

Supplemental Appendix for
Igniting Change:
An Evangelical Megachurch's Racial Justice Program

Figure A.1: Demographic characteristics of the pre- and post-survey respondents

	Pre-survey	Post-survey
Black	26.5%	30.0%
White	63.6%	62.9%
Female	60.9%	66.4%
College degree	36%	34.6%
Democrat	29.1%	30.4%

Figure A.2: Question wording used to construct the Social Perspective Taking index

1. In general, how often do you attempt to understand African Americans better by trying to figure out what they are thinking?
2. In general, how often do you try to think of more than one explanation for why someone of another race acted as they did?
3. Overall, how often do you try to understand the point of view of African Americans?
4. In general, when you are angry at someone of another race, how often do you try to "put yourself in his or her shoes"?
5. Overall, how often do you try to figure out what emotions people of another race are feeling when you meet them for the first time?
6. In general, how often do you try to understand how people of another race view the situation?

Figure A.3: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in attitudinal measures among Black respondents

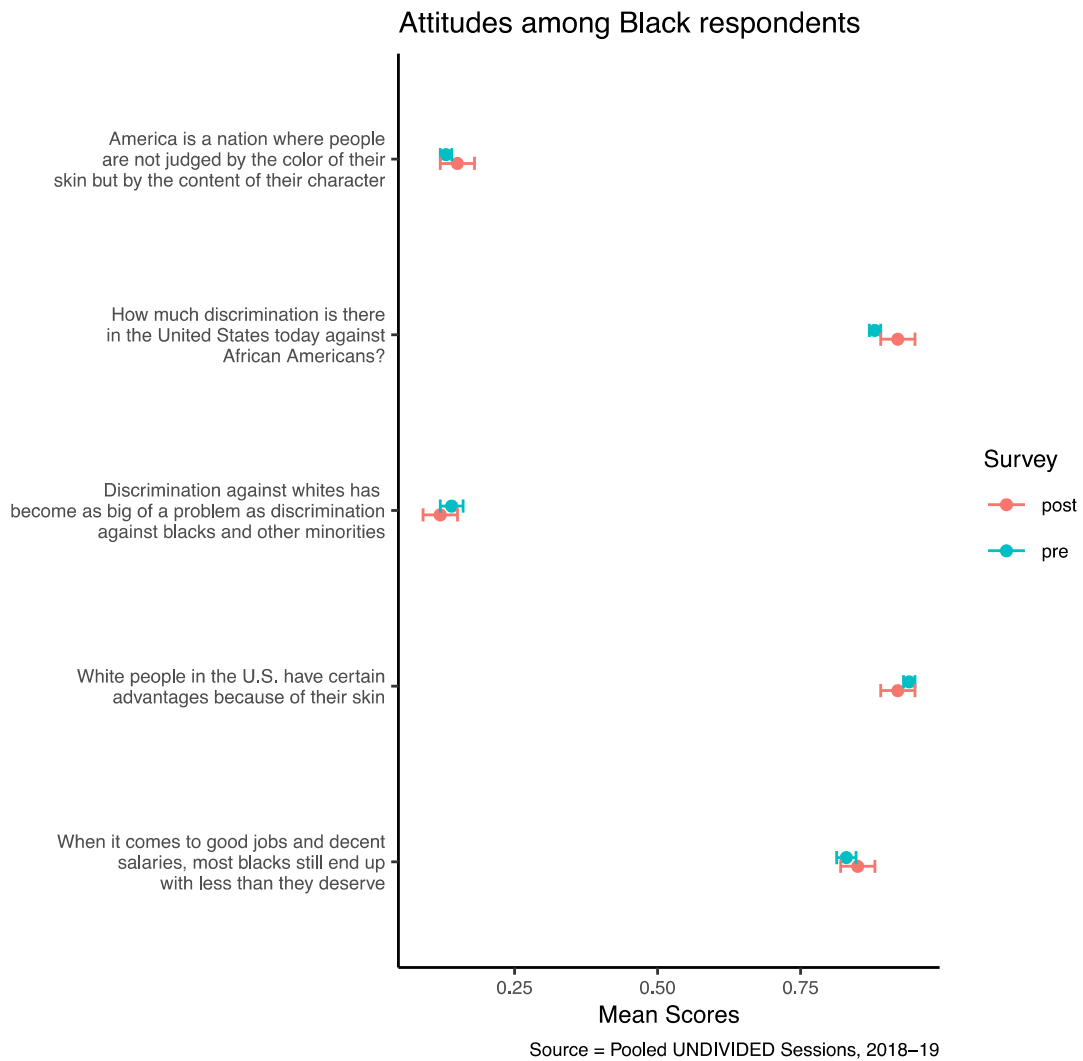


Figure A.4: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in individual behavior measures among Black respondents

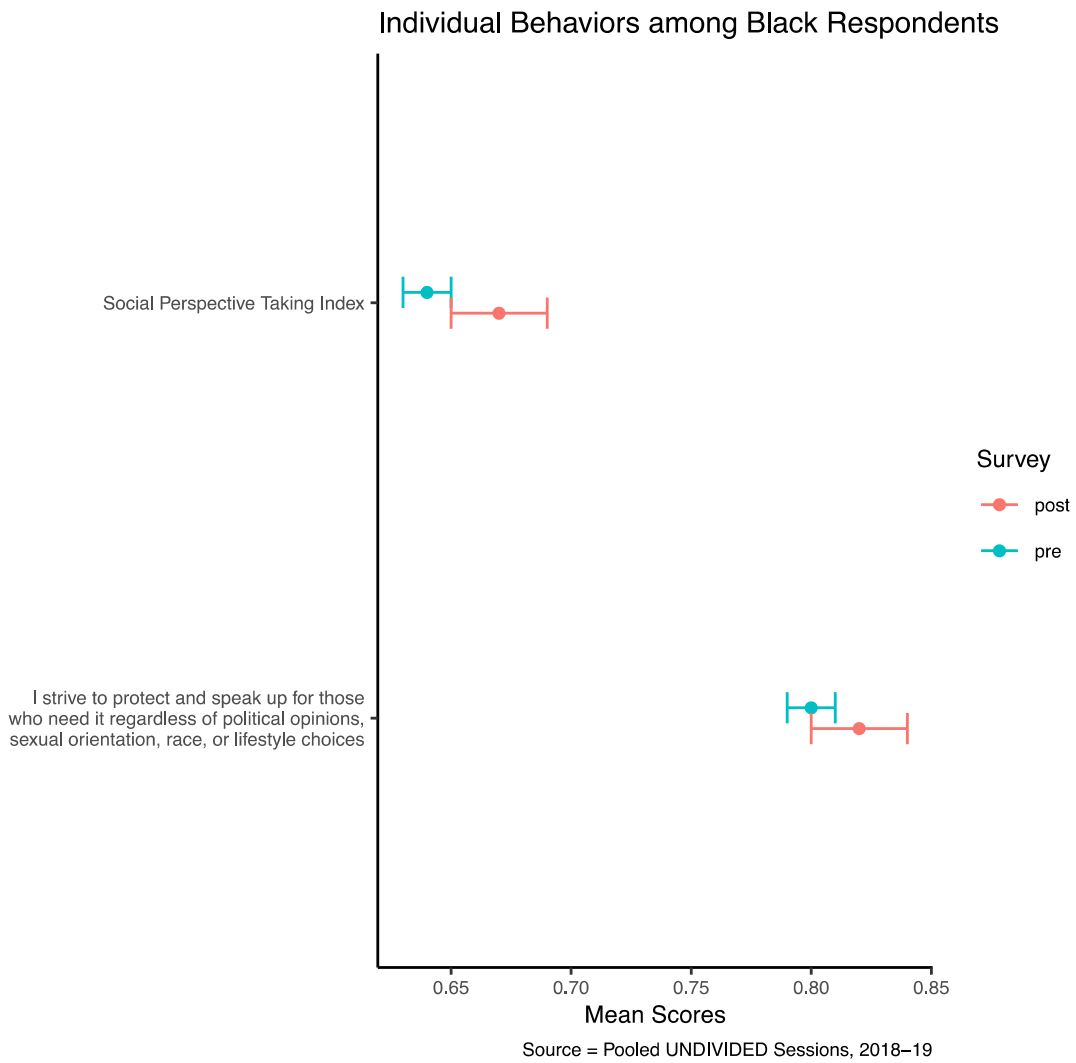


Figure A.5: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in sense of community measures among Black respondents

