Online Appendix

Black Lives: The High Cost of Segregation

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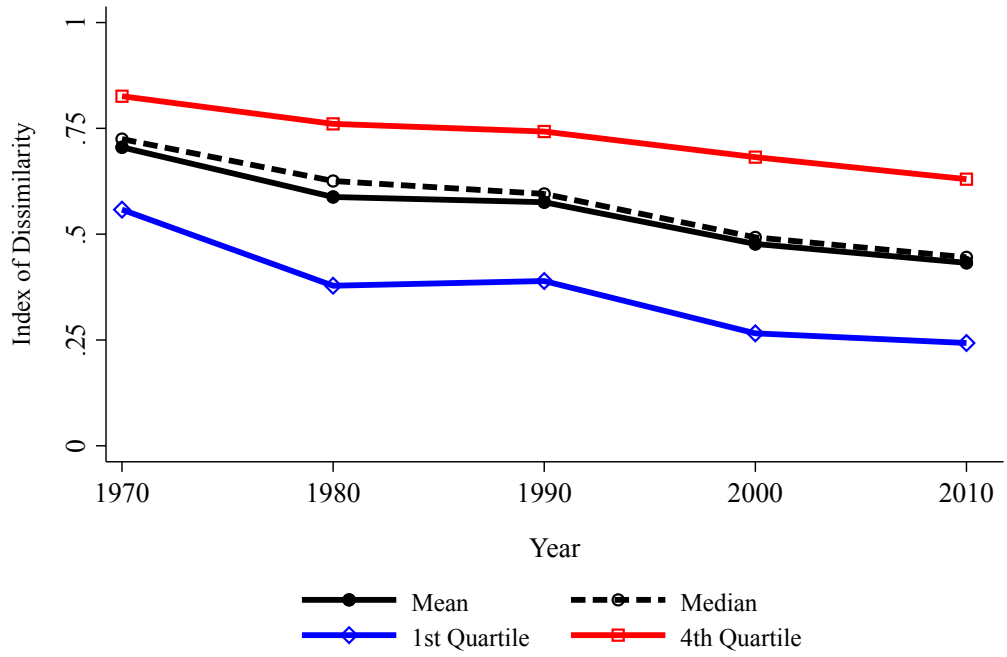
A Data Appendix

This paper relies on various data sources to estimate the effect of residential segregation on victimization, public safety, and related outcomes. Below we described the data used in the paper to obtain our results.

A.1 Dissimilarity Index

To measure segregation, we rely on the commonly used dissimilarity index (Duncan and Duncan, 1955; Cutler and Glaeser, 1997). The index provides the share of the Black population that would need to move to other census tracts to integrate a city or MSA fully.[1] For 1990, we use the dissimilarity index from Cutler et al. (1999). To construct the dissimilarity index for the other census years, we rely on population counts from the Census of Population and Housing for the Census years between 1970 and 2010. We use the 1990 definition of MSAs in each census year to calculate the dissimilarity index. We derive the index from counties belonging to each MSA outside of New England. Since New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns, we calculate the dissimilarity index using the census tracts in the cities or towns within each MSA. We impute the dissimilarity index for MSAs with insufficient or missing census tract data. Figure A1 plots the dissimilarity index for MSAs in the first and fourth quartile in 1970. The figure also plots the mean and median dissimilarity index over time. Figure A1 shows that segregation is decreasing for all MSAs and rules out the possibility of any one or few MSAs driving our findings.

Figure A1: Index of Dissimilarity Over Time



Notes: Figure plots the index of dissimilarity between 1970 and 2010.

[1]For additional explanation and examples, see https://www.censusscope.org/about_dissimilarity.

A.2 Railroad Division Index

To capture the plausible exogenous variation in our measure of segregation, we use the same railroad division index (RDI) from (Ananat and Washington, 2009). The RDI is similar to a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index and exploits the arrangement of railroad tracks that create subdivisions within a city. See Figure 1 in (Ananat and Washington, 2009) for two example cities of this natural experiment.

A.3 Vital Statistics Data

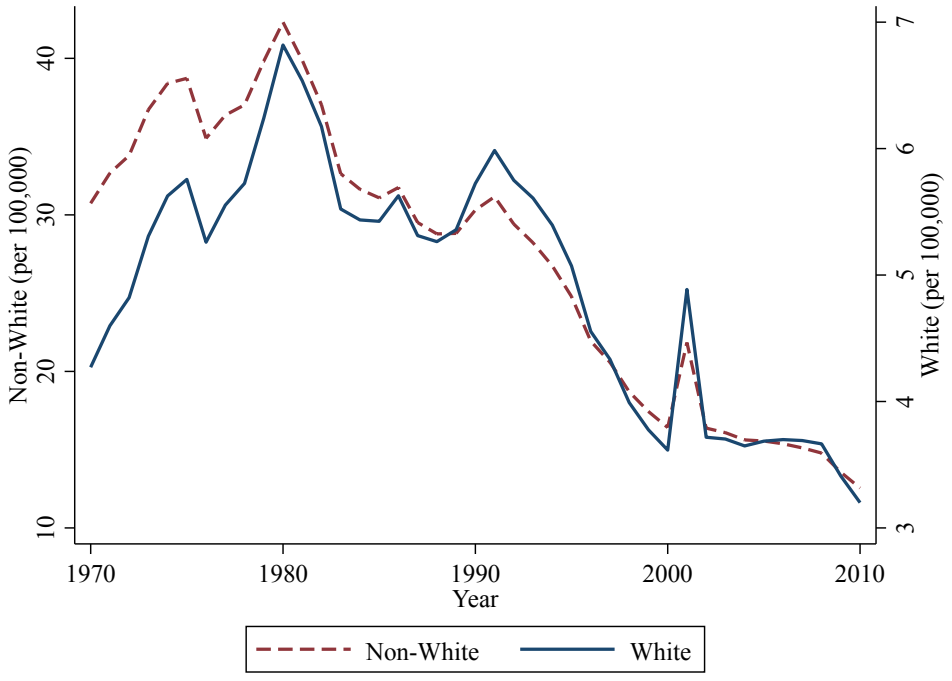
Our main measures of victimization are collected from the public-use (1970, 1980) and restricted-use (1990,2000,2010) Vital Statistics Multiple Cause of Death Files made available by the Center for Disease Control and Intervention National Vital Statistics System (NVSS).

A.3.1 Homicides

Our primary outcomes are homicides by race. We use the following ICD-10 codes in the NVSS: *U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1. For homicide deaths from 1970 to 1998, we use the following ICD-9 and ICD-8 codes:E960-E969 . We focus our analysis on white and non-white homicides because the NVSS data does not collect detailed information on race or ethnicity in the earlier years. Figure A2 plots white and non-white homicide rates over time and shows that homicides have decreased between 1970 and 2010. Although the trends are similar, the vertical axes show that non-white homicides have often been three to seven times higher than white homicides.

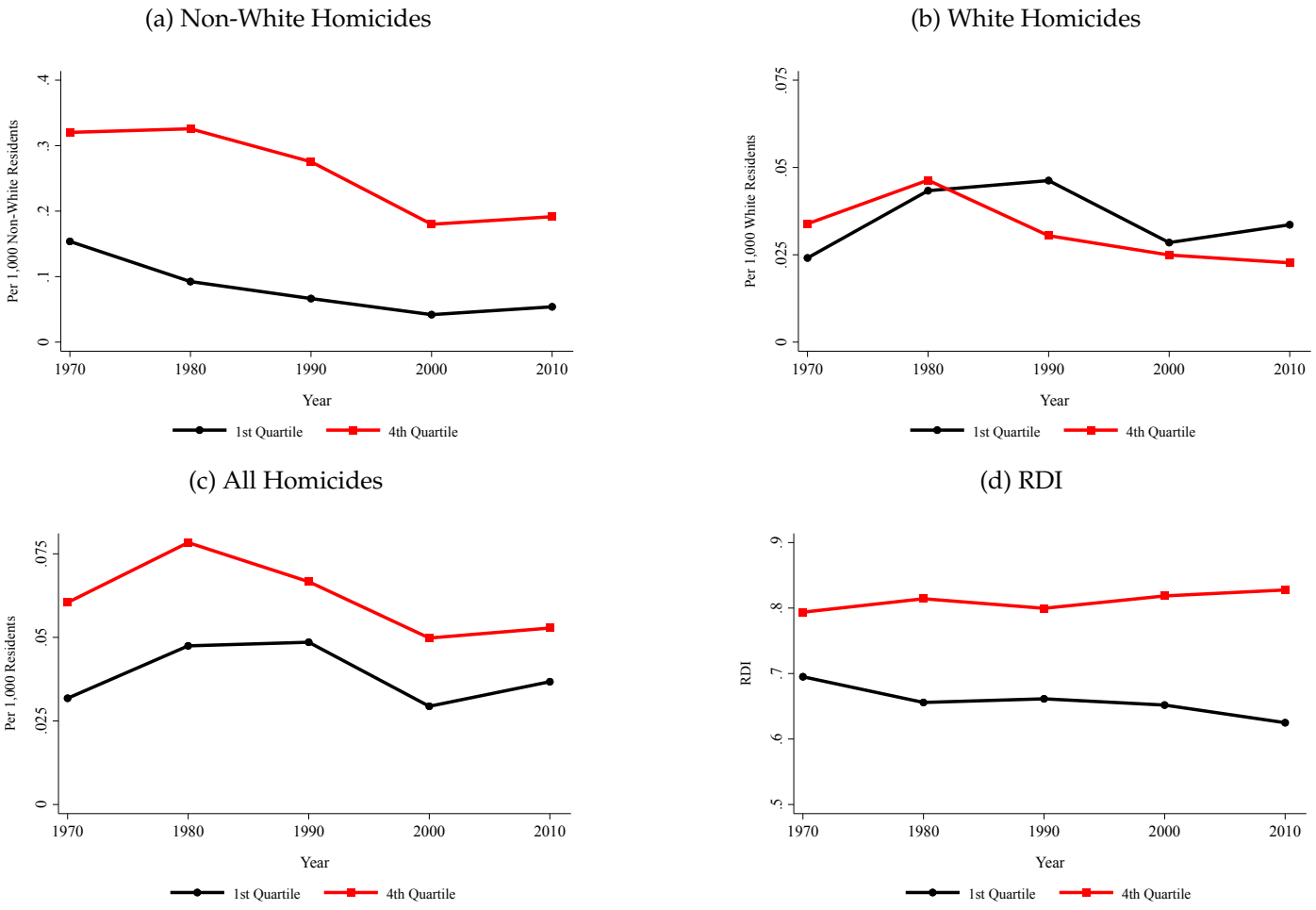
A.3.2 Annual Survey of School System Finances

Figure A2: Homicides Over Time



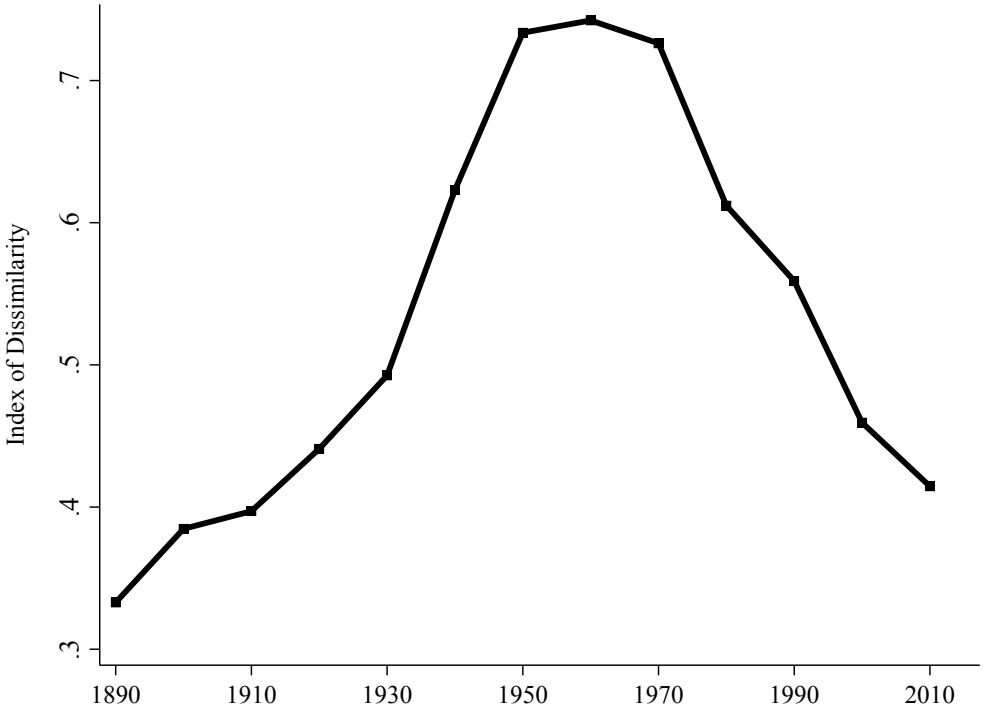
Notes: Figure plots number of homicides per 100,000 residents between 1970 and 2010 for white and non-white individuals using data from the National Vital Statistics System.

