\text{Roper: } Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \gamma_1 L_i R_t + \beta_2 \mathbf{X}_{it} + v_i + u_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where  $Y_{it}$  is the homicide rate per 100,000 individuals in state  $i$  at time  $t$ ,  $L_i S_t$  is the interactive dummy variable between a dummy variable that is equal to 1 if state  $i$  has laws that allow capital punishment and a dummy variable that is equal to 1 if year  $t$  is greater than 1989. This interaction will represent the difference-in-differences for *Stanford v. Kentucky*.  $L_i R_t$  is the interactive dummy variable between a dummy variable that is equal to 1 if state  $i$  has laws that allow capital punishment and a dummy variable that is equal to 1 if year  $t$  is greater than 2005. This interaction will represent the difference-in-differences for *Roper v. Simmons*,  $\mathbf{X}_{it}$  is a vector that represents control variables such as the number of police and high school diplomas given out per 100,000 individuals for state  $i$  at time  $t$ ,  $v_i$  and  $u_{it}$  are year and state fixed effects, and  $\epsilon_{it}$  is a random error term.

Given the limited variation in data across states and time, the control variables used in this study will be of great importance. The *number of police per 100,000 people* will be controlled for since one would expect the crime rate to decrease as the number of police increase. With greater vigilance that arises from an increased amount of police, the opportunity to commit crime should decrease. Moody and Marvell (2006) find that “for each additional officer at the city level, there are approximately 24 fewer crimes.” Furthermore, Corman and Mocan (2000), and Levitt (1997) find that an increase in the number of police officers can be linked to a substantial decrease in violent crimes.

Another important variable to control for would be the *unemployment rate*. It would be expected that as unemployment increases, individuals would turn to committing more crimes. Mocan and Rees (2005) find that “an increase in local unemployment increases the propensity to

commit crimes.” Levitt (1998) finds that the unemployment rate has a slight impact on property crimes committed by juveniles. Steven and Rudolf (2001) present similar findings with regards to the impact of unemployment rate and property crime but find that “the evidence for violent crime is considerable weaker.”

The *number of prisoners per 100,000* people is another factor that will be controlled. As the number of individuals incarcerated increases, one would expect crime rates to decrease since the idea of being incarcerated should serve as a deterrent. Marvell and Moody (1994) conclude “on average, at least 17 index crimes are averted per additional prisoner.” However, the “impact is limited mainly to property crime” (Marvell and Moody, 1994). Similarly, Levitt (1996) estimates that a “one-prisoner reduction is associated with an increase of fifteen Index 1 crimes per year.”

Since research has found that race influences crime, the *proportion of 15-19 year olds*, and *the proportion of the total population that are non-white* will also be controlled. Research by Levitt and Lochner (2001) shows that violent crime rates are closely related to arrests of African Americans. In fact, “black arrest rates are four times those of whites for violent crimes and two times higher for other crimes.” Although it would be more ideal to control for the proportion of 16-17 year olds that are non-white, limited availability of precise population data makes this difficult.

In addition to the controls listed above, the statistical model is also designed to control for year and state fixed effects in order to minimize the effect of omitted variable bias. Year fixed effects will control for conditions that are constant across states but vary across time. In contrast, state fixed effects will control for conditions that are not contained within the other independent variables that vary by state but are constant over time.

Given that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* rulings directly impact juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age, two regressions with separate specifications of *legal*, the dummy variable representing capital punishment laws, are conducted. In the primary regression, *legal* is equal to 1 if state *i* executes a person in *t* year, and equal to 0 if no capital punishment laws are in place. At the time of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling in 1989, states had different laws with regards to the execution of individuals under the age of 18. These minimum age differences are displayed in Table 1. In 1989, eight states had no statutes in place with regards to minimum age eligibility for the death penalty; twelve states required an individual to be at least 18 years of age at the time of offense; three states required an individual to be at least 17 years of age; and an additional thirteen states required a person to be at least 16 years old.

In the second regression, *legal* is equal to 1 for states that did not execute 16 and 17 year olds prior to the *Stanford v. Kentucky* decision. This is because there should be no real difference in execution rates of 16 and 17 after the *Stanford v. Kentucky* decision in the states that already executed individuals of those ages prior to the ruling. The only difference should be observed in the twelve states that only executed individuals of at least 18 years of age. As a result, *legal* will be equal to 0 for states that had been executing individuals of below 18 years of age prior to the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling.

In contrast, the effect of the *Roper vs. Simmons* ruling should be consistent across specifications since the law would have affected all states in the same way as long as they had capital punishment laws in place. Therefore, only one specification, where the effect of *Roper v. Simmons* is estimated by the interaction between whether a state has capital punishment laws and the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, will be used.

## II. Data

The state level panel data for the period 1981 to 2008 for all 50 states in addition to the District of Columbia used in this study is obtained from various sources. The data for the number of crimes committed by 16 and 17 year olds are obtained from the National Consortium of Violence Research (1981-2008). The NCOVR calculates these statistics from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The number of police is obtained from the FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (1981-2008). Data concerning prison population at the end of each calendar year are taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistic's National Prisoner Statistics (1981-2008). Seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (1981-2008), and population data including race statistics are obtained from the National Cancer Institute (1981-2008). Data regarding when states reinstated and abolished (if applicable) the death penalty have been verified using information provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Summary statistics of the data used for this study are shown in Tables 2 and 3 below.

## III. Results

In the following section, estimates of the relationship between the implementation of the Supreme Court rulings and crime rates of 16 and 17 year olds are presented from the years 1981 to 2008. Results for *Stanford v. Kentucky* using two different specifications of the model discussed previously are presented. First, results for the specification where *legal* is equal to 1 for states that had the death penalty (Specification 1) are discussed. Estimates per 100,000 15-19 year olds and per 100,000 total population are also presented. Second, results for a specification where *legal* is equal to 1 for states that had the death penalty and who executed people at least of



18 years of age prior to 1989 (Specification 2) are discussed. Again, estimates per 100,000 people aged between 15 and 19 years old and per 100,000 people are included. Finally, results estimating the relationship between the *Roper v. Simmons* per 100,000 people aged between 15 and 19, and per 100,000 people are presented. The regression results can be seen in Tables 4 through 21.

**A. Stanford v. Kentucky - Specification 1 per 100,000 15-19 year olds**

Regression results indicate that there is no significant impact of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling on crime rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds from 1989 to 1998 (Tables 4-6). Although there is no significance, results are consistent throughout. The Supreme Court ruling had no effect on total crimes, total property crimes, total violent crimes, or the specific violent and property crimes from the years 1989 to 2008. Furthermore, the results are robust given that the same outcomes are achieved when the regressions are run without Texas.

**B. Stanford v. Kentucky - Specification 1 per 100,000 people**

Results indicate that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling is negatively correlated with forcible rape rates in the years following the decision. In fact, the Supreme Court decision is correlated with a 0.152 decrease in the forcible rape rate per 100,000 people from 1989 to 1998 at the 5% level (Table 8). This finding offers evidence in support of the fact that the death penalty may carry a deterrent effect given that forcible rape offenders can be sentenced to death. When the regressions are run without observations for Texas, a negative relationship is still observed. Without Texas, the Supreme Court ruling correlates to a 0.138 decrease in the forcible rape rate from the years 1989 to 1998 at the 10% level (Table 8). Since no property crime rates are

affected by this ruling, the results pass the falsification tests (Table 9). Additionally, Table 7 shows that results for overall violent crimes, overall property crimes, and total crimes are insignificant.

**C. Stanford v. Kentucky - Specification 2 per 100,000 15-19 year olds**

Regression results from the second specification of the model which tests the effects of the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling on those states that did not execute any individuals below the age of 18 prior to the ruling show no significant effects on overall violent, overall property and total crime rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (Table 10). Moreover, Table 12 indicates that results for specific property crimes are also insignificant. However, results for specific violent crimes indicate that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling is correlated with a 1.923 decrease in forcible rape rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds at the 10% level (Table 11). When checked for robustness by removing Texas, results are no longer significant, indicating that Texas is an important component to the deterrent effect found here.

**D. Stanford v. Kentucky - Specification 2 per 100,000 people**

Results in Table 14 indicate that there is a negative relationship between the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling and forcible rape rates at the 10% level. The ruling correlates to a 0.162 decrease in the forcible rape rate per 100,000 people in the years following the decision. Furthermore, the ruling is also correlated with a 0.157 decrease in the forcible rape rate per 100,000 people when Texas is removed from the regression. These findings again indicate that capital punishment is able to deter crimes among the youth. Table 15 shows that these findings also pass the falsification test since the ruling had no impact on specific property crime rates.

Finally, Table 13 indicates that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling had no impact on overall violent, overall property, and total crime rates per 100,000 people.

**E. Roper v. Simmons per 100,000 15-19 year olds**

Table 17 indicates that there is a positive correlation between the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling and murder rates per 100,000 individuals aged between 15 and 19 at the 10% level. The decision correlates to an increase by 0.982 per 100,000 people in between 15 and 19 years of age.

Furthermore, murder rates also increase by 0.985 per 100,000 individuals aged between 15 and 19 when observations for Texas are removed from the regression. Finally, results also pass the falsification test since property crimes per 100,000 individuals aged between 15 and 19 are insignificant (Table 18). Results indicate that the decision to suspend capital punishment of juveniles is closely related to an increase in murder rates among juveniles. Finally, Table 16 indicates that the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling had no impact on overall violent, overall property, or total crime rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds.

