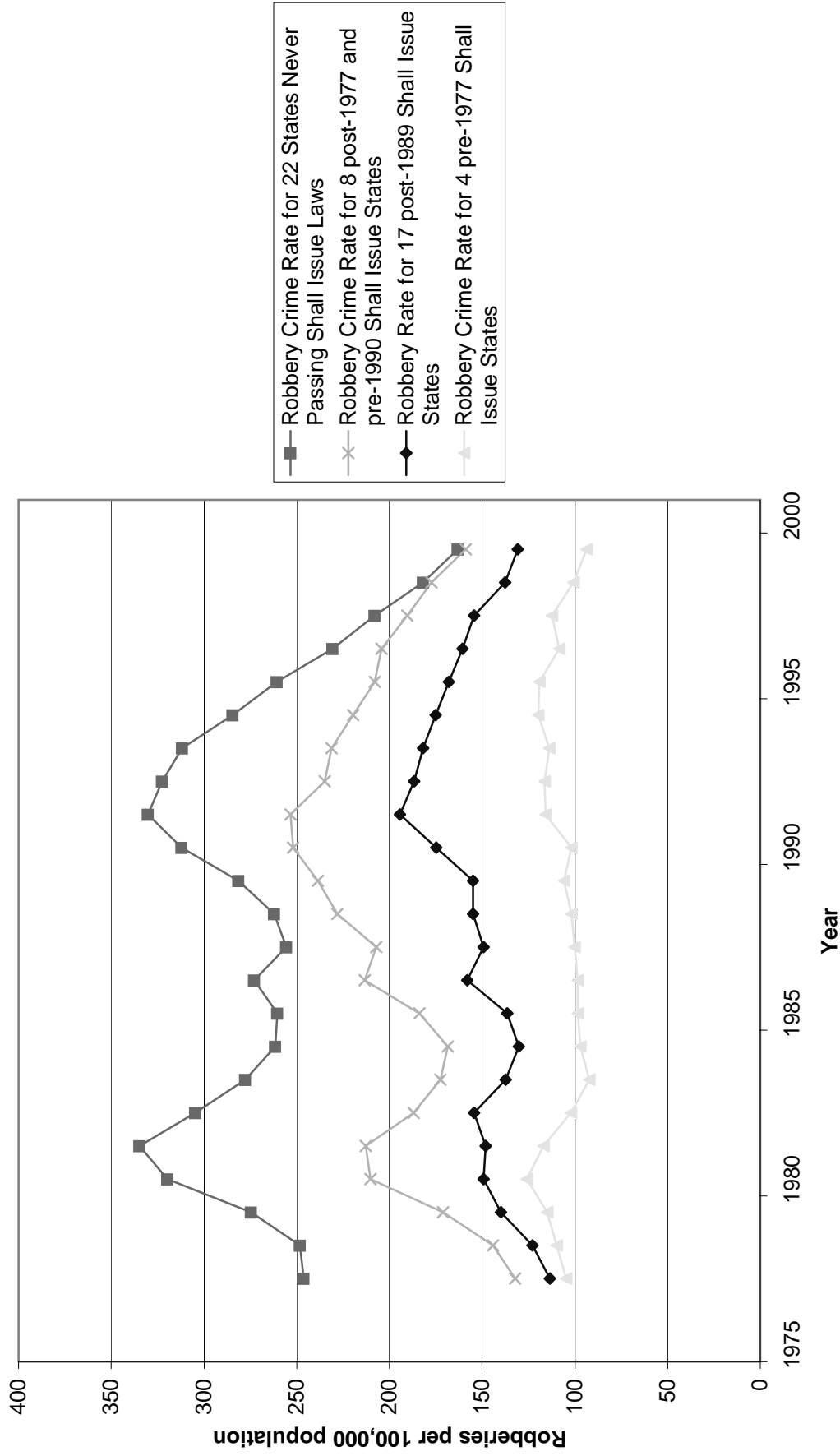
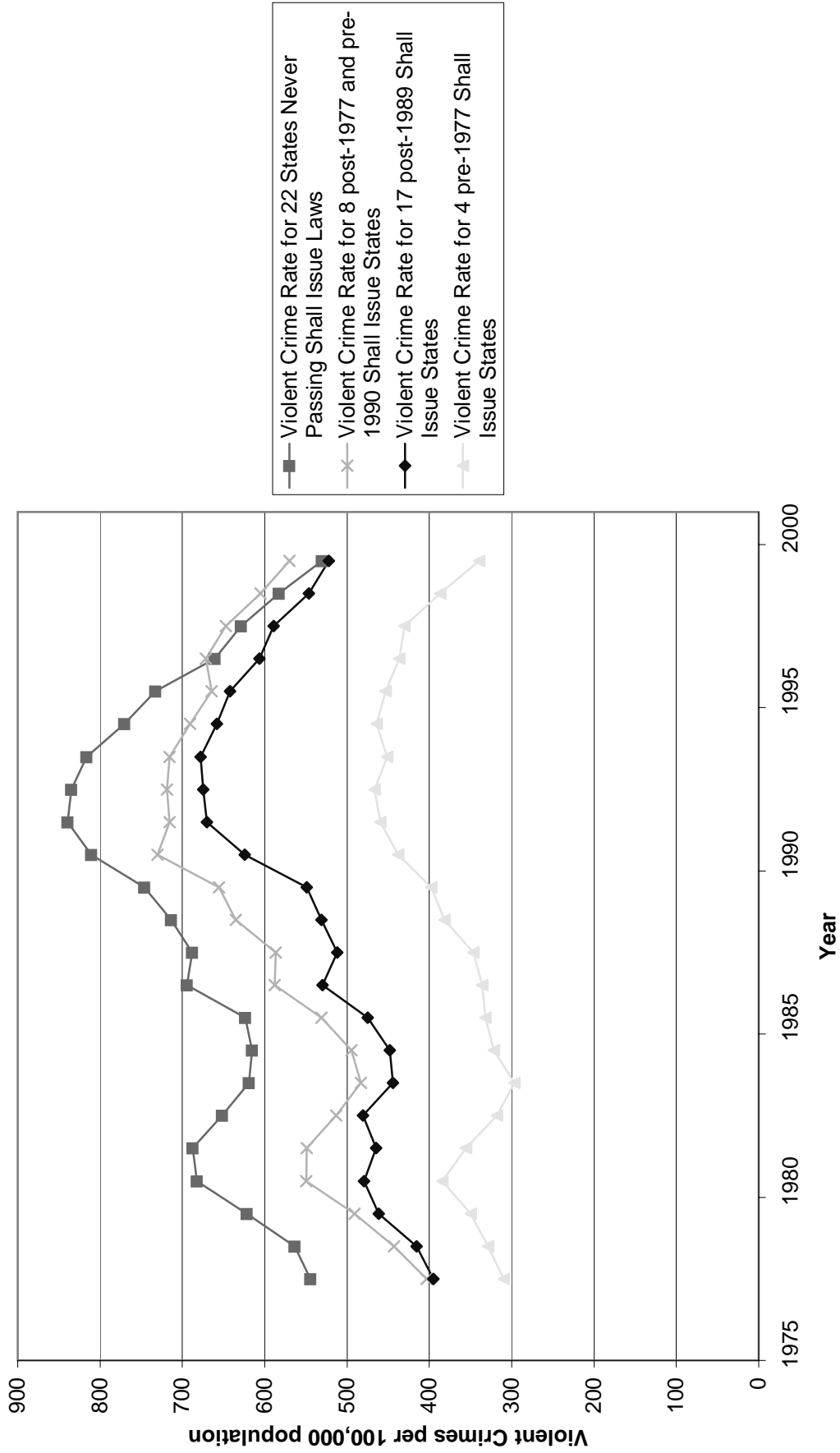


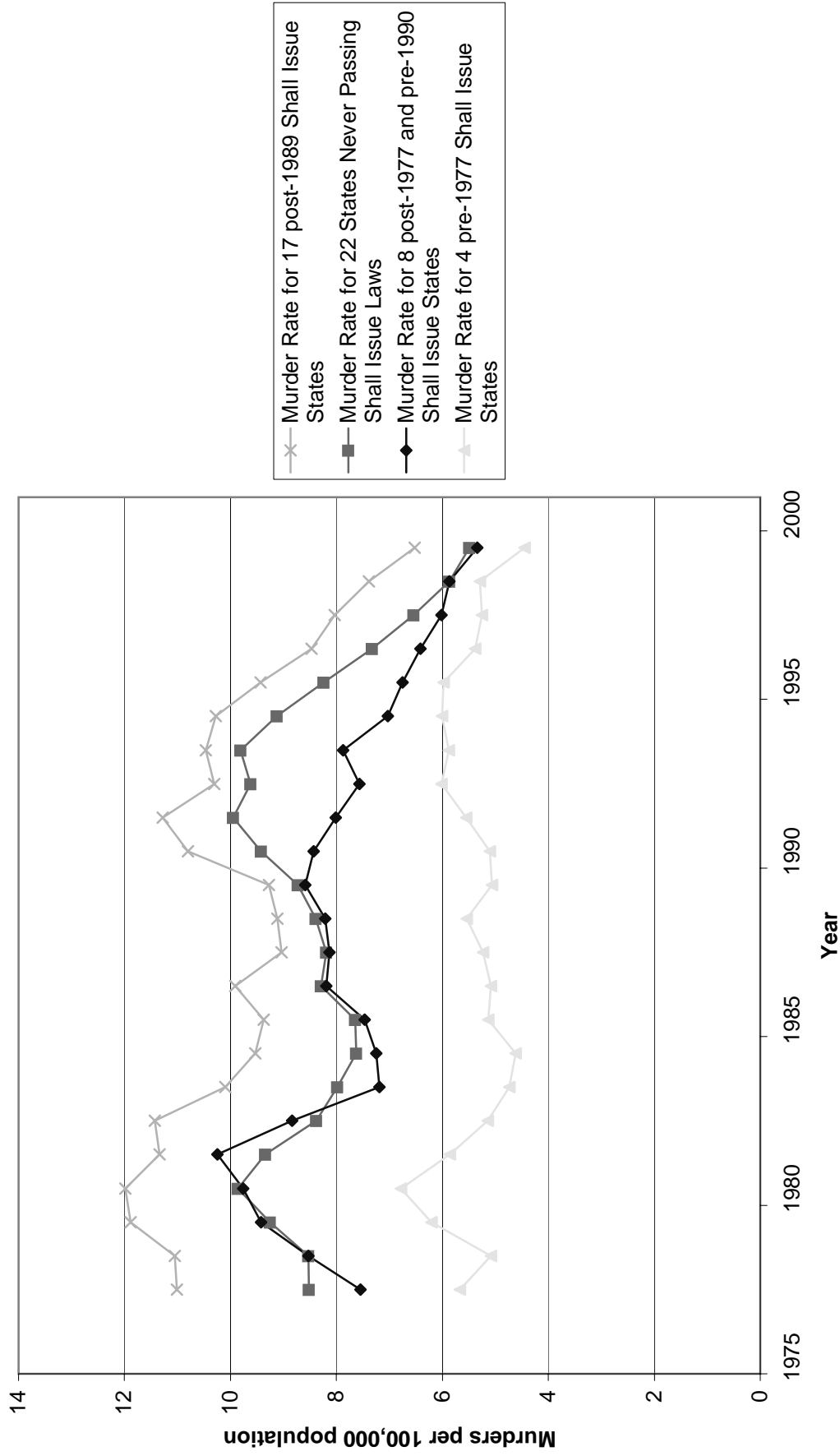
**Figure 1a: Robbery Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



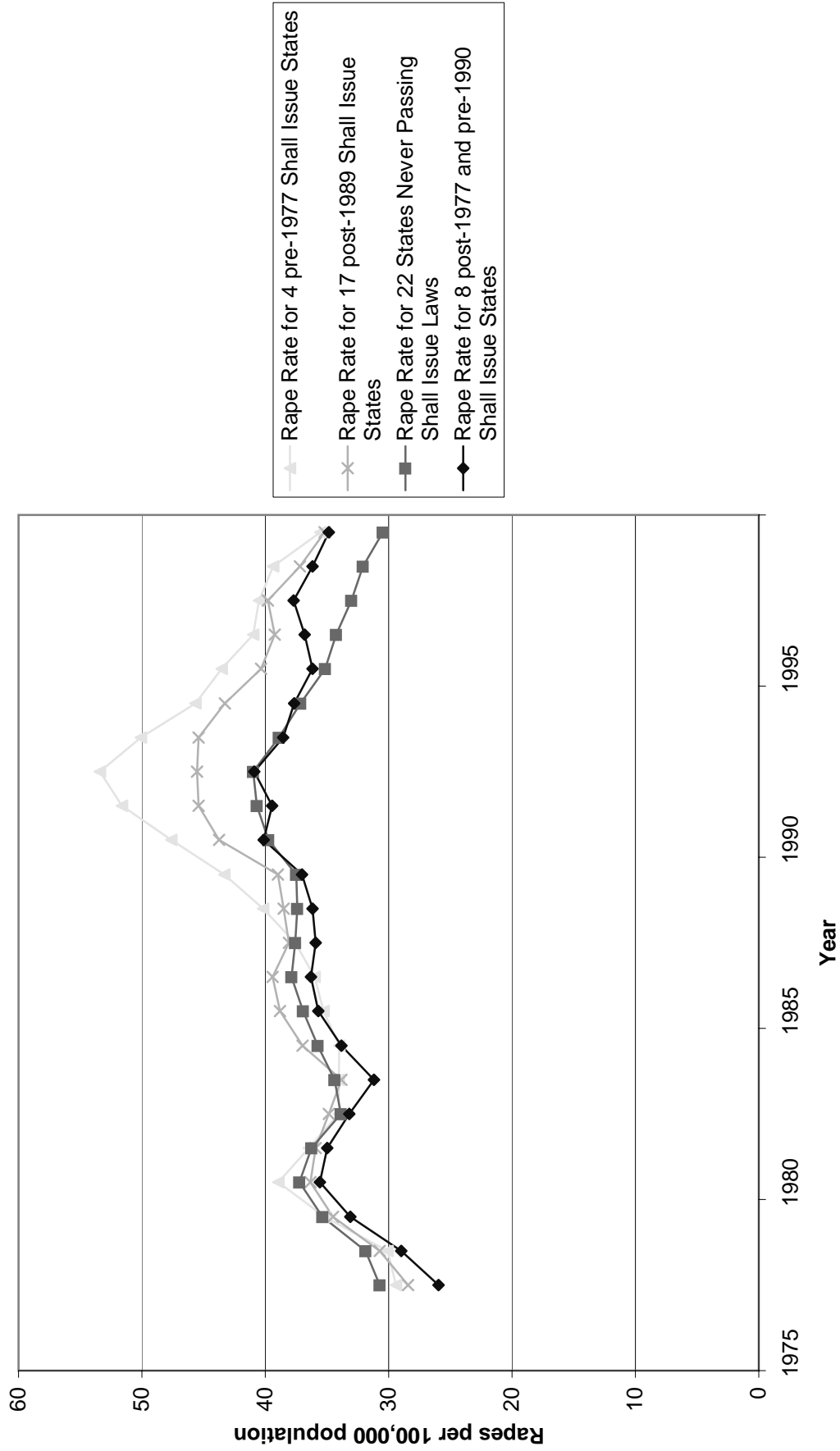
**Figure 1b: Violent Crime Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



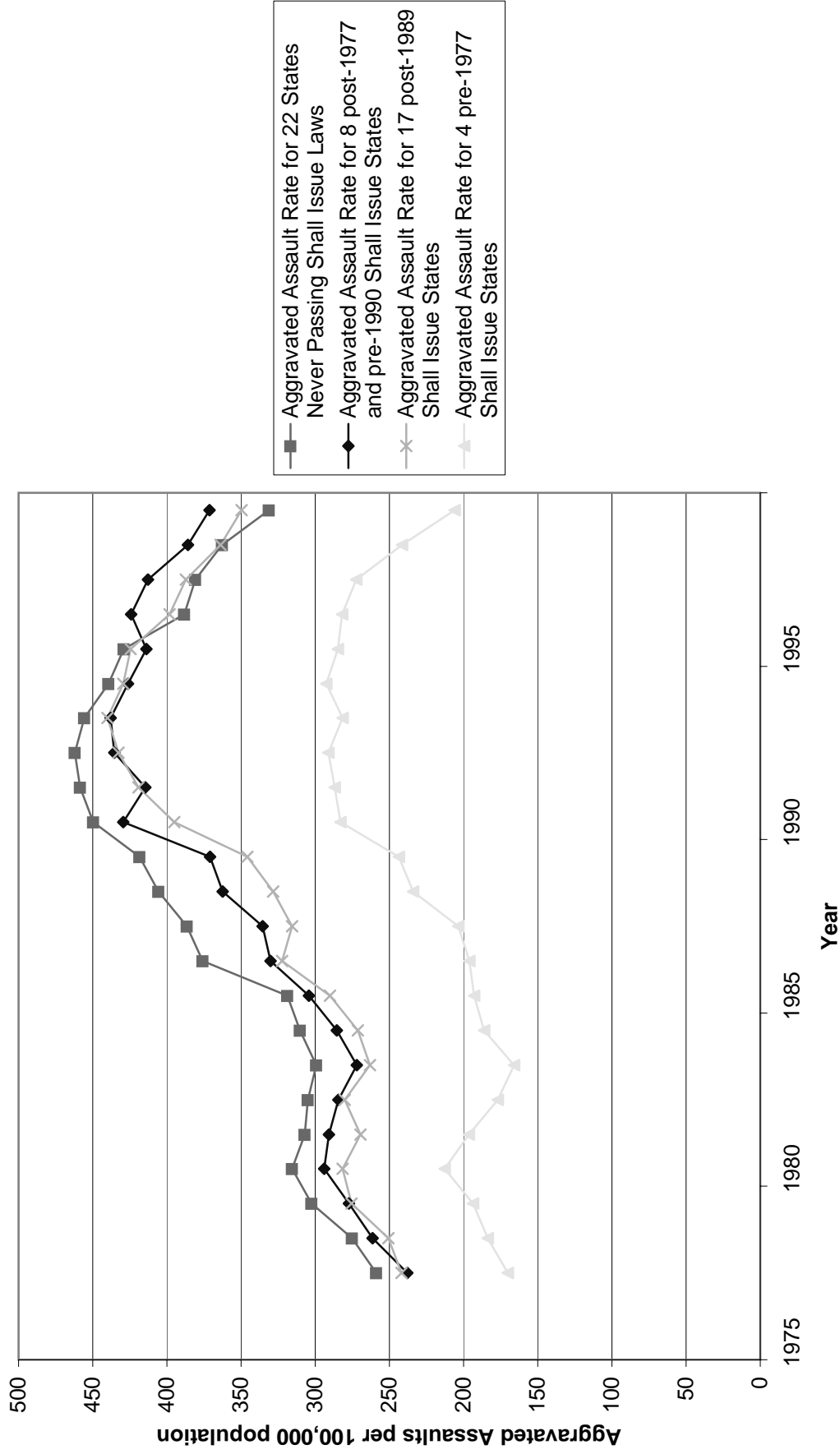
**Figure 1c: Murder Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



