Supporting Information for:

Can Political Participation Prevent Crime? Results from a Field Experiment about Citizenship, Participation, and Criminality

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Table S1. Tests of Balance for Experimental Treatment Assignment, Original VPC Dataset

	Control Group	Treatment Group
African American (1=yes)	0.628	0.626
7 mioan 7 mionoan (1. 300)	[.4833]	[.484]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.270	0.271
() /	[.4437]	[.4446]
Female (1=yes)	0.464	0.463
	[.4987]	[.4986]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	0.148	0.150
· • /	[.355]	[.3566]
Arizona (1=yes)	0.045	0.045
, , ,	[.2073]	[.2072]
Colorado (1=yes)	0.026	0.025
, , ,	[.1576]	[.1574]
Florida (1=yes)	0.146	0.148
	[.3533]	[.3548]
Illinois (1=yes)	0.121	0.121
	[.326]	[.3265]
Kentucky (1=yes)	0.016	0.016
	[.1268]	[.1271]
Maryland (1=yes)	0.082	0.080
	[.2744]	[.2712]
Missouri (1=yes)	0.033	0.033
	[.1773]	[.1787]
New Mexico (1=yes)	0.021	0.021
	[.1438]	[.144]
Nevada (1=yes)	0.021	0.022
	[.1435]	[.1452]
Ohio (1=yes)	0.070	0.070
	[.2552]	[.2553]
Pennsylvania (1=yes)	0.072	0.072
	[.2584]	[.2584]
Texas (1=yes)	0.316	0.316
	[.4649]	[.4647]
Washington (1=yes)	0.032	0.031
	[.175]	[.1731]
Observations	66,464	597,759

Note: Cell entries are means with standard deviations in brackets. Logit was used to predict treatment assignment with all variables in the table used as predictors. The chi-squared test for all covariates predicting assignment is not significant ($\chi 2(16) = 9.56$, p = .89).

Sample Mailing (Ohio)

VOTER REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED

Voter Participation Center, 605 N. High St., Suite XXX, Columbus, OH 43215

NON PROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT 1984
LANSDALE PA

[Jane Q. Smith]
[123456 Any Street, Apt. 303033]
[Anytown, ST 00000-0000]

Please return to the Ohio Secretary of State in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

Important Voter Registration Information Inside



Register to vote today!

If you want to vote in this election you must be registered. That is why the Voter Participation Center is sending you this **official application form.**

Registering to vote is easy. Just mail in this form.

Review the attached form and instructions. Make sure your information is <u>correct and complete</u>. If you need to make corrections, you can write them directly on the application. Then <u>sign and date</u> the form and return it in the envelope provided.

Privacy is protected. If you use the enclosed envelope, your application will be delivered directly to your state elections office and no one else will see the contents.

Voting is important. Registering to vote is voluntary, but to vote, you must be registered. Act today. **Don't delay.**

Already Registered?

If you are not sure if you are registered to vote at your current address, you can check by visiting http://www.sos.state.oh.us/elections.aspx or by calling (614) 466-2585.

If you have already registered at your current address, there is no need to submit this application.

If you wish to be removed from our mailing list, please email this number: XXXXXXXX to info@voterparticipationcenter.org.

Complete and remove the attached form and mail in the postage-paid envelope today.

This mailing was not paid for at government expense. The cost of the mailing and postage has been authorized by the Voter Participation Center, a project of Women's Voices. Women Vote. Women's Voices. Women Vote is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that does not support any candidate or party. Voter Participation Center, 605 N. High St., Suite XXX, Columbus, OH 43215

Complete and remove this form and mail in the attached envelope today!

The cost of the mailing and postage has been authorized by the Voter Participation Center, a project of Women's Voices. Women Vote. Women's Voices. Women Vote is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that does not support any candidate or party.

Voter Participation Center 605 N. High St. Suite XXX Columbus, OH 43215 **Table S2: Sources for State Supervision Information**

State	Source	Number of	Date data
		individuals	obtained
Arizona	Department of Corrections database of currently active inmates,	2689	July 23, 2013
	http://www.azcorrections.gov/inmate_datasearch/Index_Minh.aspx		
Colorado	Department of Corrections database of currently supervised individuals (including parole), http://www.doc.state.co.us/oss/	1184	July 20, 2013
Florida	Department of Corrections databases of currently supervised and released individuals	22097	July 23, 2013
	(including parole), http://www.dc.state.fl.us/ActiveOffenders,		
	http://www.dc.state.fl.us/ActiveInmates/, http://www.dc.state.fl.us/InmateReleases/		
Illinois	Department of Corrections database of currently active inmates,	5947	July 21, 2013
	http://www2.illinois.gov/idoc/Offender/Pages/InmateSearch.aspx		
Maryland	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Facilities inmate locator database for currently	2137	July 21, 2013
	incarcerated individuals, http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/inmate/		
Missouri	Department of Corrections Offender Search database of currently supervised individuals	3977	July 22, 2013
	(including probation and parole): https://web.mo.gov/doc/offSearchWeb/search.jsp		
New Mexico	Corrections Department offender information database of currently supervised individuals	80	July 22, 2013
	(including probation and parole): http://corrections.state.nm.us:8080/OffenderSearch/		
Ohio	Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections census of currently incarcerated individuals,	2546	July 1, 2013
	obtained directly from state. Records restricted to those who entered prison on or after June 1,		
	2011.		
Pennsylvania	Department of Corrections inmate locator for currently incarcerated individuals:	2751	July 20, 2013
	http://inmatelocator.cor.state.pa.us/inmatelocatorweb/Criteria.aspx		
Texas	Department of Criminal Justice list "High Value Data Sets" of currently incarcerated	3787	July 2, 2013
	individuals: http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/info_services.html. Records are restricted to those		
	whose offense date is after Nov. 15, 2010.		
Washington	Department of Corrections database of current and formerly incarcerated individuals (January	1155	August 1,
	1, 2010 to August 1, 2013). Records restricted to those who entered prison on or after June 1,		2013
	2011.		