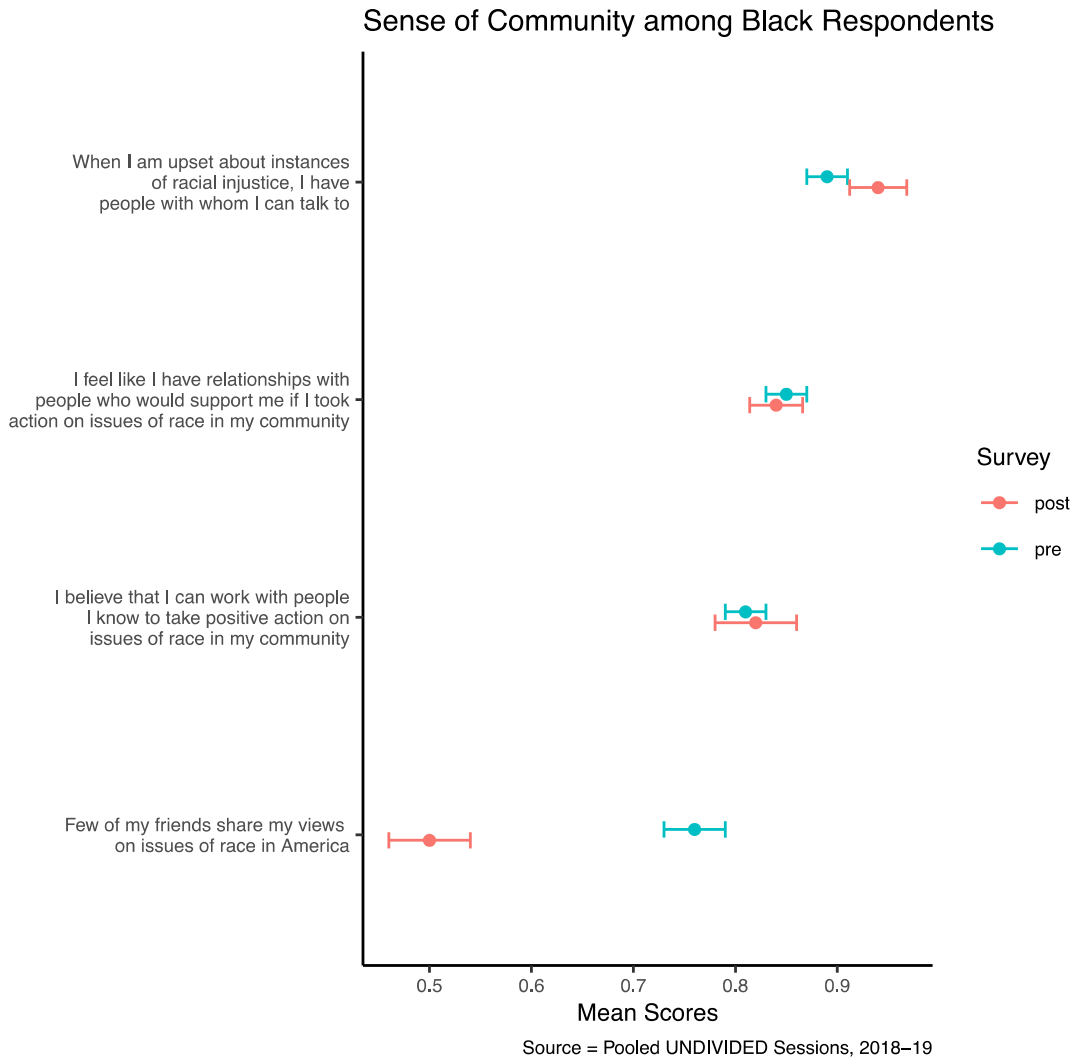


Figure A.6: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in efficacy measures among Black respondents

