

## 6 Online Appendix

### 6.1 Appendix A: supplementary tables and figures

Table A1: Racial makeup of four age groups (VAP only)

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Age under 30	0.62	0.15	0.11	0.06
Age 30-44	0.67	0.14	0.09	0.05
Age 45-64	0.76	0.12	0.06	0.03
Age 65+	0.84	0.08	0.04	0.01

Table A2: VAP breakdown in four race groups

	Age under 30	Age 30-44	Age 45-64	Age 65+
White	0.18	0.23	0.38	0.21
Black	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.12
Hispanic	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.10
Asian	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.05

Table A3: Replication of Table 2 with age as a continuous variable

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Support for additional policing
Age	0.012*** (0.001)
Age squared	-0.0001*** (0.00001)
Black	-0.052*** (0.007)
Hispanic	0.038*** (0.008)
Asian	0.067*** (0.011)
Democrat	-0.122*** (0.004)
Male	-0.033*** (0.004)
Medium metro county	0.008 (0.006)
Urban county	0.035*** (0.006)
Income \$30k-\$60k	0.008 (0.005)
Income \$60k-\$100k	0.004 (0.006)
Income over \$100k	-0.007 (0.007)
HS grad	0.044*** (0.008)
Some college	-0.017** (0.008)
College grad	-0.066*** (0.009)
Postgrad	-0.125*** (0.010)
Child under 18	0.052*** (0.005)
Homeowner	0.047*** (0.005)
Violent crime rate (log)	0.042*** (0.005)
Constant	0.107*** (0.026)
Observations	55,240
State fixed effects?	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.097

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

Table A3 displays results of a regression where instead of age categories, I use numeric age to predict support for additional policing. I include a squared term for age to model

any possible nonlinearities in the relationship between numeric age and support for additional policing. Although the squared term is statistically significant, it is substantively small. One way of interpreting the squared term in a regression that uses both age and age squared is suggested by Reid and Allum (2019), who point out that, when a curve is concave (as it is in this regression, as indicated by the coefficient on age being positive and the coefficient on age squared being negative) the inflection point at which the curve changes direction is can be calculated by dividing  $-\hat{\beta}_{age}$  by  $\hat{\beta}_{age^2}$  and adding the resulting value to the mean of age. In this case, because  $\hat{\beta}_{age} = 0.011597$  (rounded to 0.012 in the table) and  $\hat{\beta}_{age^2} = -5.2131 * 10^{-5}$  (rounded to 0.0001 in the table),  $\frac{-\hat{\beta}_{age}}{\hat{\beta}_{age^2}} = 111.2$ , and adding this to the mean age (47.9) gives an inflection point of 159.1 years. This value conveys concretely the de minimis nature of the nonlinearity in the relationship between age and support for additional policing.

Table A4: Predicting support for additional policing  
(linear probability model with robust standard errors)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Support for additional policing		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age 30-44	0.130*** (0.010)	0.131*** (0.010)	0.121*** (0.011)
Age 45-64	0.243*** (0.009)	0.240*** (0.009)	0.234*** (0.010)
Age over 65	0.349*** (0.010)	0.345*** (0.010)	0.325*** (0.012)
Black		-0.096*** (0.011)	-0.057*** (0.012)
Hispanic		0.033*** (0.014)	0.033*** (0.148)
Asian		0.021** (0.016)	0.059*** (0.018)
Democrat			-0.123*** (0.007)
Male			-0.033*** (0.010)
Medium metro county			0.008 (0.010)
Urban county			0.035*** (0.010)
Income \$30k-\$60k			0.008 (0.009)
Income \$60k-\$100k			0.002 (0.010)
Income over \$100k			-0.011 (0.011)
HS grad			0.043*** (0.017)
Some college			-0.014* (0.017)
College grad			-0.062*** (0.018)
Postgrad			-0.124*** (0.019)
Child under 18			0.046*** (0.008)
Homeowner			0.051*** (0.008)
Violent crime rate (log)			0.041*** (0.008)
Constant	0.389*** (0.028)	0.416*** (0.029)	0.353*** (0.036)
Observations	64,549	61,682	55,240
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.064	0.068	0.095