Note: States listed are those for which names and date of birth are available. Number of individuals is for those with birthdays between June 1, 1990 and September 30, 1992.

Table S3. Tests of Balance for Experimental Treatment Assignment, Final Dataset

	Control Group	Treatment Group
African American (1=yes)	0.626	0.624
	[.4838]	[.4844]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.275	0.277
	[.4466]	[.4476]
Female (1=yes)	0.461	0.460
	[.4985]	[.4984]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	0.149	0.150
	[.3556]	[.3573]
Proportion Black	0.330	0.331
	[.3353]	[.3358]
Proportion Hispanic	0.297	0.298
B	[.3012]	[.3009]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed Household	0.373	0.374
December of Feed Tee Balanthe Board Bate	[.2445]	[.2452]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	0.180	0.180
Droportion of Comilion Description Dublic Assistance	[.1618] 0.037	[.1618]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance		0.037
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	[.0543] 0.221	[.054] 0.221
Froportion of Fopulation Over 25 w/. \ Tilgit School	[.1573]	[.1572]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	1.297	1.305
Log F op. Benoity (1000 persons per sq mil.)	[1.3319]	[1.3349]
Arizona (1=yes)	0.047	0.046
	[.2108]	[.2103]
Colorado (1=yes)	0.027	0.026
	[.1608]	[.1604]
Florida (1=yes)	0.151	0.153
	[.3579]	[.3597]
Illinois (1=yes)	0.129	0.130
	[.335]	[.3366]
Maryland (1=yes)	0.086	0.083
	[.2799]	[.2765]
Missouri (1=yes)	0.034	0.034
	[.1811]	[.1821]
New Mexico (1=yes)	0.021	0.021
	[.1437]	[.1442]
Ohio (1=yes)	0.074	0.074
	[.2611]	[.261]
Pennsylvania (1=yes)	0.074	0.075
T (4)	[.2618]	[.2633]
Texas (1=yes)	0.326	0.326
Machineton (1-vac)	[.4689]	[.4686]
Washington (1=yes)	0.033	0.031
Observations	[.1773] 55,158	[.1739] 497,367

Note: Cell entries are means with standard deviations in brackets. Logit was used to predict treatment assignment with all variables in the table used as predictors. The chi-squared test for all covariates predicting assignment is not significant ($\chi 2(21) = 19.17$, p = .57).

Supplemental Appendix 4: Estimation of Predicted Risk of State Supervision

In Tables 2-4 in the main text, we analyze the effect of voting on future incarceration for our entire sample, as well as separately for those with a low and high predicted risk of state supervision, respectively. To predict the probability that each individual is under state supervision in our dataset, we estimated a logit model using records in the control group (those not sent a treatment letter in the field experiment). That logit, estimated separately for gender groups (gender is male, female, or unknown, as reported by the list vendor), includes indicators for whether an individual is Black or Hispanic (an exclusive coding, with all other races making up the excluded category), state fixed effects, and the various ACS survey measures shown in Table 2. The results of this logit produce the predicted probability of criminal supervision measure that appears on the horizontal axis of Figure S1. In other words, instead of showing how some attributes of the sample vary as a single covariate takes on different values along the x-axis, the x-axis in the figure is an index that is formed using the set of covariates listed above. To make the graph more readable, we restrict this analysis to the 97% of records for which the predicted probability of state supervision is less than or equal to .04.

[Insert Figure S1 about Here]

On the left vertical axis, we plot three quantities as local polynomial curves: The proportion of the sample that votes (the dotted line), the proportion of the sample that is under state supervision among those who *did not* vote in 2010 (the dashed line, with 95% confidence interval), and the proportion of the sample that is under state supervision among those who *did* vote in 2010 (the solid line, also with 95% confidence interval). We also show average

¹ Our dataset includes no individuals of unknown gender under state supervision in New Mexico (in either treatment or control). We assign these cases a predicted supervision score of 0.

supervision rates in .001 width bins of the predicted supervision score for non-voters (the open circles) and voters (the plus signs).

Figure S1 shows data from our entire sample after removing cases with a predicted probability of supervision greater than 4%. Most of the data is to the left of the .01 hash mark on the x axis, which is the predicted probability of state supervision based only on an individual's gender, race, and place of residence (the diamonds are a rug display showing 100 percentiles of average predicted probability of criminal supervision). This risk is low for most individuals and fully 74% of the sample has a predicted risk of supervision of less than 1%.

Note that the rates of voting in 2010 are modest for the sample, starting at about 3.1%, but decline with predicted risk of criminality (to about 2.4% for people/places with predicted supervision scores of .04). Of greater theoretical interest is that *for every level of risk of state* supervision, there is clear divergence in actual supervision between those who voted and those who did not. For nearly every partition of the sample shown in the figure, individuals who voted are less likely to later be incarcerated.