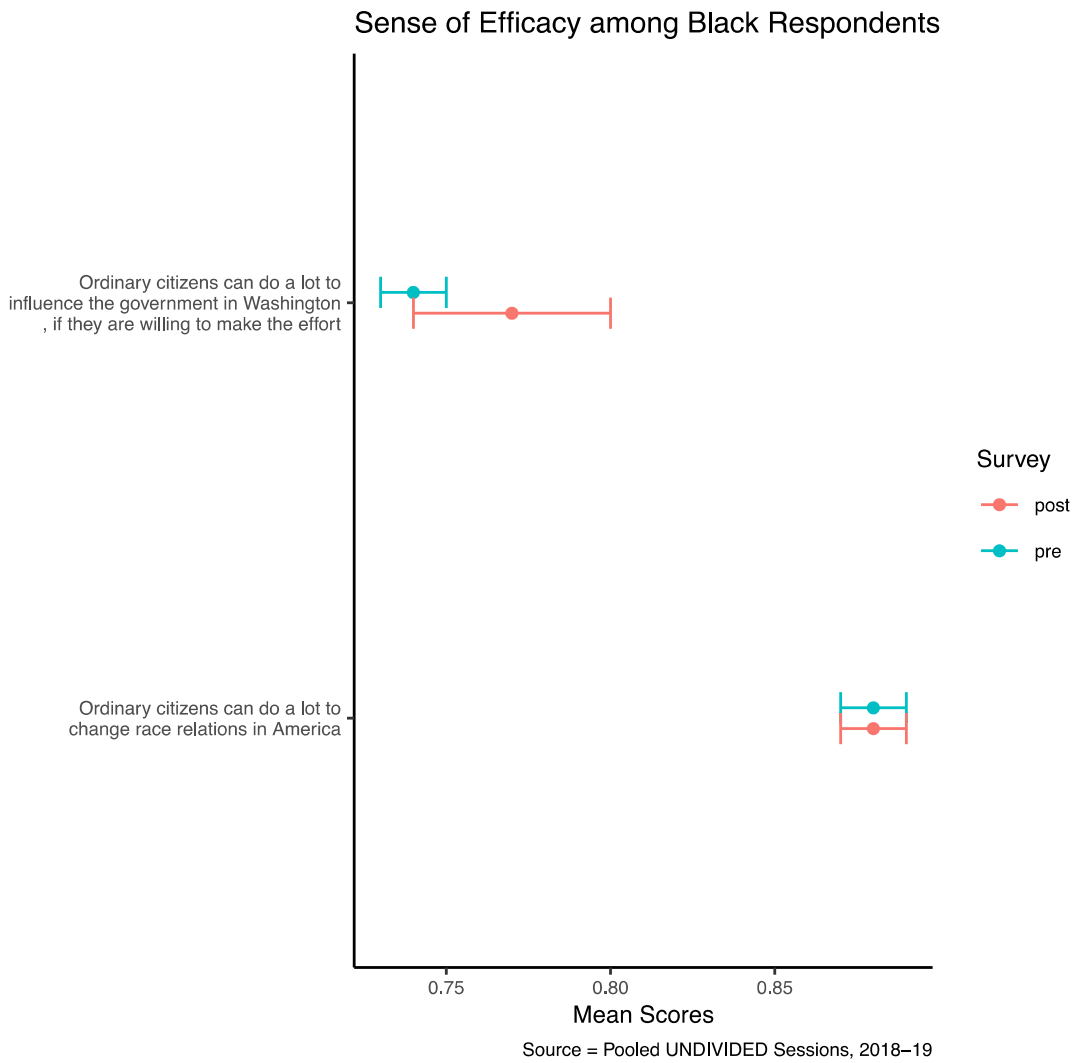
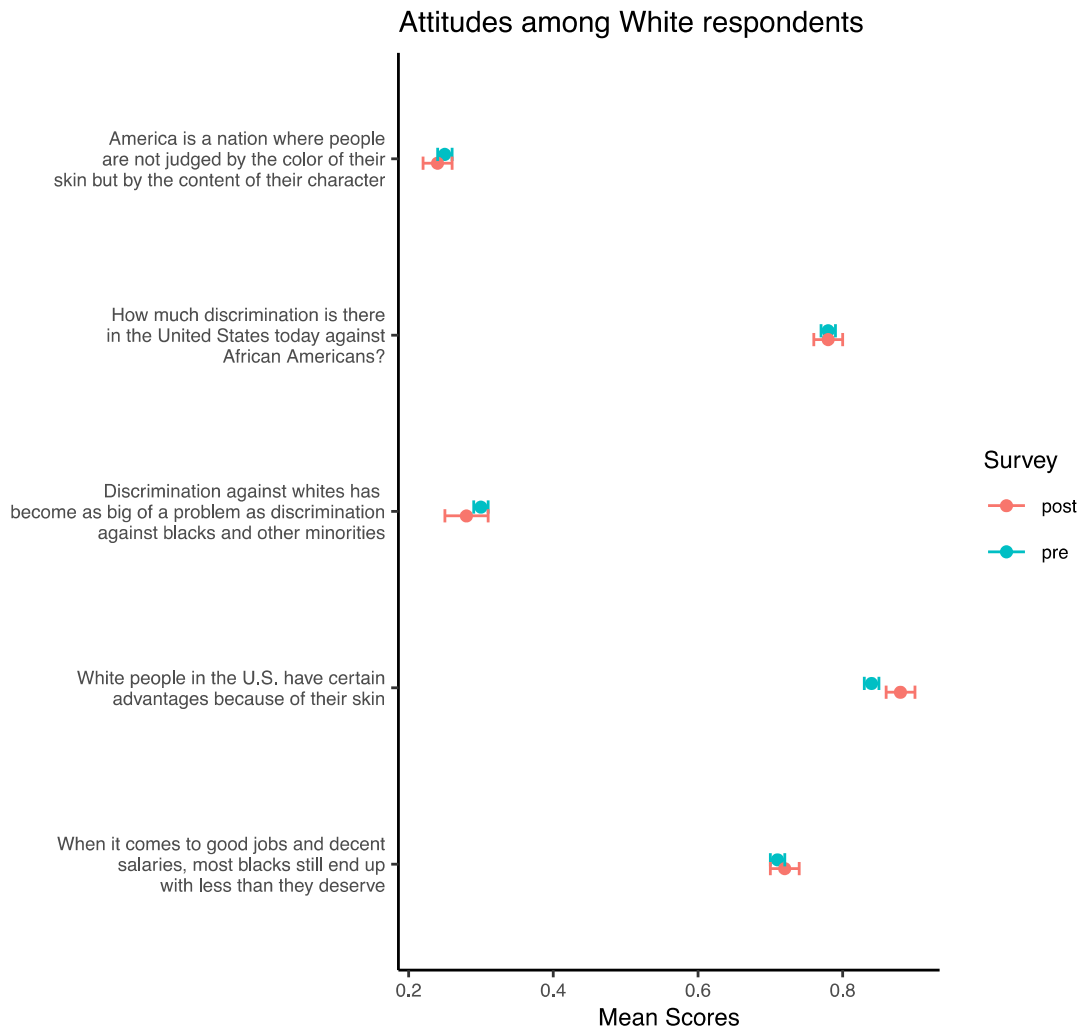


Figure A.7: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in attitudinal measures among White respondents



Source = Pooled UNDIVIDED Sessions, 2018–19

Figure A.8: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in individual behavior measures among White respondents

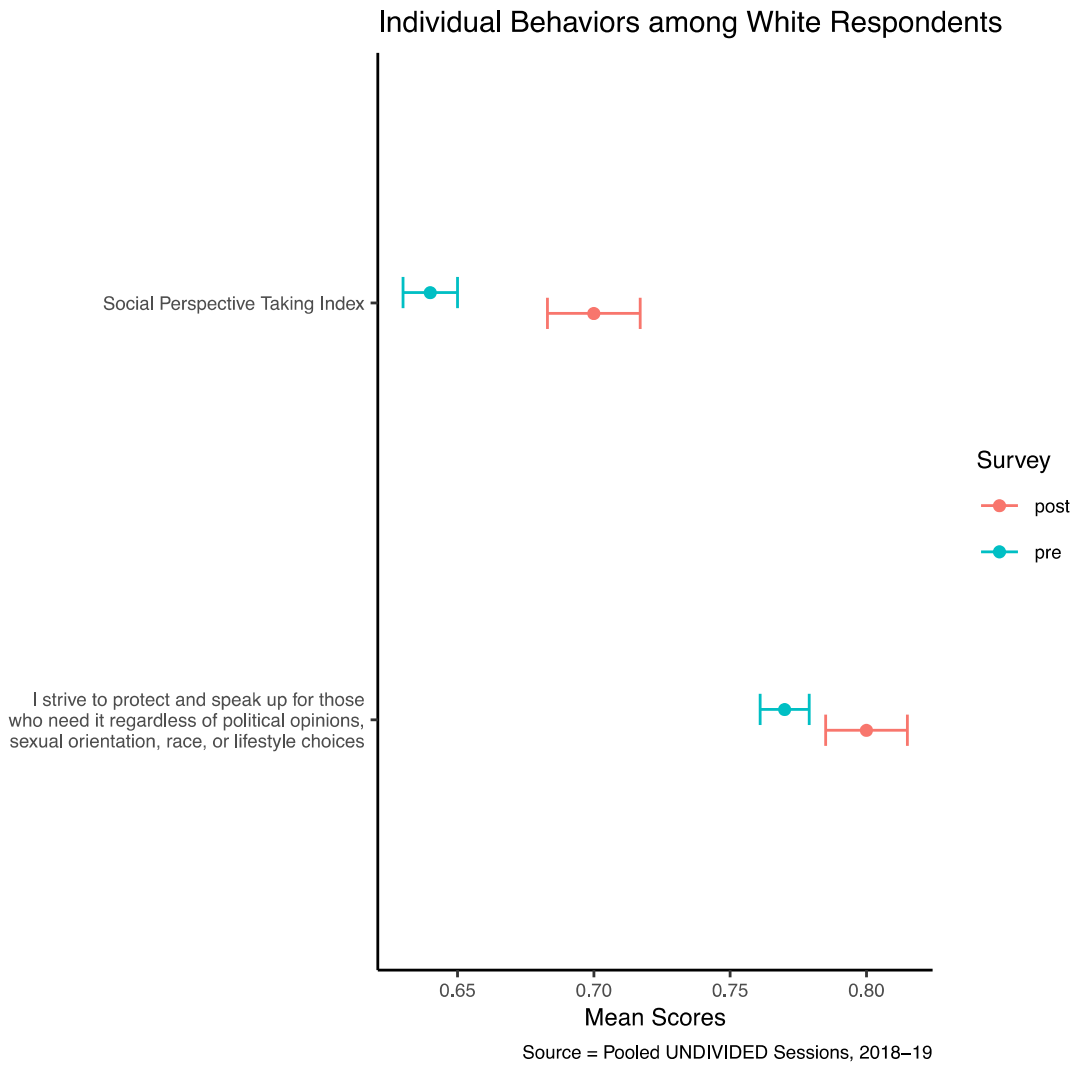


Figure A.9: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in sense of community measures among White respondents