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1, \*\*p<0.05, \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

Table A5: Replication of Table 2 with age-race interaction terms

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Support for additional policing		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age 30-44	0.130*** (0.006)	0.127*** (0.007)	0.116*** (0.007)
Age 45-64	0.243*** (0.005)	0.242*** (0.006)	0.234*** (0.007)
Age 65+	0.349*** (0.006)	0.345*** (0.007)	0.321*** (0.008)
Black		-0.081*** (0.012)	-0.049*** (0.013)
Hispanic		0.014 (0.013)	0.014 (0.014)
Asian		0.018 (0.017)	0.045** (0.018)
Democrat			-0.123*** (0.004)
Male			-0.033*** (0.004)
Medium metro county			0.008 (0.006)
Urban county			0.035*** (0.006)
Income \$30k-\$60k			0.008 (0.005)
Income \$60k-\$100k			0.001 (0.006)
Income over \$100k			-0.012 (0.007)
HS grad			0.043*** (0.008)
Some college			-0.014* (0.008)
College grad			-0.062*** (0.009)
Postgrad			-0.124*** (0.010)
Child under 18			0.046*** (0.005)
Homeowner			0.051*** (0.005)
Violent crime rate (log)			0.041*** (0.005)
Age 30-44:Black		-0.016 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.017)
Age 45-64:Black		-0.028* (0.015)	-0.010 (0.016)
Age 65+:Black		-0.011 (0.020)	-0.008 (0.021)
Age 30-44:Hispanic		0.042** (0.019)	0.031 (0.019)
Age 45-64:Hispanic		0.018 (0.019)	0.013 (0.020)
Age 65+:Hispanic		0.014 (0.027)	0.061** (0.028)
Age 30-44:Asian		0.031 (0.024)	0.048* (0.025)
Age 45-64:Asian		-0.034 (0.026)	-0.022 (0.028)
Age 65+:Asian		0.021 (0.048)	0.044 (0.051)
Constant	0.389*** (0.017)	0.416*** (0.018)	0.355*** (0.022)
Observations	64,549	61,682	55,240
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.064	0.068	0.095

