Online Appendix for "The Impact of Sodomy Law Repeals on Crime" (NOT MEANT FOR PUBLICATION)

Appendix A. Institutional context underlying the econometric strategy.

Table A1: Sodomy law repeal before *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003).

State	Year	Method	Notes
Illinois	1961	Legislative	Enacted in 1961, effective in 1962
Connecticut	1969	Legislative	Enacted in 1969, effective in 1971
Colorado	1971	Legislative	Enacted in 1971, effective in 1972
Oregon	1971	Legislative	Enacted in 1971, effective in 1972
Delaware	1972	Legislative	Enacted in 1972, effective in 1973
Hawaii	1972	Legislative	Enacted in 1972, effective in 1973
Ohio	1972	Legislative	Enacted in 1972, effective in 1974
North Dakota	1973	Legislative	Enacted in 1973, effective in 1975
California	1975	Legislative	Enacted in 1975, effective in 1976
Maine	1975	Legislative	Enacted in 1975, effective in 1976
New Hampshire	1975	Legislative	Enacted in 1975, effective in 1975
New Mexico	1975	Legislative	Enacted in 1975, effective in 1975
Washington	1975	Legislative	Enacted in 1975, effective in 1976
Indiana	1976	Legislative	Enacted in 1976, effective in 1977
Iowa	1976	Legislative	Enacted in 1976, effective in 1978
South Dakota	1976	Legislative	Enacted in 1976, effective in 1977
West Virginia	1976	Legislative	Enacted in 1976, effective in 1976
Nebraska	1977	Legislative	Enacted in 1977, effective in 1978
Vermont	1977	Legislative	Enacted in 1977, effective in 1977
Wyoming	1977	Legislative	Enacted in 1977, effective in 1977
Alaska	1978	Legislative	Enacted in 1978, effective in 1980
New Jersey	1978	Legislative	Enacted in 1978, effective in 1979
New York	1980	Judicial	*New York v. Onofre*
Pennsylvania	1980	Judicial	*Commonwealth v. Bonadio*
Wisconsin	1983	Legislative	Enacted in 1983, effective in 1983
Kentucky	1992	Judicial	*Commonwealth v. Wasson*
DC	1993	Legislative	Enacted in 1993, effective in 1994
Nevada	1993	Legislative	Enacted in 1993, effective in 1993
Tennessee	1996	Judicial	*Campbell v. Sundquist*
Montana	1997	Judicial	*Gryczan v. Montana*
Georgia	1998	Judicial	*Powell v. Georgia*
Rhode Island	1998	Legislative	Enacted in 1998, effective in 1998
Maryland	1999	Judicial	*Williams v. Glendening*
Arizona	2001	Legislative	Enacted in 2001, effective in 2001
Minnesota	2001	Judicial	*Doe et al. v. Ventura et al.*
Arkansas	2002	Judicial	*Jegley v. Picado*
Massachusetts	2002	Judicial	*GLAD v. Attorney General*

Main Sources: GLAPN (2007); Kane (2007); Eskridge (2008).

Appendix B. Variable description.

B.1 Key variables.

Number of arrests. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program Data is a collection of agency-level data published by the FBI. The FBI website reports complete UCR annual data for the years 1995-2018.[1] Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. We have analyzed the following crimes by dividing the number of reported arrests by the state population:

- Prostitution and commercialized vice: unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit.
- Sex offenses (except rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice): Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.
- Disorderly conduct: any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.
- Driving under the influence: driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
- Liquor laws: the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.
- Drug abuse violations: violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. This includes the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics, i.e. manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

[1] Source: https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/. Accessed: Mar/1/2020

- Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred.
- Gambling: to unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.
- Arson: any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Population records the estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older computed by the Census Bureau.[2]

Sodomy law repeal is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which sodomy laws regarding same-sex sexual activities (both oral and anal sex) had been repealed; zero otherwise. This variable has been set equal to one even in cases when a state or federal Supreme Court had found sodomy laws unconstitutional, although sodomy laws were still included in the state statute, since they were inapplicable. The enactment date has been used to code this variable: as shown in Table A1 and Table 1, all sodomy laws repealed in the time frame considered in the main analysis, i.e. 1995-2018, have the effective date in the same years as the enactment date. Whenever noted, some minor variations of this variables have been used in the event studies and difference-in-differences models. These data have been primarily obtained from the Gay and Lesbian Archives of the Pacific Northwest.[3]

B.2 State-level controls.

Number of agencies records in each year and state the number of agencies that reported their crime statistics to the UCR.

[2] Source: https://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm. Accessed: Oct/1/2019.
[3] Source: https://www.glapn.org/sodomylaws/usa/usa.htm. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

Unemployment rate records the state-month unemployment rates for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older, not seasonally adjusted as computed from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[4] From this, we have computed the average unemployment rate in each state.

Income per capita records the state-year personal income, not seasonally adjusted. The data have been retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.[5]

B.3 LGBTQ+ policy variables.

SSM legal is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods when same-sex marriage was legal; zero otherwise. The effective date has been used to code this variable. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.[6]

SSM ban is a series of indicator variables equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex marriage was banned in the state constitution or state statute; zero otherwise. These indicators remain equal to one even in later years after the legalization of same-sex marriage in a given state. When more than one statutory ban was passed in a state, the oldest one has been used to code the state statute ban variable. These data have been primarily obtained from the Freedom to Marry campaign.[7]

Domestic partnership is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex domestic partnerships were legal; zero otherwise. This indicator remains equal to one even in later years when\if a state had converted same-sex domestic partnerships into marriages. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.[8]

Civil union is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex civil unions were legal; zero otherwise. This indicator remains equal to one even in later years when\if a state had converted same-sex civil unions in marriages. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.[9]

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[4] Source: https://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm. Accessed: Oct/1/2019.
[5] Applied filters: income; not seasonally adjusted, per capita, state. Source: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/. Accessed: Oct/25/2019
[6] Source: http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf. Accessed Oct/1/2019.
[7] Source: http://www.freedomtomarry.org/pages/winning-in-the-states. Accessed Oct/1/2019.
[8] Source: http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf. Accessed Oct/1/2019.
[9] Source: http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

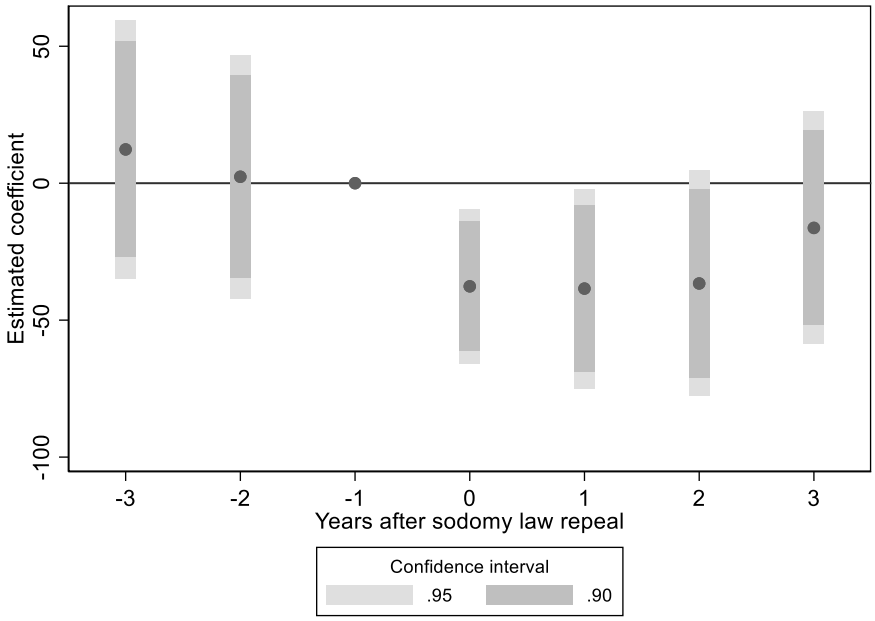
Anti-discrimination law is an indicator equal to one in all states and time periods in which employer discrimination based on sexual orientation was not allowed; zero otherwise. This variable has been set equal to one even if the law covered only sexual orientation, not gender identity, or if a law protecting trans individuals was passed at a later date. Laws protecting only public employees have not been considered. These data have been primarily obtained from the Freedom for All Americans campaign.[10]

Hate crime is a series of indicator variables equal to one in all states and time periods in which there was a law specifically addressing hate or bias crimes based on sexual orientation only, or on sexual orientation and gender identity; zero otherwise. Since some states passed these laws after 2009, these variables have not been set equal to one for all states after President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act into law on October 28, 2009. These data have been primarily obtained from the Human Rights Campaign.[11]

[10] Source: https://www.freedomforallamericans.org/states/.Accessed: Oct/21/2019.
[11] Source: https://www.hrc.org/state-maps/hate-crimes. Accessed: Oct/25/2019.

