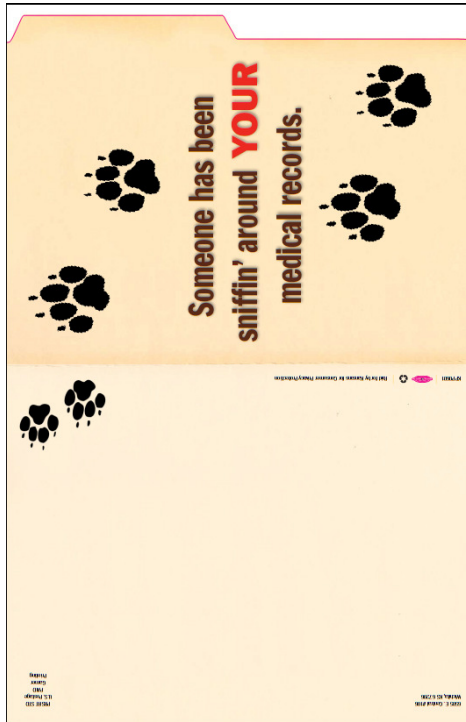


A.1 Pictures of Mailings

Each picture is the front and back of a postcard mailed by the vendor, displayed in their order of receipt



6605 E. Central #108
Wichita, KS 67208

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Snoop Dog Kline is on **YOUR** trail.



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Cracking down on deadbeat parents? Attorney General Phill Kline is **MORE INTERESTED IN YOU.**

Phill Kline voted against a bill that would have helped
single parents collect child support.

*Kansas Senate Bill 140 would have cracked down on deadbeat parents, but
Kline said it was an "invasion of privacy."*

As Attorney General, he hasn't cracked
down on dangerous criminals,

*Meanwhile, the criminals run loose in the State of Kansas, with the rate
of violent crime increasing nearly 69% and murder by nearly 153%.¹*

Instead, he's sniffing around your
private medical records,

*Attorney General Phill Kline spent the better part of three and a half years
fighting to strip through women's private medical records on his
personal crusade against abortion.²*



Snoop Dog Kline.
He's sniffing out everything but crime.



Check the Facts: 1. Kansas City Star/VictoriaBurger, July 5, 2007. 2. Kansas Bureau of Investigation Crime Statistics 2002-2006
3. Kansas Supreme Court Case #02-083

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The Bill of Rights

protects citizens' privacy against
EXCESSIVE SNOOPING.



KP10806 | Paid for by Kansas for Consumer Privacy Protection

Unfortunately, the Kansas Snoop Dog is at it again!

When you go to the doctor, you expect
a right to privacy.

*Attorney General Phill Kline has subpoenaed women's private medical
records on his personal crusade against abortion.¹*

Phill Kline feels he has the right to snoop through
your private medical records.

*Kline spent hundreds of thousands of taxpayer dollars in court so he could
access women's private medical records.²*

Phill Kline is more interested in your personal life
than tracking down dangerous criminals.

*While Attorney General Kline has been chasing after women's private medical
records, the rate of violent crime has risen by nearly 69%.*

Total number of incidents:	2002	2005 ³
Murder	45	107
Rape	844	1,034
Robbery	982	2,198
Agg. Assault/Battery	4,713	7,103



Snoop Dog Kline.
He's sniffing out everything but crime.



Check the Facts: 1. Kansas Supreme Court Case #02-083. 2. Topeka Capital-Journal, Chris Moran, April 6, 2006. 3. Kansas Bureau of
Investigation, Crime Statistics 2002-2006.