For example, among those with a predicted risk score of less than .001, rates of incarceration are .13% for those who did not vote but only .05% for those who did vote, implying that when we compare voters and nonvoters with the same expected rates of supervision, voters are 58% less likely to be incarcerated. Given the large sample sizes, these differences are highly statistically significant. We see larger absolute differences across voters and non-voters for higher risks of criminal supervision. For example, when the predicted probability of supervision is between .009 and .011, 1% of non-voters but only .3% of voters are supervised. This difference is statistically significant and represents a proportional reduction in the chances of being in state custody of 71%. Overall, then, there is a clear pattern that those who

vote are less likely to be under state supervision later than those who do not, even when we account for each individual's race, gender, and state of residence, as well as important demographic characteristics of the places where they live.

The data presented in Figure S1 are from our entire sample. However, one might be concerned that the results presented there may arise mechanically because incarcerated individuals cannot vote. Specifically, suppose some individuals in the sample were first incarcerated before the 2010 election and remain incarcerated now. They did not vote, but they could not have done so simply because they were detained. To rule out this alternative explanation for the effect of not voting on increased criminality, in Figure S2 we repeat our graphical analysis for the three states (OH, TX, and WA) where we can identify individuals placed under state supervision after the election, and we find similar patterns.²

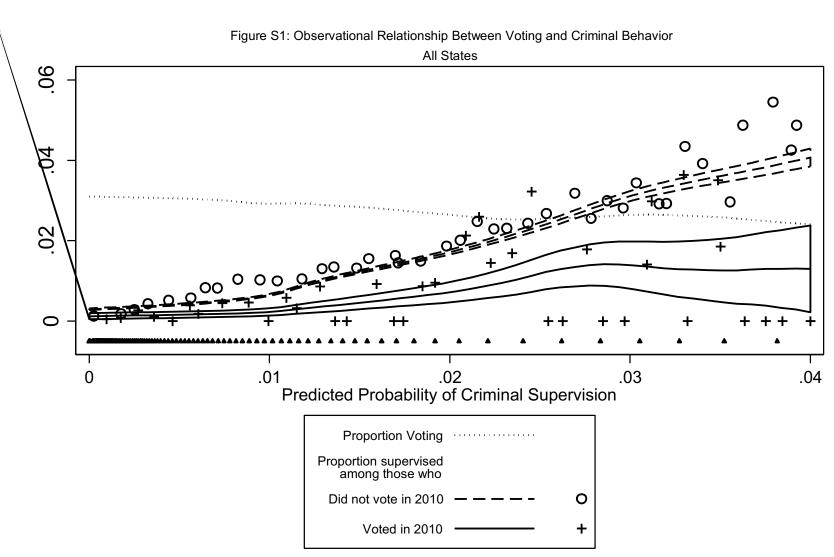
[Insert Figure S2 about Here]

An alternative concern about the Figure S1 analysis is that incarceration is relatively rare and may not fully reflect the more granular effects of political participation on illegal behavior, for example by discouraging more minor transgressions that would be unlikely to result in a prison sentence. In Figure S3, we address this concern by focusing on a single state, Florida, for which our supervision records are far more expansive in scope (they include individuals currently and formerly incarcerated from before the 2010 election, as well as those assigned to

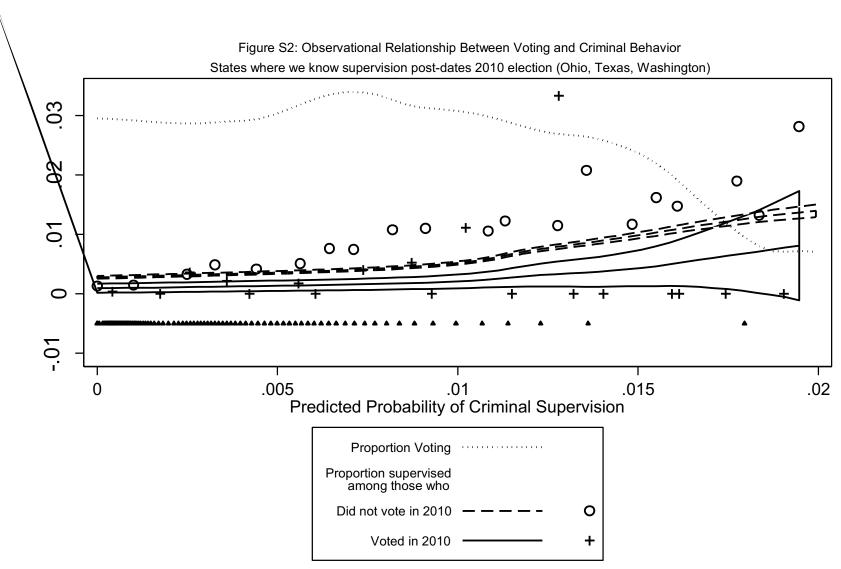
² A related concern is that some subjects not in prison during the election were formally disenfranchised from prior incarceration (and thus could not vote). We lack this information and sufficient incarceration history to rule out this possibility for all subjects, but as disenfranchisement occurs pre-treatment, random assignment means that, in expectation, the treatment and control groups should be balanced on this factor.

non-prison programs like half-way houses and bootcamps). We continue to find that those who vote less are more likely to end up under state supervision.

