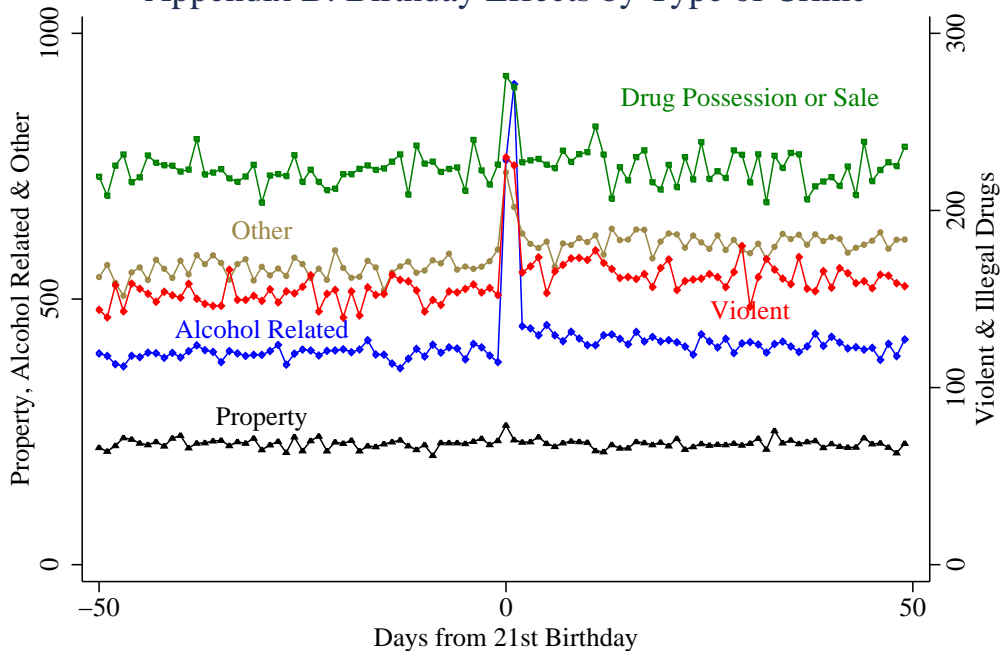


Appendix A: Coding of Offenses From Monthly Arrest and Citation Register

	FBI Offense Codes	California Criminal Justice Statistics Center Code	Arrest Rate per 10,000 Age 19-22
<u>All Arrests</u>			1573
<u>Violent</u>	01A, 01B, 02, 03, 04, 08		156
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	01A		3.2
Manslaughter by Negligence	01B		0.41
Forcible Rape	02		3.4
Robbery	03		26
Aggravated Assault	04		66
Other Assaults	08		57
<u>Property</u>	05, 06, 07, 13, 14		236
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	05		62
Larceny-theft	06		97
Motor Vehicle Theft	07		33
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13		26
Vandalism	14		18
<u>Illegal Drugs</u>	18A, 18B, 18D, 18E, 18F, 18H		222
Manufacture or Sale			
-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	18A		26
-Marijuana	18B		17
-Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	18D		10
Possession			
-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	18E		72
-Marijuana	18F		51
-Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	18H		46
<u>Alcohol Related</u>	21, 22, 23, 24, 25	47, 854	397
Driving Under the Influence	21	854	208
Liquor Laws	22		58
Drunkenness	23	47	114
Disorderly Conduct	24		12
Vagrancy	25		4.8
<u>Other</u>			
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc	15		32
County Ordinances		97	61
Traffic Violations		86, 87, 88	120
Hit and Run or Reckless Driving		89, 860, 867, 869	28
Uncategorized			323

Notes: The arrest data is from the California Monthly Arrest and Citation Register and the denominators are from the census. When possible crimes are coded based on FBI offense codes as used in the Uniform Crime Reports. Crimes not categorized based on FBI offense categories were coded based on California Criminal Justice Statistics Center Codes. Opium derivatives include morphine, heroin and codeine and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs include among other things barbiturates and benzedrine.

