Appendix A

Nationscape Data

A.1 The Survey

Nationscape is a large, weekly online survey conducted by Lucid for the Democracy Fund and researchers at UCLA that was designed to collect weekly snapshots of the American electorate throughout the 2019-2020 primary and general elections. This cross-sectional survey is in the field every day of the week and includes weekly collections of about n=6,250 responses. While the sample is opt-in, a representativeness assessment of the data finds that the samples are comparable to those collected by well-known pollsters like Pew and YouGov (Tausanovitch et al., 2019). More information on the survey can be found at https://www.voterstudygroup.org/nationscape.

Lucid is an automated marketplace that connects researchers with respondents from a variety of network survey panel companies. Many of these are double opt-in panels where respondents are invited to partake in research via emails, push notifications, in-app pop-ups, or other means. Respondents are incentivized in a variety of ways depending on the supplier. Lucid takes a variety of steps to increase quality of respondents from these survey panel providers including: 1) blocking users from taking surveys multiple times via cookies, IP addresses, or other unique identifiers; 2) screening the quality of respondents through attention check questions and open-ended questions; 3) using third party bot detection services like Google's reCaptcha to block bots; and 4) publishing and providing information on the quality of all their data suppliers. Existing research finds Lucid samples to be of high quality (Coppock and Green, 2016; Coppock and Mcclellan, 2019), and when properly weighted, provide samples that are similar in quality to respected survey respondent panels like Pew's American Trends Panel (Tausanovitch et al., 2019).

A.2 Question Wording

A.2.1 Dependent Variables

- **Attitudes Toward Police** "Here are the names of some groups that are in the news from time to time. How favorable is your impression of each group or haven't you heard enough to say? - The Police" (4=very unfavorable; 3=somewhat unfavorable; 2=somewhat favorable; 1=very favorable; NA=haven't heard enough to say) (mean=1.99, sd=1.01).

- **Discrimination Against African Americans** "How much discrimination is there in the United States today against each of the following groups? - Blacks" (1=None at all; 2=A little; 3=A moderate amount; 4=a lot; 5=a great deal) (mean=3.64, sd=1.21).

A.2.2 Moderating Variables

- **Protest** We collected data on the geolocation of all Black Lives Matter protests following the killing of George Floyd from https://www.creosotemaps.com/blm2020/, a crowd-sourced effort led by a GIS analyst to identify and document all Black Lives Matter protest activity that has occurred since May 25, 2020, the day of Floyd's killing. Latitude and longitude coordinates of each protest was linked to county using the GeoLookup API from the US Census Bureau. We then created a cumulative sum of the number of protests that had happened following Floyd's death in each county each day in the United States. This data was then merged into the Nationscape data using a 1-day lag (for example a respondent who lives in Los Angeles County and took the Nationscape survey on June 5th would be matched with a count of protests that had occurred in that county up to and including June 4th) (mean = 2.6, median=2, range=[0,9])

- **Group Favorability African Americans** "Here are the names of some groups that are in the news from time to time. How favorable is your impression of each group or haven't you heard enough to say? – Blacks" (4=very favorable; 3=somewhat favorable; 2=somewhat unfavorable; 1=very unfavorable; NA=haven't heard enough) (mean=3.17, sd=0.85)

- **Group Favorability White Americans** "Here are the names of some groups that are in the news from time to time. How favorable is your impression of each group or haven't you heard enough to say? – Whites" (4=very favorable; 3=somewhat favorable; 2=somewhat unfavorable; 1=very unfavorable; NA=haven't heard enough) (mean=3.15, sd=0.86)

- **Prejudice: Group Favorability Scale White-Black** To create our Black-White favorability difference scale we subtracted Black favorability from White favorability to create a scale ranging from -3 to 3. Those who received a score of -3 felt very favorable toward African Americans and very unfavorable toward White Americans. Those who received a score of 3 felt very favorable toward white Americans and very unfavorable toward Black Americans (mean=-0.02, sd=1.06).

- **Prejudice: Generations** "Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements. - Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Blacks to work their way out of the lower class." (5=strongly disagree; 4=somewhat disagree; 3=neither agree nor disagree; 2=somewhat agree; 1=strongly agree) (mean=2.82, sd=1.40).