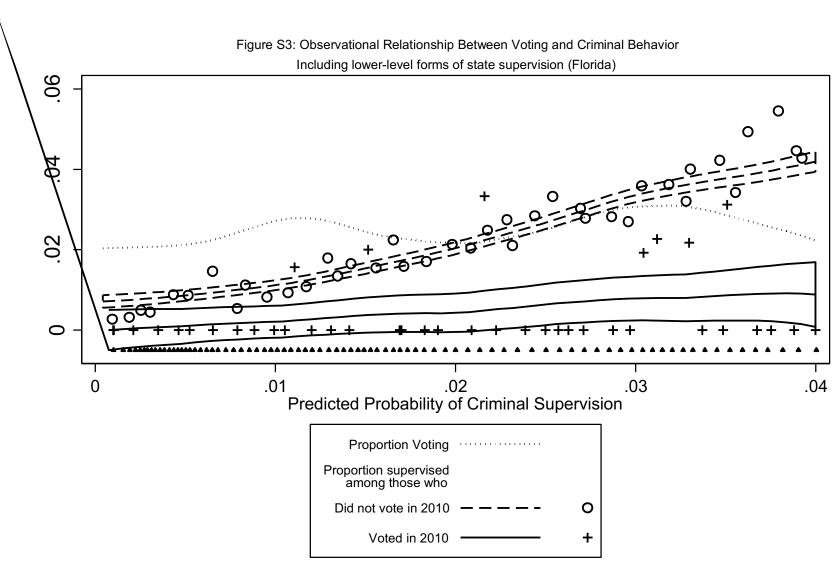
[Insert Figure S3 about Here]



Lines are local polynomials, with 95% confidence intervals for proportion under criminal supervision. Scatter plot is average in .001 unit bins. Analysis is for 97% of sample with Predicted Probability of Criminal Supervision<=.04. Diamonds are distribution of data on X axis by percentile.



Lines are local polynomials, with 95% confidence intervals for proportion under criminal supervision. Scatter plot is average in .001 unit bins. Diamonds are distribution of data on X axis by percentile.



Lines are local polynomials, with 95% confidence intervals for proportion under criminal supervision. Scatter plot is average in .001 unit bins. Diamonds are distribution of data on X axis by percentile.

Table S4: Observational Benchmark: Relationship Between Participation (Registration and Voting) in 2010 and Subsequent State Supervision

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Under State Supervision (100=yes)	Under State Supervision (100=yes), Low- Risk Sample	Under State Supervision (100=yes), High- Risk Sample	Supervision OH, TX, WA: Under 00=yes), High-		FL: Under State Supervision (100=yes)	
Registered in 2010 (1=yes)	-0.280***	-0.084***	-1.017***	-0.114***		-0.993***	
	[0.028]	[0.022]	[0.101]	[0.029]		[0.145]	
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)					-0.234***		-2.064***
African American (1=yes)	0.694***	0.316***	2.848**	0.293***	[0.047] 0.293***	2.034***	[0.173] 2.041***
	[0.030]	[0.027]	[1.201]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.132]	[0.132]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.362***	0.242***	1.232	0.202***	0.203***	0.808***	0.809***
	[0.036]	[0.032]	[1.210]	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.148]	[0.148]
Female (1=yes)	-1.236***	-0.513***	-3.739***	-0.506***	-0.507***	-3.103***	-3.111***
	[0.028]	[0.025]	[0.149]	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.123]	[0.123]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.712***	-0.178***	-1.730***	-0.259***	-0.258***	-1.585***	-1.584***
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[0.044]	[0.037]	[0.130]	[0.046]	[0.046]	[0.175]	[0.175]
Proportion Black	0.278***	0.126**	0.133	0.208***	0.211***	0.449	0.432
	[0.066]	[0.050]	[0.188]	[0.079]	[0.079]	[0.285]	[0.284]
Proportion Hispanic	-0.638***	-0.077	-1.810***	-0.131*	-0.130*	-1.201***	-1.222***
	[0.078]	[0.061]	[0.316]	[0.079]	[0.079]	[0.317]	[0.316]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed Household	0.362***	0.108**	0.949***	0.235***	0.235***	1.146***	1.148***
	[0.074]	[0.055]	[0.216]	[0.078]	[0.078]	[0.317]	[0.317]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	0.368***	-0.059	1.113***	0.011	0.012	1.007*	1.007*
·	[0.116]	[0.081]	[0.326]	[0.114]	[0.114]	[0.544]	[0.544]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	0.443	0.023	1.728**	0.285	0.278	-0.516	-0.518
·	[0.296]	[0.217]	[0.784]	[0.337]	[0.337]	[1.737]	[1.738]
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	1.228***	0.312***	3.191***	0.323***	0.329***	1.799***	1.827***
	[0.124]	[0.092]	[0.406]	[0.116]	[0.116]	[0.551]	[0.550]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	-0.023** [0.010]	0.000 [0.007]	-0.079** [0.039]	0.007 [0.010]	0.007 [0.010]	-0.220*** [0.051]	-0.222*** [0.051]
Constant	[0.010] 0.294***	0.229***	-3.310***	0.216***	0.199***	2.055***	2.005***
	[0.035]	[0.031]	[1.224]	[0.036]	[0.035]	[0.153]	[0.152]
Observations	552525	411477	141048	237858	237858	84250	84250
R^2	0.013	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.003	0.014	0.014
Mean of Outcome in Sample	0.880	0.343	2.446	0.368	0.368	2.558	2.558
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