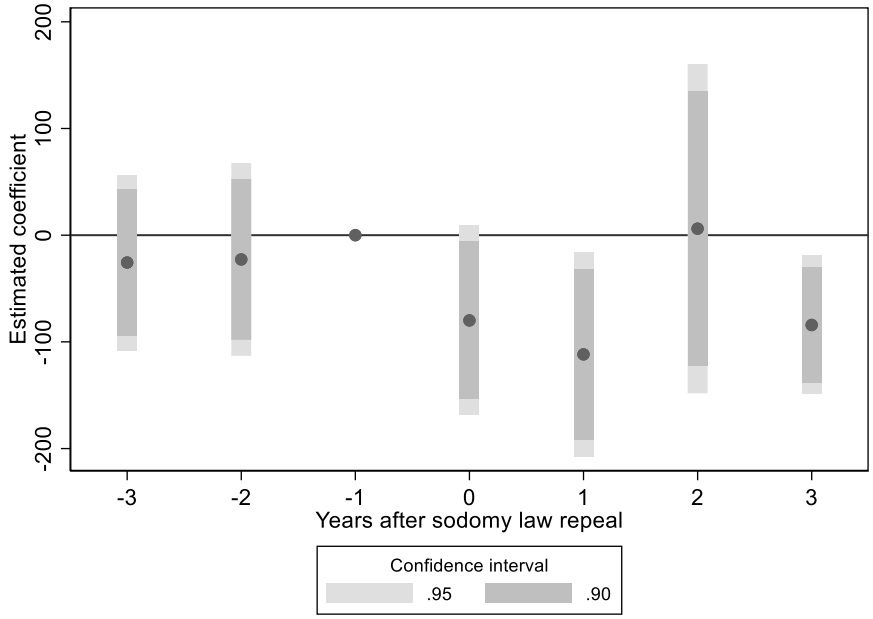
Appendix C. Additional tables and figures.

Figure C1: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for sex offenses (in levels).



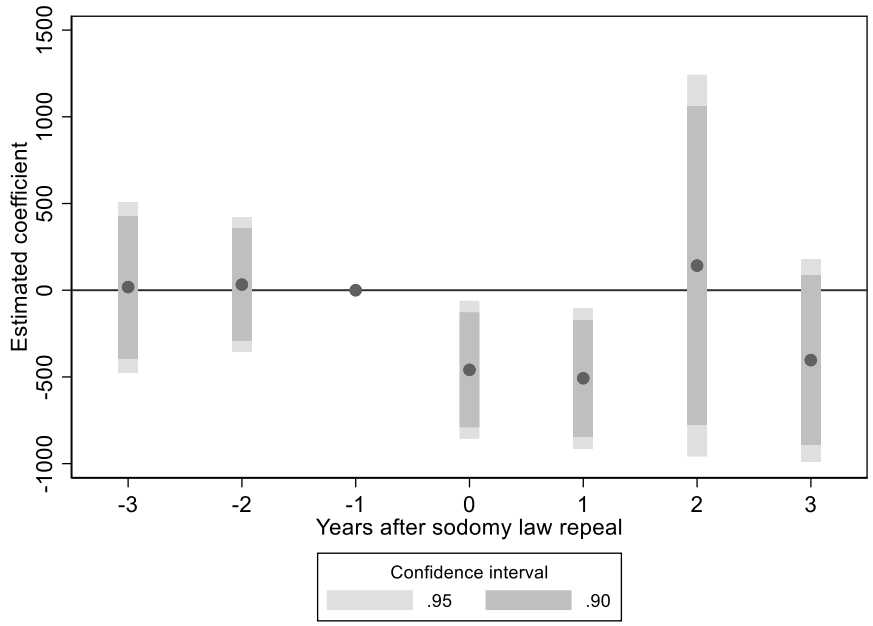
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in levels) for sex offenses (excluding rape, prostitution, and commercial vice). See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,189.

Figure C2: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution (in levels).



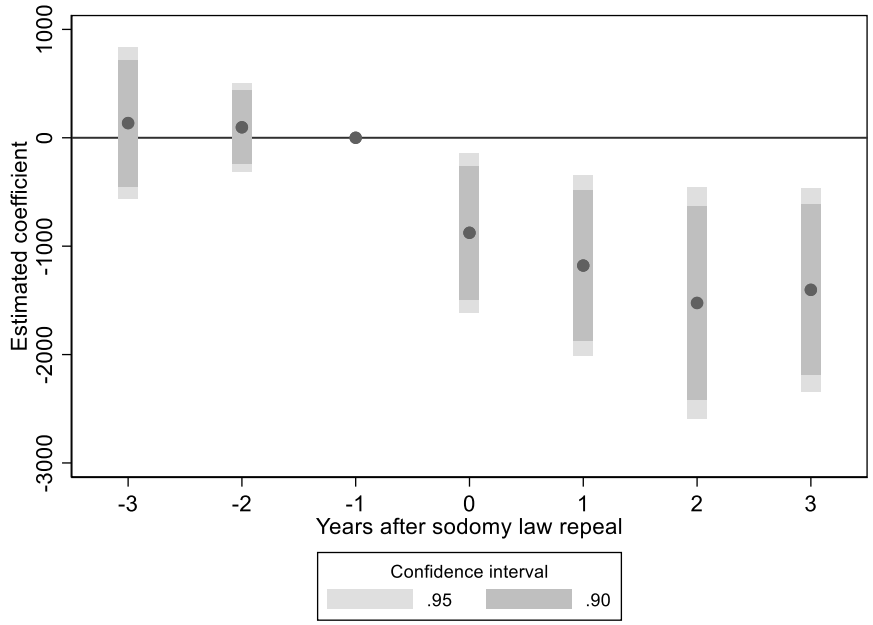
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in levels) for prostitution and commercialized vice. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,188.

Figure C3: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct (in levels).



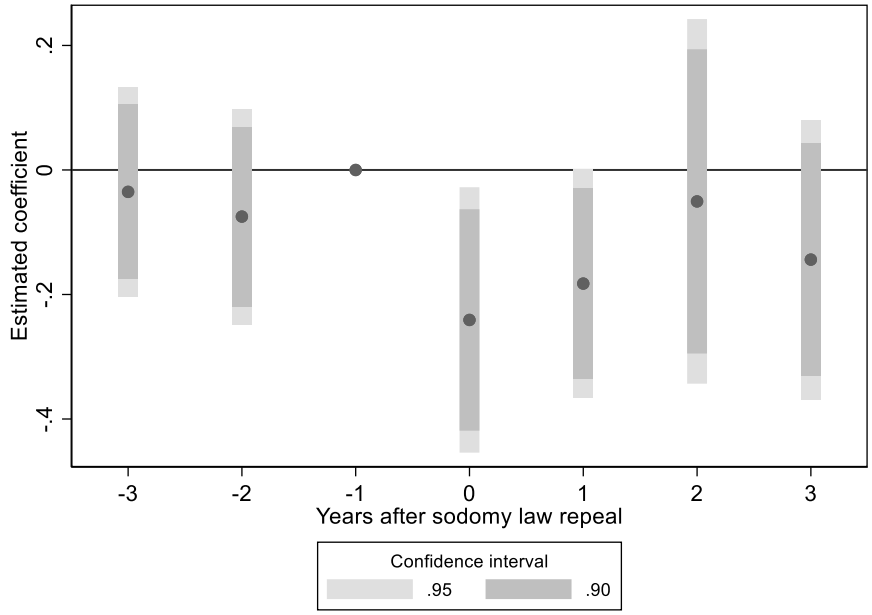
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in levels) for disorderly conduct. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,179.

Figure C4: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence (in levels).



