Appendices

A   Question Wording

A.1   Emotions

Thinking about the article you just read...

1. How PROUD did the protesters make you feel? (Extremely proud, very proud, moderately proud, not very proud, not proud at all)

2. How ASHAMED did the protesters make you feel? (Extremely ashamed, very ashamed, moderately ashamed, not very ashamed, not ashamed at all)

3. How EMBARRASSED did the protesters make you feel? (Extremely embarrassed, very embarrassed, moderately embarrassed, not very embarrassed, not embarrassed at all)

4. How HOPEFUL did the protesters make you feel? (Extremely hopeful, very hopeful, moderately hopeful, not very hopeful, not hopeful at all)

A.2   Evaluations

Thinking about the article you just read...

1. Do you approve or disapprove of the actions done by the protesters? (Approve strongly, somewhat approve, neither approve nor disapprove, disapprove, disapprove strongly)

2. How reasonable do you think the protesters were? (Extremely reasonable, very reasonable, moderately reasonable, not very reasonable, not reasonable at all)

3. How justified do you think the protesters were?(Extremely justified, very justified, moderately justified, not very justified, not justified at all)

A.3 Effectiveness

1. How effective do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will be in helping Black people achieve equality in this country? (Extremely effective, very effective, moderately effective, not very effective, not at all effective)

2. On a scale from 0-10, with 0 being not effective at all, and 10 being the most effective, how effective are the following tactics for achieving political goals? (Attending protests about issues you care about)

A.4 Racial Resentment

For the next set of questions, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

1. Irish, Italians, Jewish, and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors.

2. Over the last few years, Blacks have gotten less than they deserve. (Reverse Coded)

3. It is really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if Blacks would try harder they could be just as well off as whites.

4. Generations of slavery have created conditions that make it difficult for Blacks to work their way out of the working class. (Reverse Coded)

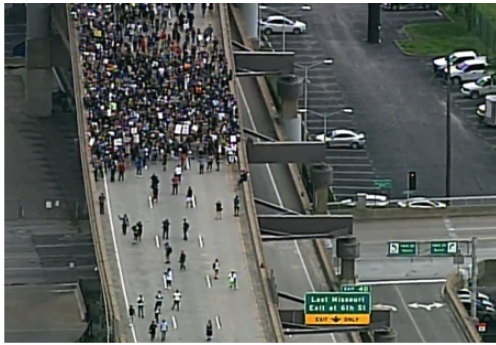# B Treatment Images

C Full Article Text

Respondents randomly assigned to the control condition were shown the entire control article along with image (a) from Figure 3. Respondents assigned to the treatment conditions

(a) Control

(b) Marching

(c) Blocking

(d) Looting

(e) Burning

Figure 5: Article Images

were shown the treatment article text along with a title, opening paragraph and image according to their treatment condition (see Table 1).

Table 3: Rest of Article Text

Control	Treatments
A small town in Canada that's known as the world's 'polar bear capital' is trying to save its furry white creatures from climate change by changing how people navigate the region. Frontiers North Adventures announced it converted its first diesel fueled buggy, a massive four-wheeler used for tours to spot polar bears, into a battery powered vehicle. The tour company hopes to convert the rest of its fleet to all electric motors, which is estimated to save over 3,600 tons of carbon dioxide emissions over the next 25 years. Due to a warming climate, when ice formation does eventually happen, it breaks up earlier in the season. That forces polar bears to have a shorter hunting window and they end up returning to land weeks earlier than normal. Polar bears have lost an estimated 12 days of ice on either end of the winter season over the past decade, according to The Guardian. Currently, scientists believe there are only 26,000 polar bears left on Earth, and even if climate change mitigation efforts are implemented, it may not be enough to save the struggling species.	The fatal shooting happened around 7pm on August 16th during a traffic stop in a strip mall near downtown St. Louis. Officer Kenneth Benford (who is white), was patrolling the neighborhood when he was notified of a complaint from an employee at the convenience store who said that a young man at the store was acting "suspiciously." Benford arrived at the store and immediately confronted 23 year old William Jackson, according to the police report. Witnesses told police that Benford and Jackson got into a "physical altercation," the police report said. During the scuffle, Benford pulled his firearm and shot at Jackson, hitting him three times. Jackson was immediately rushed to St. Louis University Hospital but died of his injuries around 3 am on August 17. Police have yet to release the footage of the shooting captured by the dash camera on Benford's car. Per department policy, Benford has been placed on administrative leave while detectives from another state police district investigate the shooting. This story will be updated as we learn more details.