- **Follow Politics** "Some people follow what's going on in government most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on..." (4=hardly at all; 3=only now and then; 2=some of the time; 1=most of the time) (mean=1.87, sd=0.90).

- **Cable TV** "We're interested in where you might have heard news about politics in the past week. Have you seen or heard news about politics on any of the following outlets in the past week? [CNN or MSNBC or Fox] " (1=yes, 2=no)

- **Network TV** "We're interested in where you might have heard news about politics in the past week. Have you seen or heard news about politics on any of the following outlets in the past week? [Network news (ABC, CBS, NBC, or PBS)] " (1=yes, 2=no)

- **Newspapers** "We're interested in where you might have heard news about politics in the past week. Have you seen or heard news about politics on any of the following outlets in the past week? [National Newspaper (e.g. New York Times, Wall Street Journal, USA TODAY, Washington Post)] " (1=yes, 2=no)

- **Radio** "We're interested in where you might have heard news about politics in the past week. Have you seen or heard news about politics on any of the following outlets in the past week? [NPR or AM Talk Radio] " (1=yes, 2=no)

- **Social Media** "We're interested in where you might have heard news about politics in the past week. Have you seen or heard news about politics on any of the following outlets in the past week? [Social Media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)] " (1=yes, 2=no)

A.2.3 Control Variables

	Weighted Mean	Min	Max
Partisanship (7-pt, R)	3.83	1	7
College Education	0.31	0	1
Female	0.52	0	1
Age	47.25	18	99
Race (Non-Hispanic White)	0.64	0	1
Household Income	12.94	1	24
Ideology (conservative)	3.03	1	5

A.3 RDiT Checks

Figure A.1: Interviews by Day
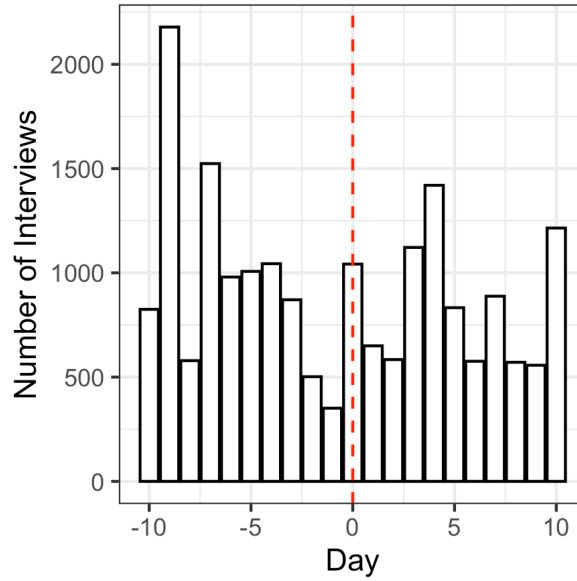
Note: number of interviews completed per day in a 20-day window around cutpoint. We see no spike in survey interest following the killing of George Floyd and the rise of BLM protests.

Table A.1: Balance on Key Covariates Across Cutpoint

	Pre-Treat Mean	Post-Treat Mean	Abs Diff	P-value
Age	47.58	47.44	0.14	0.57
Female	0.51	0.51	0	0.58
White	0.63	0.62	0.01	0.17
Black	0.12	0.12	0	0.89
College	0.30	0.32	0.02	0.03
Household Income	12.92	13.04	0.12	0.27
Partisanship (7-pt)	3.82	3.79	0.03	0.41
Ideology (conservative)	3.02	3.01	0.01	0.38
Vote Clinton 2016	0.34	0.33	0.003	0.68
Daily interviews	986.2	859.8	126.4	0.52

Note: Means, differences, and p-values for key covariates averaged across the 10 days pre-treatment [-10,0) and post-treatment [0,10]. Treatment defined as May 28, 2020.

