Appendix A. Detailed Data Description

This Appendix provides detailed instructions on how researchers can purchase similar data directly from Statistics Sweden (SCB) and from Sweden’s National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ). Note that Swedish register data can only be used by researchers affiliated with Swedish government authorities, Swedish universities, or Swedish research institutes. Register data are not allowed to leave Sweden. At the end of this document we also provide STATA codes for creating our two school reform assignment variables; reform coding 1 and reform coding 2. Reform coding 1 uses additional data that is provided in the file called ‘slutgiltiga reformkommuner fob60.dta’.

To obtain access to Swedish register data, researchers must first have their projects approved by the Central Ethical Review Board. Applications can be written in either English or Swedish. Instructions can be found on the review board’s homepage at http://www.epn.se.

Once a project has been approved, then a researcher can turn to Statistics Sweden in order to construct a sampling frame and to obtain access to micro-data. Contact information can be found in English and in Swedish on their homepage at http://www.scb.se. Statistics Sweden assigns a contact person to each new researcher. The contact person’s job is to guide researchers through the data ordering process and to coordinate the delivery of the data. Since the sampling frame of our data is taken from Sweden’s Multigenerational Register (flergenerationsregister), it is best to ask for a contact person who is familiar with this particular register.

The crime data are supplied by BRÅ, so researchers must contact them as well. Information in Swedish and in English can be found at http://www.bra.se. In practice, SCB sends a list of all individuals in the sample to BRÅ, who then create the crime variables and send them back to SCB. All data are de-identified before being delivered to the researcher, who must also sign a terms of use and confidentiality agreement.

The particular data set used in this article was constructed as follows. Statistics Sweden began by drawing a 25% random sample from Sweden’s Multigenerational Register, which includes all persons born from 1932 onwards who have lived in Sweden at any time since 1961. Parents, siblings and children were then matched to this random sample, resulting in a dataset covering approximately 70% of the Swedish population.

Longitudinal data concerning education, parish and municipality of residence in 1960 for each individual were matched on to this sample by Statistics Sweden using the unique individual identity number that each Swedish resident possesses. Parish and municipality of residence are taken from the 1960 census and are used to establish an individual’s school reform status.
Information on education level is taken from Sweden’s Education Register and from the 1970 Census. Education is recorded in 7 levels. We assign years of schooling as follows: 7 for old primary school, 9 for new compulsory school, 11 for short high school, 12 for long high school, 14 for short university, 15.5 for long university and 19 for a PhD.

Sweden’s National Council for Crime Prevention then matched on the official crime register, including all criminal convictions from 1973 to 2007 for each individual. We construct a number of different crime variables. First, we create a dummy variable, crime, that equals one if a person has any conviction between 1973 and 2007. We then identify whether individuals have any convictions during this period in each crime category (violent, property, and other); note that these are not mutually exclusive as an individual can be convicted of more than one crime type. To study the effect of schooling on the intensity and severity of an individual’s criminal activity, we look at the number of convictions and prison sentences. We identify the overall number of crimes that a person has been convicted of between 1973 and 2007 (no. of crimes) and break this down by crime type. Since one conviction may include several crimes, our crime type variables are based on all crimes within a single conviction.

We then construct a dichotomous variable, prison, which indicates if an individual has ever been sentenced to prison; an individual can receive such a sentence for an offence of high enough severity, having multiple current convictions (even if each is relatively minor), or a severe enough criminal history. We also create no. of days sentenced to prison, which equals the total number of days sentenced to prison across all known prison sentences. Sentence length also potentially captures criminal intensity, as it is determined by number of offences and offence severity. Lastly, for all of the above-mentioned measures of crime, we create a set of age-specific variables for ages 19–29, 30–39, 40–49, and 50–59. For instance, we identify whether individuals have any convictions from age 19 to 29, any convictions from age 30 to 39 etc.

Our initial sample includes 70% of all men and women born between 1943 and 1954 who have lived in Sweden at any point after 1961. We drop individuals for whom we cannot assign school reform status, that is, reform coding 1 is missing. Those who died or emigrated from Sweden before 1974 are dropped from the sample, as they cannot show up in our crime data. We also drop those for whom we are missing information on years of schooling.