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

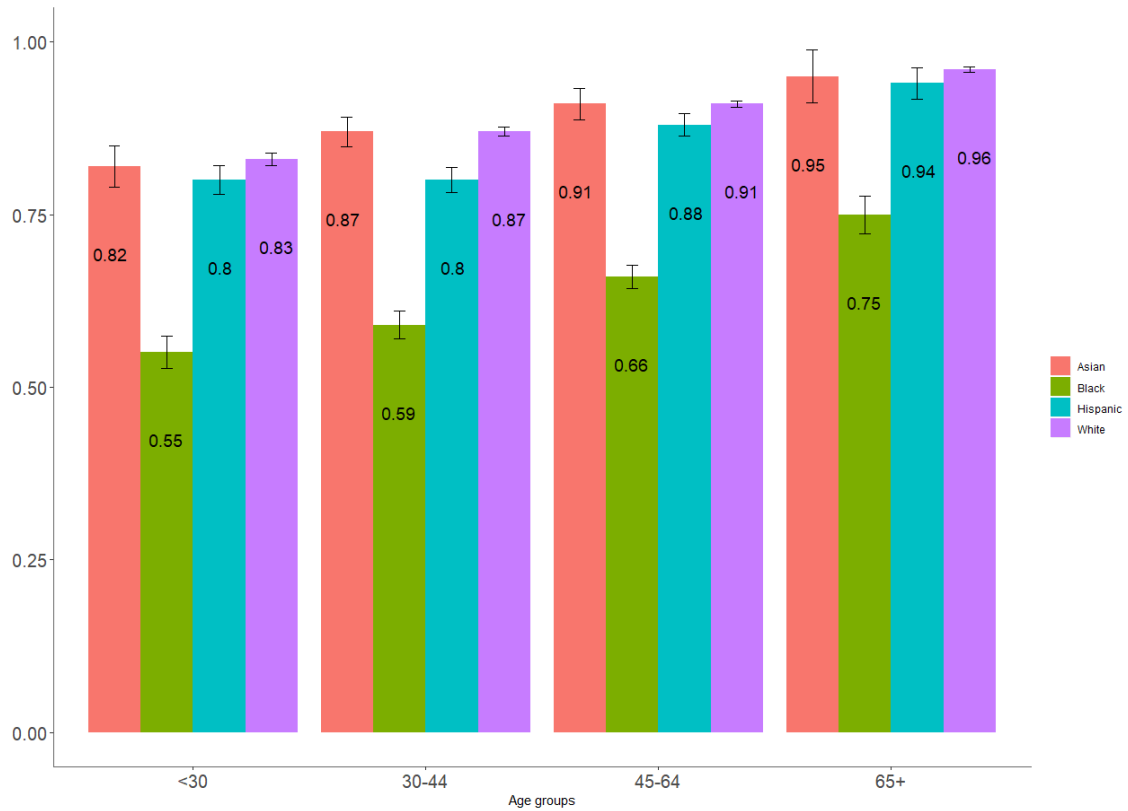


Figure A1: Opinion by race and age for the question, “Do the police make you feel mostly safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, or mostly unsafe?” The two “safe” categories are coded as 1. Whiskers are 95% confidence intervals.

Table A6: Predicting whether the police make the respondent feel safe

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Police make R feel safe
Age 30-44	0.014*** (0.004)
Age 45-64	0.062*** (0.004)
Age 65+	0.118*** (0.005)
Black	-0.220*** (0.005)
Hispanic	-0.013** (0.006)
Asian	0.004 (0.008)
Democrat	-0.044*** (0.003)
Male	-0.018*** (0.003)
Medium metro county	0.017*** (0.004)
Urban county	0.030*** (0.005)
Income \$30k-\$60k	0.038*** (0.004)
Income \$60k-\$100k	0.051*** (0.004)
Income over \$100k	0.058*** (0.005)
HS grad	0.031*** (0.005)
Some college	0.024*** (0.006)
College grad	0.032*** (0.006)
Postgrad	0.019*** (0.007)
Child under 18	0.018*** (0.004)
Homeowner	0.042*** (0.003)
Violent crime rate (log)	-0.009** (0.004)
Constant	0.777*** (0.015)
Observations	55,205
State fixed effects?	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.100