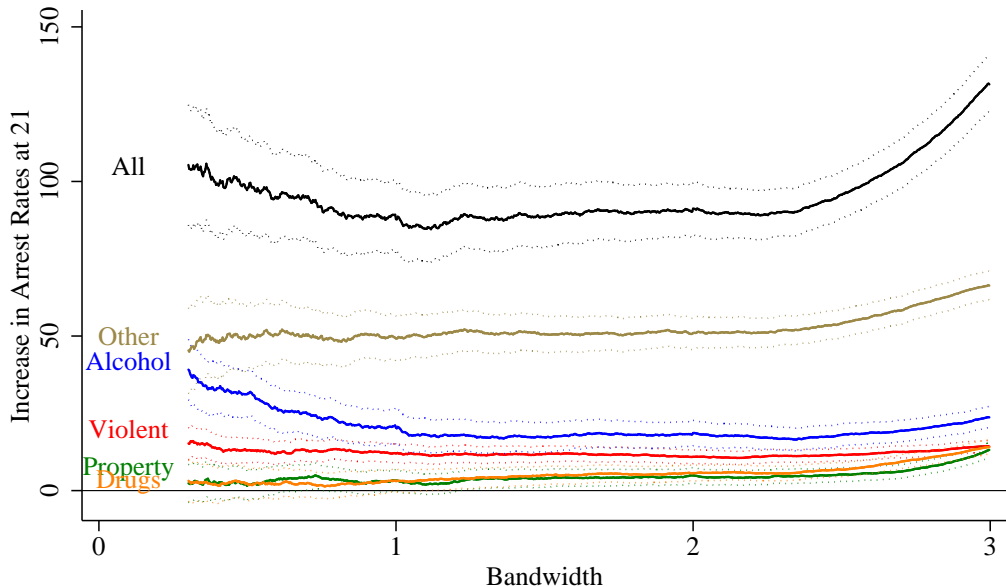
Appendix B: Birthday Effects by Type of Crime



Note: Each point is a count of arrests for each crime type for a single day of age relative to the 21st birthday.

Appendix C: Increase in Arrest Rates by Category

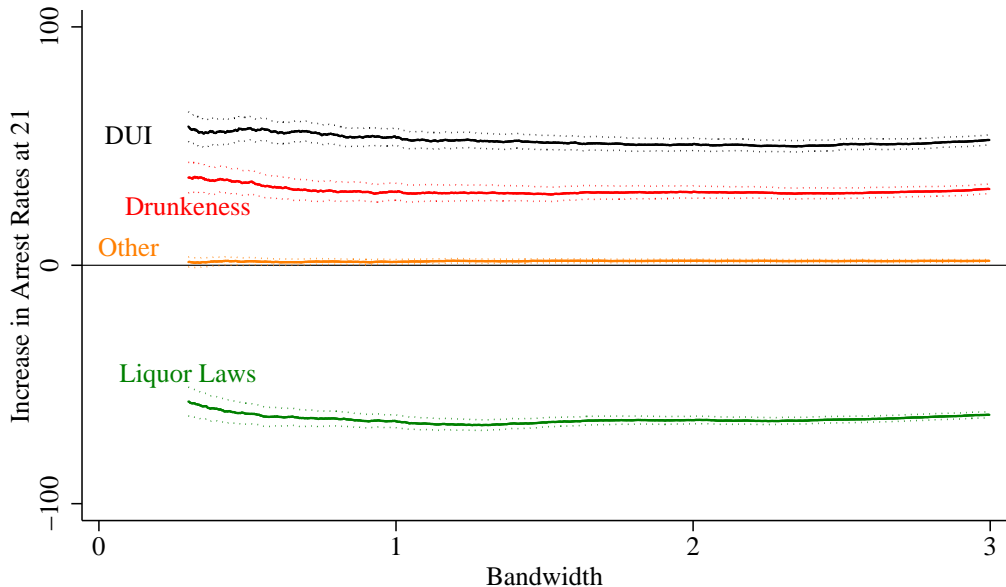
Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix D: Arrest Rates for Alcohol Related Crimes