Table S5: State-by-State Replication of Table 2

	(1) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=AZ	(2) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=CO	(3) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=FL	(4) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=IL	(5) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=MD	(6) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=MO	(7) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=NM	(8) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=OH	(9) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=PA	(10) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=TX	(11) Under State Supervision (100=yes), State=WA
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)	-0.333***	-0.535***	-2.064***	-0.141	-0.202	-1.227***	-0.015	-0.236	-0.279	-0.231***	-0.216***
	[0.117]	[0.065]	[0.173]	[0.228]	[0.173]	[0.283]	[0.013]	[0.161]	[0.184]	[0.041]	[0.041]
African American (1=yes)	0.344***	0.472***	2.041***	0.869***	0.374***	1.395***	0.027	0.418***	0.416***	0.281***	0.162**
	[0.112]	[0.129]	[0.132]	[0.096]	[0.073]	[0.230]	[0.033]	[0.090]	[0.098]	[0.033]	[0.080]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.487***	0.244	0.809***	0.099	0.152	0.579	0.017	-0.205	0.082	0.214***	0.043
	[0.139]	[0.177]	[0.148]	[0.108]	[0.095]	[0.499]	[0.018]	[0.161]	[0.141]	[0.036]	[0.094]
Female (1=yes)	-0.965***	-1.086***	-3.111***	-1.838***	-0.883***	-3.010***	-0.003	-1.017***	-1.034***	-0.408***	-0.403***
	[0.109]	[0.151]	[0.123]	[0.089]	[0.078]	[0.227]	[0.026]	[0.095]	[0.095]	[0.029]	[0.084]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.764***	-0.849***	-1.584***	-1.197***	-0.526***	-2.022***	-0.020	-0.696***	-0.508***	-0.151***	-0.180
	[0.150]	[0.208]	[0.175]	[0.129]	[0.114]	[0.302]	[0.020]	[0.128]	[0.131]	[0.051]	[0.136]
Proportion Black	0.353	0.633	0.432	0.260	0.051	-0.216	-0.082	0.102	0.239	0.167*	0.619
	[0.665]	[0.594]	[0.284]	[0.168]	[0.136]	[0.422]	[0.136]	[0.188]	[0.163]	[0.085]	[0.543]
Proportion Hispanic	-0.065	0.622	-1.222***	-0.296	-1.523***	-1.382	-0.054	-0.670	0.054	-0.105	-0.220
	[0.285]	[0.492]	[0.316]	[0.252]	[0.335]	[1.145]	[0.100]	[0.562]	[0.264]	[0.079]	[0.290]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed Household	0.287	0.630	1.148***	0.175	-0.047	0.778	0.003	0.197	0.055	0.243***	0.003
	[0.283]	[0.461]	[0.317]	[0.218]	[0.204]	[0.488]	[0.018]	[0.223]	[0.187]	[0.083]	[0.200]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	-0.353	0.503	1.007*	0.699**	0.221	-0.051	0.117	0.339	0.525	-0.098	-0.187
	[0.386]	[0.628]	[0.544]	[0.342]	[0.467]	[0.751]	[0.125]	[0.303]	[0.325]	[0.117]	[0.501]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	0.065	-0.923	-0.518	0.855	3.095**	1.522	-0.326	-0.013	0.743	0.269	-0.210
	[1.144]	[1.856]	[1.738]	[0.863]	[1.206]	[2.080]	[0.308]	[0.755]	[0.641]	[0.381]	[0.850]
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	0.333	-0.183	1.827***	1.543***	1.588***	3.783***	0.083	0.931**	-0.219	0.247**	0.967*
	[0.457]	[0.806]	[0.550]	[0.443]	[0.441]	[1.123]	[0.066]	[0.470]	[0.408]	[0.114]	[0.534]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	0.060**	-0.034	-0.222***	0.031	0.076**	0.058	0.002	0.049	-0.004	0.002	-0.007
	[0.028]	[0.051]	[0.051]	[0.033]	[0.032]	[0.080]	[0.003]	[0.039]	[0.031]	[0.011]	[0.022]
Constant	0.582***	0.471***	2.005***	0.792***	0.373***	1.283***	0.004	0.485***	0.616***	0.181***	0.236***
	[0.116]	[0.144]	[0.152]	[0.089]	[0.074]	[0.233]	[0.021]	[0.093]	[0.098]	[0.036]	[0.089]
Observations	25646	14601	84250	71904	46219	18957	11729	40620	41361	179925	17313
R^2	0.005	0.007	0.014	0.010	0.006	0.014	0.000	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.002
Mean of Outcome in Sample	0.538	0.582	2.558	1.044	0.528	1.809	0.017	0.687	0.648	0.310	0.231

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

Table S6: Probit Models, Observational Benchmark: Relationship Between Voting in 2010 and Subsequent State Supervision