A.2 Local Linear Regression

Bandwidth Selection

To select the bandwidth for the local linear regressions, we implement a leave-one-out cross-validation procedure similar to that proposed by Ludwig and Miller (2005). The procedure starts by fixing a bandwidth s . Select a census block c' with values of $forcing_{c'} > 0$, and estimate a local linear regression with a bandwidth parameter of s using all of the census blocks with $forcing_c > 0$, except census block c' . Use the estimated function to construct a fitted vote share, $\hat{Y}_{c'}$, for the excluded census block. Do this for each of the N_+ observations with $forcing_c > 0$, and find the average squared difference between the actual and fitted values. Repeat this procedure for census blocks with values of $forcing$ below the income threshold. Our measure of the goodness-of-fit for a given bandwidth s is:

$$CV(s)^\delta = \frac{1}{2N_{-\delta < forcing_c < 0}} \sum (\hat{Y}_c - Y_c)^2 + \frac{1}{2N_{+0 < forcing_c < \delta}} \sum (\hat{Y}_c - Y_c)^2.$$

The bandwidth is selected by finding the value of s that minimizes $CV(s)^\delta$. The smaller the value of δ , the smaller the range around the discontinuous threshold that is considered when assessing the goodness-of-fit. Below is a graph of the value of $CV(s)$ for $\delta = \{1, 2, 3\}$ for the DDD estimator using a rectangle kernel. We observe that $CV(s)$ is relatively flat for values of s between 1 and 4. When $\delta = \{2, 3\}$, the value of $CV(s)$ is minimized at $s = 1.57$, while for $\delta = 1$ $CV(s)$ is minimized at $s = 3.46$.