Table 4: Mean Descriptive Statistics for Whites

Condition	n	Age	Prop. Female	Education Level	Ideology	Prop. Dem	Prop. Republican
Control	320	42.97	0.60	3.08	4.14	0.48	0.22
Block	308	44.12	0.59	3.12	4.06	0.53	0.22
Burn	313	42.59	0.63	3.09	4.05	0.48	0.23
Loot	308	43.33	0.59	3.05	4.10	0.50	0.22
March	300	42.12	0.58	3.17	4.13	0.50	0.22

Table 5: Mean Descriptive Statistics for Blacks

Condition	n	Age	Female	Education Level	Ideology	Prop. Democrat	Prop. Republican
Control	303	36.21	0.61	2.80	3.94	0.58	0.09
Block	316	39.46	0.66	2.91	3.82	0.63	0.09
Burn	310	35.77	0.63	2.77	3.89	0.63	0.08
Loot	304	36.59	0.59	2.76	3.98	0.62	0.11
March	300	37.29	0.58	2.75	3.97	0.61	0.12

Table 6: Results of Manipulation Check by Treatment

Treatment Group		Control	Block	Burn	Loot	March
Description Selected	Polar bears	0.82	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.02
	People blocking interstate	0.03	0.66	0.09	0.08	0.14
	People burning a building	0.03	0.09	0.75	0.08	0.06
	People looting a store	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.66	0.06
	People marching downtown	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.12	0.57

Note: Participants were asked to verify their receipt of treatment by answering a question about what was described in the article they were assigned. The diagonal indicates the proportion of respondents who "passed" their respective manipulation check. A notable proportion (around 20% of the participants assigned to the blocking condition selected the "people marching downtown" response. Given the picture accompanying this option, this was a reasonable selection and is likely a reflection of measurement error in the manipulation check question design and not a reflection of respondents misunderstanding the treatment.

D   Sample Statistics

D.1   Descriptive statistics

D.2   Manipulation Check

E   Linked Fate and Respectability

politics, we used a condensed 2-item version of the Jefferson (2022) Respectability Politics (RPS) measure. We converted the RPS items to fit Likert-type response options to avoid acquiescence bias concerns (the original scale which uses a strongly disagree-strongly agree format).

1. How likely is it that white people would treat Black people better if Black people carried themselves better? (Not at all likely-Extremely likely)

2. How important is it to you that Black people behave appropriately in public? (Not at all likely-Extremely likely)

To obtain our modified RPS measure, we created an index using average support across the two items and scaled the variable to range from 0 (no support for respectability) to 1 (high support for respectability). The mean score on this scale for the Black sample was 0.61 and the median was 0.63. Tables 7 and 16 show the results of regressing the interaction between treatment and respectability on the dependent variables. We can see the interaction between treatment and respectability is only significant on perceptions of the protesters being justified in the burning condition and on perceptions of protests being generally effective in the marching condition.

