**For the 1989 Southeastern Political Review article the following will produce the exact results in Table 1 in Stata:**

**reg blkcom blkreg wbrati bledi urbani wall reagan if state==1**

**reg blkcom blkreg wbrati bledi urbani wall reagan if state==2 & dummy==1**

**reg blkcom blkreg wbrati bledi urbani wall reagan if state==2 & dummy==0**

**For the 1990 State and Local Government Review article the following is the closest to the results in Table 1 in Stata I can get (note the previous discussion of missing data):**

**reg blkbrd blkreg wbrat bled urban wall reagan if state==1**

**reg educroll blkbrd wbrat bled urban wall reagan if state==1**

**reg blkp blkbrd wbrat bled urban wall reagan if state==1**

**reg blks blkbrd wbrat bled urban wall reagan if state==1**

**Note: The greatest discrepancy between the above results and those in Table 1 of SLGR 1990 is for the second equation. I’m not at all sure that “educroll” is the correct variable for the percent of African-American students assigned to an educatable mentally retarded tract. gen wbled2 = educ/bled and substitute wbled2 for bled in the above equations. Not sure it helps.**

**I have had some trouble replicating the results from SLGR 1990. Part of the difficulty may be that in the 1989 Southeastern article I used the white/black income ratio where as in the 1990 SLGR article it appears that I used a black/white income as well as education ratio. I can’t find these variables in the dataset. What I remember is that the dataset was very large and I ended up taking the variables for the 1990 SLRG paper and putting them in a separate file that students used in the computer lab. What those files contained that the file I put at the website lacks are median family income and educational attainment by race. It was then possible to put together either white/black ratios or black/white ratios. I have the white/black income ratio in this file, but not the separate measures by race that would allow you to put together either ratio. Unfortunately, the disks containing this information have long since been discarded. To replicate my results you’d need to use the data from the General Social and Economic Characteristics series for, I believe, the 1980 census. However, if you use WBRAT and BLED in equations where BLKBRD, EDUCROL, BLKP, and BLKS are the dependent variables (i.e., as in Table 1 on page 24 of SLGR90) you will get rather close to the published results (except for the income and education coefficients).**

**If you need the order of the counties or parishes, contact me. They appear to be in alphabetical order. If you need to know which counties in North Carolina use what particular method of election, please let me know.**

**Variable List for Excel File: SPR89SLGR90**

**Let me first mention the observations. There are 1107 observations over 1980, 1982 and 1984 apportioned over four states as follows:**

**State: 1 = Louisiana; 2 = North Carolina**

**Year**

**Louisiana: 1-192 (observation #1 is Acadia parish in 1980, observation #2 is**

**Acadia parish in 1982, observation #3 is Acadia parish in 1984, observation #4 is the second parish in 1980, etc.);**

**North Carolina: 193-492;**

**South Carolina: 493-630;**

**Georgia: 631-1107.**

**While my notes don’t mention every variable, let me provide what information I have.**

**WBRAT – white/African-American median family income ratio in the parish**

**or county (from County and City Data Book 1983)**

**WBRATI – wbrat x blkreg (i.e., interaction term)**

**BLED – median level of African-Amercian educational attainment (same**

**source as WBRAT)**

**BLEDI – bled x blkreg (i.e., interaction term)**

**WBLED – educ/bled (i.e., white/African-American education ratio)**

**BLKREG – percentage of the county or parish registered voters who are**

**African-American (source: Secretaries of State for the various states)**

**BLKBRD – percentage of the county parish school board who are African-**

**American**

**BLKCOM – percentage of the county or parish governing board who are**

**African-American**

**URBAN – percentage of the county or parish residents living in an urban**

**area**

**URBANI – urban x blkreg (i.e., interaction term)**

**WALL – percentage of the county or parish vote for George Wallace in the**

**1968 general election**

**REAGAN – percentage of the county or parish vote for Ronald Reagan in**

**the 1980 and 1984 general election (1980 is used for both 1980 and**

**1982 while the 1984 vote is used for 1984)**

**BLKSUS – percentage of African-American students in the county or parish**

**who were suspended**

**BLKROL – percentage of county or parish students who are African-**

**American**

**BLKS – blksus/blkrol**

**BLKPUN – same as blksus except for corporal punishment**

**BLKP – blkpun/blkrol**

**EDUC – percentage of African-American students placed in an educatable**

**mentally retarded tract.**

**EDUCROLL – educ/blkrol**

**DUMMY – counties in which county commissioners are nominated and**

**elected at large with a district residency requirement = 1; nominated and elected at large without a district residency requirement = 0**

**YEAR – 1980, 1982 or 1984**