Figure A.2: Favorability Toward Police Using Date Cutpoints Polynomials
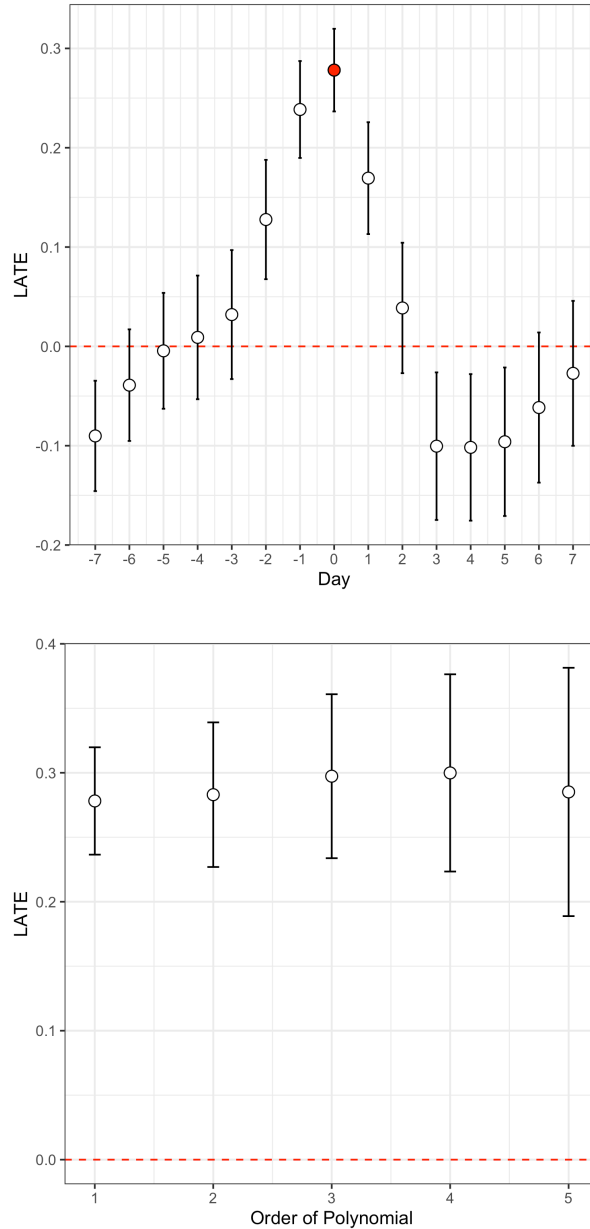
Note: Panel A (top) displays policy unfavorability RD estimates varying cutpoints from May 21, 2020 to June 4, 2020 ($c = -7, \ldots, 7$). Red point indicates chosen cutpoint at May 28, 2020 (0). Bandwidth chosen to minimize MSE of local polynomial (p=1) with triangular kernel. Panel B (bottom) displays RD estimates using varying orders of polynomial ($p = 1, \ldots, 5$) to assess robustness, again using triangular kernel and MSE-optimal bandwidth.

Appendix B

Results

Table B.1: RD Estimates

Outcome	Sample		RD Estimate	SE	P-Value
Unfavorable	Full	Conventional	0.28	0.02	0.00
Toward		Bias-Corrected	0.28	0.02	0.00
Police		Robust	0.28	0.03	0.00
	White	Conventional	0.28	0.02	0.00
		Bias-Corrected	0.28	0.02	0.00
		Robust	0.28	0.03	0.00
	Black	Conventional	0.20	0.08	0.02
		Bias-Corrected	0.18	0.08	0.03
		Robust	0.18	0.10	0.07
	Latino	Conventional	0.24	0.05	0.00
		Bias-Corrected	0.23	0.05	0.00
		Robust	0.23	0.07	0.00
	Asian	Conventional	0.21	0.10	0.03
		Bias-Corrected	0.18	0.10	0.07
		Robust	0.18	0.12	0.13
Discrimination	Full	Conventional	0.19	0.03	0.00
Against		Bias-Corrected	0.20	0.03	0.00
Black		Robust	0.20	0.03	0.00
People	White	Conventional	0.17	0.03	0.00
		Bias-Corrected	0.17	0.03	0.00
		Robust	0.17	0.04	0.00
	Black	Conventional	0.13	0.08	0.10
		Bias-Corrected	0.11	0.08	0.16
		Robust	0.11	0.10	0.24
	Latino	Conventional	0.22	0.06	0.00
		Bias-Corrected	0.23	0.06	0.00
		Robust	0.23	0.07	0.00
	Asian	Conventional	0.20	0.08	0.01
		Bias-Corrected	0.19	0.08	0.02
		Robust	0.19	0.10	0.05

Note: RD estimates, standard errors, and p-values for unfavorable attitudes toward police and perceptions that Black Americans face discrimination in the United States in Nationscape survey for the full sample, just among non-Hispanic white respondents, just among Black/African American respondents, just among Latino respondents, and just among Asian American respondents. Estimates from rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth.