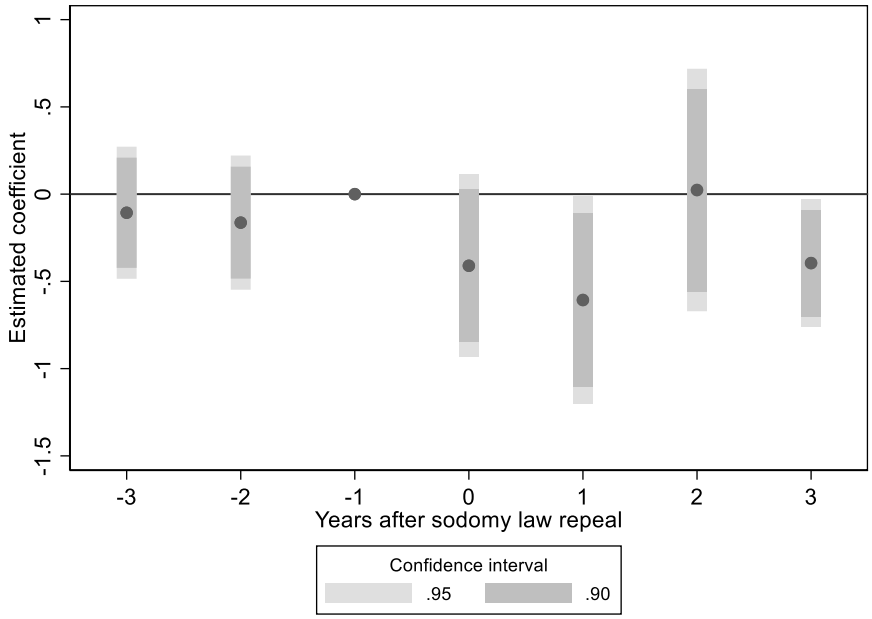
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in levels) for driving after consuming alcoholic beverages or using drugs. See notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,188.

Figure C5: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for sex offenses (1995-2010).



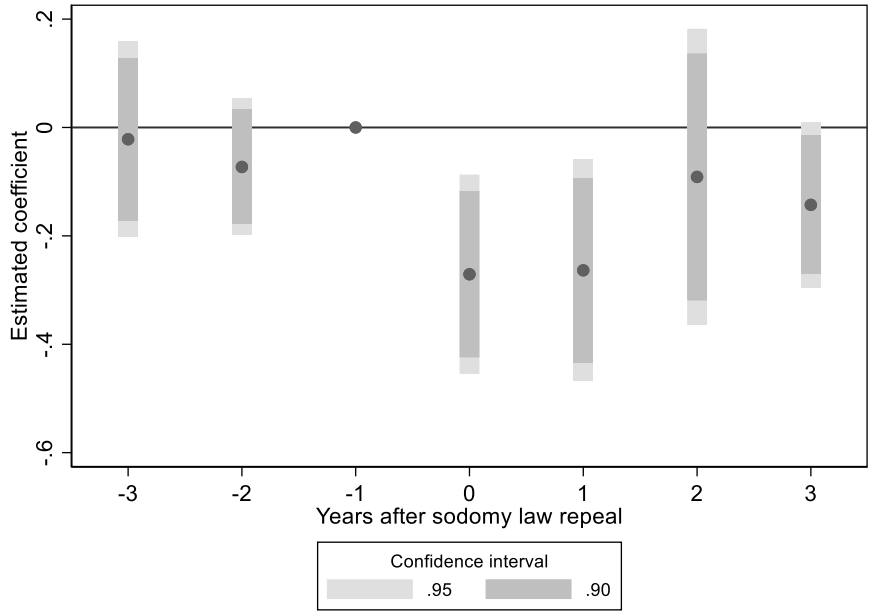
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on arrest rate (in logarithm) for sex offenses (excluding rape, prostitution, and commercial vice). See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2010. N=784.

Figure C6: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution (1995-2010).



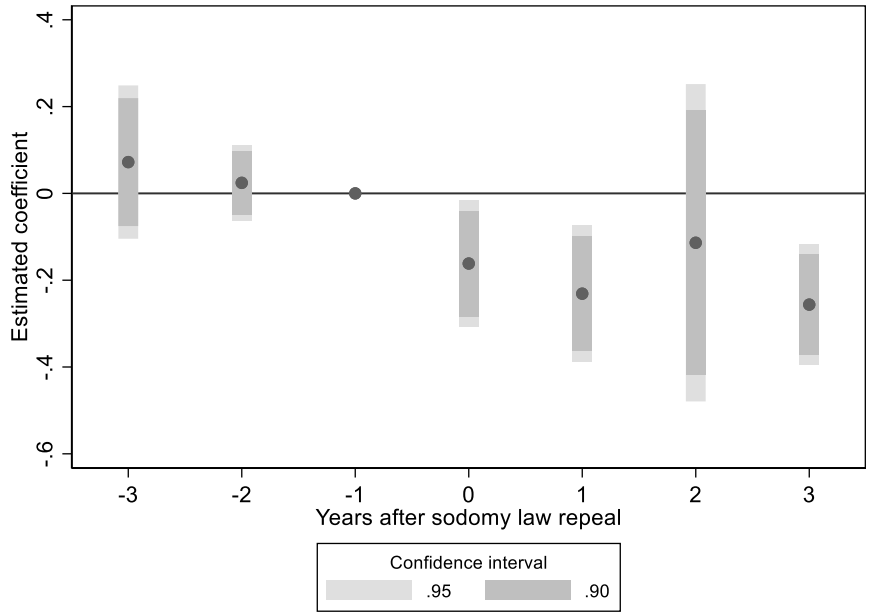
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for prostitution and commercialized vice. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2010. N=783.

Figure C7: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct (1995-2010).



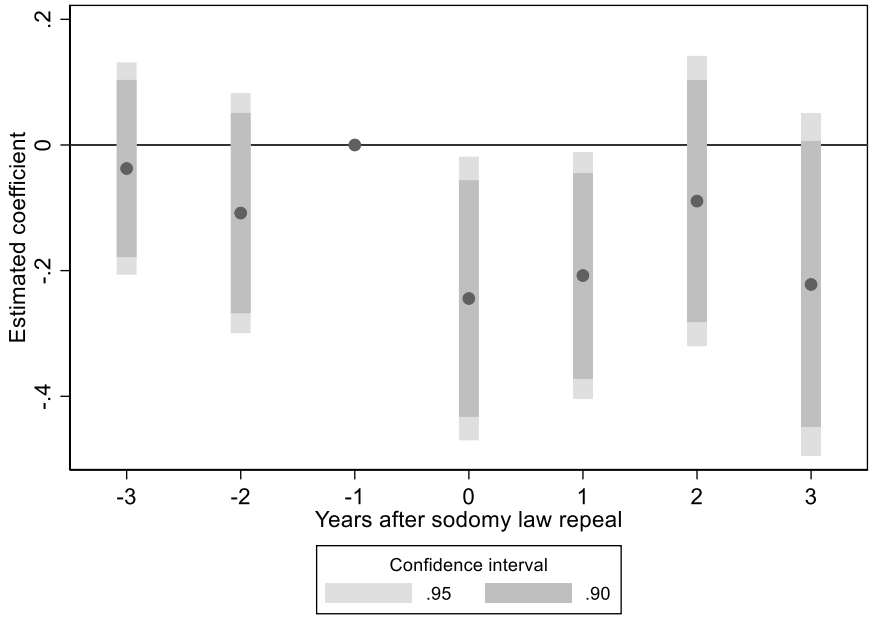
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for disorderly conduct. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2010. N=774.

Figure C8: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence (1995-2010).