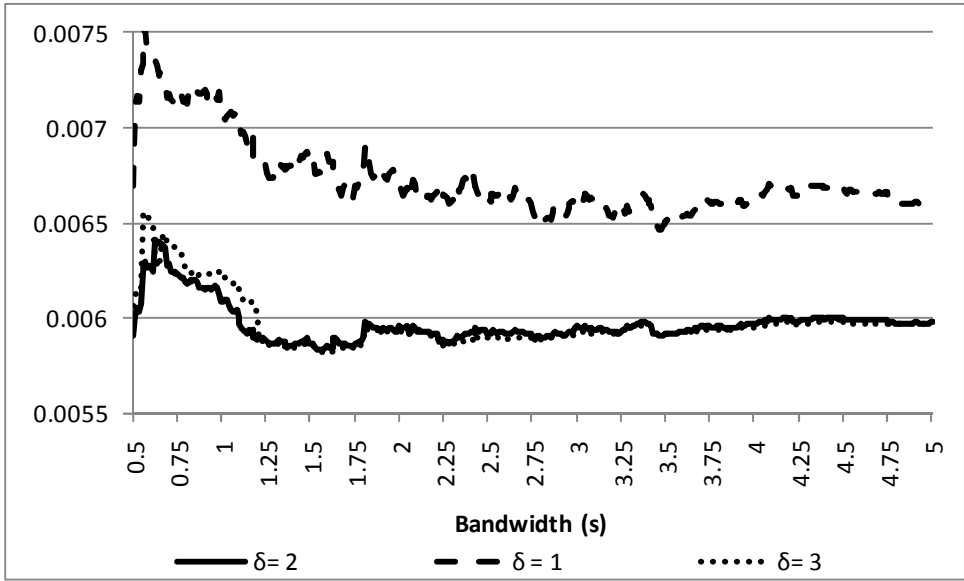


Figure A1: Values of Cross-Validation Function by Bandwidth and Range

Graphical Analysis

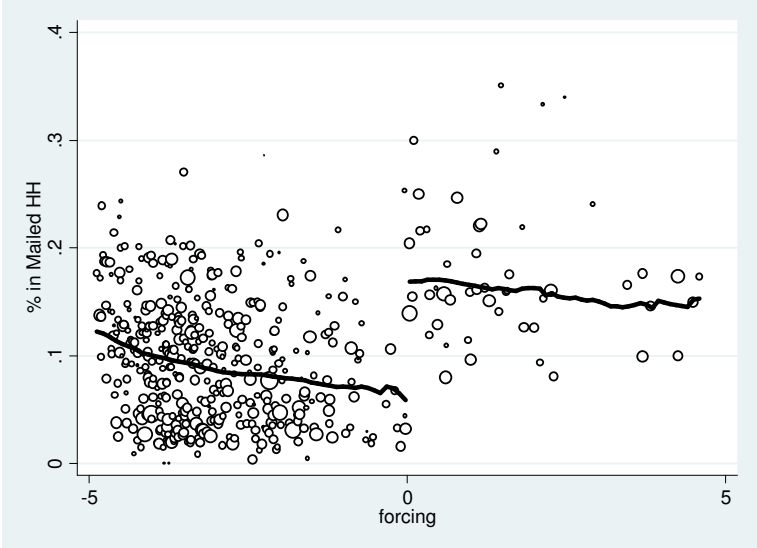


Figure A2: Local Linear Regression of Mail Concentration in 2006 by Majority Census Block Group Income (bandwidth = 1.57, rectangle kernel)

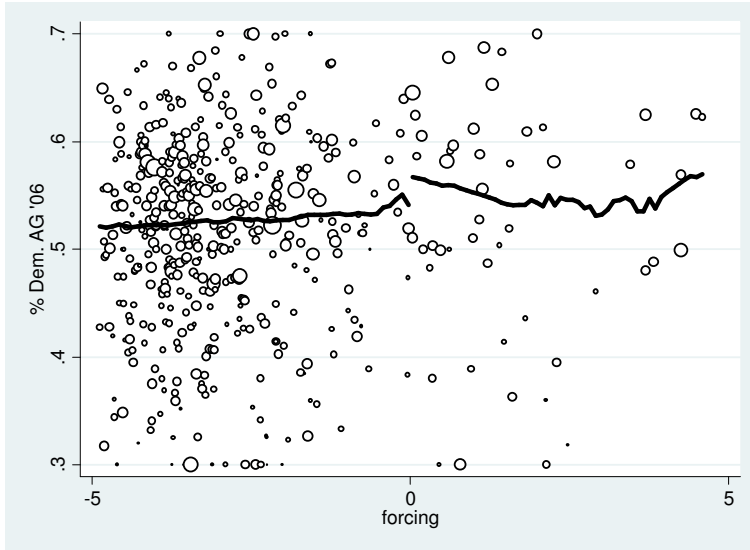


Figure A3: Local Linear Regression of Democratic Attorney General Vote Share in 2006 by Majority Census Block Group Income (bandwidth = 1.57, rectangle kernel)

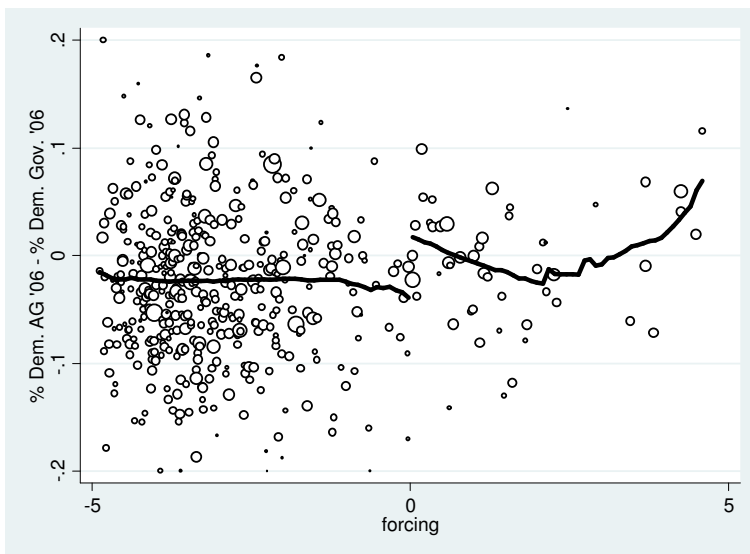


Figure A4: Local Linear Regression of Difference in Democratic AG and Governor Vote Shares in 2006 by Majority Census Block Group Income (bandwidth = 1.57, rectangle kernel)