A more general concern is that treated individuals can be born up to 10 years after the first treated cohort in their home municipality was born, while controls can be born up to 10 years before the first treated cohort in their home municipality was born. The fact that the compulsory school reform was implemented over such a long period of time raises concerns about the comparability of the treatment and control groups. To address this concern, we limit our sample to those individuals born at most five years before or after the reform was implemented in their home municipality. Lastly, we restrict our baseline sample to those municipalities for which reform coding 1 and reform coding 2 agree upon the year of the reform.

Table A1 provides an overview of the variables that a researcher needs to order from Statistics Sweden to replicate all of our empirical findings.

---

1 Violent crimes, or crimes against persons, are crimes covered by chapters 3–7 in the Swedish criminal code (brottsbalken). Property crimes are those included in chapters 8–12 in the criminal code. These are standard definitions used by Sweden’s National Council for Crime Prevention. All remaining crimes are labelled as ‘other.’

2 Thus, if you steal a car, then commit an armed robbery and then get caught after a high-speed chase, you will have one trial and one sentence that include convictions for at least three crime types. In this case, the individual would receive violent = 1 (armed robbery), property = 1 (car theft), and other = 1 (serious traffic offence + resisting arrest).
Table A1

Overview of the Raw Data from Statistics Sweden

| SCB’s variable name | Variable description                                                                 | Source                        |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lopnr               | Identification number for 25% random sample + their fathers + their mothers + their siblings. Each has a unique lopnr | Multigenerational register    |
| Lopnfar             | Identification number for father (used to link families together)                     | Multigenerational register    |
| Lopnrmor            | Identification number for mother (used to link families together)                     | Multigenerational register    |
| Lopnrsyskon         | Identification number for sibling (used to link families together)                    | Multigenerational register    |
| Kon                 | Gender                                                                               | Multigenerational register    |
| Fodelsear           | Year of birth                                                                         | Multigenerational register    |
| Fodelseland         | Country of birth                                                                      | Multigenerational register    |
| Invandringar        | Year of immigration                                                                   | Multigenerational register    |
| Matchkod            | Vital status (died or emigrated)                                                     | Total population register     |
| Datavreg            | Date of vital status                                                                  | Total population register     |
| Forsamling60        | County, municipality, and parish of residence in 1960                                 | 1960 census                  |
| Forsamling65        | County, municipality, and parish of residence                                         | 1965 census                  |
| Sun2000hiva_1990    | Education level 1990                                                                  | National education register   |
| Sun2000hiva_1995    | Education level 1995                                                                  | National education register   |
| Sun2000hiva_2000    | Education level 2000                                                                  | National education register   |
| Sun2000hiva_2007    | Education level 2007                                                                  | National education register   |
| FoB70UtbNiva        | Education level 1970                                                                  | 1970 Census                  |
| cfviki1968          | Pre-tax total factor income from all sources 1968                                     | Tax register                 |
| cfviki1969          | Pre-tax total factor income from all sources 1969                                     | Tax register                 |
| cfviki2007          | Pre-tax total factor income from all sources 2007                                     | Tax register                 |

Table A2 provides an overview of the variables that a researcher needs to order from Sweden’s National Council for Crime Prevention to replicate all of our empirical findings. Note that when ordering data from BRA, one should order data on all convictions for each person. A conviction may be comprised of multiple crimes. We have ordered the first 50 crimes within a conviction.

