

APPENDIX A: A BRIEF HISTORY OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION DECISIONS

This section provides a brief overview of some of the key Supreme Court decisions relevant to school desegregation. A very large share of these key decisions resulted from litigation filed by the NAACP, given the limited involvement of the U.S. Department of Justice in litigating in this area. Following *Brown*, President Eisenhower refused to authorize his Attorney General to file lawsuits on behalf of black parents to require districts to desegregate [Klarman, 2007, p. 112-3]. This changed in 1964, but federal enthusiasm for litigation in this area waned again with the election of President Nixon in 1968 [Greenberg, 2004, p. 413-4].

One of the first relevant Supreme Court decisions was *McLaurin v. Oklahoma* (1950), in which the court ruled that the University of Oklahoma's decision to force a 68 year old African-American law student to sit apart from other students, separated by a rope, and eat lunch at a different time from whites, did not constitute an equal educational experience to that of white students. In *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950) the Supreme Court decided that the three-room law school for blacks that Texas developed in the basement of a petroleum company building was not equal to the University of Texas Law School. After the *Sweatt* decision was announced, Thurgood Marshall declared that he had plans to "wipe out ... all phases of segregation in education from professional school to kindergarten." But as Marshall's biographer notes: "The militant attitude in public statements from Marshall and the lawyers, however, was quite different from their private discussions. Marshall was still deeply concerned that a direct attack on all school segregation could be time-consuming and, even worse, ultimately lead to defeat. Integrating law schools, professional schools, and even colleges with adult students might not have been hard. But racial integration of boys and girls in grade schools, Marshall suspected, was going to provoke the strongest possible backlash" [Williams, 1998, p. 195].

Following *Brown II* in 1955, pupil placement laws were adopted by all of the Southern states and allowed schools to place students on the basis of a wide range of ostensibly racially neutral factors, which as Klarman (2004, p. 119) notes “helped insulate the system from legal challenge because of the difficulty of providing that a multifactor decision was racially motivated.” The fact that these plans claimed to treat students as individuals helped rule out class action litigation, since plaintiffs would then have difficulty showing “sufficient commonality of circumstance” (Klarman, 2004). These placement plans were prohibited by the Supreme Court in 1968 in *Green vs. New Kent County, Virginia* (391 U.S. 430), which in turn led to a surge of litigation activity in the Federal courts.

Prior to 1973, court-ordered desegregation could only occur in school districts proved to have engaged in *de jure* segregation. The 1973 *Keyes v. Denver School District* decision (413 U.S. 189) ruled that court-ordered desegregation could proceed in areas that had not practiced *de jure* segregation, but in which segregation existed by virtue of past state action. As a result, desegregation became more viable in school districts outside of the south in which *de facto* segregation was present.

Some other important desegregation cases include *Milliken v. Bradley* in 1974 (418 US 717), which struck down an inter-district desegregation plan in Detroit but specified the conditions under which this approach would be allowed. *Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education of Jefferson County* in 1975 (521 F.2d 578, 6th Circuit) ordered the first inter-district remedy that met the Milliken requirements. The “Milliken II” case, *Milliken v. Bradley* 1977 (433 US 267) approved remedies that involved increased educational resources in predominantly black schools. *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* in 1972 (402 US 1) allowed for busing to be used to remedy racial imbalance in the schools, even if this imbalance was due only to the geographic distribution of students of different races across areas.

Over time, the process generating local Federal lawsuits to desegregate schools seems to have become increasingly decentralized and idiosyncratic. As described by Jack Greenberg, director of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund from 1961 to 1984: "Ours was not a regimented or even somewhat controlled operation as to sequence and, indeed, other matters. Local groups, usually although not always NAACP, and local lawyers just filed cases ... To the extent to which we had influence it was because during early days the number of civil rights lawyers in the south was limited (black lawyers only took such cases and there weren't many black lawyers during early days) and there were more or less close personal relationships. ... Also cases needed funding and we exercised some control when groups came to us for money, if not expertise, but cases cropped up on their own, particularly in the North where civil rights lawyers were more abundant during early years."⁴⁶ See also Greenberg [1994] and Klarman [2004].

Most recently in June 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court issued two 5-4 decisions striking down school desegregation plans in Seattle and Louisville. Justice Kennedy's controlling opinion leaves open the possibility for more narrowly-targeted desegregation policies such as strategic site selection for new schools or re-drawing school attendance zones. Race-conscious policies are subject to "strict scrutiny" by the courts, which requires that they be "narrowly tailored" but also that there be a "strong basis in evidence" that the relevant policy serves a "compelling government interest."

The Harvard Civil Rights Project has a useful summary of how the courts have interpreted these terms of art in previous cases. The courts generally find that policies to remedy the effects of past discrimination, or "remedial interests," meet the test for a compelling government interest, but have been more divided over "non-remedial" interests such as promotion of educational diversity (the focus by Justice Powell in *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*) or reducing racial isolation, and have

⁴⁶ Personal communication, Jens Ludwig with Jack Greenberg, July 5, 2007.

rejected the use of race-conscious policies to remedy general societal discrimination or to provide role models for racial minorities. The “narrow tailoring” test examines the “fit” between the policy and the objective, where courts often strike race-conscious policies that achieve ends where race-neutral policies would also be an option.⁴⁷ As the Civil Rights Project notes, “[school] choice plans that consider multiple factors could be upheld with appropriate educational justification. ... Permissible options may [also] include race-conscious efforts that do not single out any one student on the basis of his or her race such as siting schools in areas that would naturally draw students from a mixture of racial / ethnic backgrounds or magnet schools that have special programs that draw students from different backgrounds.” It is also important to note that the Louisville and Seattle decisions do not affect districts that are under court order to desegregate, only those that initiated desegregation efforts on their own.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/policy/legal_docs/cover.pdf.

⁴⁸ www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/policy/court/voltint_joint_full_statement.php

APPENDIX B: DATA

Our study focuses on the set of large school districts subject to court orders that were included in a dataset compiled by Finis Welch and Audrey Light [1987] for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. These data cover all districts that in 1968 were 20 to 90 percent minority with enrollments of 50,000+, and a random sample of districts that were 10-90 percent minority with enrollments of between 15,000-50,000.

Our main data sources are the Vital Statistics (VS) system of the United States, which enables us to measure homicide victimization rates by county and year to separate age-race groups, and the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Reports (SHR), which we use to construct homicide offending rates to age-race groups by county and year.

The VS is administered by the CDC and provides a census of all death certificates in the U.S. These death certificates are completed by physicians, medical examiners and coroners across the country and include information about the decedent's year and cause of death (coded using a standardized system, either the International Classification of Diseases version 8 or 9 system depending on the year), as well as their state and county of residence, age, race / ethnicity, gender, and in some cases educational attainment and marital status as well. We have assembled an annual Vital Statistics dataset that captures death rates from homicide and other causes by different age groups for the period 1959 through 1988.

Data for 1968 through 1988 come from the Compressed Mortality Files (CMF), which provide VS death counts by cells defined at the county level for different combinations of cause-of-death and decedent characteristics. While the data for most years comes from a census of death certificates, for 1972 the data are a 50 percent sample and so are weighted up by a factor of 2. For years before 1968, we use micro-mortality records and aggregate up to the level of the county, cause-of-death and decedent category ourselves. The sample ends in 1988 for most of our analyses because at least 3 districts were

dismissed from their orders in 1989-1990 and then in 1991 the legal environment for court-ordered desegregation changed radically with the first of three Supreme Court decisions (see Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor [2006], Lutz [2005], Orfield and Eaton [1996] and references therein). However, for the runs in which we only have decennial census data, we include 1990 in order to increase sample sizes.

The SHR is compiled by the FBI from homicide data that is voluntarily provided by local and state police agencies. Because the VS provides a more reliable measure of homicide victimization rates than does the SHR, we use the SHR primarily to learn something about homicide offenders, about whom the VS is entirely silent. Of course the SHR will only provide information on offender characteristics in cases where there is an arrest. We use the SHR data to construct annual homicide offending rates for age-race groups at the county level for the period 1976 to 2003.

The key explanatory variable for our analysis is the date that school districts were subject to local court orders to desegregate, which we take from Welch and Light [1987]. One complication for our study is that the Welch and Light dataset has the school district as the unit of analysis, while the VS and SHR data are available only at the level of the county. Some of the school districts in the Welch and Light sample include the entire county, while others are in counties with multiple school districts. There are four counties in our sample that contain more than one desegregated school district. We handle this issue by estimating our results classifying these counties initially as “desegregators” when the first district within the county is subject to a desegregation order and then re-calculating our estimates defining the county’s desegregation date as the last date that any district in the county is subject to a desegregation order. The results are not substantially different in either case. For instance, Jefferson County in Alabama contains two school districts: Birmingham district, with a desegregation year of 1970, and Jefferson County district with a desegregation year of 1971. We first estimate our results counting Jefferson County as if it desegregates in 1970, and then redo our analysis Jefferson County as a 1971

desegregator. This approach gets complicated for Los Angeles County, which contains five school districts, although a single district – Los Angeles School District – enrolls around 611,228 of the total 760,690 students in the county as a whole (figures are as of 1973, the mean year a district in LA County was subject to a desegregation order). In this case we always assign LA County to have the LA School District’s year of desegregation orders.

To construct homicide victimization and offending rates we also require some data on annual county population counts by age and race. For our VS analysis, population data for 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 come from the decennial census. For the inter-censal years for the 1968-88 period the CMF provides population figures that are calculated by the Census Bureau that begin by linearly interpolating population from the decennial censuses, and adjusting for data on births and deaths in each county. The CMF reports data for the 1968-88 period that was released before the 1990 Census data were available. The Census Bureau in this case estimated across-county population migration and growth using data on changes and trends in changes for the 1970s. For the period 1961-7 we conduct our own linear interpolation between the 1960 census data and the 1968 county population figures reported by the CMF, and for 1959 we estimate values using the linear trends in population changes observed for each county from 1960-68. For the period before 1968 we are forced to use the 1960 census information on “non-whites” as our measure of the black population within our counties.

The primary source of information about other types of crime besides homicide is the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, through which local and state police departments voluntarily report to the FBI citizen complaints of crime. These UCR data will miss crimes that are not reported to the police, which is of some concern in part because some of the major policy “treatments” of interest in crime research may affect the propensity of victims to report crimes as well as the volume of actual criminal activity. Of particular concern for this study, desegregation may have altered the reporting behavior of

both victims and authorities, potentially making any resulting measurement error non-classical in nature. Homicide is less subject to this problem because of the common view within criminology that most homicides eventually become known to the authorities.

The propensity of police agencies to report, or report accurately, also varies across areas and over time; see for instance Maltz [1999] for a detailed discussion, with a focus on how measurement error with the UCR is particularly severe at the unit of observation for our study – the county. UCR data are noisy particularly at the county level because of inconsistent reporting practices by local police agencies that are not well documented in the UCR [Maltz, 1999]. Police may also classify events into different crime categories differently over time. For example police practices for determining what counts as an aggravated versus simple assault seem to have changed sharply over time, as evidenced in part by the fact that UCR data show a substantial increase over our study period in aggravated assault rates, while victim reports to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) show flat trends [Blumstein, 2000]. The other limitation of the UCR is that to identify offenses committed by population sub-groups we must rely on arrest data, and the fraction of offenses (aside from homicide) that result in arrest is quite low. Even the “clearance rate” for homicide itself is surprisingly low. Given these UCR data problems, it is not surprising that most of our results from analyzing the UCR are very imprecisely estimated.⁴⁹

The NCVS is unfortunately not a useful data source for our study because the sampling frame is intended to yield nationally but not locally representative samples, and because in any case geographic identifiers are not made available for NCVS data.