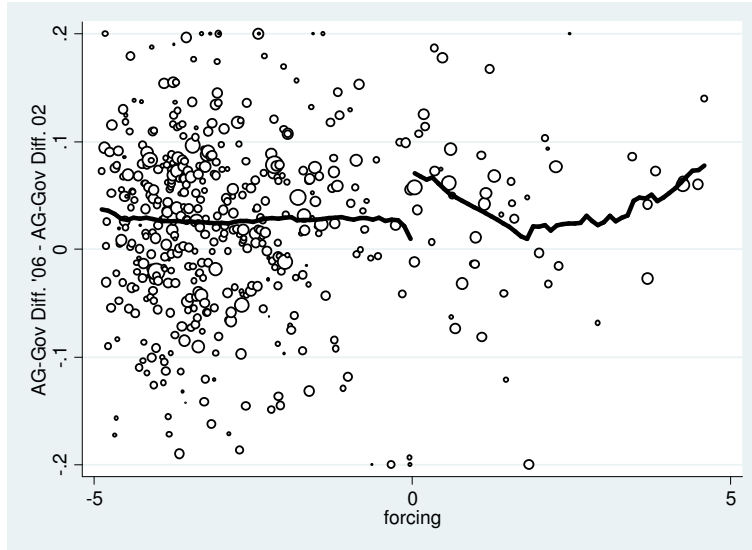


Figure A5: Local Linear Regression of the Difference in Democratic AG and Governor Vote Shares in 2006 minus the Difference in Democratic AG and Governor Vote Shares in 2002 by Majority Census Block Group Income (bandwidth = 1.57, rectangle kernel)

A.3 Additional Turnout Analysis

In this section we present estimates of precinct-level mail on precinct-level turnout. These estimates are obtained from a specification that is similar to equation (1) in the main text. However, we estimate a DD instead of a DDD because we only observe a single precinct turnout rate each year. We include the exact same set of explanatory and instrumental variables as in the vote share regressions. Figure A6 below indicates that we tend to find negative difference estimates and positive DD estimates of the effect of mail concentration on turnout. The magnitude and variability of the estimates demonstrate the statistical costs of using aggregated data. While we would not conclude that mail had a statistically significant effect on turnout in the aggregate analysis, we also would not be able to rule out many effect sizes.

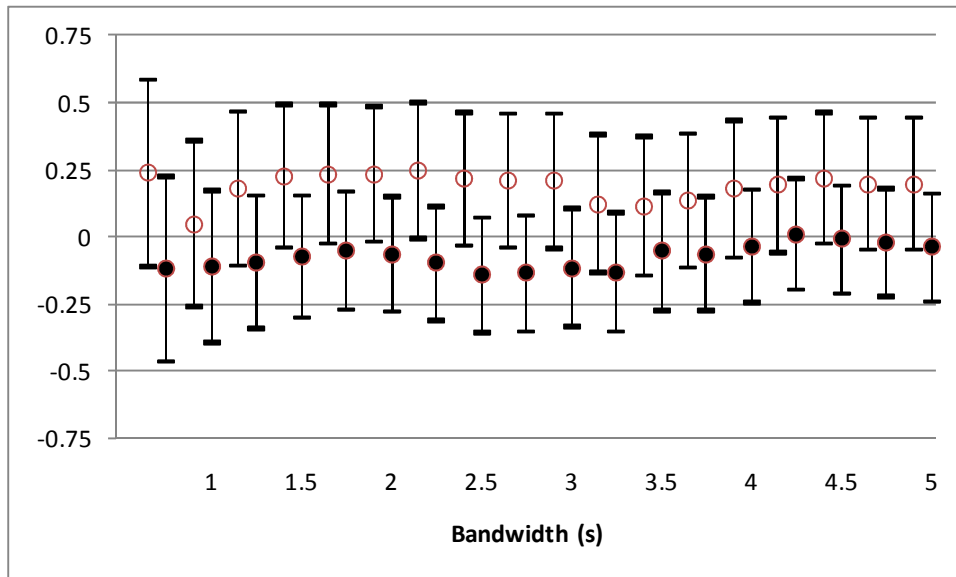


Figure A6: Estimated Effect of Mail on Precinct-Level Turnout

White Circles Difference-Difference Estimate, Black Circles Difference Estimate
Black bars represent 90 percent confidence intervals