In comparison to results regarding the deterrent effect of executions, where estimates suggest that each execution deters between 5 and 18 murders (Mocan and Gittings, 2003; Dezhbakhsh et al., 2005), the magnitude of findings presented here are reasonable. One would expect that the physical act of executing someone would have a much bigger deterrent effect than an enactment of a law. Furthermore, since results are only describing the crime rates of 16 and 17 year olds, one would expect a much smaller effect when a subset of the population is examined.

**F. Roper v. Simmons per 100,000 people**

Table 20 shows that the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling does not have an effect on any violent crime rates. However, Table 21 shows that the decision has an impact on property crimes with respect to burglary rates per 100,000 people. The Supreme Ruling is correlated to an increase of 1.402 in burglary rates per 100,000 people and an increase of 1.418 when observations of Texas are removed. Although this is not expected, the increase in burglary rates brought about by this Supreme Court decision is reasonable. Since, burglaries can very often lead to murders or violence, a ruling that prohibits the execution of individuals below the ages of 18 would likely lead to more burglaries as the potential costs of botched burglaries decrease. Finally, Table 19 indicates that the ruling had no impact on overall violent, overall property, or total crime rates per 100,000 people.

**IV. Limitations of the Research**

Although the results obtained in this research provide evidence in favor of capital punishment's deterrent effect, there exists a possibility that the results obtained are not necessarily sound. One potential problem relates to the limited variation in data throughout the studied time frame. Without a large variation in observations, particularly in the number of arrests for murders committed by 16 and 17 year olds, it is difficult to truly determine whether a relationship between the enactment of a Supreme Court ruling and murder rates truly exist.

Another issue with respect to the research relates to endogeneity due to omitted variable bias. There is a possibility that an omitted independent variable that is positively correlated with the dependent variable is responsible for underestimating the effect of the Supreme Court decisions. As a result, the decrease in the forcible rape rate with respect to the *Stanford v.*

*Kentucky* decision could have been greater if the positive bias were to be removed. Likewise, the same effect but in the opposite direction could have been observed with respect to the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling.

## **V. Conclusion**

There is evidence to suggest that the *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) Supreme Court rulings have had an impact on violent crime rates. In the years following the *Stanford v. Kentucky* decision, forcible rapes committed by 16 and 17 year olds per 100,000 people were shown to have decreased. This finding provides evidence in support of the notion that capital punishment does have a deterrent effect on violent crime rates. A decision ruling that 16 and 17 year olds may be executed is correlated to a decrease in a crime that is punishable by death.

Additionally, the effects of the *Roper v. Simmons* ruling on violent crime rates support the argument that capital punishment deters crime. Results indicate that murder rates per 100,000 people aged between 15 and 19 increased in the years following the *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) decision. The fact that murder rates increase in an age group after the enactment of a law that suspends executions within that age group provides a strong indication that a deterrent effect exists.

This paper finds evidence that the enactment of laws involving capital punishment has had an impact on juvenile crime rates from 1981 to 2008. The *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling relates to a decrease in a crime rate that is punishable by death. On the other hand, *Roper v. Simmons*, which effectively reversed the *Stanford v. Kentucky* ruling correlates to an increase in crime rates punishable by death.

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## Appendices

Table 1: Minimum Execution Ages by State (1989)

State	Minimum Execution Age	State	Minimum Execution Age
Alabama	16	Montana	None
Alaska	NC	Nebraska	18
Arizona	None	Nevada	16
Arkansas	14	New Hampshire	NC
California	18	New Jersey	18
Colorado	18	New Mexico	18
Connecticut	18	New York	NC
Delaware	None	North Carolina	17
District of Columbia	NC	North Dakota	NC
Florida	None	Ohio	18
Georgia	17	Oklahoma	16
Hawaii	NC	Oregon	18
Idaho	None	Pennsylvania	None
Illinois	18	Rhode Island	NC
Indiana	16	South Carolina	None
Iowa	NC	South Dakota	16
Kansas	NC	Tennessee	18
Kentucky	16	Texas	17
Louisiana	16	Utah	14
Maine	NC	Vermont	NC
Maryland	18	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	NC	Washington	None
Michigan	NC	West Virginia	NC
Minnesota	NC	Wisconsin	NC
Mississippi	16	Wyoming	16
Missouri	16		

Source: Nanda (1992)  
NC: No capital punishment laws in place

Table 2: Summary Statistics (per 100,000 15-19 year olds)

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation
Murder rate*	1387	5.364	7.010
Aggravated assault rate*	1394	115.32	76.962
Robbery rate*	1394	65.487	63.766
Forcible rape rate *	1394	10.349	6.017
Burglary rate*	1386	246.528	138.128
Larceny rate*	1395	824.511	391.215
Motor vehicle theft rate*	1395	127.446	134.983
Violent crime rate*	1413	446.741	280.726
Property crime rate*	1413	1362.759	784.933
Total crime rate*	1413	1809.5	987.383
Stanford	1428	0.417	0.493
Roper	1428	0.103	0.304
Unemployment rate	1428	5.757	2.011
Number of police*	1361	541.784	373.275
Number of Prisoners*	1421	4391.759	3134.594
Proportion of 15-19 year olds that are non-white.	1428	0.192	0.155

\* per 100,000 15 to 19 year olds

Table 3: Summary Statistics (per 100,000 people)

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation
Murder rate*	1387	0.389	0.474
Aggravated assault rate*	1394	8.8394	5.058
Robbery rate*	1394	4.759	4.485
Forcible rape rate*	1394	0.770	0.444
Burglary rate*	1386	18.655	11.112
Larceny rate*	1395	61.912	30.625
Motor vehicle theft rate*	1395	9.308	9.098
Violent crime rate*	1413	32.638	18.904
Property crime rate*	1413	102.268	60.056
Total crime rate*	1413	134.906	73.140
Stanford	1428	0.417	0.493
Roper	1428	0.103	0.304
Unemployment rate	1428	5.757	2.011
Number of police*	1361	39.993	26.986
Number of Prisoners*	1421	317.214	200.760
Proportion of total population that are non-white	1428	0.162	0.142
Population aged between 0 and 14 (%)	1428	0.216	0.0218
Population aged between 15 and 19 (%)	1428	0.0747	0.00766
Population aged between 20 and 24 (%)	1428	0.0765	0.0111
Population aged between 25 and 29 (%)	1428	0.0764	0.0124
Population aged between 30 and 34 (%)	1428	0.0774	0.0110
Population aged between 35 and 39 (%)	1428	0.0760	0.00852
Population aged between 40 and 59 (%)	1428	0.238	0.0346
Population aged between 60 and 84 (%)	1428	0.152	0.0210
Population aged 85 and over (%)	1428	0.0140	0.00412

\* per 100,000 people

Table 4 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Total Crimes <sup>#</sup>	Total Crimes <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	1.269 (34.544)	0.834 (34.431)	-14.480 (92.660)	-11.829 (93.122)	-13.211 (118.718)	-10.996 (118.610)
Unemployment Rate	8.460 (5.841)	7.808 (5.970)	51.309*** (14.208)	51.056*** (14.772)	59.769*** (18.764)	58.864*** (19.411)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.004 (0.104)	0.000 (0.105)	-0.073 (0.247)	-0.063 (0.248)	-0.077 (0.341)	-0.063 (0.343)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.030** (0.012)	0.026* (0.015)	-0.038 (0.031)	-0.053 (0.037)	-0.008 (0.040)	-0.027 (0.049)
Proportion non-white	2,689.536* (1,428.875)	2,958.270* (1,476.665)	-202.869 (3,319.664)	566.445 (3,446.706)	2,486.667 (4,470.421)	3,524.716 (4,608.470)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	-148.522*** (44.799)	-149.140*** (46.391)	-200.685* (116.985)	-209.913* (120.658)	-349.207** (156.314)	-359.053** (161.605)
1982	-167.728*** (48.704)	-166.989*** (50.425)	-379.132*** (129.404)	-390.167*** (133.852)	-546.860*** (172.076)	-557.156*** (178.282)
1983	-191.127*** (48.233)	-190.207*** (49.703)	-491.716*** (129.342)	-499.298*** (133.528)	-682.843*** (171.784)	-689.505*** (177.394)
1984	-170.161*** (39.628)	-169.910*** (40.493)	-398.908*** (108.380)	-405.794*** (110.819)	-569.069*** (142.923)	-575.703*** (146.290)
1985	-149.253*** (39.305)	-148.621*** (39.855)	-223.781** (109.675)	-228.171** (111.482)	-373.034** (144.031)	-376.792** (146.465)
1986	-124.869*** (38.474)	-124.081*** (38.793)	-114.100 (96.845)	-116.316 (97.651)	-238.970* (130.692)	-240.397* (131.883)
1987	-124.096*** (33.151)	-123.750*** (33.158)	-28.142 (89.319)	-29.699 (89.380)	-152.238 (118.083)	-153.449 (118.164)
1988	-109.782*** (32.791)	-109.839*** (32.723)	-59.323 (87.180)	-59.204 (87.198)	-169.105 (115.852)	-169.043 (115.771)
Constant	-19.555 (196.859)	-44.856 (200.591)	1,714.256*** (472.446)	1,637.702*** (485.967)	1,694.701*** (624.513)	1,592.845** (638.625)
Observations	870	852	870	852	870	852
R-squared	0.795	0.794	0.771	0.771	0.758	0.758