⁴⁹ Among the numerous UCR outcomes we examined the only statistically significant pattern we see (other than for a drop in UCR murder rates, consistent with our Vital Statistics and SHR results) is an increase in aggravated assault, which we find difficult to interpret given the classification concern mentioned above. Our view is that this is likely to be an artifact of law enforcement practices rather than a real behavioral response by potential offenders, given the fact that aggravated assault and murder rates usually move together, since the latter is often a byproduct of the former, and yet we do not see an increase in murder rates following desegregation orders using the Vital Statistics victimization data, which are widely regarded as quite accurate.

The data on government spending (Tables 15, 16, 17, A4 and A5) are obtained from the *Census of Government* (COG) for the years 1972, 1977, 1982 and 1987. We use the version of the COG contained in the Historical Database on Individual Government Finance -- a longitudinally consistent version of the COG produced by the Census Bureau. The COG data are organized at the level of the individual government and include municipalities, counties and other forms of local government. We convert this data into county-level observations by taking the *direct* expenditures on a given category of public expenditure (e.g. education spending) and summing them to the county level. These data should capture most school, police and fire spending, the main expenditure categories we examine in our tables. We do not examine other types of social program spending because so much of that is accounted for by higher levels of government not captured by our COG data.

The demographic data (used on Table 11) are obtained from the 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses. We use versions of the census data summarized at the geographic level of the county. The 1960 data were obtained from hardcopy versions of *Census of Population: 1960, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population*. The 1970, 1980 and 1990 data were obtained in electronic format from the National Historic Geographic Information System (NHGIS) maintained by the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota.

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL ESTIMATION DETAILS

I. QML Count Model

In order to estimate a proportional response model that does not suffer from the bias inherent to the log linear dummy model, we also estimate a fixed-effect Poisson Count model as in equation (A1):

$$(A1) \quad E(y_{it} | \bar{D}_{it}, \gamma_i, \delta_{t,r}, pop_{it}) = \exp(\alpha + \sum_{p \in \Psi} \beta_p D_{p,it} + \gamma_i + \delta_{t,r} + \psi pop_{it})$$

where y_{it} is the count of homicides for a given age/race cohort in county i at time t , $\bar{D}_{it} = \sum_{p \in \Psi} D_{p,it}$ and

pop_{it} is the size of the age/race cohort. Equation (A1) is transformed to remove the county fixed-effect terms, γ_i , because the nonlinearity of the equation precludes their consistent estimation (Hausman, Hall and Griliches, 1984).

$$(A2) \quad E(y_{it} | \bar{D}_{it}, \gamma_i, \delta_{t,r}, pop_{it}, \bar{y}_{it}) = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \sum_{p \in \Psi} \beta_p D_{p,it} + \delta_{t,r} + \psi pop_{it})}{\sum_{t=1}^T \exp(\alpha + \sum_{p \in \Psi} \beta_p D_{p,it} + \delta_{t,r} + \psi pop_{it})} \bar{y}_{it}$$

where \bar{y}_{it} is the count of homicides in county i over the entire sample period ($\bar{y}_i = \sum_{t=1}^T y_{it}$). Equation (A2)

is estimated by quasi-maximum likelihood (QML). We refer to this as the QML count model, which has good consistency properties relative to other count models; the conditional mean assumption, equation (A1), is sufficient to ensure consistency. The parameter estimates remain consistent even in the case of distributional misspecification (i.e. the assumption that the distribution of y given x is Poisson fails to hold) and there is no need to make assumptions about over or under-dispersion or, more generally, to specify the conditional variance, as must be done for many count models (Wooldridge 1999).

By imposing the constraint that $\psi=1$, the pop_{it} variable controls for “exposure”. The parameters of interest, β_p , can therefore be interpreted as semi-elasticities of the homicide rate with respect to the

year of school desegregation — i.e. they estimate the percent change in homicides rates associated with a county being in its p th year of school desegregation.⁵⁰ We calculate standard errors using the robust variance estimator proposed by Wooldridge (1999). These standard errors account for arbitrary forms of serial correlation in the model's error term. The computer code for generating these estimates is available from the authors upon request.

⁵⁰ The β_p coefficients can also be interpreted as semi-elasticities in the linear log dummy variable model.

APPENDIX D: BORDERING COUNTY GROUP ANALYSIS

In order to explore the possibility that our findings are driven by endogenous migration, we recalculate our estimates by expanding each county observation to include all counties which border it – an exercise similar in spirit to the MSA estimates presented on Table 12. Unlike the MSAs, where a substantial majority of the population lives within a desegregated county, within the “bordering county groups,” a substantial fraction of the population resides in non-desegregated counties. Specifically, 55 percent of blacks age 15 to 24 reside in desegregated counties and the remainder reside in counties which border a desegregated county. For whites age 15 to 19, the comparable figure is 44 percent. If our main findings represent a true causal relationship, then the bordering county group treatment effect, $\hat{\beta}_{BCG}$, divided by the average percent of the population residing in desegregated counties (as opposed to bordering counties), δ , should equal the standard, county-based treatment effect, $\hat{\beta}$: $\frac{\hat{\beta}_{BCG}}{\delta} = \hat{\beta}$ (this equality is derived below). We therefore expect the adjusted bordering county group estimate, $\frac{\hat{\beta}_{BCG}}{\delta}$, to range between $\hat{\beta}$ and 0, with $\hat{\beta}$ in the case of no endogenous migration and 0 in the case where our results solely reflect endogenous migration. The bordering county group estimates, $\hat{\beta}_{BCG}$, are presented in columns (1) and (4) of Table A3, the adjusted estimates, $\frac{\hat{\beta}_{BCG}}{\delta}$, in columns (2) and (5) and, for comparison, the standard county-based estimates, $\hat{\beta}$, in columns (3) and (6). The adjusted bordering county group estimates are similar to the standard estimates, particularly for the black results, suggesting endogenous migration does not explain our results.

II. Simple Derivation of the Relationship between the Bordering County Group DD Estimator and the County DD Estimator under Assumption of No Migration

County DD estimator

$i = 0$: never desegregated

$i = 1$: county desegregated at time $t = 1$, segregated at time $t = 0$

$$\hat{\beta} = E[y | i = 1, t = 1] - E[y | i = 1, t = 0] - [E[y | i = 0, t = 1] - E[y | i = 0, t = 0]]$$

Bordering County Group DD Estimator assuming no migration

The treatment group can be seen as being composed of two sub-groups – the desegregated counties (same as above; $i=1$) and the counties not subject to court-ordered desegregation, but located in the same bordering county group as a desegregated county ($i=2$)

$i = 2$: not desegregated

The conditional expectation for the treatment group is a weighted average of the conditional expectations of the two sub-groups. The weights for each of the sub-groups are equal to their percentage of the treatment group population. The DD estimator becomes

$$\hat{\beta}_{BCG} = \delta * [E[y | i = 1, t = 1] - E[y | i = 1, t = 0]] + (1 - \delta) * [E[y | i = 2, t = 1] - E[y | i = 2, t = 0]] - [E[y | i = 0, t = 1] - E[y | i = 0, t = 0]]$$

where δ = percent of treatment group that resides in the desegregated counties (i.e. that is part of sub-group $i=1$)

Assume there is *no migration*. Type $i = 2$ is untreated – these counties have not been desegregated – and therefore have means in all periods equal to the control group, $i = 0$

$$E[y | i = 2, t = a] = E[y | i = 0, t = a] \quad \forall a$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_{BCG} &= \\ &\delta * [E[y | i = 1, t = 1] - E[y | i = 1, t = 0]] + (1 - \delta) * [E[y | i = 0, t = 1] - E[y | i = 0, t = 0]] - \\ &[E[y | i = 0, t = 1] - E[y | i = 0, t = 0]] = \\ &\delta * [E[y | i = 1, t = 1] - E[y | i = 1, t = 0] - [E[y | i = 0, t = 1] - E[y | i = 0, t = 0]]] = \\ &\delta * \hat{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_{BCG}}{\delta} = \hat{\beta}$$

Figure 1
Desegregation Implementation Dates

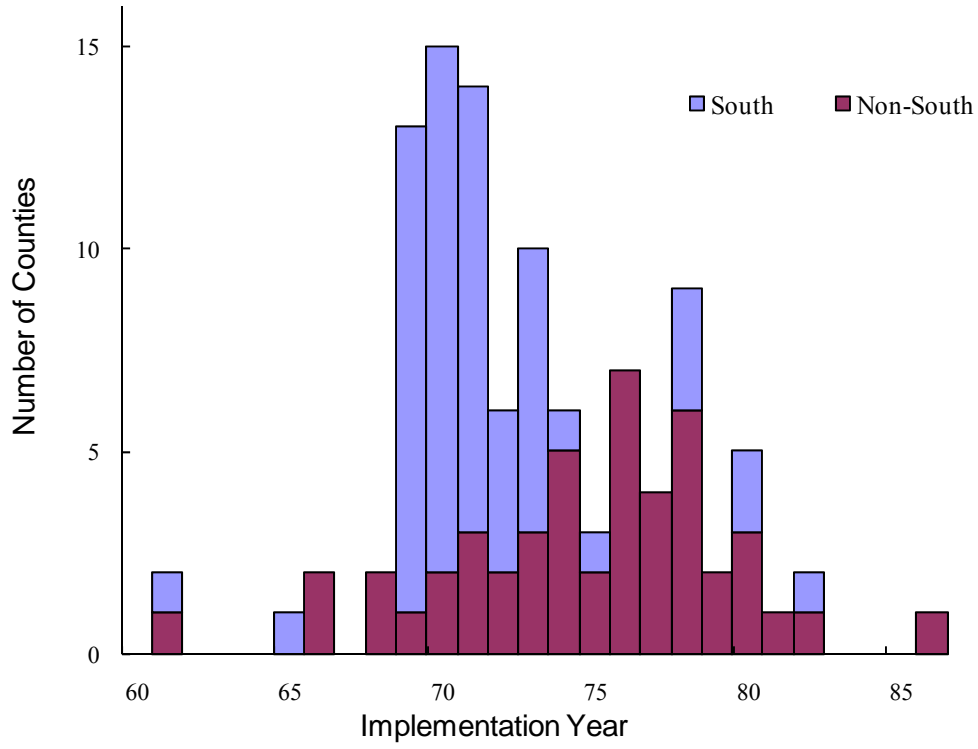


Figure 2
Potential effects of court-ordered school desegregation on “supply” and “demand”
schedules in the “market for crime”