Table B.2: RD Estimates

Outcome	Sample		RD Estimate	SE	P-Value	Pct of St Dev
Partisanship	Full	Conventional	-0.055	0.04	0.18	2.4%
		Bias-Corrected	-0.071	0.04	0.08	3%
		Robust	-0.071	0.048	0.14	3%
White - Black	Full	Conventional	-0.054	0.023	0.02	5%
Group		Bias-Corrected	-0.063	0.023	0.01	5.8%
Favorability		Robust	-0.063	0.028	0.03	5.8%
Racial	Full	Conventional	-0.164	0.03	0.00	11.7%
Resentment		Bias-Corrected	-0.180	0.03	0.00	13%
(Generations)		Robust	-0.180	0.03	0.00	13%

Note: RD estimates, standard errors clustered by week or day, and p-values for unfavorable attitudes toward police and perceptions that Black Americans face discrimination in the United States in Nationscape survey for the full sample. Estimates from rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth. While several of these estimates are statistically significant, the magnitude of the effect, particularly on our moderators of core interest (White-Black group favorability and partisanship) is negligible at just 5 and 2.4% of a standard deviation respectively.

Table B.3: RD Estimates, Clustered Standard Errors

| Outcome	Sample		RD Estimate	SE	P-Value	Clustering
Unfavorable	Full	Conventional	0.28	0.001	0.00	Week
Toward		Bias-Corrected	0.28	0.001	0.00	Week
Police		Robust	0.28	0.002	0.00	Week
Discrimination	Full	Conventional	0.19	0.001	0.00	Week
Against		Bias-Corrected	0.20	0.001	0.00	Week
Black People		Robust	0.20	0.002	0.00	Week
Unfavorable	Full	Conventional	0.28	0.000	0.00	Day
Toward		Bias-Corrected	0.28	0.000	0.00	Day
Police		Robust	0.28	0.000	0.00	Day
Discrimination	Full	Conventional	0.19	0.000	0.00	Day
Against		Bias-Corrected	0.20	0.000	0.00	Day
Black People		Robust	0.20	0.000	0.00	Day

Note: RD estimates, standard errors clustered by week or day, and p-values for unfavorable attitudes toward police and perceptions that Black Americans face discrimination in the United States in Nationscape survey for the full sample. Estimates from rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth.

Table B.4: RD Estimates by Subgroups

Outcome	Sample	RD Estimate	SE	P-Value
Police Unfavorability	Strong Democrat	0.41	0.05	0.00
	Strong Republican	0.17	0.05	0.00
	Strong Black Preference	0.41	0.12	0.01
	Strong White Preference	0.01	0.12	0.96
	Lowest RR	0.39	0.05	0.00
	Highest RR	0.14	0.05	0.00
Black Discrimination	Strong Democrat	0.20	0.05	0.00
	Strong Republican	0.12	0.05	0.01
	Strong Black Preference	0.20	0.10	0.04
	Strong White Preference	-0.11	0.16	0.48
	Lowest RR	0.13	0.03	0.00
	Highest RR	0.03	0.07	0.70

Note: RD estimates, standard errors clustered by week, and p-values for unfavorable attitudes toward police and perceptions that Black Americans face discrimination in the United States in Nationscape survey for the full sample. Estimates from rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth.

