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Evidence that curtailing proactive policing can reduce major crime

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Evidence that curtailing proactive policing can reduce major crime

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	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Series	2.025	1.492	1.151	1.103	1.195	1.024	0.942	1.006
	(0.109)	(0.103)	(0.018)	(0.061)	(0.031)	(0.085)	(0.042)	(0.042)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.075]	[< 0.001]	[0.762]	[0.170]	[0.872]
Treatment window	1.302	1.085	1.057	1.038	1.118	0.975	0.903	1.000
	(0.038)	(0.066)	(0.009)	(0.042)	(0.014)	(0.056)	(0.032)	(0.032)
	[< 0.001]	[0.181]	[< 0.001]	[0.349]	[< 0.001]	[0.641]	[0.004]	[0.977]
Intervention	0.473	0.548	0.817	0.868	0.759	0.933	1.163	0.971
	(0.020)	(0.041)	(0.018)	(0.049)	(0.028)	(0.061)	(0.051)	(0.034)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.012]	[< 0.001]	[0.284]	[< 0.001]	[0.403]
Time	0.985	0.986	0.997	0.997	0.996	0.998	1.003	1.001
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.022]	[< 0.001]	[0.316]	[0.014]	[0.120]
Population (in 100,000s)	1.024	1.474	0.949	0.604	1.293	0.468	1.129	1.169
	(0.251)	(0.359)	(0.088)	(0.185)	(0.149)	(0.146)	(0.249)	(0.175)
	[0.904]	[0.109]	[0.559]	[0.098]	[0.025]	[0.015]	[0.569]	[0.290]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.007	0.998	1.003	0.988	1.006	0.998	0.997	1.002
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.002)
	[0.058]	[0.660]	[0.016]	[0.007]	[0.001]	[0.658]	[0.388]	[0.313]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.059]	[0.396]	[0.489]	[0.221]	[0.803]	[0.067]	[0.442]	[0.086]
% Unemployed	0.981	0.983	1.006	1.032	1.012	1.031	1.013	1.006
	(0.025)	(0.032)	(0.007)	(0.032)	(0.011)	(0.033)	(0.019)	(0.014)
	[0.430]	[0.575]	[0.389]	[0.307]	[0.264]	[0.341]	[0.469]	[0.658]
Average family income ($10k)	0.984	1.010	1.006	0.959	1.005	0.961	1.006	0.992
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.007)	(0.022)	(0.007)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.009)
	[0.248]	[0.501]	[0.404]	[0.068]	[0.484]	[0.105]	[0.665]	[0.349]
% Households (HH) on welfare	1.006	1.014	0.997	0.994	1.000	0.994	1.010	1.007
	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.003)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.005)
	[0.427]	[0.217]	[0.206]	[0.510]	[0.966]	[0.492]	[0.161]	[0.137]
% Single female HH w/ children	0.963	0.942	0.992	0.942	1.007	0.920	1.042	1.035
	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.012)	(0.032)	(0.015)	(0.036)	(0.029)	(0.021)
	[0.220]	[0.109]	[0.493]	[0.078]	[0.651]	[0.030]	[0.134]	[0.089]
% Housing units vacant	0.996	0.962	1.001	0.987	1.015	1.013	1.040	1.031
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.009)	(0.022)	(0.012)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.013)
	[0.807]	[0.134]	[0.859]	[0.536]	[0.199]	[0.537]	[0.031]	[0.014]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.004	0.988	1.004	1.005	1.000	0.996	0.998	0.997
	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)
	[0.153]	[0.018]	[0.008]	[0.218]	[0.882]	[0.311]	[0.472]	[0.110]
Officers per 100k people	1.001	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.999	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.020]	[0.894]	[0.079]	[0.028]	[0.888]	[0.098]	[0.139]	[0.094]
CCRB per 100k people	1.004	1.009	1.001	1.006	0.999	1.002	0.996	0.998
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[0.006]	[< 0.001]	[0.323]	[0.023]	[0.214]	[0.329]	[0.026]	[0.075]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.313	0.844	0.993	0.943	1.016	0.969	0.812	0.974
	(0.164)	(0.115)	(0.062)	(0.217)	(0.086)	(0.181)	(0.128)	(0.088)
	[0.029]	[0.208]	[0.891]	[0.782]	[0.832]	[0.847]	[0.184]	[0.757]
SQFs	1.001		1.000	0.999	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
	(0.001)		(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.031]		[0.684]	[0.012]	[0.906]	[0.232]	[0.952]	[0.309]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.010	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.001	0.999	1.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[0.539]	[0.556]	[0.969]	[0.001]	[0.196]	[0.196]	[0.934]
Inches of rain	1.007	1.003	1.000	1.005	0.997	1.002	1.009	1.011
	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.004)
	[0.030]	[0.497]	[0.859]	[0.327]	[0.105]	[0.753]	[0.038]	[0.007]

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Inches of sleet/snow	0.892	0.875	0.981	0.935	0.972	0.971	1.042	1.030
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.006)	(0.022)	(0.008)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.022)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.004]	[< 0.001]	[0.307]	[0.055]	[0.153]
Summer	1.051	0.838	1.019	1.017	1.024	1.031	0.993	0.982
	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.005)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.032)	(0.019)	(0.018)
	[0.026]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.399]	[0.002]	[0.317]	[0.695]	[0.317]
Fall	1.173	0.966	1.053	1.060	1.068	1.006	0.973	0.965
	(0.030)	(0.033)	(0.005)	(0.029)	(0.010)	(0.039)	(0.020)	(0.021)
	[< 0.001]	[0.310]	[< 0.001]	[0.034]	[< 0.001]	[0.869]	[0.186]	[0.101]
Winter	0.814	1.055	0.951	1.015	0.959	1.000	0.945	0.987
	(0.019)	(0.031)	(0.008)	(0.028)	(0.010)	(0.034)	(0.022)	(0.023)
	[< 0.001]	[0.071]	[< 0.001]	[0.578]	[< 0.001]	[0.971]	[0.016]	[0.578]
Spatial lag	1.001	1.005	0.999	1.011	0.999	1.000	1.003	0.993
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.007)	(0.001)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)
	[0.458]	[< 0.001]	[0.310]	[0.114]	[0.344]	[0.974]	[0.562]	[0.124]
Floyd ruling		0.398						
		(0.031)						
		[< 0.001]						
All arrests			1.008	1.009	1.007	1.011	1.008	1.005
			(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
			[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Major crime complaints lag								1.017
								(0.002)
								[< 0.001]
N	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904
$\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$	123,681	59,759	5,052	9,137	7,035	13,816	5,350	3,060

Supplementary Table 1: Effects of slowdown on police behaviour. Table corresponds to Fig. 2 in the main text. Column headings indicate outcome variables, measured at the precinct–week level. Criminal summonses are misdemeanour and summary offences. Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto; non-major crimes are all other arrestable crimes. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design and are run with negative binomial (NB2) regression. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs), i.e., exponentiated coefficients. Models are run with intercepts, but because the IRR of the intercept is not meaningful, it is not reported. Control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015. Control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed z-tests in braces. $\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$ values are from a likelihood ratio test between the negative binomial model and Poisson model, testing the null hypothesis that the dispersion parameter α is 0 (i.e., that the mean and variance of the outcome variable are equal). [a] Stop, question, and frisks. [b] Patrol Services Bureau. [c] Organized Crime Control Bureau.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Series	1.023	0.558		1.000	0.993	1.019	1.016	1.071
	(0.023)	(0.545)		(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.019)
	[0.293]	[0.306]		[0.969]	[0.693]	[0.362]	[0.450]	[< 0.001]
Treatment window	1.097	2.434		1.086	1.081	1.097	1.103	1.107
	(0.016)	(0.446)		(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.012)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]		[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Intervention (DiD)	0.945	−1.396		0.945	0.964	0.944	0.963	0.958
	(0.017)	(0.512)		(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.012)
	[0.002]	[0.006]		[0.003]	[0.047]	[0.001]	[0.040]	[< 0.001]
Time	0.999	−0.031	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.998
	(0.000)	(0.011)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.022]	[0.006]	[0.045]	[0.024]	[0.039]	[0.028]	[0.016]	[< 0.001]
Intervention (ITS)			0.957					
			(0.013)					
			[0.001]					
Post-intervention			1.019					
			(0.015)					
			[0.215]					
Population (in 100,000s)	1.529	10.475	1.478			1.502	1.500	1.365
	(0.248)	(4.286)	(0.242)			(0.245)	(0.224)	(0.156)
	[0.009]	[0.015]	[0.017]			[0.013]	[0.006]	[0.006]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.004	0.092	1.004			1.003	1.003	1.003
	(0.002)	(0.051)	(0.002)			(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[0.045]	[0.070]	[0.064]			[0.110]	[0.071]	[0.056]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	0.001	1.000			1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)			(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.109]	[0.057]	[0.072]			[0.082]	[0.147]	[0.402]
% Unemployed	1.003	0.018	1.003			1.005	1.002	1.004
	(0.011)	(0.332)	(0.011)			(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.007)
	[0.797]	[0.958]	[0.773]			[0.653]	[0.794]	[0.614]
Average family income ($10k)	1.008	0.139	1.011			1.008	1.008	1.007
	(0.008)	(0.167)	(0.008)			(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.006)
	[0.270]	[0.405]	[0.172]			[0.273]	[0.257]	[0.196]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.997	−0.084	0.998			0.997	0.996	0.998
	(0.004)	(0.126)	(0.004)			(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)
	[0.474]	[0.504]	[0.602]			[0.464]	[0.330]	[0.502]
% Single female HH w/ children	1.048	0.944	1.042			1.050	1.045	1.036
	(0.018)	(0.438)	(0.017)			(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.012)
	[0.006]	[0.031]	[0.013]			[0.004]	[0.005]	[0.003]
% Housing units vacant	1.016	0.550	1.017			1.020	1.011	1.006
	(0.018)	(0.400)	(0.018)			(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.012)
	[0.348]	[0.169]	[0.348]			[0.293]	[0.473]	[0.606]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	0.086	1.005			1.004	1.005	1.004
	(0.002)	(0.043)	(0.002)			(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[0.012]	[0.046]	[0.013]			[0.027]	[0.005]	[0.011]
Officers per 100k people	1.000	0.004	1.000			1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.000)			(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.545]	[0.515]	[0.859]			[0.644]	[0.450]	[0.262]
CCRB per 100k people	1.003	0.099	1.003			1.003	1.003	1.002
	(0.001)	(0.032)	(0.001)			(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[0.002]	[0.002]			[0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.003]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.116	2.747	1.099			1.087	1.111	1.073
	(0.084)	(1.644)	(0.085)			(0.083)	(0.075)	(0.058)
	[0.142]	[0.095]	[0.217]			[0.268]	[0.117]	[0.192]
SQFs	1.000	−0.010	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.289]	[0.062]	[0.957]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.414]	[0.162]	[0.455]

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	0.098 (0.012) [< 0.001]	1.002 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.003 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.003 (0.000) [< 0.001]
Inches of rain	0.998 (0.002) [0.389]	−0.051 (0.061) [0.407]	0.997 (0.002) [0.148]	0.998 (0.002) [0.463]	0.999 (0.002) [0.761]	0.998 (0.002) [0.355]	0.999 (0.002) [0.761]	0.999 (0.002) [0.643]
Inches of sleet/snow	0.984 (0.012) [0.163]	−0.388 (0.271) [0.153]	0.980 (0.011) [0.063]	0.989 (0.011) [0.305]	0.993 (0.011) [0.546]	0.985 (0.011) [0.185]	0.985 (0.011) [0.190]	0.973 (0.012) [0.028]
Summer	1.039 (0.011) [< 0.001]	1.241 (0.287) [< 0.001]	0.999 (0.014) [0.950]	1.050 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.052 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.040 (0.011) [< 0.001]	1.041 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.017 (0.008) [0.034]
Fall	1.097 (0.014) [< 0.001]	2.707 (0.355) [< 0.001]	1.039 (0.018) [0.026]	1.112 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.110 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.098 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.094 (0.014) [< 0.001]	1.073 (0.011) [< 0.001]
Winter	1.022 (0.014) [0.121]	0.700 (0.350) [0.046]	0.963 (0.014) [0.009]	1.030 (0.014) [0.028]	1.034 (0.014) [0.014]	1.022 (0.014) [0.117]	1.022 (0.014) [0.105]	1.005 (0.011) [0.633]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	0.175 (0.061) [0.004]	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	1.002 (0.001) [0.030]	1.002 (0.001) [0.024]	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	1.005 (0.002) [0.001]
Misdemeanour & violation complaints					1.001 (0.000) [< 0.001]			
Δ major crime complaints 2011–12						1.001 (0.003) [0.683]		
Δ major crime complaints 2012–13						1.005 (0.002) [0.033]		
Major crime arrests lag							1.010 (0.002) [< 0.001]	
Major crime complaints lag								1.013 (0.002) [< 0.001]
Intercept		−38.683 (4.605) [< 0.001]						
February			0.934 (0.013) [< 0.001]					
March			0.890 (0.016) [< 0.001]					
April			0.904 (0.019) [< 0.001]					
May			0.928 (0.022) [0.002]					
June			0.945 (0.023) [0.021]					
July			0.972 (0.024) [0.245]					

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
August			0.989					
			(0.026)					
			[0.662]					
September			0.972					
			(0.026)					
			[0.287]					
August			0.971					
			(0.024)					
			[0.228]					
November			0.947					
			(0.019)					
			[0.008]					
December			1.021					
			(0.018)					
			[0.237]					
N	7,904	7,904	11,856	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904
$\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$	2,377		3,852	173	161	2,241	2,086	1,403

Supplementary Table 2: Effect of slowdown on major crime complaints. Table corresponds to Fig. 3 in the main text. Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use negative binomial (NB2) regression, except **b**, which uses ordinary least squares (OLS). Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs) for NB2 models and unstandardized betas for the OLS model **b**. All models except **c** use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design, where the control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014; treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015; control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014; and treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. **c** use an interrupted time series (ITS) design, and specify the *Intervention* as starting on November 30, 2014, and the *Post-intervention* period beginning on January 19, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed z (NB2) or quasi-t (OLS) tests in braces. $\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$ values are from a likelihood ratio test between the negative binomial model and Poisson model, testing the null hypothesis that the dispersion parameter α is 0 (i.e., that the mean and variance of the outcome variable are equal).