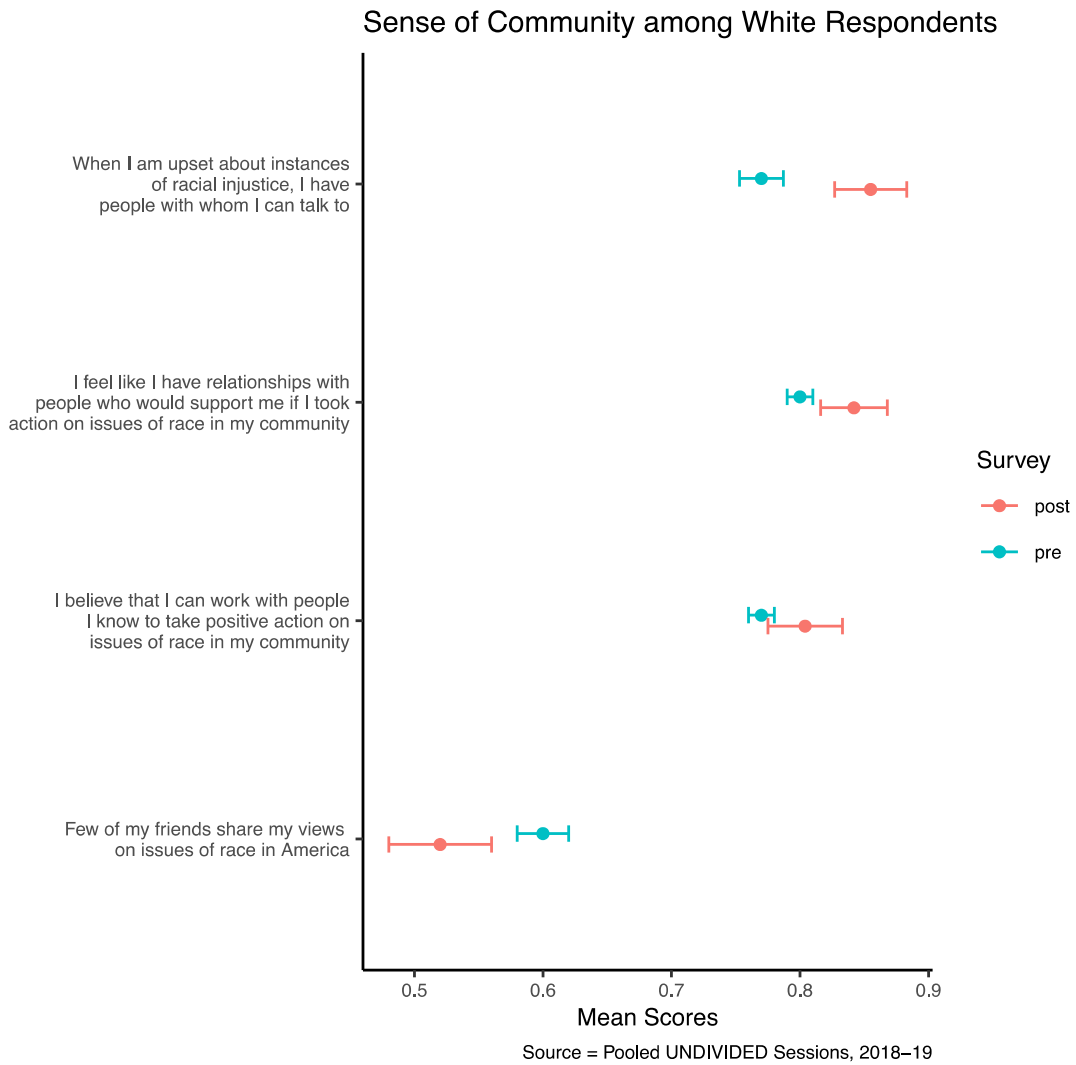


Figure A.10: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in efficacy measures among White respondents

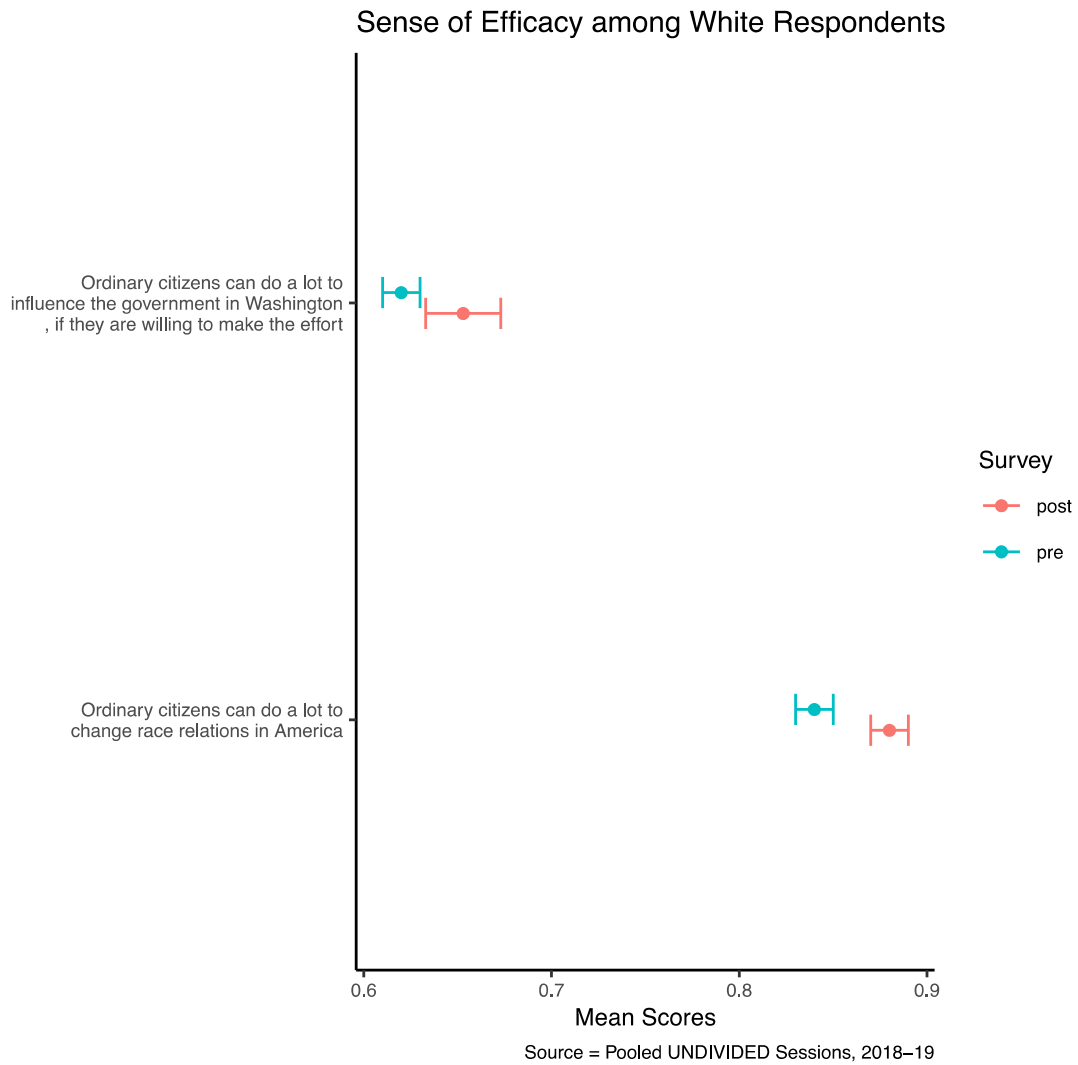


Figure A.11: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in attitudinal measures among Female respondents