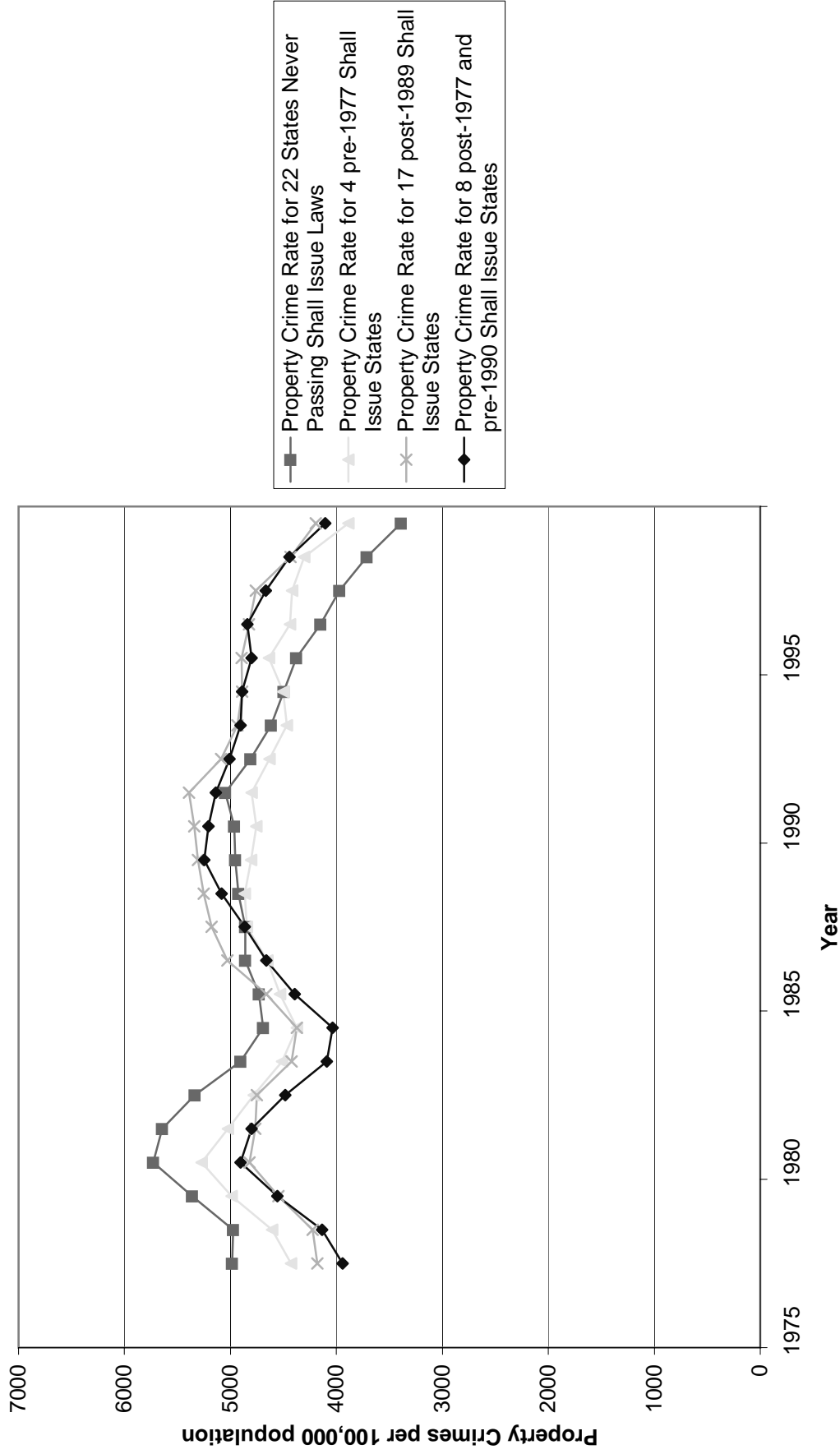
**Figure 1d: Rape Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



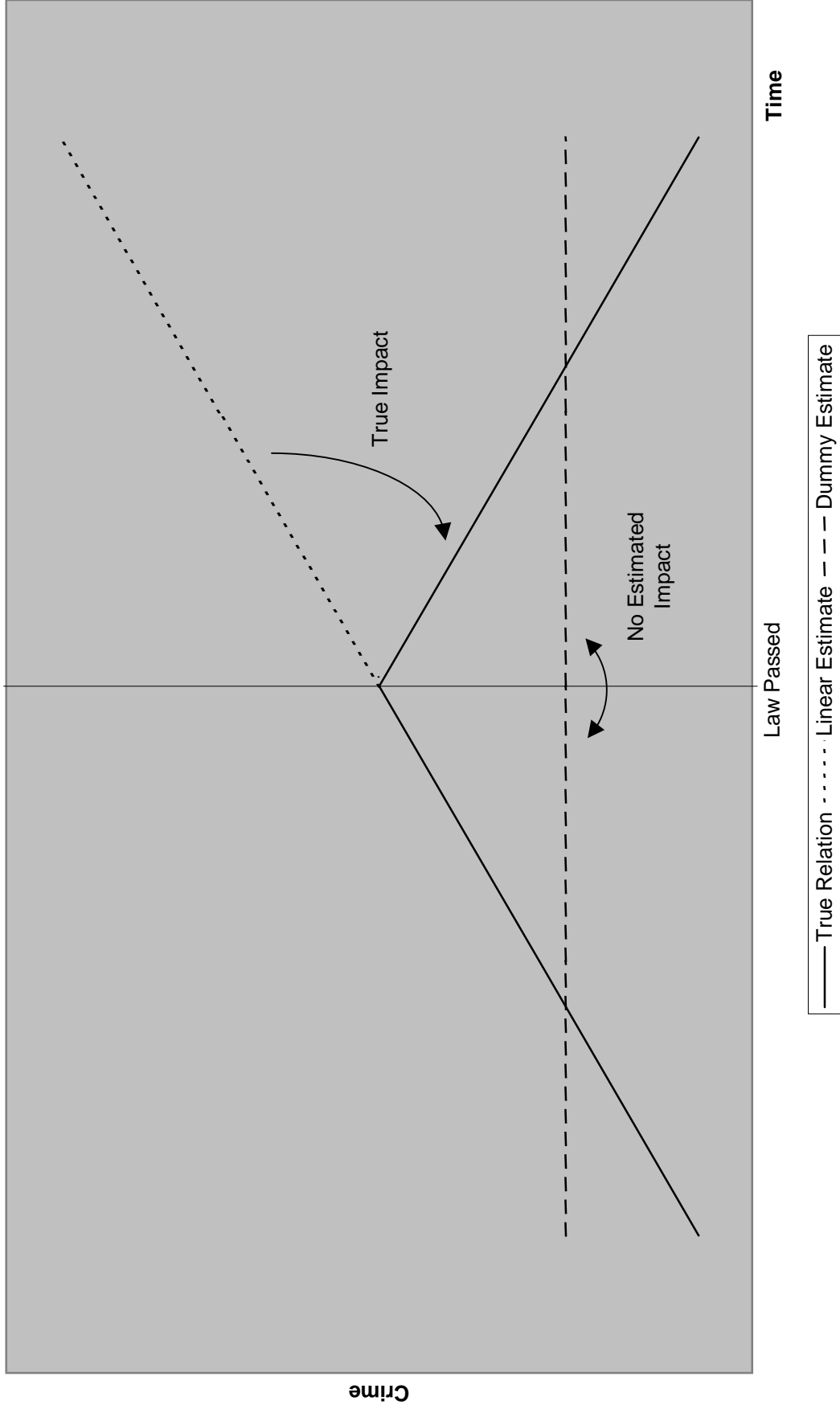
**Figure 1e: Aggravated Assault Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



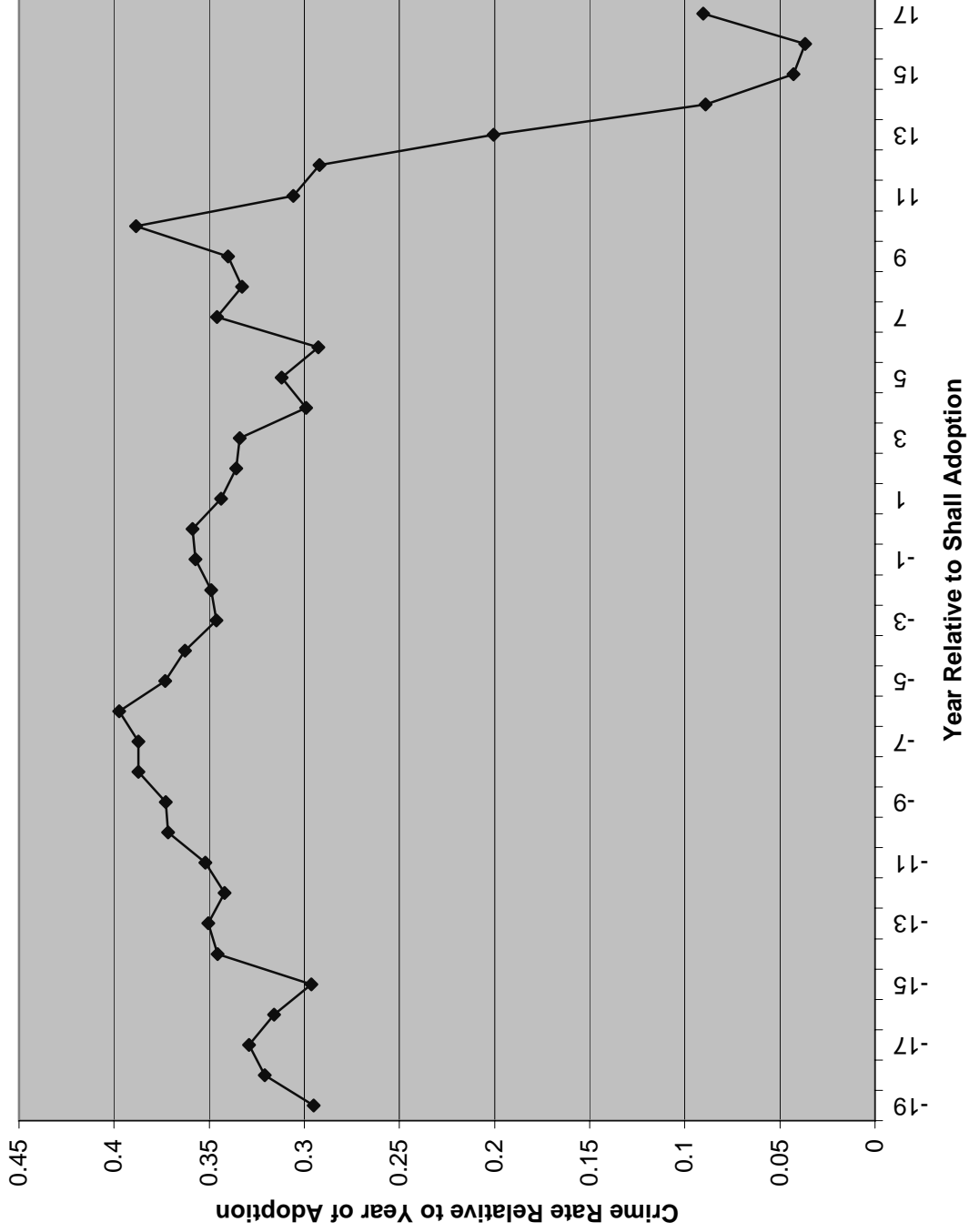
**Figure 1f: Property Crime Rates for States by Passage of Shall Issue Law, Weighted by State Population (Vernick coding)**



**Figure 2. How Different Models Estimate The Law's Effect  
When the Path of Crime is an Inverted V**



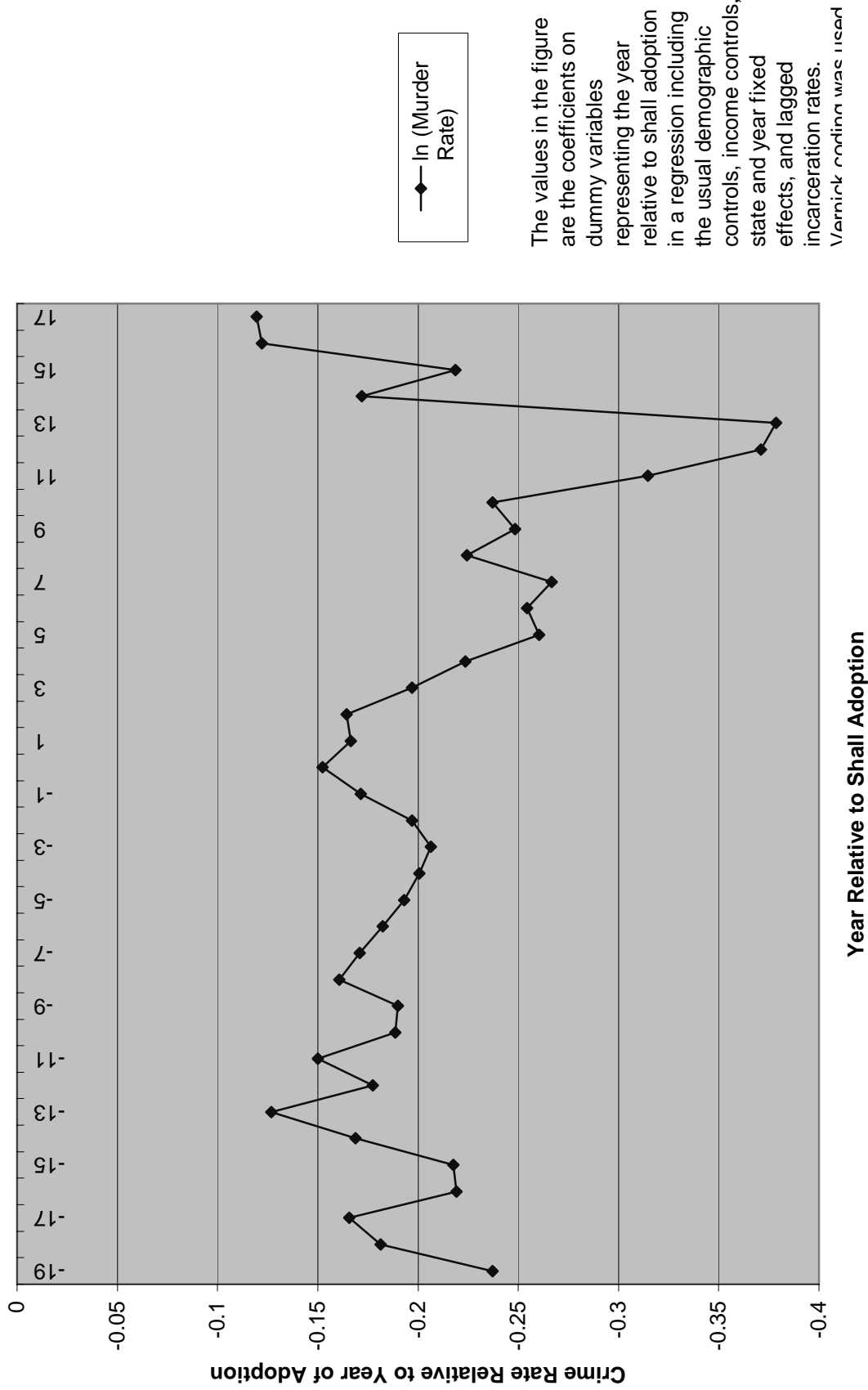
**Figure 3a: Violent Crime - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**



◆ In (Violent Crime Rate)

The values in the figure are the coefficients on dummy variables representing the year relative to shall adoption in a regression including the usual demographic controls, income controls, state and year fixed effects, and lagged incarceration rates.