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

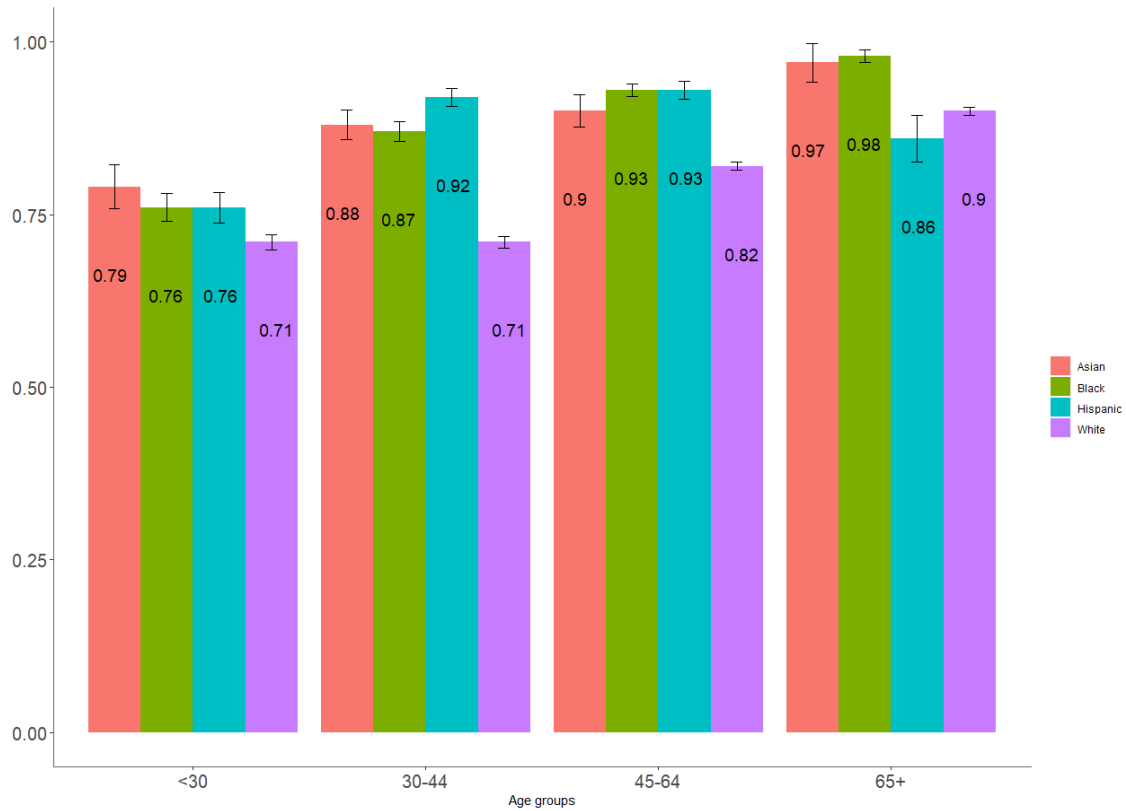


Figure A2: Opinion by race and age for the question, “How important are each of these issues to you? Crime.” Answers provided are very high importance, somewhat high importance, somewhat low importance, or very low importance. The “high” and “very high” importance categories are coded as 1. Whiskers are 95% confidence intervals.



Table A7: Predicting crime as an important issue, and predicting support for additional policing with crime as a high importance issue

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Crime high importance	Support for additional policing
	(1)	(2)
Crime high importance		0.246*** (0.012)
Age 30-44	0.037** (0.015)	0.123*** (0.020)
Age 45-64	0.142*** (0.014)	0.226*** (0.018)
Age 65+	0.204*** (0.015)	0.295*** (0.020)
Black	0.129*** (0.014)	-0.051*** (0.018)
Hispanic	0.069*** (0.019)	0.073*** (0.024)
Asian	0.171*** (0.026)	0.061* (0.034)
Democrat	-0.140*** (0.007)	-0.128*** (0.010)
Male	-0.057*** (0.007)	-0.046*** (0.009)
Medium metro county	0.008 (0.011)	-0.0005 (0.014)
Urban county	0.001 (0.011)	0.023* (0.014)
Income \$30k-\$60k	0.002 (0.010)	-0.003 (0.012)
Income \$60k-\$100k	-0.004 (0.011)	-0.020 (0.014)
Income over \$100k	-0.033*** (0.012)	-0.027* (0.016)
HS grad	-0.048*** (0.016)	0.124*** (0.020)
Some college	-0.064*** (0.015)	0.031 (0.020)
College grad	-0.109*** (0.016)	0.001 (0.021)
Postgrad	-0.165*** (0.017)	-0.049** (0.022)
Child under 18	0.050*** (0.010)	0.037*** (0.013)
Homeowner	0.0004 (0.009)	0.029*** (0.011)
Violent crime rate (log)	0.019** (0.009)	0.018 (0.011)
Constant	0.864*** (0.037)	0.086* (0.048)
Observations	10,859	10,842
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.112	0.147