Table A2

Overview of the Raw Data from Sweden’s National Council for Crime Prevention

| BRA’s variable name | Variable description                                                                 | Source                        |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| LopNr               | Identification number                                                               | Multigenerational register    |
| AntBrott            | Number of convictions                                                                | Convictions register          |
| B1L1Kod             | Code for 1st crime in conviction                                                     | Convictions register          |
| B2L1Kod             | Code for 2nd crime in conviction                                                     | Convictions register          |
| ...                 | ...                                                                                   | ...                           |
| B50L1Kod            | Code for 50th crime in conviction                                                    | Convictions register          |
| B1L1Kap             | Chapter for 1st crime in conviction                                                  | Convictions register          |
| B2L1Kap             | Chapter for 2nd crime in conviction                                                  | Convictions register          |
| ...                 | ...                                                                                   | ...                           |
| B50L1Kap            | Chapter for 50th crime in conviction                                                 | Convictions register          |

© 2014 The Authors. The Economic Journal published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Royal Economic Society.
The following STATA code creates our two school reform assignment variables; reform coding 1 and reform coding 2. The data set called slutgiltiga reformkommuner fob60.dta is provided as a separate file.

```
*Helena Holmlund's (2007) Coding #1*

clear
set mem 2000m
set more off
use "School Reform Crime/Temp School Reform Crime Data Set.dta"
rename municipality60 kommun60
rename parish60 forsamling60
rename birth_year foddar
sort kommun60
merge kommun60 using "School Reform Crime/slutgiltiga_reformkommuner_fob60.dta"
drop _merge
gen school_reform_1 =.
label var school_reform_1 "1 if treated by school reform, 0 if not treated"
replace school_reform_1=1 if (foddar>=firstcohort60 & firstcohort60~=.)
replace school_reform_1=0 if (foddar<firstcohort60 & firstcohort60==.)
replace school_reform_1 = 0 if foddar < 1938

** Drop unclear municipalities/parishes **

replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18017 *hägersten*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18018 *brännkyrka*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18019 *vantör*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18020 *enskede*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18021 *skarpnäck*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==18022 *farsta*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==281 *södertälje*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==283 *sundbyberg*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==580 *linköping*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==680 *jönköping*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==128007 *linhamn*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==1283 *hålsingborg*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==148016 *örgryte*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==148017 *lundby*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==148019 *brämaregården*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==148003 *gamlestads=st pauli*
replace school_reform_1=. if forsamling60==148006 *härlanda*
replace school_reform_1=. if kommun60==2482 *skellefteå*
keep lopnr school_reform_1
sort lopnr school_reform_1
```

© 2014 The Authors.
The Economic Journal published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Royal Economic Society.
save "School Reform Crime/School Reform 1.dta", replace

******************************************************************************
** Coding #2; constructed as suggested in Holmlund (2007) **
******************************************************************************
clear
set mem 2000m
set more off
use "School Reform Crime/Temp School Reform Crime Data Set.dta"

** Keep only those born after 1937 who have schooling = to 1 OR 2 **
drop if birth_year < 1938
drop if education_level == .
drop if municipality60 == .
drop if education_level > 2

sort municipality60 birth_year
collapse (mean) education_level, by(municipality60 birth_year)
drop if education_level <= 1.75
by municipality60: egen reformyearA = min(birth_year)
collapse (mean) reformyearA, by(municipality60)
sort municipality60
keep municipality60 reformyearA

******************************************************************************
** Drop unclear municipalities **
******************************************************************************
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 281 /*södertälje*/
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 283 /*sundbyberg*/
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 580 /*linköping*/
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 680 /*jönköping*/
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 1283 /*hälsingborg*/
*replace reformyearA =. if municipality60 == 2482 /*skellefteå*/
save "School Reform Crime/School Reform Coding 2A.dta", replace

******************************************************************************
** Recode the large municipalities; Stockholm, Gothenburg & Malmö using **
** parish level data. **
******************************************************************************
clear
set mem 2000m
set more off
use "School Reform Crime/Temp School Reform Crime Data Set.dta"

** Keep only those born after 1937 who have schooling = to 1 OR 2 **
drop if birth_year < 1938
drop if education_level == .
drop if parish60 == .
drop if education_level > 2

sort parish60 birth_year
collapse (mean) education_level, by(parish60 birth_year)
drop if education_level <= 1.75
by parish60: egen reformyearB = min(birth_year)
collapse (mean) reformyearB, by(parish60)
sort parish60
keep parish60 reformyearB