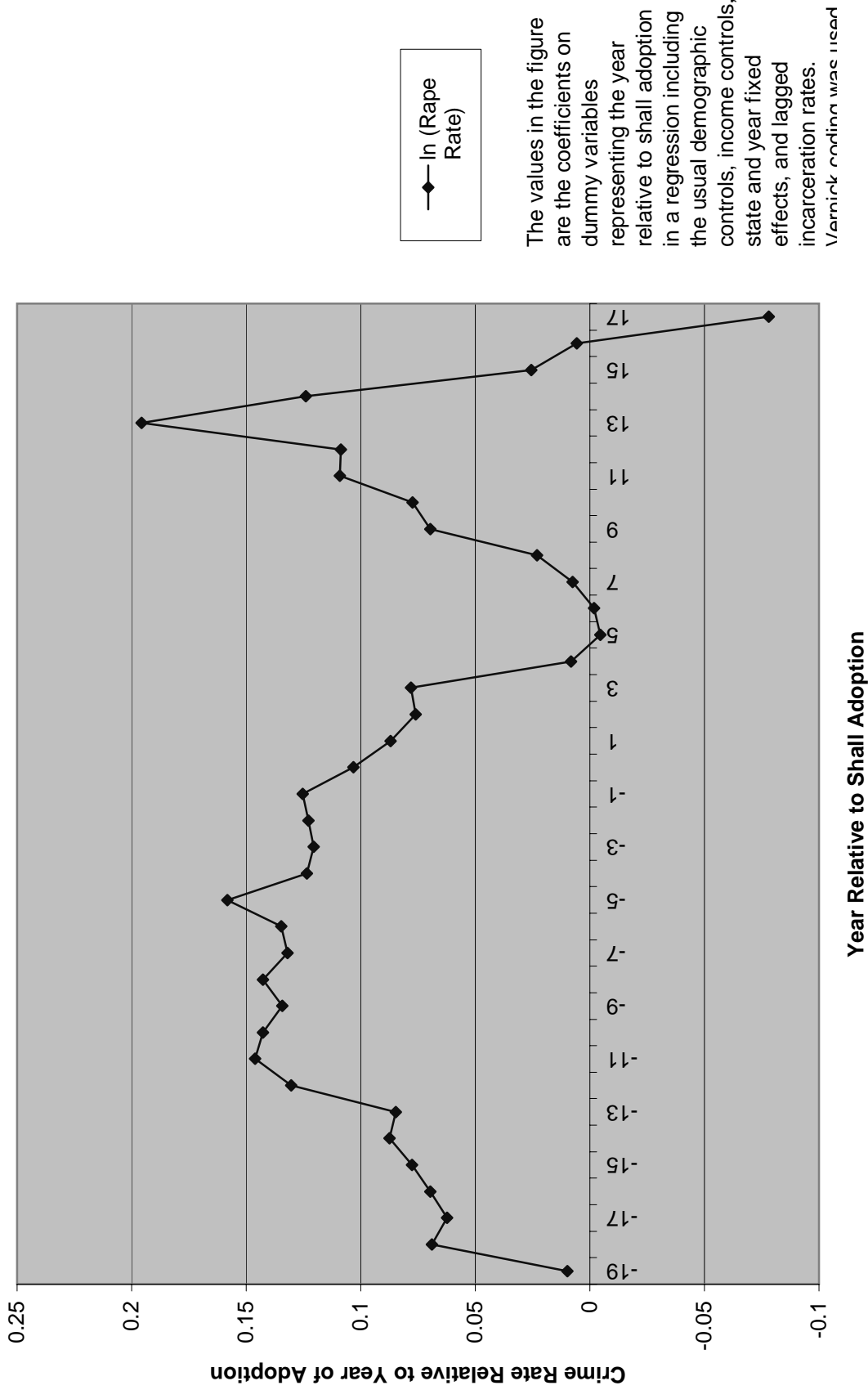
**Figure 3b: Murder - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernnick Coding)**



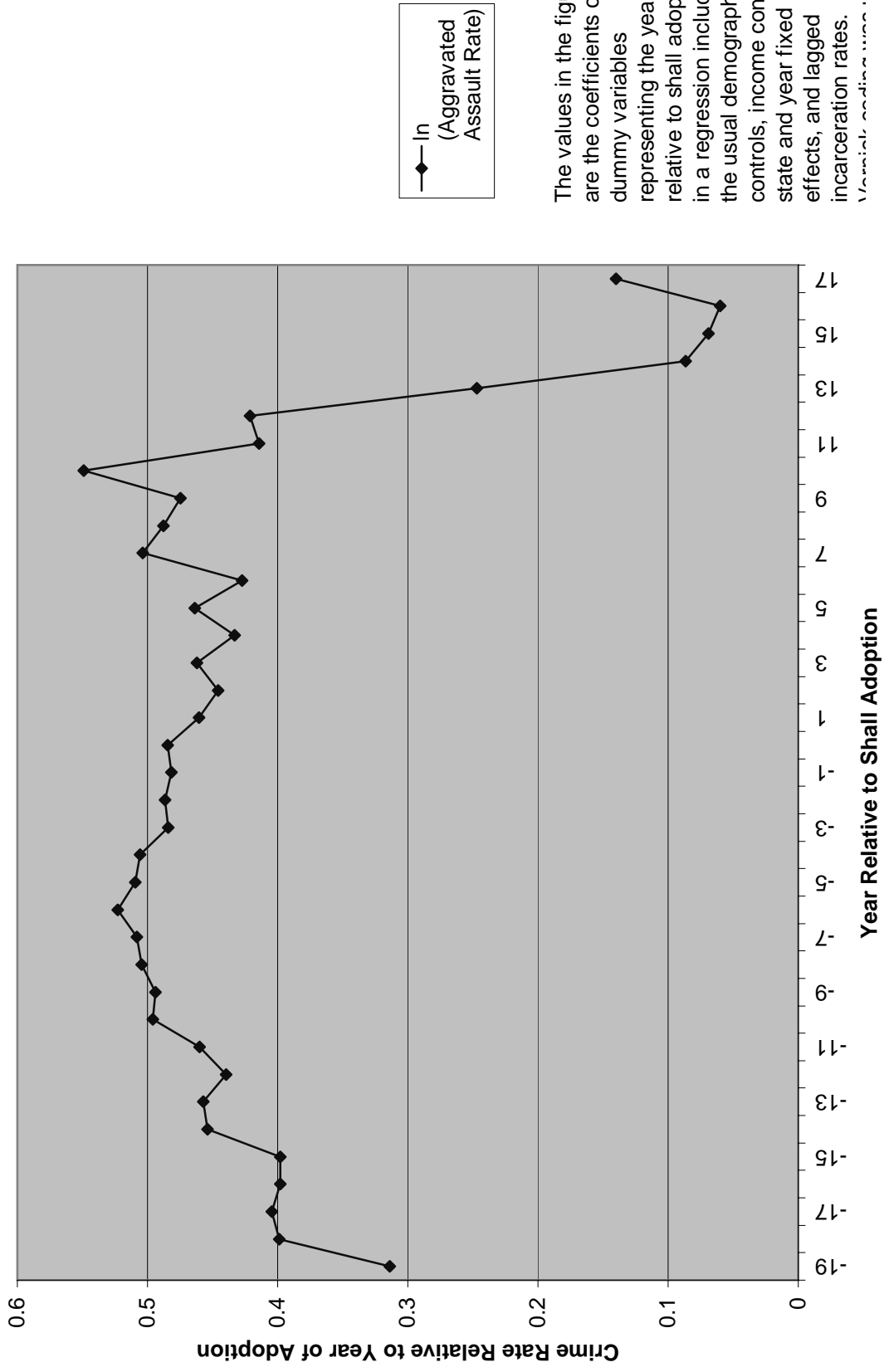
◆ In (Murder Rate)

The values in the figure are the coefficients on dummy variables representing the year relative to shall adoption in a regression including the usual demographic controls, income controls, state and year fixed effects, and lagged incarceration rates. Vernnick coding was used

**Figure 3c: Rape - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**

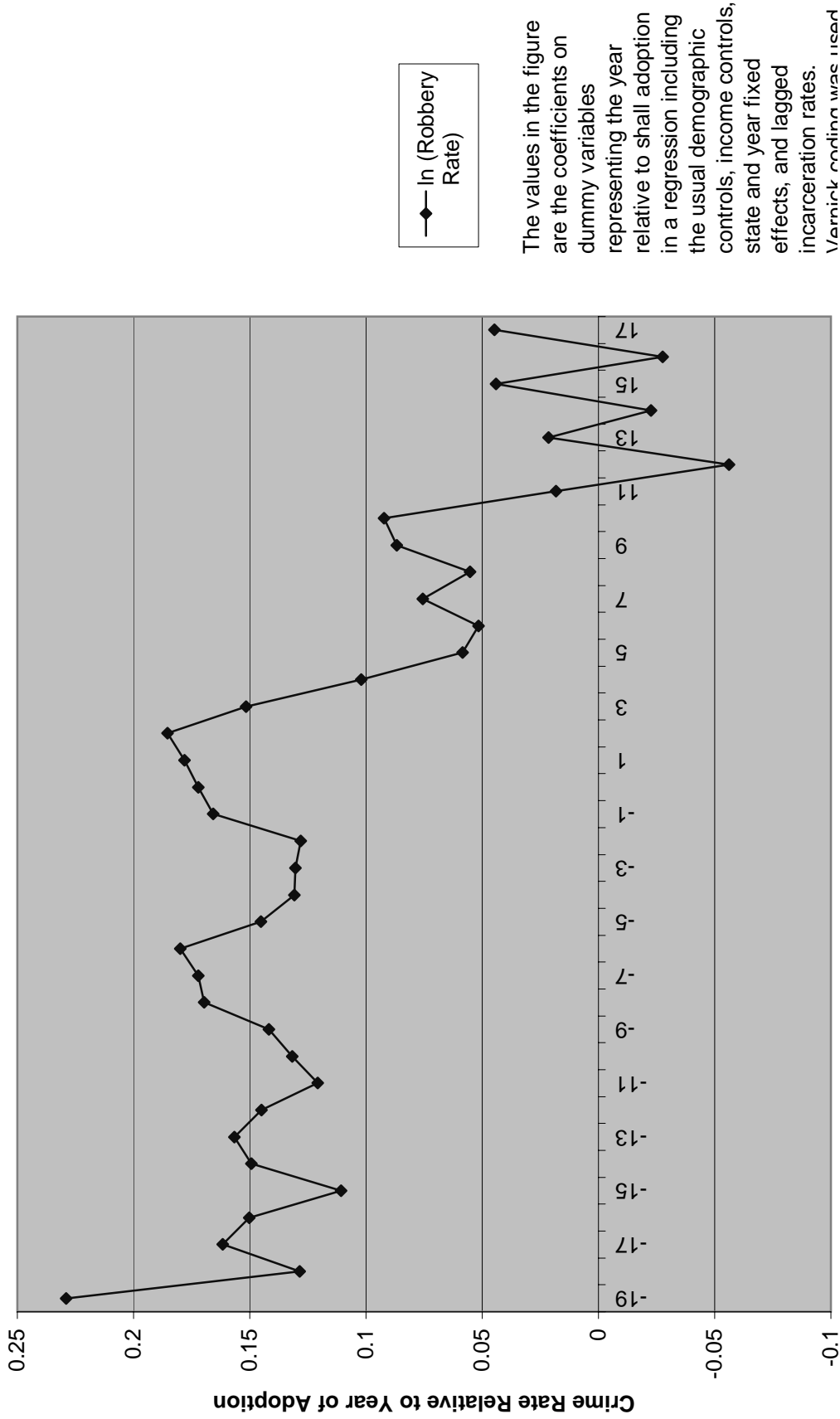


**Figure 3d: Aggravated Assault - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**

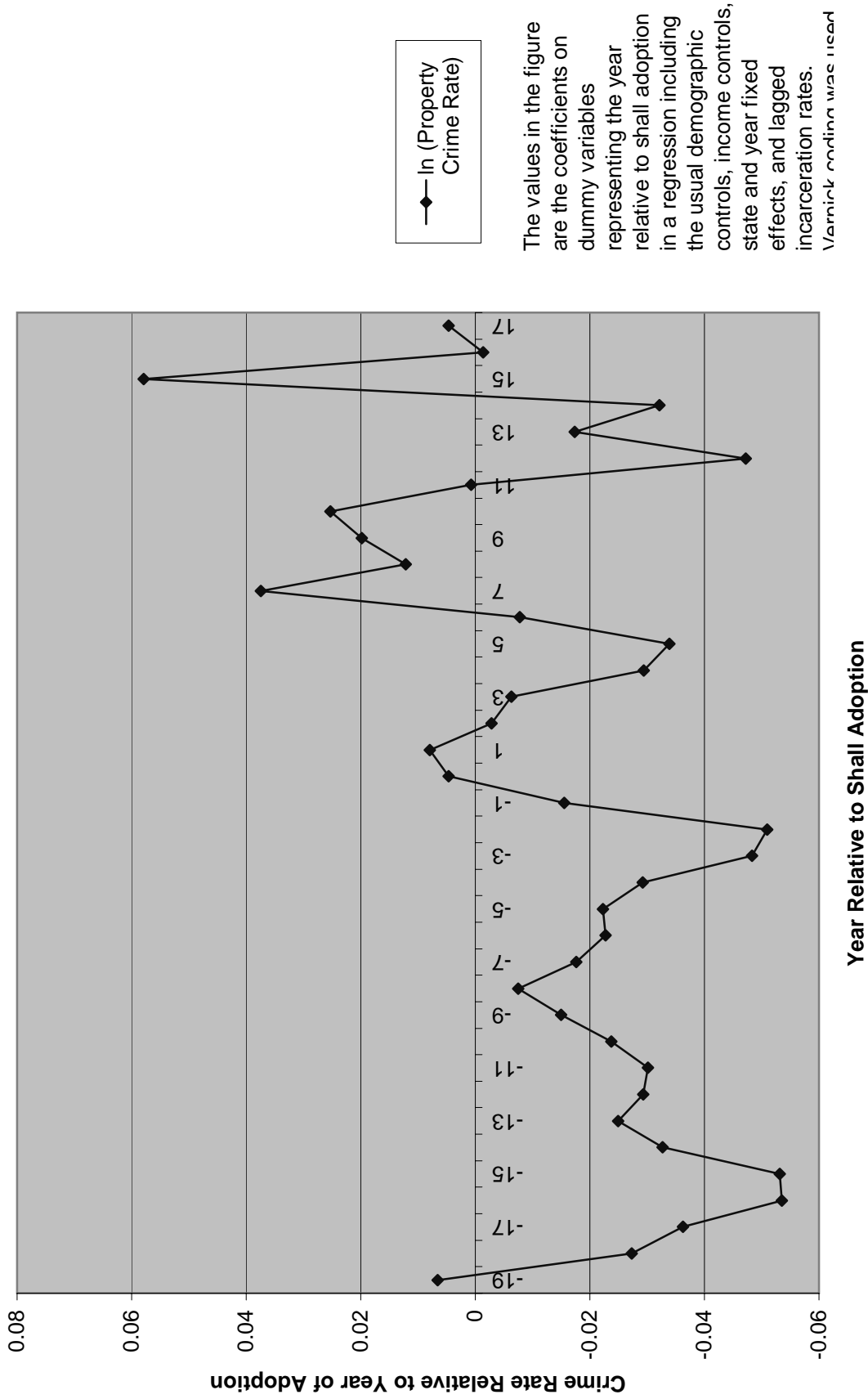


The values in the figure are the coefficients on dummy variables representing the year relative to shall adoption in a regression including the usual demographic controls, income controls, state and year fixed effects, and lagged incarceration rates.

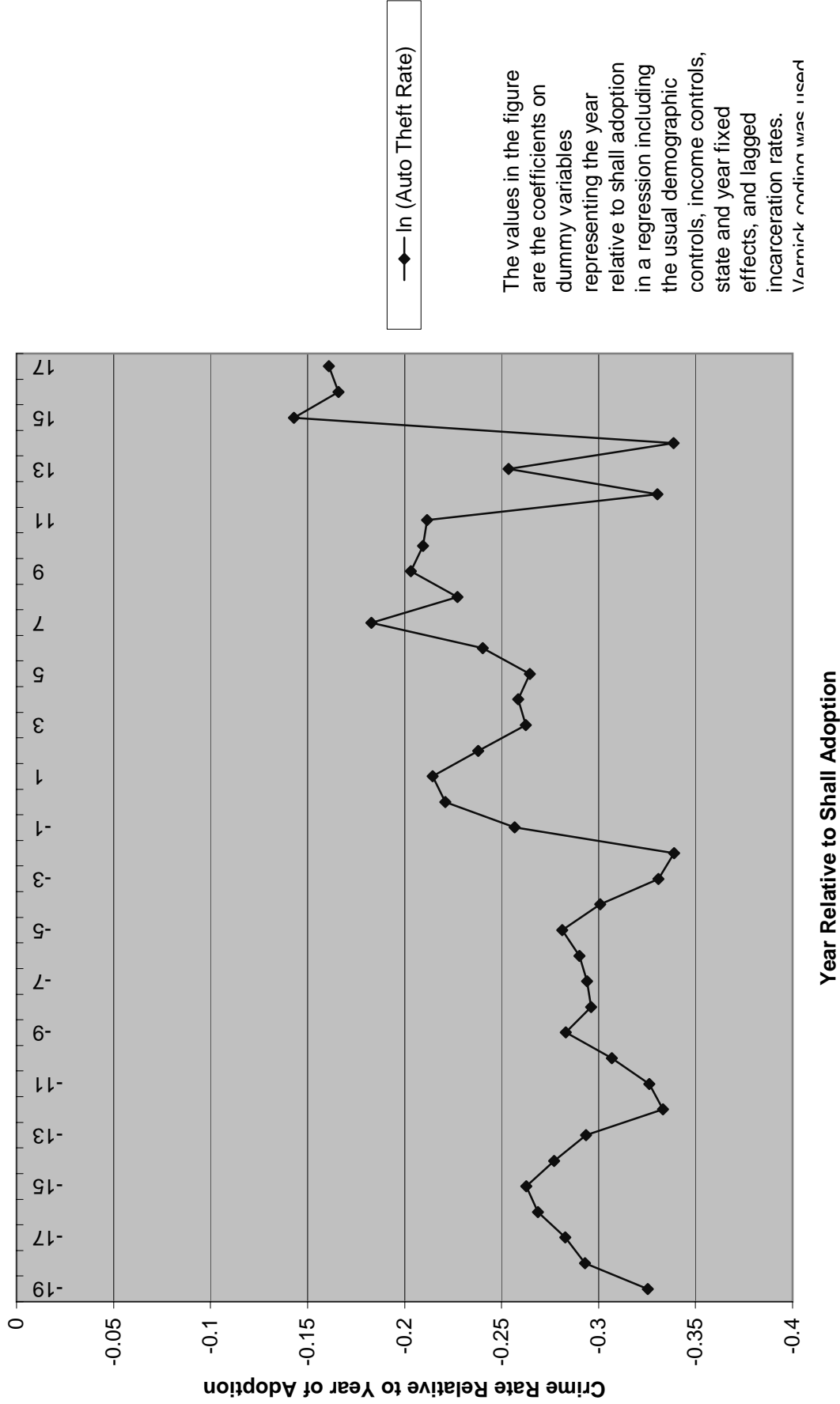
Figure 3e: Robbery - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)