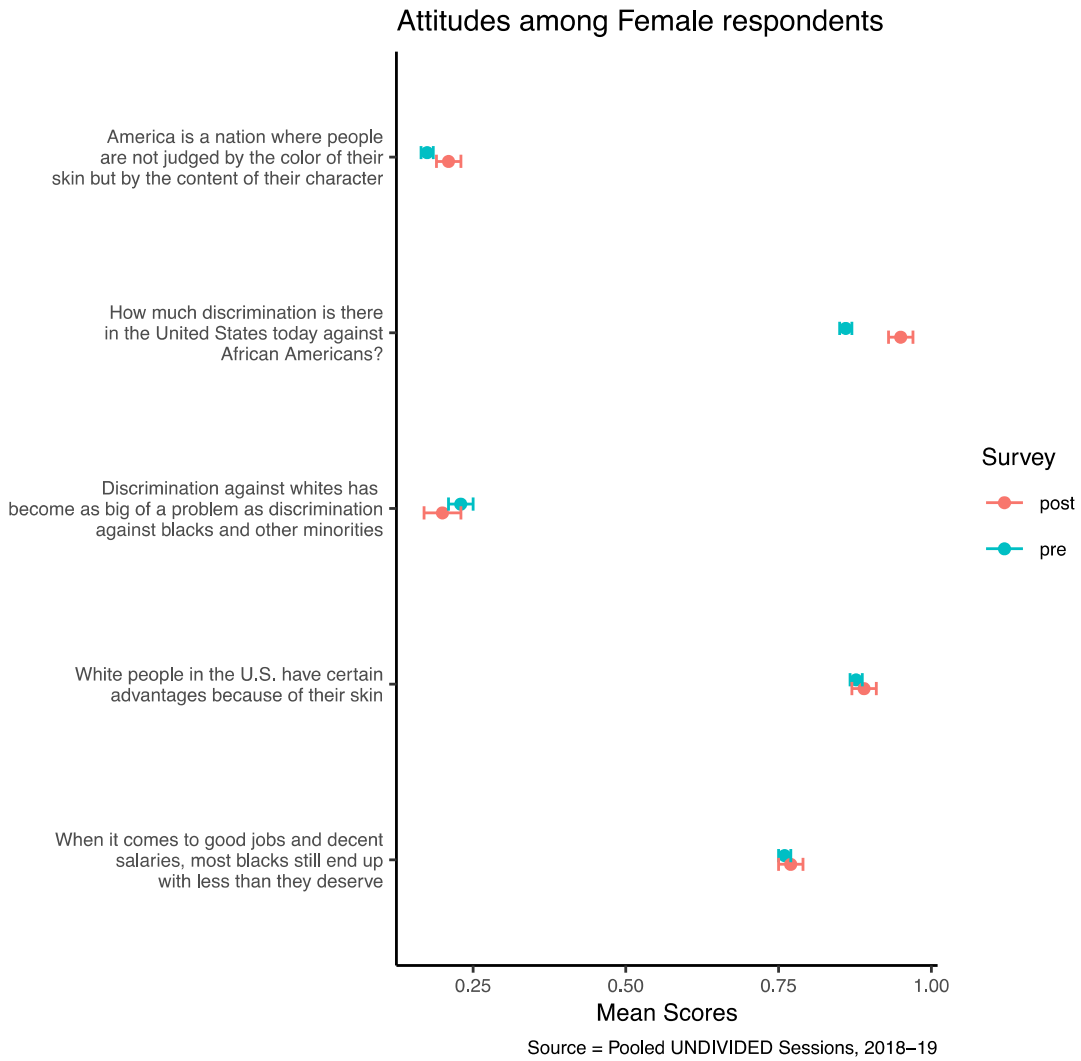


Figure A.12: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in individual behavior measures among Female respondents

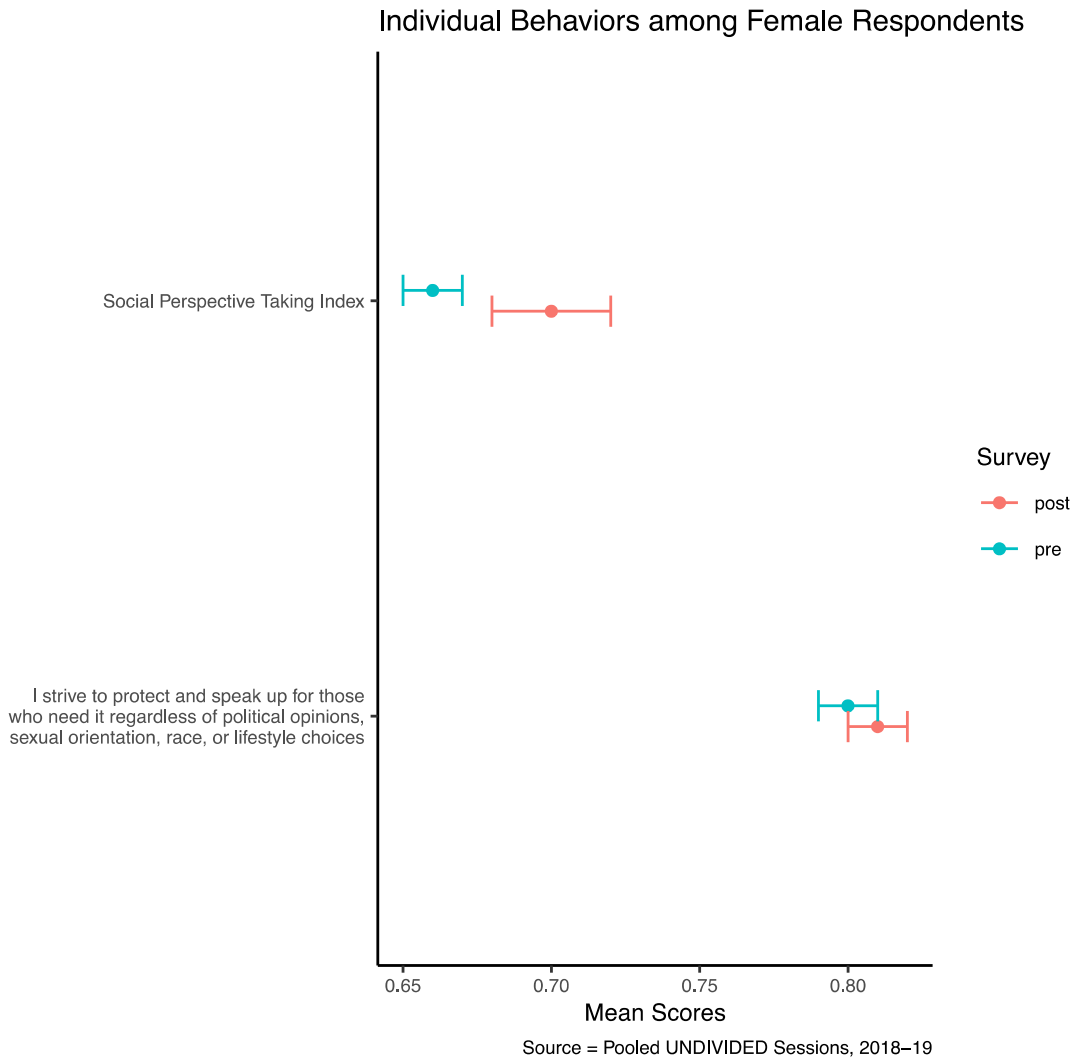


Figure A.13: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in sense of community measures among Female respondents