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Summer window	Fall window	Post-treatment window 1	Post-treatment window 2	Post-treatment window 3	Placebo window
Series	0.970	0.968	0.910	0.894	0.892	0.869
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.047)	(0.068)	(0.040)
	[0.421]	[0.401]	[0.017]	[0.032]	[0.133]	[0.002]
Treatment window	1.033	1.014	0.945	0.910	0.891	1.060
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.054)	(0.019)
	[0.007]	[0.260]	[0.141]	[0.033]	[0.055]	[< 0.001]
Intervention	0.983	0.987	0.928	0.967	0.971	0.986
	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.019)
	[0.327]	[0.365]	[< 0.001]	[0.044]	[0.118]	[0.453]
Time	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.002	1.002	1.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.000)
	[0.897]	[0.866]	[0.066]	[0.137]	[0.290]	[0.071]
Population (in 100,000s)	1.520	1.520	1.510	1.488	1.514	1.456
	(0.244)	(0.244)	(0.239)	(0.239)	(0.241)	(0.235)
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.013]	[0.009]	[0.019]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[0.037]	[0.037]	[0.048]	[0.057]	[0.058]	[0.066]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.099]	[0.099]	[0.091]	[0.088]	[0.112]	[0.058]
% Unemployed	1.003	1.003	1.004	1.004	1.006	1.002
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)
	[0.764]	[0.765]	[0.689]	[0.679]	[0.585]	[0.845]
Average family income ($10k)	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.007	1.005	1.013
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
	[0.292]	[0.293]	[0.313]	[0.374]	[0.470]	[0.084]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.997	0.997	0.996	0.996	0.997	0.998
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
	[0.427]	[0.427]	[0.391]	[0.412]	[0.445]	[0.714]
% Single female HH w/ children	1.048	1.048	1.047	1.048	1.047	1.041
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)
	[0.005]	[0.006]	[0.007]	[0.005]	[0.007]	[0.014]
% Housing units vacant	1.015	1.015	1.016	1.017	1.017	1.016
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.018)
	[0.369]	[0.369]	[0.337]	[0.301]	[0.274]	[0.370]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.005]	[0.008]	[0.007]	[0.013]
Officers per 100k people	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.526]	[0.527]	[0.616]	[0.514]	[0.633]	[0.861]
CCRB per 100k people	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.001]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.128	1.128	1.121	1.126	1.135	1.084
	(0.083)	(0.083)	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.078)	(0.083)
	[0.098]	[0.098]	[0.115]	[0.099]	[0.064]	[0.290]
SQFs	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)
	[0.191]	[0.198]	[0.323]	[0.416]	[0.322]	[0.535]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.003	1.003
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Inches of rain	0.999	0.998	0.997	0.998	0.989	1.001
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
	[0.547]	[0.486]	[0.171]	[0.359]	[0.005]	[0.726]

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**
	Summer window	Fall window	Post-treatment window 1	Post-treatment window 2	Post-treatment window 3	Placebo window
Inches of sleet/snow	0.967	0.967	1.017			0.999
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)			(0.012)
	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.133]			[0.927]
Summer	1.005	1.017	1.015	1.013	0.993	1.042
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.013)
	[0.712]	[0.243]	[0.309]	[0.442]	[0.707]	[< 0.001]
Fall	1.063	1.058	1.042	1.038	1.016	1.078
	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.014)
	[0.003]	[0.015]	[0.044]	[0.112]	[0.465]	[< 0.001]
Winter	1.074	1.074	1.032			1.018
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)			(0.012)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.078]			[0.116]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.007	1.007	1.009
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[< 0.001]
N	7,220	7,220	6,840	5,776	4,712	7,904
$\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$	2,126	2,131	1,887	1,582	1,306	2,579

Supplementary Table 3: Alternative treatment specifications for changes in major crime complaints. Table corresponds to Fig. 4 in the main text. Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design and are run with negative binomial (NB2) regression. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs), i.e., exponentiated coefficients. Models are run with intercepts, but because the IRR of the intercept is not meaningful, it is not reported. Models **d** and **e** include precinct dummies, which are not reported in the table. Control and treatment series by model (day/month/year) are, respectively: **a**–**b** 30/12/2012–30/11/2013 and 29/12/2013–29/11/2014; **c** 10/3/2013–30/11/2013 + 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 9/3/2014–29/11/2014 + 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 28/4/2013–30/11/2013 + 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 27/4/2014–29/11/2014 + 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 16/6/2013–30/11/2013 + 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 15/6/2014–29/11/2014 + 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 20/1/2013–19/1/2014 and 19/1/2015–18/1/2016. Control and series treatment windows by model are, respectively: **a** 14/7/2013–31/8/2013 and 13/7/2014–30/8/2014; **b** 8/9/2013–26/10/2013 and 7/9/2014–25/10/2014; **c** 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 1/12/2013–19/1/2014 and 30/11/2015–18/1/2016. Values for the last two weeks of the treatment series in **f** are from 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed z-tests in braces. $\chi^2_{\alpha=0}$ values are from a likelihood ratio test between the negative binomial model and Poisson model, testing the null hypothesis that the dispersion parameter α is 0 (i.e., that the mean and variance of the outcome variable are equal).

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Series	1.728	1.890	1.134	1.140	1.170	1.077	0.916	0.999
	(0.079)	(0.123)	(0.016)	(0.065)	(0.030)	(0.088)	(0.036)	(0.043)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.022]	[< 0.001]	[0.357]	[0.024]	[0.966]
Treatment window	1.146	1.159	1.040	1.029	1.091	0.985	0.906	0.999
	(0.034)	(0.066)	(0.009)	(0.039)	(0.013)	(0.056)	(0.031)	(0.031)
	[< 0.001]	[0.009]	[< 0.001]	[0.455]	[< 0.001]	[0.776]	[0.004]	[0.954]
Intervention	0.504	0.569	0.825	0.887	0.766	0.921	1.145	0.962
	(0.021)	(0.043)	(0.019)	(0.046)	(0.029)	(0.047)	(0.050)	(0.033)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.020]	[< 0.001]	[0.102]	[0.002]	[0.255]
Time	0.988	0.981	0.997	0.996	0.997	0.997	1.003	1.001
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.002]	[< 0.001]	[0.067]	[0.004]	[0.092]
Population (in 100,000s)	1.172	1.393	1.004	0.590	1.340	0.550	1.196	1.271
	(0.286)	(0.273)	(0.105)	(0.203)	(0.157)	(0.194)	(0.293)	(0.208)
	[0.504]	[0.089]	[0.952]	[0.123]	[0.012]	[0.088]	[0.457]	[0.140]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.009	1.001	1.004	0.988	1.007	0.999	0.997	1.002
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.002)
	[0.036]	[0.755]	[0.006]	[0.015]	[0.001]	[0.898]	[0.364]	[0.274]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.119]	[0.184]	[0.891]	[0.270]	[0.531]	[0.210]	[0.356]	[0.041]
% Unemployed	0.987	0.973	1.010	1.047	1.018	1.036	1.010	1.009
	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.006)	(0.032)	(0.012)	(0.032)	(0.020)	(0.014)
	[0.572]	[0.319]	[0.119]	[0.128]	[0.115]	[0.247]	[0.581]	[0.529]
Average family income ($10k)	0.982	0.991	1.009	0.960	1.009	0.966	1.008	0.995
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.009)
	[0.243]	[0.537]	[0.197]	[0.049]	[0.274]	[0.102]	[0.565]	[0.586]
% Households (HH) on welfare	1.005	1.009	0.997	0.992	0.999	0.995	1.013	1.009
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.005)
	[0.491]	[0.369]	[0.207]	[0.301]	[0.835]	[0.538]	[0.079]	[0.078]
% Single female HH w/ children	0.955	0.934	0.993	0.948	1.004	0.946	1.046	1.038
	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.013)	(0.031)	(0.016)	(0.036)	(0.030)	(0.022)
	[0.123]	[0.036]	[0.555]	[0.104]	[0.775]	[0.142]	[0.111]	[0.080]
% Housing units vacant	0.991	0.980	0.996	0.997	1.008	1.027	1.043	1.029
	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.010)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.018)	(0.013)
	[0.646]	[0.413]	[0.707]	[0.886]	[0.534]	[0.206]	[0.018]	[0.019]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	0.991	1.004	1.007	1.000	0.998	0.998	0.996
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)
	[0.136]	[0.031]	[0.012]	[0.119]	[0.838]	[0.581]	[0.513]	[0.123]
Officers per 100k people	1.001	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.013]	[0.789]	[0.394]	[0.053]	[0.465]	[0.244]	[0.268]	[0.406]
CCRB per 100k people	1.005	1.010	1.001	1.004	0.999	1.000	0.995	0.998
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.271]	[0.042]	[0.273]	[0.917]	[0.012]	[0.028]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.370	1.008	0.989	0.879	1.003	0.877	0.767	0.961
	(0.179)	(0.124)	(0.067)	(0.224)	(0.094)	(0.187)	(0.137)	(0.097)
	[0.016]	[0.931]	[0.855]	[0.600]	[0.957]	[0.527]	[0.134]	[0.677]
SQFs	1.001		1.000	0.999	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)		(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.098]		[0.071]	[< 0.001]	[0.430]	[0.167]	[0.674]	[0.489]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.010	1.001	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.002	1.000	1.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[< 0.001]	[0.637]	[0.244]	[0.495]	[0.007]	[0.012]	[0.399]	[0.952]
Inches of rain	1.004	1.009	0.999	1.002	0.997	0.996	1.010	1.012
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.004)
	[0.160]	[0.022]	[0.328]	[0.628]	[0.079]	[0.476]	[0.021]	[0.008]

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Inches of sleet/snow	0.913	0.872	0.981	0.921	0.970	0.941	1.039	1.022
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.005)	(0.020)	(0.007)	(0.027)	(0.021)	(0.020)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.034]	[0.051]	[0.262]
Summer	0.987	0.800	1.014	1.011	1.020	1.019	0.979	0.979
	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.005)	(0.023)	(0.007)	(0.030)	(0.019)	(0.018)
	[0.536]	[< 0.001]	[0.006]	[0.628]	[0.007]	[0.507]	[0.276]	[0.249]
Fall	1.064	1.076	1.044	1.078	1.059	1.020	0.962	0.961
	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.005)	(0.026)	(0.011)	(0.037)	(0.020)	(0.022)
	[0.015]	[0.042]	[< 0.001]	[0.002]	[< 0.001]	[0.582]	[0.056]	[0.076]
Winter	0.840	1.146	0.964	1.055	0.976	1.012	0.951	0.989
	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.008)	(0.028)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.023)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.043]	[0.028]	[0.653]	[0.035]	[0.630]
Spatial lag	1.000	1.004	0.999	1.009	0.999	1.001	1.004	0.994
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.004)
	[0.789]	[< 0.001]	[0.269]	[0.144]	[0.391]	[0.873]	[0.501]	[0.163]
Floyd ruling		0.407						
		(0.029)						
		[< 0.001]						
All arrests			1.007	1.007	1.006	1.008	1.006	1.004
			(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
			[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Major crime complaints lag								1.015
								(0.002)
								[< 0.001]
N	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904

