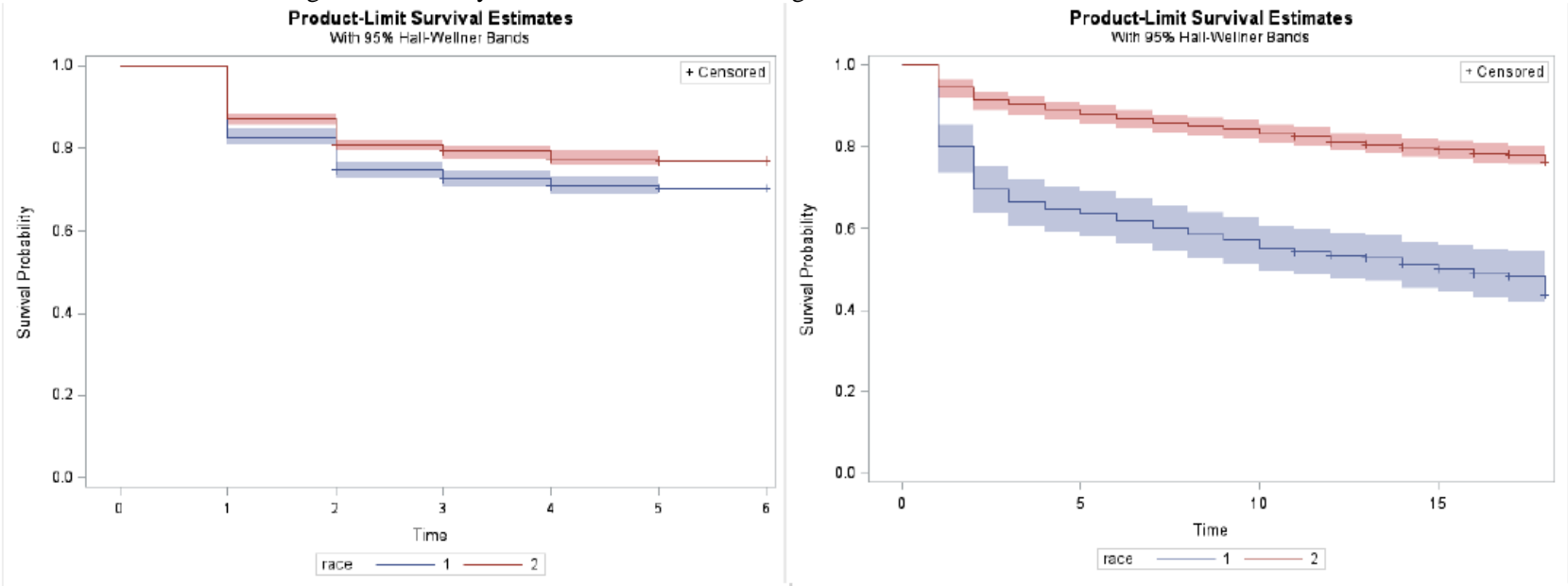


Online Table 1: Correlations between states' ranking of racial animus according to Google measure and GSS measures

Ranking according ranking of state animus by average response to the following measures, 1990 and 2000	Google ranking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people, it's because of they have less in-born ability to learn 	r=0.39 p=0.012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people, it's because of they don't have the motivation to pull out of poverty 	r=0.51 p=0.001
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whites tend to be hardworking or be lazy. 	r=0.31 p=0.149
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks tend to be hardworking or be lazy. 	r=-0.03 p=0.88
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whites tend to be unintelligent or intelligent. 	p=-0.24 p=0.149
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacks tend to be unintelligent or intelligent. 	r=.13 p=0.45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black shouldn't push themselves where they're not wanted. 	0.52 p=0.0007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favoring or opposing a close relative marrying a black person. 	r= -0.32 p = 0.048
Average score for all items, 1990	r=0.45 p=0.005
Average score for all items, 2000	r=0.45 p=0.004

Online Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier survival estimate of time to poor self-rated health among heads of household Whites (Red) and Blacks (Blue) in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1990 through 2009; stratified by follow up time with those contributing less than 7 years of observation on the left and those contributing more than 10 years of observation on the right



Notes. $p < 0.001$ for the difference in curves between Blacks and Whites among both follow up time groups

Online Tables 2 - 8: Sensitivity analysis results

For each analysis, a sensitivity analysis was run among those who only provided <7 years of observation (“short term group”) and those who provided >10 years of observations (“long term group”). The full sample is “the complete group” and is provided for reference, as well as in the results reported in the paper.