**Figure 3f: Property Crime - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**



**Figure 3g: Auto Theft - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**



**Figure 3h: Burglary - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)**

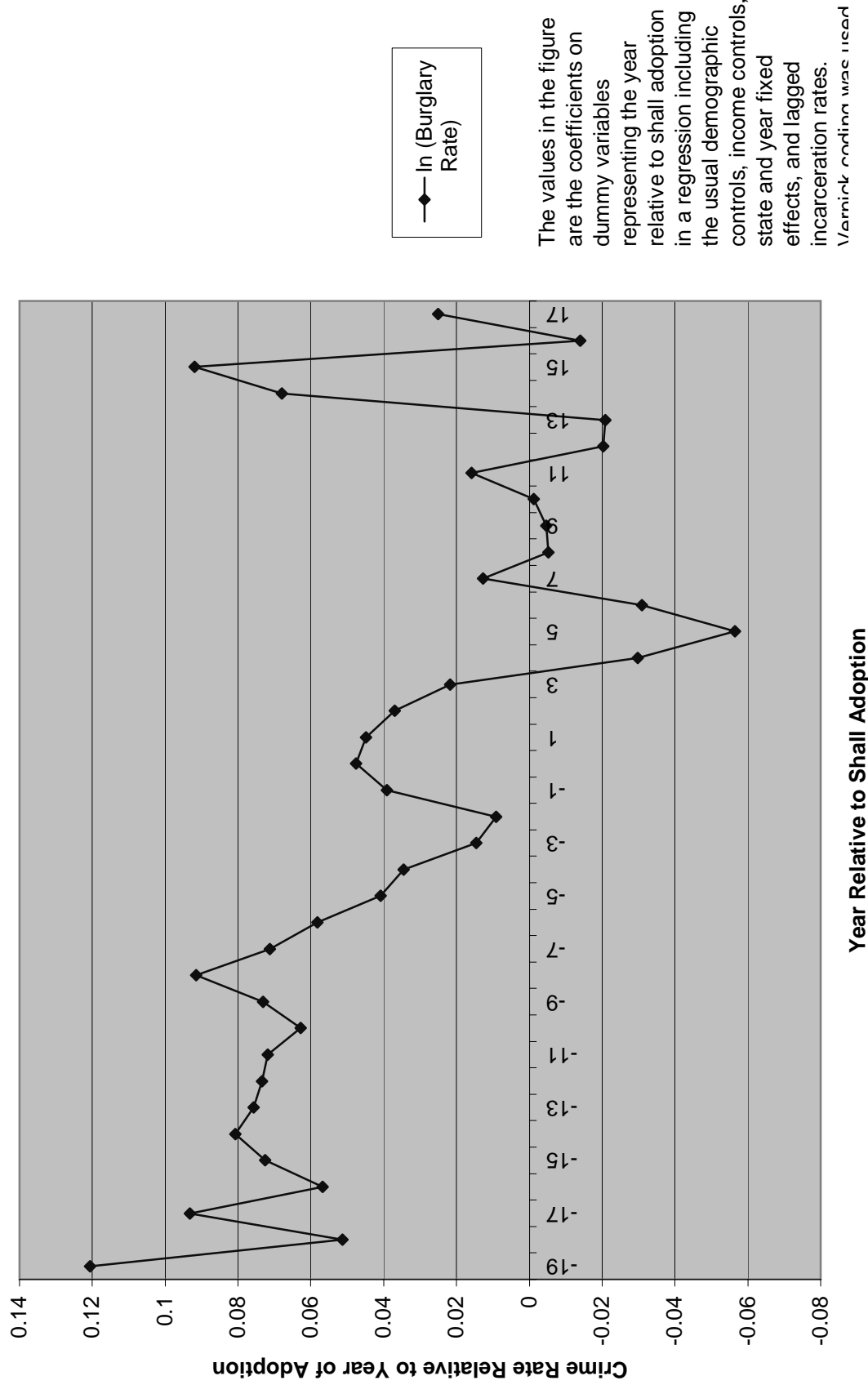
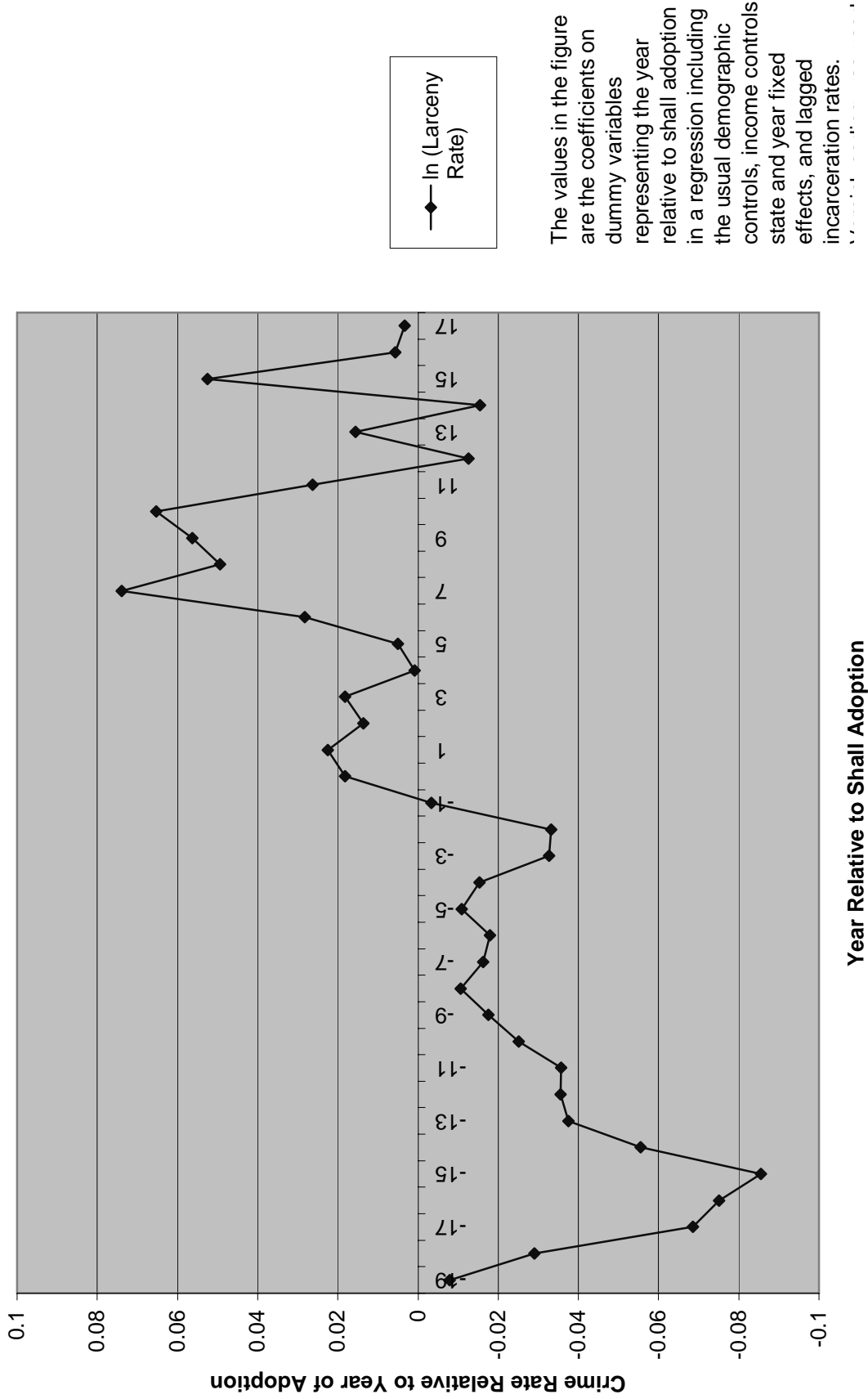
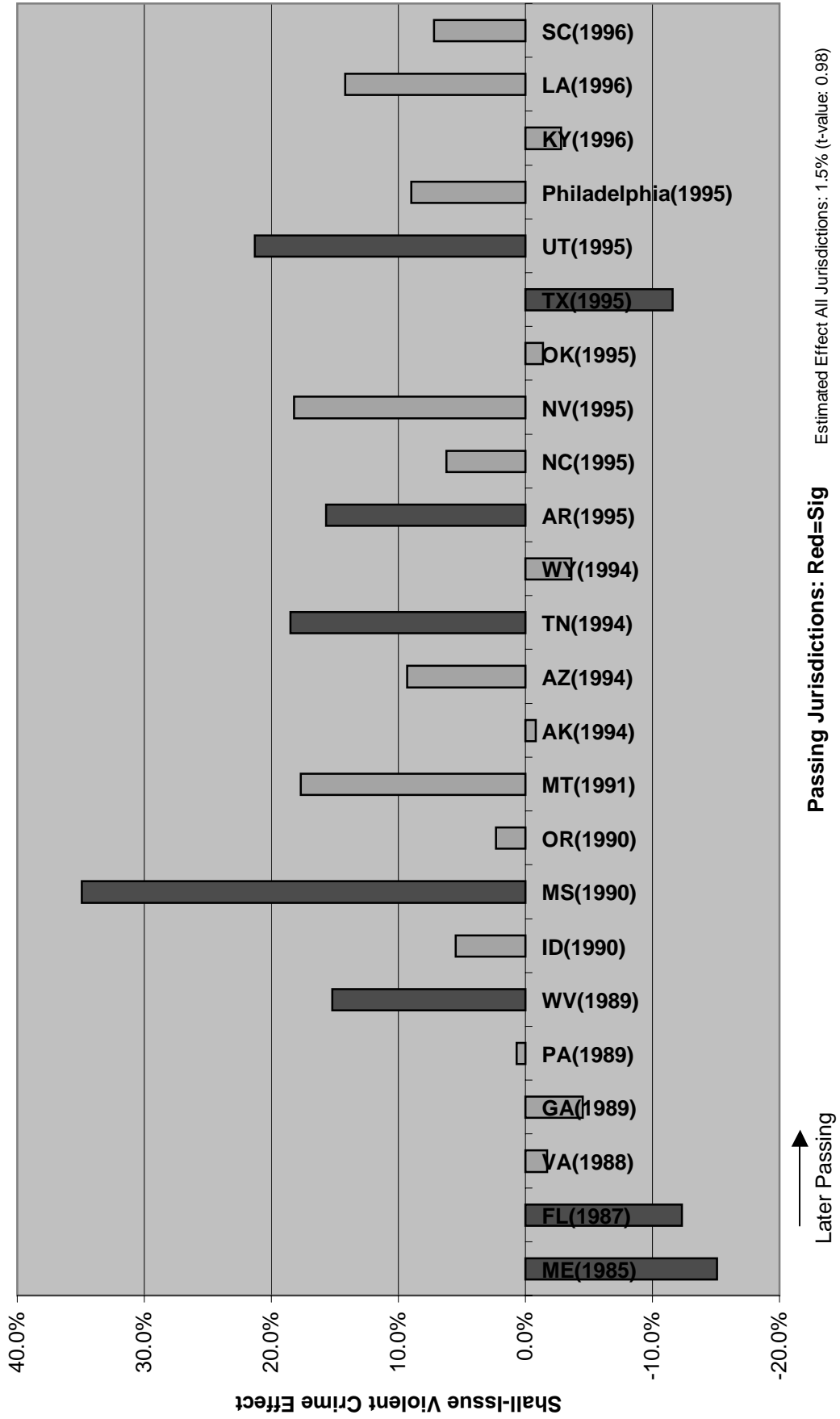


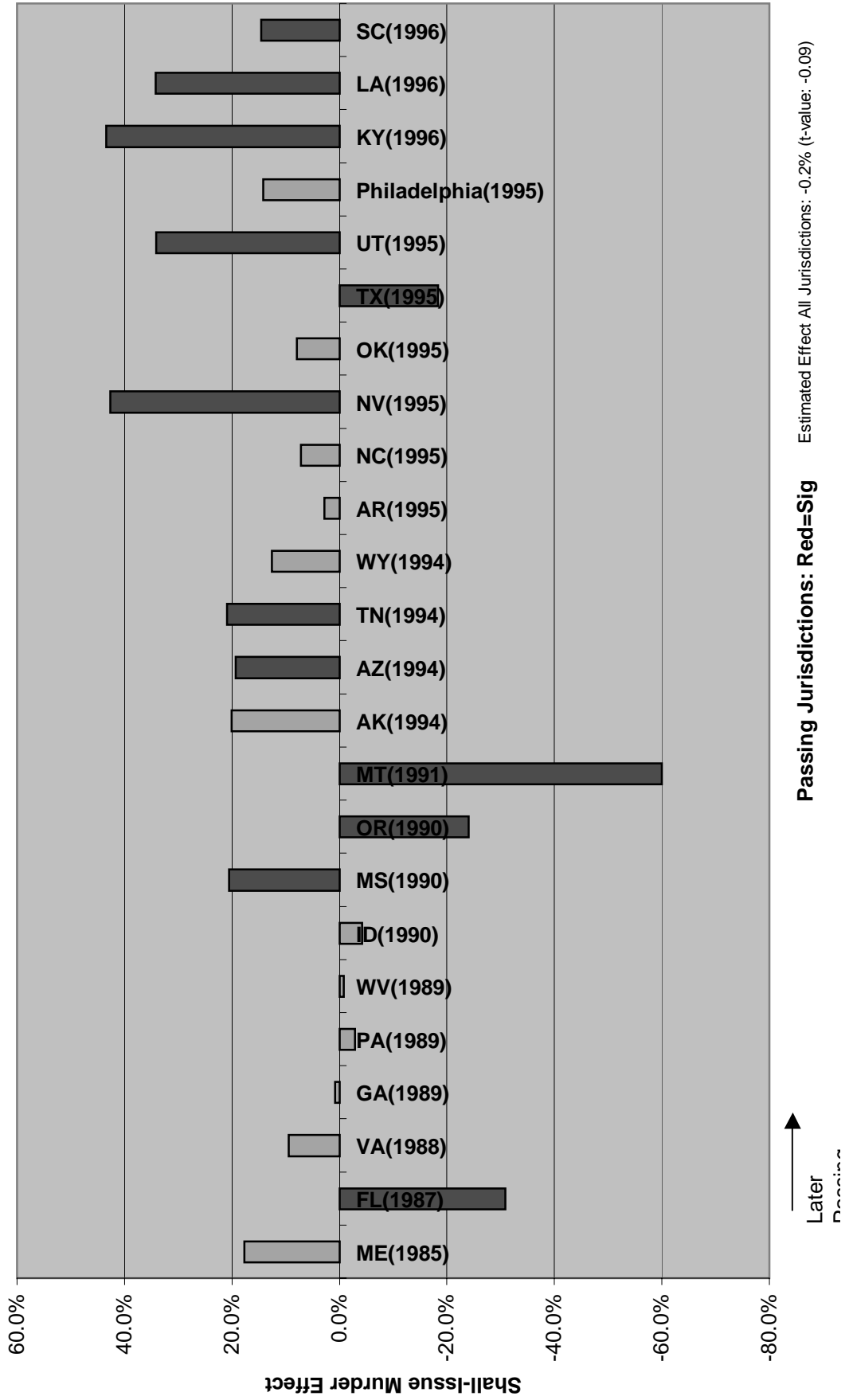
Figure 3i: Larceny - Effect by Year Relative to Adoption (Vernick Coding)



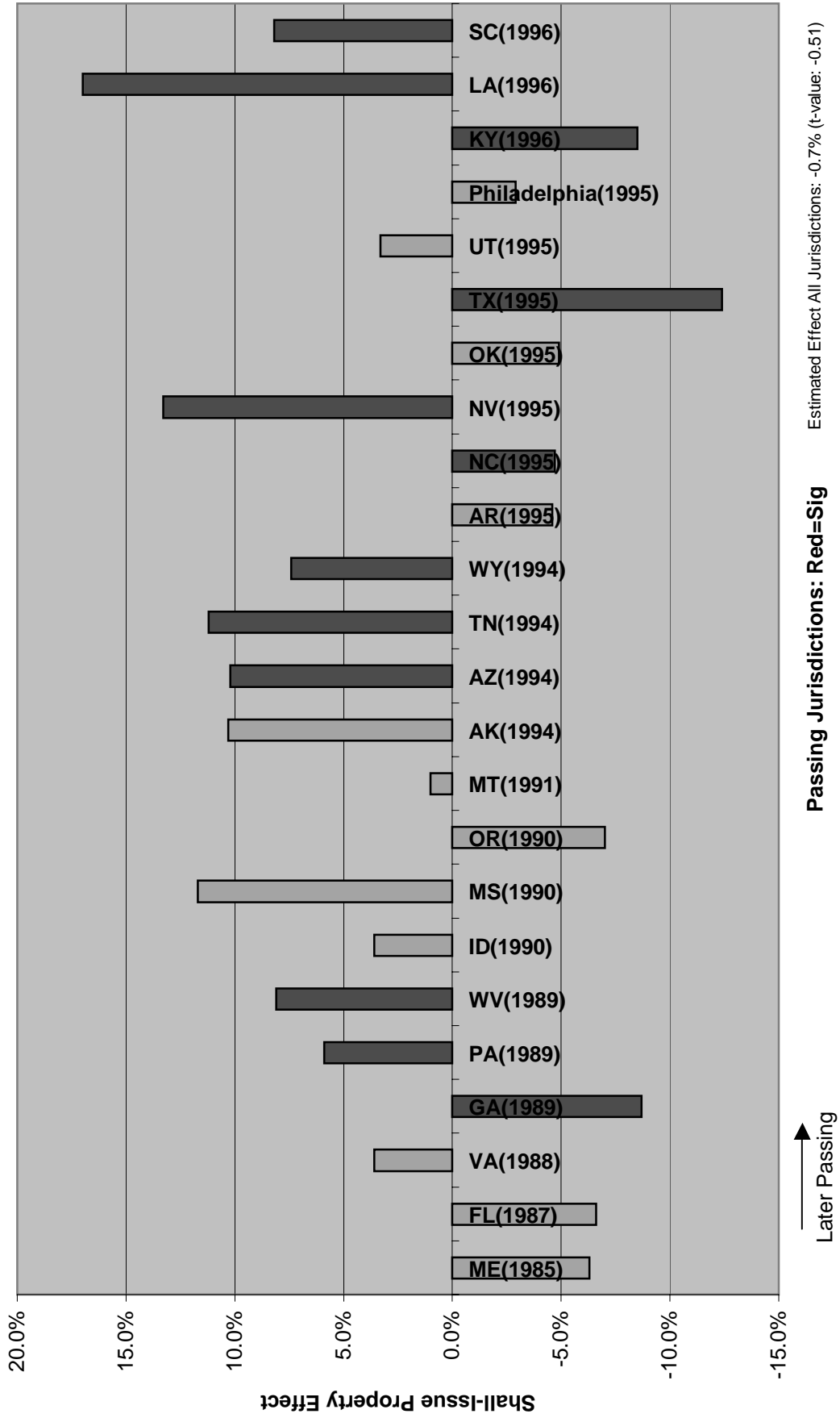
**Figure 4. Impact of Shall-Issue Law on Violent Crime**  
**Jurisdiction-Specific Dummy Model with State Trends, County Data**