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 5 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	0.486 (1.260)	0.311 (1.232)	0.743 (9.323)	0.192 (9.307)	1.603 (8.484)	0.722 (8.545)	-1.653 (0.987)	-1.513 (1.007)
Unemployment Rate	0.088 (0.141)	0.059 (0.141)	5.664*** (1.684)	5.544*** (1.736)	2.807** (1.238)	2.567** (1.236)	0.194 (0.161)	0.216 (0.164)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.008 (0.020)	0.009 (0.020)	-0.031*** (0.011)	-0.031** (0.012)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	-0.001* (0.000)	-0.001** (0.000)
Proportion non-white	79.407**	74.200**	1,063.254***	1,092.390***	271.413	256.972	49.910	67.277
Texas	Yes (33.970)	No (36.005)	Yes (309.302)	No (339.225)	Yes (200.021)	No (215.194)	Yes (41.085)	No (42.398)
1981	-1.626 (1.302)	-1.336 (1.310)	-35.780*** (11.607)	-35.493*** (11.878)	6.919 (6.445)	8.883 (6.273)	-5.379*** (0.930)	-5.890*** (0.932)
1982	-1.634 (1.343)	-1.346 (1.376)	-44.351*** (12.311)	-43.832*** (12.658)	-2.408 (8.586)	-0.444 (8.471)	-4.500*** (1.090)	-4.983*** (1.078)
1983	-2.489* (1.313)	-2.154 (1.316)	-53.796*** (13.109)	-53.264*** (13.423)	-6.942 (8.425)	-4.968 (8.245)	-5.049*** (0.917)	-5.443*** (0.910)
1984	-2.680** (1.196)	-2.454** (1.202)	-40.926*** (10.624)	-40.469*** (10.790)	-9.272 (6.964)	-7.895 (6.801)	-2.955*** (0.916)	-3.176*** (0.994)
1985	-2.488** (1.163)	-2.301* (1.161)	-38.043*** (10.444)	-37.528*** (10.541)	-8.745 (7.565)	-7.681 (7.475)	-3.144*** (0.735)	-3.305*** (0.775)
1986	-1.795 (1.157)	-1.603 (1.151)	-33.088*** (10.230)	-32.438*** (10.256)	-9.755 (7.833)	-8.872 (7.701)	-2.144** (0.954)	-2.293** (1.007)
1987	-2.436** (0.996)	-2.276** (0.985)	-30.748*** (9.588)	-30.102*** (9.580)	-14.627* (7.537)	-13.975* (7.448)	-2.079** (1.023)	-2.138* (1.090)
1988	-1.335 (1.008)	-1.246 (0.999)	-23.841** (9.001)	-23.504** (8.992)	-15.860** (6.817)	-15.517** (6.783)	-2.861*** (0.923)	-2.913*** (0.961)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.654	0.654	0.841	0.842	0.886	0.887	0.600	0.607

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 6 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (Stanford v. Kentucky Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-2.696 (20.847)	-2.850 (21.117)	-23.278 (51.507)	-21.039 (51.527)	16.517 (17.982)	14.449 (17.715)
Unemployment Rate	10.231*** (2.974)	10.001*** (3.055)	21.764** (8.640)	21.498** (8.932)	6.136** (2.318)	5.851** (2.381)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.041 (0.048)	-0.041 (0.048)	-0.124 (0.100)	-0.116 (0.097)	-0.015 (0.041)	-0.015 (0.041)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.014** (0.006)	-0.014* (0.008)	-0.012 (0.017)	-0.024 (0.019)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.002 (0.006)
Proportion non-white	-512.615 (617.123)	-491.190 (672.247)	1,353.125 (1,580.370)	1,922.237 (1,685.332)	427.422 (467.071)	387.555 (510.575)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	106.214*** (24.760)	107.890*** (25.275)	-148.380** (65.357)	-155.790** (66.848)	-39.280* (20.386)	-35.987* (20.740)
1982	50.503* (26.709)	51.240* (27.523)	-198.336*** (70.355)	-205.402*** (72.660)	-60.922*** (21.080)	-57.708** (21.563)
1983	9.971 (27.206)	11.521 (27.828)	-247.905*** (71.107)	-253.404*** (73.195)	-74.963*** (20.542)	-71.750*** (20.878)
1984	-4.902 (21.478)	-4.184 (21.744)	-190.933*** (59.830)	-195.527*** (60.890)	-56.947*** (18.997)	-54.674*** (19.270)
1985	17.165 (20.963)	17.453 (21.166)	-91.633 (61.490)	-94.973 (62.215)	-39.146** (18.245)	-36.921** (18.312)
1986	12.540 (19.376)	12.514 (19.455)	-29.079 (55.825)	-31.385 (56.028)	-22.728 (17.313)	-20.496 (17.267)
1987	26.900* (15.983)	26.635 (16.009)	16.517 (53.306)	15.026 (53.105)	-9.353 (16.909)	-7.874 (16.970)
1988	11.287 (13.110)	11.347 (13.093)	-26.273 (51.468)	-26.912 (51.400)	8.428 (16.120)	9.530 (16.144)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.793	0.792	0.837	0.839	0.771	0.771

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 7 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	0.203 (2.514)	0.368 (2.547)	-1.492 (5.825)	-1.020 (5.839)	-1.289 (7.667)	-0.652 (7.685)
Unemployment Rate	0.490 (0.508)	0.427 (0.508)	2.018 (1.265)	1.916 (1.276)	2.508 (1.601)	2.343 (1.603)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.013 (0.078)	-0.017 (0.079)	-0.204 (0.229)	-0.211 (0.228)	-0.217 (0.295)	-0.228 (0.294)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.017 (0.016)	0.006 (0.019)	-0.011 (0.038)	-0.033 (0.047)	0.006 (0.050)	-0.027 (0.060)
Proportion non-white	194.919 (143.407)	225.490 (149.447)	-127.488 (378.620)	-71.930 (380.575)	67.431 (486.107)	153.559 (494.843)
Ages 0 - 14	553.796 (1,381.756)	425.241 (1,363.334)	729.215 (3,822.380)	454.094 (3,785.558)	1,283.010 (5,014.506)	879.335 (4,950.669)
Ages 15 - 19	1,130.261 (1,430.217)	984.658 (1,415.504)	2,751.178 (3,922.566)	2,434.439 (3,884.394)	3,881.438 (5,160.453)	3,419.096 (5,095.048)
Ages 20 - 24	514.762 (1,418.575)	379.946 (1,398.121)	359.614 (3,956.357)	82.007 (3,930.299)	874.375 (5,178.145)	461.953 (5,122.475)
Ages 25 - 29	515.634 (1,389.317)	415.201 (1,375.134)	893.721 (3,977.058)	658.525 (3,939.098)	1,409.355 (5,146.180)	1,073.725 (5,080.592)
Ages 30 - 34	1,451.851 (1,404.459)	1,339.806 (1,382.138)	2,598.797 (4,067.831)	2,346.440 (4,025.648)	4,050.648 (5,287.045)	3,686.246 (5,214.818)
Ages 35 - 39	557.299 (1,533.632)	412.809 (1,513.045)	670.521 (4,466.633)	377.134 (4,434.564)	1,227.819 (5,731.260)	789.942 (5,664.501)
Ages 40 - 59	1,003.104 (1,442.680)	895.078 (1,423.131)	1,135.849 (4,078.842)	892.300 (4,039.719)	2,138.952 (5,322.319)	1,787.377 (5,254.370)
Ages 60 - 84	1,096.881 (1,404.355)	988.529 (1,386.273)	1,875.465 (4,037.839)	1,634.476 (3,992.396)	2,972.346 (5,262.510)	2,623.004 (5,187.084)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	0.581 (6.978)	0.931 (7.045)	12.318 (17.669)	13.261 (17.619)	12.899 (23.041)	14.193 (23.009)
1982	1.261 (6.283)	1.778 (6.376)	2.130 (15.783)	3.012 (15.885)	3.391 (20.792)	4.790 (20.937)
1983	-1.123 (5.647)	-0.692 (5.736)	-10.517 (14.725)	-9.679 (14.826)	-11.640 (19.096)	-10.370 (19.235)
1984	-0.572 (4.557)	-0.299 (4.625)	-10.371 (12.726)	-9.885 (12.804)	-10.943 (16.126)	-10.184 (16.241)
1985	-0.484 (3.950)	-0.202 (3.996)	-1.145 (11.395)	-0.659 (11.478)	-1.629 (14.387)	-0.861 (14.487)

1986	0.139 (3.456)	0.459 (3.492)	3.435 (9.546)	3.977 (9.575)	3.574 (12.013)	4.436 (12.040)
1987	-2.858 (2.694)	-2.674 (2.702)	2.750 (6.694)	3.095 (6.675)	-0.108 (8.811)	0.421 (8.782)
1988	-3.747 (2.411)	-3.611 (2.412)	-5.147 (5.788)	-4.761 (5.765)	-8.894 (7.693)	-8.372 (7.656)
Observations	870	852	870	852	870	852
R-squared	0.786	0.786	0.802	0.802	0.772	0.773