Online Table 2: Hazard ratios of the association between race (Black vs. White) and self-rated health* by each confounder

Hazard ratios of the association between race (Black vs. White) and self-rated health by each covariate in the short term group			Hazard ratios of the association between race (Black vs. White) and self-rated health by each covariate in the long term group		Hazard ratios of the association between race (Black vs. White) and self-rated health by each covariate in the complete group	
	<i>Hazard Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Hazard Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Hazard Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
<i>Unadjusted association</i>	1.55	1.21 – 1.98	1.70	1.43 – 2.02	1.67	1.34 – 2.07
Adjusted for median state income in 1990	1.54	1.19 – 2.00	1.67	1.41 – 1.98	1.63	1.30 – 2.05
Adjusted for age at baseline	1.54	1.37 – 1.73	1.85	1.63 – 2.10	1.74	1.59 – 1.91
Adjusted for education in 1990	1.44	1.12 – 1.86	1.55	1.32 – 1.82	1.54	1.22 – 1.93
Adjusted for Google racism level of baseline state	1.51	1.18 – 1.94	1.64	1.38 – 1.94	1.62	1.29 – 2.02
<i>Fully adjusted model</i>	1.37	1.21 – 1.54	1.65	1.44 – 1.90	1.54	1.39 – 1.71

* *Notes.* We defined a respondent as having poor health if he/she self-rated poor or fair health in at least two consecutive interviews, starting in 1991 through 2009.

Online Table 3: Hazard ratios for the association between state-level racial animus of initial state of residence and the development of poor health in Blacks and Whites

Short term group						
Relationship between racism quartile of initial state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health*	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR**	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	33.3%	1522	1.53	1.20 – 1.96	1.30	1.13 – 1.49
Middle high	31.9%	777	1.45	1.13 – 1.86	1.27	1.04 – 1.54
Middle low	30.9%	1338	1.39	1.01 -1.92	1.24	1.03 – 1.48
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	22.9%	480	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Blacks</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	47.1%	853	1.35	.93 -1.94	1.29	.95 – 1.75
Middle high	44.5%	598	1.27	.85 – 1.91	1.45	1.06 – 1.98
Middle low	47.5%	396	1.33	.89 – 1.98	1.48	1.07 – 2.04
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	41.1%	73	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Long term group						
Relationship between racism quartile of initial state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	70.5%	407	1.32	1.13 – 1.54	1.40	1.10 – 1.79

Middle high	68.7%	262	1.19	1.02 – 1.38	1.23	1.03 -1.46
Middle low	66.9%	311	1.23	1.01 – 1.49	1.43	1.10 – 1.86
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	61.8%	170	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Blacks</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	82.0%	316	1.13	.58 – 2.20	1.30	.60 – 2.84
Middle high	85.0%	227	1.18	.57 – 2.44	1.41	.64 – 3.11
Middle low	88.5%	148	1.29	.65 – 2.59	1.65	.77 – 3.54
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	75.0%	12	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Complete group						
Relationship between racism quartile of initial state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	42.1%	2120	1.44	1.27 – 1.63	1.39	1.20 – 1.61
Middle high	41.5%	1171	1.33	1.17 – 1.50	1.30	1.16 – 1.46
Middle low	37.8%	1810	1.28	1.10 – 1.48	1.35	1.20 – 1.51
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	33.3%	733	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Black</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	59.0%	1351	1.30	1.03 – 1.65	1.36	1.12 – 1.66
Middle high	57.9%	958	1.28	.96 – 1.70	1.47	1.20 – 1.81
Middle low	59.3%	607	1.31	1.04 – 1.64	1.58	1.30 – 1.90
Lowest quartile of state-	49.0%	100	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

level racial animus				
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Notes. *We defined a respondent as having poor health if he/she self-rated poor or fair health in at least two consecutive interviews, starting in 1991 through 2009.