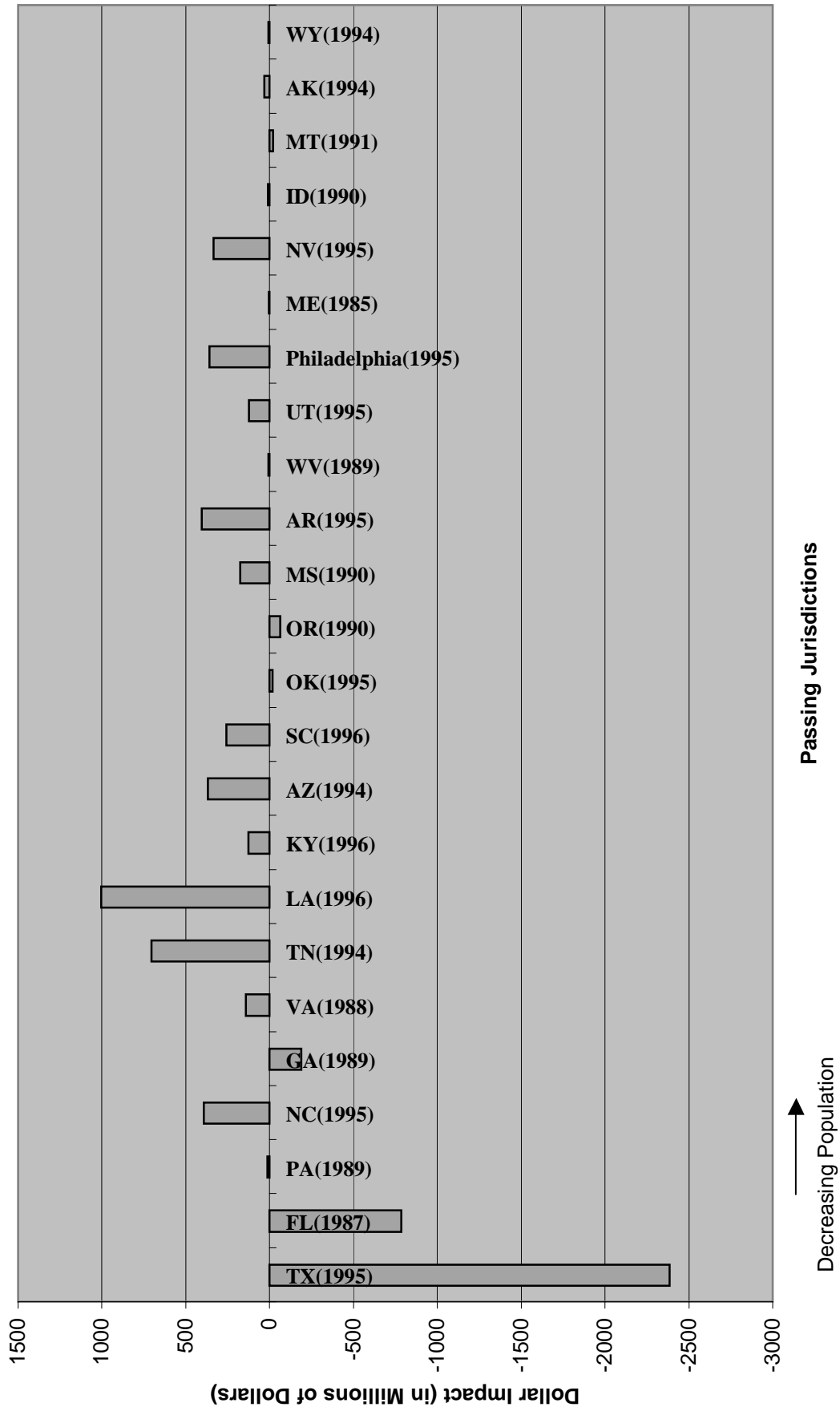
**Figure 5. Impact of Shall-Issue Law on Murder**  
**Jurisdiction-Specific Dummy Model with State Trends, County Data**



**Figure 6. Impact of Shall-Issue Law on Property Crime**  
**Jurisdiction-Specific Dummy Model with State Trends, County Data**



**Figure 7. Five-Year Annualized Average Dollar Impact of Shall-Issue Laws over all Crime Types**



	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary
<b>Time Period: (1977-1992)</b>								
1.	-3.4%	(3.7%)	(3.2%)	(2.2%)	(3.9%)	(1.8%)	(3.8%)	(2.8%)
<b>Time Period: (1977-1999)</b>								
2.	(1.8%)	(3.1%)	(2.4%)	(1.8%)	(2.9%)	(1.9%)	(3.1%)	(2.3%)

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). Regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 2a

		The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, Zheng's State Data, Vernick's coding												
		Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny				
Time Period (1977-1999):														
1. Dummy Variable model:		2.3%	-1.5%	-1.7%	0.1%	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:		(1.6%)	(2.2%)	(1.6%)	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.2%)				
2. Lott-Spline model:		-0.6%	-0.8%	<u>0.6%</u>	-0.6%	<b>-2.0%</b>	-0.1%	-0.7%	<u>-0.6%</u>	0.1%				
Robust Std. Error:		(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.3%)				
3. Hybrid model:														
Post-Passage Dummy		2.4%	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	0.0%	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:		(1.8%)	(2.5%)	(2.2%)	(2.3%)	(2.8%)	(1.4%)	(2.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)				
Trend Effect		<u>-0.8%</u>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	-0.6%	<b>-2.5%</b>	-0.4%	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	-0.1%				
Robust Std. Error:		(0.4%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.3%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.3%)				

Table 2b

		The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, Zheng's State Data, Vernick's coding												
		Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny				
Time Period (1977-1999):														
1. Dummy Variable model:		1.2%	2.5%	<b>-3.0%</b>	-0.9%	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	1.6%	<b>2.0%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:		(1.4%)	(2.0%)	(1.4%)	(1.7%)	(2.3%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.6%)	(1.1%)				
2. Hybrid model:														
Post-Passage Dummy		-1.3%	1.9%	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	1.7%	<b>4.8%</b>	2.3%	0.9%				
Robust Std. Error:		(1.5%)	(2.1%)	(1.5%)	(1.8%)	(2.4%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.5%)	(1.1%)				
Trend Effect		<b>2.3%</b>	0.6%	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%	<b>1.0%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:		(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.8%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)				

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (excluding the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold. We thank Wentong Zheng for generously sharing his data set, model specification, and do-files.

Table 3a

The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates

	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny				
Time Period (1977-1999):												
1. Dummy Variable model:	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(1.6%)	(2.1%)	(2.1%)	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(1.4%)	(1.0%)				
2. Lott-Spline model:	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.2%)				
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(2.3%)	(2.1%)	(2.3%)	(2.5%)	(1.2%)	(2.4%)	(1.7%)	(1.2%)				
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.2%)				

Table 3b

The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates

	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny				
Time Period (1977-1999):												
1. Dummy Variable model:	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.5%)	(1.6%)	(1.8%)	(2.4%)	(1.2%)	(2.1%)	(1.5%)	(1.1%)				
2. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(2.1%)	(2.5%)	(1.2%)	(2.1%)	(1.5%)	(1.2%)				
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)				

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 4a

The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1991-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Larceny	Burglary	Larceny			
1. Dummy Variable model:	<b>7.1%</b>	-2.8%	-2.1%	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(3.5%)	(1.8%)	(3.0%)	(2.4%)	(1.5%)	(3.0%)	(1.5%)	(3.0%)	(1.4%)			
2. Lott-Spline model:	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%			
Robust Std. Error:	(1.8%)	(1.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.3%)	(0.7%)	(1.5%)	(0.8%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)			
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	5.9%	-0.5%	-1.0%	<u>5.6%</u>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<u>3.3%</u>			
Robust Std. Error:	(4.1%)	(2.2%)	(3.0%)	(2.9%)	(1.9%)	(3.9%)	(2.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.7%)			
<i>Trend Effect</i>	-0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%			
Robust Std. Error:	(1.8%)	(1.3%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)	(0.7%)	(1.5%)	(0.9%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)			

Table 4b

The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1991-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Larceny	Burglary	Larceny			
1. Dummy Variable model:	1.0%	-0.4%	-2.0%	3.0%	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	2.1%	2.1%	<b>3.1%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(4.3%)	(1.8%)	(2.5%)	(2.4%)	(1.7%)	(3.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.7%)			
2. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	2.3%	2.1%	-2.3%	1.4%	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	2.0%	2.0%	<b>4.1%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(4.5%)	(2.2%)	(2.7%)	(2.6%)	(1.9%)	(3.4%)	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)			
<i>Trend Effect</i>	-2.0%	<b>-4.0%</b>	0.4%	2.5%	-1.2%	-1.8%	0.2%	0.2%	-1.5%			
Robust Std. Error:	(2.5%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	(1.6%)	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(1.2%)	(1.2%)	(1.0%)			

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 5a  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates, adding on demographic controls to Dummy Variable Model

Time Period: (1977-1999)	Controls used:	Violent Crime		Aggravated		Property Crime		Auto		Larceny	
		Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Theft	Burglary	Larceny
1.	Every non-demographic control	<u>9.3%</u> (1.8%)	<u>6.4%</u> (2.0%)	<u>4.1%</u> (1.8%)	<u>16.5%</u> (2.6%)	<u>15.4%</u> (1.6%)	<u>24.1%</u> (2.9%)	<u>13.4%</u> (2.0%)	<u>15.0%</u> (1.5%)		
2.	(1) + demographic groups for bl males 10-19 & w males 10-19	<u>8.1%</u> (1.8%)	<u>4.9%</u> (1.8%)	<u>3.7%</u> (1.9%)	<u>13.9%</u> (2.3%)	<u>12.7%</u> (1.4%)	<u>20.7%</u> (2.6%)	<u>10.6%</u> (1.7%)	<u>12.4%</u> (1.3%)		
3.	(2) + demographic groups for bl males 20-29 & w males 20-29	<u>4.9%</u> (1.7%)	2.9% (1.9%)	0.4% (1.9%)	<u>9.9%</u> (2.2%)	<u>9.7%</u> (1.2%)	<u>18.3%</u> (2.5%)	<u>6.6%</u> (1.6%)	<u>9.5%</u> (1.2%)		
4.	(3) + demographic groups for bl males 30-49 & w males 30-49	<u>2.9%</u> (1.5%)	-0.7% (1.5%)	-0.3% (1.8%)	<u>6.9%</u> (2.1%)	<u>7.0%</u> (1.0%)	<u>13.7%</u> (2.2%)	<u>4.7%</u> (1.5%)	<u>6.7%</u> (1.0%)		
5.	(4) + demographic groups for bl females 10-49 & w females 10-49	2.4% (1.6%)	-0.9% (2.1%)	-0.2% (1.9%)	<u>6.8%</u> (2.2%)	<u>7.4%</u> (1.1%)	<u>16.6%</u> (2.3%)	<u>4.4%</u> (1.5%)	<u>7.2%</u> (1.0%)		
6.	(5) + demographic groups for neither bl nor w males 10-49	1.3% (1.6%)	-4.4% (1.5%)	-0.9% (2.1%)	<u>5.4%</u> (2.2%)	<u>5.9%</u> (1.1%)	<u>13.7%</u> (2.1%)	1.7% (1.4%)	<u>6.2%</u> (1.1%)		
7.	(6) + demographic groups for neither bl nor w females 10-49	-0.7% (1.5%)	<u>-5.3%</u> (1.5%)	-2.7% (2.0%)	3.2% (2.1%)	<u>4.5%</u> (1.0%)	<u>12.0%</u> (2.0%)	0.5% (1.4%)	<u>4.8%</u> (1.0%)		
8.	(7) + demographic groups for bl males over 50 & w males over 50	-1.3% (1.5%)	<u>-5.5%</u> (1.6%)	-2.3% (2.0%)	1.4% (2.1%)	<u>3.7%</u> (1.0%)	<u>10.8%</u> (2.1%)	-0.5% (1.4%)	<u>4.0%</u> (0.9%)		
9.	All variables	<u>-3.4%</u> (1.6%)	<u>-7.2%</u> (1.6%)	<u>-4.1%</u> (2.1%)	-1.2% (2.1%)	<u>1.8%</u> (1.0%)	<u>4.5%</u> (1.9%)	-2.1% (1.4%)	<u>2.8%</u> (1.0%)		

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold. The previously excluded demographic variables that are added into the line 9 regressions are black females over age 50, white females over age 50, neither black nor white females over age 50, and neither black nor white males over age 50.

Table 5b  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates, adding on demographic controls to Dummy Variable Model  
Time Period: (1977-1999)

	Violent Crime		Aggravated			Auto		Larceny	
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny	
Controls used:									
1.	1.1% (1.5%)	1.9% (2.1%)	<b>-3.7%</b> (1.5%)	-0.8% (1.7%)	<u>4.6%</u> (2.4%)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.1%)	<b>4.7%</b> (2.1%)	2.1% (1.6%)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.1%)
Every non-demographic control									
(1) + demographic groups for bl males 10-19 & w males 10-19	0.0% (1.5%)	0.2% (2.1%)	<b>-3.7%</b> (1.5%)	-2.4% (1.7%)	4.0% (2.4%)	<u>2.0%</u> (1.1%)	<b>4.2%</b> (2.1%)	1.8% (1.6%)	1.7% (1.2%)
(2) + demographic groups for bl males 20-29 & w males 20-29	-0.2% (1.5%)	0.0% (2.2%)	<b>-3.8%</b> (1.4%)	-2.5% (1.6%)	3.7% (2.5%)	1.9% (1.2%)	<u>3.9%</u> (2.2%)	1.7% (1.5%)	1.6% (1.2%)
(3) + demographic groups for bl males 30-49 & w males 30-49	0.9% (1.6%)	1.9% (2.2%)	<u>-2.8%</u> (1.5%)	-1.6% (1.7%)	<b>5.9%</b> (2.5%)	<b>3.0%</b> (1.2%)	<u>3.6%</u> (2.2%)	<u>2.8%</u> (1.6%)	<b>2.8%</b> (1.2%)
(4) + demographic groups for bl females 10-49 & w females 10-49	0.4% (1.5%)	0.9% (2.2%)	<b>-3.4%</b> (1.4%)	-1.8% (1.6%)	<b>5.5%</b> (2.5%)	<u>3.4%</u> (1.2%)	<u>3.9%</u> (2.2%)	<b>3.5%</b> (1.6%)	<u>3.2%</u> (1.1%)
(5) + demographic groups for neither bl nor w males 10-49	0.6% (1.5%)	1.5% (2.3%)	<b>-3.2%</b> (1.5%)	-2.1% (1.6%)	<b>6.2%</b> (2.5%)	<u>3.7%</u> (1.2%)	<b>4.3%</b> (2.2%)	<b>3.7%</b> (1.6%)	<u>3.4%</u> (1.1%)
(6) + demographic groups for neither bl nor w females 10-49	0.1% (1.5%)	0.6% (2.2%)	<b>-3.6%</b> (1.5%)	-2.5% (1.6%)	<b>5.7%</b> (2.6%)	<u>3.0%</u> (1.2%)	<u>3.8%</u> (2.2%)	<u>2.8%</u> (1.5%)	<u>3.0%</u> (1.1%)
(7) + demographic groups for bl males over 50 & w males over 50	-0.5% (1.4%)	0.6% (2.3%)	<b>-3.4%</b> (1.5%)	<u>-2.8%</u> (1.7%)	<u>4.4%</u> (2.4%)	<b>2.8%</b> (1.1%)	2.7% (2.1%)	2.2% (1.5%)	<b>3.1%</b> (1.1%)
All variables	-1.7% (1.5%)	2.4% (2.3%)	<b>-4.5%</b> (1.6%)	<b>-4.6%</b> (1.8%)	<u>4.3%</u> (2.4%)	<b>2.7%</b> (1.2%)	2.4% (2.1%)	2.1% (1.5%)	<b>2.9%</b> (1.1%)

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold. The previously excluded demographic variables that are added into the line 9 regressions are black females over age 50, white females over age 50, neither black nor white females over age 50, and neither black nor white males over age 50.

Table 6a  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates, including only black and white males over age 10 as demographic controls

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Crime	Theft	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	1.0%	-0.5%	<b>-3.7%</b>	-1.1%	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.5%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	(1.1%)	(2.4%)	(1.5%)	(2.4%)	(1.5%)	(1.0%)	
2. Lott-Spiline model:	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.7%	<b>-1.5%</b>	0.0%	0.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)	
3. Hybrid model:	0.6%	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	-1.5%	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	2.8%	<b>3.7%</b>	2.8%	<b>2.6%</b>	
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	(1.7%)	(2.6%)	(2.0%)	(2.1%)	(2.6%)	(1.2%)	(2.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.2%)	
Robust Std. Error:	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%	<b>-1.9%</b>	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	(0.4%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	
Robust Std. Error:												

Table 6b  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates, including only black and white males over age 10 as demographic controls

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Crime	Theft	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	0.0%	1.8%	<b>-2.9%</b>	-2.4%	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	2.6%	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	2.6%	<b>3.2%</b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.4%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.6%)	(2.3%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.5%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.1%)	
2. Hybrid model:	-2.3%	3.2%	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	3.9%	3.0%	<b>2.9%</b>	3.9%	<b>2.7%</b>	
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	(1.6%)	(2.3%)	(1.6%)	(1.9%)	(2.4%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.6%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.1%)	
Robust Std. Error:	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	-0.3%	0.0%	<b>-1.3%</b>	-0.4%	0.0%	<b>-1.3%</b>	0.4%	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.3%)	
Robust Std. Error:												

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.