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 8 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	0.021 (0.085)	0.008 (0.084)	0.001 (0.635)	-0.037 (0.638)	0.070 (0.658)	0.006 (0.672)	-0.152** (0.073)	-0.138* (0.073)
Unemployment Rate	-0.021* (0.011)	-0.022* (0.011)	0.101 (0.117)	0.095 (0.119)	0.126 (0.099)	0.117 (0.101)	0.011 (0.016)	0.013 (0.016)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.003 (0.015)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.024** (0.011)	-0.023** (0.011)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.005)	0.003 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001* (0.001)
Proportion non-white	4.120 (3.578)	3.903 (3.741)	32.867 (40.610)	35.033 (42.323)	-49.462 (32.200)	-49.683 (33.461)	-1.674 (4.451)	-0.668 (4.764)
Ages 0 - 14	-60.198** (24.779)	-57.183** (24.649)	-266.747 (286.447)	-267.928 (287.433)	-87.279 (222.843)	-77.454 (222.487)	52.148 (37.566)	47.531 (36.518)
Ages 15 - 19	-64.452** (25.662)	-61.054** (25.547)	-227.405 (285.935)	-228.187 (288.117)	3.974 (224.922)	12.890 (225.249)	68.890* (37.986)	64.718* (37.016)
Ages 20 - 24	-49.902** (24.635)	-47.270* (24.614)	-245.075 (295.506)	-248.700 (296.086)	-150.778 (232.125)	-142.030 (231.708)	47.739 (37.914)	42.550 (36.743)
Ages 25 - 29	-66.127** (26.558)	-62.606** (26.422)	-301.273 (291.739)	-298.113 (293.538)	-144.319 (225.592)	-132.153 (225.069)	54.667 (36.977)	50.992 (36.559)
Ages 30 - 34	-31.585 (24.393)	-29.409 (24.538)	-26.801 (273.367)	-28.428 (274.630)	50.597 (221.482)	54.540 (221.763)	53.979 (38.561)	51.114 (37.355)
Ages 35 - 39	-71.484** (29.673)	-68.852** (29.855)	-344.250 (324.642)	-350.095 (326.052)	-127.843 (246.263)	-119.105 (246.434)	63.660 (44.236)	57.884 (43.278)
Ages 40 - 59	-53.764** (25.508)	-50.828* (25.396)	-211.424 (294.394)	-210.544 (295.606)	-46.473 (231.737)	-37.450 (231.453)	54.614 (39.025)	51.074 (38.095)
Ages 60 - 84	-54.022** (26.672)	-51.043* (26.577)	-209.889 (280.947)	-209.467 (281.699)	-84.289 (220.695)	-73.656 (219.866)	50.340 (35.785)	45.951 (35.212)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	0.035 (0.167)	0.025 (0.170)	-1.144 (1.711)	-1.188 (1.736)	1.877 (1.442)	1.919 (1.469)	-0.374* (0.187)	-0.407** (0.179)
1982	0.150 (0.134)	0.138 (0.138)	-0.524 (1.443)	-0.534 (1.468)	1.840 (1.368)	1.858 (1.399)	-0.292* (0.166)	-0.313* (0.163)
1983	0.043 (0.124)	0.038 (0.126)	-1.532 (1.374)	-1.543 (1.394)	1.511 (1.241)	1.539 (1.263)	-0.334** (0.149)	-0.350** (0.147)
1984	-0.052 (0.104)	-0.057 (0.104)	-1.312 (1.162)	-1.311 (1.177)	1.151 (1.026)	1.164 (1.035)	-0.180 (0.119)	-0.182 (0.121)
1985	-0.058 (0.095)	-0.062 (0.095)	-1.386 (0.977)	-1.373 (0.985)	1.039 (0.930)	1.044 (0.936)	-0.223* (0.111)	-0.221* (0.112)



1986	0.027 (0.087)	0.024 (0.087)	-0.988 (0.851)	-0.966 (0.854)	0.814 (0.830)	0.814 (0.831)	-0.184* (0.098)	-0.181* (0.101)
1987	-0.096 (0.074)	-0.098 (0.073)	-1.559** (0.735)	-1.545** (0.736)	-0.127 (0.762)	-0.125 (0.762)	-0.175* (0.092)	-0.172* (0.095)
1988	-0.052 (0.077)	-0.057 (0.076)	-1.485** (0.641)	-1.488** (0.641)	-0.584 (0.665)	-0.589 (0.666)	-0.245*** (0.078)	-0.243*** (0.078)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.671	0.666	0.827	0.828	0.880	0.882	0.576	0.584

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 9 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 1)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-0.282 (1.650)	-0.209 (1.669)	-2.696 (3.326)	-2.363 (3.284)	1.134 (1.106)	0.987 (1.099)
Unemployment Rate	0.378 (0.267)	0.338 (0.277)	1.197 (0.880)	1.167 (0.889)	-0.144 (0.171)	-0.167 (0.176)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.072 (0.051)	-0.073 (0.050)	-0.077 (0.127)	-0.083 (0.125)	-0.044** (0.021)	-0.042** (0.021)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.012* (0.007)	-0.014 (0.010)	-0.005 (0.018)	-0.019 (0.023)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.006)
Proportion non-white	-118.985 (94.776)	-113.323 (96.330)	-143.840 (212.434)	-109.978 (209.693)	30.151 (46.297)	27.986 (48.249)
Ages 0 – 14	-621.291 (708.334)	-652.126 (708.895)	-1,255.424 (1,700.897)	-1,431.016 (1,711.683)	-229.391 (360.237)	-203.229 (359.786)
Ages 15 – 19	-324.140 (723.055)	-369.215 (725.899)	-131.686 (1,712.971)	-326.745 (1,723.542)	-259.375 (355.454)	-236.640 (355.463)
Ages 20 – 24	-934.115 (746.365)	-960.812 (747.938)	-1,505.801 (1,785.468)	-1,683.836 (1,803.790)	-118.308 (396.569)	-90.829 (396.118)
Ages 25 - 29	-639.885 (727.744)	-668.821 (727.275)	-1,449.205 (1,771.397)	-1,602.106 (1,783.024)	-292.585 (387.551)	-266.170 (387.638)
Ages 30 – 34	-583.396 (728.764)	-624.068 (728.902)	-467.970 (1,741.766)	-618.522 (1,754.776)	-202.224 (373.144)	-182.388 (374.433)
Ages 35 – 39	-681.115 (871.361)	-703.897 (873.418)	-1,444.369 (2,095.354)	-1,636.082 (2,111.311)	-330.384 (434.039)	-303.476 (433.915)
Ages 40 – 59	-732.475 (748.106)	-765.333 (748.127)	-1,140.479 (1,783.547)	-1,292.832 (1,795.811)	-312.093 (388.863)	-286.828 (389.231)
Ages 60 – 84	-377.082 (715.316)	-402.551 (713.736)	-1,137.757 (1,659.537)	-1,295.179 (1,662.314)	-266.142 (362.909)	-238.698 (364.272)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	17.014*** (5.293)	17.479*** (5.361)	-4.373 (9.691)	-4.080 (9.686)	-5.238** (2.136)	-5.029** (2.167)
1982	11.989*** (4.429)	12.314*** (4.522)	-5.395 (8.600)	-5.040 (8.665)	-5.609*** (1.866)	-5.421*** (1.897)
1983	7.443* (4.040)	7.764* (4.117)	-9.738 (8.078)	-9.413 (8.137)	-6.891*** (1.747)	-6.712*** (1.762)
1984	4.303 (3.375)	4.458 (3.416)	-6.369 (6.937)	-6.114 (6.982)	-6.582*** (1.539)	-6.470*** (1.542)
1985	4.896* (2.886)	4.984* (2.918)	0.080 (6.378)	0.335 (6.433)	-5.048*** (1.413)	-4.936*** (1.408)

1986	3.290 (2.570)	3.315 (2.594)	3.734 (5.581)	4.059 (5.605)	-3.156*** (1.162)	-3.064** (1.151)
1987	3.023 (1.997)	3.040 (2.017)	4.485 (3.970)	4.746 (3.954)	-2.183** (1.059)	-2.140** (1.055)
1988	0.598 (1.603)	0.646 (1.613)	-0.741 (3.388)	-0.442 (3.369)	-0.864 (1.008)	-0.839 (1.006)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.825	0.824	0.856	0.857	0.811	0.811

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 10 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-17.527 (51.196)	-14.912 (51.353)	-92.275 (112.747)	-86.541 (112.634)	-109.802 (158.006)	-101.454 (157.895)
Unemployment Rate	8.542 (5.981)	7.893 (6.142)	51.958*** (14.475)	51.741*** (15.105)	60.500*** (19.201)	59.634*** (19.959)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.003 (0.103)	0.001 (0.105)	-0.070 (0.247)	-0.060 (0.249)	-0.072 (0.340)	-0.059 (0.343)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.031** (0.012)	0.026* (0.015)	-0.039 (0.031)	-0.053 (0.037)	-0.008 (0.041)	-0.027 (0.049)
Proportion non-white	2,740.290* (1,431.309)	2,994.310** (1,471.136)	146.357 (3,373.655)	847.071 (3,483.275)	2,886.647 (4,520.569)	3,841.381 (4,637.417)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	-151.544*** (38.450)	-151.524*** (40.926)	-204.322** (99.902)	-214.569** (105.959)	-355.866** (132.825)	-366.093** (141.316)
1982	-171.158*** (42.526)	-169.759*** (45.157)	-385.059*** (107.148)	-397.188*** (114.386)	-556.217*** (144.169)	-566.947*** (154.061)
1983	-194.673*** (41.343)	-193.075*** (43.701)	-497.952*** (108.289)	-506.618*** (115.048)	-692.624*** (143.797)	-699.692*** (152.852)
1984	-173.661*** (31.675)	-172.719*** (33.423)	-404.410*** (86.447)	-412.313*** (91.220)	-578.071*** (113.640)	-585.032*** (120.188)
1985	-152.831*** (30.256)	-151.510*** (31.648)	-229.292** (86.963)	-234.790** (90.722)	-382.122*** (112.777)	-386.300*** (118.005)
1986	-128.552*** (28.685)	-127.062*** (29.796)	-119.920 (74.662)	-123.235 (77.452)	-248.472** (99.098)	-250.297** (103.047)
1987	-127.892*** (24.358)	-126.820*** (25.157)	-34.312 (70.703)	-36.894 (73.028)	-162.203* (90.760)	-163.714* (93.919)
1988	-113.803*** (21.839)	-113.096*** (22.517)	-66.353 (62.712)	-67.177 (64.675)	-180.156** (79.927)	-180.273** (82.601)
Observations	870	852	870	852	870	852
R-squared	0.795	0.794	0.771	0.772	0.758	0.759