**Adjusted for health status in 1990, age, education level in 1990, and state-level median income in 1990.

HR=Hazard Ratio; AHR=Adjusted Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.

Online table 4. Hazard ratios for the association between state-level racial animus of final state of residence and the development of poor health in Blacks and Whites

Short term group						
Relationship between racism quartile of final state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health*	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR**	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	31.4%	1063	1.47	1.13 – 1.91	1.25	1.03 – 1.52
Middle high	26.3%	582	1.18	.95 – 1.48	1.02	.86 – 1.22
Middle low	26.6%	902	1.20	.88 – 1.65	1.09	.86 – 1.38
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	22.9%	388	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Blacks</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	46.5%	841	1.26	.90 – 1.76	1.28	.92 – 1.78
Middle high	43.5%	575	1.19	.83 – 1.70	1.47	1.06 – 2.02
Middle low	47.4%	386	1.29	.90 – 1.84	1.48	1.06 – 2.06
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	40.3%	67	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Long term group						
Relationship between racism quartile of final state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	70.4%	422	1.30	1.14 – 1.47	1.33	1.07 – 1.65
Middle high	64.9%	259	1.06	.90 – 1.25	1.10	.95 – 1.26
Middle low	68.3%	306	1.21	.99 – 1.49	1.28	.98 – 1.68

Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	61.3%	150	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Blacks</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	81.5%	313	.88	.52 – 1.47	.78	.47 – 1.30
Middle high	84.3%	223	.94	.50 -1.78	.87	.51 – 1.47
Middle low	87.7%	146	1.02	.59 – 1.76	1.01	.65 – 1.58
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	91.7%	12	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Complete group						
Relationship between racism quartile of final state of residence and development of poor health outcomes						
<i>Model 1: White</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% C.I.	AHR	95% C.I.
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	43.4%	1687	1.39	1.28 – 1.51	1.33	1.20 – 1.47
Middle high	39.3%	956	1.16	1.08 – 1.23	1.13	1.04 – 1.22
Middle low	37.1%	1373	1.17	1.08 – 1.27	1.19	1.07 – 1.32
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	34.2%	630	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
<i>Model 2: Black</i>						
	Poor Health	Total N	HR	95% CI	AHR	95% CI
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	58.6%	1334	1.20	.97 – 1.48	1.20	.95 – 1.50
Middle high	57.0%	927	1.17	.922 – 1.50	1.31	1.05 – 1.63
Middle low	59.3%	597	1.23	.99 – 1.42	1.43	1.12 – 1.82
Lowest quartile of state-level racial animus	50.5%	93	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Notes. *We defined a respondent as having poor health if he/she self-rated poor or fair health in at least two consecutive interviews, starting in 1991 through 2009.

**Adjusted for health status in 1990, age, education level in 1990, and state-level median income in 1990.

HR=Hazard Ratio; AHR=Adjusted Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.

Online Table 5: Association between race and state-level racial animus: 1990 and 2009

Association between race and state-level racial animus									
Based on initial state of residence									
	Short term group			Long term group			Complete group		
	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	43.8%	35.9%	851	43.3%	32.1%	1766	44.0%	34.3%	5876
Middle high	31.3%	20.1%	2482	33.8%	23.7%	1332	32.3%	21.3%	3912
Middle low	20.8%	31.7%	2105	20.1%	26.7%	1224	20.1%	2.98%	4165
Lowest	4.1%	12.4%	3412	2.8%	17.5%	644	3.7%	14.6%	1719
Total	2937	5913	8850	1539	3427	4966	5202	10470	15672
<i>Chi-square</i>	p<.0001			p<.0001			p<.0001		
Association between race and state-level racial animus									
Based on final state of residence									
	Short term group			Long term group			Complete group		
	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N	Blacks (%)	Whites (%)	Total N
Highest quartile of state-level racial animus	44.3%	35.3%	2851	43.4%	33.0%	1601	44.2%	34.1%	5081
Middle high	31.0%	21.0%	1824	34.0%	23.4%	1183	32.2%	21.7%	3429
Middle low	20.9%	30.2%	1962	20.7%	27.7%	1146	20.4%	29.4%	3549

Lowest	3.9%	13.5%	725	1.9%	15.9%	528	3.3%	14.8%	1453
Total	2792	4570	7362	1297	4170	4467	4714	8798	13512
<i>Chi-square</i>	p<.0001			p<.0001			p<.0001		