Table 8a  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates  
Adding in dummies for years more than 8 years before or 3 years after Shall Law Adoption

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent					Aggravated			Auto	
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	-2.7%	0.6%	<b>-5.1%</b>	-4.1%	2.2%	2.0%	<b>4.3%</b>	-0.4%	<b>2.5%</b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.7%)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	(2.1%)	(2.2%)	(1.1%)	(2.1%)	(1.4%)	(1.1%)	
2. Lott-Spline model:	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	<b>0.9%</b>	0.2%	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	
3. Hybrid model:										
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	-2.4%	1.3%	<b>-7.2%</b>	-4.1%	3.8%	1.3%	3.4%	-0.2%	1.3%	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(2.1%)	(2.3%)	(2.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.5%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	0.0%	-0.6%	0.8%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	<b>0.9%</b>	0.2%	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	

Table 8b  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Vernick's coding, using Incarceration Rates  
Adding in dummies for years more than 8 years before or 3 years after Shall Law Adoption

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent					Aggravated			Auto	
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	-1.5%	3.5%	<b>-4.4%</b>	-4.8%	5.4%	3.0%	3.1%	<u>3.0%</u>	<b>3.0%</b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(1.6%)	(1.9%)	(2.5%)	(1.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.2%)	
2. Hybrid model:										
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	<b>-4.5%</b>	4.8%	<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	4.8%	<b>2.8%</b>	4.2%	2.0%	<b>2.8%</b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	(1.8%)	(2.1%)	(2.6%)	(1.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.6%)	(1.2%)	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>3.4%</b>	-1.5%	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	0.7%	0.3%	-1.3%	<b>1.1%</b>	0.2%	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.5%)	(0.9%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.9%)	(0.4%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 9  
Two-Stage Least Squares Estimates of the Impact of Shall-Issue Laws, State Data, Lott's coding

	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft	
	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny			
Time Period (1977-1992):											
Shall Dummy Instruments:											
1. Political Vars, Change in Crime Rates	<b><u>-0.94</u></b>	<b><u>-0.56</u></b>	<b><u>-0.22</u></b>	<b><u>-1.18</u></b>	<b><u>-0.71</u></b>	<b><u>-0.23</u></b>	<b><u>-0.17</u></b>	<b><u>-0.17</u></b>	<b><u>-0.23</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.04)	
2. Political Vars, Change in Crime Rates	-0.09	<b><u>-0.43</u></b>	-0.04	-0.12	<b><u>-0.33</u></b>	-0.15	-0.12	-0.01	-0.15	-0.01	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.06)	
3. Political Vars	-0.15	<b><u>-0.37</u></b>	-0.01	<b><u>-0.25</u></b>	<b><u>-0.32</u></b>	0.1	-0.00	0.11	0.01	0.11	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.06)	
Time Period (1977-1997):											
Shall Dummy Instruments:											
1. Political Vars, Change in Crime Rates	<b><u>-0.68</u></b>	-0.12	<b><u>-0.26</u></b>	<b><u>-1.04</u></b>	<b><u>-0.11</u></b>	<b><u>0.21</u></b>	0.08	<b><u>0.19</u></b>	<b><u>0.29</u></b>	<b><u>0.08</u></b>	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.05)	
2. Political Vars, Change in Crime Rates	0.15	-0.02	-0.12	0.12	0.15	0.06	-0.10	0.05	0.17	0.05	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.15)	(0.06)	
3. Political Vars	-0.04	-0.05	-0.17	-0.12	0.04	0.10	-0.08	0.10	0.21	0.10	
Robust Std. Error:	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.06)	

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations. State- and year-fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 10

## The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, County Data, Lott coding

	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto		
	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny				
<b>Lott's Time Period (1977-1992):</b>												
1. Dummy Variable model:	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.2%)	(2.5%)	(1.5%)	(1.6%)	(1.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.1%)	(1.9%)				
2. Lott-Spline model:	-0.4%	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.8%				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.5%)	(1.1%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(1.4%)				
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	<b>6.7%</b>	2.9%	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	0.2%	0.3%	-2.5%	0.3%				
Robust Std. Error:	(2.3%)	(4.9%)	(2.9%)	(3.0%)	(1.8%)	(2.9%)	(1.9%)	(3.0%)				
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.8%)	(1.5%)	(0.9%)	(1.0%)	(0.6%)	(1.2%)	(0.6%)	(1.2%)				
<b>Entire Period (1977-1997):</b>												
4. Dummy Variable model:	0.0%	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	-0.3%	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.1%)	(1.7%)	(1.1%)	(1.3%)	(0.8%)	(1.5%)	(0.9%)	(1.2%)				
5. Lott-Spline model:	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	-0.4%	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.2%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.4%)				
6. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	0.0%	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	-0.7%	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(1.4%)	(2.9%)	(2.1%)	(2.3%)	(1.1%)	(2.4%)	(1.7%)	(2.1%)				
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	-0.3%	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>				
Robust Std. Error:	(0.3%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.2%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)				

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual county-level observations. County- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by county population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 11  
The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends in Crime, County Data, Lott coding

	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		Larceny	
	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny					
<b>Lott's Time Period (1977-1992):</b>													
1. Dummy Variable model													
	0.1%	-1.5%	3.4%	-7.5%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-3.6%	0.6%					
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(2.1%)	(2.0%)	(2.2%)	(2.1%)	(2.2%)	(1.4%)	(4.5%)					
2. Hybrid model:													
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>													
	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%	6.3%	-0.1%	5.2%	1.1%	-3.2%					
Robust Std. Error:	(5.3%)	(3.1%)	(3.0%)	(3.4%)	(1.9%)	(2.9%)	(2.0%)	(3.0%)					
<i>Trend Effect</i>													
	-6.6%	-3.2%	-1.2%	-6.3%	-0.6%	-3.0%	-2.2%	1.7%					
Robust Std. Error:	(1.8%)	(1.1%)	(1.0%)	(1.3%)	(1.1%)	(1.2%)	(0.8%)	(2.5%)					
<b>Entire Period (1977-1997):</b>													
3. Dummy Variable model:													
	1.5%	2.6%	7.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	3.5%	0.5%	4.0%					
Robust Std. Error:	(1.5%)	(1.6%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.3%)	(2.0%)	(1.3%)	(2.3%)					
4. Hybrid model:													
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>													
	0.7%	6.6%	6.6%	5.2%	-1.5%	6.6%	4.4%	4.4%					
Robust Std. Error:	(1.5%)	(2.7%)	(2.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(2.1%)					
<i>Trend Effect</i>													
	0.5%	-3.9%	0.4%	-3.5%	0.5%	-2.1%	-2.7%	-0.3%					
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.8%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)					

Notes: The dependent variable is the ln(crime rate) named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual county-level observations. County- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by county population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Table 12  
The Jurisdiction-Specific Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, Dummy Model Controlling for State Trends in Crime, County Data

	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Aggravated Assault	Robbery	Property Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny	
Entire Period (1977-1997):										
Maine	<b>-15.1%</b> (5.6%)	17.7% (17.8%)	9.8% (8.8%)	<b>-23.5%</b> (7.0%)	-10.9% (9.3%)	<b>-6.3%</b> (3.4%)	-6.2% (5.1%)	<b>-17.6%</b> (4.0%)	-7.2% (4.5%)	
Florida	<b>-12.3%</b> (3.1%)	<b>-30.9%</b> (7.3%)	-9.1% (6.3%)	<b>11.9%</b> (5.1%)	<b>-15.4%</b> (7.6%)	-6.6% (7.5%)	9.4% (7.3%)	0.7% (5.7%)	18.7% (17.6%)	
Virginia	-1.7% (3.0%)	9.4% (8.1%)	6.9% (4.3%)	-1.3% (3.5%)	-4.4% (3.7%)	3.6% (2.9%)	4.2% (4.3%)	0.4% (2.3%)	2.4% (4.4%)	
Georgia	-4.5% (3.8%)	0.8% (7.7%)	<b>-14.8%</b> (5.1%)	1.4% (4.1%)	<b>-11.9%</b> (4.8%)	<b>-8.7%</b> (3.1%)	-6.5% (4.3%)	<b>-9.2%</b> (3.3%)	<b>-11.2%</b> (4.1%)	
Pennsylvania	0.7% (2.8%)	-2.9% (7.0%)	2.7% (3.3%)	1.3% (3.7%)	4.1% (3.6%)	<b>5.9%</b> (2.0%)	0.6% (3.7%)	<b>4.5%</b> (2.1%)	<b>6.1%</b> (2.7%)	
Philadelphia	9.0% (6.3%)	14.2% (10.3%)	3.7% (6.5%)	-0.6% (7.0%)	<u>16.2%</u> (9.6%)	-2.9% (9.8%)	10.7% (11.2%)	-7.1% (7.6%)	-4.3% (5.6%)	
West Virginia	<b>15.2%</b> (5.8%)	-0.8% (10.1%)	6.5% (8.8%)	<b>26.0%</b> (7.9%)	-9.8% (6.6%)	<b>8.1%</b> (2.9%)	<b>-17.8%</b> (4.8%)	<b>9.5%</b> (3.2%)	<b>9.5%</b> (4.1%)	
Idaho	5.5% (5.9%)	-4.2% (20.3%)	<b>23.9%</b> (6.7%)	5.6% (6.4%)	14.3% (9.4%)	3.6% (3.2%)	<b>10.7%</b> (5.1%)	-4.2% (4.1%)	1.0% (4.0%)	
Mississippi	<b>34.9%</b> (8.3%)	<b>20.5%</b> (8.0%)	11.6% (7.7%)	<b>30.5%</b> (9.7%)	<b>39.5%</b> (7.8%)	<b>11.7%</b> (6.9%)	<b>36.2%</b> (8.6%)	<b>18.8%</b> (7.0%)	6.2% (7.5%)	
Oregon	2.3% (5.0%)	<b>-24.0%</b> (9.6%)	-7.3% (5.0%)	<b>21.5%</b> (5.0%)	<b>-33.8%</b> (7.7%)	<b>-7.0%</b> (4.0%)	<b>-10.1%</b> (5.6%)	<b>-25.0%</b> (4.8%)	-4.5% (4.6%)	
Montana	17.7% (19.6%)	<b>-60.0%</b> (26.1%)	-29.3% (30.3%)	27.6% (20.7%)	-3.1% (29.6%)	1.0% (14.9%)	0.2% (15.2%)	2.7% (13.9%)	-2.6% (15.7%)	
Alaska	-0.8% (16.8%)	20.1% (25.5%)	-29.1% (19.7%)	8.0% (19.2%)	1.5% (14.6%)	10.3% (12.0%)	-4.4% (16.7%)	-3.4% (18.1%)	4.9% (10.4%)	
Arizona	<u>9.3%</u> (5.1%)	<b>19.3%</b> (7.2%)	8.2% (6.1%)	6.6% (5.9%)	<b>21.2%</b> (5.9%)	<b>10.2%</b> (4.3%)	<b>22.9%</b> (10.4%)	<b>18.4%</b> (4.8%)	<b>9.9%</b> (4.1%)	
Tennessee	<b>18.5%</b> (5.2%)	<b>20.9%</b> (6.2%)	<b>15.0%</b> (5.8%)	<b>25.6%</b> (6.2%)	<b>16.0%</b> (4.8%)	<b>11.2%</b> (3.7%)	<b>11.3%</b> (5.8%)	<b>13.5%</b> (4.1%)	<b>14.5%</b> (3.9%)	
Wyoming	-3.6% (7.6%)	12.6% (17.9%)	10.8% (10.3%)	-7.3% (9.8%)	<b>23.6%</b> (12.0%)	<b>7.4%</b> (3.6%)	<b>13.0%</b> (6.7%)	<b>15.3%</b> (5.6%)	2.9% (4.1%)	
Arkansas	<b>15.7%</b> (7.1%)	2.8% (8.1%)	<b>12.8%</b> (6.2%)	<b>26.8%</b> (9.2%)	6.5% (6.5%)	<b>-4.6%</b> (2.6%)	-0.8% (4.8%)	-4.5% (4.1%)	<u>5.9%</u> (3.1%)	
Nevada	<u>18.2%</u> (10.4%)	<b>42.6%</b> (13.1%)	11.6% (11.5%)	24.7% (15.9%)	<b>18.7%</b> (8.2%)	<b>13.3%</b> (5.5%)	<b>19.1%</b> (9.6%)	<b>25.9%</b> (7.2%)	<b>13.4%</b> (5.7%)	
North Carolina	<u>6.2%</u> (3.3%)	7.2% (5.6%)	5.3% (4.1%)	<b>13.9%</b> (4.0%)	4.5% (4.0%)	<b>-4.7%</b> (2.4%)	<b>19.7%</b> (3.5%)	<b>-5.0%</b> (3.0%)	<b>7.8%</b> (2.7%)	
Oklahoma	-1.4% (4.7%)	7.9% (8.4%)	<b>11.8%</b> (4.9%)	4.4% (5.2%)	<b>-9.5%</b> (4.6%)	-4.9% (3.3%)	<b>-10.1%</b> (4.6%)	-3.5% (3.8%)	4.7% (4.6%)	
Texas	<b>-11.6%</b> (3.7%)	<b>-18.3%</b> (4.6%)	0.8% (4.0%)	-6.5% (5.8%)	<b>-11.9%</b> (4.6%)	<b>-12.4%</b> (3.0%)	<b>-16.0%</b> (5.1%)	<b>-8.8%</b> (3.4%)	-3.0% (4.0%)	
Utah	<b>21.3%</b> (4.9%)	<b>34.1%</b> (10.0%)	<b>17.4%</b> (7.7%)	<b>25.1%</b> (5.7%)	<b>21.5%</b> (7.2%)	3.3% (3.4%)	<b>38.9%</b> (9.9%)	<b>23.1%</b> (5.1%)	-3.6% (4.1%)	
Kentucky	-2.8% (12.0%)	<b>43.4%</b> (13.8%)	-12.1% (7.7%)	-2.1% (20.6%)	<b>29.8%</b> (8.4%)	<b>-8.5%</b> (4.3%)	12.6% (17.1%)	-11.5% (8.5%)	<b>-14.2%</b> (3.7%)	
Louisiana	<u>14.2%</u> (7.7%)	<b>34.2%</b> (7.9%)	<b>21.7%</b> (7.2%)	13.9% (11.3%)	<b>31.9%</b> (11.0%)	<b>17.0%</b> (6.0%)	<b>32.2%</b> (8.7%)	<b>22.9%</b> (6.8%)	<b>13.4%</b> (6.8%)	
South Carolina	7.2% (5.3%)	<b>14.6%</b> (7.2%)	-2.9% (4.8%)	<b>11.8%</b> (5.9%)	<b>11.3%</b> (6.0%)	<b>8.2%</b> (3.5%)	<b>20.8%</b> (7.0%)	5.7% (3.6%)	3.0% (3.7%)	
<b>Summary</b>										Totals
Neg & Sig	3	4	1	1	5	4	3	4	2	27
Neg & NS	6	3	6	5	4	6	5	7	6	48
Pos & NS	10	9	11	9	7	6	8	4	9	73
Pos & Sig	5	8	6	9	8	8	8	9	7	68

Table 13

The Jurisdiction-Specific Annualized Five-Year Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, Linear Hybrid Model Controlling for State Trends in Crime, County Data

Entire Period (1977-1997):	Violent		Aggravated					Property			Auto		Larceny
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Theft	Burglary	Larceny	
ME	-4.9%	7.2%	<u>19.8%</u>	<u>-15.3%</u>	0.1%	0.5%	-4.6%	1.2%	-1.6%				
FL	<u>-10.7%</u>	<u>-25.9%</u>	-5.8%	<u>14.8%</u>	-9.0%	-5.1%	<b>14.0%</b>	5.9%	21.8%				
VA	-0.8%	8.7%	8.0%	1.4%	-3.7%	3.9%	6.0%	0.7%	2.3%				
GA	<u>-7.1%</u>	-2.8%	<b>-19.8%</b>	1.4%	<b>-17.6%</b>	<b>-11.5%</b>	-7.2%	<b>-14.2%</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>				
PA	1.7%	-1.7%	2.6%	1.8%	5.7%	<u>7.9%</u>	0.0%	<u>5.2%</u>	<u>8.5%</u>				
Phil.	8.8%	<u>22.0%</u>	7.9%	11.9%	5.6%	<u>32.3%</u>	<b>33.8%</b>	-0.6%	-0.6%				
WV	<u>19.4%</u>	-2.3%	7.5%	<u>32.3%</u>	-7.5%	<u>8.6%</u>	<u>-17.0%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>	<u>11.1%</u>				
ID	7.4%	-2.0%	<u>24.3%</u>	8.6%	16.2%	4.9%	<u>12.4%</u>	-2.6%	2.9%				
MS	<b>37.8%</b>	<u>20.6%</u>	10.5%	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	12.2%	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	6.6%				
OR	4.6%	<b>-25.0%</b>	-8.5%	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>-33.3%</b>	-4.8%	-9.1%	<b>-23.8%</b>	-2.0%				
MT	23.8%	<b>-54.0%</b>	-31.0%	<u>36.7%</u>	4.7%	5.0%	6.0%	7.8%	2.4%				
AK	3.9%	28.6%	-32.4%	24.9%	-12.2%	20.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	14.1%				
AZ	11.9%	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	8.4%	<b>28.8%</b>	8.7%	17.7%	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>				
TN	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<u>16.7%</u>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>				
WY	8.2%	2.9%	1.5%	11.3%	<b>37.2%</b>	<u>9.9%</u>	13.8%	<b>22.9%</b>	7.2%				
AR	<b>43.2%</b>	33.0%	23.3%	<u>48.2%</u>	20.7%	<u>-13.1%</u>	0.5%	1.6%	3.5%				
NV	15.4%	<b>49.1%</b>	24.6%	17.1%	18.1%	13.7%	25.3%	<b>33.1%</b>	8.7%				
NC	15.4%	11.5%	-6.3%	<b>21.3%</b>	8.3%	<u>-20.9%</u>	<u>19.3%</u>	<b>-15.3%</b>	3.0%				
OK	-11.1%	1.5%	10.7%	-8.6%	-4.8%	<u>-15.2%</u>	-14.3%	-10.9%	4.3%				
TX	<u>-17.2%</u>	<b>-35.4%</b>	-9.6%	-14.0%	-14.8%	<b>-15.0%</b>	-21.7%	-9.9%	-4.1%				
UT	<b>41.5%</b>	11.8%	<u>35.8%</u>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	3.2%	<u>45.8%</u>	<b>33.7%</b>	-4.3%				
KY	-1.0%	<u>41.9%</u>	-13.5%	0.2%	<b>29.5%</b>	-7.9%	12.4%	-12.4%	<b>-13.5%</b>				
LA	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	16.9%	<b>32.1%</b>	<u>17.6%</u>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>				
SC	8.7%	<u>13.5%</u>	-4.5%	<b>14.3%</b>	<u>10.8%</u>	<b>8.3%</b>	<u>21.4%</u>	4.5%	3.7%				
Summary of 5 yr Effects:													
Neg & Sig	1	4	1	0	2	3	1	3	2	17			
Neg & NS	6	4	8	3	6	5	6	6	5	49			
Pos & NS	11	10	11	13	9	9	10	6	12	91			
Pos & Sig	6	6	4	8	7	7	7	9	5	59			
										Totals			

Table 14

Estimates of Dollar Impact of Crime (in Millions of Dollars\*) based on Jurisdiction-Specific Annualized Five-Year Impact, Hybrid Model with State Trends