Supplementary Table 4: Effects of slowdown on police behaviour (Poisson). Column headings indicate outcome variables, measured at the precinct–week level. Criminal summonses are misdemeanour and summary offences. Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto; non-major crimes are all other arrestable crimes. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design are run with Poisson regression. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs), i.e., exponentiated coefficients. Models are run with intercepts, but because the IRR of the intercept is not meaningful, it is not reported. Control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015. Control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed z-tests in braces. [a] Stop, question, and frisks. [b] Patrol Services Bureau. [c] Organized Crime Control Bureau.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Series	1.018	0.558		0.999	0.992	1.014	1.014	1.070
	(0.022)	(0.545)		(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.019)
	[0.393]	[0.306]		[0.928]	[0.643]	[0.486]	[0.492]	[< 0.001]
Treatment window	1.097	2.434		1.087	1.082	1.097	1.105	1.110
	(0.016)	(0.446)		(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.012)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]		[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Intervention (DiD)	0.945	−1.396		0.945	0.963	0.943	0.963	0.956
	(0.017)	(0.512)		(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.012)
	[0.002]	[0.006]		[0.003]	[0.044]	[0.001]	[0.037]	[< 0.001]
Time	0.999	−0.031	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.998
	(0.000)	(0.011)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.021]	[0.006]	[0.016]	[0.027]	[0.047]	[0.029]	[0.011]	[< 0.001]
Intervention (ITS)			0.958					
			(0.013)					
			[0.001]					
Post-intervention			1.021					
			(0.015)					
			[0.158]					
Population (in 100,000s)	1.481	10.475	1.431			1.460	1.458	1.352
	(0.228)	(4.286)	(0.222)			(0.226)	(0.207)	(0.153)
	[0.011]	[0.015]	[0.021]			[0.014]	[0.008]	[0.008]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.004	0.092	1.004			1.004	1.004	1.003
	(0.002)	(0.051)	(0.002)			(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[0.020]	[0.070]	[0.030]			[0.062]	[0.035]	[0.040]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	0.001	1.000			1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)			(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.068]	[0.057]	[0.041]			[0.052]	[0.099]	[0.359]
% Unemployed	1.003	0.018	1.003			1.006	1.003	1.004
	(0.011)	(0.332)	(0.011)			(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.008)
	[0.759]	[0.958]	[0.745]			[0.592]	[0.757]	[0.564]
Average family income ($10k)	1.008	0.139	1.010			1.008	1.008	1.007
	(0.008)	(0.167)	(0.008)			(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.006)
	[0.321]	[0.405]	[0.207]			[0.331]	[0.299]	[0.237]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.997	−0.084	0.998			0.996	0.996	0.998
	(0.004)	(0.126)	(0.004)			(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)
	[0.439]	[0.504]	[0.572]			[0.404]	[0.322]	[0.513]
% Single female HH w/ children	1.045	0.944	1.039			1.047	1.042	1.034
	(0.018)	(0.438)	(0.018)			(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.013)
	[0.012]	[0.031]	[0.026]			[0.008]	[0.010]	[0.007]
% Housing units vacant	1.018	0.550	1.018			1.021	1.013	1.007
	(0.018)	(0.400)	(0.019)			(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.013)
	[0.315]	[0.169]	[0.323]			[0.269]	[0.430]	[0.590]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	0.086	1.005			1.004	1.005	1.003
	(0.002)	(0.043)	(0.002)			(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
	[0.014]	[0.046]	[0.015]			[0.027]	[0.007]	[0.013]
Officers per 100k people	1.000	0.004	1.000			1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.000)			(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.676]	[0.515]	[0.943]			[0.764]	[0.596]	[0.491]
CCRB per 100k people	1.003	0.099	1.003			1.003	1.003	1.002
	(0.001)	(0.032)	(0.001)			(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.005]			[0.003]	[0.002]	[0.012]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.127	2.747	1.108			1.098	1.119	1.080
	(0.082)	(1.644)	(0.085)			(0.081)	(0.074)	(0.058)
	[0.100]	[0.095]	[0.174]			[0.199]	[0.086]	[0.153]
SQFs	1.000	−0.010	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.208]	[0.062]	[0.789]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.337]	[0.105]	[0.466]

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	0.098 (0.012) [< 0.001]	1.002 (0.001) [< 0.001]	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.003 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.003 (0.000) [< 0.001]	1.003 (0.000) [< 0.001]
Inches of rain	0.998 (0.002) [0.477]	−0.051 (0.061) [0.407]	0.998 (0.002) [0.264]	0.998 (0.002) [0.485]	0.999 (0.002) [0.784]	0.998 (0.002) [0.449]	1.000 (0.002) [0.887]	0.999 (0.002) [0.648]
Inches of sleet/snow	0.984 (0.011) [0.153]	−0.388 (0.271) [0.153]	0.980 (0.010) [0.047]	0.989 (0.011) [0.305]	0.993 (0.011) [0.548]	0.985 (0.011) [0.174]	0.987 (0.011) [0.224]	0.973 (0.012) [0.026]
Summer	1.040 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.241 (0.287) [< 0.001]	1.006 (0.015) [0.663]	1.049 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.051 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.041 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.042 (0.010) [< 0.001]	1.017 (0.008) [0.033]
Fall	1.097 (0.014) [< 0.001]	2.707 (0.355) [< 0.001]	1.042 (0.018) [0.020]	1.111 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.108 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.098 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.096 (0.013) [< 0.001]	1.075 (0.011) [< 0.001]
Winter	1.020 (0.014) [0.152]	0.700 (0.350) [0.046]	0.966 (0.014) [0.015]	1.029 (0.014) [0.033]	1.033 (0.014) [0.017]	1.020 (0.014) [0.150]	1.020 (0.014) [0.140]	1.004 (0.011) [0.703]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	1.008 (0.002) [0.002]	0.175 (0.061) [0.004]	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	1.002 (0.001) [0.022]	1.002 (0.001) [0.018]	1.007 (0.002) [0.001]	1.007 (0.002) [< 0.001]	1.005 (0.002) [0.001]
Misdemeanour & violation complaints					1.001 (0.000) [< 0.001]			
Δ major crime complaints 2011–12						1.001 (0.003) [0.719]		
Δ major crime complaints 2012–13						1.005 (0.002) [0.030]		
Major crime arrests lag							1.009 (0.002) [< 0.001]	
Major crime complaints lag								1.012 (0.002) [< 0.001]
Intercept		−38.683 (4.605) [< 0.001]						
February			0.932 (0.012) [< 0.001]					
March			0.892 (0.017) [< 0.001]					
April			0.905 (0.019) [< 0.001]					
May			0.930 (0.022) [0.003]					
June			0.945 (0.023) [0.019]					
July			0.969 (0.024) [0.195]					

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
August			0.985					
			(0.026)					
			[0.565]					
September			0.970					
			(0.025)					
			[0.241]					
August			0.972					
			(0.023)					
			[0.232]					
November			0.950					
			(0.019)					
			[0.011]					
December			1.025					
			(0.018)					
			[0.152]					
N	7,904	7,904	11,856	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904

Supplementary Table 5: Effect of slowdown on major crime complaints (Poisson). Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use Poisson regression, except **b**, which uses ordinary least squares (OLS). Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs) for Poisson models and unstandardized betas for the OLS model **b**. Models **d** and **e** include precinct dummies, which are not reported in the table. All models except **c** use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design, where the control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014; treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015; control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014; and treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. **c** use an interrupted time series (ITS) design, and specify the *Intervention* as starting on November 30, 2014, and the *Post-intervention* period beginning on January 19, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed quasi-t (OLS) or z (Poisson) tests in braces.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Summer window	Fall window	Post-treatment window 1	Post-treatment window 2	Post-treatment window 3	Placebo window
Series	0.975	0.973	0.914	0.908	0.897	0.859
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.049)	(0.066)	(0.039)
	[0.496]	[0.467]	[0.023]	[0.070]	[0.139]	[< 0.001]
Treatment window	1.033	1.011	0.946	0.918	0.897	1.061
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.037)	(0.042)	(0.053)	(0.019)
	[0.009]	[0.332]	[0.155]	[0.061]	[0.063]	[0.001]
Intervention	0.983	0.988	0.929	0.966	0.973	0.986
	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.019)
	[0.334]	[0.423]	[< 0.001]	[0.036]	[0.108]	[0.451]
Time	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)
	[0.902]	[0.933]	[0.102]	[0.256]	[0.333]	[0.040]
Population (in 100,000s)	1.474	1.474	1.467	1.450	1.469	1.412
	(0.225)	(0.225)	(0.221)	(0.221)	(0.221)	(0.215)
	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.014]	[0.011]	[0.023]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.005	1.005	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.004
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.020]	[0.024]	[0.025]	[0.032]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.061]	[0.061]	[0.057]	[0.056]	[0.067]	[0.032]
% Unemployed	1.004	1.004	1.005	1.005	1.006	1.002
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)
	[0.729]	[0.729]	[0.662]	[0.653]	[0.570]	[0.828]
Average family income ($10k)	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.006	1.005	1.013
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
	[0.350]	[0.350]	[0.369]	[0.423]	[0.520]	[0.101]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.996	0.996	0.996	0.996	0.997	0.998
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
	[0.394]	[0.393]	[0.363]	[0.385]	[0.414]	[0.691]
% Single female HH w/ children	1.045	1.045	1.044	1.045	1.044	1.038
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)
	[0.012]	[0.012]	[0.013]	[0.010]	[0.013]	[0.027]
% Housing units vacant	1.017	1.017	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.017
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.018)
	[0.335]	[0.335]	[0.305]	[0.277]	[0.243]	[0.348]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.006]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.015]
Officers per 100k people	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.654]	[0.655]	[0.746]	[0.646]	[0.780]	[0.955]
CCRB per 100k people	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.003]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.004]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.140	1.140	1.133	1.138	1.146	1.091
	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.080)	(0.080)	(0.077)	(0.083)
	[0.065]	[0.065]	[0.077]	[0.067]	[0.042]	[0.246]
SQFs	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)
	[0.122]	[0.124]	[0.366]	[0.537]	[0.416]	[0.553]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.004	1.004	1.004	1.003	1.003	1.003
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Inches of rain	0.999	0.999	0.997	0.998	0.990	1.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)
	[0.735]	[0.649]	[0.244]	[0.445]	[0.011]	[0.649]

	a Summer window	**b** Fall window	**c** Post-treatment window 1	**d** Post-treatment window 2	**e** Post-treatment window 3	**f** Placebo window
Inches of sleet/snow	0.966	0.966	1.015			0.998
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)			(0.012)
	[0.003]	[0.003]	[0.187]			[0.854]
Summer	1.009	1.020	1.018	1.018	0.997	1.045
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.012)
	[0.518]	[0.133]	[0.179]	[0.270]	[0.840]	[< 0.001]
Fall	1.070	1.065	1.048	1.046	1.022	1.077
	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.022)	(0.013)
	[< 0.001]	[0.004]	[0.018]	[0.052]	[0.303]	[< 0.001]
Winter	1.073	1.073	1.034			1.016
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)			(0.012)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.057]			[0.172]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.008
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
	[0.002]	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[< 0.001]
N	7,220	7,220	6,840	5,776	4,712	7,904