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 11 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-0.232 (0.971)	-0.200 (0.974)	-7.709 (7.999)	-7.172 (8.118)	-13.630 (8.777)	-13.482 (8.830)	-1.923* (1.121)	-1.815 (1.149)
Unemployment Rate	0.084 (0.136)	0.056 (0.135)	5.695*** (1.692)	5.584*** (1.750)	2.858** (1.288)	2.637** (1.296)	0.221 (0.157)	0.245 (0.160)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.009 (0.020)	0.009 (0.020)	-0.030** (0.012)	-0.030** (0.012)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	-0.001** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Proportion non-white	78.273** (35.530)	73.418* (37.379)	1,085.987*** (305.030)	1,111.666*** (334.450)	310.473 (205.513)	291.644 (218.783)	62.781 (41.334)	78.900* (42.459)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	-1.936 (1.189)	-1.532 (1.193)	-37.202*** (10.244)	-36.510*** (10.658)	4.238 (5.673)	6.773 (5.555)	-4.671*** (1.052)	-5.291*** (1.003)
1982	-1.947 (1.315)	-1.545 (1.342)	-45.943*** (10.919)	-45.028*** (11.442)	-5.388 (6.872)	-2.887 (6.875)	-3.846*** (1.262)	-4.440*** (1.224)
1983	-2.810** (1.277)	-2.359* (1.271)	-55.446*** (11.605)	-54.507*** (12.089)	-10.027 (6.651)	-7.506 (6.530)	-4.384*** (1.004)	-4.888*** (0.971)
1984	-3.012*** (1.069)	-2.667** (1.078)	-42.569*** (8.977)	-41.688*** (9.285)	-12.353** (5.147)	-10.398** (4.992)	-2.246** (1.007)	-2.572** (1.065)
1985	-2.830*** (0.965)	-2.521** (0.967)	-39.725*** (8.432)	-38.782*** (8.659)	-11.899** (5.233)	-10.258* (5.183)	-2.410*** (0.842)	-2.674*** (0.865)
1986	-2.143** (1.008)	-1.829* (1.000)	-34.819*** (8.147)	-33.735*** (8.282)	-13.000** (5.345)	-11.534** (5.224)	-1.400 (0.943)	-1.652 (0.992)
1987	-2.792*** (0.819)	-2.508*** (0.802)	-32.537*** (7.478)	-31.443*** (7.565)	-17.978*** (4.951)	-16.727*** (4.875)	-1.328 (0.952)	-1.486 (1.016)
1988	-1.701** (0.699)	-1.486** (0.696)	-25.733*** (6.414)	-24.932*** (6.478)	-19.397*** (4.296)	-18.438*** (4.263)	-2.106** (0.848)	-2.253** (0.897)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.654	0.654	0.841	0.842	0.887	0.889	0.600	0.608

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

# per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 12 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-30.884 (24.365)	-30.912 (24.485)	-98.414 (67.490)	-94.475 (66.903)	14.961 (19.988)	15.663 (19.838)
Unemployment Rate	10.413*** (3.101)	10.216*** (3.202)	22.494** (8.650)	22.300** (9.006)	5.892** (2.233)	5.588** (2.272)
No of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.040 (0.047)	-0.040 (0.048)	-0.123 (0.102)	-0.115 (0.099)	-0.013 (0.039)	-0.013 (0.039)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.014** (0.006)	-0.014* (0.007)	-0.014 (0.017)	-0.025 (0.020)	-0.003 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.007)
Proportion non-white	-399.322 (638.112)	-392.230 (689.163)	1,771.681 (1,602.134)	2,277.937 (1,710.174)	312.947 (477.509)	281.235 (523.865)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	103.796*** (24.858)	105.524*** (25.744)	-147.597*** (53.586)	-156.259*** (56.207)	-46.898*** (16.552)	-41.921** (16.827)
1982	47.367* (25.244)	48.076* (26.566)	-199.929*** (57.044)	-208.405*** (60.594)	-68.100*** (18.184)	-63.140*** (18.669)
1983	6.685 (25.693)	8.209 (26.759)	-249.780*** (57.015)	-256.661*** (60.389)	-82.273*** (17.324)	-77.313*** (17.630)
1984	-8.032 (19.819)	-7.289 (20.508)	-191.966*** (45.013)	-197.808*** (47.195)	-64.690*** (14.688)	-60.705*** (14.978)
1985	13.991 (19.684)	14.279 (20.266)	-92.528** (45.955)	-97.190** (47.541)	-47.158*** (13.326)	-43.206*** (13.344)
1986	9.234 (17.741)	9.210 (18.180)	-30.220 (40.323)	-33.826 (41.480)	-30.856** (12.329)	-26.900** (12.116)
1987	23.429 (16.710)	23.189 (17.125)	15.019 (37.511)	12.326 (38.464)	-17.577 (11.520)	-14.390 (11.506)
1988	7.497 (13.540)	7.600 (13.887)	-28.547 (34.129)	-30.295 (34.761)	0.111 (10.471)	2.917 (10.360)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.795	0.794	0.840	0.841	0.770	0.772

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 13 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-2.834 (4.110)	-2.551 (4.103)	-9.168 (9.421)	-8.780 (9.386)	-12.003 (13.114)	-11.331 (13.054)
Unemployment Rate	0.450 (0.485)	0.391 (0.489)	1.916 (1.192)	1.821 (1.207)	2.366 (1.496)	2.212 (1.506)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.006 (0.079)	-0.009 (0.079)	-0.192 (0.231)	-0.198 (0.230)	-0.198 (0.298)	-0.207 (0.297)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.017 (0.015)	0.006 (0.018)	-0.015 (0.036)	-0.035 (0.045)	0.002 (0.048)	-0.029 (0.056)
Proportion non-white	211.611 (137.080)	239.133 (142.827)	-71.869 (365.674)	-21.203 (367.174)	139.742 (464.123)	217.930 (472.434)
Ages 0 – 14	617.191 (1,392.789)	484.501 (1,369.478)	979.360 (3,830.799)	693.344 (3,780.940)	1,596.550 (5,032.387)	1,177.845 (4,948.192)
Ages 15 – 19	1,168.725 (1,435.798)	1,025.050 (1,416.709)	2,890.171 (3,950.366)	2,575.893 (3,899.194)	4,058.895 (5,191.479)	3,600.942 (5,106.259)
Ages 20 – 24	567.284 (1,429.565)	428.406 (1,403.919)	584.480 (3,965.730)	294.305 (3,926.984)	1,151.763 (5,198.124)	722.711 (5,122.268)
Ages 25 – 29	542.962 (1,412.948)	438.606 (1,392.553)	1,059.233 (4,030.229)	809.207 (3,979.388)	1,602.195 (5,225.340)	1,247.812 (5,138.263)
Ages 30 – 34	1,466.769 (1,417.040)	1,355.879 (1,391.064)	2,668.601 (4,113.486)	2,414.145 (4,060.707)	4,135.370 (5,345.291)	3,770.023 (5,257.144)
Ages 35 – 39	554.613 (1,556.801)	406.699 (1,528.676)	780.473 (4,500.543)	468.276 (4,454.004)	1,335.085 (5,790.108)	874.975 (5,698.449)
Ages 40 – 59	1,035.710 (1,461.841)	924.447 (1,437.357)	1,299.473 (4,119.369)	1,043.481 (4,068.458)	2,335.182 (5,383.538)	1,967.927 (5,296.767)
Ages 60 – 84	1,132.881 (1,429.740)	1,021.706 (1,405.288)	2,043.341 (4,104.221)	1,791.560 (4,046.075)	3,176.221 (5,356.503)	2,813.265 (5,259.893)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	-1.465 (7.206)	-1.177 (7.320)	8.477 (18.172)	8.921 (18.372)	7.012 (23.858)	7.744 (24.104)
1982	-0.496 (6.500)	-0.037 (6.624)	-1.254 (16.316)	-0.811 (16.621)	-1.750 (21.662)	-0.847 (22.042)
1983	-2.726 (5.832)	-2.345 (5.947)	-13.602 (15.285)	-13.164 (15.567)	-16.329 (20.004)	-15.509 (20.355)
1984	-2.039 (4.688)	-1.803 (4.785)	-13.217 (13.059)	-13.073 (13.283)	-15.256 (16.833)	-14.877 (17.122)
1985	-1.762 (3.930)	-1.523 (4.005)	-3.507 (11.506)	-3.353 (11.701)	-5.269 (14.717)	-4.877 (14.965)