	Murder	Rape	Agg. Assault	Robbery	Violent Crime Total	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny	Property Crime Total	Total (Pro & Vio)	Per Capita Impact (in dollars*)	Harm-Weighted Percent Change
Maine	6.29	3.03	-5.69	0.00	3.63	-0.34	0.19	-0.18	-0.33	3.30	2.83	1.9%
Florida	-1098.84	-32.03	272.28	-32.53	-891.12	44.30	23.56	37.90	105.76	-785.37	-65.45	-10.0%
Virginia	122.27	11.33	3.08	-1.98	134.70	4.09	0.48	1.43	6.00	140.70	23.54	7.0%
Georgia	-69.61	-55.91	8.99	-25.55	-142.07	-11.62	-22.69	-12.90	-47.22	-189.29	-29.53	-4.8%
Pennsylvania	-14.56	5.11	7.99	3.71	2.24	0.00	4.83	5.43	10.26	12.50	1.21	0.7%
Philadelphia	293.94	5.59	21.16	6.42	327.10	31.32	-0.14	-0.11	31.07	358.18	239.28	19.5%
West Virginia	-8.64	2.38	11.90	-0.50	5.15	-1.93	1.78	1.15	1.00	6.15	3.41	1.3%
Idaho	-1.69	6.08	5.00	0.20	9.59	0.80	-0.31	0.32	0.80	10.39	10.22	5.2%
Mississippi	119.42	6.85	30.53	5.75	162.56	5.95	5.75	1.03	12.74	175.30	67.86	21.6%
Oregon	-83.65	-10.34	57.49	-11.49	-47.99	-4.61	-11.28	-0.78	-16.68	-64.67	-22.65	-7.6%
Montana	-22.40	-3.20	5.08	0.04	-20.48	0.28	0.35	0.14	0.77	-19.71	-24.37	-24.1%
Alaska	24.03	-7.71	14.46	-0.86	29.92	-0.45	-0.19	0.96	0.33	30.24	50.51	15.5%
Arizona	232.38	19.19	42.01	15.73	309.31	29.58	20.76	8.52	58.87	368.18	88.74	15.9%
Tennessee	406.25	46.22	194.58	17.31	664.36	17.61	13.10	9.67	40.38	704.73	136.63	28.7%
Wyoming	1.54	0.22	2.97	0.25	4.97	0.41	1.04	0.43	1.88	6.85	14.43	6.3%
Arkansas	264.73	19.69	114.59	5.43	404.43	0.16	0.58	0.95	1.69	406.12	163.70	32.6%
Nevada	246.05	20.87	35.86	7.55	310.32	11.20	9.78	1.82	22.80	333.12	217.79	35.7%
North Carolina	237.69	-13.27	162.87	8.93	396.22	16.65	-22.76	2.71	-3.40	392.83	54.66	11.3%
Oklahoma	18.48	14.30	-34.96	-1.53	-3.71	-9.05	-6.69	1.73	-14.01	-17.72	-5.42	-0.9%
Texas	-1854.87	-75.23	-283.89	-41.93	-2255.92	-88.61	-29.52	-10.09	-128.22	-2384.14	-127.49	-25.7%
Utah	27.81	26.84	43.35	5.57	103.56	13.31	7.73	-1.46	19.58	123.14	62.37	24.1%
Kentucky	125.77	-5.62	0.30	7.76	128.20	2.91	-2.38	-1.83	-1.31	126.89	32.69	22.1%
Louisiana	772.18	31.94	105.79	31.74	941.65	34.36	17.72	9.45	61.53	1003.18	231.10	29.2%
South Carolina	139.91	-7.74	103.07	5.89	241.12	13.27	3.16	1.88	18.30	259.42	69.80	12.0%
Totals**	-115.56	8.58	918.79	5.92	817.73	109.57	14.84	58.19	182.60	1000.34	9.63	2.0%
Simple Mean	-4.81	0.36	38.28	0.25	34.07	4.57	0.62	2.42	7.61	41.68	49.83	9.1%
Standard Deviation	502.83	26.22	100.07	15.52	588.18	24.42	12.81	9.04	41.88	613.17	92.14	16.5%
Number Positive	16	15	21	16	18	16	15	17	17	18	18	
Number Negative	8	9	3	8	6	7	9	7	7	6	6	

\*Per Capita Impact is expressed in dollars, not millions of dollars.

\*\*The entries for Per-Capita Impact and Harm-Weighted Percent Change are computed by dividing the total estimated impact (\$1 billion) by the total population (in millions) and the total cost of crime (in millions of dollars for the 24 jurisdictions) respectively.

Table 15

Model	Level of Filtering:			
	All Estimates	10%	5%	1%
Dummy	1262.14	513.11	487.04	-22.22
Hybrid	1000.34	524.36	2.89	-784.33

\*These estimated dollar effects are based on the jurisdiction specific models with state trends. The Hybrid Model is from Table 13, where the \$1 billion figure can be found under the row and column Total. The remaining totals and the Dummy Variable model is available upon request. Essentially, the first set of estimates (in the "All Estimates" column) takes every estimated jurisdiction-specific as reflecting the true impact of the shall issue law on crime. The other three columns will filter out those estimates that are not statistically significant at the indicated level.

Table 16  
Explaining The Estimated Percentage Impact on Crime of the 24 Shall Issue Jurisdictions

Dependent Variable*	Explanatory Variables					
	Density**	Population (in Millions)	Log Violent Crime Rate	Year Adopted	South	West
Hybrid Model Harm-Weighted Impact	<u>-0.026</u> (0.013)	<b><u>-0.028</u></b> (0.006)	<u>0.116</u> (0.059)	<u>0.016</u> (0.009)	-0.119 (0.087)	<u>-0.205</u> (0.098)
Mean Impact:	0.091					
Standard Deviation:	0.165					
Hybrid Model Five-Year Murder Impact	<b><u>-0.053</u></b> (0.019)	<b><u>-0.042</u></b> (0.006)	<b>0.212</b> (0.096)	<u>0.023</u> (0.013)	<b>-0.261</b> (0.120)	<b><u>-0.427</u></b> (0.139)
Mean Impact:	0.077					
Standard Deviation:	0.247					
Dummy Model Harm-Weighted Impact	<u>-0.027</u> (0.013)	<b><u>-0.02</u></b> (0.004)	0.095 (0.071)	<u>0.017</u> (0.009)	-0.115 (0.080)	<u>-0.182</u> (0.089)
Mean Impact:	0.073					
Standard Deviation:	0.146					
Dummy Model Murder Impact	<b><u>-0.056</u></b> (0.022)	<b><u>-0.032</u></b> (0.008)	0.166 (0.123)	<u>0.028</u> (0.015)	<b>-0.303</b> (0.133)	<b><u>-0.422</u></b> (0.161)
Mean Impact:	0.076					
Standard Deviation:	0.237					

\* For the values of the Hybrid model harm-weighted impact, see the harm-weighted percent change column, table 14. For the Hybrid murder impact, see the murder impact column, table 13. For the Dummy model murder impact, see the murder impact column, table 12. The dummy model harm-weighted impact is not included in the tables but is available upon request.

\*\*Density is expressed in units of population in thousands per square mile.

Appendix Table 1  
Differences in Coding Dates of Passage of Shall Issue Laws

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
State	Ayres/Donohue	Implied Date of Passage -- Lott and Mustard Dummy*	Implied Date of Passage -- Lott and Mustard Trend	Date of Passage -- Vernick's coding
1 Maine	1985	1984	1985	1981
2 Florida	1987	1987	1987	1987
3 Virginia	1988	1987	1987	1995
4 Georgia	1989	1989	1989	1989
5 Pennsylvania**	1989	1988	1988	1989
6 West Virginia	1989	1988	1989	1989
7 Idaho	1990	1989	1990	1990
8 Mississippi	1990	1989	1990	1990
9 Oregon	1990	1989	1989	1990
10 Montana	1991	1990	1991	1991
11 Alaska	1994			1994
12 Arizona	1994			1994
13 Tennessee	1994			1994
14 Wyoming	1994			1994
15 Arkansas	1995			1995
16 North Carolina	1995			1995
17 Nevada	1995			1995
18 Oklahoma	1995			1995
19 Texas	1995			1996
20 Utah	1995			1986
21 Philadelphia**	1995			
22 Kentucky	1996			1996
23 Louisiana	1996			1991
24 South Carolina	1996			1996

Both Lott/Mustard and Vernick considered the following states to have adopted shall issue laws prior to 1977: Indiana, New Hampshire, and Washington. Lott

\*We followed the protocol of beginning the first year of the post-passage dummy in the first full year after passage, which we understood to be the protocol of Lott and Mustard. On the assumption that they did follow that protocol, we list the dates of passage of shall issue laws that would be implied in their analysis.

\*\*Pennsylvania initially excluded Philadelphia from its 1989 shall-issue law. In 1995, the law was extended to include Philadelphia.

Note: the shaded lines highlight instances of conflicts between the Lott coding and the Vernick coding.

Appendix Table 2: Ayres and Donohue's Expanded Lort dataset: List of Variables and Summary Statistics

Variable	Description	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ivto	Involuntary crime rate (per 100,000)	1428	5.971531	0.6543401	3.826465	7.979955
lnmur	In-murder rate (per 100,000)	1428	1.805917	0.703457	-1.609438	4.389499
lrnp	In-rape rate (per 100,000)	1428	3.391876	0.4712118	1.589235	4.626932
laga	In (aggravated assault rate (per 100,000))	1428	5.440435	0.6506613	3.328627	7.350902
lrrob	In (robbery rate (per 100,000))	1428	4.668568	0.9453066	1.856298	7.399459
lpro	In (property crime rate (per 100,000))	1428	8.356463	0.2943492	7.175796	9.16032
lbur	In (burglary rate (per 100,000))	1428	6.98	0.3846031	5.729775	7.974774
lhr	In (homicide rate (per 100,000))	1428	7.920612	0.2970966	6.665301	8.671424
laur	In (auto crime rate (per 100,000))	1428	5.8785	0.5515542	4.507557	7.517467
v_shall	Vernick's coding of the shall dummy	1428			0	1
stpop	State population	1428	4703487	5117964	324465	3.31E+07
rncpi	Real per capita personal income	1428	13280.69	2618.36	7644.664	23646.71
rcpi	Real per capita unempl insurance payments	1428	71.72929	47.68851	9.967369	411.6423
rcpm	Real per capita unempl insurance payments	1428	170.4768	68.18757	41.25565	494.4506
densitm	Population per square mile of land area	1428	356.6089	1407.823	0.5696366	12167.35
incarc_rate	Incarceration Rate per 100,000, lagged 1 yr	1428	201.4424	172.2202	19	1913
avcto	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1041	39.68218	20.69746	0	558.81
avpro	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048	16.47071	4.961436	0	58.56
avmur	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1046	88.02721	52.75273	0	1363.16
avrap	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1041	38.04754	17.26306	0	310.63
avrob	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1047	30077347	13.36918	0	195.2
avrb	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048	43.58897	17.30412	0	190.93
avrbur	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048	13.26896	4.67076	0	44.73
avrbur	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048	18.01515	5.475389	0	77.27
avrbur	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048	20.08427	33.46592	0	394.28
avrbur	Arrest Rate, from Lort's original state dataset	1048				
avrbur	Numerical state identifier	1428			1	56
avrbur	Numerical year identifier	1428			72	99
avrbur	Equivalent to Wentong's yradopt	1428			0	96
pbm1019	% Pop Black Male Aged 10-19	1428	1.034473	1.133384	0.0220235	7.135754
pbm2029	% Pop Black Male Aged 20-29	1428	9.9025913	0.9811033	0.0308761	6.571098
pbm3039	% Pop Black Male Aged 30-39	1428	7.074403	0.8214441	0.0131709	5.688865
pbm4049	% Pop Black Male Aged 40-49	1428	5.113697	0.619647	0.0072583	4.44528
pbm5064	% Pop Black Male Aged 50-64	1428	5.243105	0.686058	0.0012312	4.82312
pbm65	% Pop Black Male Aged over 65	1428	0.3556466	0.4857088	0.0004183	3.556977
pbf1019	% Pop Black Female Aged 10-19	1428	1.02034	1.147568	0.0159746	7.399942
pbf2029	% Pop Black Female Aged 20-29	1428	9.9774034	1.157651	0.0169809	7.729461
pbf3039	% Pop Black Female Aged 30-39	1428	8.107628	0.9713302	0.0092844	6.112494
pbf4049	% Pop Black Female Aged 40-49	1428	6.017382	0.7530134	0.0050729	5.446821
pbf5064	% Pop Black Female Aged 50-64	1428	6.540152	0.8833761	0.0019866	6.116782
pbf65	% Pop Black Female Aged over 65	1428	0.5415593	0.7896529	0.0013851	6.115532
pw1019	% Pop White Male Aged 10-19	1428	6.885923	1.729288	1.157911	10.75591
pw2029	% Pop White Male Aged 20-29	1428	6.986634	1.334905	3.05121	10.84577
pw3039	% Pop White Male Aged 30-39	1428	6.387067	1.254675	1.804001	9.731769
pw4049	% Pop White Male Aged 40-49	1428	5.151871	1.166269	1.346922	8.659682
pw5064	% Pop White Male Aged 50-64	1428	5.879721	1.062361	1.783073	8.037685
pw65	% Pop White Male Aged over 65	1428	4.288742	1.158931	0.6743689	7.505016
pwf1019	% Pop White Female Aged 10-19	1428	6.565628	1.699978	1.184778	10.35967
pwf2029	% Pop White Female Aged 20-29	1428	6.829447	1.34522	2.216033	9.662052
pwf3039	% Pop White Female Aged 30-39	1428	6.349452	1.240235	1.5848	9.385077
pwf4049	% Pop White Female Aged 40-49	1428	5.179891	1.135794	1.200093	8.411426
pwf5064	% Pop White Female Aged 50-64	1428	6.896208	1.479002	1.689705	11.36171
pwf65	% Pop White Female Aged over 65	1428	6.182254	1.679061	0.7476923	9.902048
pnm1019	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged 10-19	1428	0.3777065	0.7994053	0.0145746	6.702039
pnm2029	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged 20-29	1428	3.475048	0.7212771	0.0170222	6.465612
pnm3039	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged 30-39	1428	3.007067	0.6514341	0.0139999	5.061728
pnm4049	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged 40-49	1428	2.186409	0.5509817	0.008304	4.95868
pnm5064	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged 50-64	1428	2.060169	0.6201685	0.007015	4.910496
pnm65	% Pop Neither W nor B Male Aged over 65	1428	0.1288453	0.4792777	0.0050317	4.280399
pnf1019	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged 10-19	1428	0.3672072	0.77710804	0.0154089	6.687914
pnf2029	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged 20-29	1428	3.5466779	0.7204218	0.0222513	6.3433
pnf3039	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged 30-39	1428	3.3277798	0.6839861	0.0188864	5.324602
pnf4049	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged 40-49	1428	2.432578	0.5715415	0.0110117	5.08445
pnf5064	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged 50-64	1428	0.2346599	0.6891328	0.0092633	5.365767
pnf65	% Pop Neither W nor B Female Aged over 65	1428	0.2026374	0.8711339	0.0067783	10.9263

Zheng's dataset: List of Variables and Summary Statistics

Variable	Description	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ivto	Involuntary crime rate (per 100,000)	1400	5.939708	0.6197534	3.826465	7.126328
lnmur	In-murder rate (per 100,000)	1400	1.766978	0.6511872	-1.609438	3.010621
lrnp	In-rape rate (per 100,000)	1400	3.380057	0.4663134	1.589235	4.626932
laga	In (aggravated assault rate (per 100,000))	1400	5.417609	0.6533402	3.328627	6.666575
lrrob	In (robbery rate (per 100,000))	1400	4.622909	0.8967052	1.856298	6.527958
lpro	In (property crime rate (per 100,000))	1400	8.345676	0.2862991	7.175796	8.986696
lbur	In (burglary rate (per 100,000))	1400	6.969619	0.3803424	5.729775	7.974774
lhr	In (homicide rate (per 100,000))	1400	7.910755	0.2908949	6.665301	8.538191
laur	In (auto crime rate (per 100,000))	1400	5.860307	0.5374967	4.507557	7.359531
v_shall	Vernick's coding of the shall dummy	1400			0	1
stpop	State population	1400	4785007	5136519	326494	3.31E+07
rncpi	Real per capita income	1400	19335.41	4340.893	8824.639	36795.03
rcpi	Real per capita unempl insurance rate	1400	6.213143	2.10274	2.2	18
rcpm	Real per capita unempl insurance rate	1400	12.82964	3.991182	2.9	30.7
densitm	% Persons below poverty line	1400	196.6087	48.98285	61.89	400.5193
incarc_rate	Incarceration rate, lagged 1 year	1400	190.0616	126.9586	20.3402	752.3188
avcto	Average per capita alcohol consumption	1400	1.986453	0.5379852	0.4770634	4.999822
avpro	Numerical state indicator	1400			1	56
avmur	Numerical year indicator	1400			1972	1999
avrap	Vernick's coding of the year of adoption	1400			0	96
avrob	% Black population	1400	9.454077	9.254046	0.1748652	36.66171
avrb	% Metropolitan population	1400	62.9396	22.86231	0	100.3756
avrbur	% Population Aged 15-17	1400	4.904386	0.8245765	3.403702	6.905295
avrbur	% Population Aged 18-24	1400	11.63615	1.673176	7.800048	16.10618
avrbur	% Population Aged 25-34	1400	15.77754	1.865325	10.64819	23.5762

Appendix Table 3a (analogous to Table 3a, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Burglary	Crime	Theft	Larceny
1. Dummy Variable model:	<b>-3.3%</b>	-1.2%	<b>-6.7%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	0.3%	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(2.0%)	(1.6%)	(2.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.0%)	(1.4%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.0%)
2. Lott-Spline model:	<u>-0.8%</u>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<u>-0.8%</u>	<b>-1.4%</b>	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%	<b>-1.0%</b>	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)	(0.3%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	-2.4%	1.7%	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<u>2.4%</u>	<b>7.1%</b>	0.6%	0.6%	<u>2.4%</u>	<b>7.1%</b>	<u>2.4%</u>
Robust Std. Error:	(1.9%)	(2.4%)	(2.2%)	(2.4%)	(2.7%)	(1.3%)	(2.5%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)	(1.3%)	(2.5%)	(1.3%)
<i>Trend Effect</i>	-0.6%	<b>-1.3%</b>	<u>-0.8%</u>	-0.5%	<b>-1.8%</b>	-0.3%	-0.3%	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.3%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)

Appendix Table 3b (analogous to Table 3b, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Burglary	Crime	Theft	Larceny
1. Dummy Variable model:	-0.3%	1.9%	<b>-3.7%</b>	-3.1%	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	1.8%	1.8%	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(1.6%)	(1.9%)	(2.5%)	(1.3%)	(2.2%)	(1.6%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.2%)	(1.2%)
2. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	-1.9%	4.2%	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	2.6%	2.6%	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Robust Std. Error:	(1.7%)	(2.3%)	(1.7%)	(2.2%)	(2.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.1%)	(1.6%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.1%)	(1.3%)
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	0.1%	<b>2.8%</b>	-0.9%	-0.3%	<b>-2.5%</b>	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.3%	<b>-2.5%</b>	0.1%
Robust Std. Error:	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.3%)

Notes: The dependent variable is the crime rate named at the top of each column. The data set is comprised of annual state-level observations (including the District of Columbia). State- and year- fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .10 level are underlined. Coefficients that are significant at the .05 level are displayed in bold. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold.