Figure A3: Homicides and RDI by Index of Dissimilarity Quartiles



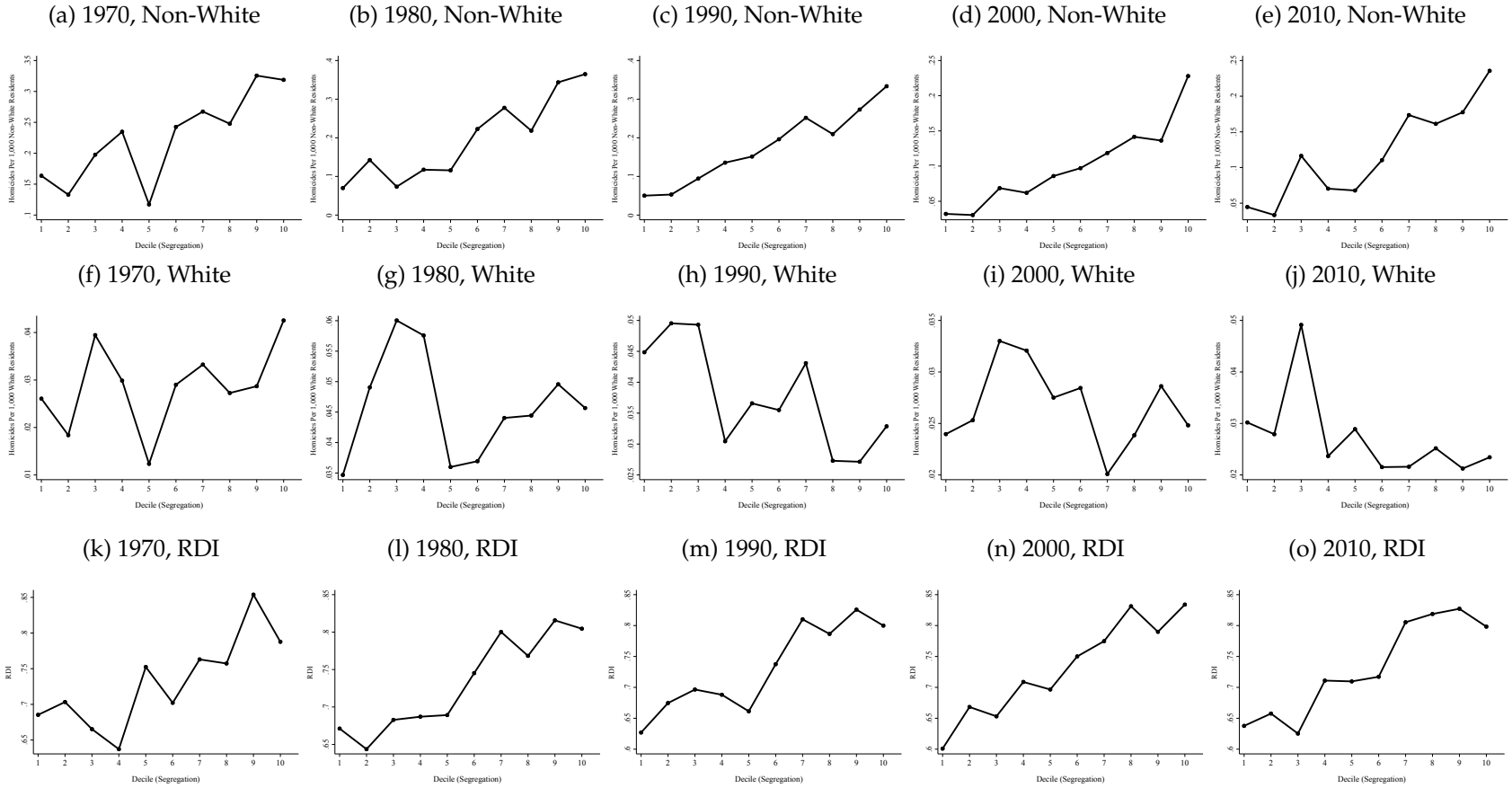
Notes: Figure plots homicide rates by race and railroad division index for the top and bottom quartile by census years panels (a) and (b) plot non-white and white homicides per 1,000 individuals, respectively. Panel (c) plots all homicides per 1,000 individuals. Panel (d) Plots the railroad division index.

Figure A4: Index of Dissimilarity, 1890-2010



Notes: Figure plots the index of dissimilarity over time.

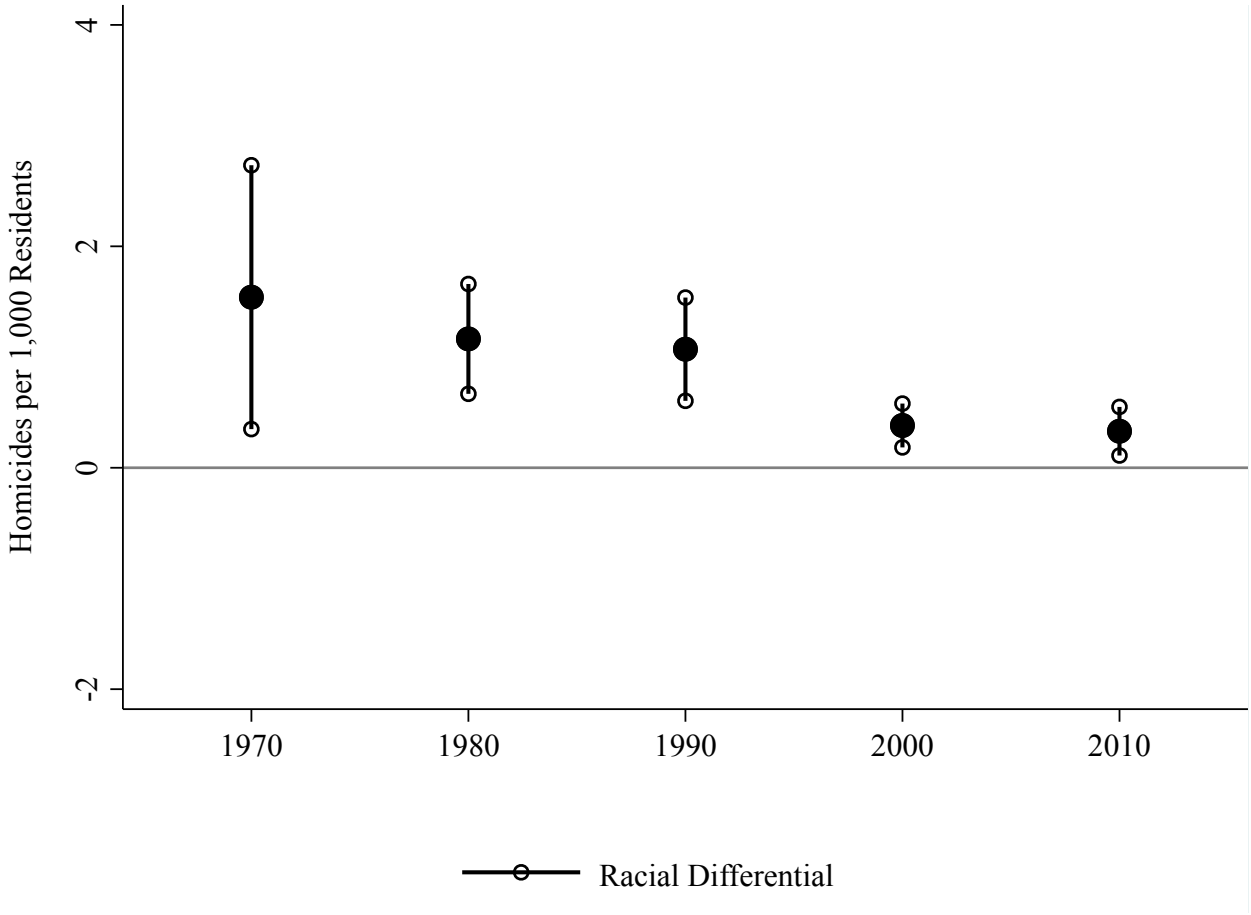
Figure A5: Homicides and RDI by Index of Dissimilarity Deciles



Notes: Figure plots homicides and railroad division index by decile. Panels (a)-(e) plots non-white homicides per 1,000 individuals for census years between 1970-2010, Panels (f)-(j) plots non-white homicides per 1,000 individuals for census years between 1970-2010, and panels (k)-(o) plots the railroad division index for census years between 1970-2010.

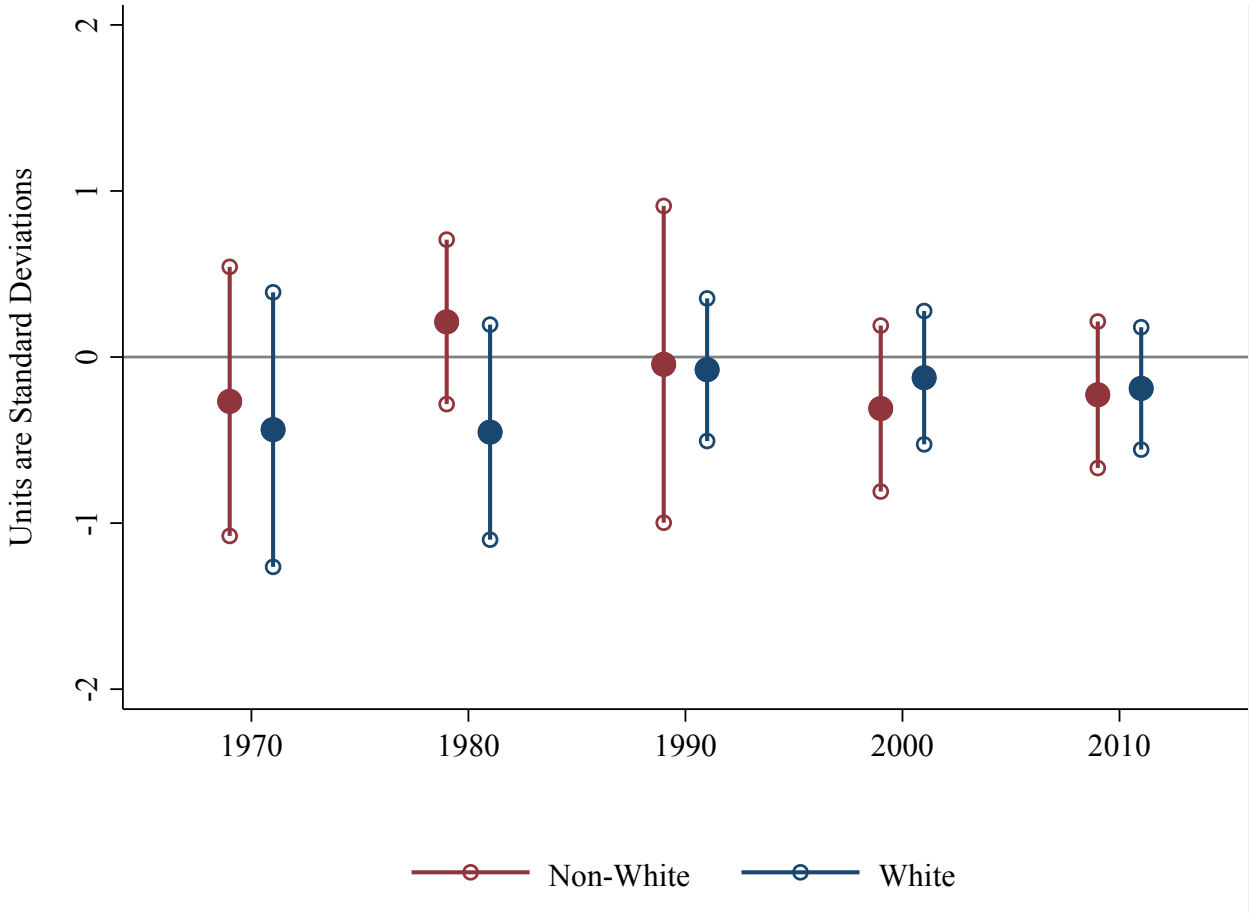
B Appendix Figures and Tables

Figure B1: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Segregation, Racial Differential, and RDI



Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on the racial homicide differential by census year. The confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors. To estimate the racial differential in homicide we estimate the following equation $Y_{i,r} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Black_r + \beta_1 \widehat{D_i} + \beta_1 (D_i \times \widehat{Black_r}) + \beta_2 X_{i,r} + \eta_i$. The binary variable, $Black_r$, is equal to one when referencing non-White homicides and zero for White homicides. We instrument for D_i using the RDI_i and $(D_i \times Black_r)$ with $RDI_i \times Black_r$.