Supplementary Table 6: Alternative treatment specifications for changes in major crime complaints (Poisson). Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design and are run with Poisson regression. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Coefficients are incidence rate ratios (IRRs), i.e., exponentiated coefficients. Models are run with intercepts, but because the IRR of the intercept is not meaningful, it is not reported. Control and treatment series by model (day/month/year) are, respectively: **a**–**b** 30/12/2012–30/11/2013 and 29/12/2013–29/11/2014; **c** 10/3/2013–30/11/2013 + 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 9/3/2014–29/11/2014 + 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 28/4/2013–30/11/2013 + 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 27/4/2014–29/11/2014 + 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 16/6/2013–30/11/2013 + 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 15/6/2014–29/11/2014 + 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 20/1/2013–19/1/2014 and 19/1/2015–18/1/2016. Control and series treatment windows by model are, respectively: **a** 14/7/2013–31/8/2013 and 13/7/2014–30/8/2014; **b** 8/9/2013–26/10/2013 and 7/9/2014–25/10/2014; **c** 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 1/12/2013–19/1/2014 and 30/11/2015–18/1/2016. Values for the last two weeks of the treatment series in **f** are from 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed z-tests in braces.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Series	28.595	13.268	0.755	0.127	2.794	−0.878	−1.357	−0.427
	(4.306)	(2.124)	(0.441)	(0.631)	(1.316)	(0.750)	(0.397)	(0.428)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.087]	[0.840]	[0.034]	[0.242]	[< 0.001]	[0.318]
Treatment window	8.451	1.091	−0.132	−0.224	2.389	−0.663	−1.137	−0.201
	(2.246)	(0.867)	(0.307)	(0.374)	(0.584)	(0.477)	(0.321)	(0.304)
	[< 0.001]	[0.208]	[0.667]	[0.549]	[< 0.001]	[0.164]	[< 0.001]	[0.508]
Intervention	−25.287	−1.768	−0.498	1.245	−4.743	1.680	1.930	0.240
	(3.501)	(1.016)	(0.419)	(0.634)	(1.570)	(0.481)	(0.433)	(0.334)
	[< 0.001]	[0.082]	[0.234]	[0.050]	[0.003]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.472]
Time	−0.671	−0.331	−0.023	−0.018	−0.049	0.004	0.039	0.024
	(0.113)	(0.053)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.009)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.014]	[0.227]	[0.045]	[0.787]	[< 0.001]	[0.005]
Population (in 100,000s)	17.249	9.256	−1.312	−2.085	6.198	−4.448	−0.204	−0.630
	(21.003)	(5.759)	(1.375)	(2.222)	(3.531)	(1.894)	(1.938)	(1.166)
	[0.412]	[0.108]	[0.340]	[0.348]	[0.079]	[0.019]	[0.916]	[0.589]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	0.523	0.013	−0.009	−0.125	0.195	−0.030	−0.039	−0.002
	(0.349)	(0.101)	(0.017)	(0.035)	(0.066)	(0.034)	(0.028)	(0.013)
	[0.134]	[0.900]	[0.624]	[< 0.001]	[0.003]	[0.369]	[0.166]	[0.855]
% Aged 15–24	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.107]	[0.190]	[0.981]	[0.766]	[0.540]	[0.462]	[0.673]	[0.344]
% Unemployed	−1.992	−1.057	−0.018	0.194	0.450	0.201	0.059	0.002
	(2.547)	(0.839)	(0.161)	(0.313)	(0.604)	(0.297)	(0.192)	(0.132)
	[0.434]	[0.208]	[0.911]	[0.535]	[0.456]	[0.498]	[0.759]	[0.990]
Average family income ($10k)	−0.599	0.179	0.081	−0.259	0.105	−0.233	0.063	−0.089
	(1.139)	(0.344)	(0.096)	(0.172)	(0.243)	(0.153)	(0.141)	(0.076)
	[0.599]	[0.604]	[0.399]	[0.132]	[0.666]	[0.129]	[0.656]	[0.244]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.966	0.253	−0.065	0.041	0.041	0.021	0.150	0.089
	(0.765)	(0.290)	(0.055)	(0.101)	(0.205)	(0.083)	(0.073)	(0.046)
	[0.207]	[0.383]	[0.240]	[0.684]	[0.842]	[0.803]	[0.039]	[0.055]
% Single female HH w/ children	−4.592	−1.813	−0.556	−0.495	0.380	−0.388	0.448	0.272
	(2.492)	(0.851)	(0.199)	(0.308)	(0.563)	(0.294)	(0.263)	(0.163)
	[0.065]	[0.033]	[0.005]	[0.107]	[0.501]	[0.188]	[0.089]	[0.095]
% Housing units vacant	−1.475	−0.610	−0.493	−0.127	0.644	0.257	0.430	0.356
	(1.532)	(0.552)	(0.121)	(0.147)	(0.339)	(0.176)	(0.169)	(0.092)
	[0.335]	[0.269]	[< 0.001]	[0.389]	[0.057]	[0.144]	[0.011]	[< 0.001]
% Occupied housing units rented	0.214	−0.083	0.039	0.028	−0.120	−0.032	−0.030	−0.054
	(0.231)	(0.118)	(0.018)	(0.029)	(0.070)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.015)
	[0.355]	[0.480]	[0.036]	[0.338]	[0.089]	[0.177]	[0.237]	[< 0.001]
Officers per 100k people	0.093	−0.009	0.006	−0.018	0.004	−0.014	−0.005	−0.005
	(0.035)	(0.016)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)
	[0.008]	[0.599]	[0.046]	[< 0.001]	[0.637]	[0.001]	[0.145]	[0.022]
CCRB per 100k people	0.523	0.290	0.022	0.066	−0.112	0.001	−0.056	−0.029
	(0.166)	(0.071)	(0.016)	(0.034)	(0.044)	(0.028)	(0.020)	(0.012)
	[0.002]	[< 0.001]	[0.167]	[0.053]	[0.012]	[0.972]	[0.006]	[0.017]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	20.583	−0.466	0.000	−0.611	1.530	−0.305	−2.011	−0.592
	(9.191)	(2.490)	(0.712)	(0.951)	(1.600)	(0.816)	(1.284)	(0.586)
	[0.025]	[0.851]	[1.000]	[0.521]	[0.339]	[0.709]	[0.117]	[0.312]
SQFs	0.142		0.002	−0.019	0.004	−0.004	−0.002	0.002
	(0.061)		(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.003)
	[0.020]		[0.547]	[0.003]	[0.784]	[0.583]	[0.655]	[0.444]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	0.862	−0.041	−0.017	0.003	0.026	0.018	−0.005	−0.003
	(0.112)	(0.037)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.006)
	[< 0.001]	[0.268]	[0.008]	[0.731]	[0.060]	[0.038]	[0.363]	[0.660]
Inches of rain	0.389	0.308	−0.136	0.014	−0.207	−0.052	0.099	0.131
	(0.307)	(0.150)	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.087)	(0.061)	(0.043)	(0.045)
	[0.204]	[0.040]	[0.003]	[0.772]	[0.018]	[0.393]	[0.023]	[0.004]

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Criminal summonses	SQFs[a]	Non-major crime arrests	Narcotics arrests	PSB[b] arrests	OCCB[c] arrests	Detective Bureau arrests	Major crime arrests
Inches of sleet/snow	−6.050	−6.590	−0.443	−0.748	−0.817	−0.316	0.475	0.351
	(1.234)	(0.805)	(0.188)	(0.248)	(0.332)	(0.255)	(0.192)	(0.195)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.018]	[0.003]	[0.014]	[0.214]	[0.014]	[0.071]
Summer	−4.950	−1.080	−0.049	−0.113	0.422	0.009	−0.275	−0.287
	(2.291)	(0.953)	(0.184)	(0.252)	(0.381)	(0.297)	(0.196)	(0.182)
	[0.031]	[0.257]	[0.790]	[0.655]	[0.267]	[0.975]	[0.162]	[0.115]
Fall	−3.832	4.980	−0.026	0.308	1.139	−0.310	−0.557	−0.597
	(2.049)	(1.145)	(0.213)	(0.239)	(0.534)	(0.317)	(0.195)	(0.216)
	[0.061]	[< 0.001]	[0.904]	[0.197]	[0.033]	[0.329]	[0.004]	[0.006]
Winter	−12.755	8.335	−0.343	1.124	0.195	0.557	−0.305	0.045
	(2.458)	(1.425)	(0.238)	(0.385)	(0.570)	(0.280)	(0.240)	(0.242)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.150]	[0.003]	[0.733]	[0.046]	[0.205]	[0.851]
Spatial lag	0.117	0.545	0.006	0.205	−0.048	0.063	0.060	−0.058
	(0.072)	(0.099)	(0.011)	(0.083)	(0.054)	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.039)
	[0.107]	[< 0.001]	[0.546]	[0.013]	[0.375]	[0.267]	[0.300]	[0.136]
Floyd ruling		−17.199						
		(3.763)						
		[< 0.001]						
All arrests			0.912	0.127	0.545	0.131	0.087	0.069
			(0.008)	(0.016)	(0.027)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.007)
			[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Major crime complaints lag								0.208
								(0.016)
								[< 0.001]
Intercept	−85.550	26.533	4.850	11.965	−19.888	7.185	2.490	1.641
	(24.993)	(16.412)	(2.144)	(4.579)	(7.089)	(3.725)	(3.390)	(1.898)
	[< 0.001]	[0.106]	[0.024]	[0.009]	[0.005]	[0.054]	[0.463]	[0.387]
N	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904

Supplementary Table 7: Effects of slowdown on police behaviour (OLS). Column headings indicate outcome variables, measured at the precinct–week level. Criminal summonses are misdemeanour and summary offences. Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto; non-major crimes are all other arrestable crimes. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design and are run with ordinary least squares (OLS); coefficients are unstandardized betas. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015. Control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed quasi-t tests in braces. [a] Stop, question, and frisks. [b] Patrol Services Bureau. [c] Organized Crime Control Bureau.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Series	1.023	0.558		17.707	14.413	0.445	0.291	1.996
	(0.023)	(0.545)		(0.808)	(0.883)	(0.518)	(0.526)	(0.414)
	[0.293]	[0.306]		[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.390]	[0.581]	[< 0.001]
Treatment window	1.097	2.434		2.260	2.113	2.420	2.604	2.809
	(0.016)	(0.446)		(0.438)	(0.424)	(0.443)	(0.465)	(0.357)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]		[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Intervention	0.945	−1.396		−1.328	−0.716	−1.444	−0.736	−1.025
	(0.017)	(0.512)		(0.513)	(0.502)	(0.526)	(0.505)	(0.316)
	[0.002]	[0.006]		[0.010]	[0.154]	[0.006]	[0.145]	[0.001]
Time	0.999	−0.031	−0.015	−0.033	−0.031	−0.028	−0.031	−0.050
	(0.000)	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.008)
	[0.022]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[< 0.001]	[0.001]	[0.007]	[0.004]	[< 0.001]
Intervention (ITS)			−1.082					
			(0.353)					
			[0.002]					
Post-intervention			0.604					
			(0.388)					
			[0.119]					
Population (in 100,000s)	1.529	10.475	9.398			10.034	9.545	5.507
	(0.248)	(4.286)	(4.234)			(4.388)	(3.769)	(2.253)
	[0.009]	[0.015]	[0.026]			[0.022]	[0.011]	[0.015]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	1.004	0.092	0.080			0.074	0.069	0.049
	(0.002)	(0.051)	(0.049)			(0.053)	(0.043)	(0.027)
	[0.045]	[0.070]	[0.101]			[0.162]	[0.112]	[0.068]
% Aged 15–24	1.000	0.001	0.001			0.001	0.001	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)			(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.109]	[0.057]	[0.037]			[0.044]	[0.055]	[0.061]
% Unemployed	1.003	0.018	0.028			0.091	0.008	0.017
	(0.011)	(0.332)	(0.322)			(0.339)	(0.282)	(0.173)
	[0.797]	[0.958]	[0.932]			[0.788]	[0.978]	[0.924]
Average family income ($10k)	1.008	0.139	0.198			0.139	0.123	0.077
	(0.008)	(0.167)	(0.163)			(0.164)	(0.144)	(0.088)
	[0.270]	[0.405]	[0.226]			[0.396]	[0.395]	[0.379]
% Households (HH) on welfare	0.997	−0.084	−0.053			−0.087	−0.112	−0.043
	(0.004)	(0.126)	(0.123)			(0.129)	(0.110)	(0.064)
	[0.474]	[0.504]	[0.667]			[0.498]	[0.312]	[0.504]
% Single female HH w/ children	1.048	0.944	0.791			0.989	0.824	0.512
	(0.018)	(0.438)	(0.421)			(0.433)	(0.374)	(0.232)
	[0.006]	[0.031]	[0.060]			[0.022]	[0.028]	[0.027]
% Housing units vacant	1.016	0.550	0.539			0.652	0.402	0.287
	(0.018)	(0.400)	(0.407)			(0.427)	(0.350)	(0.201)
	[0.348]	[0.169]	[0.186]			[0.127]	[0.251]	[0.153]
% Occupied housing units rented	1.005	0.086	0.087			0.070	0.092	0.044
	(0.002)	(0.043)	(0.042)			(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.022)
	[0.012]	[0.046]	[0.037]			[0.091]	[0.014]	[0.042]
Officers per 100k people	1.000	0.004	0.007			0.005	0.003	0.002
	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.006)			(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.003)
	[0.545]	[0.515]	[0.235]			[0.390]	[0.504]	[0.540]
CCRB per 100k people	1.003	0.099	0.085			0.089	0.086	0.051
	(0.001)	(0.032)	(0.030)			(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.016)
	[< 0.001]	[0.002]	[0.004]			[0.002]	[< 0.001]	[0.001]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	1.116	2.747	2.277			1.947	2.655	1.435
	(0.084)	(1.644)	(1.683)			(1.756)	(1.396)	(0.895)
	[0.142]	[0.095]	[0.176]			[0.267]	[0.057]	[0.109]
SQFs	1.000	−0.010	−0.004	−0.017	−0.017	−0.009	−0.011	−0.006
	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)
	[0.289]	[0.062]	[0.469]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.083]	[0.016]	[0.045]

