

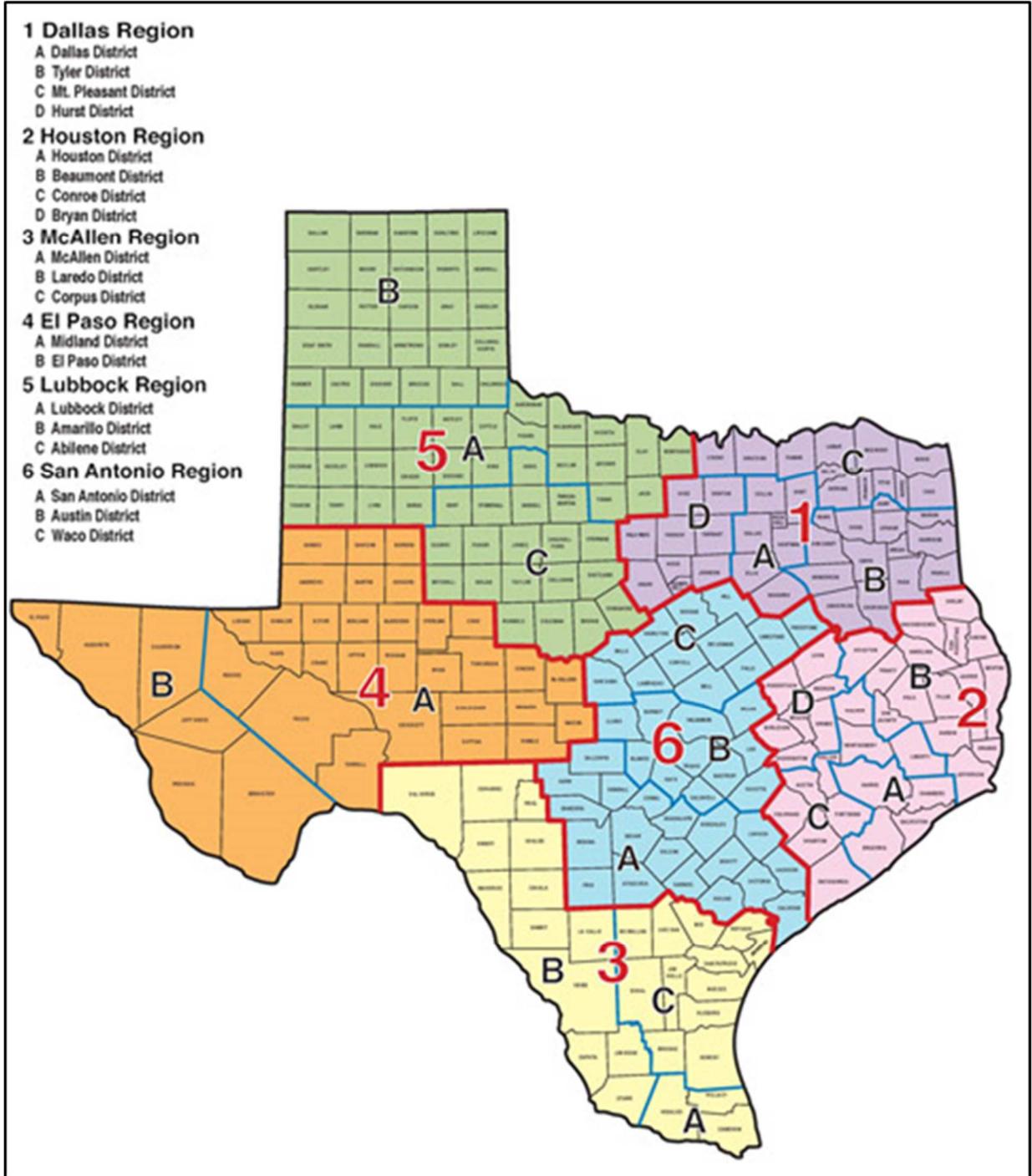
## **Online Appendix**

NOW YOU SEE ME, NOW YOU DON'T: THE GEOGRAPHY OF POLICE STOPS

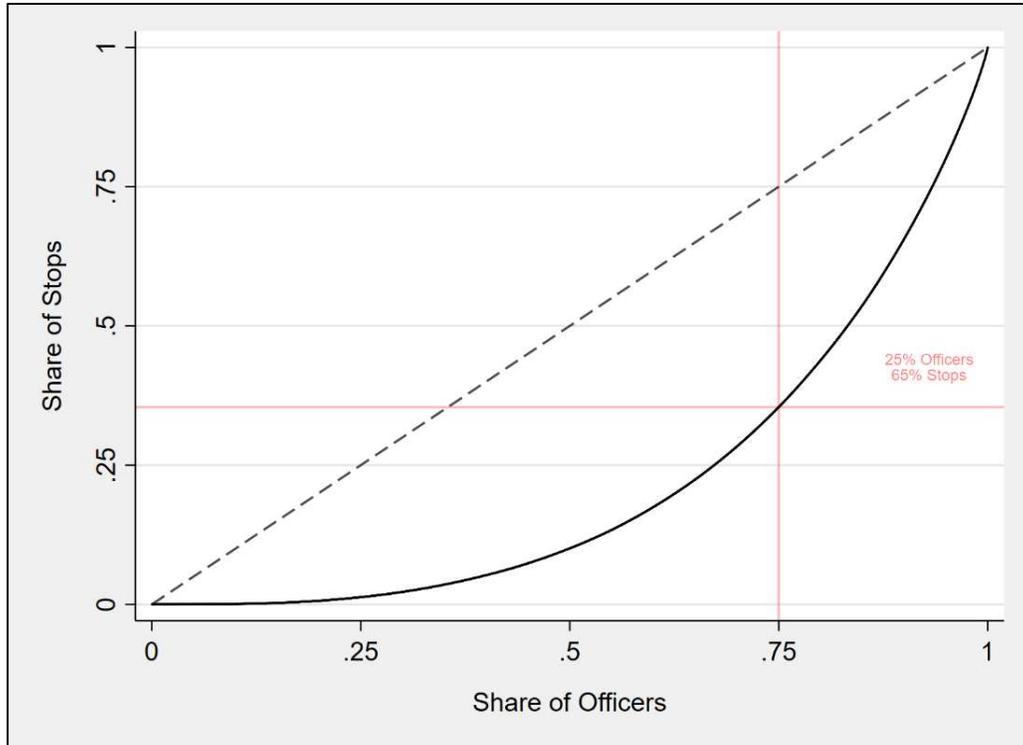
JESSE J. KALINOWSKI, MATTHEW B. ROSS, STEPHEN L. ROSS\*

\* Kalinowski: Department of Economics, Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT (email: jesse.kalinowski@gmail.com); Ross: Wagner School of Public Service, New York University, New York City, NY (email: mbr1@nyu.edu); Ross: Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT (email: stephen.l.ross@uconn.edu).