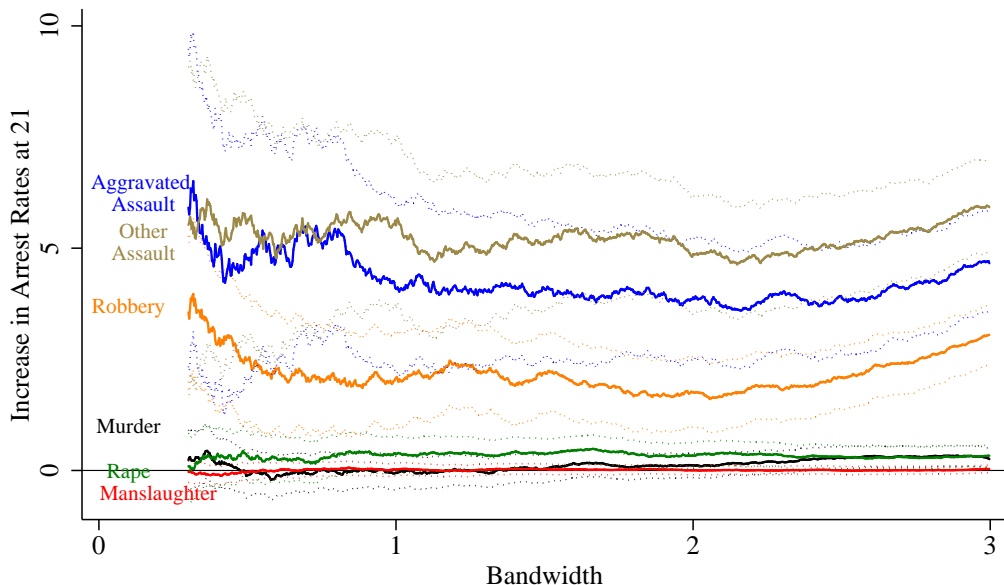
Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix E: Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes

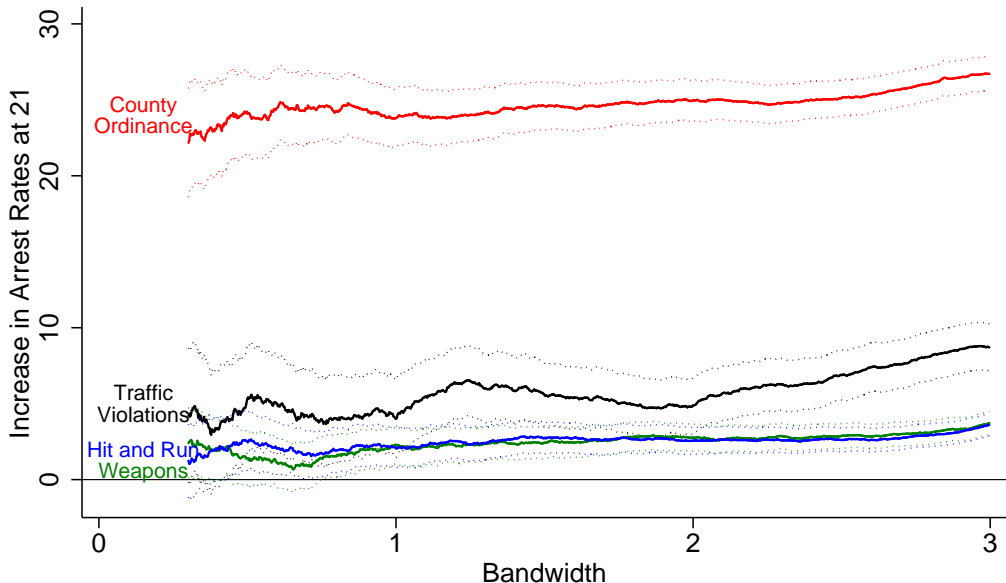
Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

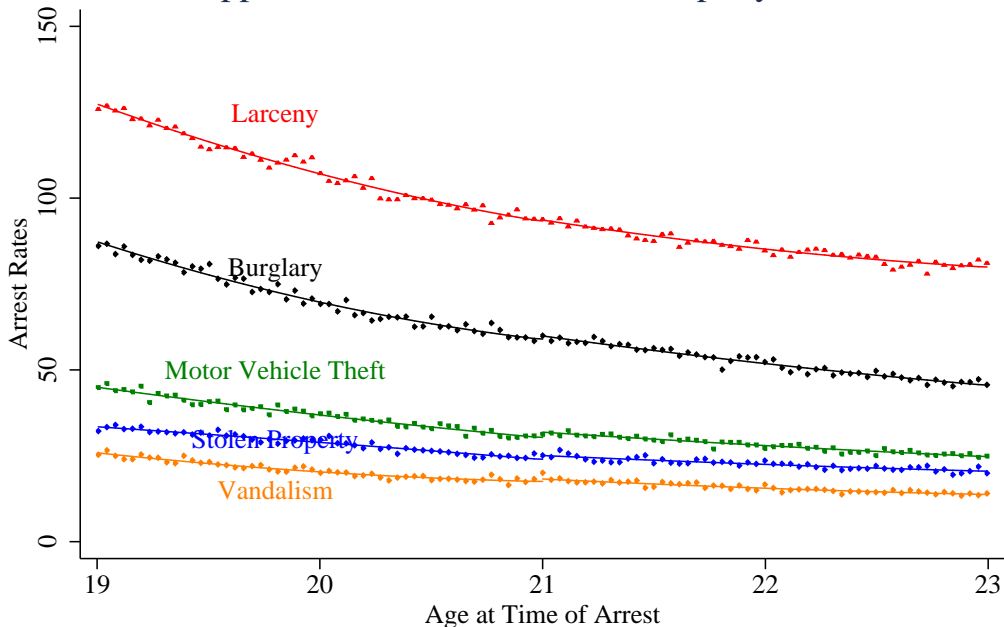
Appendix F: Arrest Rates for Other Crimes

Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



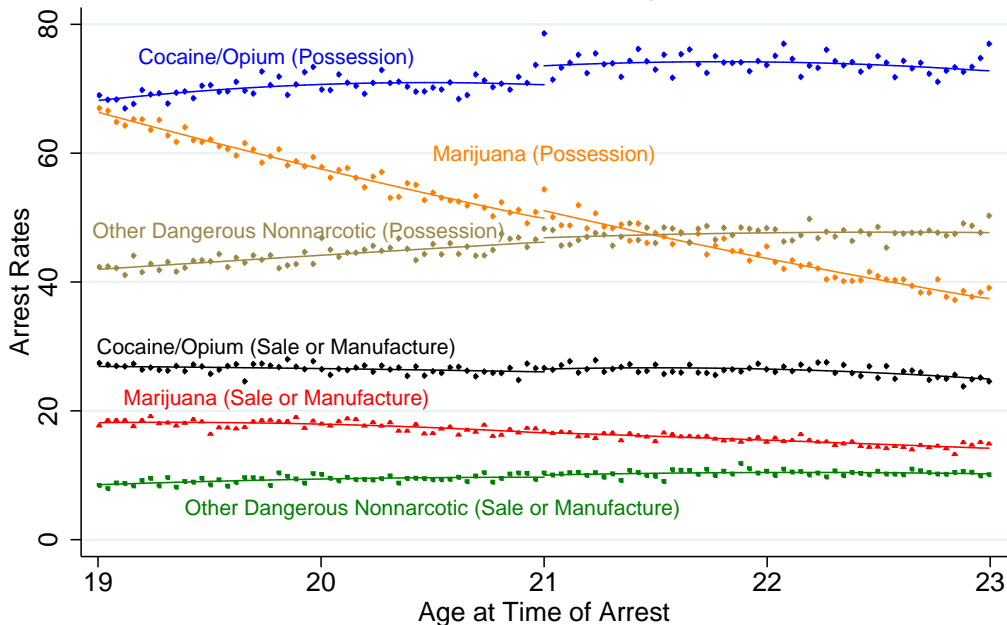
Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix G: Arrest Rates for Property Crimes



Note: The points are average arrest rates for 14 day cells and the fitted lines are from a second order quadratic polynomial in age estimated separately on either side of age 21 threshold. For codes that make up categories see web Appendix A.