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	1.004 (0.000) [< 0.001]	0.098 (0.012) [< 0.001]	0.067 (0.014) [< 0.001]	0.105 (0.011) [< 0.001]	0.091 (0.011) [< 0.001]	0.100 (0.012) [< 0.001]	0.091 (0.011) [< 0.001]	0.074 (0.010) [< 0.001]
Inches of rain	0.998 (0.002) [0.389]	−0.051 (0.061) [0.407]	−0.071 (0.061) [0.242]	−0.047 (0.060) [0.427]	−0.014 (0.060) [0.818]	−0.053 (0.061) [0.384]	−0.011 (0.060) [0.859]	−0.027 (0.062) [0.666]
Inches of sleet/snow	0.984 (0.012) [0.163]	−0.388 (0.271) [0.153]	−0.465 (0.247) [0.060]	−0.334 (0.269) [0.215]	−0.187 (0.268) [0.485]	−0.364 (0.266) [0.172]	−0.324 (0.271) [0.232]	−0.717 (0.308) [0.020]
Summer	1.039 (0.011) [< 0.001]	1.241 (0.287) [< 0.001]	0.215 (0.406) [0.596]	1.411 (0.261) [< 0.001]	1.475 (0.265) [< 0.001]	1.275 (0.287) [< 0.001]	1.301 (0.277) [< 0.001]	0.552 (0.215) [0.010]
Fall	1.097 (0.014) [< 0.001]	2.707 (0.355) [< 0.001]	1.201 (0.479) [0.012]	2.961 (0.320) [< 0.001]	2.916 (0.319) [< 0.001]	2.737 (0.349) [< 0.001]	2.635 (0.351) [< 0.001]	1.944 (0.261) [< 0.001]
Winter	1.022 (0.014) [0.121]	0.700 (0.350) [0.046]	−0.797 (0.356) [0.025]	0.895 (0.339) [0.008]	1.025 (0.337) [0.002]	0.709 (0.347) [0.041]	0.730 (0.341) [0.032]	0.188 (0.257) [0.464]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	1.008 (0.002) [< 0.001]	0.175 (0.061) [0.004]	0.189 (0.059) [0.001]	0.072 (0.026) [0.006]	0.073 (0.026) [0.004]	0.158 (0.058) [0.007]	0.168 (0.052) [0.001]	0.079 (0.033) [0.017]
Misdemeanour & violation complaints					0.049 (0.006) [< 0.001]			
Δ major crime complaints 2011–12						0.035 (0.066) [0.598]		
Δ major crime complaints 2012–13						0.149 (0.067) [0.026]		
Major crime arrests lag							0.353 (0.063) [< 0.001]	
Major crime complaints lag								0.480 (0.042) [< 0.001]
Intercept		−38.683 (4.605) [< 0.001]	−1.728 (0.331) [< 0.001]			−36.563 (4.749) [< 0.001]	−34.212 (3.801) [< 0.001]	−20.623 (2.490) [< 0.001]
February			−2.862 (0.474) [< 0.001]					
March			−2.591 (0.556) [< 0.001]					
April			−1.856 (0.638) [0.004]					
May			−1.427 (0.655) [0.029]					
June			−0.642 (0.667) [0.335]					
July			−0.108 (0.694) [0.876]					

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
	Base DiD model	OLS	ITS	Fixed effects	Under-reporting	Crime trends	Major crime arrests lag	Major crime complaints lag
August			−0.618					
			(0.696)					
			[0.375]					
September			−0.566					
			(0.619)					
			[0.360]					
August			−1.283					
			(0.531)					
			[0.016]					
November			0.721					
			(0.449)					
			[0.108]					
December			−34.108					
			(4.434)					
			[< 0.001]					
N	7,904	7,904	11,856	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904

Supplementary Table 8: Effect of slowdown on major crime complaints (OLS). Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use ordinary least squares (OLS), except **a**, which uses negative binomial (NB2) regression. Coefficients for OLS models are unstandardized betas; for the NB2 model **a** coefficients are incidence rate ratios. Models **d** and **e** include precinct dummies, which are not reported in the table. All models except **c** use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design, where the control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014; treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015; control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014; and treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. **c** use an interrupted time series (ITS) design, and specify the *Intervention* as starting on November 30, 2014, and the *Post-intervention* period beginning on January 19, 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed quasi-t (OLS) or z (NB2) tests in braces.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Summer window	Fall window	Post-treatment window 1	Post-treatment window 2	Post-treatment window 3	Placebo window
Series	−0.261	−0.337	−2.229	−2.231	−2.629	−3.645
	(1.023)	(1.050)	(1.062)	(1.441)	(2.010)	(1.187)
	[0.798]	[0.748]	[0.036]	[0.122]	[0.191]	[0.002]
Treatment window	1.054	0.363	−1.206	−1.942	−2.784	1.470
	(0.380)	(0.345)	(1.053)	(1.223)	(1.622)	(0.527)
	[0.006]	[0.292]	[0.252]	[0.112]	[0.086]	[0.005]
Intervention	−0.606	−0.353	−1.460	−0.566	−0.584	−0.285
	(0.537)	(0.426)	(0.494)	(0.425)	(0.460)	(0.531)
	[0.259]	[0.408]	[0.003]	[0.183]	[0.204]	[0.592]
Time	−0.013	−0.013	0.026	0.021	0.027	0.017
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.040)	(0.011)
	[0.499]	[0.536]	[0.207]	[0.467]	[0.501]	[0.124]
Population (in 100,000s)	10.320	10.317	9.979	9.840	10.394	9.024
	(4.275)	(4.274)	(4.204)	(4.344)	(4.393)	(4.171)
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.018]	[0.024]	[0.018]	[0.031]
% Persons of colour (PoC)	0.096	0.096	0.088	0.086	0.087	0.078
	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.053)	(0.048)
	[0.059]	[0.059]	[0.082]	[0.093]	[0.098]	[0.104]
% Aged 15–24	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.054]	[0.054]	[0.048]	[0.046]	[0.054]	[0.031]
% Unemployed	0.029	0.029	0.054	0.062	0.097	−0.006
	(0.335)	(0.335)	(0.328)	(0.335)	(0.340)	(0.321)
	[0.930]	[0.931]	[0.868]	[0.853]	[0.775]	[0.986]
Average family income ($10k)	0.128	0.127	0.117	0.103	0.084	0.262
	(0.167)	(0.167)	(0.164)	(0.170)	(0.176)	(0.160)
	[0.445]	[0.446]	[0.475]	[0.545]	[0.632]	[0.102]
% Households (HH) on welfare	−0.092	−0.092	−0.097	−0.097	−0.087	−0.031
	(0.127)	(0.127)	(0.123)	(0.127)	(0.129)	(0.123)
	[0.467]	[0.467]	[0.432]	[0.445]	[0.501]	[0.801]
% Single female HH w/ children	0.945	0.944	0.903	0.961	0.960	0.762
	(0.440)	(0.440)	(0.432)	(0.436)	(0.451)	(0.410)
	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.037]	[0.028]	[0.034]	[0.063]
% Housing units vacant	0.529	0.529	0.552	0.575	0.590	0.507
	(0.397)	(0.397)	(0.388)	(0.385)	(0.378)	(0.397)
	[0.182]	[0.182]	[0.155]	[0.136]	[0.119]	[0.202]
% Occupied housing units rented	0.089	0.089	0.099	0.096	0.097	0.087
	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.042)
	[0.039]	[0.039]	[0.018]	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.037]
Officers per 100k people	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.008
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.006)
	[0.569]	[0.569]	[0.511]	[0.605]	[0.536]	[0.207]
CCRB per 100k people	0.099	0.099	0.093	0.099	0.100	0.084
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.029)
	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.003]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.004]
% CCRB PoC/ % PoC	3.040	3.040	2.805	2.933	3.122	1.938
	(1.636)	(1.636)	(1.607)	(1.643)	(1.591)	(1.648)
	[0.063]	[0.063]	[0.081]	[0.074]	[0.050]	[0.239]
SQFs	−0.010	−0.010	0.005	0.004	0.007	0.000
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.005)
	[0.041]	[0.039]	[0.593]	[0.778]	[0.741]	[0.955]
Mean temperature (Farenheit)	0.105	0.105	0.099	0.094	0.095	0.088
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.011)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
Inches of rain	−0.024	−0.032	−0.081	−0.057	−0.267	0.028
	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.068)	(0.071)	(0.102)	(0.073)
	[0.725]	[0.636]	[0.229]	[0.425]	[0.009]	[0.706]

	a Summer window	**b** Fall window	**c** Post-treatment window 1	**d** Post-treatment window 2	**e** Post-treatment window 3	**f** Placebo window
Inches of sleet/snow	−0.824	−0.825	0.363			0.087
	(0.279)	(0.279)	(0.261)			(0.267)
	[0.003]	[0.003]	[0.165]			[0.743]
Summer	0.467	0.822	0.708	0.717	−0.044	1.398
	(0.400)	(0.395)	(0.400)	(0.469)	(0.539)	(0.321)
	[0.244]	[0.038]	[0.076]	[0.126]	[0.935]	[< 0.001]
Fall	2.194	2.072	1.548	1.510	0.741	2.152
	(0.596)	(0.666)	(0.599)	(0.683)	(0.646)	(0.324)
	[< 0.001]	[0.002]	[0.010]	[0.027]	[0.252]	[< 0.001]
Winter	1.864	1.870	0.917			0.521
	(0.382)	(0.382)	(0.406)			(0.283)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[0.024]			[0.066]
Spatial lag of major crime complaints	0.170	0.171	0.174	0.171	0.170	0.200
	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.058)
	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.005]	[< 0.001]
Intercept	−39.697	−39.670	−39.745	−39.749	−40.472	−38.197
	(4.642)	(4.634)	(4.737)	(4.852)	(5.330)	(4.299)
	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]	[< 0.001]
N	7,220	7,220	6,840	5,776	4,712	7,904

Supplementary Table 9: Alternative treatment specifications for changes in major crime complaints (OLS). Outcome variable is precinct–weekly major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use a difference-in-differences (DiD) design and are run with ordinarily least squares (OLS); coefficients are unstandardized betas. The primary coefficient of interest is for the *Intervention*. Control and treatment series by model (day/month/year) are, respectively: **a**–**b** 30/12/2012–30/11/2013 and 29/12/2013–29/11/2014; **c** 10/3/2013–30/11/2013 + 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 9/3/2014–29/11/2014 + 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 28/4/2013–30/11/2013 + 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 27/4/2014–29/11/2014 + 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 16/6/2013–30/11/2013 + 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 15/6/2014–29/11/2014 + 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 20/1/2013–19/1/2014 and 19/1/2015–18/1/2016. Control and series treatment windows by model are, respectively: **a** 14/7/2013–31/8/2013 and 13/7/2014–30/8/2014; **b** 8/9/2013–26/10/2013 and 7/9/2014–25/10/2014; **c** 19/1/2014–8/3/2014 and 19/1/2015–8/3/2015; **d** 9/3/2014–26/4/2014 and 9/3/2015–26/4/2015; **e** 27/4/2014–14/6/2014 and 27/4/2015–14/6/2015; **f** 1/12/2013–19/1/2014 and 30/11/2015–18/1/2016. Values for the last two weeks of the treatment series in **f** are from 2015. Precinct-level demographics are based on sums of block-level values from the 2014 5-year ACS American Community Survey, proportional to geographic coverage. Number of police officers per precinct are from 2007; they are imputed for Precinct 122 using a regression with crime-related predictors. Number of Community Complaint Review Board (CCRB) complaints per precinct are from 2013. Because the 121st precinct was not fully operational until July 2013, the number of officers and CCRB complaints are split between precincts 120–122 based on geographic coverage; *SQFs* before July 1, 2013 are as well (values are then rounded to generate a count outcome variable). Weekly averages of temperature (in Fahrenheit) and sums of inches of rain and snow/sleet for New York City come from the National Weather Serivce. Astronomical season and month dummies are based on the midpoint of the 7-day week. Spatial lag is the average of the outcome variable in contiguous precincts from the previous week. Robust delta-method standard errors clustered by precinct in parentheses. p-values calculated using two-tailed t-tests in braces.