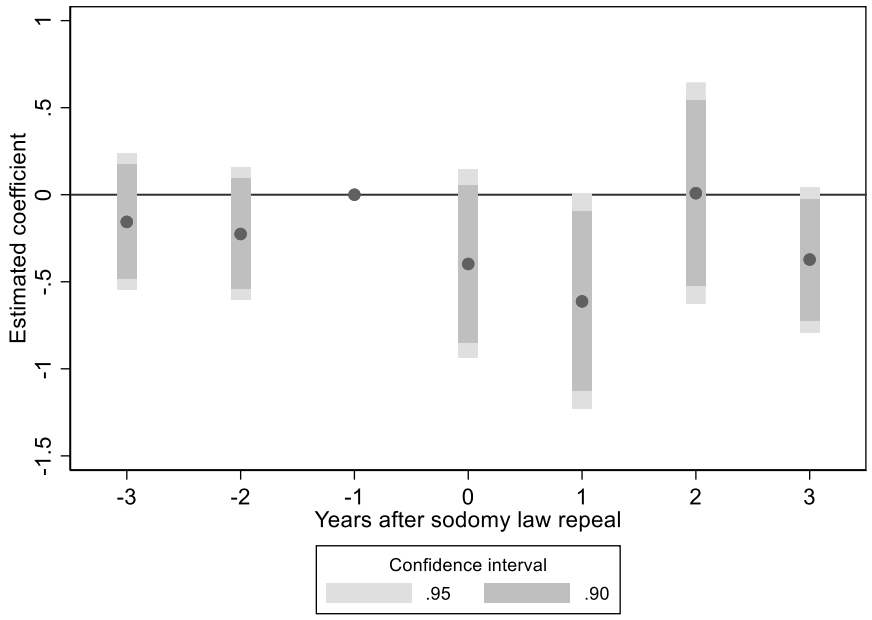
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for driving after consuming alcoholic beverages or using drugs. See notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2010. N=783.

Figure C9: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for sex offenses (1995-2006).



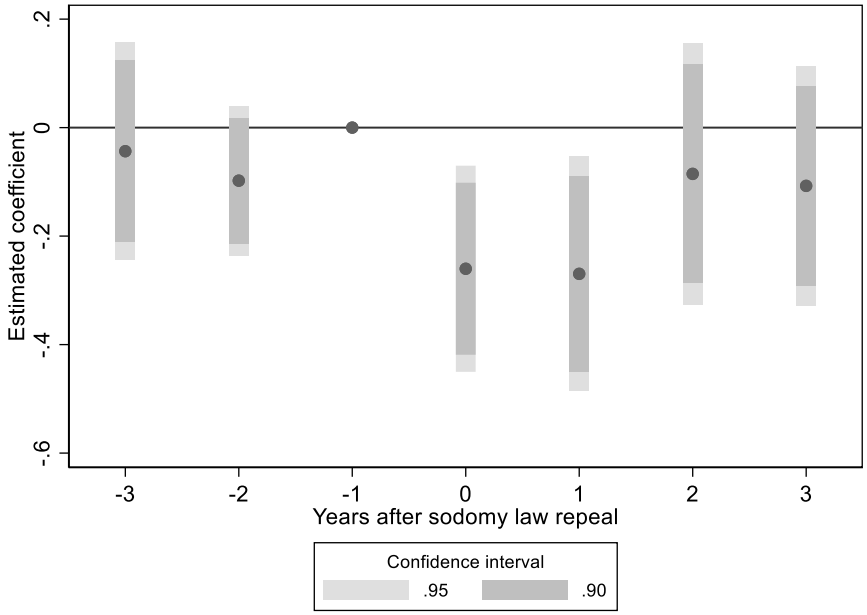
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on arrest rate (in logarithm) for sex offenses (excluding rape, prostitution, and commercial vice). See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2006. N=582.

Figure C10: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution (1995-2006).



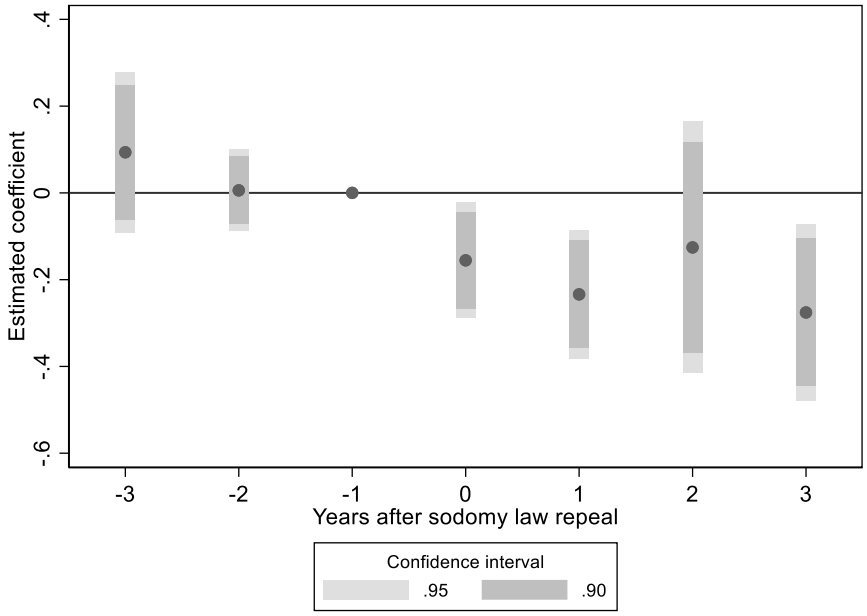
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for prostitution and commercialized vice. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2006. N=581.

Figure C11: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct (1995-2006).



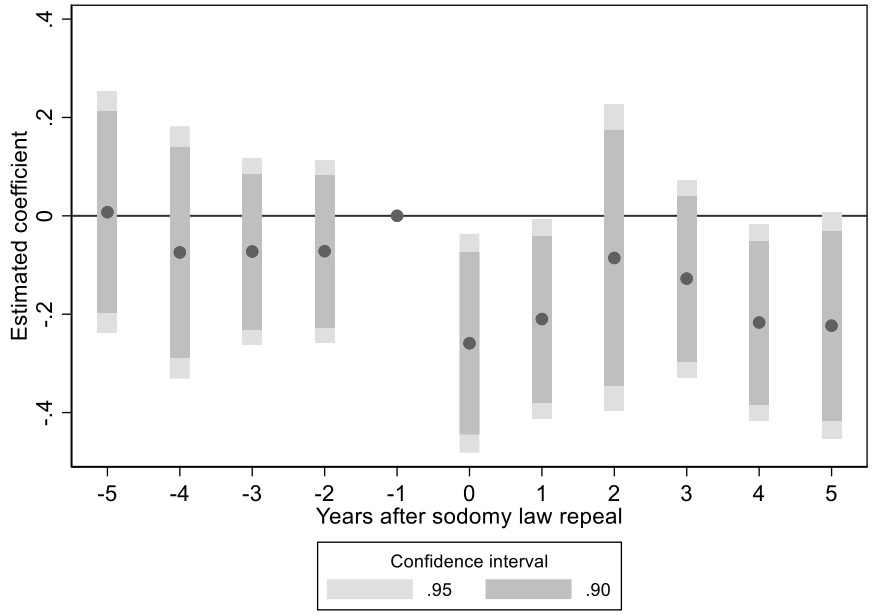
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for disorderly conduct. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2006. N=576.

Figure C12: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence (1995-2006).



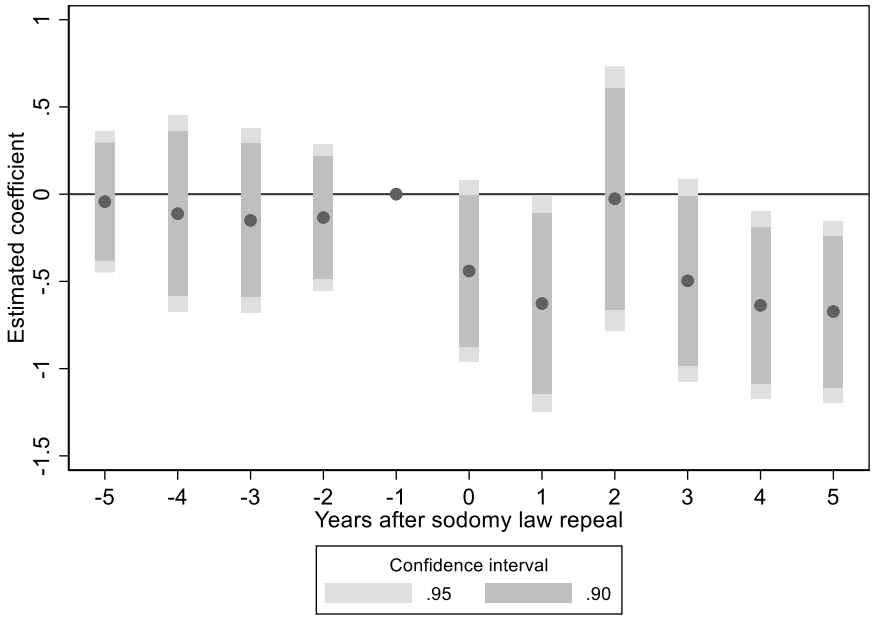
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for driving after consuming alcoholic beverages or using drugs. See notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2006. N=581.