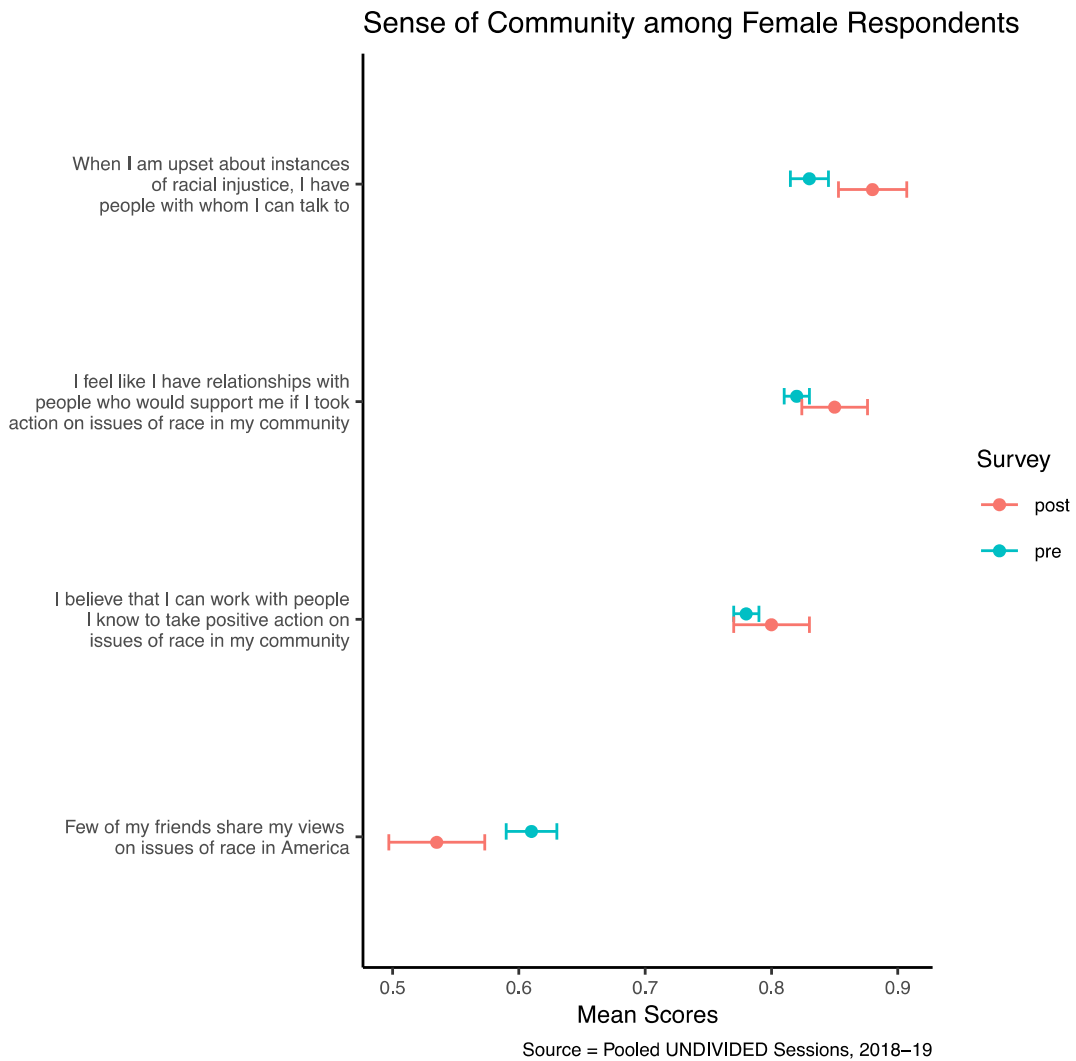


Figure A.14: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in efficacy measures among Female respondents

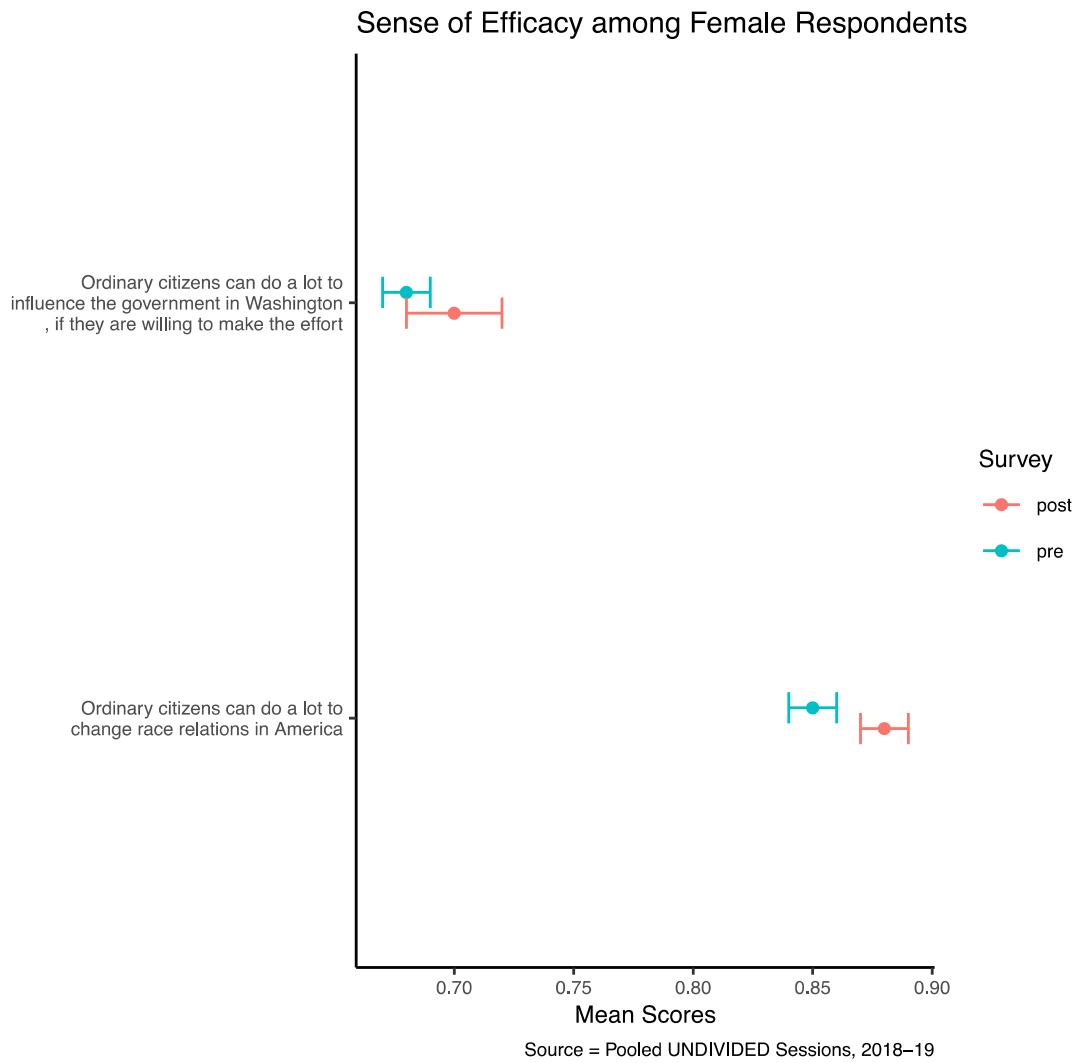


Figure A.15: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in attitudinal measures among Male respondents