	(1)	(2)	(3) Under State Supervision	(4) Under State Supervision
	Unde	r State	(100=yes), Low-Risk	(100=yes), High-Risk
	Supervision	n (100=yes)	Sample	Sample
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)		-0.361***	-0.292***	-0.411***
		[0.052]	[0.077]	[0.069]
African American (1=yes)	0.520***	0.522***	0.437***	0.455*
	[0.033]	[0.034]	[0.039]	[0.242]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.339***	0.339***	0.320***	0.202
	[0.037]	[0.037]	[0.040]	[0.244]
Female (1=yes)	-0.642***	-0.641***	-0.586***	-0.599***
	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.026]	[0.027]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.253***	-0.254***	-0.210***	-0.263***
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.027]	[0.021]
Proportion Black	0.067**	0.067**	0.137***	0.021
	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.048]	[0.035]
Proportion Hispanic	-0.219***	-0.218***	-0.099	-0.265***
	[0.041]	[0.041]	[0.062]	[0.057]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed Household	0.162***	0.160***	0.106**	0.183***
	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.051]	[0.038]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	0.115***	0.113**	-0.032	0.175***
	[0.044]	[0.044]	[0.076]	[0.055]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	0.252**	0.248**	0.131	0.288**
	[0.114]	[0.114]	[0.201]	[0.141]
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	0.465***	0.461***	0.378***	0.465***
	[0.054]	[0.054]	[0.090]	[0.069]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	-0.007	-0.007	0.002	-0.012*
	[0.005]	[0.005]	[800.0]	[0.007]
Constant	-3.058***	-3.051***	-3.016***	-3.054***
	[0.037]	[0.037]	[0.040]	[0.251]
Observations	552525	552525	411477	141048
Mean of Outcome in Sample	0.880	0.880	0.343	2.446
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are probit coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

Table S7: Experimental Estimates: Effect of Outreach on 2010 Registration

	(1)	(2)	(3) Registere	(4) ed in 2010	(5) Registere	(6) ed in 2010
	Registere (100	ed in 2010 =yes)	(100=yes)	, Low-Risk nple		High-Risk
Treated (Sent Registration Form 2010, 1=yes)	1.821***	1.789***	2.118***	2.093***	0.952***	0.916***
	[0.151]	[0.152]	[0.179]	[0.180]	[0.277]	[0.279]
African American (1=yes)	2.175***		2.569***		6.159***	
	[0.172]		[0.188]		[1.380]	
Hispanic (1=yes)	-0.962***		-0.884***		4.729***	
	[0.195]		[0.205]		[1.411]	
Female (1=yes)	1.858***		1.833***		1.309***	
	[0.103]		[0.137]		[0.288]	
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.973***		-1.468***		0.247	
	[0.137]		[0.180]		[0.243]	
Proportion Black	-1.656***		-2.780***		0.875**	
·	[0.232]		[0.291]		[0.400]	
Proportion Hispanic	0.667**		0.543		1.805***	
	[0.315]		[0.367]		[0.660]	
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed Household	-2.599***		-2.612***		-2.272***	
·	[0.254]		[0.311]		[0.433]	
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	-2.587***		-3.000***		-1.595**	
·	[0.382]		[0.474]		[0.636]	
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	1.524		3.237***		-2.926*	
	[0.967]		[1.220]		[1.610]	
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	-8.426***		-9.206***		-5.934***	
	[0.438]		[0.533]		[0.798]	
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	-0.414***		-0.393***		-0.577***	
	[0.042]		[0.048]		[0.084]	
Constant	19.013***	12.981***	19.103***	13.687***	12.805***	10.908***
	[0.246]	[0.144]	[0.268]	[0.170]	[1.557]	[0.264]
Observations	552525	552525	411477	411477	141048	141048
R^2	0.019	0.000	0.019	0.000	0.011	0.000
F-test p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Mean of Outcome in Sample	12.980	12.980	15.570	15.570	11.730	11.730
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with clustered (at the household level) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

Table S8: Robustness of Experimental Estimates: Effect of Outreach and Participation on Subsequent State Supervision

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	OH, TX, WA: Under state supervision (100=yes)	OH, TX, WA: Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes)	FL: Under State Supervision (100=yes), low risk sample	FL: Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes), low risk sample
Treated (Sent Registration Form 2010, 1=yes)	0.063*	, , ,	0.150	•
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)	[0.038]	12.399 [7.943]	[0.177]	50.393 [66.481]
African American (1=yes)	0.290*** [0.030]	0.148 [0.097]	2.023*** [0.132]	1.580***
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.204*** [0.035]	0.233*** [0.043]	0.815*** [0.148]	0.985*** [0.291]
Female (1=yes)	-0.508***	-0.551***	-3.118***	-3.276***
	[0.028]	[0.040]	[0.123]	[0.252]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.257***	-0.192***	-1.583***	-1.539***
	[0.046]	[0.063]	[0.175]	[0.198]
Proportion Black	0.211***	0.261***	0.426	0.260
	[0.079]	[0.088]	[0.284]	[0.385]
Proportion Hispanic	-0.132*	-0.184**	-1.236***	-1.604***
	[0.079]	[0.089]	[0.318]	[0.604]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed	0.238***	0.389***	1.169***	1.684**
Household	[0.078]	[0.128]	[0.317]	[0.757]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	0.016	0.223	1.030*	1.550*
	[0.114]	[0.180]	[0.544]	[0.909]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	0.284	0.517	-0.467	0.666
	[0.337]	[0.384]	[1.737]	[2.406]
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	0.334***	0.567***	1.880***	3.199*
	[0.116]	[0.194]	[0.550]	[1.832]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	0.007	0.016	-0.215***	-0.051
	[0.010]	[0.011]	[0.051]	[0.224]
Constant	0.134***	-0.246	1.810***	0.487
	[0.049]	[0.282]	[0.220]	[1.929]
Observations R ²	237858 0.003	237858	84250 0.013	84250
Mean of Outcome in Sample Includes State Fixed Effects?	0.368	0.368	2.558	2.558
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with clustered (at the household level) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01. In even numbered columns, these are second stage estimates from two-staged least squares estimation.