E.2   Linked Fate

We tested if linked fate moderated the effects of the treatments on our dependent variables among Black respondents. To measure linked fate, we used the American National Election Study's single-item measure for Black Americans: "How much, if at all, do you think that what happens to Black people in this country will have something to do with what happens in your life?" with response options ranging from "Not at all" to "A great deal." From Table 9 we can see that the interaction between treatment and linked fate is only significant in the looting condition. Black participants with a high sense of linked fate are less likely to approve of protesters in the looting condition. Table10 additionally shows the interaction

Table 7: Effects of Treatment and Respectability Politics (RPS) on Reactions to Protesters

	Dependent variable:						
	Approve of Actions	Actions Justified	Actions Reasonable	Proud	Hopeful	Ashamed	Embarrassed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Blocking	−0.010	−0.053	−0.033	0.009	0.009	−0.104	−0.095
	(0.064)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.070)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.067)
Burning	−0.258***	−0.277***	−0.219***	−0.264***	−0.203**	0.086	0.078
	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.065)
Looting	−0.323***	−0.310***	−0.303***	−0.384***	−0.213**	0.146*	0.127
	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.070)	(0.070)
RPS	0.014	0.012	0.031	0.125	0.201**	0.394***	0.390***
	(0.068)	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.073)	(0.073)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Blocking*RPS	−0.028	0.038	0.004	−0.038	−0.075	0.093	0.084
	(0.097)	(0.094)	(0.091)	(0.106)	(0.104)	(0.102)	(0.102)
Burning*RPS	0.090	0.211*	0.124	0.116	0.087	0.063	0.081
	(0.094)	(0.092)	(0.090)	(0.102)	(0.102)	(0.100)	(0.099)
Looting*RPS	0.140	0.166	0.155	0.213	0.057	−0.009	0.056
	(0.100)	(0.097)	(0.094)	(0.109)	(0.108)	(0.106)	(0.106)
Constant	0.680***	0.666***	0.649***	0.533***	0.462***	0.025	0.039
	(0.045)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.047)
Observations	1,189	1,189	1,186	1,186	1,189	1,187	1,187
R^2	0.105	0.087	0.085	0.118	0.074	0.151	0.164
Adjusted R^2	0.100	0.081	0.080	0.113	0.069	0.146	0.159
Residual Std. Error	0.314 (df = 1181)	0.305 (df = 1181)	0.296 (df = 1178)	0.340 (df = 1178)	0.340 (df = 1181)	0.333 (df = 1179)	0.331 (df = 1179)
F Statistic	19.849*** (df = 7; 1181)	16.026*** (df = 7; 1181)	15.650*** (df = 7; 1178)	22.593*** (df = 7; 1178)	13.556*** (df = 7; 1181)	30.012*** (df = 7; 1179)	33.020*** (df = 7; 1179)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

between treatment and linked fate is not significant for perceptions of BLM's effectiveness as a movement of the effectiveness of protests in general.

F   Racial Resentment and Partisanship

Racial Resentment

We tested if racial resentment moderated the effects of the treatments on our dependent variables among white respondents. Moderation effects were estimated using OLS regressions where we interacted treatment group assignment with mean scores on the standard 5-item racial resentment scale. Whites high on racial resentment were significantly less likely to approve of or find protesters reasonable and justified than whites high on racial resentment. However, across treatment conditions, there was little to no significant variation in evaluations of the protesters among whites high on racial resentment.

Table 8: Effects of Treatment and Respectability Politics (RPS) On Attitudes About BLM and Protesting

	Dependent variable:	
	BLM Effective at Bringing Racial Equality	Protests Effective
Reference Category = Polar Bear	(1)	(2)
Marching	0.046	−0.175**
	(0.062)	(0.062)
Blocking	0.059	0.082
	(0.062)	(0.060)
Burning	0.034	−0.046
	(0.060)	(0.058)
Looting	−0.024	−0.075
	(0.064)	(0.062)
RPS	0.225***	0.064
	(0.065)	(0.064)
Marching*RPS	−0.027	0.220*
	(0.093)	(0.092)
Blocking*RPS	−0.122	−0.124
	(0.093)	(0.091)
Burning*RPS	−0.063	0.052
	(0.091)	(0.089)
Looting*RPS	0.037	0.052
	(0.097)	(0.094)
Constant	0.458***	0.596***
	(0.043)	(0.042)
Observations	1,475	1,448
R^2	0.031	0.022
Adjusted R^2	0.025	0.016
Residual Std. Error	0.302 (df = 1465)	0.293 (df = 1438)
F Statistic	5.261*** (df = 9; 1465)	3.565*** (df = 9; 1438)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 9: Effects of Treatment and Linked Fate on Reactions to Protesters