Online Table 6: Self-rated health at baseline predicting whether individuals moved (in or out of state) after 1990, by race

Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Whites, Short Term Group							
	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N (%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	3.2%	96.8%	1306	2.03	0.80 – 5.19	2.06	0.92 – 4.60
Fair/Poor	1.3%	19.7%	348	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	64	1590	1654				
Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Blacks, Short Term Group							
Health in 1990	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N(%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	3.0%	97.0%	496	2.24	1.73 – 2.90	1.98	1.43 – 2.74
Fair/Poor	6.5%	93.5%	399	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	41	854	895				
Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Whites, Long Term Group							
	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N (%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	6.9%	93.1%	1014	3.10	1.97 – 4.90	2.71	1.80 – 4.07
Fair/Poor	18.7%	81.3%	155	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	99	1070	1169				
Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Blacks, Long Term Group							
Health in 1990	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N(%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	9.7%	90.3%	372	0.87	0.47 – 1.61	0.57	(0.33 – 0.99)
Fair/Poor	8.5%	91.5%	165	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	50	487	537				

Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Whites, Complete Group							
	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N (%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	4.7%	95.3%	2957	2.24	0.78 – 6.44	2.17	0.98 – 4.81
Fair/Poor	10.0%	90.0%	610	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	201	3366	3567				

Baseline health predicting any movement after 1990, Blacks, Complete Group							
Health in 1990	Never moved N (%)	Moved at least once N(%)	Total N	OR	95% CI	AOR*	95% CI
Good	5.6%	94.4%	1162	1.32	1.02 – 1.72	1.03	.78 – 1.36
Fair/Poor	7.3%	93.7%	744	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Total	119	1787	1906				

*Adjusted for age, education level in 1990, and state-level median income in 1990.

OR=Odds Ratio; OHR=Adjusted Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.

Online Table 7: Self-rated health at baseline predicting whether individuals moved out of state after 1990, by race

Baseline health predicting different final state than initial state, Blacks							
	Stayed in state	Moved out of state	Total N	OR	95 %CI	AOR*	95% CI
Short term							
% in good health at baseline	90.2%	9.8%	581	1.18	1.05 – 1.31	1.37	1.16 – 1.63
% in poor health at baseline	91.5%	8.5%	449	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .49						
Long term							
% in good health at baseline	74.6%	25.4%	397	1.15	.90 – 1.46	1.01	.77 – 1.33
% in poor health at baseline	77.1%	22.9%	179	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .51						
Complete							
% in good health at baseline	83.1%	16.9%	1283	1.32	1.16 – 1.50	1.26	1.08 – 1.49
% in poor health at baseline	86.6%	13.4%	821	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .03						

Baseline health predicting different final state than initial state, Whites							
	Stayed in state	Moved out of state	Total N	OR	95 %CI	AOR	95% CI
Short term							
% in good health at baseline	81.4%	18.6%	1532	.96	.84 – 1.10	1.03	.92 – 1.15
% in poor health at baseline	80.8%	19.2%	432	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .77						
Long term							
% in good health at baseline	71.9%	28.1%	1063	2.70	1.90 – 3.85	2.44	1.58 – 3.77
% in poor health at baseline	87.4%	12.7%	166	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p<.0001						
Complete							
% in good health at baseline	78.2%	21.8%	3243	1.38	.95 – 2.02	1.31	.98 - 1.75
% in poor health at baseline	83.2%	16.8%	715	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .003						

Baseline health predicting different final state than initial state, Blacks who have ever moved							
	Stayed in state	Moved out of state	Total N	OR	95 %CI	AOR	95% CI
Short term							
% in good health at baseline	90.0%	10.0%	481	1.14	1.05 – 1.24	1.33	1.14 – 1.54
% in poor health at baseline	91.2%	8.8%	373	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .58						
Long term							
% in good health at baseline	75.6%	24.4%	336	1.11	.85 – 1.45	.95	.68 – 1.33
% in poor health at baseline	77.5%	22.5%	151	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .65						
Complete							
% in good health at baseline	83.1%	16.9%	1097	1.30	1.15 – 1.48	1.20	1.02 – 1.42
% in poor health at baseline	86.5%	13.5%	690	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .05						
Baseline health predicting different final state than initial state, Whites who have ever moved							