1986	-0.888 (3.236)	-0.624 (3.302)	1.714 (9.518)	1.929 (9.648)	0.827 (12.049)	1.305 (12.225)
1987	-3.838 (2.295)	-3.716 (2.347)	1.273 (5.952)	1.282 (6.073)	-2.565 (7.904)	-2.434 (8.071)
1988	-4.686*** (1.732)	-4.613** (1.778)	-6.476 (4.189)	-6.421 (4.292)	-11.161* (5.624)	-11.033* (5.775)
Observations	870	852	870	852	870	852
R-squared	0.787	0.787	0.803	0.803	0.773	0.774

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people



Table 14 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-0.029 (0.063)	-0.025 (0.062)	-0.863 (0.596)	-0.818 (0.598)	-1.091 (0.725)	-1.066 (0.724)	-0.162* (0.090)	-0.157* (0.092)
Unemployment Rate	-0.022** (0.011)	-0.022** (0.011)	0.089 (0.118)	0.085 (0.120)	0.111 (0.097)	0.103 (0.099)	0.010 (0.016)	0.012 (0.016)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.005 (0.015)	0.005 (0.015)	-0.021** (0.010)	-0.021** (0.010)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.005)	0.003 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001** (0.001)
Proportion non-white	4.277 (3.598)	4.027 (3.746)	37.941 (38.863)	39.604 (40.594)	-43.093 (28.649)	-43.810 (29.980)	-0.617 (4.594)	0.418 (4.882)
Ages 0 – 14	-59.966** (25.296)	-56.721** (24.926)	-248.611 (273.642)	-248.992 (274.552)	-65.600 (208.254)	-53.446 (207.789)	58.311 (38.395)	52.804 (36.934)
Ages 15 – 19	-64.206** (25.818)	-60.713** (25.469)	-217.812 (273.486)	-217.615 (275.497)	15.850 (212.962)	26.787 (213.038)	71.252* (38.965)	66.470* (37.574)
Ages 20 – 24	-49.872* (25.223)	-46.935* (24.975)	-229.981 (281.372)	-232.543 (281.997)	-133.275 (216.509)	-121.893 (216.113)	54.053 (38.622)	47.893 (37.042)
Ages 25 – 29	-66.551** (27.405)	-62.569** (27.039)	-293.656 (277.854)	-288.764 (279.404)	-136.938 (211.277)	-121.439 (210.567)	61.044 (38.222)	56.350 (37.279)
Ages 30 – 34	-31.646 (24.688)	-29.331 (24.596)	-24.451 (261.191)	-25.253 (262.330)	53.107 (210.920)	58.572 (210.844)	55.435 (39.515)	51.982 (37.775)
Ages 35 – 39	-72.577** (30.895)	-69.177** (30.881)	-344.382 (311.085)	-347.150 (312.460)	-131.610 (228.628)	-117.742 (229.455)	71.540 (44.796)	64.433 (43.372)
Ages 40– 59	-53.966** (26.208)	-50.692* (25.850)	-202.598 (280.604)	-200.500 (281.692)	-36.963 (217.573)	-25.363 (217.109)	59.899 (40.011)	55.439 (38.577)
Ages 60 – 84	-54.137* (27.117)	-50.862* (26.853)	-200.440 (266.824)	-198.903 (267.425)	-73.771 (206.717)	-60.719 (205.850)	55.258 (37.162)	49.998 (36.071)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	-0.010 (0.160)	-0.002 (0.165)	-1.694 (1.660)	-1.673 (1.688)	1.092 (1.351)	1.218 (1.374)	-0.282 (0.223)	-0.336 (0.214)
1982	0.112 (0.136)	0.116 (0.141)	-0.998 (1.323)	-0.956 (1.352)	1.167 (1.229)	1.251 (1.261)	-0.219 (0.193)	-0.257 (0.188)
1983	0.008 (0.123)	0.018 (0.127)	-1.964 (1.248)	-1.927 (1.275)	0.897 (1.107)	0.986 (1.132)	-0.268 (0.163)	-0.298* (0.160)
1984	-0.083 (0.095)	-0.075 (0.097)	-1.707 (1.047)	-1.662 (1.069)	0.590 (0.894)	0.660 (0.908)	-0.121 (0.140)	-0.136 (0.141)
1985	-0.087 (0.080)	-0.079 (0.082)	-1.727** (0.842)	-1.674* (0.856)	0.552 (0.749)	0.609 (0.763)	-0.162 (0.126)	-0.174 (0.126)

1986	0.002 (0.073)	0.010 (0.074)	-1.255* (0.685)	-1.200* (0.694)	0.424 (0.617)	0.469 (0.625)	-0.122 (0.099)	-0.131 (0.103)
1987	-0.121** (0.054)	-0.112** (0.055)	-1.810*** (0.578)	-1.759*** (0.588)	-0.498 (0.497)	-0.446 (0.503)	-0.102 (0.091)	-0.112 (0.095)
1988	-0.077 (0.046)	-0.070 (0.047)	-1.721*** (0.449)	-1.687*** (0.458)	-0.938** (0.376)	-0.891** (0.380)	-0.169** (0.077)	-0.179** (0.080)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.671	0.667	0.828	0.829	0.882	0.884	0.577	0.585

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 15 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Stanford v. Kentucky* Specification 2)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Stanford	-2.064 (1.736)	-2.062 (1.751)	-8.090 (5.447)	-7.867 (5.387)	-0.278 (1.099)	-0.215 (1.092)
Unemployment Rate	0.354 (0.261)	0.315 (0.272)	1.120 (0.821)	1.095 (0.833)	-0.162 (0.174)	-0.182 (0.178)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.070 (0.049)	-0.070 (0.048)	-0.075 (0.129)	-0.079 (0.126)	-0.037* (0.020)	-0.036* (0.020)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.013* (0.007)	-0.014 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.019)	-0.023 (0.023)	-0.001 (0.005)	0.001 (0.007)
Proportion non-white	-106.657 (91.457)	-101.619 (92.630)	-94.452 (207.523)	-62.831 (204.938)	31.021 (46.064)	27.604 (47.867)
Ages 0 – 14	-572.774 (686.783)	-602.961 (687.532)	-1,036.429 (1,588.143)	-1,223.844 (1,594.940)	-244.089 (363.009)	-210.703 (360.158)
Ages 15 – 19	-300.151 (713.939)	-342.822 (716.940)	-31.821 (1,634.784)	-229.380 (1,642.955)	-260.448 (358.439)	-231.734 (356.387)
Ages 20 – 24	-891.525 (721.681)	-918.112 (723.233)	-1,302.453 (1,666.873)	-1,494.094 (1,682.226)	-139.383 (398.971)	-103.641 (395.969)
Ages 25 – 29	-612.432 (711.033)	-642.105 (710.446)	-1,289.764 (1,666.895)	-1,457.504 (1,673.121)	-327.046 (391.791)	-290.858 (389.307)
Ages 30 – 34	-575.882 (722.543)	-615.839 (723.304)	-427.898 (1,659.680)	-584.038 (1,671.884)	-209.033 (379.615)	-183.516 (378.613)
Ages 35 – 39	-666.665 (852.458)	-691.169 (853.548)	-1,304.818 (1,977.276)	-1,515.836 (1,986.076)	-389.466 (437.529)	-348.313 (435.570)
Ages 40 – 59	-704.596 (729.612)	-737.864 (729.987)	-993.209 (1,676.242)	-1,158.846 (1,685.477)	-336.311 (393.685)	-302.747 (391.495)
Ages 60 – 84	-348.615 (699.581)	-374.140 (698.286)	-993.254 (1,577.297)	-1,162.607 (1,574.888)	-286.548 (364.899)	-251.296 (364.511)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1981	16.061*** (4.872)	16.402*** (4.959)	-6.065 (9.359)	-6.209 (9.542)	-6.872*** (2.280)	-6.415*** (2.285)
1982	11.157*** (3.952)	11.372*** (4.069)	-6.963 (8.549)	-6.992 (8.771)	-6.968*** (1.987)	-6.577*** (2.009)
1983	6.685* (3.557)	6.906* (3.653)	-11.165 (8.038)	-11.190 (8.239)	-8.129*** (1.813)	-7.765*** (1.822)
1984	3.605 (2.859)	3.674 (2.913)	-7.705 (6.757)	-7.755 (6.909)	-7.705*** (1.500)	-7.421*** (1.499)
1985	4.314* (2.388)	4.321* (2.430)	-0.898 (6.073)	-0.934 (6.199)	-6.087*** (1.291)	-5.817*** (1.280)

1986	2.860 (2.045)	2.809 (2.075)	3.229 (5.338)	3.272 (5.412)	-4.084*** (0.936)	-3.853*** (0.920)
1987	2.647* (1.432)	2.590* (1.465)	4.268 (3.344)	4.241 (3.406)	-3.157*** (0.765)	-2.967*** (0.759)
1988	0.258 (0.942)	0.235 (0.964)	-0.807 (2.553)	-0.788 (2.607)	-1.841*** (0.606)	-1.670*** (0.594)
Observations	863	845	863	845	863	845
R-squared	0.826	0.825	0.858	0.859	0.809	0.810

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 16 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Roper v. Simmons*)