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Volume 22 Number 1

CompStat

Report covering the period 12/29/2014 through 1/4/2015

Citywide

Crime Complaints

	Week to Date			28 Day			Year to Date			2 Year	6Year	22Year
	2015	2014	% Chg	2015	2014	% Chg	2015	2014	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg
Murder	11	7	57.1%	31	20	55.0%	5	6	-16.7%	66.7%	66.7%	-78.3%
Rape	23	18	27.8%	102	88	15.9%	12	14	-14.3%	-33.3%	33.3%	-70.0%
Robbery	361	318	13.5%	1,401	1,433	-2.2%	180	152	18.4%	-12.2%	-9.5%	-79.2%
Fel. Assault	331	419	-21.0%	1,304	1,553	-16.0%	198	243	-18.5%	-12.8%	3.1%	-62.8%
Burglary	272	310	-12.3%	1,197	1,391	-13.9%	122	169	-27.8%	-39.3%	-21.8%	-88.3%
Gr. Larceny	744	809	-8.0%	3,222	3,608	-10.7%	333	351	-5.1%	-21.5%	10.6%	-55.1%
G.L.A.	149	122	22.1%	611	578	5.7%	69	54	27.8%	-10.4%	-36.7%	-94.3%
Total	*1,891*	*2,003*	*-5.6%*	*7,868*	*8,671*	*-9.3%*	*919*	*989*	*-7.1%*	*-20.4%*	*-5.2%*	*-79.3%*
PSB	1,758	1,838	-4.4%	7,338	7,969	-7.9%	854	913	-6.5%	-18.1%	-5.4%	-80.8%
Transit	34	50	-32.0%	170	241	-29.5%	15	23	-34.8%	-54.5%	-21.1%	***.*
Housing	99	115	-13.9%	360	461	-21.9%	50	53	-5.7%	-36.7%	6.4%	***.*
Sht. Vic.	22	34	-35.3%	102	90	13.3%	12	23	-47.8%	-47.8%	-29.4%	-87.0%
Sht. Inc.	20	26	-23.1%	90	77	16.9%	11	19	-42.1%	-45.0%	-35.3%	-87.1%
Rape 1	20	17	17.6%	76	74	2.7%	10	13	-23.1%	-37.5%	25.0%	-73.0%
Petit Larceny	1,315	1,377	-4.5%	5,726	6,020	-4.9%	548	575	-4.7%	-29.1%	-16.3%	***.*
Misd. Assault	695	910	-23.6%	2,864	3,250	-11.9%	402	506	-20.6%	-19.1%	-13.7%	***.*
Misd. Sex Crimes	53	32	65.6%	228	144	58.3%	25	20	25.0%	8.7%	8.7%	***.*

Arrests*

All Arrests	*2,401*	*5,448*	*-55.9%*	*15,123*	*24,438*	*-38.1%*	*1,485*	*3,651*	*-59.3%*	*-67.3%*	*-62.5%*	*-30.1%*
Murder	9	2	350.0%	29	8	262.5%	3	0	***.*	-40.0%	***.*	-80.0%
Rape	8	6	33.3%	52	45	15.6%	5	4	25.0%	-54.5%	-28.6%	-61.5%
Robbery	133	152	-12.5%	618	700	-11.7%	100	102	-2.0%	-26.5%	-9.1%	-43.5%
Fel. Assault	188	235	-20.0%	817	1,050	-22.2%	125	155	-19.4%	-28.6%	-13.8%	-43.9%
Burglary	51	84	-39.3%	237	308	-23.1%	14	53	-73.6%	-77.8%	-56.2%	-84.4%
Gr. Larceny	72	79	-8.9%	468	607	-22.9%	38	47	-19.1%	-54.8%	-22.4%	-5.0%
G.L.A.	11	10	10.0%	47	61	-23.0%	9	7	28.6%	80.0%	-47.1%	-88.6%
Total	*472*	*568*	*-16.9%*	*2,268*	*2,779*	*-18.4%*	*294*	*368*	*-20.1%*	*-38.6%*	*-18.3%*	*-53.8%*
Gun Arrests	38	52	-26.9%	139	174	-20.1%	27	42	-35.7%	-63.5%	-34.1%	-78.9%
Gun-Charged	65	83	-21.7%	267	309	-13.6%	43	64	-32.8%	-56.1%	-27.1%	***.*
Narcotics	276	577	-52.2%	1,475	2,602	-43.3%	190	435	-56.3%	-69.9%	-72.1%	-55.5%
DWI	70	213	-67.1%	434	842	-48.5%	52	116	-55.2%	-55.6%	-65.1%	***.*
VTL 511	89	445	-80.0%	1,107	2,254	-50.9%	62	225	-72.4%	-80.6%	-76.3%	***.*
PSB	1,493	3,408	-56.2%	9,018	15,011	-39.9%	933	2,119	-56.0%	-64.6%	-61.7%	-25.5%
OCCB	304	388	-21.6%	1,255	2,165	-42.0%	220	337	-34.7%	-63.3%	-65.3%	-7.2%
OCCB - Narc	269	331	-18.7%	1,017	1,764	-42.3%	199	291	-31.6%	-64.3%	-63.7%	***.*
OCCB - Gang	27	46	-41.3%	139	312	-55.4%	15	35	-57.1%	-51.6%	-55.9%	***.*
Det. Bureau	390	402	-3.0%	2,026	2,200	-7.9%	203	242	-16.1%	-56.8%	-24.0%	88.0%
Transit	32	751	-95.7%	1,455	3,010	-51.7%	19	625	-97.0%	-96.2%	-92.6%	-91.7%
Housing	80	377	-78.8%	740	1,448	-48.9%	51	248	-79.4%	-78.0%	-79.5%	-63.3%

Summons Activity / Reports

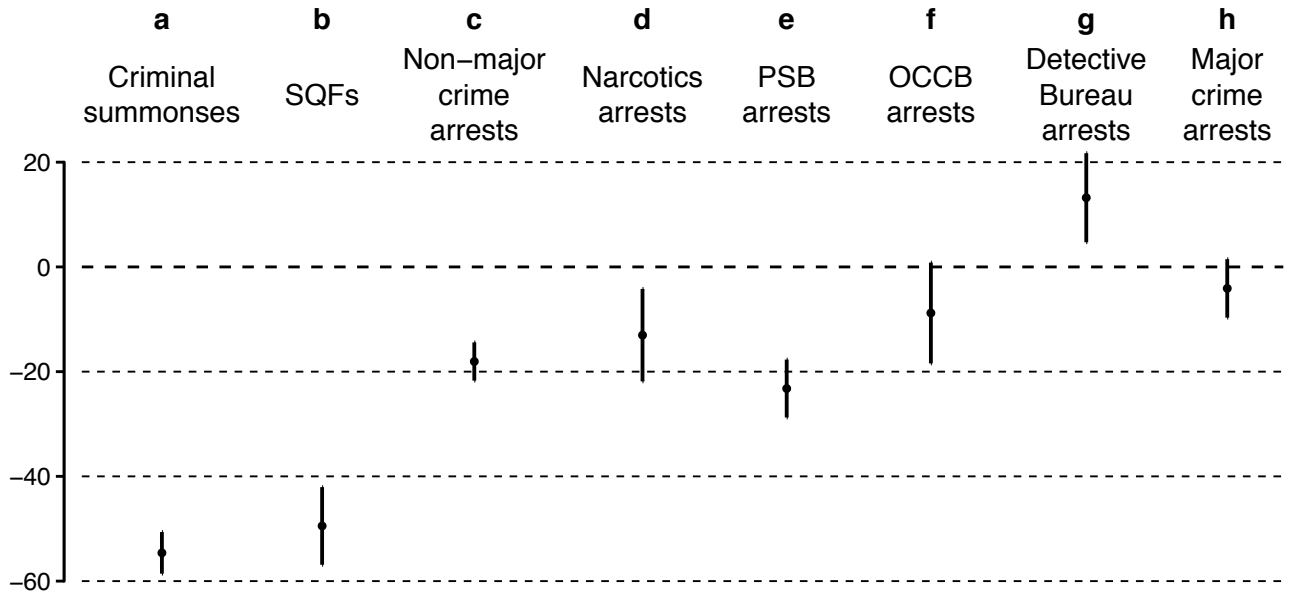
Parking	1,191	16,008	-92.6%	33,307	71,451	-53.4%	693	8,923	-92.2%	-94.7%	-94.8%	***.*
Moving	749	9,349	-92.0%	26,232	50,489	-48.0%	337	4,691	-92.8%	-96.0%	-94.8%	***.*
Criminal	347	4,077	-91.5%	7,406	19,561	-62.1%	218	2,289	-90.5%	-93.9%	-95.3%	***.*

Prepared by NYPD CompStat Unit

CompStat

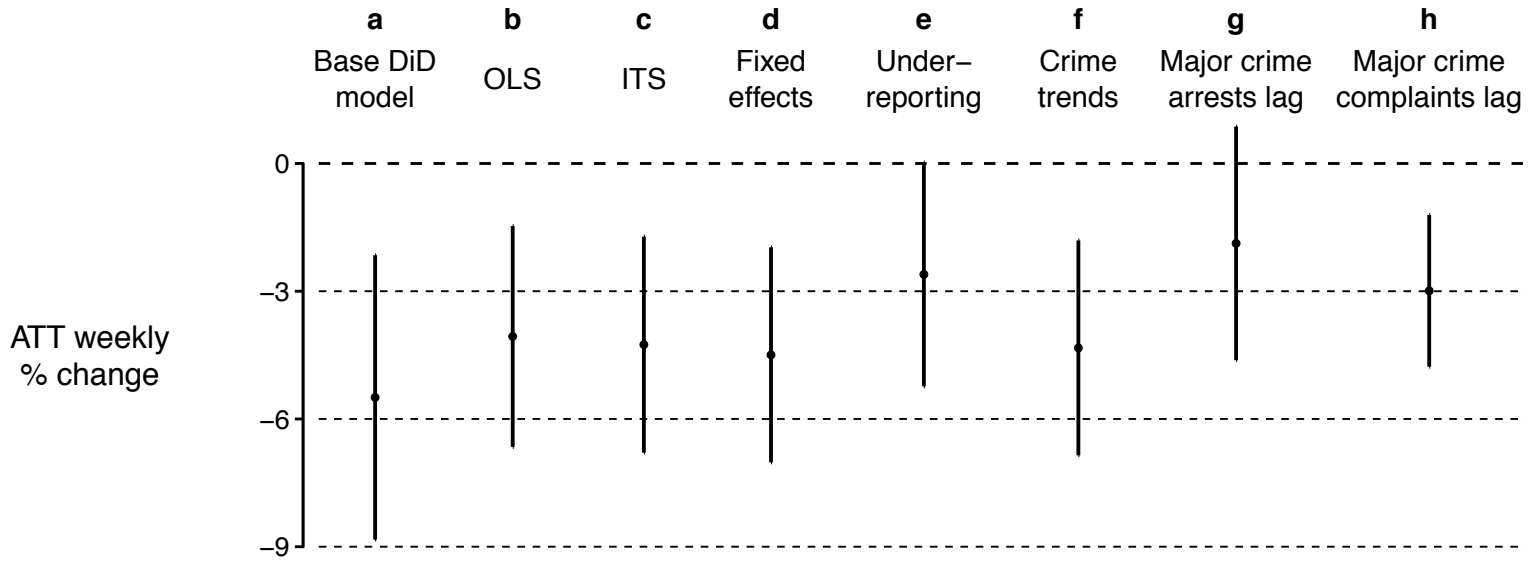
-Figures are preliminary and subject to further analysis and revision-

Supplementary Figure 1: Sample citywide CompStat.