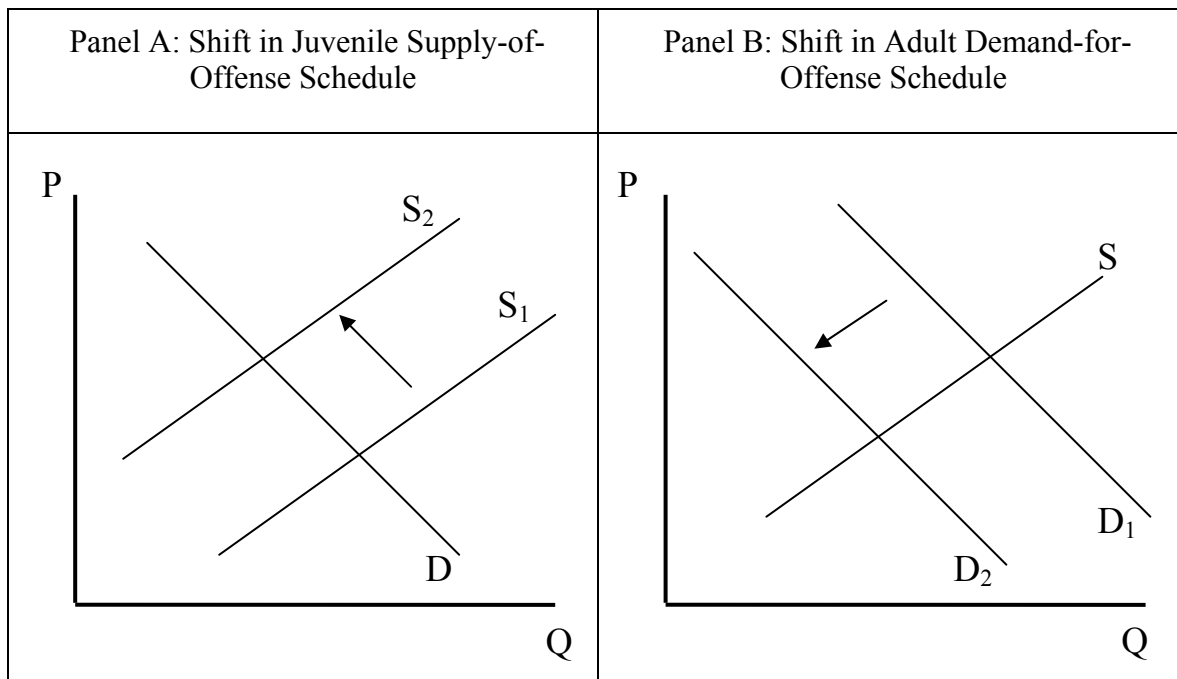
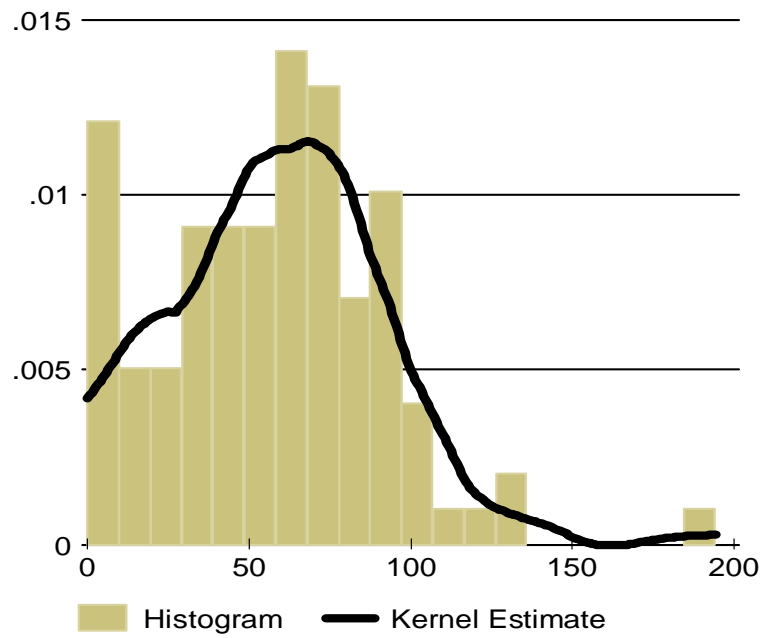
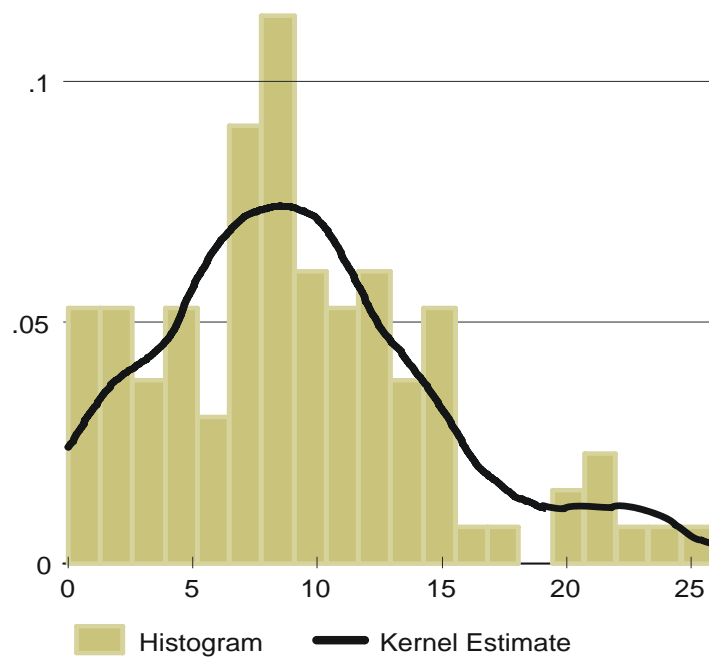


Figure 3

A. Distribution of 1975 Black Age 15 – 24 Homicide Rates per 100,000



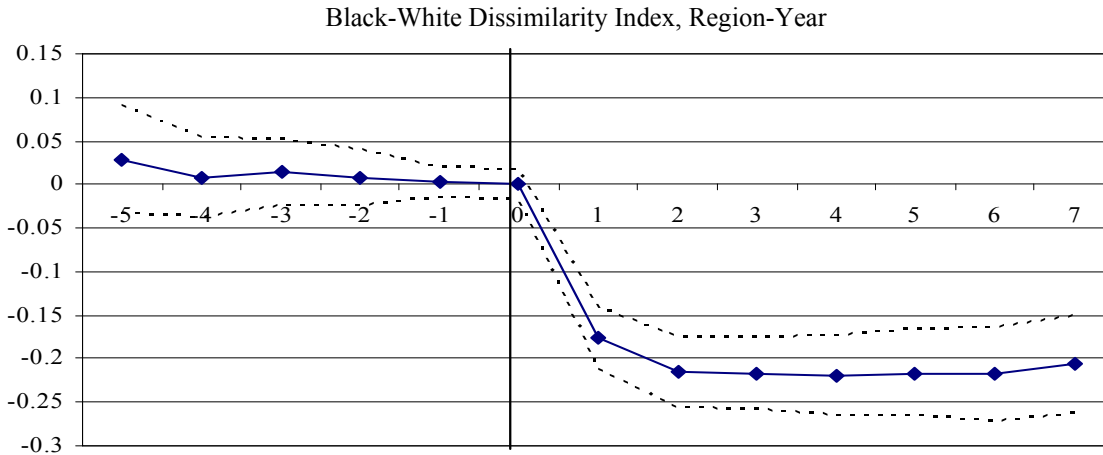
B. Distribution of 1975 White Age 15 – 24 Homicide Rates per 100,000



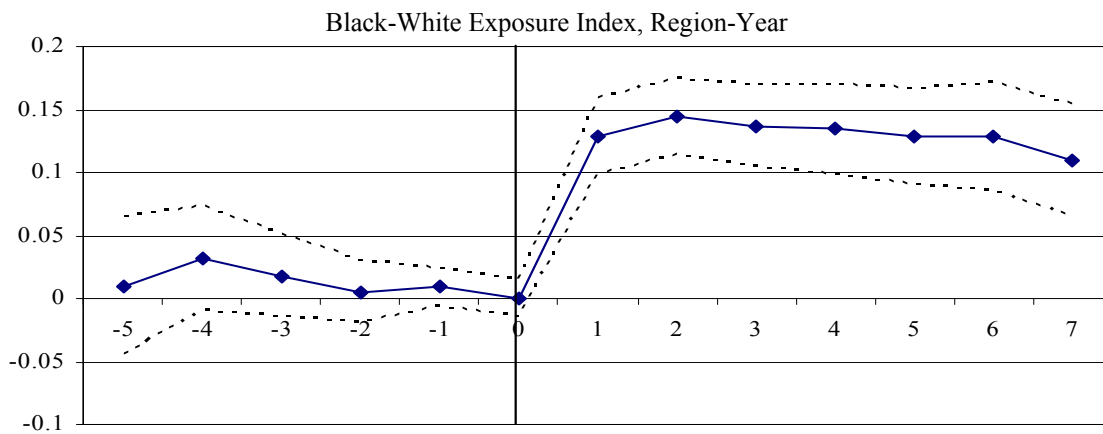
Note. The figures displays histogram and kernel density estimates of the 1975 age 15 – 24 homicide rate per 100,000. The kernel density estimate uses a Epanechnikov function and a bandwidth of 1.2. The sample is restricted to the counties in the Welch and Light (1987) sample with a major desegregation plan.

Figure 4: Effects of Court-ordered Desegregation on Segregation and Number of Schools

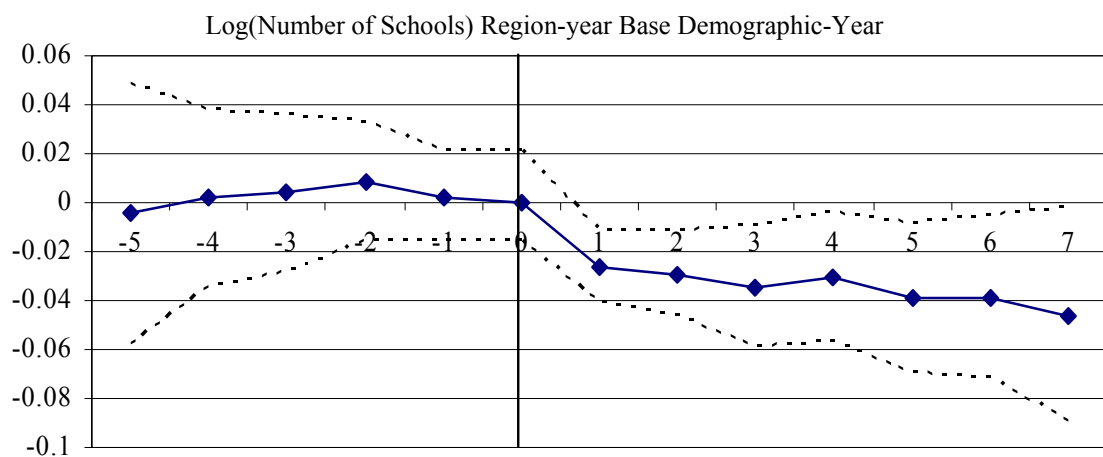
Panel A:



Panel B:



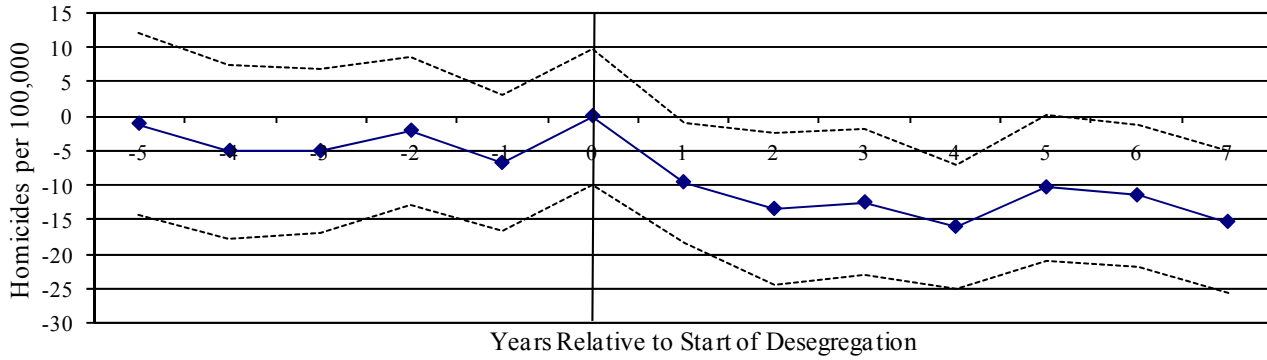
Panel C:



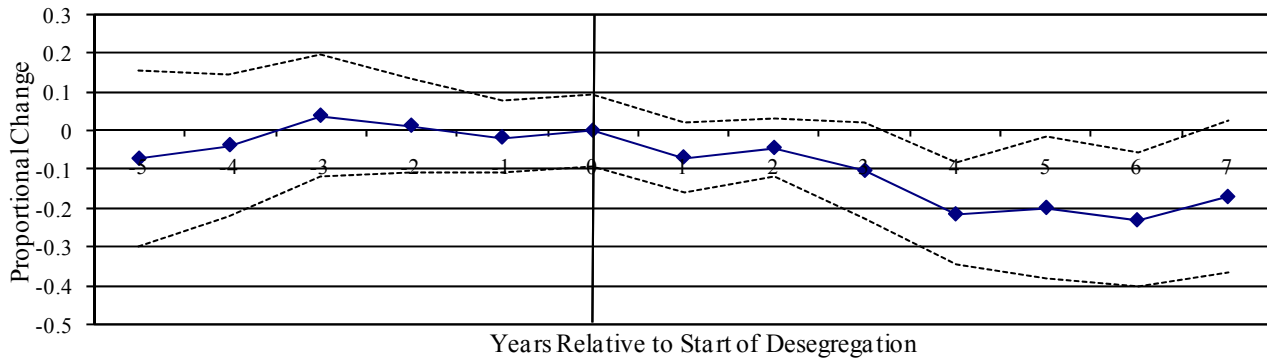
Note. The solid points display coefficient estimates and the dashed lines display the 95% confidence intervals around these estimates. The vertical axis displays the magnitude of the coefficient estimate. The horizontal axis displays years relative to the implementation of desegregation. Year “0” is the year immediately prior to the start of desegregation.