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

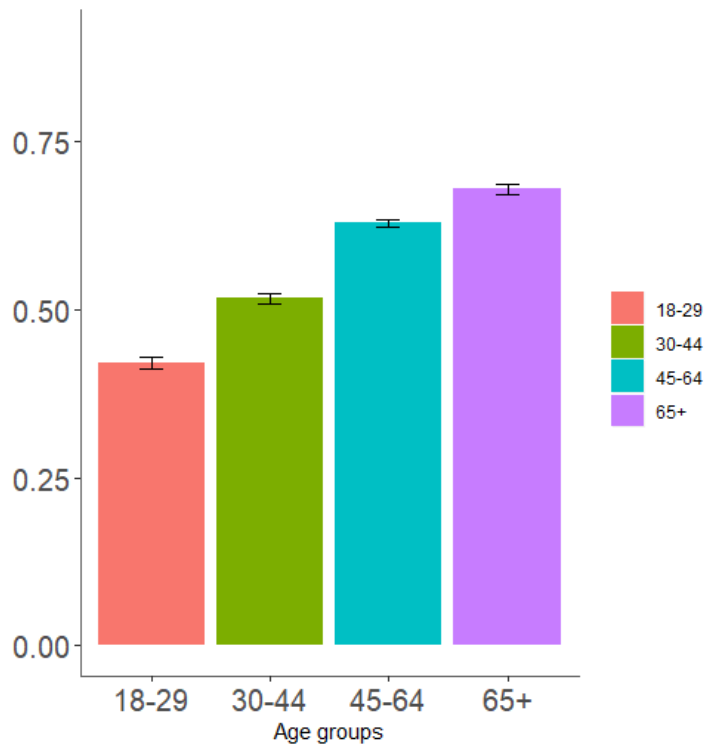


Figure A3: Self-report by age for the question, “In the past 24 hours, did you watch local news, national news, or both?”. The “local news” and “both” categories are coded as 1. Whiskers are 95% confidence intervals.

Table A8: Predicting local TV news viewing, and predicting support for additional policing including local TV news viewing

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Watched local TV news in the last 24 hours (1)	Support for additional policing (2)
Watched local TV news in the last 24 hours		0.085*** (0.004)
Age 30-44	0.083*** (0.006)	0.114*** (0.006)
Age 45-64	0.195*** (0.006)	0.217*** (0.006)
Age 65+	0.238*** (0.007)	0.305*** (0.007)
Black	0.127*** (0.007)	-0.067*** (0.007)
Hispanic	0.079*** (0.008)	0.027*** (0.008)
Asian	-0.011 (0.011)	0.060*** (0.011)
Democrat	0.044*** (0.004)	-0.127*** (0.004)
Male	-0.024*** (0.004)	-0.031*** (0.004)
Medium metro county	0.021*** (0.006)	0.006 (0.006)
Urban county	0.044*** (0.007)	0.031*** (0.006)
Income \$30k-\$60k	-0.001 (0.005)	0.008 (0.005)
Income \$60k-\$100k	0.011* (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)
Income over \$100k	-0.024*** (0.007)	-0.009 (0.007)
HS grad	0.046*** (0.008)	0.039*** (0.008)
Some college	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.014* (0.008)
College grad	-0.055*** (0.009)	-0.058*** (0.009)
Postgrad	-0.107*** (0.010)	-0.115*** (0.010)
Child under 18	0.033*** (0.005)	0.043*** (0.005)
Homeowner	0.073*** (0.005)	0.044*** (0.005)
Violent crime rate (log)	0.007 (0.005)	0.041*** (0.005)
Constant	0.325*** (0.022)	0.326*** (0.021)
Observations	55,276	55,240
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.069	0.102

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.

## 6.2 Appendix B: age and political participation in the CCES 2016

The 2016 CCES asked respondents whether, in the last year, they had engaged in any of four kinds of costly political behaviors: attending a local meeting, putting up a political sign, working for a candidate or campaign, or donating money to a candidate or campaign. These behaviors are not only general indicators of political engagement, but are also ways for citizens to signal particular policy preference to public officials. Figure B1 illustrates that the group of Americans who had engaged in at least one of these behaviors in the 12 months before survey administration skews significantly older than Americans as a whole – Americans 65 or older are 18% of the voting-age population, but 25% of those engaged in non-voting costly political behaviors. Figure B1 presents the ratios of voter registration (top) and political participation (bottom) for different age groups within their race group. Bars which meet the dark line indicate that the ratios are equal, while bars that fall above or below the line indicate higher or lower levels of participation, respectively. For example, whites under 30 make up 18% of voting-age whites but only 13% of white registered voters, so the bar representing whites under 30 is at 0.72 in the top panel of the figure.