Figure B.1: Coefficient and Predicted Value Plots for Prejudice and Partisanship
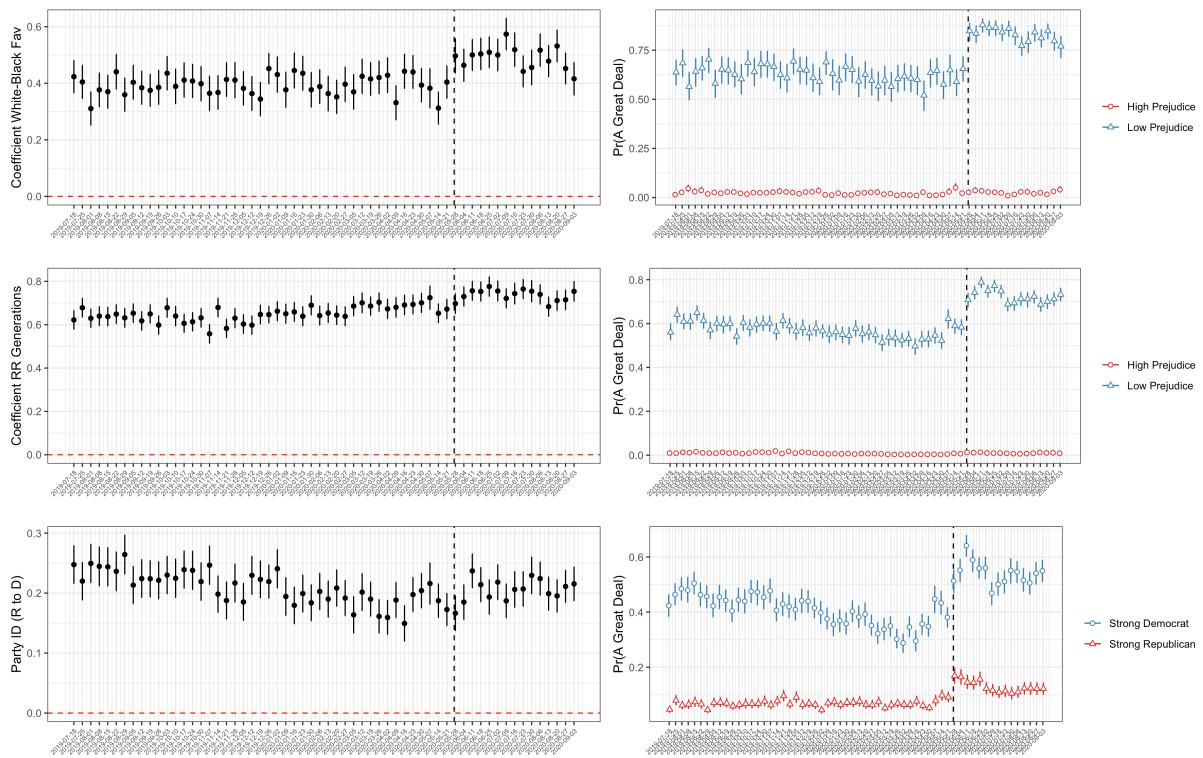
Note: Ordered probit coefficient and predicted probability of perceiving that African Americans face "a great deal" of discrimination by White-Black favorability ratings, racial resentment (generations item), and partisanship with 95% confidence intervals. Ordered probit models are run on each weekly independent cross-section and control for education, gender, age, race, household income, partisanship, and ideology, which are held at their means in simulations.

Appendix C

Additional Robustness Checks

Placebos

Table C.1: RD Estimates for Irrelevant Outcomes

| Outcome		RD Estimate	SE	P-Value	Pct St Dev
Unfavorable	Conventional	-0.05	0.02	0.004	6.1
Toward	Bias-Corrected	-0.06	0.02	0.002	
Jews	Robust	-0.06	0.02	0.011	
Unfavorable	Conventional	0.03	0.03	0.20	2.8
Toward	Bias-Corrected	0.04	0.03	0.09	
Evangelicals	Robust	0.04	0.03	0.15	
Unfavorable	Conventional	0.01	0.02	0.78	1.0
Toward	Bias-Corrected	0.00	0.02	0.95	
Socialists	Robust	0.00	0.02	0.96	
Unfavorable	Conventional	-0.03	0.02	0.10	3.5
Toward	Bias-Corrected	-0.02	0.02	0.14	
Whites	Robust	-0.02	0.02	0.22	
Unfavorable	Conventional	-0.03	0.02	0.24	2.1
Toward	Bias-Corrected	-0.03	0.02	0.16	
Obama	Robust	-0.03	0.03	0.25	

Note: RD estimates, standard errors, and p-values for irrelevant outcomes. Estimated using rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth.

