Supplementary Information

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ACLED Protest Data Coding Details

The fundamental unit of observation in the ACLED dataset is the event. Events involve designated actors – e.g. a named protest group, a militia or state forces. They occur at a specific named location (identified by name and geographic coordinates) and on a specific day. Researchers work to ensure that the most specific location and time possible are recorded. They are categorized into six types: protests, riots, battles, violence against civilians, and strategic developments, explosions/violence remote (for more detail see below and the ACLED codebook). The ACLED dataset contained all events that occurred in the US between May 24, 2020 and August 22, 2020, which all fell into the first five categories.

Definitions of Types of Events.

A **protest** is defined as a public demonstration in which the participants do not engage in violence, though violence may be used against them. Events include individuals and groups who peacefully demonstrate against a political entity, government institution, policy, group, tradition, businesses or other private institutions. Events that are not coded as protests are symbolic public acts such as displays of flags or public prayers (unless they are accompanied by a demonstration), protests in legislatures such as parliamentary walkouts or MPs staying silent, strikes (unless they are accompanied by a demonstration), and individual acts such as self-harm actions (e.g. individual immolations or hunger strikes).

'Riots' are violent events where demonstrators or mobs engage in disruptive acts, including but not limited to rock throwing, property destruction, etc. They may target other individuals, property, businesses, other rioting groups or armed actors. Rioters are noted by generic terms (e.g. 'Rioters (Country)'); if representing a group, the name of that group is recorded in the respective 'Associated actor' column. Rioters may begin as peaceful protesters,

or may be intent on engaging in spontaneous and disorganized violence from the beginning of their actions. Contrary to armed groups, rioters do not use sophisticated weapons such as guns, knives or swords. “Crude bombs” (e.g. Molotov cocktails, petrol bombs, firecrackers) may be used in rioting behaviour.

ACLED defines a **battle** as “a violent interaction between two politically organized armed groups at a particular time and location.” Battles can occur between armed and organized state, non-state, and external groups, and in any combination therein.

ACLED defines **‘Violence against civilians’** as violent events where an organized armed group deliberately inflicts violence upon unarmed non-combatants. By definition, civilians are unarmed and cannot engage in political violence. The perpetrators of such acts include state forces and their affiliates, rebels, militias, and external/other forces.

Strategic developments capture contextually important information regarding the activities of violent groups that is not itself recorded as political violence, yet may trigger future events or contribute to political dynamics within and across states. The inclusion of such events is limited, as its purpose is to capture pivotal events within campaigns of political violence. They typically include a disparate range of events, such as recruitment drives, looting, incursions, as well as the location and date of peace talks and the arrests of high- ranking officials or large groups.

Data Reduction

We first reduced the dataset to only those events that were related to BlackLivesMatter (i.e. BlackLivesMatter was listed as one of the actors involved for details about how actors were determined see the ACLED codebook). In this dataset, there were no battles, one event of violence against civilians, and 6 strategic developments. As our focus was on the effects of

protests, and there were too few of these events to analyze we focused on protests (n = 7490) and riots (n = 553). These two types of events are also subcategorized indicating for example whether the police used force against protestors (n = 51) and differentiating violent protests from mob violence (n = 3, i.e. when rioters violently interact with other rioters, another armed group, or civilians). Because of the very low rate of occurrence of these subtypes, we did not feel we could make meaningful inferences about their effects. Therefore, we focused on simply on the protests (i.e. nonviolent protests) vs. riots (violent protests) distinction. For Study 1 (which was conducted in mid July), we then further reduced the dataset to only those events that had occurred prior to the start of data collection for that study.

We the calculated the number of nonviolent protests and violent protests that occurred in each zip-code area (Study 1) or county (Study 2A & 2B), and used this to determine whether an area had both nonviolent and violent protests, only nonviolent protests, or no protests.

Study 1

Additional Relevant Measures

Perceptions of the COVID-19 Pandemic. We measured participants perceived threat from the pandemic ("I think that the coronavirus is a serious threat"), the perceived severity of the pandemic ("How serious is the COVID-19 outbreak in your city?"), job loss as a result of the pandemic ("I've lost my job as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic"), and financial hardship as a result of the pandemic ("The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly harmed my financial situation").

Exposure to Protest News was measured with the item "I see news about the recent protests almost every day" on a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree).

Protest Participation was measured with the yes or no question "Have you participated (been physically present) in any of the recent protests following the death of George Floyd?" with 0 indicating no and 1 indicating yes.