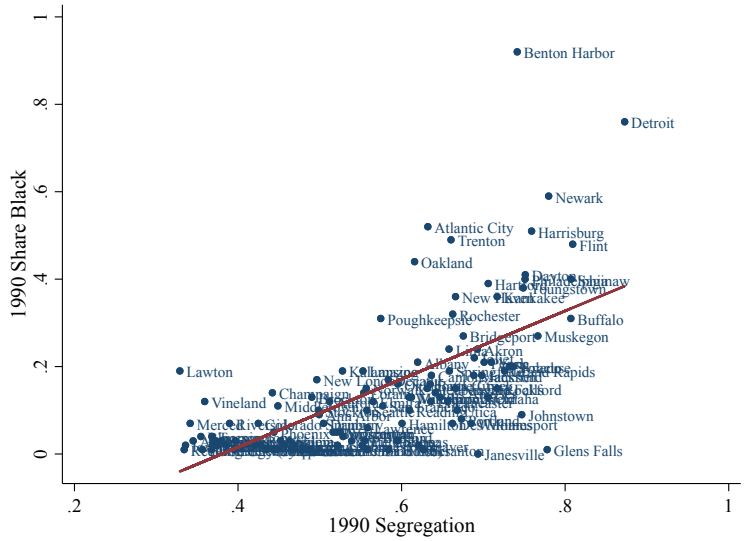
Figure B2: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Segregation, Suicides, and RDI



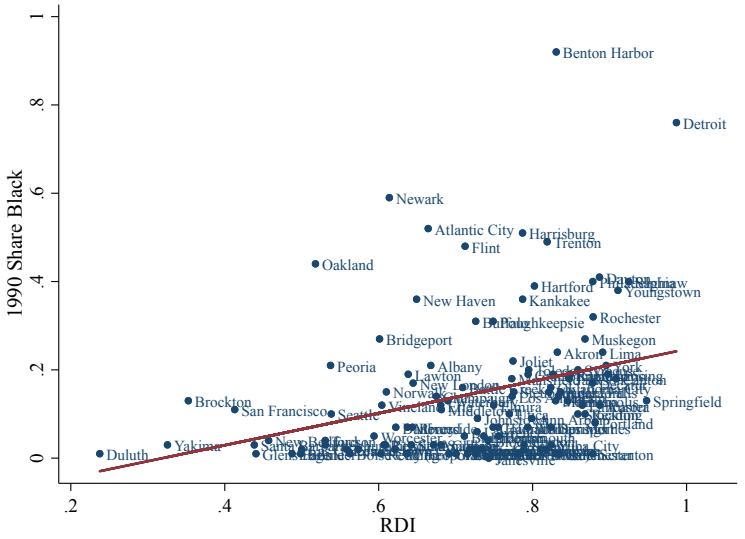
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on suicide by race and census year, see equation (5). Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B3: Relationship Between Black Share of the Population, Segregation, and RDI

(a) Index of Dissimilarity



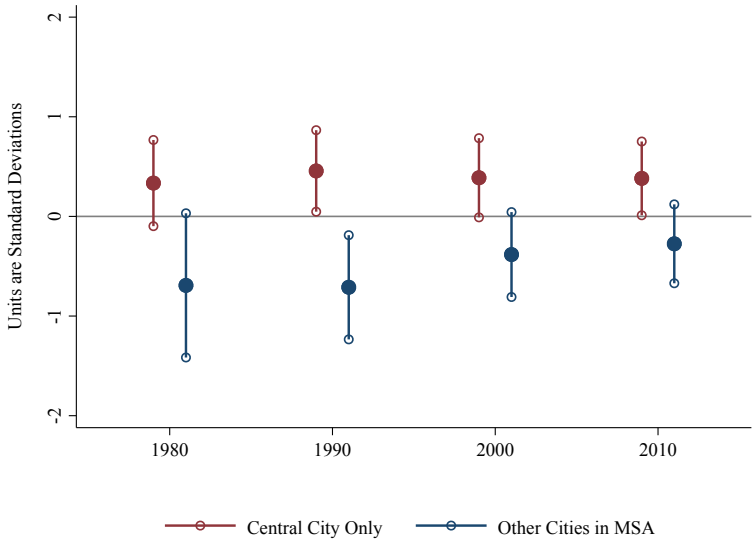
(b) RDI



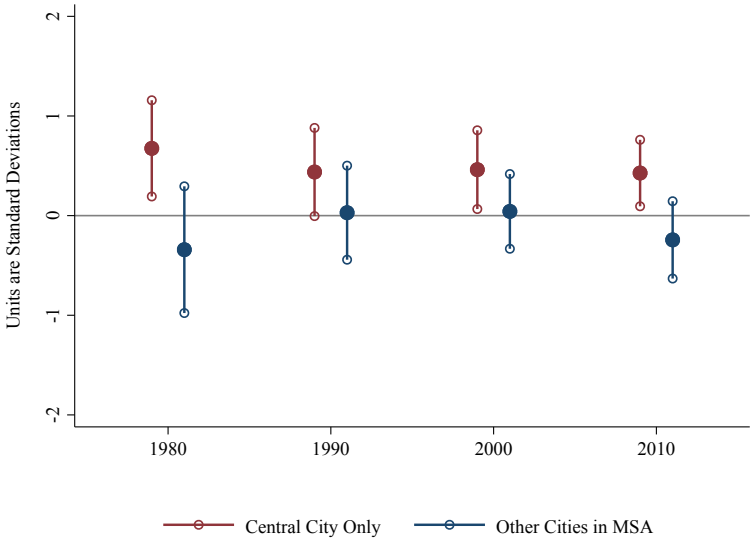
Notes: Panel (a) plots the relationship between the 1990 dissimilarity index and the share of individuals in an MSA that is Black. Panel (b) plots the relationship between the railroad division index and the 1990 Black share of individuals in an MSA.

Figure B4: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Other Cities in MSA vs Central City

(a) Violent Crime



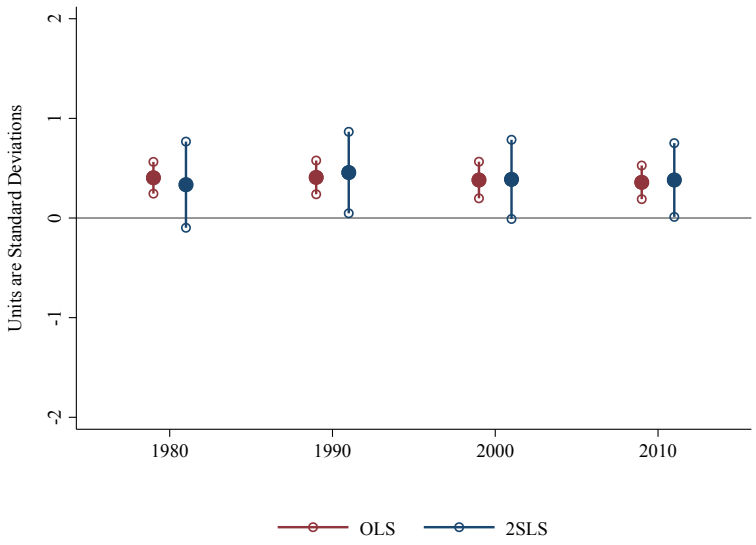
(b) Murder



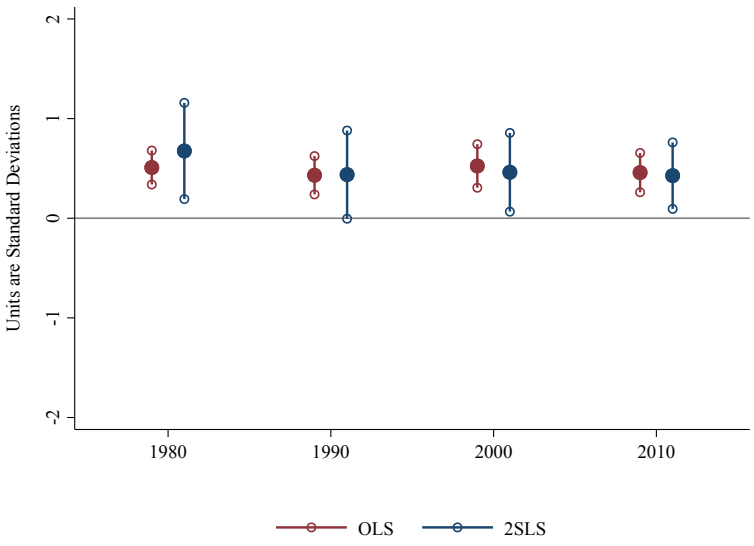
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on violent crime (panel (a)) and murder (panel (b)) by census year, see equation (5). The estimates plotted are for either the central city within an MSA or the surrounding towns. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B5: Segregation and Violent Crime Central City: OLS vs Two-Stage Least Squares

(a) Violent Crime



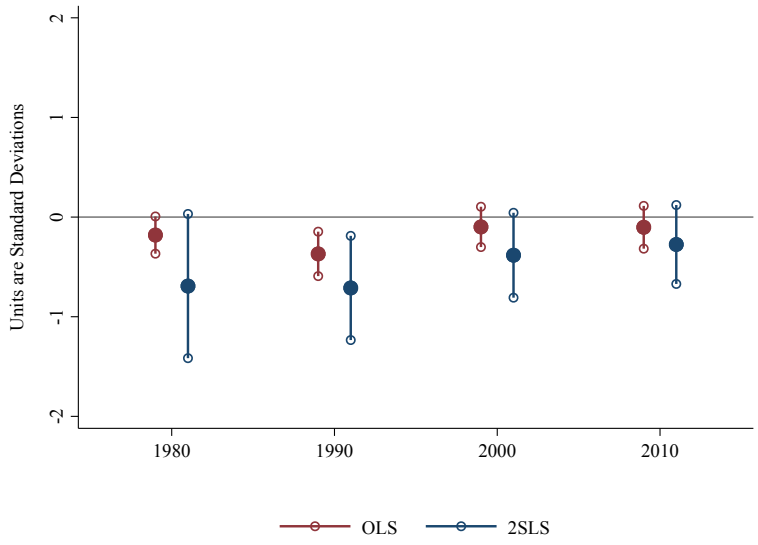
(b) Murder



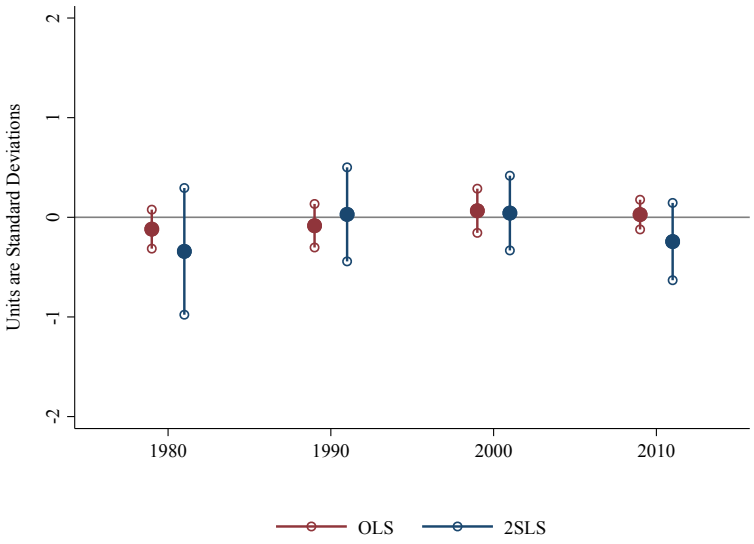
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from an OLS and two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on violent crime (panel (a)) and murder (panel (b)) by census year, see equation (5). The estimates are for central cities only. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B6: Segregation and Violent Crime Outside of Central City: OLS vs Two-Stage Least Squares