	Stayed in state	Moved out of state	Total N	OR	95 %CI	AOR	95% CI
Short term							
% in good health at baseline	81.4%	18.6%	1264	.95	.89 – 1.02	1.03	.97 – 1.10
% in poor health at baseline	80.7%	19.3%	326	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .76						
Long term							
% in good health at baseline	72.3%	27.7%	944	2.64	2.02 – 3.45	2.47	1.67 – 3.64
% in poor health at baseline	87.3%	12.7%	126	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .0003						
Complete							
% in good health at baseline	78.2%	21.8%	2817	1.37	1.14 – 1.65	1.31	1.15 - 1.51
% in poor health at baseline	83.1%	16.9%	549	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Chi square	p = .01						
*Adjusted for age, education level in 1990, and state-level median income in 1990. OR=Odds Ratio; OHR=Adjusted Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.							

Online Table 8: The association between baseline health and movement across racism categories

Among black subjects does baseline health predict movement to a more/less racist state?				
Short term				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N
% in good health at baseline	2.2%	90.5%	7.2%	581
% in poor health at baseline	1.3%	93.3%	5.5%	449
Chi square	p = .25			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	
OR* for good vs poor baseline health	1.69	.69	1.38	
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	1.43 – 2.00	.61 - .77	1.18 – 1.62	
AOR for good vs poor baseline health	3.11	.57	1.50	
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	2.11 – 4.58	.47 - .69	1.18 – 1.91	
Long term				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N

% in good health at baseline	3.5%	76.1%	20.4%	397
% in poor health at baseline	1.1%	82.1%	16.8%	179
Chi square	p = .13			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	
OR for good vs poor baseline health	3.24	.69	1.27	
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	2.82 – 3.72	.53 - .91	.97 – 1.68	
AOR for good vs poor baseline health	4.59	.77	1.06	
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	3.42 – 6.18	.56 – 1.06	.77 – 1.45	
Complete				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N
% in good health at baseline	2.6%	84.2%	13.3%	1283
% in poor health at baseline	1.8%	88.8%	9.4%	821
Chi square	p = .01			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	

OR for good vs poor baseline health	1.42	.67	1.48
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	1.27 – 1.58	.58 - .77	1.26 – 1.73
AOR for good vs poor baseline health	2.07	.71	1.30
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	1.63 – 2.63	.60 - .85	1.07 – 1.58

Among white subjects does baseline health predict movement to a more/less racist state?				
Short term				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N
% in good health at baseline	2.5%	83.5%	14.0%	1532
% in poor health at baseline	.2%	81.7%	18.1%	432
Chi square	p= .002			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	
OR for good vs poor baseline health	11.26	1.13	.74	
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	9.02 – 14.05	.97 – 1.32	.62 - .88	

AOR for good vs poor baseline health	7.38	1.02	.86	
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	6.10 - 8.94	.89 – 1.17	.75 – 1.00	
Long term				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N
% in good health at baseline	8.5%	75.8%	15.7%	1063
% in poor health at baseline	3.6%	88.6%	7.8%	166
Chi square	p = .001			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	
OR for good vs poor baseline health	2.47	.41	2.19	
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	1.51 – 4.02	.28 - .59	1.56 – 3.09	
AOR for good vs poor baseline health	1.71	.44	2.40	
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	.79 – 3.67	.28 - .68	1.91 – 3.03	
Complete				
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	N

% in good health at baseline	5.1%	81.1%	13.8%	3243
% in poor health at baseline	1.4%	84.5%	14.1%	715
Chi square	p<.0001			
	More racist state	Same quartile	Less racist state	
OR for good vs poor baseline health	3.78	.79	.98	
95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	4.05 – 4.69	.50 – 1.23	.60 – 1.59	
AOR for good vs poor baseline health	2.52	.80	1.05	
Adjusted 95% CI for good vs poor baseline health	1.71 – 3.74	.57 – 1.12	.76 – 1.45	
*Adjusted for age, education level in 1990, and state-level median income in 1990. OR=Odds Ratio; OHR=Adjusted Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.				