Figure C13: Effect of sodomy law repeal on arrests for sex offenses. Add leads and lags.



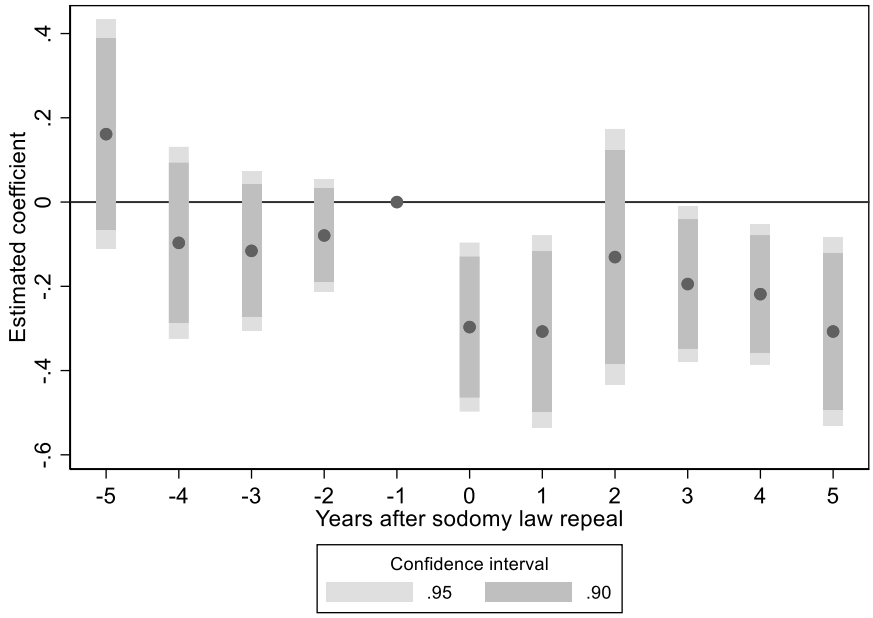
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for sex offenses (excluding rape, prostitution, and commercial vice). See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,189.

Figure C14: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution. Add leads and lags.



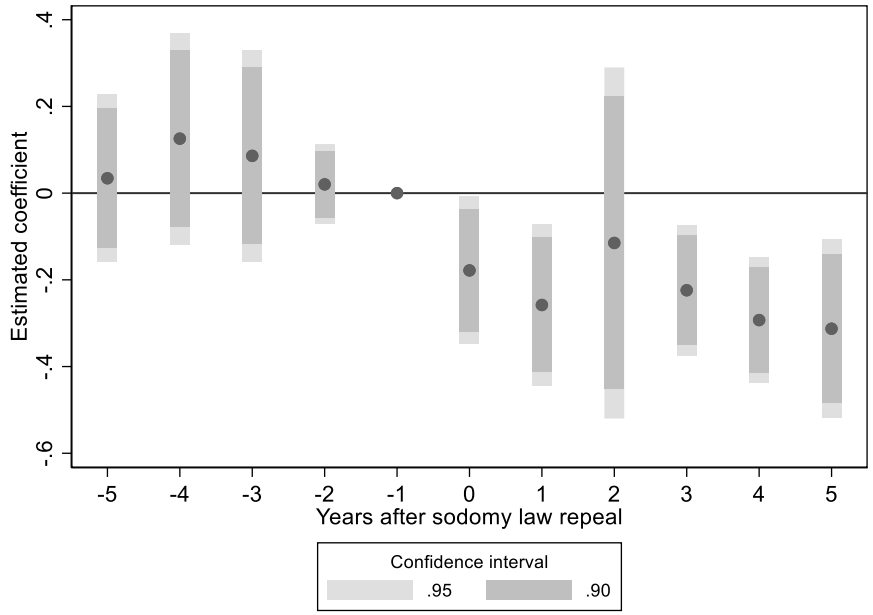
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for prostitution and commercialized vice. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,188.

Figure C15: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct. Add leads and lags.



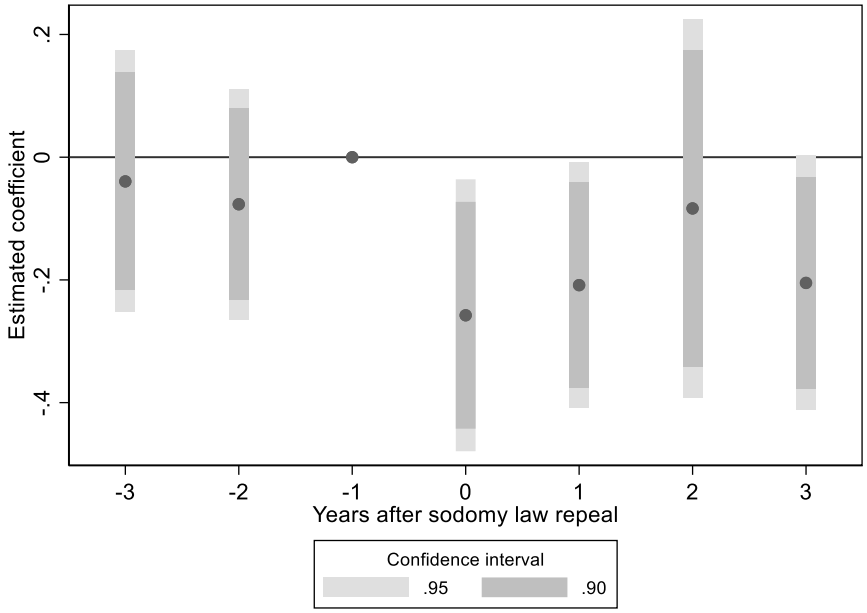
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for disorderly conduct. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,179.

Figure C16: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence. Add leads and lags.



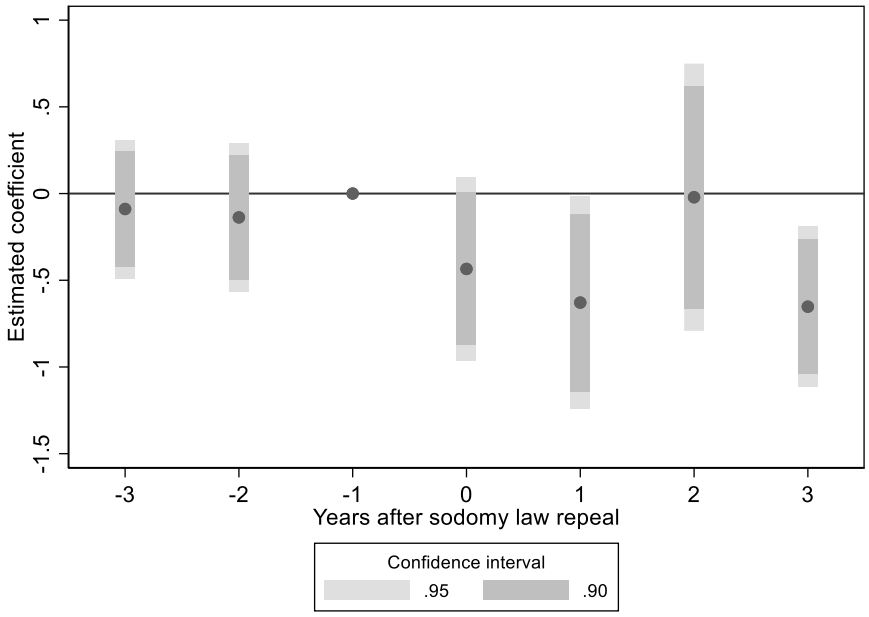
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for driving after consuming alcoholic beverages or using drugs. See notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,188.

Figure C17: Effect of sodomy law repeal on arrests for sex offenses. Exclude California.