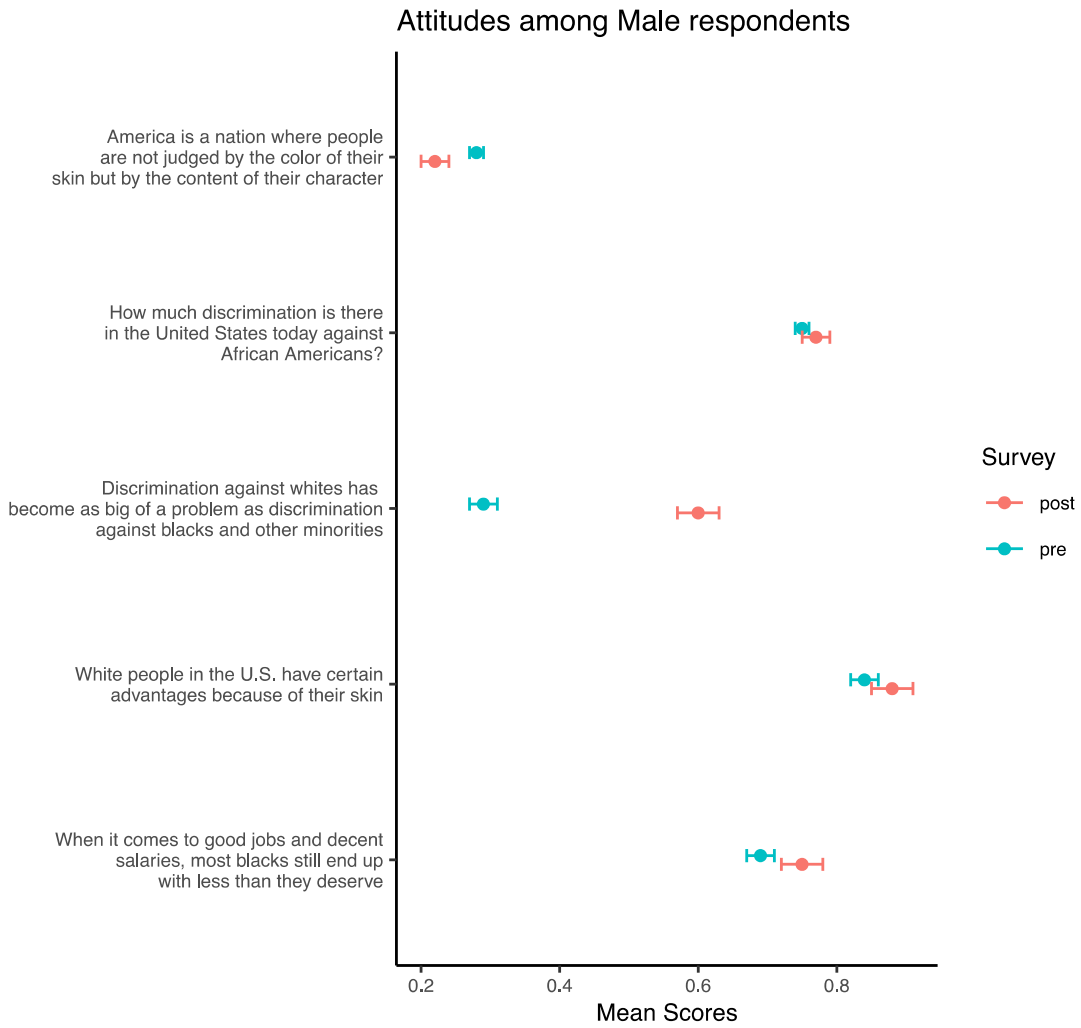


Figure A.16: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in individual behavior measures among Female respondents

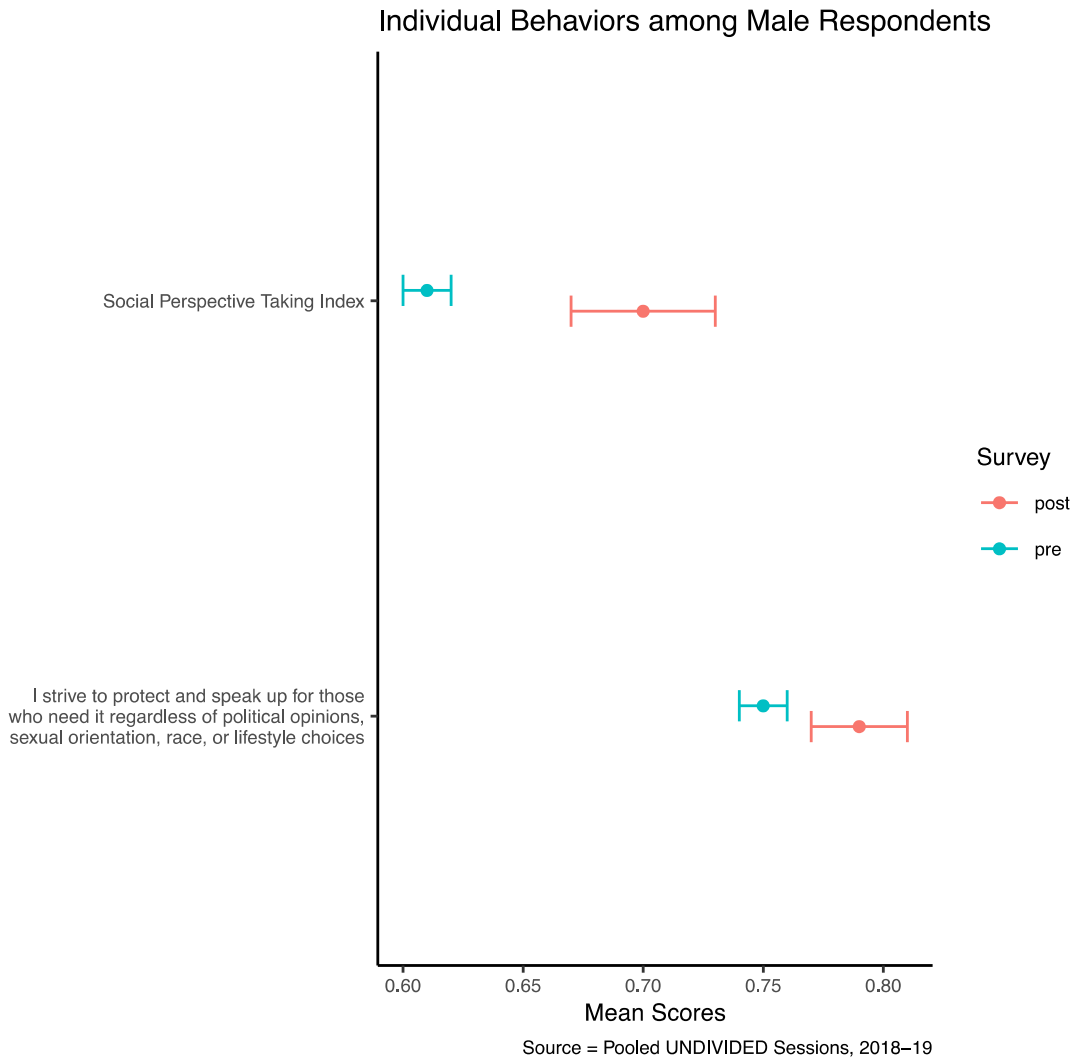


Figure A.17: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in sense of community measures among Male respondents