Figure 5: School Desegregation & Black Homicide Victimizations

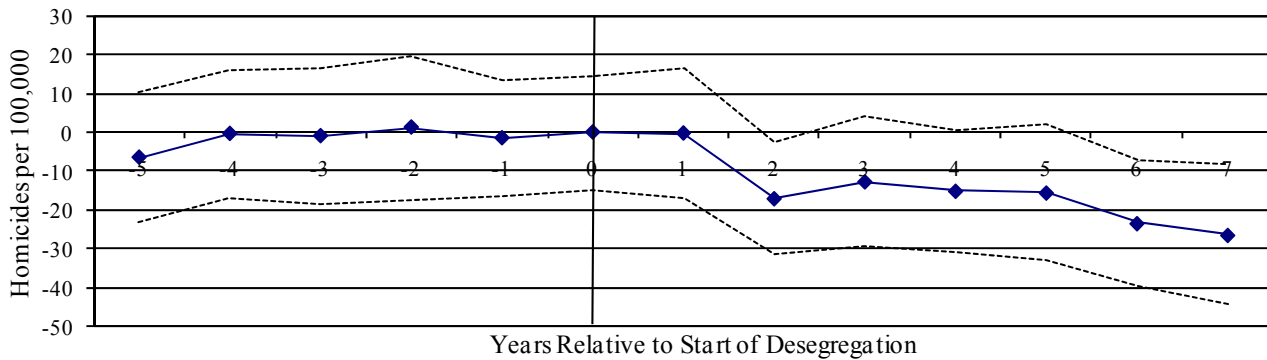
Panel A: Age Cohort 15-24 OLS Level



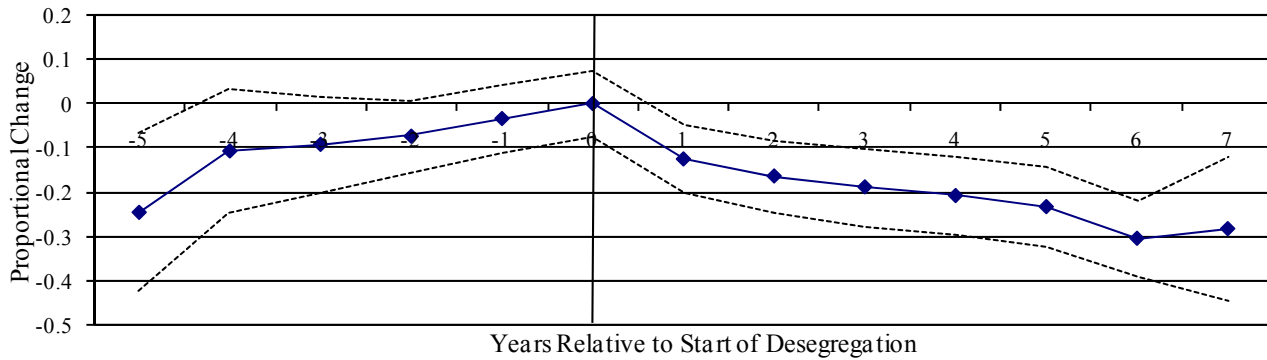
Panel B: Age Cohort 15-24 QML Count



Panel C: Age Cohort 25-34 OLS Level



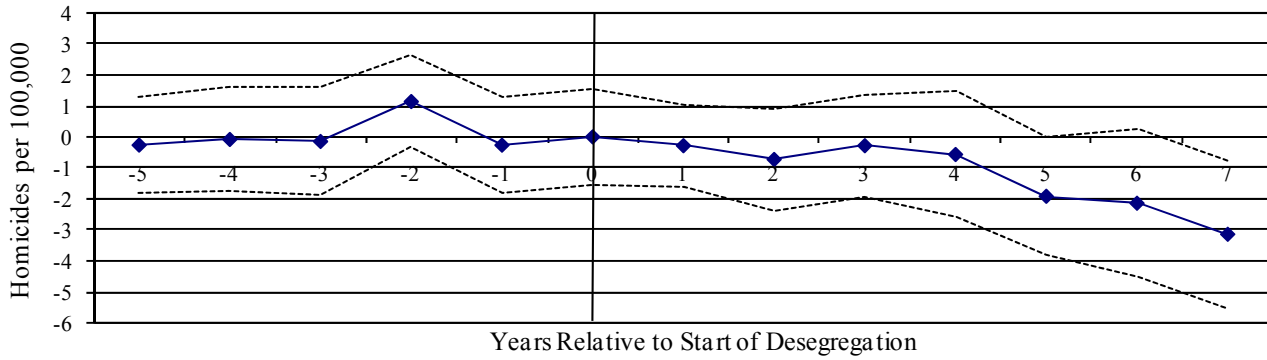
Panel D: Age Cohort 25-34 QML Count



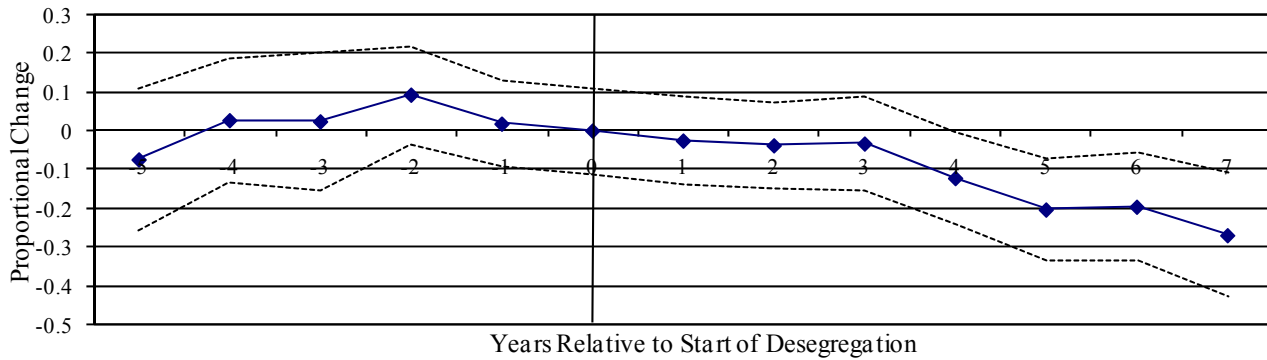
Note. The solid points display coefficient estimates and the dashed lines display the 95% confidence intervals around these estimates. Year "0" is the year immediately prior to the start of desegregation.

Figure 6: School Desegregation & White Homicide Victimizations

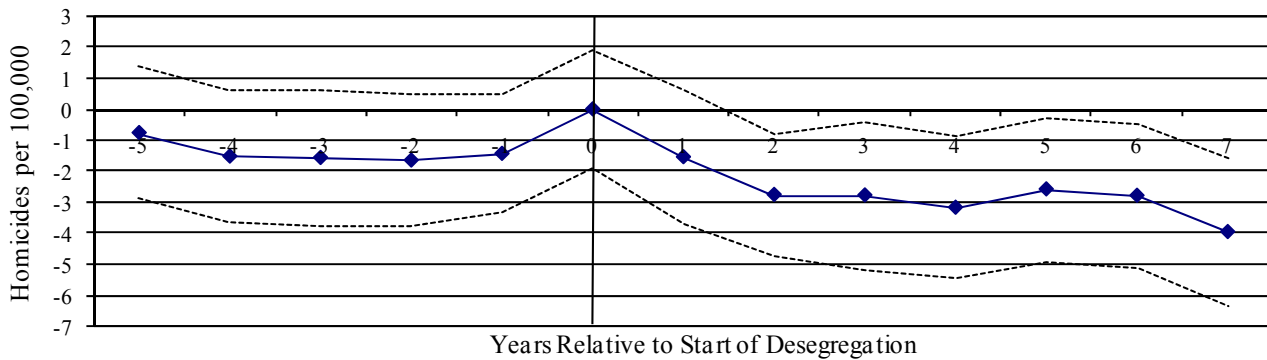
Panel A: Age Cohort 15-24 OLS Level



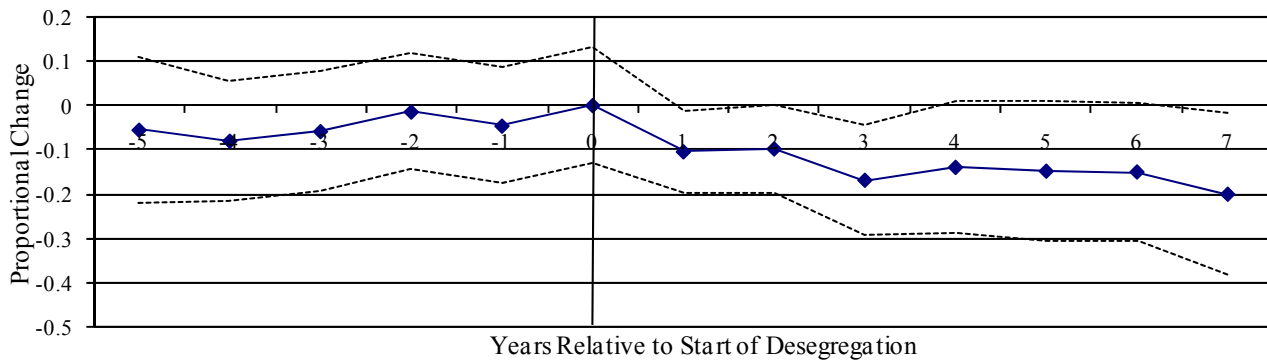
Panel B: Age Cohort 15-24 QML Count



Panel C: Age Cohort 25-34 OLS Level

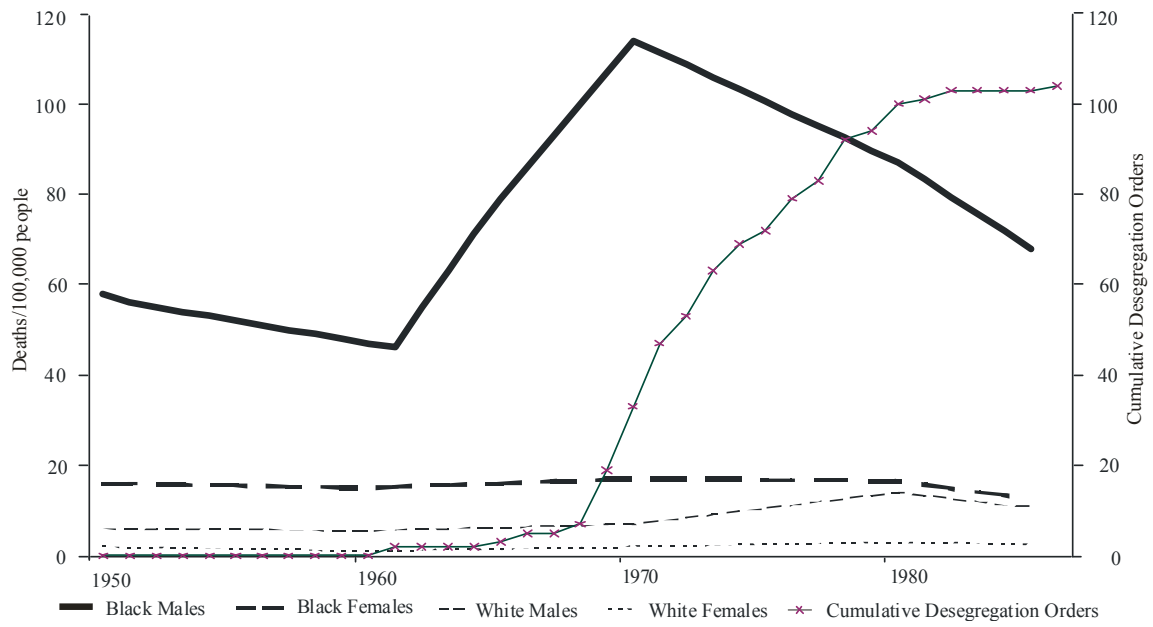


Panel D: Age Cohort 25-34 QML Count



Note. The solid points display coefficient estimates and the dashed lines display the 95% confidence intervals around these estimates. Year "0" is the year immediately prior to the start of desegregation.