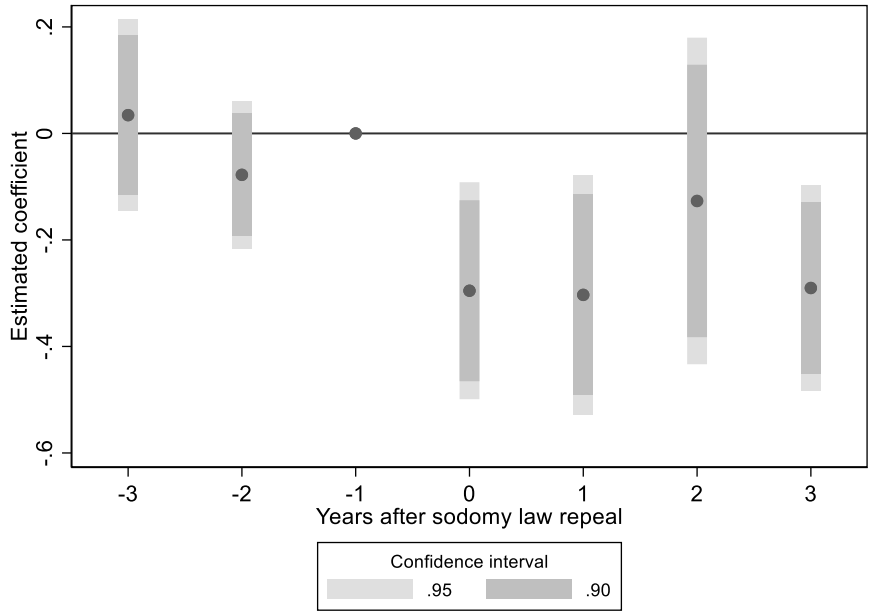
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for sex offenses (excluding rape, prostitution, and commercial vice). See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,165.

Figure C18: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution. Exclude California.



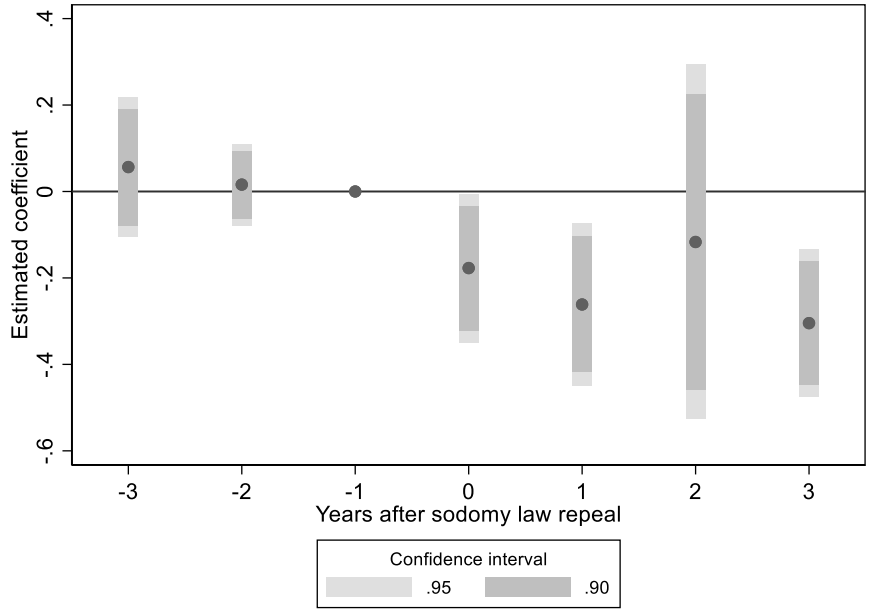
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for prostitution and commercialized vice. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,164.

Figure C19: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct. Exclude California.



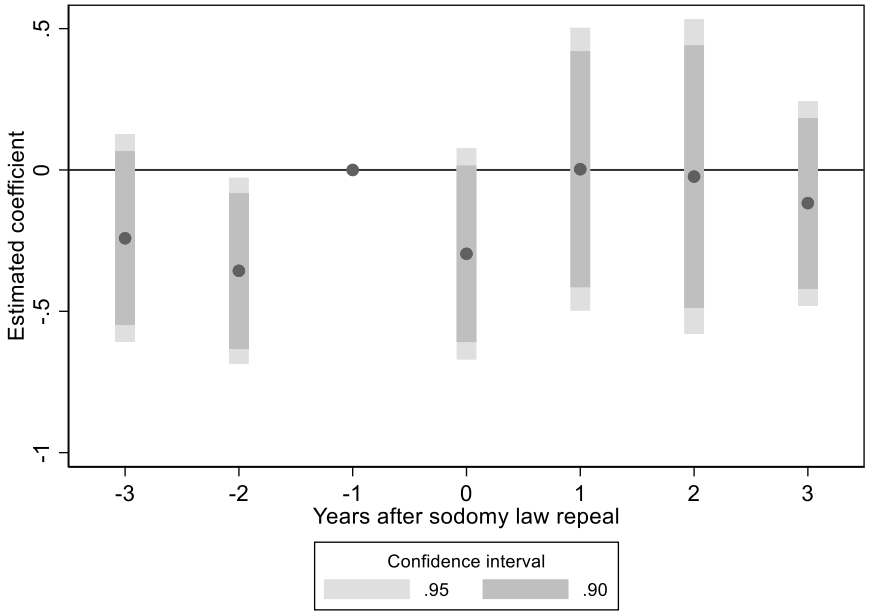
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for disorderly conduct. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,155.

Figure C20: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence. Exclude California.



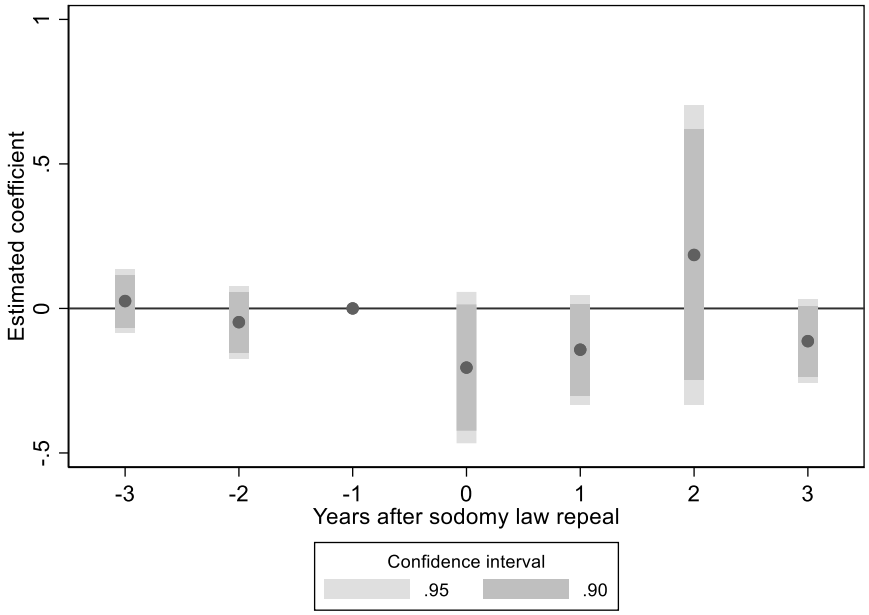
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for driving after consuming alcoholic beverages or using drugs. See notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,164.

Figure C21: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for gambling.



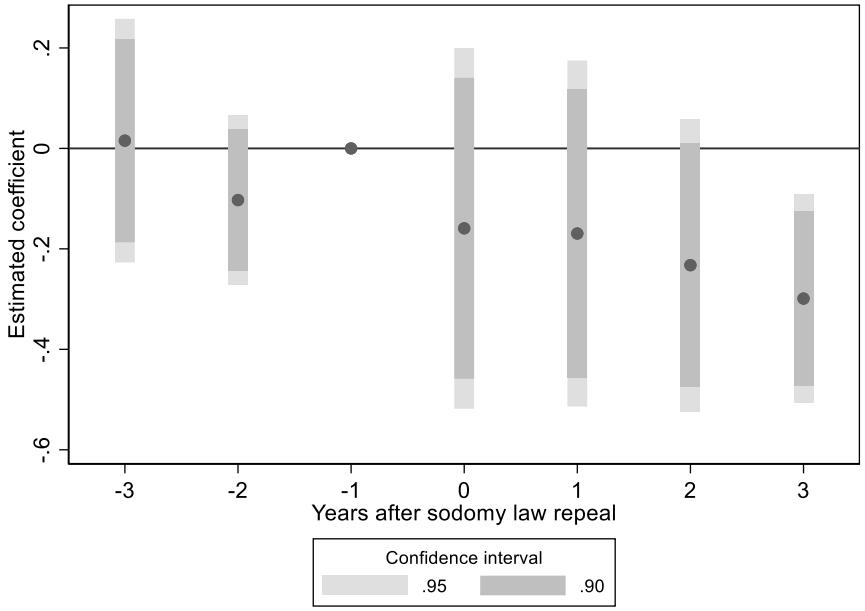
This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for gambling. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,186.