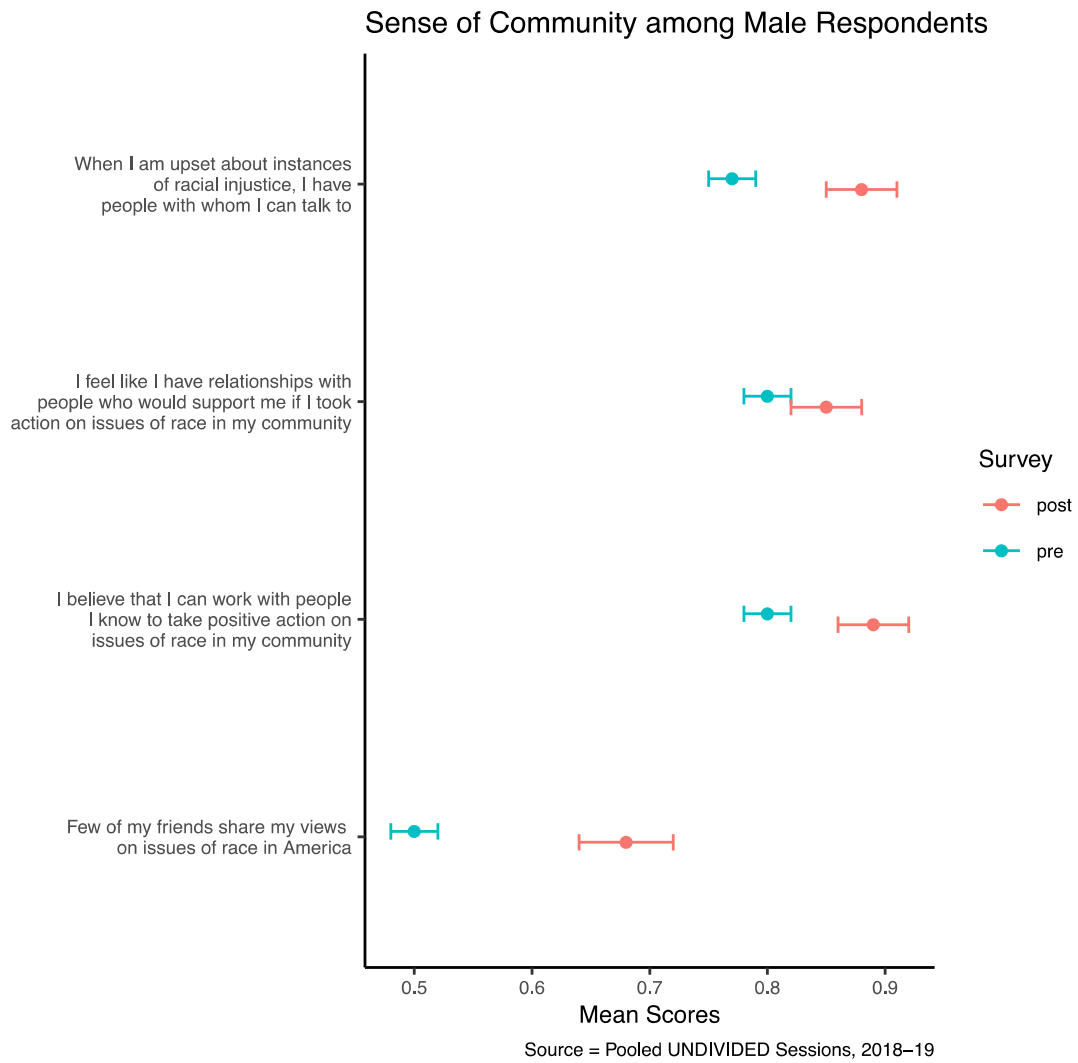


Figure A.18: Pre- and post-survey mean differences in efficacy measures among Male respondents



Figure A.19: OLS regression models estimating the effects of demographic characteristics on pre-post changes in attitudinal measures.

	(1) Judged	(2) Discrimination 1	(3) Discrimination 2	(4) Advantages	(5) Deserve
Black	-0.000469 (0.000125)	-0.000402 (0.00107)	-0.000127 (0.000680)	0.000288 (0.000765)	0.000277 (0.000736)
Female	-0.000119 (0.000115)	-0.00102 (0.000985)	-0.00129** (0.000624)	0.000730 (0.000706)	0.000703 (0.000680)
College degree	0.000770*** (0.000113)	0.00660*** (0.000971)	0.00477*** (0.000698)	0.00473*** (0.000696)	0.00455*** (0.000670)
Democrat	-0.000163 (0.000120)	-0.00140 (0.00103)	-0.000212 (0.000659)	0.00100 (0.000739)	0.000965 (0.000711)
Constant	0.212*** (0.000102)	0.233*** (0.000876)	0.249*** (0.000550)	0.868*** (0.000628)	0.740*** (0.000604)
Observations	523	523	523	523	523
R-squared	0.060	0.060	0.043	0.060	0.060

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure A.20: OLS regression models estimating the effects of demographic characteristics on pre-post changes in individual behavior measures.

	(1) SPT Index	(2) Protect
Black	0.000261 (0.00140)	0.000116 (0.000621)
Female	0.00265** (0.00128)	0.00118** (0.000570)
College degree	-0.00981*** (0.00143)	-0.00436*** (0.000637)
Democrat	0.000436 (0.00135)	0.000194 (0.000601)
Constant	0.720*** (0.00113)	0.785*** (0.000502)
Observations	521	523
R-squared	0.043	0.043

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure A.21: OLS regression models estimating the effects of demographic characteristics on pre-post changes in sense of community measures.

	(1) Upset	(2) Relationships	(3) Action	(4) Friends
Black	0.000293 (0.00157)	0.000141 (0.000757)	0.000156 (0.000837)	0.000496 (0.00266)
Female	0.00298** (0.00144)	0.00144** (0.000695)	0.00159** (0.000768)	0.00504** (0.00244)
College degree	-0.0110*** (0.00161)	-0.00531*** (0.000777)	-0.00587*** (0.000859)	-0.0186*** (0.00272)
Democrat	0.000490 (0.00152)	0.000236 (0.000733)	0.000261 (0.000810)	0.000828 (0.00257)
Constant	0.819*** (0.00127)	0.819*** (0.000612)	0.791*** (0.000677)	0.533*** (0.00215)
Observations	523	523	523	523
R-squared	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure A.22: OLS regression models estimating the effects of demographic characteristics on pre-post changes in efficacy measures.

	(1) Influence Washington	(2) Race relations
Black	0.000124 (0.000665)	0.0327** (0.0141)
Female	0.00126** (0.000611)	-0.00278 (0.0129)
College degree	-0.00467*** (0.000682)	0.0253* (0.0144)
Democrat	0.000207 (0.000644)	0.00835 (0.0136)
Constant	0.672*** (0.000538)	0.839*** (0.0114)
Observations	523	523
R-squared	0.043	0.009

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1