** Drop unclear parishes **

*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18017 /*hägersten*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18018 /*brännkyrka*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18019 /*vantör*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18020 /*enskede*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18021 /*skarpnäck*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==18022 /*farsta*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==128007 /*limhamn*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==148007 /*örgryte*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==148016 /*lundby*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==148017 /*brämaregården*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==148003 /*gamlestads-st.pauli*/
*replace reformyearB =. if parish60==148006 /*härlands*/

save "School Reform Crime/School Reform Coding 2B.dta", replace
clear
set mem 2000m
set more off
use "School Reform Crime/Temp School Reform Crime Data Set.dta"
sort municipality60
joinby municipality60 using "School Reform Crime/School Reform Coding 2A.dta"
sort parish60
joinby parish60 using "School Reform Crime/School Reform Coding 2B.dta"
sort lopnr
gen reformyear = .
replace reformyear = reformyearA
replace reformyear = reformyearB if municipality60 == 180 | municipality60 == 1280 | municipality60 == 1480
label var school_reform_2 "1 if treated by school reform, 0 if not treated"
replace school_reform_2 = 1 if (birth_year >= reformyear & reformyear~=.)
replace school_reform_2 = 0 if (birth_year < reformyear & reformyear~=.)
replace school_reform_2 = 0 if birth_year < 1938
keep lopnr school_reform_2
sort lopnr
save "School Reform Crime/School Reform 2.dta", replace
### Table B1

**Sensitivity of OLS Estimates**

| OLS (baseline) | OLS | OLS | OLS | OLS | OLS (baseline) | OLS | OLS | OLS | OLS |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1)            | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (1)            | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Dependent variable = crime | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.026*** | (0.001) | −0.025*** | (0.001) | −0.026*** | (0.001) | −0.006*** | (0.000) | −0.006*** | (0.000) | −0.006*** | (0.000) | −0.006*** | (0.000) |
| Dependent variable = no. of crimes | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.377*** | (0.025) | −0.353*** | (0.024) | −0.377*** | (0.025) | −0.045*** | (0.004) | −0.045*** | (0.004) | −0.045*** | (0.004) | −0.044*** | (0.004) | −0.044*** | (0.004) |
| Dependent variable = prison | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.011*** | (0.001) | −0.010*** | (0.001) | −0.011*** | (0.001) | −0.001*** | (0.000) | −0.001*** | (0.000) | −0.001*** | (0.000) | −0.001*** | (0.000) | −0.001*** | (0.000) |
| Dependent variable = no. of days sentenced to prison | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −5.916*** | (0.487) | −5.448*** | (0.483) | −5.916*** | (0.479) | −0.438*** | (0.069) | −0.439*** | (0.070) | −0.456*** | (0.072) | −0.456*** | (0.072) | −0.456*** | (0.072) |
| Observations | 208,626 | 208,626 | 208,626 | 208,626 | 208,626 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 |
| Number of municipalities | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 |
| Sex | Male | Male | Male | Male | Male | Females | Females | Females | Females | Females |
| Municipality and BC FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Parent education controls | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Parent income controls | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Municipality linear trends | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Pre-reform dummy | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes |

**Notes.** Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%, **significant at 5%, ***significant at 1%.
### Table B2

*Robustness Checks of 2SLS Estimates for Females*

| Dependent variable = crime | Baseline |
|---------------------------|---------|
|                           | (1)     | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| Years of schooling        | 0.007   | 0.009   | 0.007   | 0.003   | 0.004   | 0.01    | 0.009   | 0.008   |
|                           | (0.012) | (0.013) | (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.011) | (0.013) | (0.013) | (0.013) |
| Dependent variable = no. of crimes |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Years of schooling        | -0.017  | -0.006  | -0.019  | -0.048  | -0.062  | -0.004  | -0.006  | -0.008  |
|                           | (0.105) | (0.108) | (0.105) | (0.113) | (0.108) | (0.110) | (0.108) | (0.106) |
| Dependent variable = prison |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Years of schooling        | 0.001   | 0.001   | 0.001   | 0.002   | 0       | 0.001   | 0.001   | 0.001   |
|                           | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) |
| Dependent variable = no. of days sentenced to prison |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Years of schooling        | -0.959  | -0.457  | -0.959  | 1.058   | 0.249   | -0.747  | -0.457  | -0.474  |
|                           | (2.366) | (2.469) | (2.366) | (2.172) | (1.888) | (2.551) | (2.469) | (2.422) |