Appendix H: Arrest Rates for Drug Possession or Sale



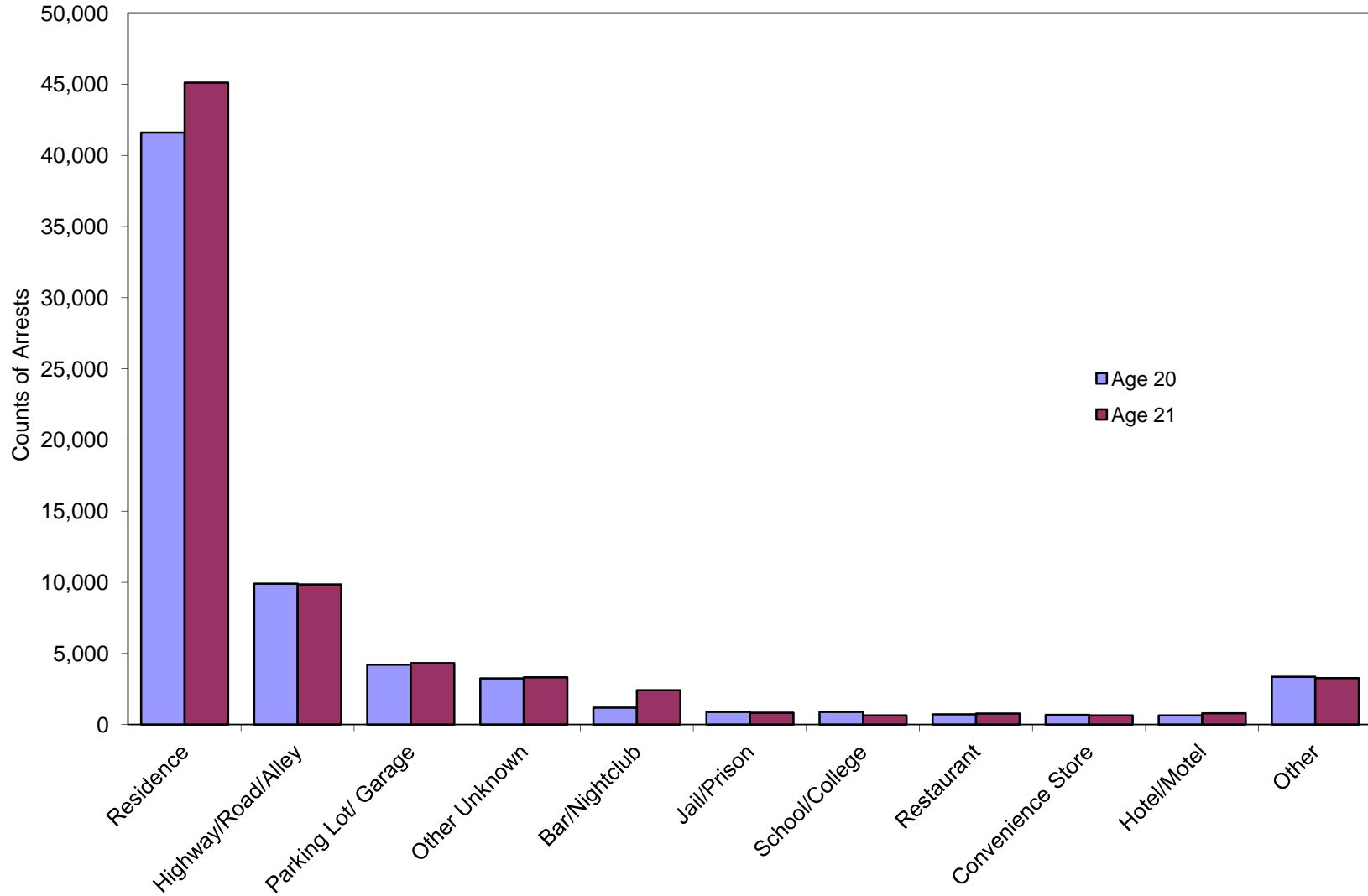
Note: The points are average arrest rates for 14 day cells and the fitted lines are from a second order quadratic polynomial in age estimated separately on either side of age 21 threshold. For codes that make up categories see web Appendix A.

Appendix I: Change in Arrests Rates at Age 21 (By Crime Category)

	Burglary Breaking and Entering	Larceny-theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Vandalism	
Increase at 21	1.070 (0.634)	0.351 (0.821)	1.587 (0.488)	1.120 (0.436)	0.796 (0.369)	
Rate Just Under 21	59.0	93.5	30.4	24.0	17.6	
	Cocaine and Derivatives Manufacture or Sale	Marijuana Manufacture or Sale	Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs Manufacture	Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives Possession	Marijuana Possession	Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs Possession
Increase at 21	0.397 (0.429)	0.069 (0.348)	0.314 (0.273)	2.902 (0.710)	1.274 (0.596)	0.639 (0.607)
Rate Just Under 21	26.1	16.6	9.7	70.7	50.0	46.2