(a) Violent Crime

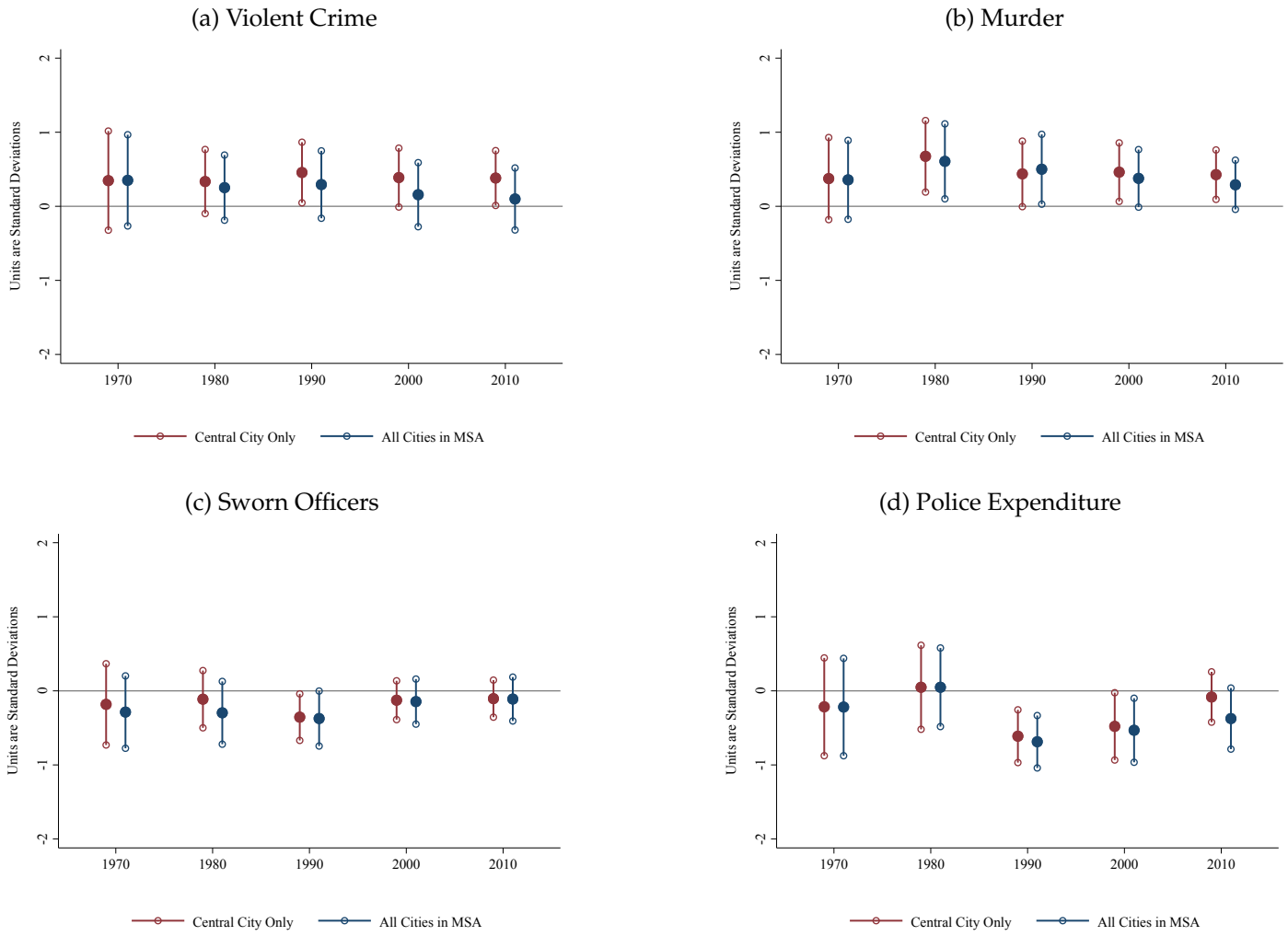


(b) Murder



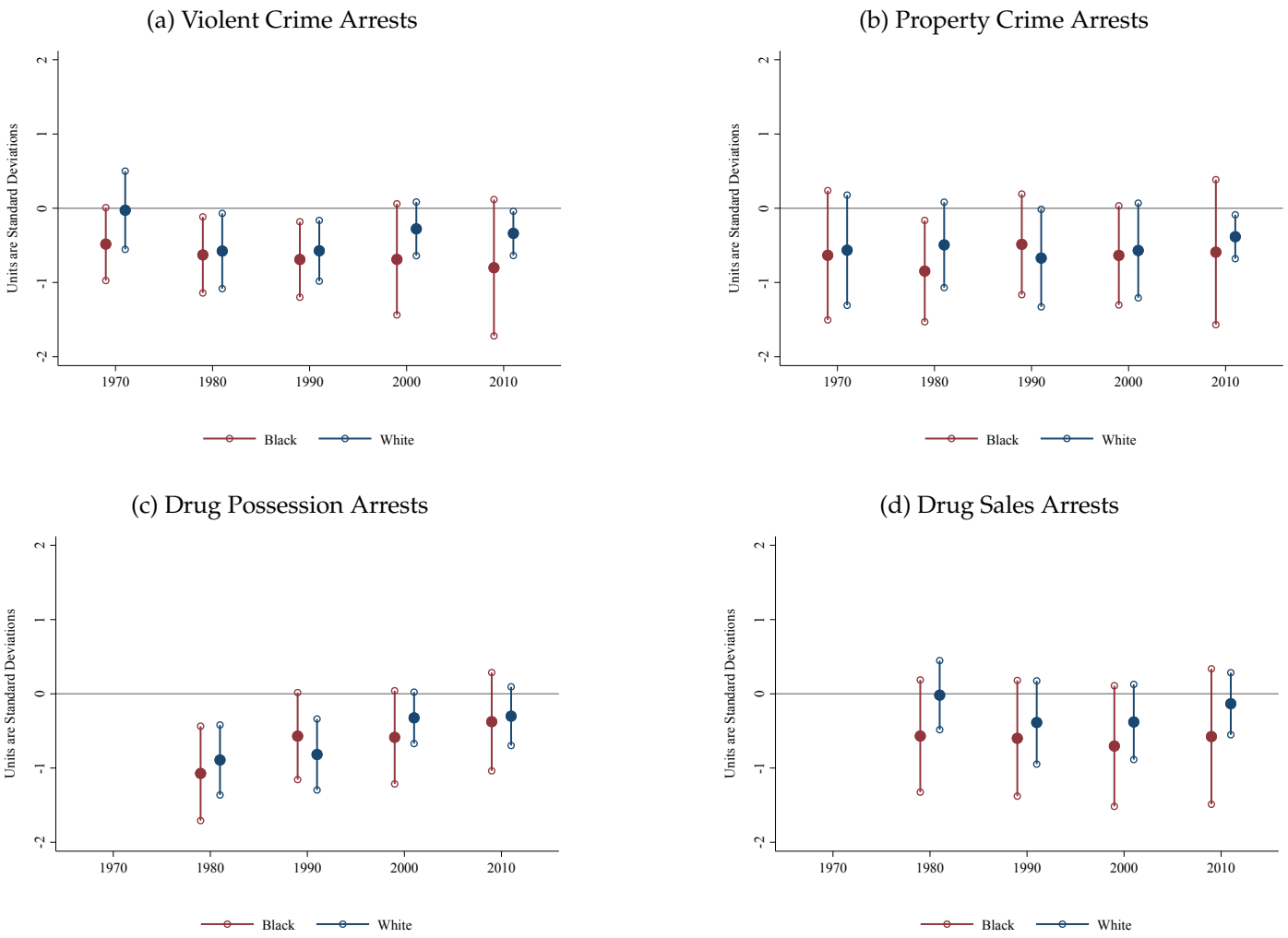
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from an OLS and two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on violent crime (panel (a)) and murder (panel (b)) by census year, see equation (5). The estimates are for other cities outside of the central city in an MSA. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B7: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: MSA vs Central City



Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on violent crime (panel (a)), murder (panel (b)), number of sworn officers (panel (c)), and police expenditures (panel (d)) by census year, see equation (5). The estimates plotted are for either the central city within an MSA or the entire MSA, including the central city. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

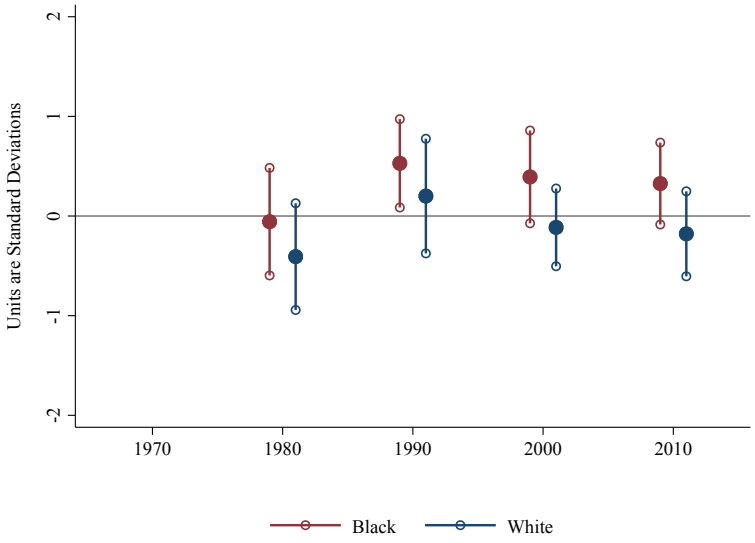
Figure B8: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Segregation, Arrests, and RDI



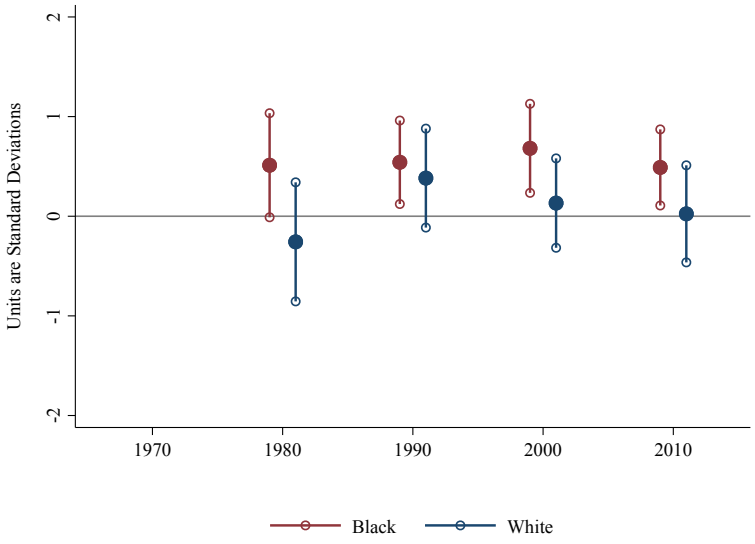
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis of the impact of segregation on arrests by census year. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B9: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Segregation, Imprisonment, and RDI