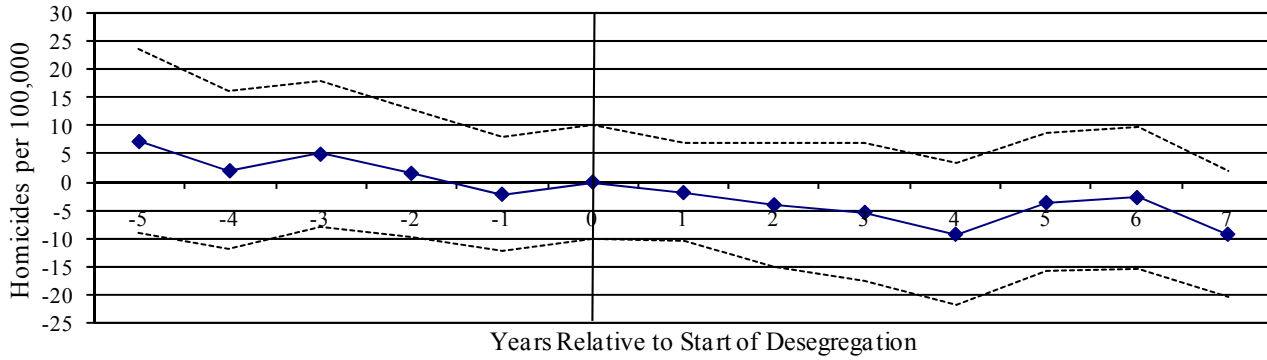
Figure 7: Historical Homicide Rates for Individuals Aged 15-24



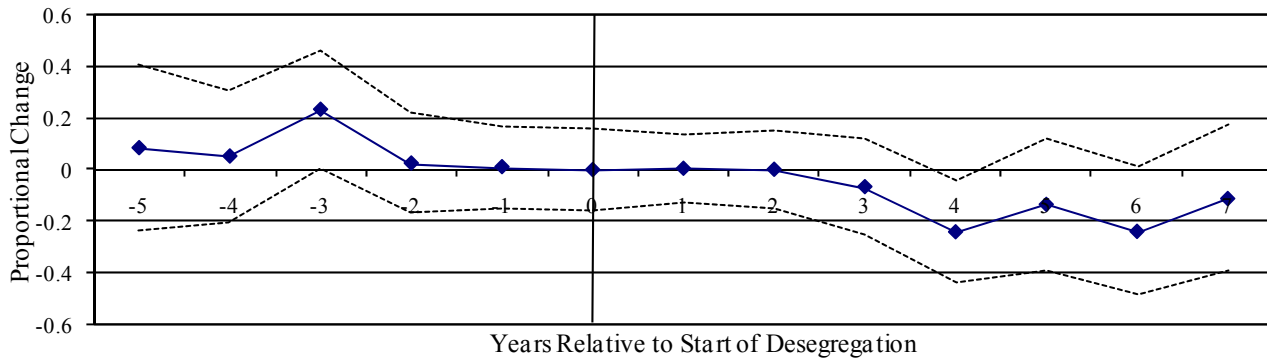
Source: Jaynes and Williams (1989), pp. 458-9.

Figure A1 School Desegregation & Black Homicide Victimizations

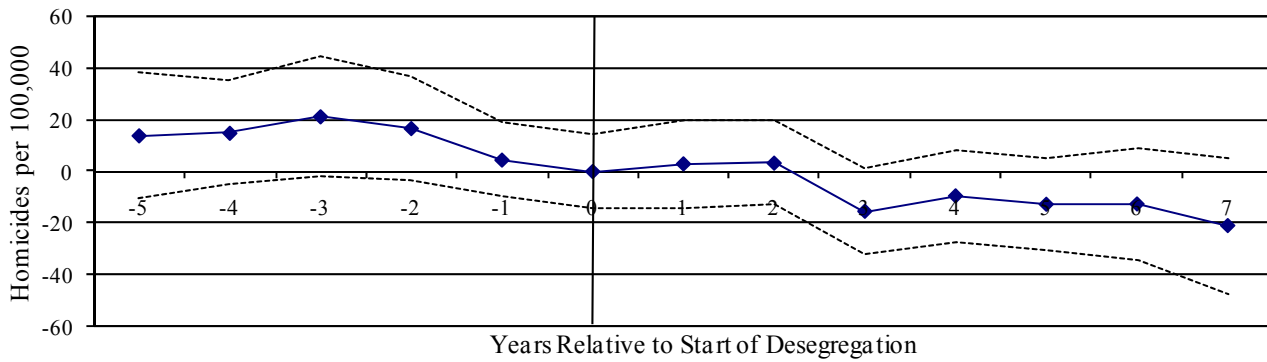
Panel A: Age Cohort 15-19 OLS Level



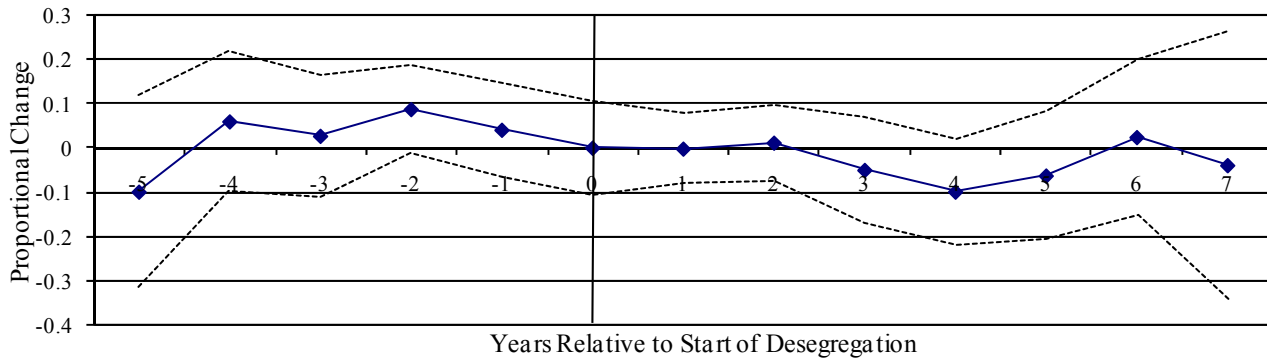
Panel B: Age Cohort 15-19 QML Count



Panel C: Age Cohort 35-44 OLS Level



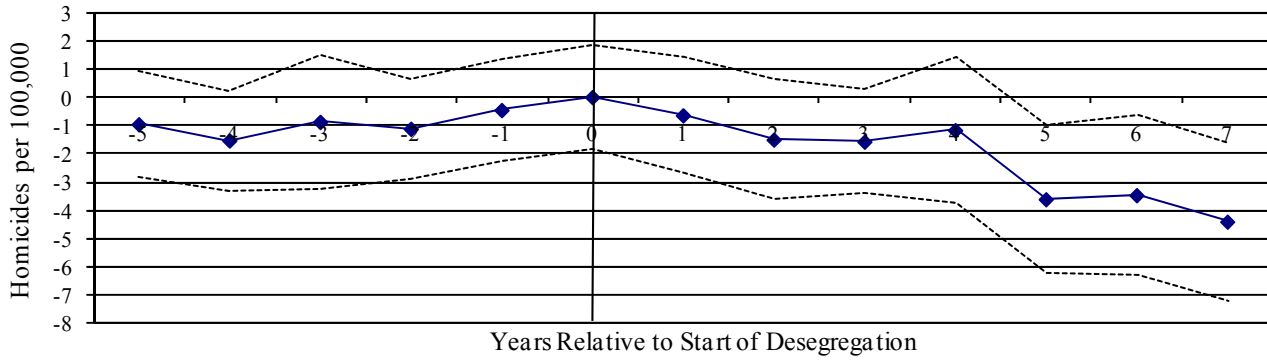
Panel D: Age Cohort 35-44 QML Count



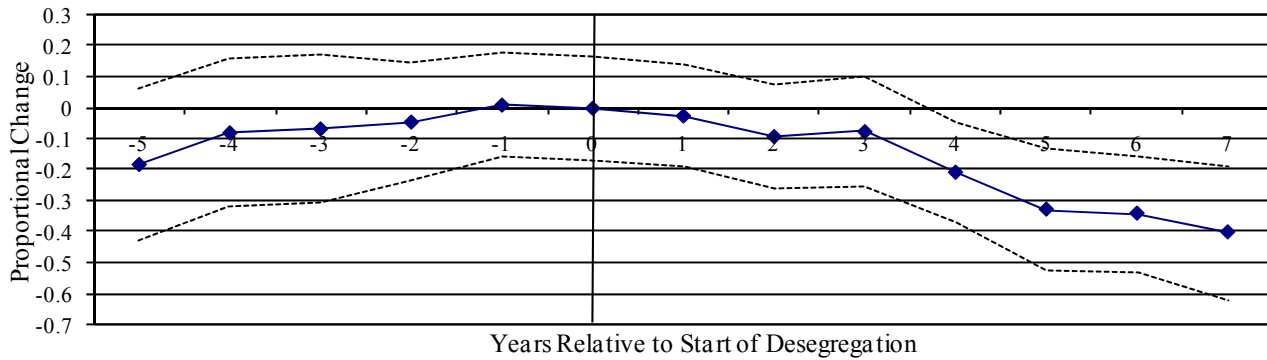
The solid points display coefficient estimates and the dashed lines display the 95% confidence intervals around these estimates. Year “0” is the year immediately prior to the start of desegregation.