Media

In Figure 4 Panel A we present RD estimates for each subgroup with 95% CIs estimated using rdrobust() package with 1st order polynomial, triangular kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth. In Figure 4 Panel B we estimate the probability that respondents who report watching liberal media (*MSNBC*: watch MSNBC but not Fox) or conservative media (*Fox*: watch Fox but not MSNBC) rate the police "very unfavorably" before and after the Floyd protests. Ordered probit models are run on each weekly independent cross-section and control for prejudice, education, gender, age, race, household income, partisanship, and ideology, which are held at their means in simulations. Information on protest measures and question wording in Appendix A.

Other Police Killings

Figure C.1: Police Killings of Unarmed Black Individuals
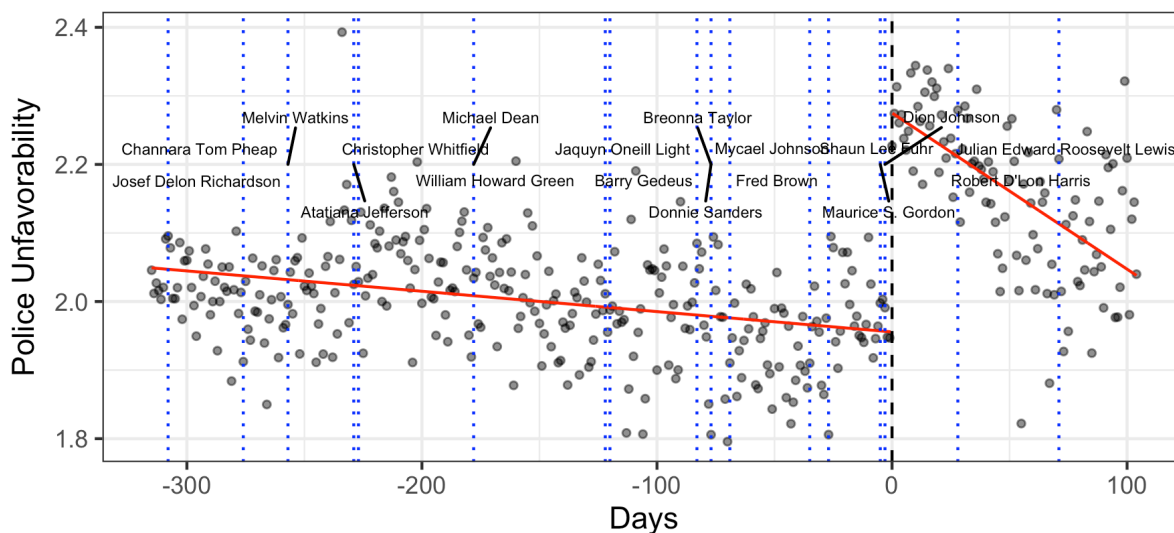
Note: Points indicate daily average unfavorable attitudes toward police in Nation-scape survey for the full sample. Best fit lines on either side of the disconit-nuty estimated using rdrobust() package in R with 1st order polynomial, triangu-lar kernel, and MSE-optimal bandwidth. Text and vertical dotted lines indicate other fatal shootings of unarmed Black individuals during the time that the sur-vey was in the field. Data from the Washington Post Police Shootings Database (https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/investigations/police-shootings-database/).

Table C.2: Police Shootings of Unarmed Black Civilians

Name	Date
Josef Delon Richardson	2019-07-25
Channara Tom Pheap	2019-08-26
Melvin Watkins	2019-09-14
Atatiana Jefferson	2019-10-12
Christopher Whitfield	2019-10-14
Michael Dean	2019-12-02
William Howard Green	2020-01-27
Jaquyn Oneill Light	2020-01-29
Barry Gedeus	2020-03-06
Breonna Taylor	2020-03-12
Donnie Sanders	2020-03-12
Mycael Johnson	2020-03-20
Fred Brown	2020-04-23
Shaun Lee Fuhr	2020-05-01
Maurice S. Gordon	2020-05-23

Note: Data from the Washington Post Police Shootings Database (https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/investigations/police-shootings-database/).