(a) Admission Rate

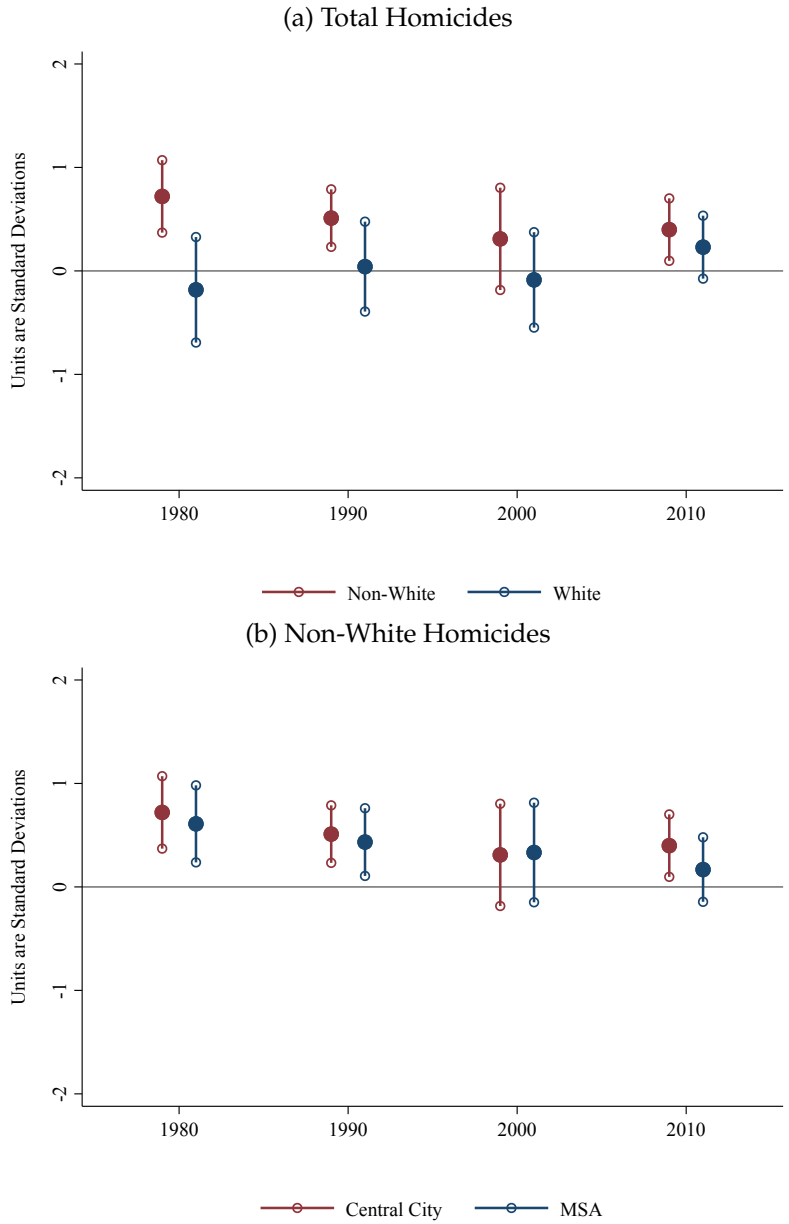


(b) Imprisonment Rate



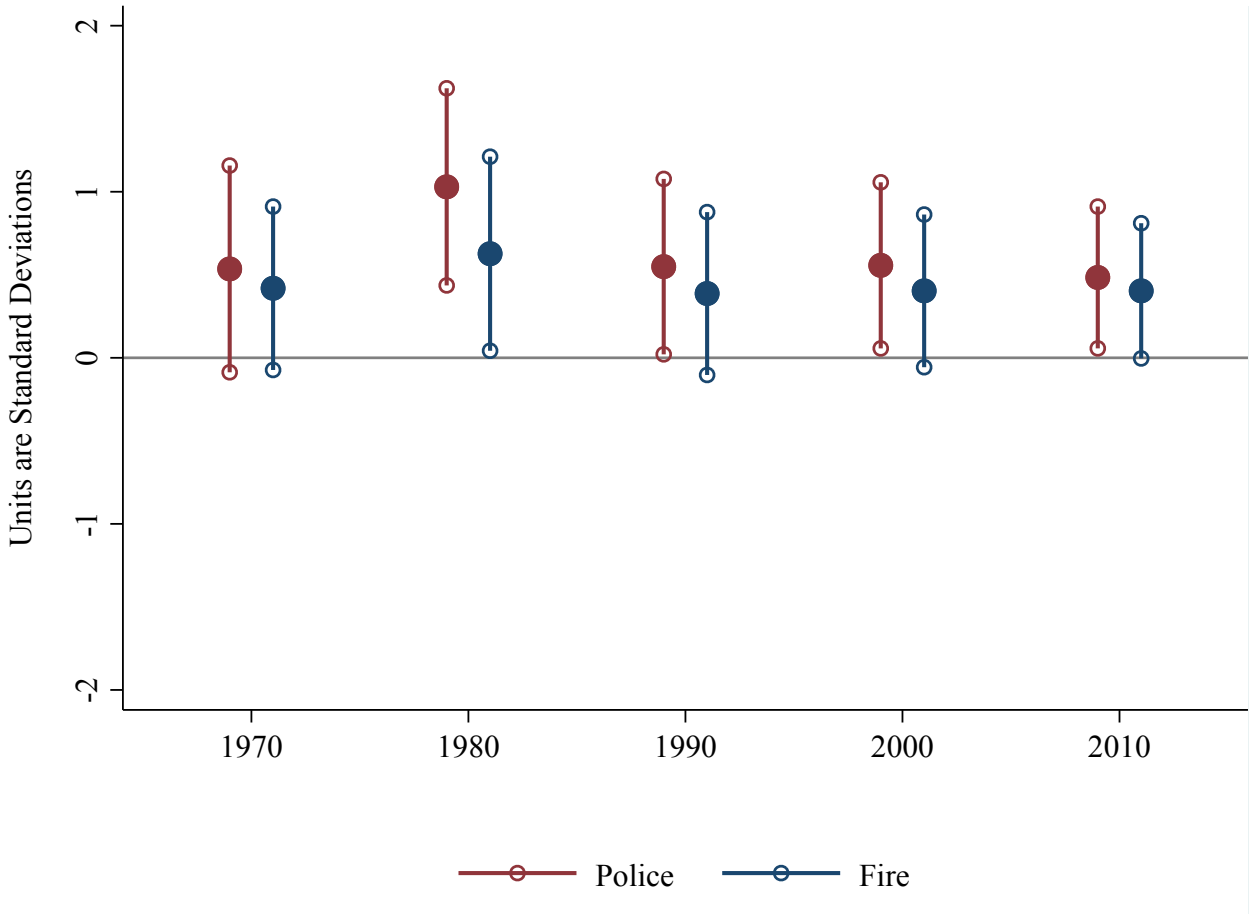
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis of the impact of segregation on criminal-justice-related outcomes by census year. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B10: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Supplemental Homicide Reports



Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on homicides using the supplemental homicides reports, see equation (5). Panel (a) plots the estimates for white and non-white homicides. Panel (b) plots the estimates for non-white homicides in the central city and for the rest of the MSA, respectively. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

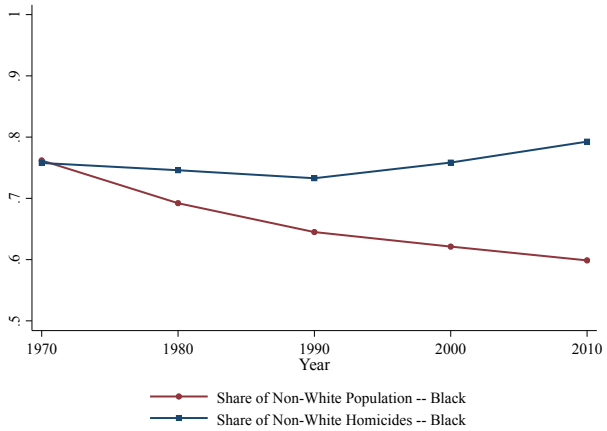
Figure B11: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Segregation, Spending Shares, and RDI



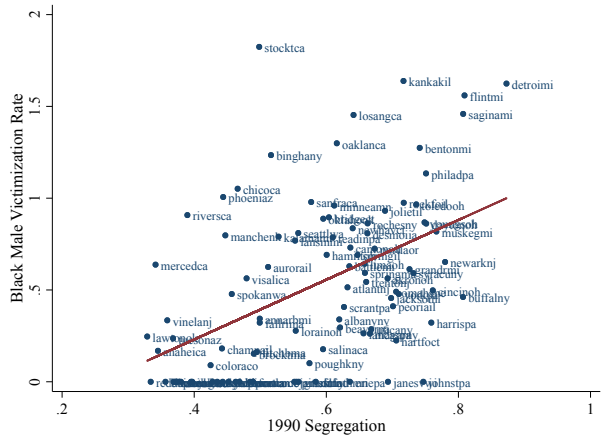
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on the share of public safety expenditures by census year, see equation (5). Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B12: Black vs Non-White Homicides

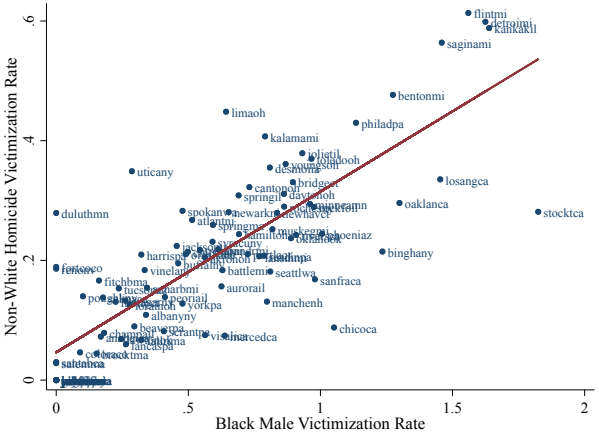
(a) Share of Non-White Population – Black