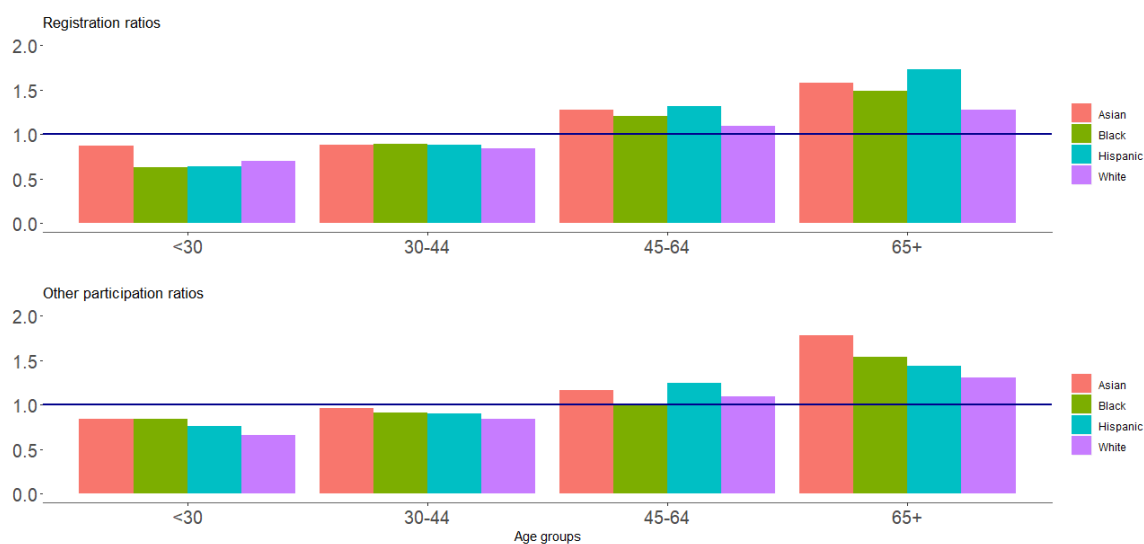


Figure B1: Ratios of voter registration and political participation to age group shares of racial groups. The top panel displays the ratios of the shares of registered voters in an age group within a race group to that age group’s share of its race group’s voting age population. The bottom panel displays the ratios of the shares of political participants in an age group within a race group to that age group’s share of its race group’s voting age population.

Column (1) of Table B1 shows that these large age differences in voter registration persist even holding constant party identification, gender, income, education level, presence of a child in the home, and homeownership status.

Column (2) of Table B1 shows that, when accounting for race, party identification, gender, income, education level, presence of a child in the home, homeownership status, and state, those age 30 to 44 and 45 to 64 are actually slightly less to have engaged in non-voting political participation in the past year than those under 30. Those 65 or older are still significantly more likely to have participated this way in the last year than those under 30, even accounting for all these demographic variables.

Table B1: Predicting registered voter status and non-voting political participation

	Registered voter (1)	Other political participation (past year) (2)
Age 30-44	0.076*** (0.006)	-0.068*** (0.007)
Age 45-64	0.218*** (0.006)	-0.033*** (0.007)
Age 65+	0.345*** (0.007)	0.064*** (0.008)
Black	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.044*** (0.007)
Hispanic	-0.059*** (0.008)	-0.062*** (0.009)
Asian	-0.209*** (0.010)	-0.154*** (0.011)
Democrat	0.062*** (0.004)	0.099*** (0.004)
Male	-0.008** (0.004)	0.087*** (0.004)
Medium metro county	0.010 (0.006)	-0.027*** (0.007)
Urban county	-0.019*** (0.006)	-0.034*** (0.007)
Income \$30k-\$60k	0.065*** (0.005)	0.047*** (0.006)
Income \$60k-\$100k	0.082*** (0.006)	0.090*** (0.007)
Income over \$100k	0.096*** (0.007)	0.132*** (0.008)
HS grad	0.044*** (0.007)	0.046*** (0.009)
Some college	0.154*** (0.008)	0.149*** (0.009)
College grad	0.168*** (0.009)	0.190*** (0.010)
Postgrad	0.156*** (0.010)	0.254*** (0.011)
Child under 18	-0.051*** (0.005)	0.011** (0.005)
Homeowner	0.020*** (0.005)	0.045*** (0.005)
Violent crime rate (log)	-0.016*** (0.005)	0.009 (0.005)
Constant	0.300*** (0.022)	0.021 (0.024)
Observations	56,211	45,819
State fixed effects?	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.142	0.087
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.141	0.085

<sup>1</sup> Notes: \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted categories: no HS, income under \$30k, rural county, white, age under 30.