Figure C22: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for burglary.



This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for burglary. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,189.

Figure C23: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for arson.



This figure analyzes the effect of sodomy law repeals on the arrest rate (in logarithm) for arson. See also notes in Figure 1. Source: FBI 1995-2018. N=1,189.

Table C1: Descriptive statistics (in logs).

	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max	Median
Sex offenses	5.23	0.91	0	6.91	5.33
Prostitution	4.58	1.50	0	8.01	4.86
Disorderly conduct	7.40	1.09	0	9.82	7.54
Driving under the influence	8.26	0.96	0	9.77	8.43

This table displays descriptive statistics for the main dependent variables (in logarithms) during the considered sample period. Source: FBI 1995-2018.

Table C2: Number of agencies, descriptive statistics.

	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max	Median
Alaska	223.13	107.34	1	344	266.50
Alabama	29.08	3.90	19	35	30
Arkansas	83.75	7.08	67	98	84
Arizona	191.04	47.65	93	271	186.50
California	666.04	29.23	602	700	679.50
Colorado	173.67	25.73	125	208	180
Connecticut	94.88	7.84	74	105	96.50
District of Columbia	48.75	11.66	1	62	52
Delaware	1.50	0.52	1	2	1.50
Florida	596.95	52.81	475	678	595.50
Georgia	294.63	101.02	75	422	290.50
Hawaii	2.91	1.19	1	5	3
Iowa	100.75	10.84	71	117	102.50
Idaho	1.57	0.51	1	2	2
Illinois	158.08	36.55	102	243	155
Indiana	185.96	10.90	154	206	190
Kansas	222.47	16.83	183	248	225
Kentucky	160.75	168.33	3	419	29.50
Louisiana	130.25	24.40	86	170	130.50
Massachusetts	164.13	17.50	119	195	164
Maryland	144	7.03	129	154	144.50
Maine	293.71	30.45	239	342	301.50
Michigan	532.54	51.72	421	614	535.50
Minnesota	316.50	32.24	260	378	319
Missouri	76.67	16.58	41	101	77
Mississippi	317.46	127.43	132	580	354
Montana	76.80	22.51	34	100	89.50
North Carolina	198.46	43.21	54	237	212.50
North Dakota	32.83	9.93	3	51	32
Nebraska	128.50	37.43	40	184	132
New Hampshire	519.79	26.43	473	577	527.50
New Jersey	52.17	16.98	22	87	52.50
New Mexico	487.96	73.40	330	628	505.50
Nevada	338.46	73.61	204	463	337.50
New York	74.54	20.46	44	106	70
Ohio	354.63	74.29	231	461	358
Oklahoma	302.83	33.10	256	400	296
Oregon	146.50	22.52	101	194	144.50
Pennsylvania	905.83	329.88	1	1,383	885.50
Rhode Island	45.83	2.33	41	49	46.50
South Carolina	286.96	123.73	82	479	262.50
South Dakota	83.54	29.34	23	120	87
Tennessee	347.54	121.26	93	460	393.50
Texas	935.50	50.07	839	1,020	944
Utah	101.88	14.78	79	125	104.50
Virginia	59.59	16.55	18	78	65.50
Vermont	341.33	40.88	260	410	342.50
Washington	208.96	14.49	177	229	210
Wisconsin	230.13	63.44	126	347	248
West Virginia	326	92.85	3	427	342
Wyoming	57.71	7.40	31	65	61

This table displays descriptive statistics for the number of agencies in each state during the sample period. Source: FBI 1995-2018.

Table C3: Correlation between sodomy law repeals and same-sex marriage laws. Difference-in-differences.

	Same-sex marriage legalized	Constitutional ban on same-sex marriage	Statutory ban on same-sex marriage
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Sodomy law repeal	0.005	0.156	-0.081
	(0.034)	(0.103)	(0.060)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,189	1,189
Adjusted-R^2	0.814	0.733	0.861

See notes in Table 2. Unlike Table 2, LGBTQ+ policies do *not* include controls for constitutional and statutory bans on same-sex marriage, as well as same-sex marriage legalization. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C4: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. Full tables with estimated coefficients for controls.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.170*	-0.464**	-0.277***	-0.297***
	(0.094)	(0.176)	(0.092)	(0.079)
State controls:				
Unemployment rate	0.031	-0.060	-0.017	0.019
	(0.028)	(0.062)	(0.020)	(0.022)
Income per capita	0.000	0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
LGBTQ+ policies:				
Same-sex marriage legal	0.044	-0.039	0.060	-0.028
	(0.124)	(0.132)	(0.118)	(0.096)
Same-sex civil unions legal	-0.173	-0.262	-0.081	0.122
	(0.122)	(0.291)	(0.128)	(0.117)
Same-sex domestic partnerships legal	-0.237	-0.346	-0.223	-0.299**
	(0.160)	(0.295)	(0.144)	(0.140)
Constitutional ban on same-sex marriage	-0.060	0.329	-0.024	0.065
	(0.093)	(0.213)	(0.107)	(0.085)
Statutory ban on same-sex marriage	-0.053	-0.025	0.155	0.033
	(0.145)	(0.230)	(0.171)	(0.106)
Sexual orientation anti-discrimination laws	-0.008	-0.006	-0.058	0.118
	(0.129)	(0.233)	(0.113)	(0.105)
Hate crime law (sexual orientation only)	0.076	-0.136	0.092	0.261*
	(0.098)	(0.172)	(0.108)	(0.149)
Hate crime law (sexual orientation and gender identity)	0.056	-0.059	0.120	-0.001
	(0.078)	(0.204)	(0.105)	(0.136)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Number of agencies reporting crime	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,188	1,179	1,188
Adjusted-R^2	0.762	0.681	0.822	0.805

See notes in Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C5: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. No controls for same-sex marriage.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.175*	-0.410**	-0.293***	-0.289***
	(0.094)	(0.171)	(0.087)	(0.075)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,188	1,179	1,188
Adjusted-R^2	0.762	0.679	0.822	0.805

See notes in Table 2. Unlike Table 2, LGBTQ+ policies do *not* include controls for constitutional and statutory bans on same-sex marriage, as well as same-sex marriage legalization. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C6: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for sex offenses.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Time sodomy law repeal = -3 and earlier	-0.029	0.006	
	(0.101)	(0.090)	
Time sodomy law repeal = -2	-0.072		-0.050
	(0.092)		(0.090)
Time sodomy law repeal = 0	-0.258**	-0.224**	-0.236**
	(0.110)	(0.100)	(0.117)
Time sodomy law repeal = +1	-0.208**	-0.175**	-0.186
	(0.099)	(0.083)	(0.124)
Time sodomy law repeal = +2	-0.083	-0.048	-0.060
	(0.156)	(0.170)	(0.194)
Time sodomy law repeal = +3 and later	-0.207**	-0.173	-0.186*
	(0.101)	(0.108)	(0.111)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,189	1,189
F-test (p-value)		0.946	0.582

See notes in Figure 1 and Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C7: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for prostitution.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Time sodomy law repeal = -3 and earlier	-0.086	-0.019	
	(0.196)	(0.194)	
Time sodomy law repeal = -2	-0.137		-0.070
	(0.212)		(0.224)
Time sodomy law repeal = 0	-0.438*	-0.374	-0.374
	(0.261)	(0.259)	(0.232)
Time sodomy law repeal = +1	-0.625**	-0.562**	-0.561**
	(0.304)	(0.247)	(0.266)
Time sodomy law repeal = +2	-0.022	0.044	0.044
	(0.381)	(0.398)	(0.375)
Time sodomy law repeal = +3 and later	-0.641***	-0.577**	-0.578**
	(0.228)	(0.232)	(0.231)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,188	1,188	1,188
F-test (p-value)		0.921	0.756