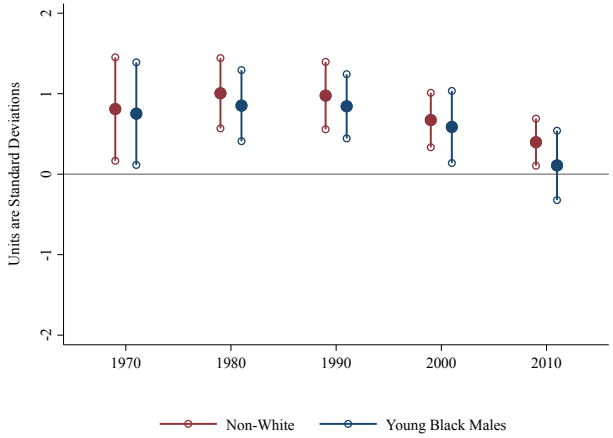
(b) Black Male Homicides



(c) Non-White vs. Black Male Homicides

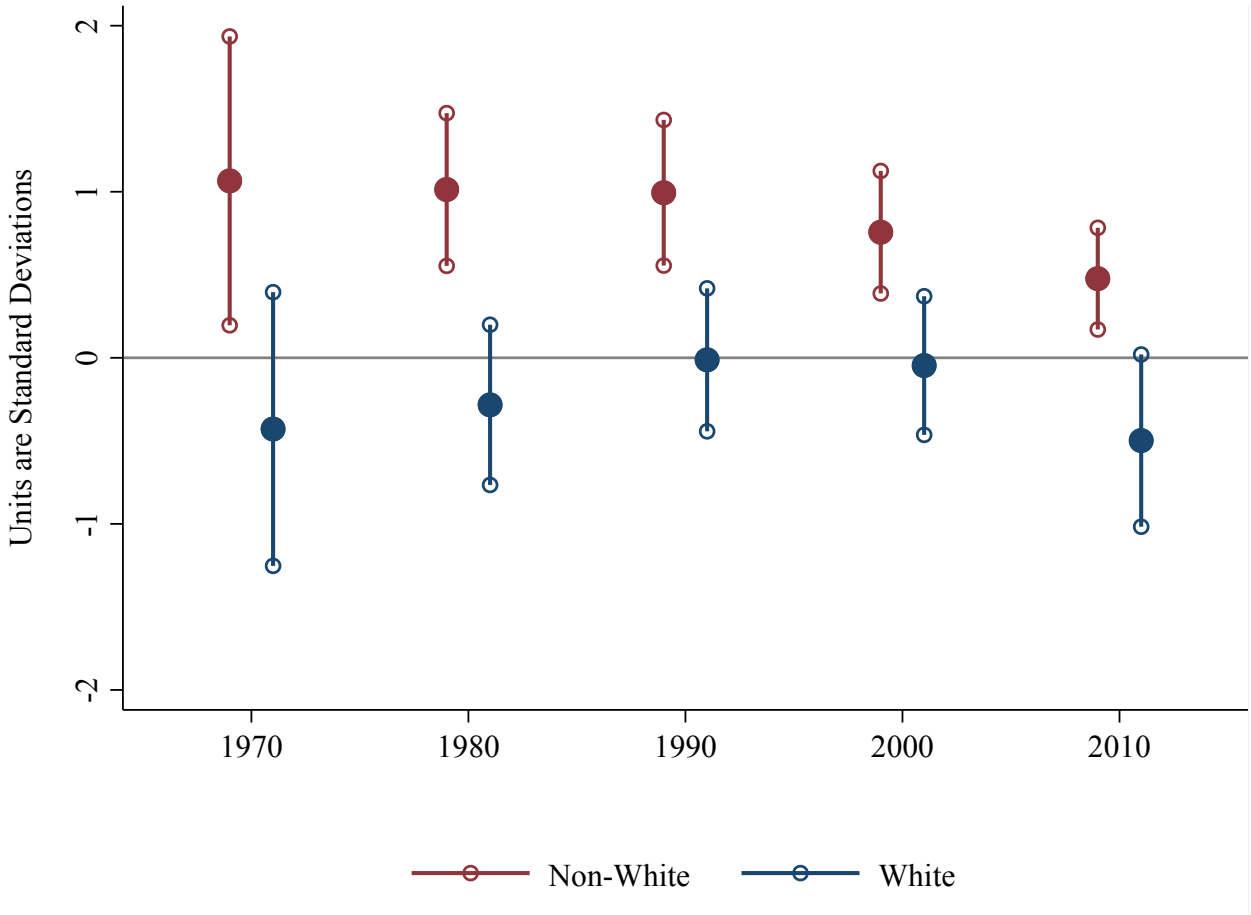


(d) Two-Stage Least Squares Results



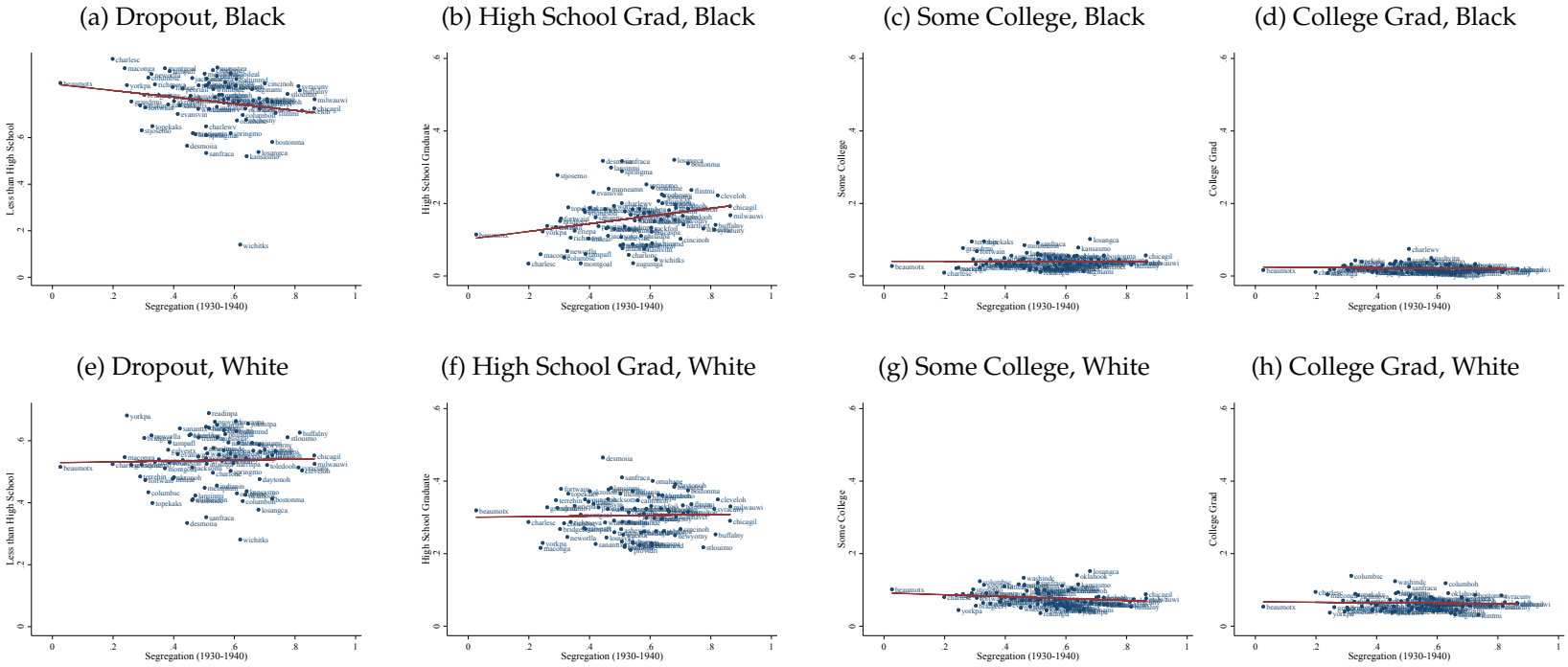
Notes: **[Panel (a)]** plots the relationship the share of Non-white population that is Black over time. **[Panel (b)]** plots the relationship between segregation and Black male homicide rates in 1990. **[Panel (c)]** plots the relationship between non-white and Black male homicide rates. Lastly, **[Panel (d)]** plots two-stage least squares estimates for the impact of segregation on Black male homicide rates.

Figure B13: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Homicides Excluding New England MSAs



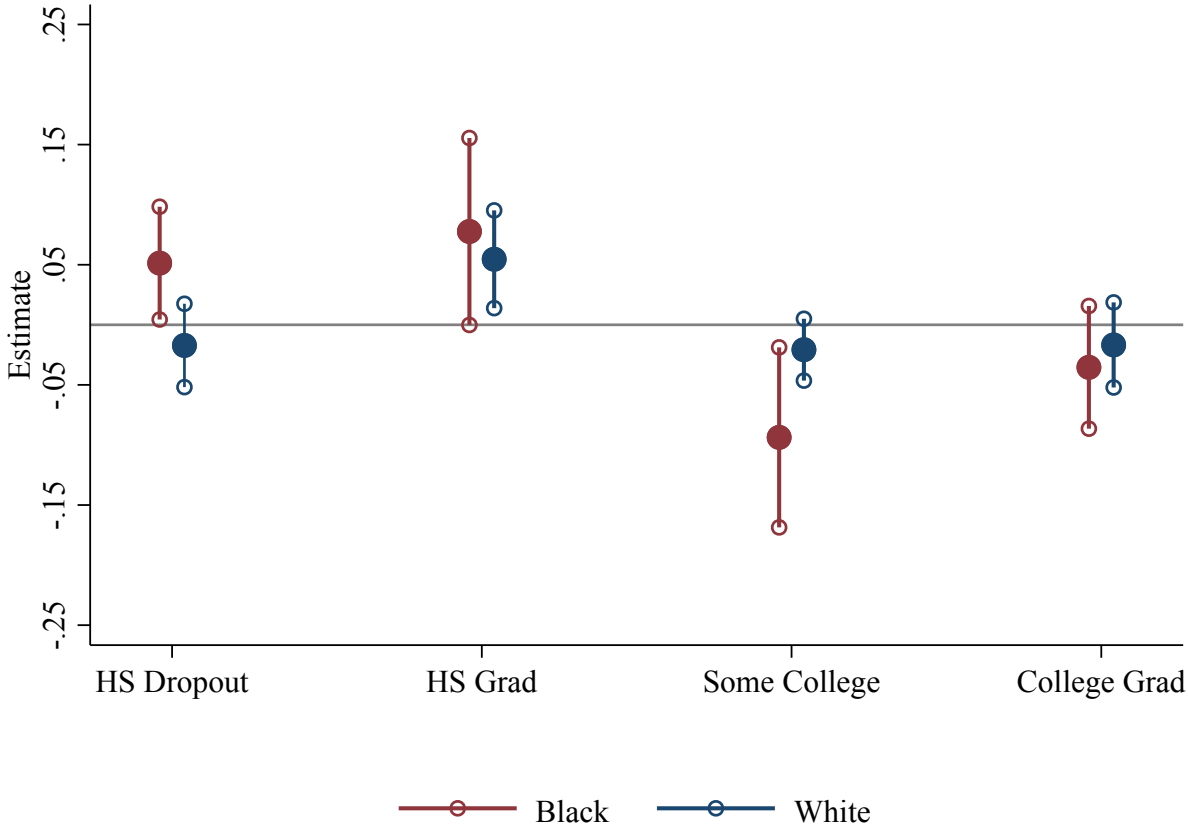
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for the impact of segregation on homicides by race and census year, see equation (5). The plotted estimates exclude MSAs in New England. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B14: Relationship between Segregation and Educational Attainment, 1940



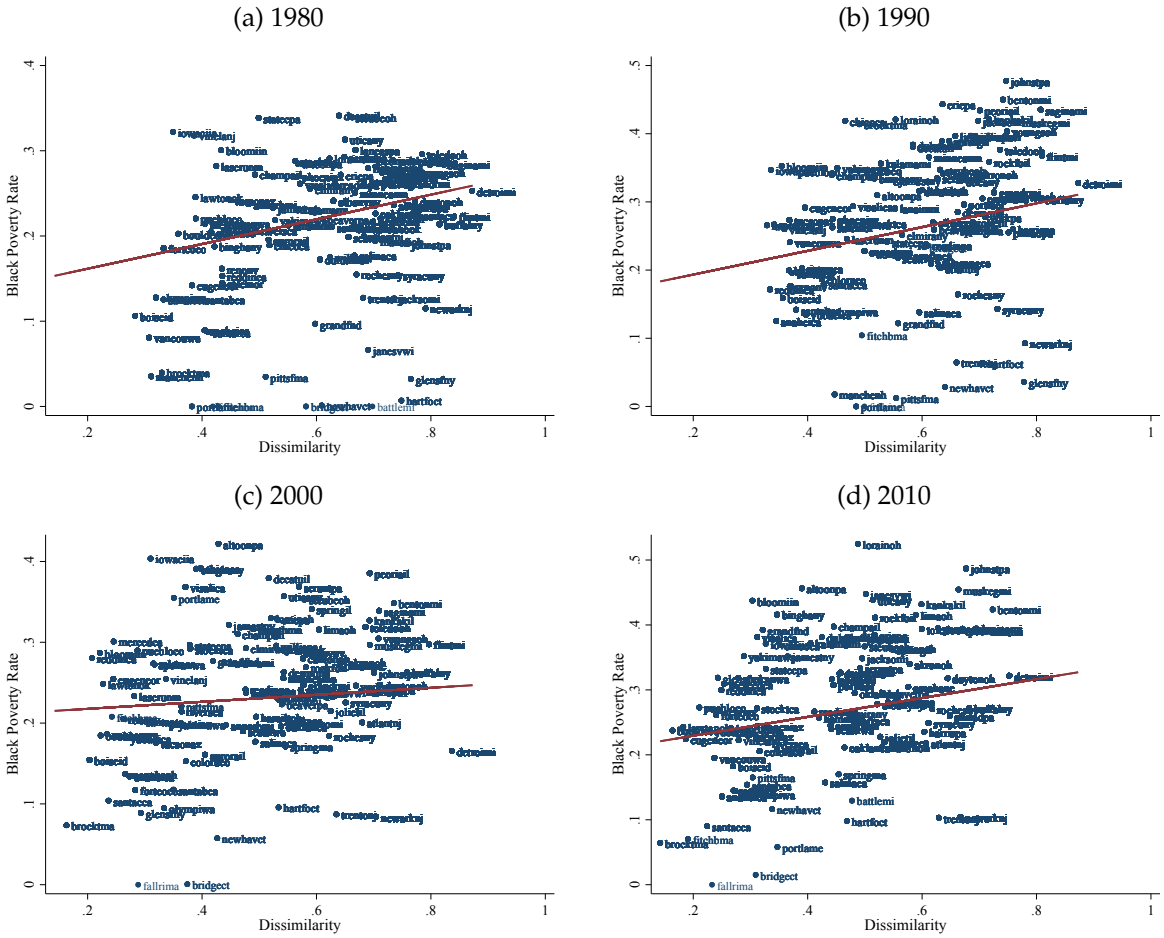
Notes: Figure plots the relationship between the average dissimilarity between 1930 and 1940 on share educational attainment in 1930 for those age 22 to 30. We use the dissimilarity index of respondents' MSA of residence in 1935. Panels (a)-(c) plot the relationship for Black individuals and panels (d)-(f) for white individuals, respectively.