Appendix Figure 1. Map of Texas Highway Patrol Districts and Counties

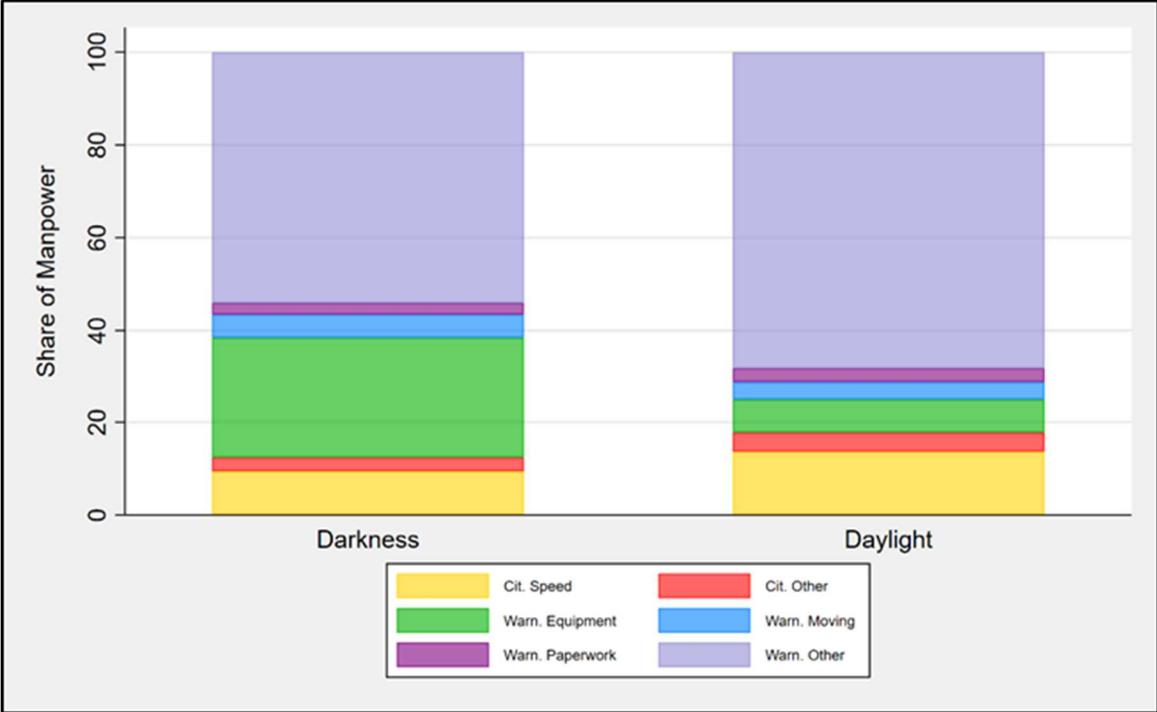


**Appendix Figure 2. Distribution of Officers and Stops, Annual Inter-Twilight Sample**



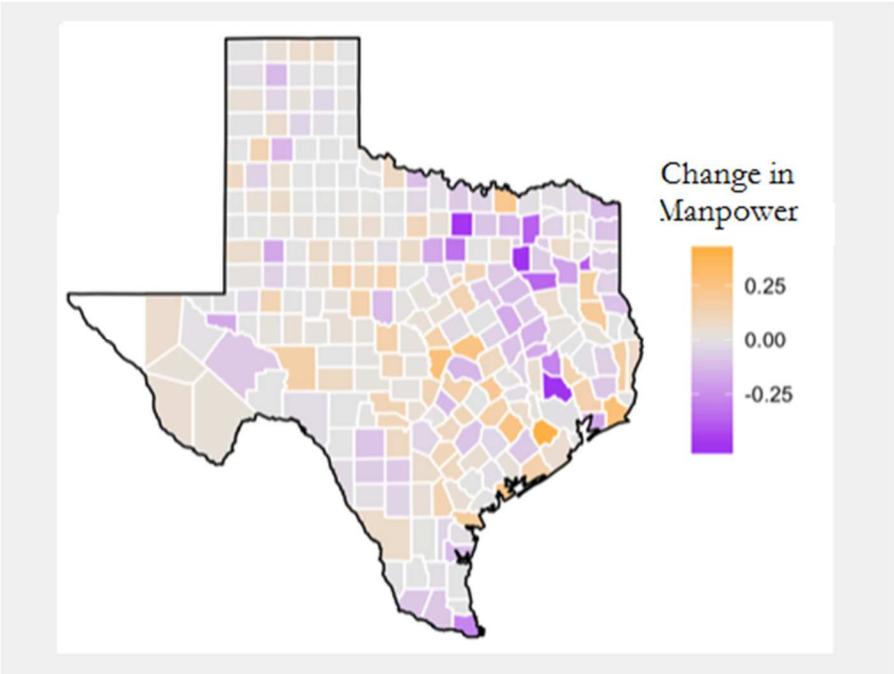
Note: Officers were selected from the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile by individual patrol district. For descriptive purposes, this figure presents the distribution across all patrol districts. All findings are robust to selecting officers at various other thresholds including the 50<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. The sample includes all officers who made any stops in the annual inter-twilight window.