VARIABLES	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Violent <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Property <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>
Roper	-8.410 (35.847)	-8.961 (36.070)	-17.257 (97.290)	-17.897 (97.626)	-25.666 (129.271)	-26.858 (129.803)
Unemployment Rate	9.619 (12.185)	9.888 (12.339)	49.116** (23.980)	49.781** (24.281)	58.735* (34.476)	59.669* (34.910)
No of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.010 (0.011)	-0.010 (0.011)	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.028 (0.018)	-0.028 (0.018)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.040** (0.016)	0.040** (0.016)	0.033 (0.020)	0.034* (0.020)	0.073** (0.034)	0.074** (0.034)
Proportion non-white	2,216.289 (2,434.980)	2,197.550 (2,446.354)	-384.350 (4,465.905)	-456.977 (4,477.806)	1,831.939 (6,610.199)	1,740.572 (6,631.721)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	410.992*** (54.128)	410.889*** (54.543)	918.996*** (105.626)	919.247*** (106.686)	1,329.988*** (147.964)	1,330.136*** (149.338)
1999	326.801*** (49.143)	327.545*** (49.415)	750.542*** (101.929)	750.235*** (102.724)	1,077.343*** (140.963)	1,077.780*** (141.950)
2000	312.262*** (46.137)	312.101*** (46.305)	723.065*** (91.381)	722.879*** (91.902)	1,035.327*** (128.489)	1,034.979*** (129.155)
2001	37.823 (38.592)	37.982 (38.615)	49.153 (76.181)	48.492 (76.341)	86.976 (106.995)	86.475 (107.173)
2002	16.519 (36.043)	16.418 (36.177)	10.247 (68.875)	9.858 (68.892)	26.766 (98.920)	26.276 (99.065)
2003	13.101 (35.539)	12.945 (35.649)	-18.567 (69.626)	-18.858 (69.569)	-5.467 (99.106)	-5.912 (99.143)
2004	-10.118 (32.475)	-10.468 (32.560)	-51.092 (70.223)	-52.196 (70.116)	-61.210 (97.786)	-62.664 (97.741)
Observations	529	518	529	518	529	518
R-squared	0.848	0.847	0.813	0.811	0.828	0.827

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

# per 100,000 15-19 year olds

**Table 17 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Roper v. Simmons*)**

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Roper	1.072*	1.074*	10.244	10.223	15.224	15.410	1.871	1.898
	(0.639)	(0.640)	(8.034)	(8.056)	(9.436)	(9.436)	(1.453)	(1.457)
Unemployment Rate	0.196	0.196	1.261	1.238	4.519**	4.493**	-0.347	-0.363
	(0.250)	(0.253)	(2.069)	(2.085)	(1.969)	(1.979)	(0.296)	(0.299)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.000	-0.000	-0.003	-0.003	-0.001	-0.001	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Proportion non-white	-42.048	-42.136	930.136**	937.667**	1,344.014**	1,341.744**	-1.091	0.103
	(34.919)	(35.090)	(386.914)	(388.281)	(622.226)	(624.873)	(54.242)	(54.545)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	3.166***	3.182***	54.736***	54.847***	42.144*	42.171*	5.147***	5.146***
	(0.952)	(0.961)	(15.720)	(15.819)	(23.396)	(23.553)	(1.291)	(1.302)
1999	1.172	1.151	38.303***	38.497***	29.834	29.858	2.727**	2.715**
	(0.840)	(0.845)	(13.248)	(13.307)	(20.828)	(20.951)	(1.087)	(1.089)
2000	0.516	0.502	34.413***	34.502***	25.910	25.889	2.469*	2.475*
	(0.712)	(0.713)	(12.778)	(12.803)	(19.213)	(19.263)	(1.317)	(1.323)
2001	0.937	0.950	21.577*	21.634*	18.902	18.761	3.466***	3.486***
	(0.959)	(0.965)	(12.582)	(12.613)	(17.910)	(17.953)	(1.150)	(1.153)
2002	0.436	0.447	19.535*	19.632*	11.610	11.522	2.872**	2.845**
	(0.796)	(0.801)	(10.001)	(10.019)	(12.440)	(12.442)	(1.137)	(1.139)
2003	-0.043	-0.059	16.625*	16.690*	3.765	3.808	2.475*	2.504**
	(0.795)	(0.799)	(8.805)	(8.803)	(10.874)	(10.862)	(1.231)	(1.235)
2004	0.051	0.053	12.834	12.800	2.220	2.135	1.812	1.823
	(0.475)	(0.475)	(7.837)	(7.833)	(9.804)	(9.788)	(1.311)	(1.315)
Observations	516	505	515	504	515	504	515	504
R-squared	0.605	0.605	0.882	0.882	0.855	0.856	0.633	0.633

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 18 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 15-19 year olds (*Roper v. Simmons*)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Roper	18.435 (11.863)	18.641 (11.945)	-16.195 (54.725)	-15.064 (54.903)	-5.965 (12.336)	-5.709 (12.407)
Unemployment Rate	11.762*** (3.185)	11.796*** (3.234)	29.232*** (10.389)	28.915*** (10.545)	2.067 (2.501)	2.022 (2.517)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.005)	-0.013** (0.005)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.014 (0.011)	-0.014 (0.011)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)
Proportion non-white	188.796 (774.740)	177.365 (780.253)	6,525.646*** (2,006.709)	6,544.140*** (2,024.077)	-512.202 (551.695)	-508.925 (556.634)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	79.849*** (13.204)	79.648*** (13.293)	268.410*** (44.175)	269.781*** (44.335)	35.320*** (12.863)	34.865*** (12.956)
1999	46.532*** (13.958)	46.484*** (14.016)	190.656*** (43.872)	190.574*** (43.991)	29.919** (11.770)	29.750** (11.821)
2000	42.856*** (10.936)	42.865*** (10.918)	139.704** (56.487)	138.887** (56.771)	23.482* (12.300)	23.501* (12.343)
2001	24.515* (12.835)	24.250* (12.889)	79.716 (52.834)	79.147 (53.057)	18.714 (12.162)	18.565 (12.211)
2002	17.644 (12.040)	17.642 (12.123)	79.742* (39.960)	80.170* (40.017)	17.656 (10.543)	17.859* (10.560)
2003	5.922 (10.673)	5.934 (10.731)	27.795 (41.505)	28.579 (41.555)	9.522 (10.240)	9.677 (10.242)
2004	2.850 (10.969)	2.534 (11.026)	-4.175 (38.637)	-4.808 (38.551)	0.399 (10.418)	0.549 (10.437)
Observations	515	504	516	505	516	505
R-squared	0.843	0.843	0.827	0.827	0.823	0.822

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

<sup>#</sup> per 100,000 15-19 year olds

Table 19 - Violent, Property, and Total Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Roper v. Simmons*)

VARIABLES	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Violent Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Property Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>	Total Crime <sup>#</sup>
Roper	1.890 (2.538)	1.907 (2.551)	2.521 (5.694)	2.603 (5.727)	4.411 (7.946)	4.510 (7.991)
Unemployment Rate	1.175 (0.931)	1.216 (0.946)	2.906 (2.121)	2.944 (2.142)	4.080 (2.901)	4.159 (2.936)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.017* (0.010)	-0.017* (0.010)	-0.030* (0.017)	-0.030* (0.017)	-0.047* (0.025)	-0.047* (0.025)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.024 (0.015)	0.024 (0.016)	0.032 (0.024)	0.033 (0.024)	0.056 (0.037)	0.057 (0.038)
Proportion non-white	102.753 (284.000)	100.847 (284.516)	-284.284 (556.564)	-276.274 (555.913)	-181.531 (808.536)	-175.427 (808.210)
Ages 0 – 14	-1,612.628 (1,357.628)	-1,599.808 (1,371.737)	-5,674.283* (3,226.685)	-5,722.225* (3,286.995)	-7,286.911 (4,431.234)	-7,322.033 (4,504.235)
Ages 15 – 19	-1,579.750 (1,335.043)	-1,542.284 (1,338.971)	-5,921.571** (2,880.351)	-5,928.108** (2,906.236)	-7,501.321* (4,034.976)	-7,470.392* (4,064.081)
Ages 20 – 24	-1,242.991 (1,357.694)	-1,219.257 (1,363.295)	-5,264.038 (3,213.478)	-5,280.193 (3,252.759)	-6,507.029 (4,434.467)	-6,499.450 (4,477.828)
Ages 25 – 29	-1,898.153 (1,463.823)	-1,868.558 (1,470.036)	-6,892.005* (3,574.951)	-6,917.412* (3,626.217)	-8,790.158* (4,842.737)	-8,785.970* (4,899.379)
Ages 30 – 34	-550.425 (1,391.606)	-511.778 (1,391.745)	-6,882.156** (3,195.785)	-6,875.913** (3,215.782)	-7,432.581* (4,427.858)	-7,387.692 (4,446.395)
Ages 35 – 39	-1,534.622 (1,412.313)	-1,512.438 (1,413.784)	-4,324.961 (3,413.530)	-4,326.053 (3,430.816)	-5,859.583 (4,661.261)	-5,838.491 (4,678.423)
Ages 40 – 59	-988.871 (1,480.792)	-965.934 (1,485.744)	-5,128.853 (3,773.577)	-5,144.536 (3,810.373)	-6,117.725 (5,105.993)	-6,110.471 (5,146.560)
Ages 60 – 84	-1,433.826 (1,430.040)	-1,416.660 (1,437.780)	-5,809.019* (3,367.692)	-5,837.235* (3,402.667)	-7,242.845 (4,661.981)	-7,253.896 (4,703.012)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	41.941*** (10.526)	41.836*** (10.564)	92.167*** (24.139)	92.496*** (24.051)	134.108*** (33.398)	134.332*** (33.345)
1999	34.623*** (8.786)	34.595*** (8.825)	73.164*** (19.580)	73.395*** (19.555)	107.787*** (27.333)	107.990*** (27.350)
2000	30.378*** (7.368)	30.304*** (7.407)	66.033*** (16.119)	66.190*** (16.135)	96.411*** (22.570)	96.494*** (22.630)
2001	5.600 (6.242)	5.564 (6.268)	12.929 (13.011)	13.013 (13.011)	18.529 (18.574)	18.577 (18.606)
2002	1.628 (5.010)	1.566 (5.029)	9.339 (9.833)	9.370 (9.857)	10.967 (14.334)	10.937 (14.382)