Figure B15: Two-Stage Least Squares Results: Educational Attainment 1980



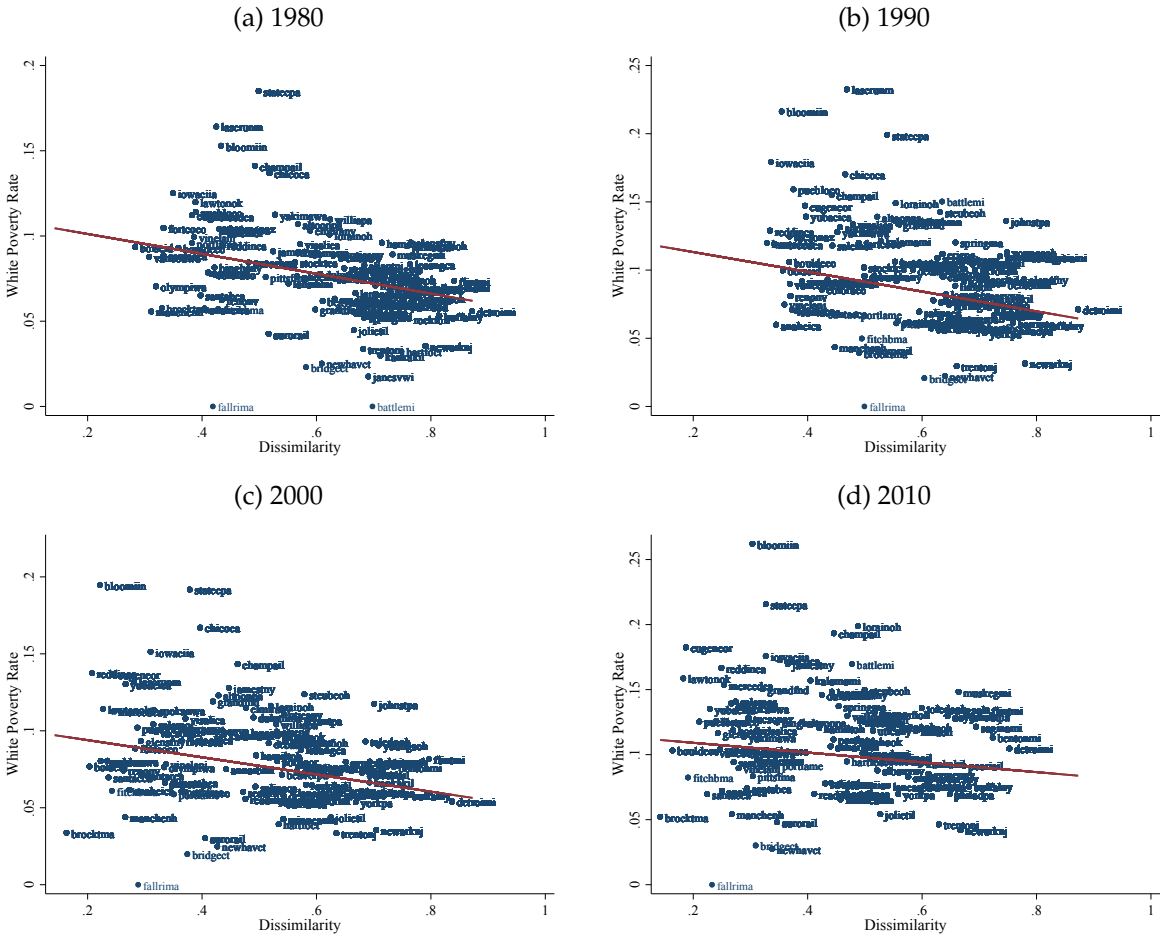
Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a two-stage least squares analysis for segregation's impact on educational attainment. Observations are shares within an MSA x single year of age x race cell, including age single-year-of-age dummies. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors and clustered at the MSA level.

Figure B16: Black Poverty Rates By Decade



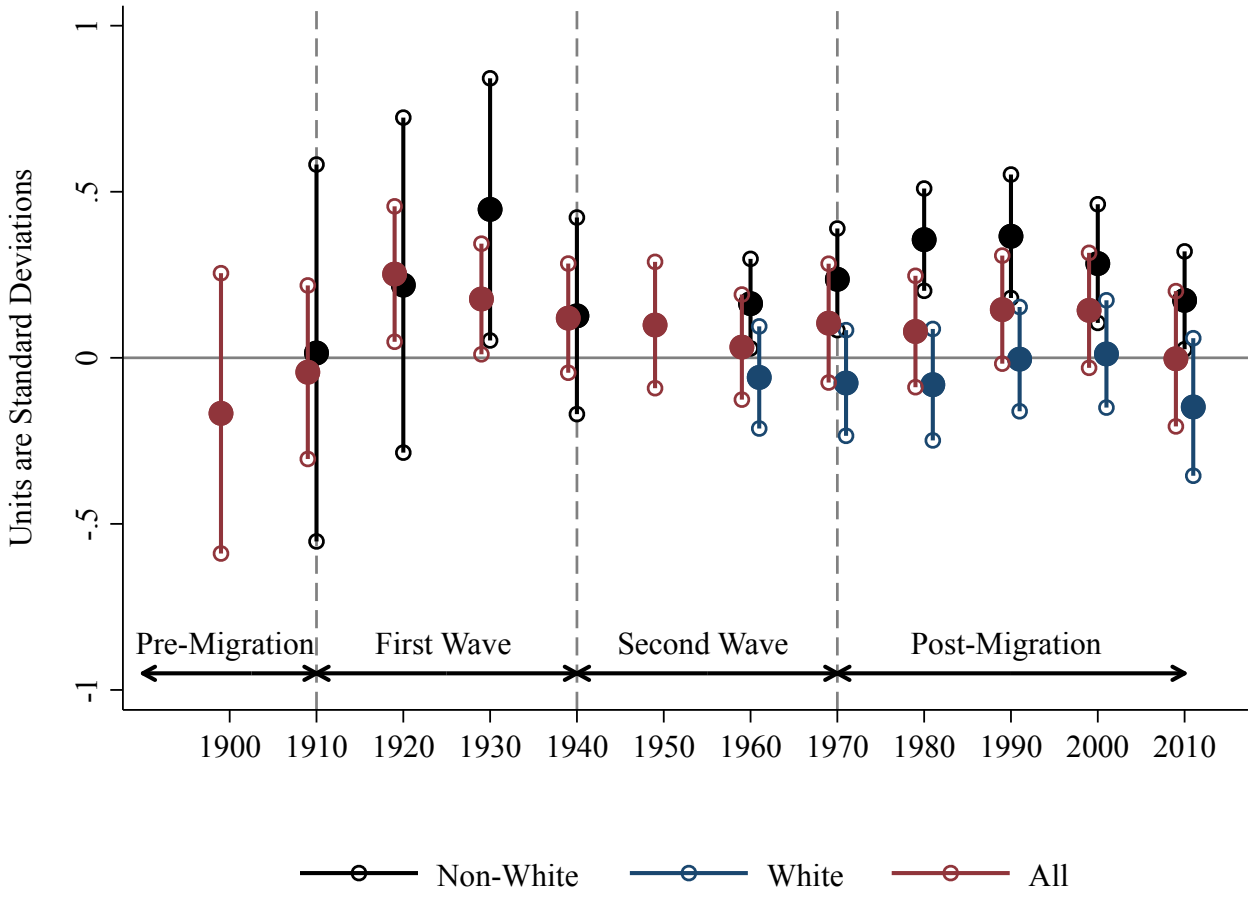
Notes: Presented above are scatter plots depicting the relationship between segregation (x-axis) and poverty (y-axis) for Black residents of each MSA.

Figure B17: White Poverty Rates By Decade



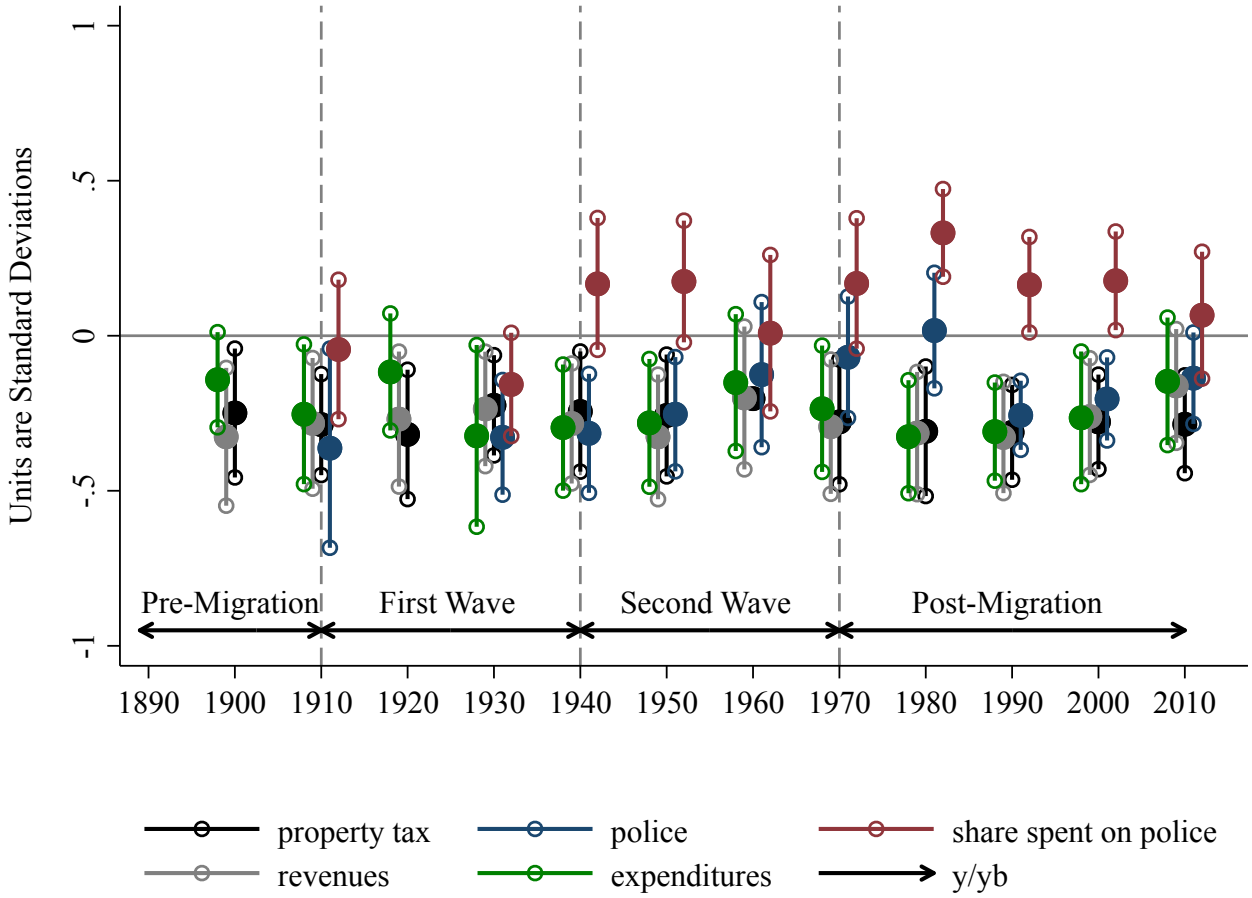
Notes: Presented above are scatter plots depicting the relationship between segregation (x-axis) and poverty (y-axis) for White residents of each MSA.

Figure B18: Reduced Form Effects on Homicides , First and Second Wave



Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a reduced analysis for the impact of RDI on homicides. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Figure B19: Reduced Form Effects on Revenue and Expenditures, First and Second Wave



Notes: Figure plots regression estimates from a reduced analysis for the impact of RDI on revenues and expenditures. Confidence intervals are constructed from heteroskedastic robust standard errors.