Figure A2 School Desegregation & White Homicide Victimizations

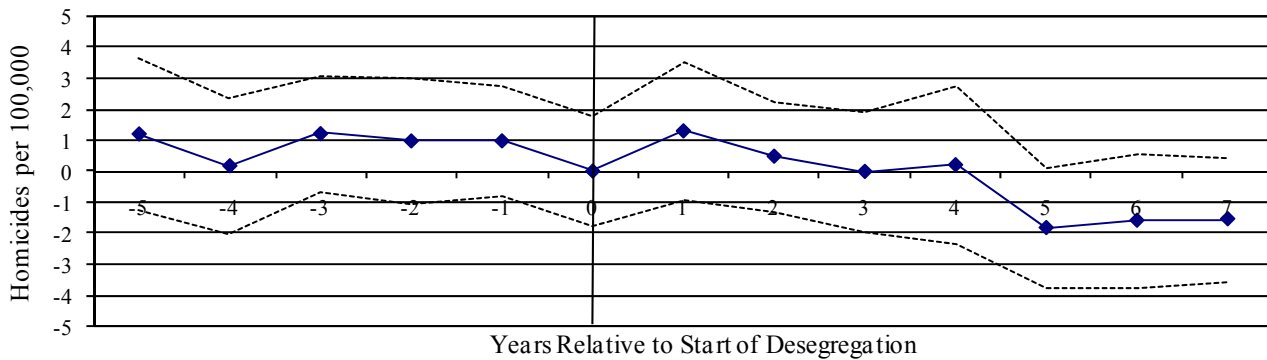
Panel A: Age Cohort 15-19 OLS Level



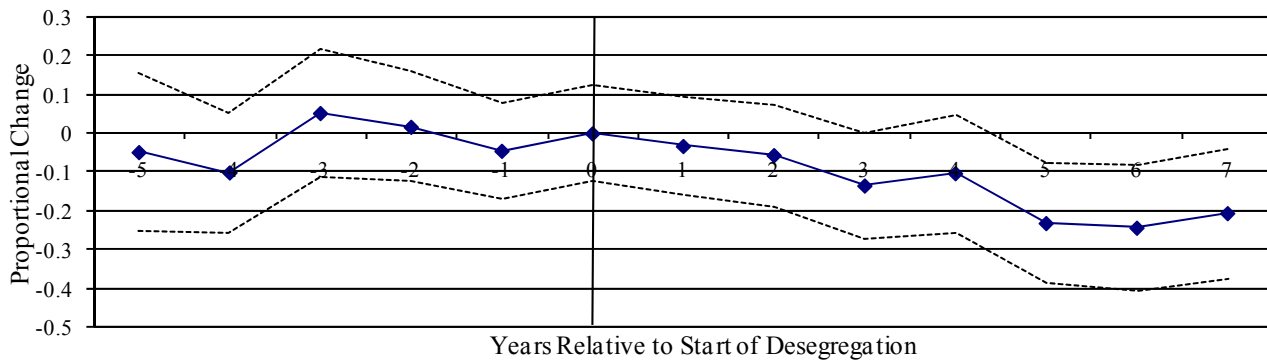
Panel B: Age Cohort 15-19 QML Count



Panel C: Age Cohort 35-44 OLS Level



Panel D: Age Cohort 35-44 QML Count



The solid points display coefficient estimates and the dashed lines display the 95% confidence intervals around these estimates. Year "0" is the year immediately prior to the start of desegregation.

Table 1
Homicide Offending

Offender	Victim						Total
	Black 15-24	Black 25-34	Black 35+	White 15-24	White 25-34	White 35+	
Black 15-24	8448 (.38) {.52}	5190 (.24) {.28}	4125 (.19) {.22}	1158 (.05) {.09}	961 (.04) {.07}	2161 (.10) {.11}	22043 (1.00) {.22}
Black 25-34	3763 (.21) {.23}	7256 (.40) {.39}	4995 (.27) {.27}	497 (.03) {.04}	715 (.04) {.05}	1094 (.06) {.06}	18320 (1.00) {.18}
Black 35+	2386 (.14) {.15}	4474 (.26) {.24}	8431 (.50) {.45}	324 (.02) {.02}	433 (.03) {.03}	953 (.06) {.05}	17001 (1.00) {.17}
White 15-24	517 (.03) {.03}	366 (.02) {.02}	266 (.02) {.01}	6324 (.43) {.47}	3528 (.24) {.25}	3833 (.26) {.20}	14834 (1.00) {.15}
White 25-34	506 (.04) {.03}	627 (.05) {.03}	480 (.04) {.03}	3051 (.22) {.23}	4958 (.36) {.36}	4034 (.30) {.21}	13656 (1.00) {.14}
White 35+	481 (.04) {.03}	556 (.04) {.03}	425 (.03) {.02}	2012 (.15) {.15}	3301 (.24) {.24}	6939 (.51) {.36}	13714 (1.00) {.14}
Total	16101 (.16) {1.00}	18469 (.19) {1.00}	18722 (.19) {1.00}	13366 (.13) {1.00}	13896 (.14) {1.00}	19014 (.19) {1.00}	99568 (1.00) {1.00}

Note. The cells display the total number of homicides in our sample of counties over the years 1976 to 1988 for offenders of the given age and race against victims of the given age and race. The data is from the Supplemental Homicides Report (SHR). Row percents are in parentheses and column percents are in brackets.

Table 2
Descriptive Statistics

	Full Sample	1960	1970	1980
A. County Population Means				
Total	676517	573534	663642	709841
Total white	551253	490995	550597	564368
Total black	111646	82539	104269	125932
White 15-19	44782	33536	48789	48808
Black 15-19	10909	5648	10629	13706
White 15-24	92149	63904	96071	104377
Black 15-24	20834	11129	19098	26690
White 25-34	84733	64893	70071	96926
Black 25-34	17114	11956	13030	20757
White 35-44	67789	69536	63387	63523
Black 35-44	12799	11038	11589	13183
B. Homicide rates per 100,000				
Total	10.8	6.6	11.3	14.0
Total white	5.9	3.1	5.7	8.6
Total black	34.4	27.1	40.1	37.5
White 15-19	5.7	2.3	5.0	9.7
Black 15-19	29.0	20.3	37.1	25.8
White 15-24	7.6	3.4	5.8	12.4
Black 15-24	45.2	29.2	60.0	47.1
White 25-34	9.7	4.8	10.3	13.5
Black 25-34	75.3	77.1	86.4	86.3
White 35-44	8.8	4.6	8.5	11.6
Black 35-44	63.1	50.2	80.2	56.4

Note. The cells display county means. The data is restricted to counties with a desegregated school district identified in the Welch and Light (1987) study. The "Full Sample" column contains data from 1959 - 1988.

Table 3
Black Homicide Victimization

	Proportional Response			Levels		
	QML Count		OLS Log Dummy	OLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Age 15 - 19						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.17 (0.07)	-0.16 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.05)	-5.89 (2.86)	-5.05 (2.84)	-5.14 (3.01)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.27 (0.09)	-0.28 (0.09)	-0.15 (0.07)	-6.52 (3.93)	-5.71 (3.87)	-6.26 (4.00)
B. Age 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.14 (0.04)	-0.11 (0.04)	-0.13 (0.05)	-8.91 (2.76)	-7.45 (2.58)	-8.59 (2.85)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.23 (0.06)	-0.21 (0.06)	-0.19 (0.08)	-10.55 (3.81)	-9.32 (3.58)	-11.27 (3.69)
C. Age 25-34						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.15 (0.04)	-0.11 (0.03)	-0.09 (0.05)	-10.90 (4.90)	-9.54 (4.88)	-9.68 (5.21)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.29 (0.05)	-0.21 (0.04)	-0.18 (0.07)	-23.61 (6.30)	-21.68 (6.36)	-21.54 (6.97)
D. Age 35-44						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.05)	-12.28 (4.82)	-12.37 (4.86)	-10.04 (4.86)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.16 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.08)	-0.16 (0.07)	-20.47 (9.10)	-20.52 (7.92)	-15.74 (8.26)
Number of observations	3039	3039	3039	3039	3039	3039
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
1960 County Charact. * Year		X			X	
County-Specific Linear Trends						X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide count in columns (1) and (2), the log of the transformed homicide rate per 100,000 in column (3) and the homicide rate per 100,000 in columns (4) - (6).

Table 4
White Homicide Victimization

	Proportional Response			Levels		
	QML Count		OLS Log Dummy	OLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Age 15 - 19						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.48 (0.50)	-0.38 (0.51)	-0.49 (0.53)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.23 (0.09)	-0.20 (0.08)	-0.24 (0.07)	-2.22 (0.82)	-2.24 (0.80)	-2.23 (0.87)
B. Age 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.49 (0.41)	-0.52 (0.42)	-0.43 (0.40)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.18 (0.06)	-0.15 (0.06)	-0.24 (0.07)	-2.20 (0.72)	-2.22 (0.66)	-1.97 (0.68)
C. Age 25-34						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.05)	-1.07 (0.59)	-1.04 (0.61)	-1.01 (0.62)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.14 (0.07)	-1.57 (0.76)	-1.47 (0.73)	-1.33 (0.83)
D. Age 35-44						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.29 (0.68)	-0.50 (0.60)	-0.18 (0.73)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.12 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)	-1.27 (0.74)	-1.59 (0.72)	-0.97 (0.85)
Number of observations	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
1960 County Charact. * Year		X			X	
County-Specific Linear Trends						X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide count in columns (1) and (2), the log of the transformed homicide rate per 100,000 in column (3) and the homicide rate per 100,000 in columns (4) - (6).

Table 5
Supplemental Homicide Report Data: Homicide Offenders

	Age 15 - 19		Age 15 - 24		Age 25-35		Age 35 - 44	
	VS: Victim (1)	SHR: Offender (2)	VS: Victim (3)	SHR: Offender (4)	VS: Victim (5)	SHR: Offender (6)	VS: Victim (7)	SHR: Offender (8)
A. Black QML Count								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.27 (0.16)	-0.33 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.12)	-0.26 (0.12)	-0.16 (0.06)	-0.22 (0.12)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.27 (0.11)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.43 (0.20)	-0.55 (0.19)	-0.26 (0.15)	-0.38 (0.16)	-0.25 (0.08)	-0.26 (0.13)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.19 (0.12)
B. Black OLS								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.74 (4.91)	-5.99 (6.32)	-7.05 (3.69)	-2.24 (5.79)	-19.09 (11.66)	-4.94 (6.32)	-11.29 (6.11)	-5.40 (5.50)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-3.34 (5.62)	-12.14 (8.01)	-9.75 (4.64)	-7.40 (6.40)	-24.55 (13.66)	-5.81 (7.95)	-13.50 (9.67)	-4.03 (6.05)
C. White QML Count								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.15 (0.07)	-0.21 (0.12)	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.19 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.09)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.11)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.28 (0.11)	-0.12 (0.16)	-0.22 (0.08)	-0.17 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.02 (0.11)
D. White OLS								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-2.98 (1.22)	-0.36 (1.23)	-2.02 (0.70)	0.21 (1.06)	-0.62 (0.77)	-0.21 (1.00)	0.95 (1.61)	1.06 (1.41)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-4.80 (1.60)	1.14 (1.98)	-3.82 (1.08)	0.70 (1.45)	-1.04 (1.15)	-0.58 (1.12)	0.28 (1.70)	1.73 (1.36)
Number of Obs.	1363	1347	1363	1347	1363	1347	1363	1347
Region * Year	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The sample runs from 1976 through 1988. The dependent variable is the homicide count in panels A and C and the homicide rate per 100,000 in panels B and D.

Table 6
 Across-Age & Across-Race Homicide Offending

		QML Count Model			
		Victim			
Offender		Black 15-24	Black 25-34	Black 35-44	White
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	Black 15-24	-0.51	-0.24	-0.32	-0.01
		(.13)	(.21)	(.13)	(.12)
Post Desegregation Years 6+		-0.74	-0.24	-0.45	-0.08
		(.18)	(.26)	(.20)	(.15)
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	Black 25-34	-0.17	-0.37	-0.25	0.15
		(.15)	(.11)	(.15)	(.16)
Post Desegregation Years 6+		-0.18	-0.41	-0.13	0.09
		(.19)	(.12)	(.16)	(.19)
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	Black 35-44	-0.40	-0.09	-0.33	-0.06
		(.14)	(.18)	(.14)	(.16)
Post Desegregation Years 6+		-0.21	-0.01	-0.32	-0.08
		(.21)	(.21)	(.15)	(.19)
Number of observations		1336	1336	1222	1323
Region * Year Effects		X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The sample runs from 1976 through 1988. The estimates are produced using the QML count model. The dependent variable is the count of homicides by the black age-group identified in the "Offender" column against the group identified in the "Victim" columns. The exposure variable is set equal to population count of the offender group. The number of observations refers to the black 15-24 row.

