Supplementary Materials

Implicit Association Test (IAT) Methods

After scanning, participants completed a computerized measure to assess implicit

Black-danger associations known as the IAT (Dasgupta & Greenwald, 2001;Greenwald,

McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998). The task involved making speeded judgments about Black

and White faces, as well as words associated with safety and danger. In an initial block

of 25 trials, participants were shown faces one at a time on the computer screen and were

required to categorize the individuals as Black or White by pressing either a red or green

key on a button box. Response mapping for the categories of faces was counterbalanced

across participants. In the next block of 25 trials, they were be shown a series of words

and categorized them as representing things relating to safety ("nice," "kind," "friend,"

"trust," "peaceful," "happiness," "protected," "secure," "harmony," "unity," "caring,"

"pleasant") or danger (e.g., "violence," "aggression," "mean," "brutal," "nasty,"

"attacking," "knife," "enemy," "fight," "hurtful," cruel," "fear") by pressing the same red

or green keys on the button box. Response mapping for the word categories was also

counterbalanced across participants. Participants then completed two blocks of trials

involving both Black/White faces and safety/danger words, making Black/White

judgments whenever they saw a picture and safety/danger judgments whenever they saw

a word. In the stereotype-congruent combined block, the same key was used to indicate

responses to the categories of White and safety whereas another was used to indicate

responses to the categories of Black and danger. In the stereotype-incongruent combined

block, the same key on the keyboard was used to indicate responses to the categories of

Black and safety, whereas another key was used to indicate the White and danger

responses. Participants completed 100 stereotype-congruent trials and 100 stereotype-incongruent trials (each preceded by 50 practice trials), with equivalent numbers of racial/safety trials within each, and the order of stereotype-consistent versus –inconsistent blocks was counterbalanced across participants. Additionally, in between the stereotype-consistent and –inconsistent blocks, each participant completed another word classification block composed of 25 trials, only this time with the response mappings for the safety and danger words reversed from the previous word block's mapping (e.g., if in the first word block safety words were paired with the green key and danger words with the red key, in the reverse word block, safety words were paired with the red key and danger words with the green key). The difference in response time to the stereotype-congruent and -incongruent blocks provides an IAT bias score, or an indication of the degree to which participants implicitly associate danger with Blacks versus Whites. The difference score was computed as a D score according to Greenwald, Nosek, and Banaji (2003).

Supplementary Table 1. Areas Showing Significant Blood-Oxygen-Level-Dependent

Effects

Region	BA	Max Z	Voxels	x	y	z
Unarmed>Armed						
Lingual Gyrus (R)	BA18	-3.68	1022	18	-74	-8
Lingual Gyrus	BA19	-3.75	377	-18	-66	-4
Postcentral Gyrus (R)	BA43	-3.01	243	60	-12	22
Middle Temporal Gyrus (R)	BA39	-3.45	212	48	-56	6
Operculum (R)	BA13	-3.10	203	38	12	12
Cingulate Gyrus (R)	BA32	-3.02	135	10	14	42
Armed >Unarmed						
Superior Frontal Gyrus	BA10	3.35	756	-10	66	16
Superior Frontal Gyrus (R)	BA10	3.35	223	22	64	6
Inferior Parietal Lobule	BA39	3.36	196	-48	-66	42
White Unarmed>Black Unarmed						
Cingulate Gyrus (R)	BA32	-3.02	197	10	14	42
Superior Temporal Gyrus	BA42	-2.97	131	-62	-26	10
Black Armed>White Armed						
Middle Occipital Gyrus (R)	BA19	3.66	2432	38	-78	8
Lingual Gyrus	BA18	3.27	716	-12	-84	-8
Lingual Gyrus	BA19	3.14	401	-30	-62	-6
Cuneus	BA19	3.42	342	-18	-94	28
Posterior Cingulate (R)	BA30	3.30	283	14	-58	12

Note. Voxelwise and clusterwise differences at $p<.005$ and $p<.05$, respectively. A blank

line indicates that no region passed cluster threshold for that contrast. BA = Broadmann

Area.