| Observations            | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 180,344 | 203,734 | 203,734 | 203,734 |
| 1st Stage F-statistic   | 75.28    | 73.17    | 75.11    | 79.63    | 107.06   | 63.07    | 73.17    | 81.49    |
| Number of municipalities| 484      | 484      | 484      | 484      | 484      | 484      | 484      | 484      |
| Municipality and BC FE  | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      |
| Municipality linear trends | No    | Yes      | No       | Yes      | No       | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      |
| Municipality            | No       | No       | Yes      | No       | No       | No       | No       | No       |
| pre-reform trends       |         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| 1 pre-reform dummy      | No       | No       | No       | No       | Yes      | Exclude  | No       | No       |
| Early, mid and late reformer specific trends |         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Parental education and income | No    | No       | No       | No       | No       | No       | No       | Yes      |

Notes. Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%; **significant at 5%; ***significant at 1%. Early is 1947 and earlier mid is 1948–51, late is ≥1952 and later.
Table B3
2SLS Estimates of the Effect of Schooling on Crime when Young for the 1949–54 Cohorts

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dependent variable = crime 18–29 | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.007 | −0.017 | 0 | −0.003 |
| (0.010) | (0.014) | (0.009) | (0.016) |
| Dependent variable = crimesum 18–29 | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.218** | −0.473*** | −0.021 | −0.126* |
| (0.111) | (0.181) | (0.047) | (0.073) |
| Dependent variable = prison 18–29 | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.004 | −0.009 | −0.002 | −0.005** |
| (0.005) | (0.007) | (0.001) | (0.002) |
| Dependent variable = prisonsentencedays 18–29 | | | |
| Years of schooling | −3.193 | −6.918* | −0.946 | −3.897*** |
| (2.271) | (4.045) | (0.674) | (1.290) |

Observations | 208,626 | 112,308 | 203,734 | 109,463 |
Included birth cohorts | 43–54 | ≥49 | 43–54 | ≥49 |
For all individuals, observe all criminal records between ages 24 and 29 | | | 24 and 29 |
1st stage F-statistics | 159 | 139 | 75 | 25 |
Number of municipalities | 484 | 477 | 484 | 477 |
Sex | Male | Male | Female | Female |
Municipality and BC FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Notes. Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%; **significant at 5%; ***significant at 1%.
Table B4
Additional Sensitivity Analyses for Female 2SLS Estimates

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dependent variable = crime | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | 0.007 | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.003 |
| (0.012) | (0.012) | (0.013) | (0.013) | (0.014) | (0.029) | (0.012) | (0.011) | (0.017) | (0.010) |
| Dependent variable = no. of crimes | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.017 | −0.01 | −0.026 | −0.013 | 0.252** | −0.406* | −0.008 | −0.01 | 0.009 | −0.02 |
| (0.105) | (0.101) | (0.106) | (0.110) | (0.107) | (0.242) | (0.105) | (0.098) | (0.134) | (0.090) |
| Dependent variable = prison | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | 0.001 | 0 | 0.001 | 0 | 0.005* | −0.003 | 0.005 | 0.002 | −0.001 | −0.002 |
| (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.007) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.004) | (0.003) |
| Dependent variable = no. of days sentenced to prison | | | | | | | | | |
| Years of schooling | −0.959 | −1.732 | −1.248 | −1.086 | 4.406* | −7.456 | 0.972 | 0.303 | −1.413 | −0.217 |
| (2.366) | (2.695) | (2.460) | (2.525) | (2.586) | (6.246) | (2.460) | (2.206) | (3.298) | (2.034) |
| Observations | 203,734 | 173,259 | 225,127 | 194,950 | 106,354 | 973,80 | 258,057 | 246,103 | 169,938 | 283,444 |
| 1st stage F-statistic | 75.28 | 59.54 | 69.49 | 65.53 | 58.06 | 12.71 | 62.13 | 86.73 | 47.37 | 52.66 |
| Number of municipalities | 484 | 481 | 575 | 484 | 194 | 290 | 725 | 725 | 484 | 484 |
| Municipality and BC FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Notes. Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%; **significant at 5%; ***significant at 1%. Column (1) presents baseline estimates. Column (2) excludes the three big cities, Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo. Column (3) includes the 1955 birth cohort. Column (4) excludes the 1943 birth cohort. Column (5) presents estimates for early reforming municipalities that reformed in 1949 or before. Column (6) reports estimates for late reforming municipalities that reformed after 1949. Column (7) includes municipalities for which reform coding 1 and reform coding 2 differ by ±1 year. Column (8) excludes individuals for which reform coding 1 and reform coding 2 do not agree as opposed to excluding whole municipalities. Column (9) shrinks the observational window to ±4 years around the date of the reform. Column (10) removes the observation window entirely and uses the entire sample.
Table B5