	Approve of Actions	Actions Justified	Actions Reasonable	Proud	Hopeful	Ashamed	Embarrassed
	Dependent variable:						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Blocking	−0.124*	−0.097	−0.067	−0.041	−0.041	−0.058	−0.035
	(0.062)	(0.061)	(0.059)	(0.068)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.070)
Burning	−0.120*	−0.109	−0.098	−0.135*	−0.119	0.144*	0.066
	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.058)	(0.067)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.069)
Looting	−0.125*	−0.163**	−0.135*	−0.134	−0.106	0.142*	0.159*
	(0.062)	(0.061)	(0.059)	(0.068)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.070)
Linked Fate	0.130*	0.105	0.164**	0.163*	0.152*	−0.171**	−0.164*
	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.067)
Blocking*Linked Fate	0.137	0.096	0.051	0.033	0.013	0.023	−0.001
	(0.082)	(0.080)	(0.078)	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.092)
Burning*Linked Fate	−0.122	−0.063	−0.075	−0.088	−0.052	−0.040	0.083
	(0.081)	(0.080)	(0.078)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.091)	(0.091)
Looting*Linked Fate	−0.165*	−0.063	−0.102	−0.167	−0.098	0.004	0.014
	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.078)	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.093)
Constant	0.601***	0.600***	0.556***	0.497***	0.476***	0.377***	0.381***
	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.050)
Observations	1,221	1,221	1,218	1,218	1,221	1,219	1,219
R²	0.120	0.085	0.095	0.103	0.057	0.071	0.071
Adjusted R²	0.115	0.079	0.090	0.098	0.052	0.066	0.066
Residual Std. Error	0.311 (df = 1213)	0.305 (df = 1213)	0.295 (df = 1210)	0.343 (df = 1210)	0.345 (df = 1213)	0.347 (df = 1211)	0.348 (df = 1211)
F Statistic	23.600*** (df = 7; 1213)	16.001*** (df = 7; 1213)	18.162*** (df = 7; 1210)	19.871*** (df = 7; 1210)	10.498*** (df = 7; 1213)	13.304*** (df = 7; 1211)	13.202*** (df = 7; 1211)

Note: $^{*}p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$

Partisanship

We also tested if partisanship moderated the effects of the treatment on our dependent variables among white respondents. Respondents self-categorized as either Democrat, Republican or Independent. Partisanship had no statistically significant interaction with treatment on evaluations of protester actions or perceived effectiveness of BLM and protests. However, Republicans were slightly more affected by the looting condition than Democrats.

G   Tables of Main Effects

Table 10: Effects of Treatment and Linked Fate on Perceived Effectiveness of BLM and Protests

	Dependent variable:	
	BLM Effective at Bringing Racial Equality	Protests Effective
Reference Category = Polar Bear	(1)	(2)
Marching	−0.066	−0.089
	(0.060)	(0.058)
Blocking	−0.072	−0.040
	(0.061)	(0.059)
Burning	−0.023	−0.033
	(0.060)	(0.058)
Looting	−0.055	−0.125*
	(0.061)	(0.059)
Linked Fate	0.043	0.094
	(0.058)	(0.056)
Marching*Linked Fate	0.149	0.086
	(0.080)	(0.078)
Blocking*Linked Fate	0.087	0.073
	(0.080)	(0.078)
Burning*Linked Fate	0.021	0.023
	(0.080)	(0.077)
Looting*Linked Fate	0.091	0.127
	(0.081)	(0.078)
Constant	0.560***	0.565***
	(0.043)	(0.042)
Observations	1,515	1,487
R^2	0.019	0.033
Adjusted R^2	0.013	0.028
Residual Std. Error	0.304 (df = 1505)	0.292 (df = 1477)
F Statistic	3.232*** (df = 9; 1505)	5.681*** (df = 9; 1477)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 11: Effects of Racial Resentment and Treatments on Evaluations of and Emotional Reactions to Protesters