Table S9: Probit Analysis versions of Tables 3 and 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		in 2010 =yes)	(100=yes	in 2010 s), low risk nple	(100=yes	in 2010), high risk nple	Under state supervision (100=yes)	Under state supervision (100=yes), low risk sample	Under state supervision (100=yes), high risk sample
Treated (Sent Registration Form 2010, 1=yes)	0.077***	0.077***	0.086***	0.084***	0.050**	0.052**	0.023	0.070**	-0.005
	[0.012]	[0.012]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.025]	[0.024]	[0.019]	[0.033]	[0.025]
Race is African American (1=yes)	0.148***		0.145***		3.565***		0.520***	0.436***	0.451*
	[0.013]		[0.013]		[0.334]		[0.034]	[0.039]	[0.242]
Race is Hispanic (1=yes)	-0.041***		-0.055***		3.470***		0.339***	0.321***	0.199
	[0.015]		[0.015]		[0.325]		[0.037]	[0.040]	[0.244]
Gender is female (1=yes)	0.063***		0.060***		0.063**		-0.642***	-0.586***	-0.599***
	[0.007]		[0.010]		[0.025]		[0.015]	[0.026]	[0.027]
Gender is unknown (1=yes)	-0.061***		-0.087***		0.009		-0.253***	-0.209***	-0.263***
	[0.011]		[0.014]		[0.022]		[0.016]	[0.027]	[0.021]
Prop. Black	-0.010		-0.003		-0.022		0.067**	0.136***	0.022
	[0.017]		[0.020]		[0.032]		[0.027]	[0.048]	[0.035]
Prop. Hispanic	0.048**		0.065**		-0.012		-0.219***	-0.101	-0.264***
	[0.022]		[0.025]		[0.055]		[0.041]	[0.062]	[0.057]
Prop. Kids < 18 in female headed hh	-0.151***		-0.159***		-0.126***		0.162***	0.109**	0.184***
	[0.019]		[0.023]		[0.036]		[0.030]	[0.051]	[0.038]
Prop. families below poverty rate	-0.202***		-0.214***		-0.168***		0.116***	-0.029	0.177***
	[0.030]		[0.036]		[0.056]		[0.044]	[0.076]	[0.055]
Prop. families getting public assistance	-0.215***		-0.281***		-0.149		0.253**	0.138	0.293**
	[0.080]		[0.097]		[0.144]		[0.114]	[0.201]	[0.141]
Prop. over 25 pop. < HS	-0.289***		-0.276***		-0.341***		0.465***	0.381***	0.470***
	[0.033]		[0.039]		[0.069]		[0.054]	[0.090]	[0.069]
Log Pop. density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	-0.015***		-0.009***		-0.037***		-0.007	0.002	-0.012*
	[0.003]		[0.003]		[0.006]		[0.005]	[800.0]	[0.007]
Constant	-1.901***	-1.958***	-1.909***	-1.947***	-5.244***	-1.991***	-3.079***	-3.085***	-3.057***
	[0.018]	[0.011]	[0.020]	[0.013]	[0.335]	[0.023]	[0.041]	[0.050]	[0.252]
Observations	552525	552525	411477	411477	141048	141048	552525	411477	141048
Mean of outcome in control group	0.025	0.130	0.026	0.026	0.023	0.117			
Mean of outcome in sample							0.880	0.343	2.446
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are probit coefficient estimates with clustered (at the household level) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variables coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

Table S10: Experimental Estimates: Effect of Outreach Instrumenting for Registration on Subsequent State Supervision

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes)	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes), low risk sample	Instrumental Variables Regressior (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes), high risk sample
Registered in 2010 (1=yes)	2.462	3.026**	-0.607
	[2.244]	[1.346]	[14.374]
African American (1=yes)	0.634***	0.236***	2.822*
, ,	[0.058]	[0.045]	[1.479]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.388***	0.269***	1.212
	[0.042]	[0.034]	[1.376]
Female (1=yes)	-1.287***	-0.570***	-3.745***
	[0.051]	[0.036]	[0.243]
Gender Unknown (1=yes)	-0.685***	-0.133***	-1.731***
	[0.050]	[0.043]	[0.135]
Proportion Black	0.324***	0.212***	0.130
·	[0.076]	[0.064]	[0.228]
Proportion Hispanic	-0.656***	-0.094	-1.818***
	[0.080]	[0.062]	[0.413]
Proportion of Kids < 18 in Female Headed			
Household	0.433***	0.189***	0.958**
	[0.095]	[0.067]	[0.394]
Proportion of Families Below the Poverty Rate	0.439***	0.034	1.120***
	[0.130]	[0.091]	[0.400]
Proportion of Families Receiving Public Assistance	0.403	-0.077	1.740*
Dranartian of Danislation Over 25 w/ < High	[0.299]	[0.225]	[0.890]
Proportion of Population Over 25 w/. < High School	1.459***	0.598***	3.215***
GGNOOI	[0.226]	[0.156]	[0.942]
Log Pop. Density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	-0.012	0.012	-0.076
20g 1 op. 2011ony (1000 portoino por oq IIII.)	[0.013]	[0.009]	[0.091]
Constant	-0.272	-0.424	-3.366
	[0.465]	[0.285]	[2.335]
Observations	552525	411477	141048
Mean of Outcome in Sample	0.880	0.343	2.446
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with clustered (at the household level) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01. All columns are second stage estimates from two-staged least squares estimation.