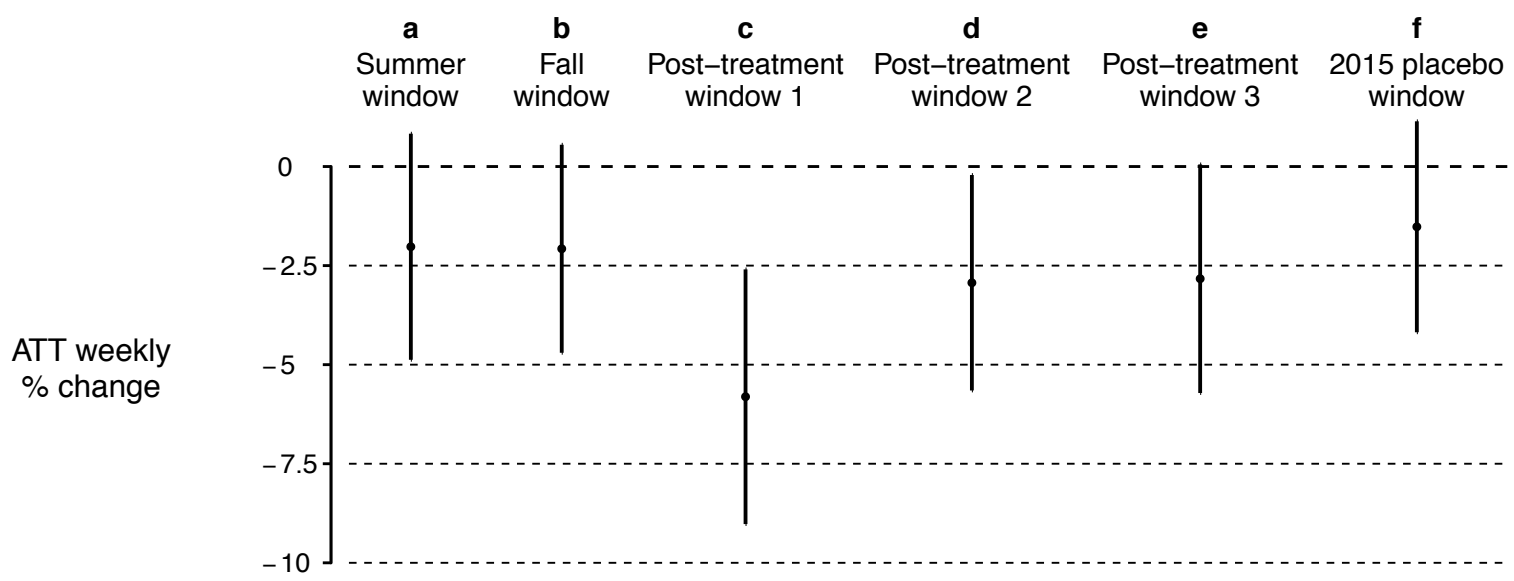
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
ATT weekly % change	–54.609	–49.466	–18.063	–13.031	–23.224	–8.800	13.214	–4.104
ATT	–34.239	–4.882	–11.132	–0.917	–9.958	–0.513	1.032	–0.373
ATT standard error	1.271	0.373	1.147	0.317	1.210	0.286	0.339	0.259
ATT $z-$statistic	–26.945	–13.074	–9.703	–2.894	–8.229	–1.792	3.046	–1.440
ATT $p-$value	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.004	< 0.001	0.072	0.002	0.147
N	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856

Supplementary Figure 2: Effects of slowdown on police behaviour (ITS). Figure corresponds to Fig. 2 in the main text. Column headings indicate outcome variables, measured at the precinct–week level. SQFs = stop-question-and-frisks. PSB = Patrol Services Bureau. OCCB = Organized Crime Control Bureau. Criminal summonses are misdemeanour and summary offences. Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto; non-major crimes are all other arrestable crimes. All models use an interrupted time series (ITS) design and negative binomial (NB2) regression. All models include all controls from the base specification (Fig. 3a), except **b**, which substitutes a pre- and post-*Floyd v. City of New York* ruling indicator variable for *SQFs*; **c**–**h** also control for all arrests; **h** additionally controls for major crime complaints. *Intervention* begins on November 30, 2014; *Post-intervention* period begins on January 19, 2015. ATT (average treatment effect on the treated) = mean predicted precinct–weekly change in the outcome during the treatment period. ATT weekly % change = 100 $\times$ ATT/(mean of predicted counterfactual values). ATT standard error (SE) is clustered by precinct and calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. ATT z-statistic = ATT/(ATT SE). ATT p-value = p-value from a two-tailed z-test of the null hypothesis that the *Intervention* coefficient (and thus ATT) is 0. N = number of precinct–week observations in regression. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.



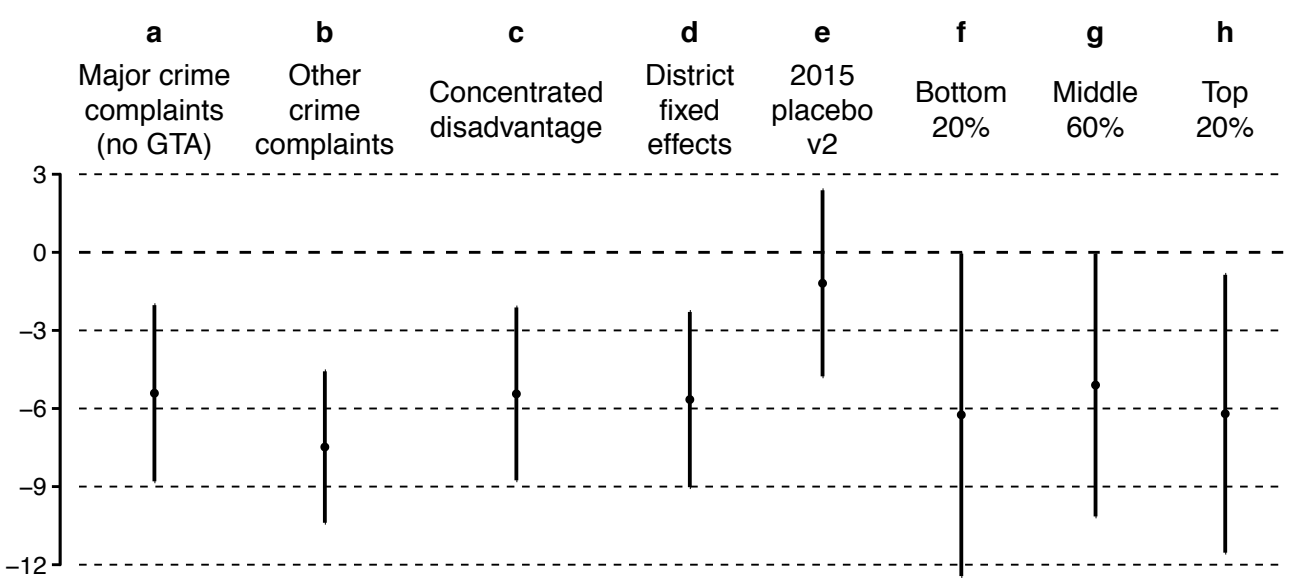
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
ATT weekly % change	–5.494	–4.063	–4.255	–4.495	–2.605	–4.332	–1.876	–2.992
ATT	–1.485	–1.082	–1.135	–1.201	–0.682	–1.156	–0.488	–0.788
ATT standard error	0.461	0.353	0.345	0.344	0.351	0.344	0.364	0.240
ATT $z-$statistic	–3.224	–3.070	–3.288	–3.488	–1.942	–3.365	–1.340	–3.291
ATT $p-$value	0.001	0.002	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.051	< 0.001	0.177	< 0.001
N	7,904	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856	11,856

Supplementary Figure 3: Effect of slowdown on major crime complaints (ITS). Figure corresponds to Fig. 3 in the main text. Models **a** and **c** are the same as Fig. 3a and 3c. Outcome variable is the number of major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints per week per precinct. All models use negative binomial (NB2) regression, except **b**, which uses ordinary least squares (OLS). Models **b**–**f** use an interrupted time series (ITS) design, and specify the *Intervention* as starting on November 30, 2014, and the *Post-intervention* period beginning on January 19, 2015. Model **a** uses a difference-in-differences (DiD) design, where the control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014; treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015; control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014; and treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. All models use all covariates described in the text for the base specification **a**, except **d** and **e**, which exclude time-invariant predictors. **c** adds month dummies. **d** and **e** add precinct dummies. **e** adds misdemeanour and violation complaints. **f** adds the % change in weekly precinct major crime complaints between 2012 and 2011, and 2013 and 2012. **g** adds a one-week lag of major crime arrests. **h** adds a one-week lag of major crime complaints. Control series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the control series. Treatment series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the treatment series. ATT (average treatment effect on the treated) = mean predicted precinct–weekly change in the outcome during the treatment period. ATT weekly % change = 100 $\times$ ATT/(mean of predicted counterfactual values). ATT standard errors (SEs) are clustered by precinct. Standard errors for all models except **b** are calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. ATT z-statistic = ATT/(ATT SE). ATT p-value = p-value from a two-tailed z-test of the null hypothesis that the *Intervention* coefficient (and thus ATT) is 0. N = number of precinct–week observations in regression. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.



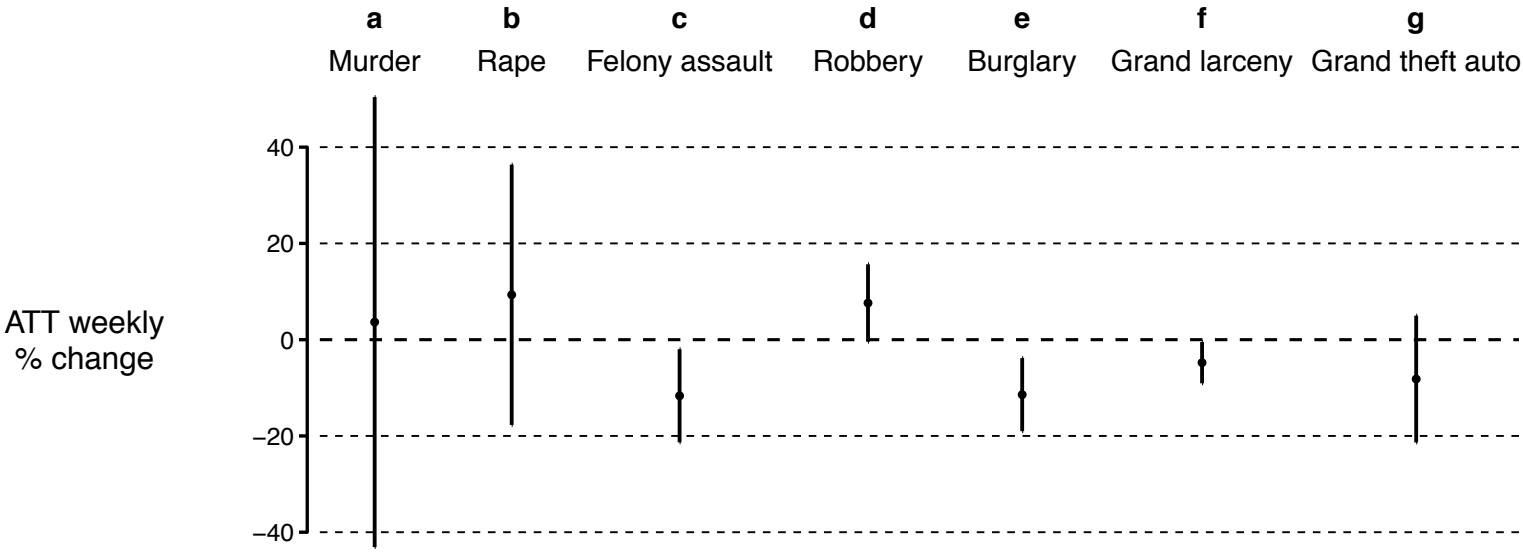
	a	b	c	d	e	f
ATT weekly % change	−2.024	−2.075	−5.809	−2.933	−2.831	−1.521
ATT	−0.607	−0.611	−1.338	−0.700	−0.747	−0.422
ATT standard error	0.437	0.394	0.377	0.331	0.388	0.377
ATT $z-$ statistic	−1.391	−1.549	−3.543	−2.115	−1.923	−1.120
ATT $p-$ value	0.161	0.119	< 0.001	0.034	0.053	0.258
N	10,260	10,260	11,324	10,792	10,260	10,260

Supplementary Figure 4: Alternative treatment specifications for changes in major crime complaints (ITS). Figure corresponds to Fig. 4 in the main text. Outcome variable is the number of major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints per week per precinct. All models use an interrupted time series (ITS) design and negative binomial (NB2) regression, as well as all covariates from the base specification in Fig. 3a. *Intervention* start dates by model (day/month/year) are: **a** 13/7/2014; **b** 7/9/2014; **c** 19/1/2015; **d** 9/3/2015; **e** 27/4/2015; **f** 30/11/2015. *Post-intervention* start dates by model are, respectively: **a** 31/8/2014; **b** 26/10/2014; **c** 9/3/2015; **d** 27/4/2015; **e** 15/6/2015; **f** 19/1/2016. All models exclude the slowdown period (30/11/2014–18/1/2015). Models **a**, **b** and **d**–**f** exclude the first post-treatment period (19/1/2015–8/3/2015). Models **a**, **b**, **e**, and **f** exclude the second post-treatment period (9/3/2015–26/4/2015). However, insignificance still holds for **a**, **b**, and **f** if the first and second post-treatment periods are included. Values for the last two weeks of the treatment series in **f** are from 2015. ATT (average treatment effect on the treated) = mean predicted precinct–weekly change in the outcome during the treatment period. ATT weekly % change = 100 × ATT/(mean of predicted counterfactual values). ATT standard error (SE) is clustered by precinct and calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. ATT z-statistic = ATT/(ATT SE). ATT p-value = p-value from a two-tailed z-test of the null hypothesis that the *Intervention* coefficient (and thus ATT) is 0. N = number of precinct–week observations in regression. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.