	Dependent variable:						
	Approve of Actions	Actions Justified	Actions Reasonable	Proud	Hopeful	Ashamed	Embarrassed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Blocking	0.035	0.002	0.029	0.049	0.132	0.059	0.051
	(0.083)	(0.076)	(0.079)	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.098)	(0.096)
Burning	−0.293***	−0.219**	−0.286***	−0.289***	−0.153	0.223*	0.262**
	(0.076)	(0.069)	(0.072)	(0.083)	(0.083)	(0.090)	(0.088)
Looting	−0.404***	−0.308***	−0.352***	−0.387***	−0.288**	0.345***	0.386***
	(0.084)	(0.077)	(0.080)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.099)	(0.097)
Racial Resentment	−0.466***	−0.596***	−0.497***	−0.556***	−0.394***	0.467***	0.524***
	(0.100)	(0.092)	(0.096)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.120)	(0.116)
Blocking:Racial Resentment	−0.235	−0.112	−0.181	−0.206	−0.281	0.006	0.025
	(0.147)	(0.134)	(0.140)	(0.160)	(0.161)	(0.174)	(0.170)
Burning:Racial Resentment	0.030	0.029	0.107	0.216	0.061	0.170	0.050
	(0.132)	(0.121)	(0.126)	(0.145)	(0.145)	(0.157)	(0.153)
Looting:Racial Resentment	0.136	0.097	0.168	0.345*	0.208	−0.134	−0.241
	(0.146)	(0.134)	(0.140)	(0.161)	(0.161)	(0.174)	(0.169)
Constant	0.820***	0.860***	0.803***	0.681***	0.575***	0.023	0.008
	(0.057)	(0.052)	(0.054)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.068)	(0.066)
Observations	656	656	655	653	656	654	655
R^2	0.266	0.293	0.238	0.166	0.128	0.208	0.200
Adjusted R^2	0.258	0.285	0.230	0.156	0.118	0.200	0.191
Residual Std. Error	0.301 (df = 648)	0.276 (df = 648)	0.287 (df = 647)	0.330 (df = 645)	0.330 (df = 648)	0.355 (df = 646)	0.348 (df = 647)
F Statistic	33.489*** (df = 7; 648)	38.322*** (df = 7; 648)	28.859*** (df = 7; 647)	18.276*** (df = 7; 645)	13.573*** (df = 7; 648)	24.257*** (df = 7; 646)	23.082*** (df = 7; 647)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 12: Effects of Racial Resentment and Treatments on Perceptions of the Black Lives Matter Movement and Protests as Politically Effective

	Dependent variable:	
	BLM Effective at Bringing Racial Equality	Protests Effective
	(1)	(2)
Marching	0.045	0.009
	(0.081)	(0.077)
Blocking	0.136	0.054
	(0.084)	(0.080)
Burning	0.085	−0.012
	(0.077)	(0.073)
Looting	0.066	0.058
	(0.084)	(0.081)
Racial Resentment	−0.422***	−0.426***
	(0.101)	(0.098)
Marching*Racial Resentment	−0.107	−0.024
	(0.140)	(0.134)
Blocking*Racial Resentment	−0.259	−0.133
	(0.148)	(0.142)
Burning*Racial Resentment	−0.173	0.075
	(0.134)	(0.128)
Looting*Racial Resentment	−0.119	−0.061
	(0.148)	(0.142)
Constant	0.662***	0.752***
	(0.058)	(0.055)
Observations	826	814
R^2	0.164	0.125
Adjusted R^2	0.155	0.116
Residual Std. Error	0.304 (df = 816)	0.288 (df = 804)
F Statistic	17.754*** (df = 9; 816)	12.814*** (df = 9; 804)