Table S11: Replication of Tables 2 and 4 Using Strict Measure of Matching to State Supervision Record

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes)	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), low risk sample	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), high risk sample	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes)	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes)	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), low risk sample	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), low risk sample	Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), high risk sample	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under state supervision, strict match (100=yes), high risk sample
Treated (Sent Registration Form 2010, 1=yes)	(100) 20)			0.008	(102)20)	0.034		-0.062	
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)	-0.438*** [0.037]	-0.164*** [0.027]	-1.381*** [0.135]	[0.038]	1.646 [7.696]	[0.024]	6.071 [4.515]	[0.129]	-20.579 [43.685]
Race is African American (1=yes)	0.560*** [0.028]	0.214*** [0.024]	2.159* [1.200]	0.555*** [0.028]	0.538*** [0.083]	0.213*** [0.024]	0.151*** [0.053]	2.133* [1.201]	2.532* [1.456]
Race is Hispanic (1=yes)	0.269*** [0.033]	0.152*** [0.029]	0.763 [1.209]	[0.026] 0.270*** [0.033]	0.274*** [0.037]	0.152*** [0.029]	0.171*** [0.032]	0.745 [1.209]	1.023 [1.334]
Gender is female (1=yes)	-1.170*** [0.026]	-0.481*** [0.023]	-3.468*** [0.137]	-1.172*** [0.026]	-1.179*** [0.042]	-0.481*** [0.023]	-0.507*** [0.030]	-3.473*** [0.137]	-3.403*** [0.207]
Gender is unknown (1=yes)	-0.769***	-0.220***	-1.827***	-0.767***	-0.761***	-0.219***	-0.187***	-1.827***	-1.824***
Prop. Black	[0.040] 0.216***	[0.032] 0.080*	[0.118] 0.027	[0.040] 0.217***	[0.049] 0.220***	[0.032] 0.080*	[0.041] 0.090**	[0.118] 0.030	[0.120] -0.013
Prop. Hispanic	[0.060] -0.592***	[0.043] -0.095*	[0.175] -1.717***	[0.060] -0.593***	[0.062] -0.596***	[0.043] -0.096*	[0.045] -0.116**	[0.176] -1.713***	[0.201]
Prop. Kids < 18 in female headed hh	[0.070] 0.326***	[0.051] 0.090*	[0.294] 0.869***	[0.070] 0.330***	[0.072] 0.347***	[0.051] 0.092**	[0.054] 0.159**	[0.294] 0.880***	[0.316] 0.719*
Prop. families below poverty rate	[0.067] 0.310*** [0.105]	[0.047] -0.049 [0.068]	[0.202] 0.923*** [0.302]	[0.067] 0.315*** [0.105]	[0.105] 0.336** [0.143]	[0.047] -0.047 [0.068]	[0.069] 0.036 [0.093]	[0.202] 0.936*** [0.302]	[0.403] 0.738 [0.522]
Prop. families getting public assistance	0.550** [0.275]	0.033 [0.182]	2.074*** [0.746]	0.554** [0.274]	0.571** [0.285]	0.036 [0.182]	0.123 [0.194]	2.080*** [0.746]	1.970** [0.796]
Prop. over 25 pop. < HS	1.083***	0.270***	2.842***	1.090***	1.120***	0.273***	0.378***	2.870***	2.467***
Log Pop. density (1000 persons per sq mi.)	[0.111] -0.019**	[0.076] -0.002	[0.376] -0.057	[0.111] -0.019**	[0.177] -0.017	[0.076] -0.002	[0.111] 0.002	[0.376] -0.053	[0.934] -0.101
Constant	[0.009] 0.294*** [0.031]	[0.006] 0.243*** [0.027]	[0.036] -2.672** [1.219]	[0.009] 0.271*** [0.046]	[0.011] 0.222 [0.266]	[0.006] 0.208*** [0.035]	[0.007] 0.029 [0.158]	[0.036] -2.653** [1.228]	[0.108] -2.174 [1.685]
Observations	552525	411477	141048	552525	552525	411477	411477	141048	141048
R-squared Mean of outcome in sample	0.012 0.724	0.002 0.250	0.009 2.110	0.012 0.724	0.724	0.002 0.250	0.250	0.009 2.110	2.110

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with robust (Huber/White) standard errors in brackets. In columns (4)-(9), standard errors are clustered (at the household level). Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01. In columns (5), (7) and (9) these are second stage estimates from two-staged least squares estimation.

Table S12: Experimental Estimates: Effect of Outreach on Subsequent State Supervision without Covariates

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

	Under State Supervision (100=yes)	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes)	Under State Supervision (100=yes), low risk sample	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes), low risk sample	Under State Supervision (100=yes), high risk sample	Instrumental Variables Regression (2SLS), Under State Supervision (100=yes), high risk sample
Treated (Sent Registration Form 2010, 1=yes)	0.044		0.064**		-0.016	_
	[0.041]		[0.028]		[0.137]	
Voted in 2010 (1=yes)		9.012		11.752**		-5.300
		[8.535]		[5.400]		[46.348]
Constant	0.270***	0.050		-0.047		1.121
	[0.039]	[0.246]		[0.156]		[1.192]
Observations	552525	552525	411477	411477	141048	141048
R^2	0.007		0.001		0.003	
Mean of Outcome in Sample	0.880	0.880	0.343	0.343	2.446	2.446
Includes State Fixed Effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Cell entries are OLS coefficient estimates with clustered (at the household level) standard errors in brackets. Dependent variable coded as 0=no, 100=yes. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01. In even numbered columns, these are second stage estimates from two-staged least squares estimation.