Table B1: Summary Statistics by Decade

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Index of Dissimilarity (County Sample)	0.71	0.59	0.58	0.48	0.43
Index of Dissimilarity (Central City Sample)	0.70	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.41
Homicide Victimization (per 1,000 residents)					
Non-white	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.12
White	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Suicides (per 1,000 residents)					
Non-white	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06
White	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.14
Police-Related Fatalities (per 100,000 residents)					
Non-white	0.48	0.81	0.27	0.09	0.22
White	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.08
Crime Per 1,000 Residents					
Total	50.71	88.95	102.79	76.46	64.70
Violent	3.57	15.96	26.95	23.06	23.80
Murder	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09
Arrests Per 1,000 Residents					
Black	34.94	42.93	47.98	27.65	22.00
White	7.17	12.11	14.27	12.03	12.35
Violent Crime Arrests Per 1,000 Residents					
Black	8.39	12.08	14.69	9.91	8.54
White	0.82	2.18	3.13	3.70	3.79
Property Crime Arrests Per 1,000 Residents					
Black	26.54	30.85	33.28	17.75	13.47
White	6.35	9.92	11.14	8.33	8.56
Drug Possession Arrests Per 1,000 Residents					
Black		4.11	16.91	17.44	14.54
White		2.06	4.68	7.78	8.46
Drug Sales Arrests Per 1,000 Residents					
Black		0.84	8.81	6.78	4.81
White		0.45	1.88	1.79	1.55
Imprisonment Rates (per 1,000 residents)					
Black		1.48	2.63	3.50	3.52
White		0.28	0.31	0.72	0.84
Admission Rates (per 1,000 residents)					
Black		4.23	5.26	7.69	7.93
White		0.54	0.63	1.35	1.58
Employment Per 1,000 Residents					
Sworn Officers	1.74	2.05	2.08	2.33	2.21
Local Government Finances Per Capita					
General Expenditures	875.29	1288.96	1410.45	1688.52	1868.30
Property Tax Revenue	369.68	354.28	371.49	409.12	485.17
Police Expenditures	87.96	126.11	156.88	195.68	223.17
Fire Safety Expenditures	76.92	99.00	113.35	127.18	140.05
Number of MSAs in County Sample	110	110	110	110	110
Number of MSAs in Central City Sample	120	120	120	117	120

Note: Data comes from the Census of Population and Housing, the Census of Governments, Vital Statistics Multiple Cause of Deaths Files, Uniform Crime Report, the Vera Institute, and the Annual Survey of Governments. Imprisonment and admission rates means are calculated for 1983 instead of 1980 due to data availability.

Table B2: Testing RDI as an Instrument

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	First Stage	Falsification Checks					
		1910 Characteristics					
Outcome:	1990 Index of Dissimilarity	Physical Area	Population	Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Ethnic Isolation Index	Percent Black	Street Cars Per Capita
RDI	0.357***	-3,993	665.8	0.0765	0.0267	-0.000633	-132.1
	[0.0878]	[11,986]	[1,363]	[0.185]	[0.0702]	[0.00998]	[183.2]
Track Length	18.51*	-574,401	75,553	15.34	-12.44	9.236***	3,361
	[10.73]	[553,669]	[134,815]	[53.25]	[17.29]	[0.650]	[20,507]
Observations	121	58	121	49	49	121	13
Mean DV	0.569	14626	1527	0.311	0.0554	0.0144	179

	Falsification Checks						
	1920 Characteristics						
				Percent of Employment in:			
Outcome:	Percent Black	Percent Literate	Labor Force Participation	Trade	Manufacturing	Railroads	1990 Income Segregation Index
RDI	0.0132	0.0526*	0.0284	-0.0803	0.191	-0.0738	0.0323
	[0.00905]	[0.0303]	[0.0240]	[0.0937]	[0.137]	[0.0681]	[0.0322]
Track Length	9.119***	0.180	-3.427**	-0.152	18.40*	1.592	-2.504
	[0.615]	[0.880]	[1.500]	[2.910]	[10.91]	[2.428]	[1.626]
Observations	121	121	121	121	121	121	69
Mean DV	0.0156	0.959	0.419	0.0577	0.462	0.00316	0.217

Note: This table replicates Table 1 from Ananat (2011). The table regresses RDI and railroad track length on 1910 and 1920 demographic and MSA characteristics. Column (1) reports the first stage estimate that regresses RDI on the 1990 dissimilarity index, see equation (4). Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B3: Robustness Check - 1990 Segregation and Characteristics

	(1) Homicides	(2)
	Non-White	White
Original	0.9764***	-0.0105
	[0.2137]	[0.2133]
Population Controls	0.9526***	-0.1137
	[0.2210]	[0.1987]
Education Controls	1.3883***	0.4363
	[0.3215]	[0.3328]
Labor Force Participation	0.9435***	0.0797
	[0.1790]	[0.2021]
Black Poverty Rate	1.0312***	0.0578
	[0.2393]	[0.2274]
Black Gini Index	1.0266***	0.0438
	[0.2968]	[0.3158]
All	1.2677**	0.5101
	[0.4877]	[0.5247]

Note: Units are standard deviations. Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B4: Robustness Check - Historical Characteristics

	(1) Homicides	(2)
	Non-White	White
Original	0.9764***	-0.01050
	[0.2137]	[0.2133]
Historical Population Controls	1.1024***	0.17930
	[0.3014]	[0.2725]
Historical Labor Market Controls	1.1051***	-0.03580
	[0.2895]	[0.2662]
All Historical Controls	1.2677***	0.19140
	[0.3589]	[0.2949]

Note: Units are standard deviations. Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B5: Relationship Between Black Share of Population, Segregation, and RDI

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Share Black		Index of Dissimilarity	
RDI	0.281***	0.0327	0.353***	0.217***
	[0.0910]	[0.0864]	[0.0880]	[0.0771]
Track Length	39.82***	27.26***	17.85*	-1.386
	[8.860]	[4.046]	[10.42]	[7.587]
Index of Dissimilarity		0.703***		
		[0.114]		
Share Black				0.483***
				[0.0786]
Mean DV	0.146	0.146	0.567	0.567

Note: The table reports estimates from the relationship between black share of MSA population, segregation, and RDI. Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B6: Impact of Segregation on Non-White Homicides Over Time

	(1) Non-White Homicides per 1,000
Observed	
a. 1970	0.225
b. 2010	0.119
c. Change	-0.106
Counterfactual	
d. $\widehat{2010}$	0.197
e. $\widehat{Change}$(d-a)	-0.028
How much did changes in segregation change homicides compared to the counterfactual?	
$\frac{b-d}{d} \times 100$	40%
How much of the change in homicides can changes in segregation explain?	
$\frac{c-e}{c} \times 100$	74%

Note: To calculate the counterfactual we use our estimates to obtain the non-white homicide rate at the 1970 level of segregation.

Table B7: Robustness Check - Specification Check: Police-Related Fatalities

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Non-White Police-Related Fatalities				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
	Panel A: Two-Stage Least Squares				
Mortality Rate (Original)	-1.271	3.490***	1.180	0.898	-0.0472
	[2.865]	[1.242]	[1.224]	[0.610]	[0.703]
OLS Count	3.477	4.048*	2.232	1.781	0.386
	[4.333]	[2.398]	[1.810]	[1.551]	[1.576]
Poisson Count	-1.660	14.53	7.684	-0.193	3.542
	[16.65]	[12.13]	[12.39]	[16.04]	[8.031]
Fatal Encounters (Rate)				0.437	-0.167
				[1.395]	[1.217]
	Panel B: No Instrument				
Mortality Rate	0.0178	1.366*	-0.173	0.793***	-0.0375
	[1.269]	[0.690]	[0.518]	[0.233]	[0.315]
Poisson (Count)	12.41***	17.18***	4.137	8.985***	3.114
	[3.637]	[3.778]	[2.573]	[2.273]	[2.020]
Number of MSAs	110	110	110	110	110

Note: The table reports regression estimates for the impact of segregation on non-white police-related fatalities by census year. Panel (a) reports the two-stage least squares estimates, see equation (5). Panel (b) reports the OLS estimates, see equation (3). Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B8: Effect of Segregation on School District Finances

			Panel A: Property Tax Revenue ($2015)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DV: Property Tax Revenue PP ($2015)	All	1970	1980	1990	2000
Dissimilarity Index	0.3990*	-0.1659	0.4989***	0.7732**	0.3585
	[0.2094]	[0.3646]	[0.1718]	[0.3032]	[0.2266]
Observations	526	105	106	106	103
Robust Conf. Int.	[-.007305, .904808]	[-1.50859, .570387]	[.206463, 1.00901]	[.280917, 1.69774]	[-.081084, .8877
AR p-value	0.0589	0.636	0.00148	0.00280	0.115
Effective F-Stat	19.04	7.666	14.15	15.04	19.70
Mean DV	2722	2513	1974	2852	2818
Std. Dev.	1895	1235	1126	1963	1914
			Panel B: State Revenue ($2015)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DV: State Revenue PP ($2015)	All	1970	1980	1990	2000
Dissimilarity Index	-0.3874**	-0.2138	-0.4698***	-0.6769***	-0.2265
	[0.1912]	[0.2527]	[0.1802]	[0.2519]	[0.2074]
Observations	526	105	106	106	103
Robust Conf. Int.	[-.955316,-.092042]	[-1.20459, .136413]	[-1.11905,-.220036]	[-1.54447,-.307928]	[-.760199, .1430
AR p-value	0.0100	0.301	8.94e-06	3.93e-05	0.240
Effective F-Stat	19.04	7.666	14.15	15.04	19.70
Mean DV	4275	2134	3058	4086	5590
Std. Dev.	2421	1001	1217	1669	2126
			Panel C: School Districts Expenditures ($2015)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DV: School District Exp PP ($2015)	All	1970	1980	1990	2000
Dissimilarity Index	-0.2500*	-0.4754*	-0.1510*	-0.2085	-0.0870
	[0.1462]	[0.2492]	[0.0875]	[0.1726]	[0.1328]
Observations	526	105	106	106	103
Robust Conf. Int.	[-.661045,-.012586]	[-1.45206,-.110358]	[-.431676,-.015855]	[-.707516, .085422]	[-.407833, .1602
AR p-value	0.0471	0.0116	0.0361	0.183	0.501
Effective F-Stat	19.04	7.666	14.15	15.04	19.70
Mean DV	8514	5604	6071	8693	10045
Std. Dev.	3169	1436	903.6	2096	1977

Note: Each Panel reports the two-stage least squares estimates. The outcome variable in Panel A is median per-pupil property tax revenues per-pupil in each MSA, stan observations for a given year. Robust standard errors in brackets. The outcome in Panel B is median state revenue per-pupil in each MSA, standardized across all MSA year. The outcome variable in Panel C is the median per-pupil expenditure in each MSA, standardized across all MSA-level observations for a given year. ***1%, **5%, and

Table B9: Local Effects of Segregation on School District Expenditures

DV: School District Expenditures PP ($2015)	(1) 1980	(2) 1990	(3) 2000	(4) 2010
Majority Black	0.7206***	0.4827***	1.2696***	2.3029***
	[0.1524]	[0.1440]	[0.2469]	[0.1920]
Majority Black * Dism	-0.1180***	-0.1047***	-0.3233***	-0.5600***
	[0.0340]	[0.0346]	[0.0653]	[0.0550]
Tracts	16,972	17,340	16,900	17,199
MSA Fixed Effects	104	105	105	105

Majority black is defined as a school district where the share of black residents (at the census tract level) is higher than white and Hispanic population shares. The outcome variable is the per-pupil expenditure for the school district geographically assigned to each census tract, standardized across all school districts in the sample. Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

Table B10: Relationship Between Segregation and All Homicides

DV: All Homicides	(1) All	(2) 1970	(3) 1980	(4) 1990	(5) 2000	(6) 2010
Dissimilarity Index	0.291	0.359	0.225	0.386*	0.34*	-0.006
	[0.221]	[0.302]	[0.242]	[0.233]	[0.196]	[0.238]
Observations	550	110	110	110	110	110
Robust Conf. Int.	[-.0368, .1497]	[-.0987, .3404]	[-.0723, .2066]	[-.0137, .2921]	[-.0110, .1142]	[-.0948, .0767]
AR p-value	0.207	0.251	0.354	0.0808	0.106	0.978
Effective F-Stat	19.41	7.719	13.97	15.45	21.17	23.43
Mean DV	0.0473	0.0426	0.0606	0.0548	0.0370	0.0412
Std. Dev.	0.0331	0.0282	0.0386	0.0398	0.0246	0.0256

Note: The table reports two-stage least squares estimates for the impact of segregation on non-white homicides by census year, see equation (5). Robust standard errors in brackets. ***1%, **5%, and *10%.

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