Appendix Table 4a (analogous to Table 4a, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1991-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Crime	Theft	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	2.7%	7.2%	-1.0%	-1.0%	11.8%	6.3%	11.4%	6.0%	6.3%	11.4%	5.4%	
Robust Std. Error:	(2.3%)	(3.7%)	(2.0%)	(3.2%)	(2.3%)	(1.4%)	(3.0%)	(1.5%)	(1.4%)	(3.0%)	(1.4%)	
2. Lott-Spline model:	-1.3%	-1.6%	-3.0%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.3%	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.3%)	(2.2%)	(1.4%)	(1.8%)	(1.7%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.1%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(0.9%)	
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	1.7%	3.9%	2.6%	-2.0%	7.8%	5.3%	13.8%	4.5%	5.3%	13.8%	4.5%	
Robust Std. Error:	(2.7%)	(4.2%)	(2.2%)	(3.9%)	(2.9%)	(1.8%)	(3.6%)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	(3.6%)	(1.7%)	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	-1.6%	-2.1%	-3.4%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-0.4%	-1.9%	0.4%	-0.4%	-1.9%	-0.9%	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.4%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	(1.6%)	(0.9%)	(1.8%)	(1.1%)	(0.9%)	(1.8%)	(0.9%)	

Appendix Table 4b (analogous to Table 4b, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates

Time Period (1991-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Larceny	Crime	Theft	Larceny	
1. Dummy Variable model:	0.8%	-3.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	3.3%	4.0%	9.3%	2.1%	4.0%	9.3%	3.6%	
Robust Std. Error:	(2.0%)	(4.3%)	(1.9%)	(3.0%)	(2.3%)	(1.8%)	(3.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(3.2%)	(1.7%)	
2. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	0.6%	-2.0%	3.9%	-0.9%	2.2%	4.6%	10.4%	1.9%	4.6%	10.4%	4.6%	
Robust Std. Error:	(2.2%)	(4.5%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)	(2.5%)	(1.9%)	(3.5%)	(2.0%)	(1.9%)	(3.5%)	(1.9%)	
<i>Trend Effect</i>	0.3%	-1.7%	-6.1%	0.7%	1.7%	-1.0%	-1.7%	0.3%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-1.5%	
Robust Std. Error:	(1.4%)	(2.6%)	(1.4%)	(2.0%)	(1.5%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.1%)	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.0%)	

Appendix Table 5a (analogous to Table 8a, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates  
 Adding in dummies for years more than 8 years before or 3 years after Shall Law Adoption

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny			
1. Dummy Variable model:	-2.1%	1.4%	<b>-4.2%</b>	<u>-4.2%</u>	3.5%	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	-0.8%	<b>3.0%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(1.7%)	(2.0%)	(1.9%)	(2.1%)	(2.4%)	(1.1%)	(2.1%)	(1.5%)	(1.1%)			
2. Lott-Spline model:	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.3%			
Robust Std. Error:	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.6%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)			
3. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	-2.2%	1.3%	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	2.6%	<b>6.5%</b>	1.0%	2.5%			
Robust Std. Error:	(2.0%)	(2.4%)	(2.2%)	(2.5%)	(2.8%)	(1.3%)	(2.6%)	(1.8%)	(1.3%)			
<i>Trend Effect</i>	-0.1%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%			
Robust Std. Error:	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.6%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)			

Appendix Table 5b (analogous to Table 8b, but with Lott coding)  
 The Estimated Impact of Shall Issue Laws on Crime Controlling for State Trends, State Data, Lott's coding, Incarceration Rates  
 Adding in dummies for years more than 8 years before or 3 years after Shall Law Adoption

Time Period (1977-1999):	Violent Crime			Aggravated			Property Crime			Auto Theft		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Auto Theft	Burglary	Larceny			
1. Dummy Variable model:	-0.1%	2.8%	<b>-3.7%</b>	<u>-3.6%</u>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(1.6%)	(2.0%)	(2.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.3%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)			
2. Hybrid model:												
<i>Post-Passage Dummy</i>	-2.0%	3.8%	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	3.1%	<b>3.8%</b>			
Robust Std. Error:	(1.8%)	(2.4%)	(1.7%)	(2.2%)	(2.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(1.3%)			
<i>Trend Effect</i>	<b>2.6%</b>	-1.3%	1.0%	<b>4.0%</b>	0.1%	0.0%	<b>-2.4%</b>	0.3%	0.1%			
Robust Std. Error:	(0.5%)	(0.9%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.9%)	(0.4%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)			

Appendix Table 6: Estimating the Effect of Shall-Issue Laws Using Lott's Time Trend Specification for Selected Years

	Violent			Aggravated			Property			Auto		
	Crime	Murder	Rape	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Theft	Burglary	Larceny			
<b>Panel A1: Lott's Results, 77-92 (Table 4.8)</b>												
After - Before	-0.9%	-3.0%	-1.4%	-0.5%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-0.1%			
Significance Level	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	not sig			
<b>Panel A2: Reproduction of Lott's Trend Analysis (1977-92)</b>												
Shall Trend Before	-0.0048	0.0061	-0.0032	-0.0125	0.0103	0.00828	0.01292	0.0076	0.0068			
Shall Trend After	-0.0098	-0.036	-0.017	-0.008	-0.0168	0.00143	0.00995	-0.0082	0.0057			
After - Before	-0.50%	-4.21%	-1.38%	0.45%	-2.71%	-0.69%	-0.30%	-1.58%	-0.11%			
P-value	0.222	0	0.0073	0.3377	0	0.0234	0.5341	0	0.7661			
<b>Panel A3: Correcting Lott's Trends (1977-92)</b>												
Shall Trend Before	-0.0058	0.0054	-0.0026	-0.0129	0.0073	0.00642	0.0113	0.0048	0.00491			
Shall Trend After	-0.0104	-0.0442	-0.0207	-0.0089	-0.0121	0.00628	0.0111	-0.00034	0.0124			
After - Before	-0.46%	-4.96%	-1.81%	0.40%	-1.94%	-0.01%	-0.02%	-0.51%	0.75%			
P-value	0.2961	0	0.0009	0.4312	0.0011	0.9657	0.9778	0.1285	0.0593			
<b>Panel B1: Lott's Results, 77-96 (Table 9.1)</b>												
After - Before	-2.3%	-1.5%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-2.5%	-0.9%			
Significance Level	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
<b>Panel B2: Reproduction of Lott's Trend Analysis (1977-96)*</b>												
Shall Trend Before	0.0022	0.0057	0.0096	0.0042	0.0100	0.0050	0.0130	0.0062	0.0082			
Shall Trend After	-0.0229	-0.0281	-0.0256	-0.0325	-0.0372	-0.0004	0.0089	-0.0211	-0.0040			
After - Before	-2.53%	-3.38%	-3.52%	-3.67%	-4.72%	-0.54%	-0.41%	-2.73%	-1.22%			
P-value	0	0	0	0	0	0.0886	0.3946	0	0.0212			
<b>Panel B3: Correcting Lott's Trends (1977-96)</b>												
Shall Trend Before	0.0014	0.0058	0.0097	0.0036	0.0089	0.0045	0.0132	0.0055	0.0081			
Shall Trend After	-0.0117	-0.0238	-0.0246	-0.0229	-0.0262	0.0030	0.0026	-0.0167	-0.0041			
After - Before	-1.31%	-2.96%	-3.43%	-2.65%	-3.51%	-0.15%	-1.06%	-2.22%	-1.22%			
P-value	0	0	0	0	0	0.56	0.0124	0	0.0042			

\* Following Lott's Table 9.1, year\*region dummies were included in this model as well as a RPCRPO\*(YEAR>92) dummy.

Appendix Table 7: The Estimated Impact of Small House Loss on Crime: Jurisdiction-Specific, Heteroscedastic, and State-Trend

State	Year	Model	Rate	Assault	Robbery	Crime	Thft	Burglary	Larceny		
Florida	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	14.06*	12.96*	21.62*	17.76*	5.76*	4.98*	13.12*	5.48*	
		Trend Effect	2.79*	-2.88*	2.26*	2.62*	1.92*	0.16*	1.92*	4.55*	1.59*
		Post-Passage Dummy	-2.18*	17.06*	15.12*	10.26*	2.76*	56.66*	53.04*	54.55*	16.97*
Virginia	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	2.82*	10.12*	9.02*	11.96*	6.48*	12.66*	9.96*	16.97*	10.92*
		Trend Effect	-1.42*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*	2.62*
		Post-Passage Dummy	3.06*	8.46*	4.46*	3.06*	2.86*	4.26*	2.46*	4.18*	4.18*
Georgia	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	3.46*	10.76*	1.86*	3.36*	2.86*	1.96*	3.36*	4.18*	4.18*
		Trend Effect	3.86*	5.36*	4.46*	4.46*	3.16*	4.46*	3.16*	4.18*	4.18*
		Post-Passage Dummy	10.86*	11.86*	10.86*	10.86*	10.86*	10.86*	10.86*	10.86*	10.86*
Pennsylvania	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	-2.26*	-8.06*	3.56*	-6.66*	-2.46*	1.46*	1.36*	-4.46*	-4.46*
		Trend Effect	3.36*	7.36*	3.76*	4.36*	2.36*	4.66*	2.36*	2.36*	2.36*
		Post-Passage Dummy	0.86*	1.76*	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*
Philadelphia	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	1.89*	5.56*	-6.56*	-9.76*	2.42*	20.12*	-16.36*	-17.76*	-16.06*
		Trend Effect	1.36*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*	3.76*
		Post-Passage Dummy	-1.96*	11.26*	4.86*	13.26*	10.42*	17.26*	13.26*	9.06*	9.06*
West Virginia	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	1.76*	5.56*	4.86*	7.26*	6.46*	20.82*	16.72*	5.76*	0.06*
		Trend Effect	2.12*	4.56*	2.06*	10.52*	2.16*	16.66*	0.36*	-0.36*	0.76*
		Post-Passage Dummy	1.76*	2.06*	1.76*	1.76*	1.76*	1.76*	1.76*	1.76*	1.76*
Idaho	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	6.66*	20.26*	17.66*	7.66*	6.56*	17.86*	17.86*	17.86*	17.86*
		Trend Effect	3.02*	8.36*	1.96*	5.52*	4.76*	1.46*	3.86*	3.06*	1.26*
		Post-Passage Dummy	9.16*	10.16*	10.06*	10.86*	10.56*	6.66*	11.96*	8.86*	9.18*
Mississippi	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	13.32*	8.12*	4.12*	16.22*	6.72*	11.72*	7.42*	8.82*	8.82*
		Trend Effect	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*	2.18*
		Post-Passage Dummy	4.76*	11.36*	5.86*	7.86*	6.16*	13.16*	11.36*	5.26*	5.26*
Oregon	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	3.22*	4.22*	9.52*	0.88*	4.42*	4.02*	1.96*	5.12*	5.12*
		Trend Effect	-2.06*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*
		Post-Passage Dummy	27.16*	27.76*	41.56*	27.66*	19.56*	20.66*	18.26*	20.26*	20.26*
Montana	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	3.06*	13.02*	-2.96*	12.14*	13.06*	4.76*	6.26*	6.26*	5.06*
		Trend Effect	4.66*	8.36*	-21.36*	8.16*	39.16*	-1.16*	3.36*	7.46*	-0.96*
		Post-Passage Dummy	49.26*	62.16*	44.66*	64.66*	26.16*	28.96*	41.26*	48.26*	21.16*
Alabama	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	8.36*	12.16*	6.06*	8.76*	6.96*	6.86*	17.16*	8.86*	6.26*
		Trend Effect	7.76*	17.26*	-7.46*	6.66*	4.56*	15.36*	30.66*	5.96*	7.66*
		Post-Passage Dummy	15.96*	24.26*	18.66*	17.46*	11.36*	12.36*	15.76*	17.96*	9.96*
Arizona	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	7.06*	3.36*	-5.36*	13.16*	-0.36*	4.96*	-2.56*	-1.86*	3.26*
		Trend Effect	4.06*	11.46*	9.06*	11.46*	6.76*	5.56*	4.46*	6.86*	5.96*
		Post-Passage Dummy	-14.36*	39.56*	27.96*	-25.06*	7.56*	11.12*	16.56*	8.26*	5.16*
Tennessee	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	7.26*	12.26*	-8.86*	12.12*	9.96*	0.46*	49.96*	4.96*	0.76*
		Trend Effect	5.86*	17.26*	8.86*	7.76*	10.96*	2.76*	5.26*	4.26*	3.26*
		Post-Passage Dummy	16.96*	21.36*	8.46*	12.76*	10.96*	-6.36*	1.26*	5.56*	-1.86*
Newark	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	-2.26*	5.56*	9.86*	-5.56*	0.86*	0.26*	4.96*	-3.16*	-3.16*
		Trend Effect	8.16*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*	15.26*
		Post-Passage Dummy	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*	14.76*
North Carolina	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	8.26*	14.06*	10.06*	10.16*	8.96*	6.16*	7.86*	7.26*	6.66*
		Trend Effect	5.46*	4.46*	-6.16*	4.36*	4.46*	11.02*	0.96*	-5.06*	-2.86*
		Post-Passage Dummy	12.66*	12.66*	10.76*	23.26*	14.16*	8.26*	5.36*	7.96*	7.96*
Oklahoma	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	-7.96*	-3.76*	-10.66*	11.66*	14.86*	11.66*	9.86*	8.86*	13.46*
		Trend Effect	-3.16*	-3.96*	9.06*	-4.06*	-10.26*	5.16*	-10.96*	-9.06*	-9.06*
		Post-Passage Dummy	8.76*	10.86*	10.26*	10.26*	10.26*	11.26*	6.66*	6.66*	6.66*
Texas	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	5.76*	6.56*	6.56*	10.26*	6.76*	14.66*	6.96*	4.26*	4.26*
		Trend Effect	7.96*	55.26*	-2.36*	19.66*	-4.36*	6.86*	35.66*	15.16*	2.66*
		Post-Passage Dummy	11.56*	14.96*	17.46*	16.56*	6.26*	33.96*	11.66*	6.66*	6.66*
Utah	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	6.66*	8.66*	10.86*	7.46*	10.66*	4.36*	14.86*	4.26*	4.26*
		Trend Effect	-1.06*	11.26*	0.26*	29.22*	7.96*	12.46*	-12.46*	-13.52*	-13.52*
		Post-Passage Dummy	12.06*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*
Louisiana	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	7.96*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*
		Trend Effect	8.76*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*
		Post-Passage Dummy	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*
South Carolina	1997-2007	Post-Passage Dummy	5.06*	7.26*	6.06*	6.16*	6.16*	7.26*	7.26*	7.26*	7.26*
		Trend Effect	8.76*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*	13.26*
		Post-Passage Dummy	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*	14.36*

Notes: This document reports the adjusted coefficients and standard errors for the dependent variable, the rate of crime, over the period 1972-1997. State and year fixed effects are included in all specifications. All regressions are weighted by state population. Standard errors (in parentheses) are computed using the Huber-White robust estimate of variance. Coefficients that are significant at the .01 level are both underlined and displayed in bold. Post-Passage Trends for KY, LA, and SC are dropped due to late passage date.

Appendix Table 8: Prediction Results

Jurisdiction	Predicted Impact	Standard Error	t-value
Nebraska	0.4558058	0.141318	3.25392
Kansas	0.4213947	0.1394203	3.02277
Rhode Island	0.418905	0.1346274	3.111588
Delaware	0.4039938	0.1009517	4.001851
South Dakota	0.389102	0.1454685	2.674819
Missouri	0.3819062	0.1370458	2.786704
Iowa	0.3814862	0.1391691	2.741169
Connecticut	0.3806792	0.1333418	2.854913
Massachusetts	0.356562	0.1307564	2.726918
Indiana	0.3534648	0.1350856	2.616599
Minnesota	0.3401531	0.1370454	2.482047
New Mexico	0.3337927	0.1542783	2.163576
Vermont	0.3265369	0.0890679	3.666157
District of Columbia	0.3240919	0.069771	4.645079
New Hampshire	0.3093092	0.155242	1.992661
Maryland	0.3043847	0.0890248	3.419099
Wisconsin	0.299971	0.1382822	2.169267
North Dakota	0.2969745	0.1626281	1.826096
Alabama	0.2901916	0.0953403	3.043744
South Carolina(1996)	0.27359614	0.0645303	4.276461
New Jersey	0.2635986	0.1267055	2.080404
Michigan	0.2601246	0.1331595	1.953481
Illinois	0.2485973	0.0595827	4.172304
Louisiana(1996)	0.2437052	0.1347784	1.808191
Nevada(1995)	0.2333371	0.0565851	4.123646
Kentucky(1996)	0.2304938	0.0584085	3.946237
Arkansas(1995)	0.2272146	0.0556681	4.081596
Oklahoma(1995)	0.2265929	0.0543213	4.171347
Hawaii	0.2070505	0.1051666	1.968786
Alaska(1994)	0.2019885	0.0029574	68.29969
Ohio	0.1938359	0.0475287	4.078293
Philadelphia(1995)	0.1824881	0.1334158	1.367814
Colorado	0.1664868	0.0998173	1.667915
Tennessee(1994)	0.1661326	0.0448427	3.704782
Washington	0.1398493	0.0969799	1.442044
Arizona(1994)	0.1106892	0.0406354	2.723961
North Carolina(1995)	0.103014	0.0463701	2.221561
Wyoming(1994)	0.100616	0.055111	1.825698
Utah(1995)	0.0922707	0.0559059	1.650464
Maine(1985)	0.0838501	0.0604532	1.387025
Mississippi(1990)	0.0657656	0.0534576	1.230237
New York	0.0517031	0.0505898	1.022007
Oregon(1990)	0.040491	0.1377075	0.2940361
Georgia(1989)	0.0402427	0.0487577	0.8253615
Idaho(1990)	0.0205684	0.0522762	0.3934561
West Virginia(1989)	-0.0025322	0.0762348	-0.0332158
Pennsylvania(1989)	-0.0558386	0.0601143	-0.9288733
Montana(1991)	-0.0593504	0.0546947	-1.085122
Virginia(1988)	-0.0710415	0.0938087	-0.7573017
Florida(1987)	-0.0996827	0.0667982	-1.492296
Texas(1995)	-0.2044283	0.0617163	-3.312387
California	-0.5383647	0.1835772	-2.932635

\* These predictions are based on the Hybrid Model Harm-Weighted impact regression of table 15

Appendix Table 9: Data Sources

This appendix describes the sources of the data used in our state dataset.

Variable	Source	Description
Crime Rates	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Per 100,000 population
Arrest Rates	Lott	Considered states with 0 arrest rate to be missing observations (24 total changes made over 9 crime categories)
Incarceration Rates	Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics	Lagged one year, sentenced prisoners per 100,000 resident population
State Population	US Census Bureau	
Demographic Groups	US Census Bureau	Converted into percentage of total state population
Income (income, income maintenance, and unemployment insurance)	Regional Economic Information System	Adjusted to 1983 dollars
Density	Land Area in Square Miles obtained from Statistical Abstract of the United States	Density = Population per square mile