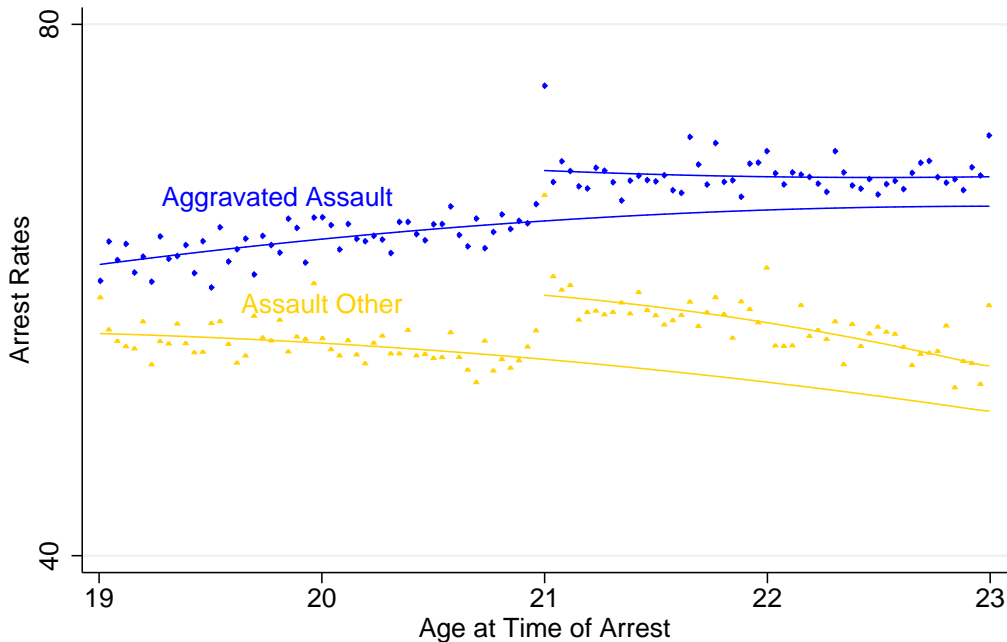
Notes: The first line contains the estimate of the discrete increase at age 21 in arrest rates for each crime type. The regressions include a quadratic polynomial in age fully interacted with an indicator variable for age over 21 and indicator variables for 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd birthdays and the days immediately after. The regressions are estimated based on arrests of people 19 to 22 years old. Each observation is the arrest rate per 10,000 person years x days from a person's 21st birthday. Standard errors are in parenthesis below the point estimates. For the FBI offense codes and California Criminal Justice Statistics Center Code for each crime type see web Appendix A.

Appendix J: Location of Arrests for Assault by Age (National Incident Based Reporting System 2000-2005)



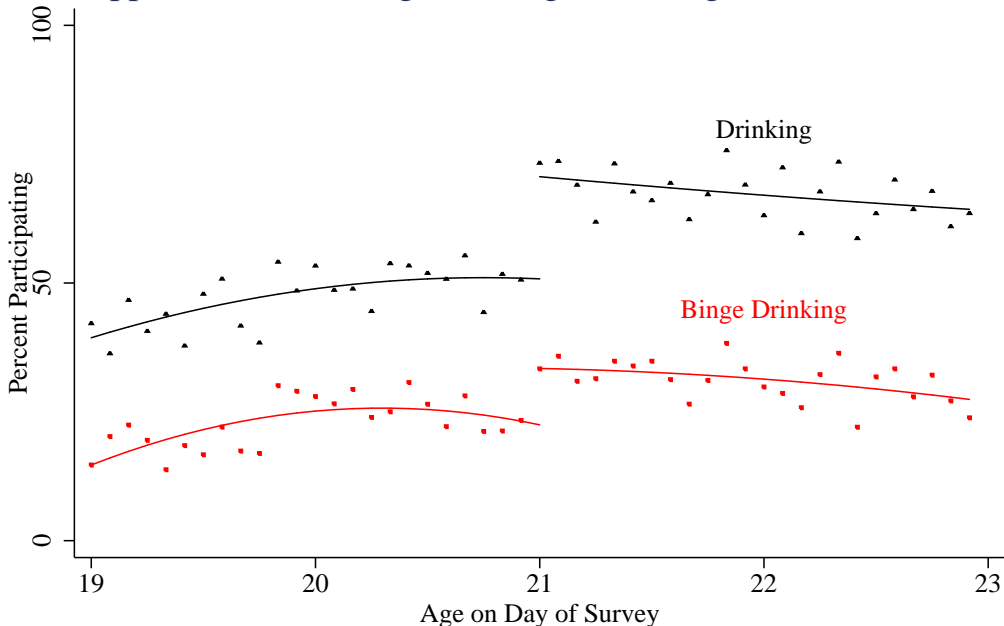
Notes: From NIBRS arrestee data 2000-2006. The figure includes arrests for UCR offense code 13A (aggravated assault), 13B (simple assault) and 13C (intimidation). The increase in arrests for assaults at age 21 is approximately 5.5% above trajectory.