Table 7
 School Desegregation and Long-Run Black Homicide Offending: Age 35 - 44

	Proportional Response		Levels	
	QML Count		OLS Log Dummy	OLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Black Age 35 - 44 Offending				
Post Desegregation Years 25+	-0.14 (0.06)		-0.05 (0.05)	-0.40 (3.12)
Post Desegregation Years 20 - 24		-0.06 (0.05)		
Post Desegregation Years 25 - 29		-0.19 (0.08)		
Post Desegregation Years 30+		-0.22 (0.12)		
B. Black Age 35 - 44 Offending Against Whites				
Post Desegregation Years 25+	-0.33 (0.12)		0.04 (0.04)	-0.81 (0.74)
Post Desegregation Years 20 - 24		-0.14 (0.12)		
Post Desegregation Years 25 - 29		-0.47 (0.16)		
Post Desegregation Years 30+		-0.38 (0.21)		
Number of observations	2778	2778	2778	2778
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X
1960 County Charact. * Year Effect				

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of homicide offenders in columns (1)-(2), the log of the transformed homicide rate in column (3) and the homicide rate in column (4). The sample runs from 1976 - 2003, the years for which the SHR data are available.

Table 8
School Desegregation and Long-Run White Homicide Offending: Age 35 - 44

	Proportional Response		Levels
	QML Count	OLS Log Dummy	OLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
A. White Age 35 - 44 Offending			
Post Desegregation Years 25+	-0.15 (0.08)		-0.11 (0.06)
		0.00 (0.05)	-0.57 (0.52)
Post Desegregation Years 20 - 24		-0.16 (0.09)	
Post Desegregation Years 25 - 29		-0.09 (0.12)	
Post Desegregation Years 30+			
B. White Age 35 - 44 Offending Against Blacks			
Post Desegregation Years 25+	-0.23 (0.16)		0.02 (0.04)
		0.01 (0.11)	-0.16 (0.10)
Post Desegregation Years 20 - 24		-0.21 (0.18)	
Post Desegregation Years 25 - 29		-0.26 (0.24)	
Post Desegregation Years 30+			
Number of observations	2778	2778	2778
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X
1960 County Charact. * Year Effect			X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of homicide offenders in columns (1)-(2), the log of the transformed homicide rate in column (3) and the homicide rate in column (4). The sample runs from 1976 - 2003, the years for which the SHR data are available.

Table 9
Homicide Victimization, Sample Restricted to Decennial Census

	Proportional Response				Levels	
	QML Count		OLS Log Dummy		OLS	
	Census Years	3-Years Around Census	Census Years	3-Years Around Census	Census Years	3-Years Around Census
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Black 15 - 19						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.03 (0.15)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.18 (0.11)	-0.18 (0.07)	-17.57 (8.63)	-11.83 (4.96)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.38 (0.20)	-0.41 (0.13)	-0.30 (0.16)	-0.32 (0.11)	-25.11 (11.57)	-18.16 (7.22)
B. Black 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.10 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.07)	-0.25 (0.13)	-0.25 (0.08)	-15.93 (9.48)	-15.58 (5.14)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.13 (0.14)	-0.33 (0.12)	-0.17 (0.16)	-0.30 (0.11)	-20.23 (12.53)	-20.85 (7.33)
C. White 15 - 19						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.12 (0.16)	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.07)	0.63 (1.17)	-0.88 (0.91)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.01 (0.14)	-0.08 (0.11)	-0.28 (0.14)	-0.24 (0.09)	-3.36 (1.67)	-3.16 (1.52)
D. White 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.02 (0.12)	-0.13 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.73 (1.22)	-0.99 (0.82)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.12 (0.11)	-0.15 (0.08)	-0.35 (0.16)	-0.27 (0.10)	-2.49 (1.75)	-3.17 (1.41)
Number of observations	420	1258	420	1258	420	1258
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide count in columns (1)-(2), the log of the transformed homicide rate in columns (3)-(4), and the homicide rate in columns (5)-(6). The sample is restricted to 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 in columns (1), (3) and (5). The sample is restricted to 1959, 1960, 1961, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1989, 1990, and 1991 in columns (2), (4) and (6).

Table 10
Effect of Desegregation Plan on County Population

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Log(White Age 15 - 24)				Log(Black Age 15 - 24)			
A. Base Specifications								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.035 (0.034)	-0.044 (0.030)			0.053 (0.033)	0.035 (0.031)		
Post Desegregation Years +6	-0.011 (0.045)	-0.022 (0.040)			0.074 (0.050)	0.051 (0.046)		
Post Desegregation			-0.033 (0.034)	-0.043 (0.030)			0.054 (0.033)	0.036 (0.031)
B. South Interaction Specifications								
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.021 (0.039)	-0.007 (0.040)			0.016 (0.053)	0.017 (0.043)		
Post Desegregation Years +6	0.041 (0.055)	-0.006 (0.056)			0.068 (0.083)	0.051 (0.067)		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5 * South	-0.088 (0.062)	-0.063 (0.062)			0.061 (0.068)	0.032 (0.062)		
Post Desegregation Years +6 * South	-0.077 (0.088)	-0.004 (0.085)			-0.029 (0.102)	-0.019 (0.089)		
Post Desegregation			0.022 (0.039)	-0.008 (0.040)			0.018 (0.053)	0.018 (0.043)
Post Desegregation * South			-0.087 (0.062)	-0.057 (0.062)			0.056 (0.067)	0.029 (0.061)
Number of Observations	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Region *Year Effect	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1960 County characteristics *Year Effect		X		X		X		X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The dependent variable for each of the panels is given in the panel title. The unit of observation is county-year. The estimation sample includes the years 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Table 11
Effect of Desegregation Plan on Demographic Characteristics of County

	Log(Median Family Income)		Percent Age 25+ w/ High School Degree*		Percent Age 25+ w/ College Degree	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	A. Non-Whites					
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.011 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.018)	-0.016 (0.009)	-0.007 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.004)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.015 (0.028)	-0.011 (0.029)	0.010 (0.012)	0.017 (0.014)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.006 (0.007)
	B. Whites					
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.001 (0.009)	0.001 (0.009)	0.006 (0.004)	0.006 (0.005)	0.005 (0.005)	0.005 (0.004)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.017 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.017)	0.009 (0.006)	0.009 (0.006)	0.004 (0.007)	0.004 (0.006)
Number of Observations	420	420	420	420	420	420
Region *Year Effect	X	X	X	X	X	X
1960 County characteristics *Year Effect		X		X		X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The dependent variable is given in the column headings. The unit of observation is the county-year. * "Percent age 25+ w/ high school degree" refers to the percent with a high school degree, but without a college degree. The estimation sample includes the years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

Table 12
Homicide Victimization: MSA Sample

	Proportional Response: QML Count	Levels: OLS
	(1)	(2)
A. Black Age 15 - 24		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.11 (0.05)	-6.30 (2.75)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.20 (0.07)	-8.08 (3.67)
B. White Age 15 - 24		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.47 (0.36)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.14 (0.08)	-1.45 (0.58)
Number of observations	2779	2779
Region * Year Effects	X	X

Note. The unit of observation is MSA-year. Standard errors clustered by MSA in parentheses. The dependent variable is the homicide count in column (1) and the homicide rate per 100,000 in column (2).

Table 13
Falsification Test, Death From Illness

	Age 15-24			Age 25-34			Age 35-44		
	Proportional Response		Level	Proportional Response		Level	Proportional Response		Level
	QML	OLS Log	OLS	QML	OLS Log	OLS	QML	OLS Log	OLS
	Count	Dummy	Level	Count	Dummy	Level	Count	Dummy	Level
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Black									
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.32 (1.74)	0.07 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.35 (6.25)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-10.85 (15.05)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	0.04 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	2.49 (2.92)	0.15 (0.09)	0.04 (0.06)	-0.48 (9.84)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	-21.60 (24.88)
Number of observations	3039	3039	3039	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040
B. White									
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.67 (0.48)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (1.01)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.22 (3.33)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.23 (0.72)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	0.68 (1.32)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.96 (5.12)
Number of observations	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of deaths from illness in columns (1), (4) and (7), the log of the transformed rate of death from illness per 100,000 in columns (2), (5) and (8), and the rate of death from illness per 100,000 in columns (3), (6) and (9).

Table 14
 Supplemental Homicide Report Data: Homicide Offenders

	Proportional Response: QML Count	
	School Year	Summer
	(1)	(2)
	Black 15 - 19	
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.40 (0.18)	-0.30 (0.13)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.58 (0.21)	-0.61 (0.19)
Number of observations	1317	1317
Region * Year Effects	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of homicides.

Table 15
Effect of Desegregation Plan on Local Public Good Provision

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Ratio of Education Expenditures to Pop. Age 5 - 19				
Post Desegregation	175.0 (88.4)	164.9 (83.6)		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5			173.5 (85.7)	163.8 (81.6)
Post Desegregation Years +6			163.0 (89.1)	155.9 (88.7)
B. Ratio of Police Expenditures to Population				
Post Desegregation	2.5 (2.7)	2.4 (2.7)		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5			1.9 (2.8)	1.7 (2.8)
Post Desegregation Years +6			-2.3 (4.4)	-2.9 (4.2)
C. Ratio of Fire Department Expenditures to Population				
Post Desegregation	-0.2 (1.8)	0.0 (1.8)		
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5			-0.1 (1.9)	0.1 (1.9)
Post Desegregation Years +6			0.3 (2.8)	0.4 (2.9)
Number of Observations	419	419	419	419
Region * Year Effect	X	X	X	X
1960 County characteristics * Year		X		X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variables given in the panel titles are from the Census Bureau's *Census of Governments* and are measured in 1990 dollars. The sample includes the following years: 1972, 1977, 1982 and 1987.

Table 16
Black Homicide age 15 - 24 Victimization Interactions

	QML Count					
	Δ Segregation Interactions			Δ Public Expenditure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.12 (0.07)
Post Deseg. Years 6+	-0.13 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.12)	-0.18 (0.08)	-0.20 (0.09)	-0.17 (0.08)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Exposure Index	-0.54 (0.20)		-0.53 (0.35)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Exposure Index	-0.88 (0.29)		-0.71 (0.50)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Dissimilarity Index		0.29 (0.11)	0.00 (0.22)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Dissimilarity Index		0.56 (0.22)	0.14 (0.43)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-0.04 (0.11)	
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					0.10 (0.14)	
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Police Per Pop.						2.35 (2.36)
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Police Per Pop.						-4.00 (3.14)
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Desegregated after 1972				X	X	X
Number of observations	2693	2693	2693	1449	1449	1449

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of homicides. Δ refers to the change in the variable from one year prior to the implementation of desegregation to the fourth year after desegregation implementation, except in columns (5) and (6). In these columns it refers to the five year change in spending between Census of Government years (i.e. years ending in 2 or 7) which span the year of desegregation. In these columns the sample is restricted to those counties desegregated in 1973 or later because the change in spending can only be calculated for these districts. Government spending is measured in thousands of 1990 dollars.

Table 17
White Homicide age 15 - 24 Victimization Interactions

	QML Count					
	Δ Segregation Interactions			Δ Public Expenditure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)
Post Deseg. Years 6+	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.28 (0.11)	-0.19 (0.11)	-0.20 (0.11)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Exposure Index	0.20 (0.31)					
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Exposure Index	-0.26 (0.36)					
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Dissimilarity Index		-0.09 (0.18)				
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Dissimilarity Index		0.31 (0.25)				
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ % white in deseg school			0.16 (0.73)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ % white in deseg school			-0.24 (0.77)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-0.14 (0.11)	
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-0.31 (0.08)	
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Police Per Pop.						-3.11 (2.77)
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Police Per Pop.						-8.46 (3.02)
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Desegregated after 1972				X	X	X
Number of observations	2694	2694	2694	1449	1449	1449

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the count of homicides. Δ refers to the change in the variable from one year prior to the implementation of desegregation to the fourth year after desegregation implementation, except in columns (5) and (6). In these columns it refers to the five year change in spending between Census of Government years (i.e. years ending in 2 or 7) which span the year of desegregation. In these columns the sample is restricted to those counties desegregated in 1973 or later because the change in spending can only be calculated for these districts. Government spending is measured in thousands of 1990 dollars.