Appendix Figure 3 Distribution of Types of Stops for Daylight Savings Time Sample

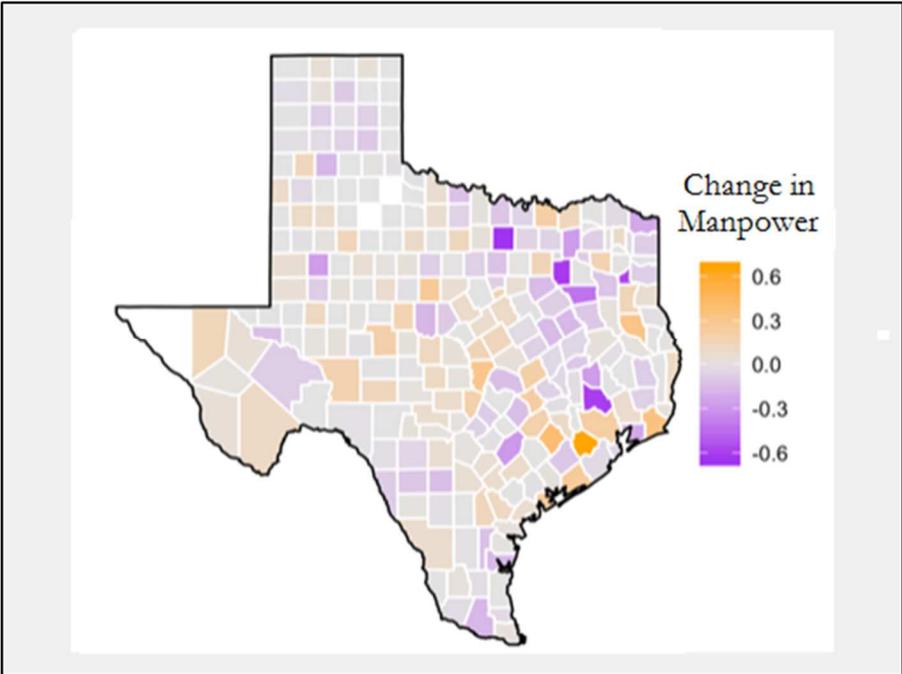


**Appendix Figure 4. Statewide Map of Geographic Shift in Manpower**

**Panel 1. Annual Sample**



**Panel 2. Daylight Savings Time Sample**



**Appendix Table 1: Hypothesis Test of Changes to Violation Composition**

Panel 1: Annual Inter-Twilight Sample				
Motorists	P-Value	Estimate	Simulated Moments	
			Mean	SD
Any	0.000	1.871	1.151	0.006
White	0.000	1.832	1.120	0.006

Panel 2: DST Inter-Twilight Sample				
Motorists	P-Value	Estimate	Simulated Moments	
			Mean	SD
Any	0.000	2.173	1.667	0.016
White	0.000	2.127	1.634	0.016

Note: The simulated data is constructed from 1,000 bootstrapped samples for the annual (panel 1) and DST (panel 2) inter-twilight window. Motorist represents whether all stops or only stops of non-Hispanic white motorists are used for the analysis. Estimate represents the estimated value of the test statistic and the simulated moments columns show the mean and standard deviation for the simulations under the null hypothesis. P-Value shows the fraction of simulations that exceed the estimated value of the test statistic.

**Appendix Table 2: Hypothesis Test of Changes to Geographic Distribution**

Panel 1: Annual Inter-Twilight Sample					
Violation	Motorists	P-Value	Estimate	Simulated Moments	
				Mean	SD
Any	All	0.000	0.071	0.060	0.001
Any	White	0.000	0.070	0.059	0.001
Speed	All	0.000	0.091	0.072	0.001
Speed	White	0.000	0.088	0.071	0.001

Panel 2: DST Inter-Twilight Sample					
Violation	Motorists	P-Value	Estimate	Simulated Moments	
				Mean	SD
Any	All	0.000	0.082	0.076	0.001
Any	White	0.000	0.082	0.076	0.001
Speed	All	0.050	0.104	0.100	0.002
Speed	White	0.090	0.102	0.099	0.003

Note: The simulated data is constructed from 1,000 bootstrapped samples for the annual (panel 1) and DST (panel 2) inter-twilight window. Violation represents whether sample is based on all types of stops or speeding stops only. Motorist represents whether all stops or only stops of non-Hispanic white motorists are used for the analysis. Estimate represents the estimated value of the test statistic and the simulated moments columns show the mean and standard deviation for the simulations under the null hypothesis. P-Value shows the fraction of simulations that exceed the estimated value of the test statistic.