Appendix K: Persistence of Effects



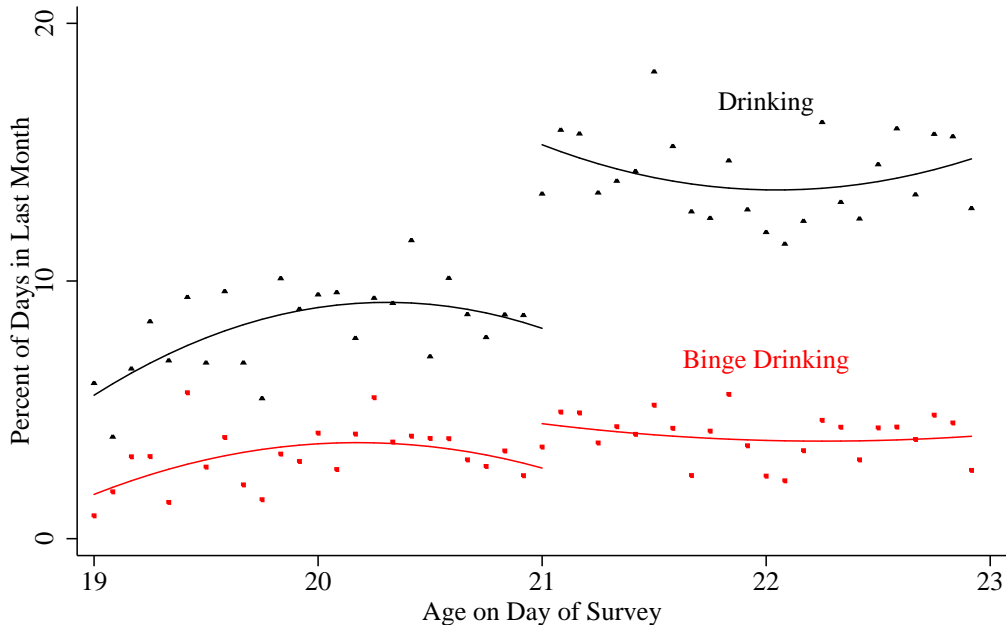
Note: The projection of the counterfactual is based on a second order polynomial fitted to the arrest rates of those under 21.

Appendix L: Drinking and Binge Drinking in the Past Month



Note: From California Health Interview Survey 2001–2005. The points are averages for 30 day cells and the fitted lines are from a second order quadratic polynomial in age estimated separately on either side of age 21 threshold.

Appendix M: Percent of Days Drinking and Binge Drinking



Note: From California Health Interview Survey 2001–2005. The points are averages for 30 day cells and the fitted lines are from a second order quadratic polynomial in age estimated separately on either side of age 21 threshold.

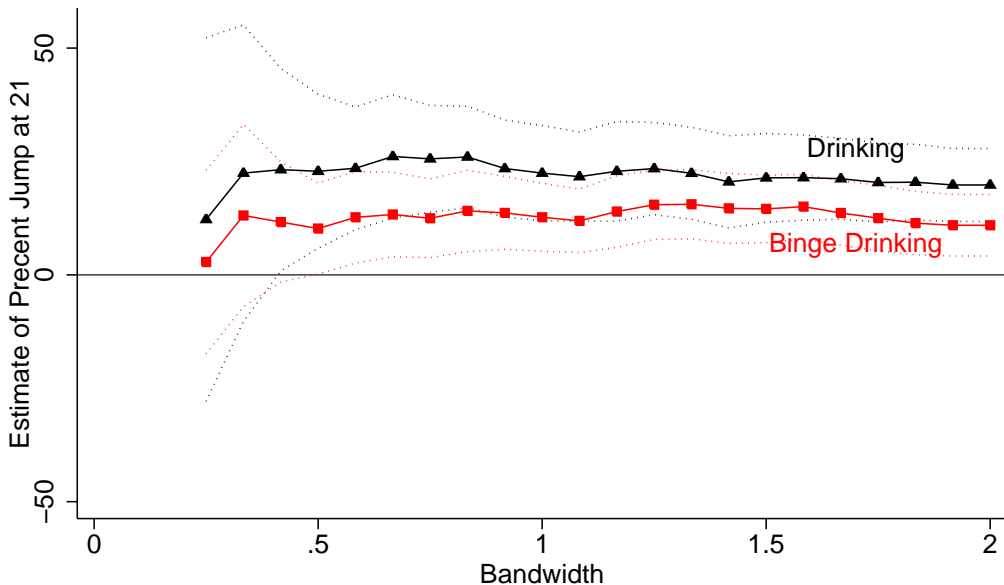
Appendix N: Change in Alcohol Consumption at Age 21