General Perceptions of the Overall Movement were measured in order to control for the effect of the nationwide protests. Since we were interested in comparing the effects of different types of local action, we wanted to control for perceptions of the nationwide protest movement more broadly, and demonstrate that the specific types of protest that occurred where a participant lived had effects above and beyond how they perceived the broader movement[1]. Participants were told that "Following the killing of George Floyd by a Minneapolis police officer, crowds have filled the streets in cities across the U.S., protesting against police brutality and systemic racism. We are interested in your general perceptions of and reactions to these protests." We then measured *Perceived Violence* with one item: "To what extent do you think the protests have been violent/nonviolent?", on a scale ranging from 1 (completely nonviolent) to 7 (completely violent). *Perceived Normativity* was measured with one item: "I think the recent protests fall within widely accepted societal norms for expressing protest and discontent", on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). We measured the extent to which participants perceived the movement as involving both white and black participants with two items: "To what extent do the protests involve both Black and White participants?" on a scale from 1 (none of the protests) to 7 (all of the protests) and "What percent of the protestors do you think are White vs. Black Americans?" on a scale of 0 to 100. While we had originally intended to make a scale with this items, we found that they were not strongly correlated (r = .21). Upon

[1] While it is possible that these perceptions were also influenced by local protests, because we wanted to estimate causal effects of the local type of protest we felt it was it important to control for these perceptions of the national movement. Even if some of this variance would be explaining the effects we are trying to estimate this only makes it a more conservative test of our hypotheses.

second thought this made sense, as it is possible to think that there are many white protestors (high score on the second item), but relatively few protest events where both black and white protestors are present together (low score on the first item). Therefore, in the analyses we considered these items separately.

Distribution of All Protest Events

Figure S1.

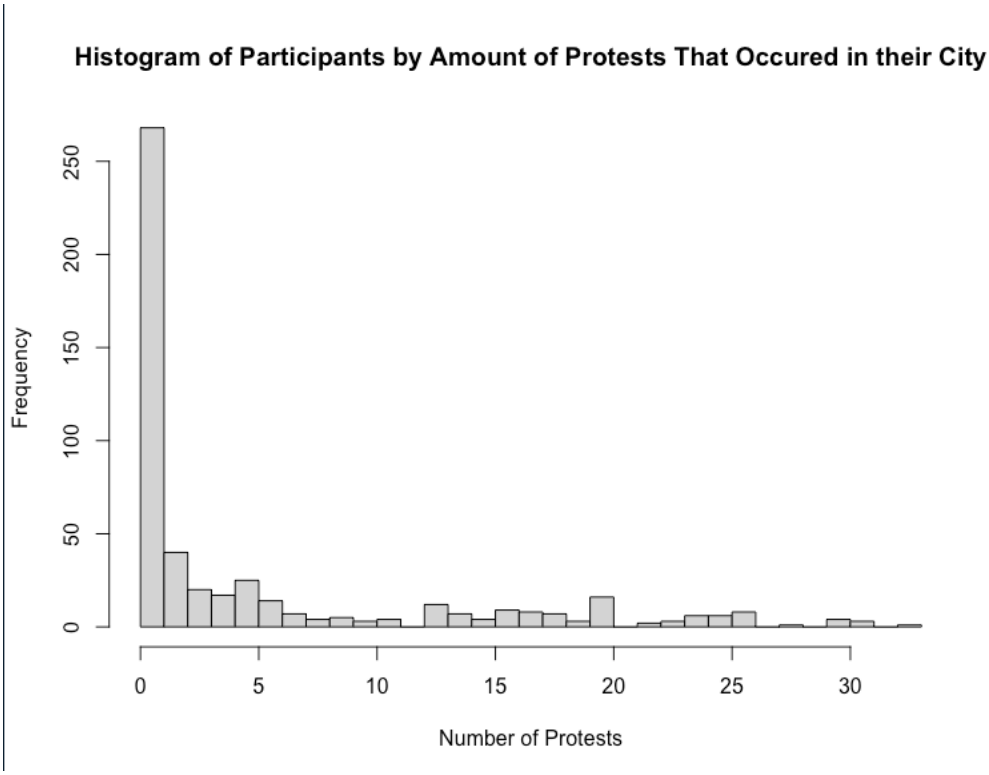
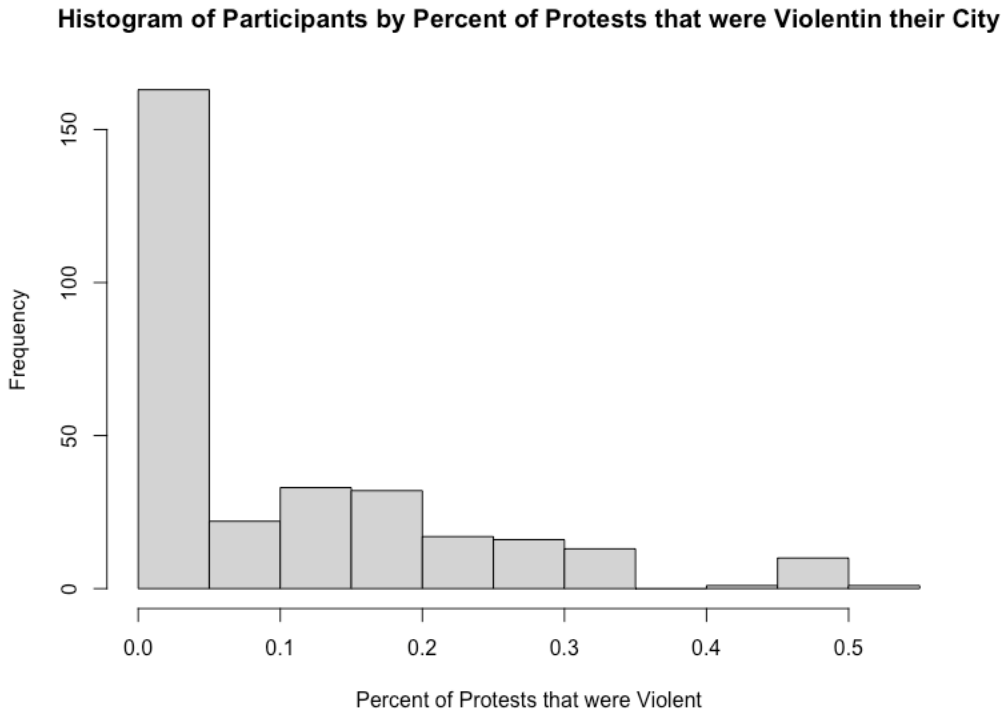