*Note**   *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 13: Effects of Partisanship and Treatments on Evaluations of and Emotional Reactions to Protesters

	Dependent variable:						
	Approve of Actions	Actions Justified	Actions Reasonable	Proud	Hopeful	Ashamed	Embarrassed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Blocking	−0.090*	−0.055	−0.042	−0.041	−0.037	0.011	0.022
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Burning	−0.223***	−0.160***	−0.169***	−0.214***	−0.163***	0.159***	0.158***
	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Looting	−0.329***	−0.284***	−0.285***	−0.298***	−0.265***	0.212***	0.216***
	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.041)
Independent	−0.073	−0.101*	−0.099*	−0.137**	−0.152**	−0.078	−0.077
	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.053)	(0.053)
Republican	−0.187***	−0.197***	−0.177***	−0.227***	−0.265***	0.019	0.012
	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.054)	(0.053)
Blocking*Independent	0.084	0.044	0.046	0.058	0.046	−0.010	−0.051
	(0.066)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.076)	(0.075)
Burning*Independent	−0.037	−0.077	−0.031	0.038	0.006	0.126	0.138
	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.062)	(0.071)	(0.070)	(0.074)	(0.073)
Looting*Independent	−0.001	−0.006	0.048	0.033	0.058	0.031	0.033
	(0.065)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.071)	(0.070)	(0.074)	(0.074)
Blocking*Republican	0.006	−0.059	−0.068	−0.101	−0.015	0.105	0.113
	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.074)
Looting*Republican	−0.076	−0.083	−0.085	0.007	0.050	0.211**	0.169*
	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.074)
Burning*Republican	0.104	0.078	0.071	0.142*	0.173*	0.101	0.090
	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.075)
Constant	0.695***	0.697***	0.681***	0.597***	0.582***	0.280***	0.294***
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Observations	1,174	1,175	1,172	1,171	1,177	1,174	1,174
R^2	0.180	0.183	0.167	0.147	0.123	0.117	0.113
Adjusted R^2	0.172	0.175	0.159	0.139	0.115	0.109	0.104
Residual Std. Error	0.319 (df = 1162)	0.302 (df = 1163)	0.305 (df = 1160)	0.348 (df = 1159)	0.345 (df = 1165)	0.364 (df = 1162)	0.361 (df = 1162)
F Statistic	23.130*** (df = 11; 1162)	23.699*** (df = 11; 1163)	21.122*** (df = 11; 1160)	18.139*** (df = 11; 1159)	14.845*** (df = 11; 1165)	14.015*** (df = 11; 1162)	13.395*** (df = 11; 1162)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 14: Effects of Partisanship and Treatment on Attitudes Towards BLM and Protesting

	Dependent variable:	
	BLM Effective at Bringing Racial Equality	Protests Effective
	(1)	(2)
Blocking	−0.050	−0.003
	(0.034)	(0.033)
Burning	−0.019	0.051
	(0.034)	(0.033)
Looting	−0.029	0.031
	(0.034)	(0.033)
Marching	−0.033	0.009
	(0.034)	(0.034)
Independent	−0.249***	−0.083*
	(0.040)	(0.039)
Republican	−0.359***	−0.179***
	(0.043)	(0.042)
Blocking*Independent	0.093	0.089
	(0.059)	(0.058)
Burning*Independent	0.026	−0.095
	(0.058)	(0.057)
Looting*Independent	0.097	−0.142*
	(0.058)	(0.057)
Marching*Independent	0.042	0.009
	(0.059)	(0.058)
Blocking*Republican	0.076	−0.005
	(0.061)	(0.060)
Burning*Republican	−0.0001	−0.065
	(0.061)	(0.060)
Looting*Republican	0.112	0.015
	(0.061)	(0.060)
Marching*Republican	0.117	0.039
	(0.062)	(0.061)
Constant	0.660***	0.630***
	(0.024)	(0.024)
Observations	1,485	1,464
R^2	0.163	0.080
Adjusted R^2	0.155	0.071
Residual Std. Error	0.299 (df = 1470)	0.291 (df = 1449)
F Statistic	20.395*** (df = 14; 1470)	9.018*** (df = 14; 1449)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 15: Effects of Race and Condition on Emotional Reaction to Protesters