	Drank Last Month	Binged Last Month	Percent of Days Drank	Percent of Days Binged
Estimated using: Quadratic Polynomial	16.14 (5.49)	7.49 (4.74)	4.76 (1.83)	1.07 (0.90)
Estimated using: Quadratic Polynomial with Covariates	16.09 (5.38)	6.04 (4.72)	4.66 (1.77)	0.85 (0.90)

Notes: These estimates are from the 2001, 2003 and 2005 waves of the California Health Interview Survey. The dependent variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicator variables for drinking or binge drinking in the past month. The dependent variable in columns 3 and 4 are the proportion of days on which people reported they drank or drank heavily. The point estimates and their standard errors have been multiplied by 100 to convert to percents. The polynomials in age are fully interacted with a dummy for being over 21. Only people 19 to 22 years old at the time of the interview are included in the regression which gives a sample size of 5,557. Robust standard errors are in parenthesis below the point estimates. The covariates include dummies for male, black, Latino, API, interview in month of birth, year of interview, month of interview, no HS diploma, some college, married, employed, and has health insurance.

Appendix O: Percent of Days Drinking and Binge Drinking

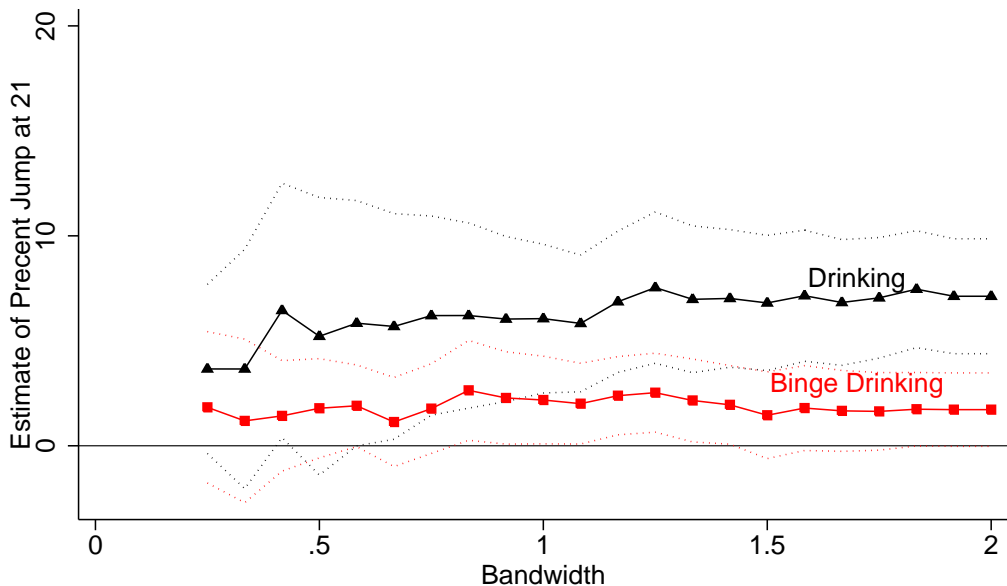
Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix P: Percent of Days Drinking and Binge Drinking

Robustness to Bandwidth Choice



Note: The estimates of the increase at age 21 are from a second order quadratic polynomial fully interacted with an indicator variable for being over 21. The heavy line is the point estimate; the dotted line is the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix Q: Change in Potential Confounders at Age 21

	Married	Employed	No HS Diploma	HS Graduate	Some College	Health Insurance
Estimated Change at Age 21	0.04 (2.54)	2.37 (5.34)	0.07 (3.53)	-0.09 (3.56)	1.06 (5.33)	2.24 (4.28)

Notes: See notes to Appendix N. The dependent variable for each regression is at the top of the column. The point estimates and their standard errors have been multiplied by 100 to convert to percents