See notes in Figure 1 and Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C8: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for disorderly conduct.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Time sodomy law repeal = -3 and earlier	0.044	0.081	
	(0.088)	(0.082)	
Time sodomy law repeal = -2	-0.076		-0.111
	(0.068)		(0.078)
Time sodomy law repeal = 0	-0.295***	-0.259**	-0.328**
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.123)
Time sodomy law repeal = +1	-0.298**	-0.263**	-0.332**
	(0.113)	(0.108)	(0.134)
Time sodomy law repeal = +2	-0.121	-0.085	-0.155
	(0.152)	(0.160)	(0.178)
Time sodomy law repeal = +3 and later	-0.273***	-0.238**	-0.306***
	(0.097)	(0.099)	(0.108)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,179	1,179	1,179
F-test (p-value)		0.327	0.164

See notes in Figure 1 and Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C9: Effect of sodomy law repeals on arrests for driving under the influence.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Time sodomy law repeal = -3 and earlier	0.061	0.053	
	(0.080)	(0.071)	
Time sodomy law repeal = -2	0.017		-0.031
	(0.046)		(0.055)
Time sodomy law repeal = 0	-0.177**	-0.185**	-0.223**
	(0.085)	(0.089)	(0.109)
Time sodomy law repeal = +1	-0.260***	-0.268***	-0.306**
	(0.093)	(0.099)	(0.123)
Time sodomy law repeal = +2	-0.115	-0.123	-0.162
	(0.204)	(0.203)	(0.210)
Time sodomy law repeal = +3 and later	-0.299***	-0.307***	-0.345***
	(0.086)	(0.084)	(0.089)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,188	1,188	1,188
F-test (p-value)		0.456	0.577

See notes in Figure 1 and Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C10: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. States repealing sodomy laws after 1995.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.268**	-0.492*	-0.365*	-0.306
	(0.105)	(0.257)	(0.190)	(0.195)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	538	537	528	538
Adjusted-R^2	0.696	0.709	0.849	0.681

See notes in Table 2. Unlike Table 2, the sample does not include states that repealed their sodomy laws before 1995. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C11: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences with state-specific time trends for *Lawrence v. Texas*.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.218	-0.618**	-0.412***	-0.445***
	(0.140)	(0.283)	(0.131)	(0.177)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lawrence v. Texas trends	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,188	1,179	1,188

See notes in Table 2. Time-varying state-level controls and LGBTQ policies defined as in Table 2. In contrast with Table 2, all specifications include time trends specific to states directly affected by the 2015 U.S. Supreme Court decision *Lawrence v. Texas*. Standard errors clustered at the state level reported in parenthesis. Source: FBI 1995-2018. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C12: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. Include only states not directly affected by *Lawrence v. Texas*.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.265	-0.542***	-0.319*	-0.351***
	(0.177)	(0.195)	(0.157)	(0.127)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	863	862	863	862
Adjusted-R^2	0.797	0.676	0.800	0.828

See notes in Table 2. Unlike Table 2, the sample does not include states that repealed their sodomy laws only following the Supreme Court decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C13: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. Exclude states that repealed their sodomy laws between 1996 and 2002.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.090	-0.500**	-0.248**	-0.286***
	(0.125)	(0.236)	(0.113)	(0.088)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	977	977	967	976
Adjusted-R^2	0.760	0.674	0.823	0.808

See notes in Table 2. Unlike Table 2, the sample does not include states that repealed their sodomy laws between 1996 and 2002.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table C14: Comparison in 1995 arrest rates between states that repealed sodomy laws between 1996 and 2002 and those directly affected by *Lawrence v. Texas*.

Variables	States repealing 1996-2002	States repealing 2003	Difference
Sex offenses	5.703	5.759	-0.056
Prostitution	5.945	5.224	0.721
Disorderly conduct	8.078	7.826	0.251
Driving under the influence	8.582	8.674	-0.092
Observations	8	13	

Source: FBI 1995. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C15: Effect of sodomy law repeals on sex offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence. Difference-in-differences. Add sex ratio as control.

	Sex offenses	Prostitution	Disorderly conduct	Driving under the influence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.165*	-0.454***	-0.274***	-0.295***
	(0.093)	(0.168)	(0.091)	(0.079)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex ratio	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,189	1,188	1,179	1,188
Adjusted-R^2	0.762	0.681	0.822	0.805

See notes in Table 2. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix D. Additional evidence on potential mechanisms driving the main results.

The main results found that sodomy law repeals lead to a decline in several criminal offenses. Yet, there might be multiple explanations that might drive such findings. In this appendix, we further explore one potential mechanism suggested by the literature on LGBTQ+ disparities: minority stress.

According to this hypothesis, as we exposed in the main text**,** LGBTQ+ individuals are likely to suffer chronic stress in heterosexist societies due to stigmatization of their sexual orientation. Sodomy laws are clearly a reflection of such discriminatory societies. Therefore, their repeal might reduce the above-mentioned stress by lessening the stigmatization towards LGBTQ+ individuals. In particular, gay and bisexual men, who were especially at risk of being directly targeted because of these laws, could benefit the most in terms of mental health.

Finding convincing variables to analyze the mechanisms behind the estimated effects on arrest rates is difficult due to the lack of data at national level on chronic and severe stress during the sample period considered in this manuscript. To analyze this mechanism, in addition to the previous results on arrests for driving under the influence, we make use of data on male mortality from the Vital Statistics NCHS' Multiple Cause of Death Data publicly available from NBER. This dataset covers data on the cause of mortality for each U.S. state from year 1969 to 2004. [12] Specifically, we explore data for four causes of death. On the one hand, to measure severe and chronic stress we exploit data on suicides. On the other hand, to check as placebo test whether sodomy law repeals might have altered death patterns, we rely on three causes of deaths not related to mental health: influenza, congenital anomalies, and all deaths besides suicide. Indeed, influenza viruses mutate every year, thus annual death rates are mainly driven by the specific variant dominant in a given year (as well as by vaccination rates) rather than by other policy factors such as sodomy laws. Similarly, congenital anomalies are by constructions predominantly due to genetic factors and in-utero shocks and not to environmental and legislative factors experienced later in life.

[12] We cannot extend our analysis in this section to include a longer time frame since no geographic identifiers are included in the vital statistic files from 2005 due to a restriction imposed by the states. For the selected sample period, data on unemployment were not always available, therefore regressions using the aforementioned dataset do not include this variable.

Table D1 presents the result of our difference-in-differences estimates by replacing our dependent variable with each one the four death variables mentioned above. Column 1 finds that sodomy law repeals reduced suicides by roughly 4%. This finding is statistically significant at 1-percent level. Columns 2 and 3 repeat the same analysis but for two different causes of death, respectively influenza and congenital anomalies. As expected from placebo tests, it is reassuring to find estimated coefficients for both causes of death close to zero in size and statistically insignificant. These results suggest that the found reduction in suicides was not correlated to either an epidemic or to genetic pathologies.

Column 4 posits a stricter test. In this column we use all death causes besides suicides as the dependent variable. It is important to note that this check is considerably challenging, as a matter of fact, other causes of death lightly related to mental health might fall in this category. Nonetheless, there should be many more causes of death not linked at all to mental health. Hence, if the estimated fall in suicides were merely due to a decrease in deaths, we should find a negative and statistically significant coefficient much larger in size than our main estimate. Instead, we find an estimated coefficient not statistically different from zero and even closer to zero in size than the estimated coefficient for suicides.[13] All in all, these results support the minority stress hypothesis: sodomy law repeals might have partly relieved sexual minority men from chronic stress which led to a reduction in offenses and suicides.

[13] Since this estimated coefficient is larger in absolute size than those in Columns 2 and 3, there might be concerns that it is similar in size to Column 1 coefficient. To this extent, it is worth to mention that the estimated coefficient in Column 4 is statistically different from the estimated coefficient in Column 1 at standard statistical levels.

Table D1: Effect of sodomy law repeals on mortality rates for men. Difference-in-differences.

	Suicide	Influenza	Congenital anomalies	All deaths minus suicide
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodomy law repeal	-0.041***	-0.002	-0.008	-0.015
	(0.014)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.011)
State fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
State control	✓	✓	✓	✓
LGBTQ+ policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,836	1,836	1,836	1,836
Adjusted-R^2	0.853	0.819	0.792	0.947

Dependent variables are expressed as rates per 100,000 using population data. Time-varying state-level controls: income per capita. LGBTQ+ policies as in Table 2. Standard errors clustered at the state level reported in parenthesis. Source: NBER Vital Statistics 1969-2004. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$