Sensitivity Analysis of Male 2SLS Estimates to the Exclusion of Each Cohort

|                  | (1)       | (2)       | (3)       | (4)       | (5)       | (6)       | (7)       |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Dependent variable = crime |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Years of schooling | -0.022*   | -0.021*   | -0.025**  | -0.022*   | -0.025**  | -0.025**  | -0.018    |
|                   | (0.012)   | (0.012)   | (0.012)   | (0.012)   | (0.012)   | (0.012)   | (0.013)   |
| Dependent variable = prison |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Years of schooling | -0.011*   | -0.011*   | -0.012*   | -0.014**  | -0.011    | -0.012*   | -0.009    |
|                   | (0.006)   | (0.006)   | (0.006)   | (0.006)   | (0.007)   | (0.007)   | (0.007)   |
| Birth cohort excluded | None      | 1943      | 1944      | 1945      | 1946      | 1947      | 1948      |
| Observations      | 208,626   | 199,909   | 196,242   | 192,914   | 192,162   | 188,831   | 185,380   |
| 1st stage F statistics | 159       | 127       | 151       | 152       | 162       | 170       | 174       |
| Number of municipalities | 484       | 484       | 484       | 484       | 484       | 484       | 484       |
| Sex               | Male      | Male      | Male      | Male      | Male      | Male      | Male      |
| Municipality and BC FE | Yes       | Yes       | Yes       | Yes       | Yes       | Yes       | Yes       |

Notes. Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%; **significant at 5%; ***significant at 1%.
Table B6

*Sensitivity Analysis of Male 2SLS Estimates to the Exclusion of Each Cohort (continued)*

|                | (8)   | (9)   | (10)  | (11)  | (12)  | (13)  | (14)  |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| **Dependent variable = crime** |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Years of schooling              | -0.017| -0.023*| -0.020*| -0.024*| -0.023*| -0.019*| -0.019*|
|                               | (0.012)| (0.012)| (0.012)| (0.012)| (0.012)| (0.012)| (0.011) |
| **Dependent variable = prison** |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Years of schooling              | -0.014**| -0.01| -0.01| -0.011*| -0.007| -0.011*| -0.013**|
|                               | (0.007)| (0.006)| (0.007)| (0.007)| (0.007)| (0.006)| (0.006) |
| Birth cohort excluded           | 1949  | 1950  | 1951  | 1952  | 1953  | 1954  | Include 1955 |
| Observations                   | 184,891| 185,851| 187,974| 190,003| 193,722| 197,007| 230,411 |
| 1st stage F-statistics         | 149   | 135   | 143   | 110   | 127   | 138   | 169   |
| Number of municipalities       | 484   | 484   | 484   | 484   | 484   | 484   | 575   |
| Sex                           | Male  | Male  | Male  | Male  | Male  | Male  | Male  |
| Municipality and BC FE         | Yes   | Yes   | Yes   | Yes   | Yes   | Yes   | Yes   |

Notes. Robust standard errors in parenthesis are clustered at the municipality level; *significant at 10%; **significant at 5%; ***significant at 1%.