Table 18
Effect of Desegregation Plan on Percent of Children Attending the Desegregated School District

	White		Black	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Ratio of Enrollment in Desegregated School District to Children in the Country			
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.054 (0.012)	-0.032 (0.012)	-0.005 (0.015)	0.000 (0.013)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.064 (0.015)	-0.039 (0.016)	0.011 (0.019)	0.014 (0.019)
Number of Observations	306	306	306	306
Region * Year Effect	X	X	X	X
1970 School characteristics * Year Effect		X		X
1960 County characteristics * Year Effect		X		X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the ratio of enrollment in the desegregated school district to the number of children in the county. The sample includes 1970, 1980 and 1990.

Appendix Table A1
 Counties and School Districts in Sample and Year of Desegregation

County	Desegregated School District Name	State	Desegregation Date
Jefferson	Birmingham	AL	1970
Jefferson	Jefferson County	AL	1971
Mobile	Mobile	AL	1971
Pulaski	Little Rock	AR	1971
Pima	Tucson	AZ	1978
Alameda	Oakland	CA	1966
Contra Costa	Richmond	CA	1969
Fresno	Fresno	CA	1978
Los Angeles	Long Beach	CA	1980
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1978
Los Angeles	Pasadena	CA	1970
Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	1976
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	1978
San Diego	San Diego	CA	1977
San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1971
Santa Clara	San Jose	CA	1986
Solano	Vallejo	CA	1975
Denver	Denver	CO	1974
Fairfield	Stamford	CT	1970
Hartford	Hartford	CT	1966
New Castle	Wilmington County (Wilmington)	DE	1978
Brevard	Brevard County (Melbourne)	FL	1969
Broward	Broward County (Fort Lauderdale)	FL	1970
Duval	Duval County (Jacksonville)	FL	1971
Hillsborough	Hillsborough County (Tampa)	FL	1971
Lee	Lee County (Fort Meyers)	FL	1969
Miami-Dade	Dade County (Miami)	FL	1970
Orange	Orange County (Orlando)	FL	1972
Palm Beach	Palm Beach County (West Palm Beach)	FL	1970
Pinellas	Pinellas County (St Petersburg)	FL	1970
Polk	Polk County (Lakeland)	FL	1969
Volusia	Volusia (Daytona)	FL	1969
Dougherty	Dougherty County (Albany)	GA	1980
Fulton	Atlanta	GA	1973
Muscogee	Muscogee County (Columbus)	GA	1971
Cook	Chicago	IL	1982
Winnebago	Rockford	IL	1973
Allen	Fort Wayne	IN	1971
Marion	Indianapolis	IN	1973
St. Joseph	South Bend	IN	1981
Sedgwick	Wichita	KS	1971
Wyandotte	Kansas City	KS	1977
Fayette	Fayette County (Lexington)	KY	1972
Jefferson	Jefferson County (Louisville)	KY	1975
Caddo	Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	LA	1969
Calcasieu	Calcasieu Parish (Lake Charles)	LA	1969
E. Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge Parish	LA	1970
Jefferson	Jefferson Parish	LA	1971
Orleans	New Orleans Parish	LA	1961
Rapides	Rapides Parish (Alexandria)	LA	1969
Terrebonne	Terrebonne Parish	LA	1969
Bristol	New Bedford	MA	1976
Hampden	Springfield	MA	1974
Suffolk	Boston	MA	1974

Baltimore City	Baltimore	MD	1974
Harford	Harford County	MD	1965
Prince George's	Prince Georges County	MD	1973
Ingham	Lansing	MI	1972
Kent	Grand Rapids	MI	1968
Wayne	Detroit	MI	1975
Hennepin	Minneapolis	MN	1974
Jackson	Kansas City	MO	1977
St. Louis City	St. Louis	MO	1980
Cumberland	Fayetteville/Cumberland County	NC	1969
Gaston	Gaston County (Gastonia)	NC	1970
Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg County (Charlotte)	NC	1970
New Hanover	New Hanover County (Wilmington)	NC	1969
Douglas	Omaha	NE	1976
Essex	Newark	NJ	1961
Hudson	Jersey City	NJ	1976
Clark	Clark County (Las Vegas)	NV	1972
Erie	Buffalo	NY	1976
Monroe	Rochester	NY	1970
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	OH	1979
Franklin	Columbus	OH	1979
Hamilton	Cincinnati	OH	1973
Lucas	Toledo	OH	1980
Montgomery	Dayton	OH	1976
Summit	Akron	OH	1977
Comanche	Lawton	OK	1973
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	OK	1972
Tulsa	Tulsa	OK	1971
Multnomah	Portland	OR	1974
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	PA	1980
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	PA	1978
Charleston	Charleston	SC	1970
Greenville	Greenville County	SC	1970
Richland	Richland County	SC	1970
Davidson	Nashville	TN	1971
Shelby	Memphis	TN	1973
Bexar	San Antonio	TX	1969
Dallas	Dallas	TX	1971
Ector	Odessa	TX	1982
El Paso	El Paso	TX	1978
Harris	Houston	TX	1971
Lubbock	Lubbock	TX	1978
McLennan	Waco	TX	1973
Potter	Amarillo	TX	1972
Tarrant	Fort Worth	TX	1973
Travis	Austin	TX	1980
Arlington	Arlington County	VA	1971
Norfolk City	Norfolk	VA	1970
Pittsylvania	Pittsylvania County	VA	1969
Roanoke City	Roanoke	VA	1970
King	Seattle	WA	1978
Pierce	Tacoma	WA	1968
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI	1976
Raleigh	Raleigh County (Beckley)	WV	1973

Appendix Table A2
Black and White Homicide Victimization, Weighted by Population

	Black			White		
	Proportional Response		Levels	Proportional Response		Levels
	QML Count	OLS Log Dummy	OLS	QML Count	OLS Log Dummy	OLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(5)
A. Age 15-19						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.21 (0.05)	-0.18 (0.06)	-7.82 (2.81)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.11 (0.06)	-0.40 (0.65)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.16 (0.11)	-0.34 (0.10)	-11.79 (4.02)	-0.16 (0.10)	-0.35 (0.15)	-2.51 (1.14)
B. Age 15-24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.18 (0.03)	-0.13 (0.04)	-9.61 (3.05)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.64 (0.71)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.21 (0.05)	-0.22 (0.07)	-14.93 (4.13)	-0.17 (0.07)	-0.27 (0.08)	-2.54 (1.13)
B. Age 25-34						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.18 (0.03)	-0.14 (0.04)	-12.92 (3.77)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.54 (0.67)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.28 (0.04)	-0.28 (0.07)	-25.02 (4.65)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.15 (0.07)	-1.04 (0.89)
B. Age 35-44						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-7.78 (3.63)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.48 (0.44)
Post Desegregation Years 6+	0.06 (0.14)	-0.16 (0.10)	-11.28 (6.43)	-0.19 (0.06)	-0.12 (0.07)	-1.14 (0.71)
Number of observations	3039	3039	3039	3039	3039	3039
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide count in columns (1) and (4), the log of the transformed homicide rate per 100,000 in columns (2) and (5), and the homicide rate per 100,000 in columns (3) and (6). All specifications are weighted by the relevant total age-race population count for the panel.

Appendix Table A3
Homicide Victimization: Bordering County Sample

	Proportional Response: QML Count			Levels: OLS		
	Bordering County Sample Estimate	Implied County Estimate Assuming No Migration	Actual County Sample Estimate (Tables 3 & 4)	Bordering County Sample Estimate	Implied County Estimate Assuming No Migration	Actual County Sample Estimate (Tables 3 & 4)
	β_c	$\frac{\beta_c}{\delta}$	β	β_c	$\frac{\beta_c}{\delta}$	β
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Black Age 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.09	-0.14	-4.53 (2.31)	-8.20	-8.91
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.11 (0.05)	-0.21	-0.23	-5.59 (3.32)	-10.13	-10.55
B. White Age 15 - 24						
Post Desegregation Years 1 - 5	0.01 (0.04)	0.01	-0.05	-0.01 (0.31)	-0.01	-0.49
Post Desegregation Years 6+	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.12	-0.18	-0.66 (0.57)	-1.20	-2.2
Number of observations	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040	3040
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county group-year, where a county group is a county listed on Appendix Table A1 *plus* all counties which border it. The dependent variable is the homicide count in column (1) and the homicide rate per 100,000 in column (4). δ equals the percent of the bordering county group population which resides in the treated counties - see Appendix D for details.

Appendix Table A4
Black Homicide age 15 - 24 Victimization Interactions

	OLS Level					
	Δ Segregation Interactions			Δ Public Expenditure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5	-3.42 (3.13)	-2.28 (3.61)	-3.01 (3.54)	-3.85 (4.07)	-0.34 (5.67)	3.11 (5.18)
Post Deseg. Years 6+	-4.07 (4.18)	-3.54 (4.43)	-3.76 (4.39)	-6.33 (6.18)	-5.51 (6.67)	-2.92 (6.93)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Exposure Index	-28.02 (15.52)		-24.01 (19.47)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Exposure Index	-27.29 (14.61)		-23.65 (19.31)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Dissimilarity Index		19.54 (11.47)	3.82 (13.14)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Dissimilarity Index		18.95 (10.54)	3.50 (12.37)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-9.96 (7.42)	
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-0.49 (5.83)	
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Police Per Pop.						-81.28 (188.54)
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Police Per Pop.						-243.13 (176.69)
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Desegregated after 1972				X	X	X
Number of observations	2693	2693	2693	1449	1449	1449

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide rate per 100,000. Δ refers to the change in the variable from one year prior to the implementation of desegregation to the fourth year after desegregation implementation, except in columns (5) and (6). In these columns it refers to the five year change in spending between Census of Government years (i.e. years ending in 2 or 7) for the years which include the year of desegregation. In these columns the sample is restricted to those counties desegregated in 1973 or later because the change in spending can only be calculated for these districts.

Appendix Table A5
White Homicide age 15 - 24 Victimization Interactions

	OLS Level					
	Δ Segregation Interactions			Δ Public Expenditure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5	-0.63 (0.54)	-0.51 (0.62)	-0.39 (0.54)	-1.28 (0.75)	-1.38 (1.02)	-1.22 (1.10)
Post Deseg. Years 6+	-1.76 (0.96)	-1.30 (1.07)	-2.17 (0.79)	-4.06 (1.66)	-3.32 (1.69)	-3.36 (1.82)
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Exposure Index	1.57 (2.45)					
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Exposure Index	-2.24 (3.28)					
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Dissimilarity Index		-0.52 (1.85)				
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ Dissimilarity Index		2.89 (2.45)				
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ % white in deseg school			-0.75 (3.85)			
Post Deseg. Years 6+ * Δ % white in deseg school			-2.73 (4.30)			
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					0.11 (1.54)	
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Ed. Expend. Per Pupil					-2.38 (1.06)	
Post Deseg. Years 1 - 5 * Δ Police Per Pop.						-10.44 (49.23)
Post Deseg. Years 6 + * Δ Police Per Pop.						-52.05 (38.93)
Region * Year Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Desegregated after 1972				X	X	X
Number of observations	2693	2693	2693	1449	1449	1449

Note. Standard errors clustered by county in parentheses. The unit of observation is county-year. The dependent variable is the homicide rate per 100,000. Δ refers to the change in the variable from one year prior to the implementation of desegregation to the fourth year after desegregation implementation, except in columns (5) and (6). In these columns it refers to the five year change in spending between Census of Government years (i.e. years ending in 2 or 7) for the years which include the year of desegregation. In these columns the sample is restricted to those counties desegregated in 1973 or later because the change in spending can only be calculated for these districts.