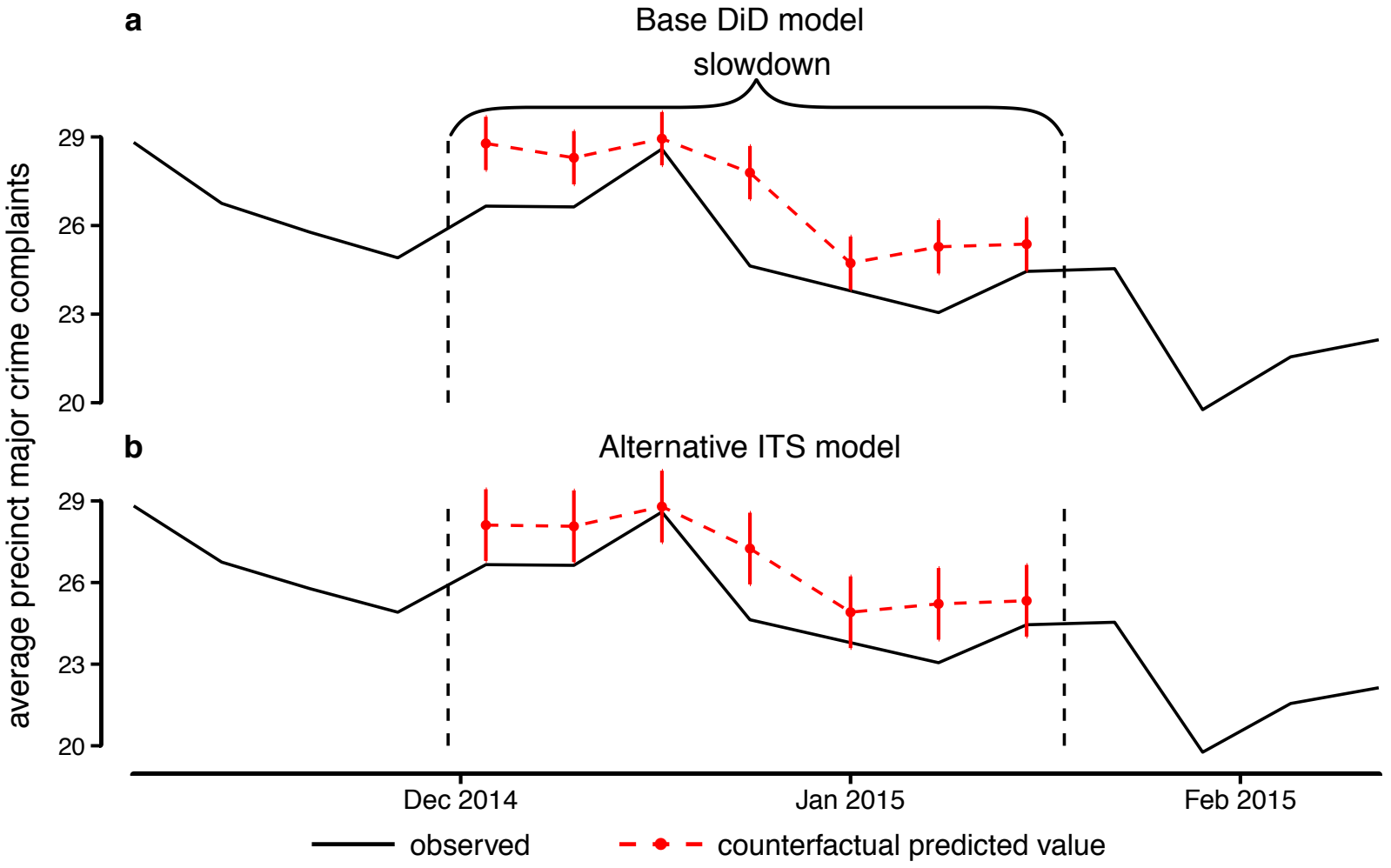
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Control series treatment window mean	26.289	31.231	28.246	28.246	28.589	15.467	26.702	45.762
Treatment series treatment window mean	23.680	28.680	25.555	25.555	26.982	13.600	24.326	41.276
ATT weekly % change	–5.413	–7.480	–5.438	–5.656	–1.190	–6.243	–5.099	–6.201
ATT	–1.355	–2.317	–1.469	–1.530	–0.324	–0.904	–1.306	–2.730
ATT standard error	0.432	0.460	0.458	0.465	0.497	0.458	0.660	1.199
ATT $z-$statistic	–3.135	–5.040	–3.210	–3.293	–0.652	–1.976	–1.981	–2.277
ATT $p-$value	0.002	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.504	0.047	0.047	0.022
N	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,600	1,560	4,784	1,560

Supplementary Figure 5: Additional robustness checks on the effect of the slowdown on crime complaints. Outcome variables by model are: **a** major crime complaints except grand theft auto; **b** complaints of petit crimes and misdemeanours; **c–h** major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints. All models use a difference-in-differences design and negative binomial (NB2) regression. The control and treatment series by model are, respectively: **a–d**, **f–h** January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014 and January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015; **e** 2013–January 19, 2014 and January 19, 2015–January 3, 2016. The treatment windows by model are: **a–d**, **f–h** December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014 and November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015; **e** December 1, 2013–January 4, 2014 and November 30, 2015–January 3, 2016. Models **a**–**b** and **d**–**h** use the same controls as the base model, Fig. 3a. **c** replaces some of the controls in the base model with a measure of *Concentrated disadvantage*. **d** also includes NYPD district (borough) fixed effects. **e** is the same as Fig. 4f, but does not use the imputed values from the last two weeks of the slowdown. **f–h** apply the base specification on subsets of the data; precincts are divided by rank based on the median weekly number of major crime complaints in the control series and treatment series before the slowdown. Control series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the control series. Treatment series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the treatment series. ATT (average treatment effect on the treated) = mean predicted precinct–weekly change in the outcome during the treatment period. ATT weekly % change = 100 $\times$ ATT/(mean of predicted counterfactual values). ATT standard error (SE) is clustered by precinct and calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. ATT z-statistic = ATT/(ATT SE). ATT p-value = p-value from a two-tailed z-test of the null hypothesis that the *Intervention* coefficient (and thus ATT) is 0. N = number of precinct–week observations in regression. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.

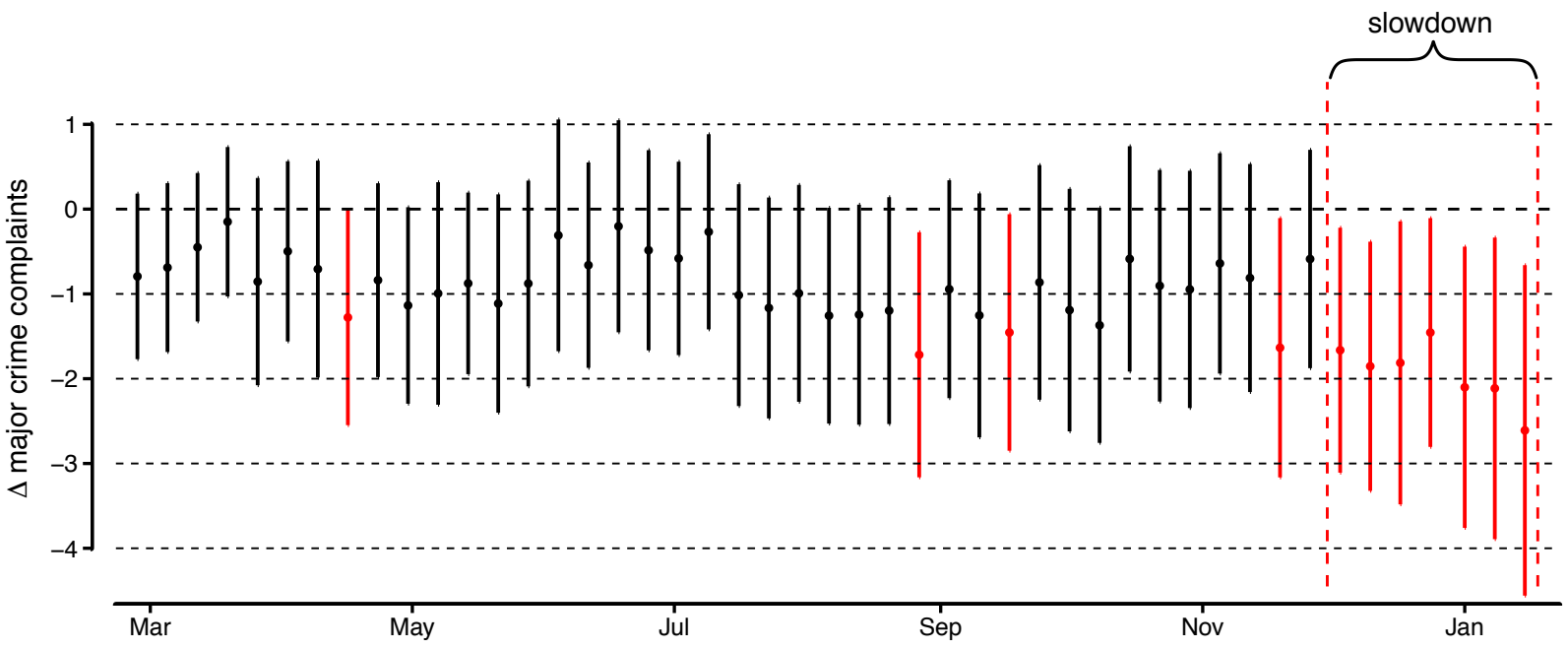


	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Murder	Rape	Felony assault	Robbery	Burglary	Grand larceny	Grand theft auto
Control series treatment window mean	0.088	0.316	4.789	4.737	4.656	11.703	1.957
Treatment series treatment window mean	0.094	0.350	4.205	4.395	3.985	10.652	1.874
ATT weekly % change	3.654	9.328	–11.661	7.620	–11.420	–4.775	–8.177
ATT	0.003	0.030	–0.562	0.311	–0.513	–0.532	–0.166
ATT standard error	0.022	0.044	0.238	0.168	0.174	0.244	0.136
ATT $z-$statistic	0.153	0.676	–2.361	1.857	–2.946	–2.180	–1.217
ATT $p-$value	0.861	0.489	0.018	0.062	0.003	0.029	0.219
N	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,904

Supplementary Figure 6: Effect of slowdown on individual major crime complaints. Column headings indicate the type of complaint, which is the outcome variable measured by precinct–week. All models use a difference-in-differences design, negative binomial (NB2) regression, and controls from the base specification (Fig. 3a). Control series is January 20, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series is January 19, 2014–January 18, 2015. Control series treatment window is December 1, 2013–January 19, 2014. Treatment series treatment window is November 30, 2014–January 18, 2015. Control series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the control series. Treatment series window mean = mean of the outcome variable during the treatment window of the treatment series. ATT (average treatment effect on the treated) = mean predicted precinct–weekly change in the outcome during the treatment period. ATT weekly % change = 100 $\times$ ATT/(mean of predicted counterfactual values). ATT standard error (SE) is clustered by precinct and calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. ATT z-statistic = ATT/(ATT SE). ATT p-value = p-value from a two-tailed z-test of the null hypothesis that the *Intervention* coefficient (and thus ATT) is 0. N = number of precinct–week observations in regression. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.



Supplementary Figure 7: Average observed vs. counterfactual predictions of major crime complaints. Observed values are 15 weekly averages of precinct-level major crime complaints; predicted citywide weekly counterfactual averages are for the 7 weeks during the NYPD slowdown. **a** Base difference-in-differences (DiD) model corresponds to Fig. 3a (N = 7,904). **b** Interrupted time series (ITS) model is the same as Fig. 3c (N = 11,856), but includes *Intervention* and *Post-intervention* trend shift variables. Dashed lines represent the start (November 30, 2014) and end (January 18, 2015) of the slowdown. Counterfactual predictions signify model forecasts for rates of major crime complaints had the slowdown not taken place. Standard errors are clustered by precinct and calculated using the delta method, where the gradient is the exponentiated *Intervention* coefficient. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals; filled circles are point estimates.



Supplementary Figure 8: Predicted year-on-year changes in weekly major crime complaints. Outcome variable is a 7-week lagged moving average of major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand theft auto) complaints in the 'treatment' series (week 8 of 2014 to week 3 of 2015) minus that of the comparison series (week 8 of 2013 to week 3 of 2014, and weeks 17–52 of 2015), measured at the precinct–week level. The primary predictors of interest are week-of-the-year dummies. A precinct fixed-effects 'within' model is run with ordinary least squares, and controls for year-to-year differences in weekly temperature, rain, snow, and 7-week lagged moving average of the spatial lag of major crime complaints. Red dashed lines represent the period of interest, i.e., the start (November 30) and end (January 18) of the slowdown *Treatment window*. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals calculated using standard errors clustered by precinct; filled circles are point estimates of the average predicted change in major crime per week. Estimates in red represent a significant change between the two series at $p < .05$ using two-tailed quasi-t Wald tests. Regression N = 6,384.