2003	-0.369 (4.049)	-0.405 (4.076)	6.210 (7.348)	6.273 (7.400)	5.840 (11.118)	5.868 (11.200)
2004	-1.558 (2.913)	-1.595 (2.930)	3.104 (5.312)	3.104 (5.362)	1.546 (8.032)	1.509 (8.102)
Observations	529	518	529	518	529	518
R-squared	0.854	0.853	0.822	0.820	0.833	0.832

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 20 - Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Roper v. Simmons*)

VARIABLES	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Murder <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Assault <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Robbery <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>	Rape <sup>#</sup>
Roper	0.074 (0.046)	0.074 (0.046)	0.737 (0.595)	0.736 (0.597)	0.997 (0.789)	1.009 (0.793)	0.144 (0.097)	0.144 (0.097)
Unemployment Rate	0.011 (0.021)	0.010 (0.022)	0.164 (0.171)	0.163 (0.174)	0.262 (0.190)	0.256 (0.192)	-0.015 (0.024)	-0.017 (0.024)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
No of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Proportion non-white	2.032 (3.815)	2.112 (3.847)	51.409 (48.367)	50.977 (48.825)	102.032* (50.788)	102.917* (51.257)	-0.510 (8.186)	-0.573 (8.216)
Ages 0 – 14	-47.919* (25.089)	-47.879* (25.544)	340.734 (303.278)	348.006 (308.976)	-252.484 (208.404)	-253.050 (211.401)	-25.923 (43.520)	-23.697 (43.790)
Ages 15 – 19	-54.749** (24.587)	-55.077** (24.829)	406.177 (329.853)	410.931 (334.276)	-321.201 (239.092)	-323.527 (242.084)	-28.884 (49.873)	-28.064 (50.133)
Ages 20 – 24	-46.645* (23.309)	-46.796* (23.648)	346.391 (303.284)	351.513 (307.228)	-342.532* (202.541)	-343.544* (204.306)	-15.889 (43.586)	-14.558 (43.610)
Ages 25 – 29	-61.772** (26.132)	-62.264** (26.454)	271.658 (350.709)	276.989 (356.162)	-362.455 (229.958)	-367.524 (233.319)	-38.091 (50.752)	-37.216 (50.997)
Ages 30 – 34	-40.462* (22.886)	-40.505* (23.169)	478.797 (326.051)	483.551 (329.931)	-249.749 (217.399)	-249.230 (218.533)	-11.493 (52.393)	-10.467 (52.721)
Ages 35 – 39	-46.539** (22.980)	-46.866** (23.211)	206.925 (358.169)	210.216 (361.084)	-467.855** (211.396)	-469.883** (213.935)	-13.638 (46.487)	-12.988 (46.475)
Ages 40 – 59	-47.218* (24.620)	-47.343* (24.951)	348.371 (333.908)	353.542 (338.232)	-260.239 (207.225)	-261.105 (209.113)	-22.445 (49.605)	-21.051 (49.900)
Ages 60 – 84	-49.683** (24.500)	-49.715* (24.826)	377.555 (332.122)	383.340 (336.360)	-251.053 (220.782)	-251.682 (223.041)	-26.745 (47.441)	-25.097 (47.592)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	0.374*** (0.132)	0.378*** (0.133)	3.886* (2.085)	3.859* (2.098)	6.416** (2.677)	6.450** (2.710)	0.272 (0.378)	0.268 (0.377)
1999	0.200* (0.117)	0.199* (0.118)	2.851 (1.814)	2.834 (1.823)	4.934** (2.339)	4.957** (2.363)	0.113 (0.317)	0.108 (0.316)
2000	0.104 (0.107)	0.103 (0.108)	2.373 (1.569)	2.353 (1.575)	3.959* (1.984)	3.962* (1.998)	0.079 (0.245)	0.075 (0.243)
2001	0.087 (0.095)	0.087 (0.096)	0.851 (1.264)	0.832 (1.269)	2.822* (1.517)	2.805* (1.526)	0.103 (0.186)	0.098 (0.184)
2002	0.034 (0.088)	0.034 (0.089)	0.436 (0.927)	0.427 (0.929)	1.721* (0.965)	1.702* (0.970)	0.059 (0.139)	0.052 (0.138)

2003	-0.017 (0.081)	-0.020 (0.082)	0.014 (0.702)	0.003 (0.706)	0.673 (0.678)	0.662 (0.683)	0.044 (0.112)	0.041 (0.112)
2004	-0.002 (0.049)	-0.003 (0.050)	-0.096 (0.527)	-0.110 (0.530)	0.217 (0.529)	0.199 (0.533)	0.041 (0.089)	0.037 (0.089)
Observations	516	505	515	504	515	504	515	504
R-squared	0.598	0.598	0.878	0.878	0.848	0.849	0.659	0.659

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people

Table 21 - Property Crime Rates per 100,000 people (*Roper v. Simmons*)

VARIABLES	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Burglary <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Larceny <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>	Auto Theft <sup>#</sup>
Roper	1.402* (0.833)	1.418* (0.834)	-1.087 (3.735)	-1.017 (3.738)	-0.265 (0.689)	-0.279 (0.687)
Unemployment Rate	0.689*** (0.228)	0.681*** (0.233)	2.752*** (0.853)	2.714*** (0.862)	0.023 (0.188)	0.008 (0.192)
No. of Police <sup>#</sup>	0.002 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.015** (0.006)	-0.015** (0.006)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.002)
No. of Prisoners <sup>#</sup>	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)
Proportion non-white	-3.335 (69.433)	-3.928 (69.763)	288.912 (257.993)	299.763 (258.441)	-151.588*** (52.870)	-155.145*** (53.694)
Ages 0 – 14	-171.026 (483.727)	-148.628 (488.825)	-3,065.659* (1,561.530)	-3,080.306* (1,583.696)	27.987 (315.340)	78.522 (313.087)
Ages 15 – 19	-131.461 (539.542)	-113.888 (542.252)	-3,427.814** (1,552.071)	-3,456.640** (1,557.919)	-156.090 (299.239)	-122.749 (297.272)
Ages 20 – 24	-271.102 (474.505)	-252.533 (477.101)	-3,243.662** (1,565.995)	-3,257.081** (1,574.802)	-40.428 (316.372)	-4.029 (314.835)
Ages 25 – 29	-344.851 (551.097)	-329.501 (555.433)	-3,535.603** (1,750.740)	-3,575.907** (1,767.102)	-194.192 (342.721)	-156.583 (343.999)
Ages 30 – 34	-168.030 (479.558)	-148.076 (481.850)	-3,647.275** (1,565.035)	-3,654.875** (1,574.890)	-154.011 (318.709)	-121.928 (318.599)
Ages 35 – 39	-264.915 (515.791)	-251.571 (517.380)	-3,489.463** (1,732.697)	-3,504.216** (1,731.960)	-146.326 (339.155)	-121.796 (338.224)
Ages 40 – 59	-109.397 (503.845)	-90.866 (506.616)	-3,149.238* (1,789.931)	-3,160.128* (1,805.173)	-4.977 (340.583)	31.672 (341.198)
Ages 60 – 84	-126.426 (515.173)	-107.184 (517.510)	-3,110.591* (1,633.757)	-3,123.817* (1,645.989)	-19.006 (322.997)	21.443 (320.542)
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1998	9.048*** (3.302)	8.986*** (3.329)	36.662*** (13.084)	37.084*** (12.988)	4.411 (2.846)	4.219 (2.821)
1999	6.015** (2.665)	5.967** (2.679)	28.290** (10.848)	28.508** (10.773)	3.656 (2.543)	3.503 (2.523)
2000	4.984** (2.098)	4.934** (2.109)	21.968** (8.305)	22.023** (8.232)	2.810 (2.083)	2.690 (2.069)
2001	2.970* (1.585)	2.892* (1.591)	15.121** (6.503)	15.114** (6.448)	1.914 (1.723)	1.789 (1.712)
2002	2.115 (1.274)	2.062 (1.276)	12.652** (5.977)	12.663** (5.955)	1.674 (1.382)	1.599 (1.376)

2003	0.826 (1.032)	0.776 (1.036)	6.303 (4.325)	6.324 (4.305)	0.666 (0.994)	0.584 (0.986)
2004	0.376 (0.704)	0.312 (0.702)	2.613 (2.894)	2.518 (2.881)	-0.084 (0.714)	-0.153 (0.705)
Observations	515	504	516	505	516	505
R-squared	0.840	0.840	0.844	0.844	0.834	0.835

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# per 100,000 people