Media Coverage of BLM

Figure C.2: Media Coverage of BLM
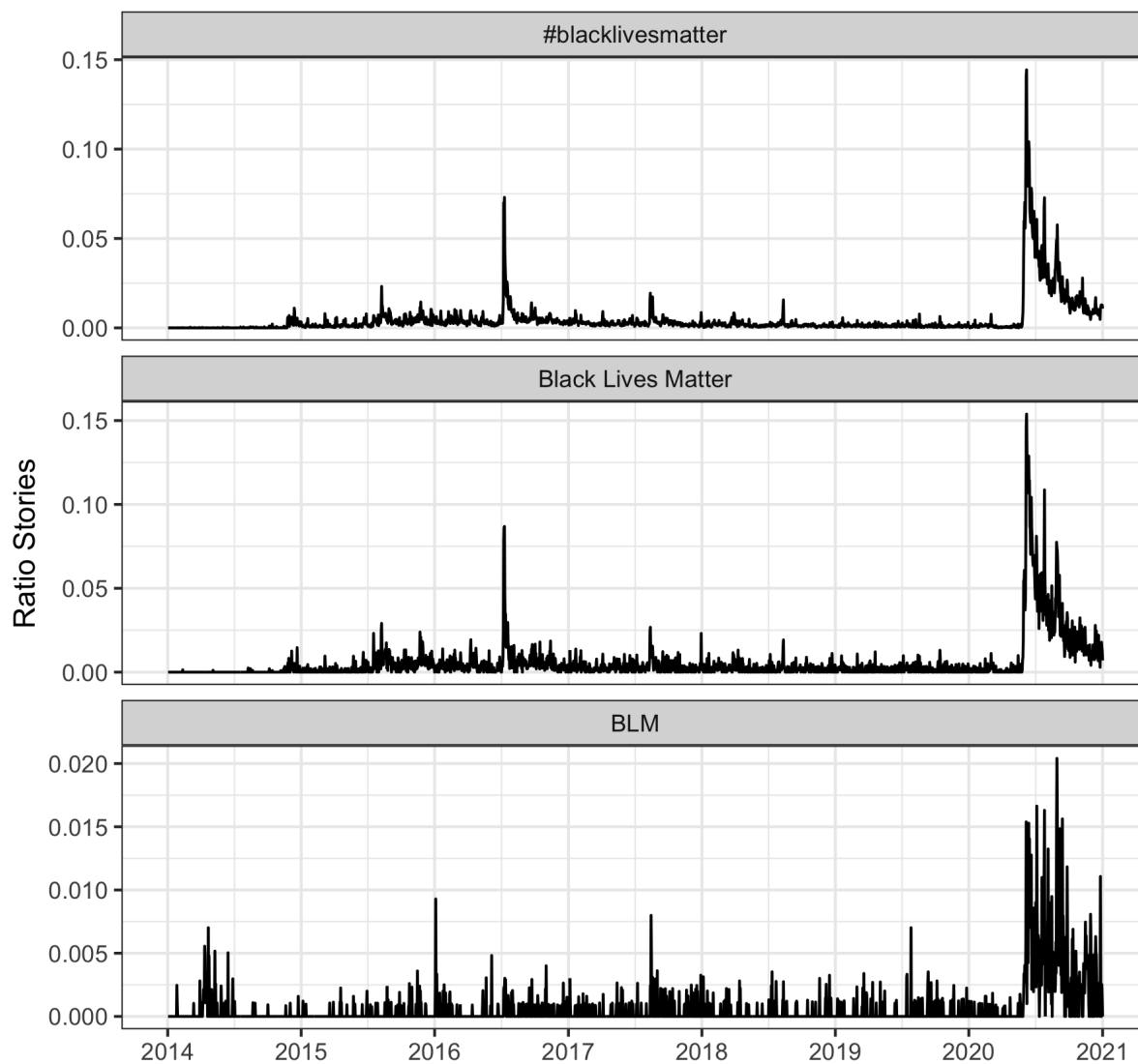
Ratio of stories mentioning "blacklivesmatter", "Black Lives Matter", and "BLM" by major newspapers. Data from Media Cloud transcripts of the 50 newspapers with the largest circulation in the United States in 2018 based on research from the Pew Research Center

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