	Dependent variable:			
	Proud	Hopeful	Ashamed	Embarrassed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Blocking	−0.015	−0.029	−0.045	−0.039
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Burning	−0.195***	−0.154***	0.117***	0.123***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Looting	−0.248***	−0.173***	0.143***	0.167***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Race (1 = white)	−0.237***	−0.221***	−0.005	0.013
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Blocking*Race (1 = white)	−0.023	0.014	0.081	0.057
	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Burning*Race (1 = white)	0.055	0.049	0.165***	0.131**
	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Looting*Race (1 = white)	0.037	0.003	0.161***	0.134**
	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Constant	0.608***	0.579***	0.260***	0.269***
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Observations	2,346	2,354	2,350	2,350
R^2	0.153	0.117	0.103	0.104
Adjusted R^2	0.150	0.114	0.100	0.102
Residual Std. Error	0.346 (df = 2338)	0.346 (df = 2346)	0.361 (df = 2342)	0.358 (df = 2342)
F Statistic	60.342*** (df = 7; 2338)	44.337*** (df = 7; 2346)	38.464*** (df = 7; 2342)	38.996*** (df = 7; 2342)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 16: Effects of Race and Treatment on Evaluations of Protester Actions

	Approve of Actions	Actions Reasonable	Actions Justified
	Dependent variable:		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Blocking	−0.028	−0.028	−0.028
	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Burning	−0.151***	−0.149***	−0.151***
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Looting	−0.206***	−0.204***	−0.206***
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
white	−0.124***	−0.115***	−0.124***
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.026)
Blocking*Race (1 = white)	−0.023	−0.048	−0.023
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.036)
Burning*Race (1 = white)	−0.051	−0.081*	−0.051
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.036)
Looting*Race (1 = white)	−0.055	−0.076*	−0.055
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.036)
Constant	0.672***	0.667***	0.672***
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Observations	2,354	2,348	2,354
R^2	0.140	0.157	0.140
Adjusted R^2	0.137	0.155	0.137
Residual Std. Error	0.308 (df = 2346)	0.302 (df = 2340)	0.308 (df = 2346)
F Statistic	54.583*** (df = 7; 2346)	62.285*** (df = 7; 2340)	54.583*** (df = 7; 2346)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Table 17: Effects of Race and Treatment on Attitudes Towards BLM and Protesting

	Dependent variable:	
	BLM Effective at Bringing Racial Equality	Protests Effective
	(1)	(2)
Blocking	−0.044	0.044
	(0.026)	(0.025)
Burning	−0.043	0.014
	(0.026)	(0.025)
Looting	−0.026	−0.006
	(0.026)	(0.025)
Marching	−0.034	0.031
	(0.026)	(0.025)
Race (1 = white)	−0.226***	−0.071**
	(0.026)	(0.025)
Blocking*Race (1 = white)	0.077*	−0.060
	(0.037)	(0.036)
Burning*Race (1 = white)	0.083*	0.021
	(0.037)	(0.036)
Looting*Race (1 = white)	0.074*	0.006
	(0.037)	(0.036)
Marching*Race (1 = white)	0.074*	−0.029
	(0.037)	(0.036)
Constant	0.623***	0.598***
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Observations	2,935	2,881
R^2	0.066	0.022
Adjusted R^2	0.063	0.019
Residual Std. Error	0.316 (df = 2925)	0.304 (df = 2871)
F Statistic	22.862*** (df = 9; 2925)	7.218*** (df = 9; 2871)

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001