Figure S2.



Note. The 199 participants who lived in cities with no protests are not included in this graph, as it is not really possible to calculate a logical percentage for these participants.

Group Differences on All Covariates

Note. All figures were generated using the *ggstatsplot* package (Patil, 2021).

Figure S3. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Total Population

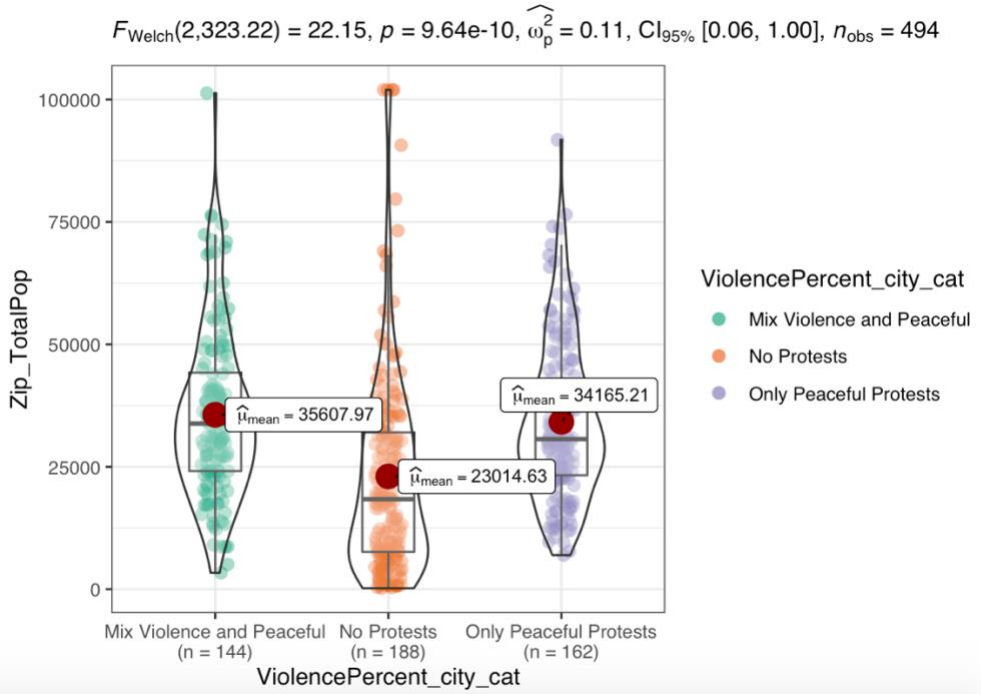


Figure S4. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Median Age

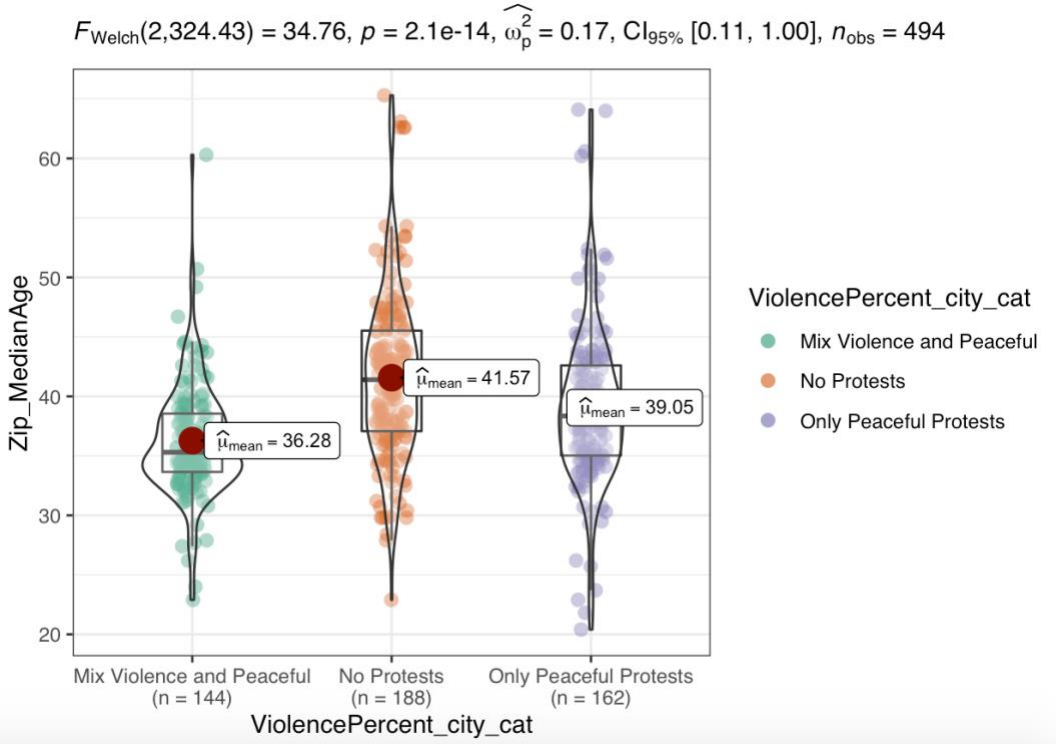


Figure S5. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Median Income

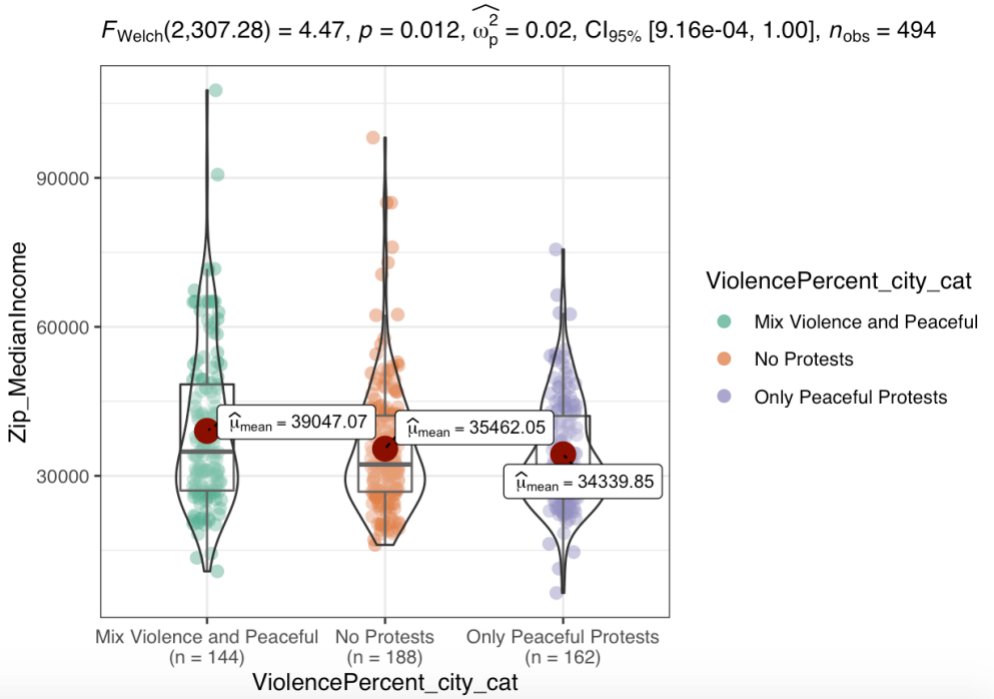


Figure S6. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Gender

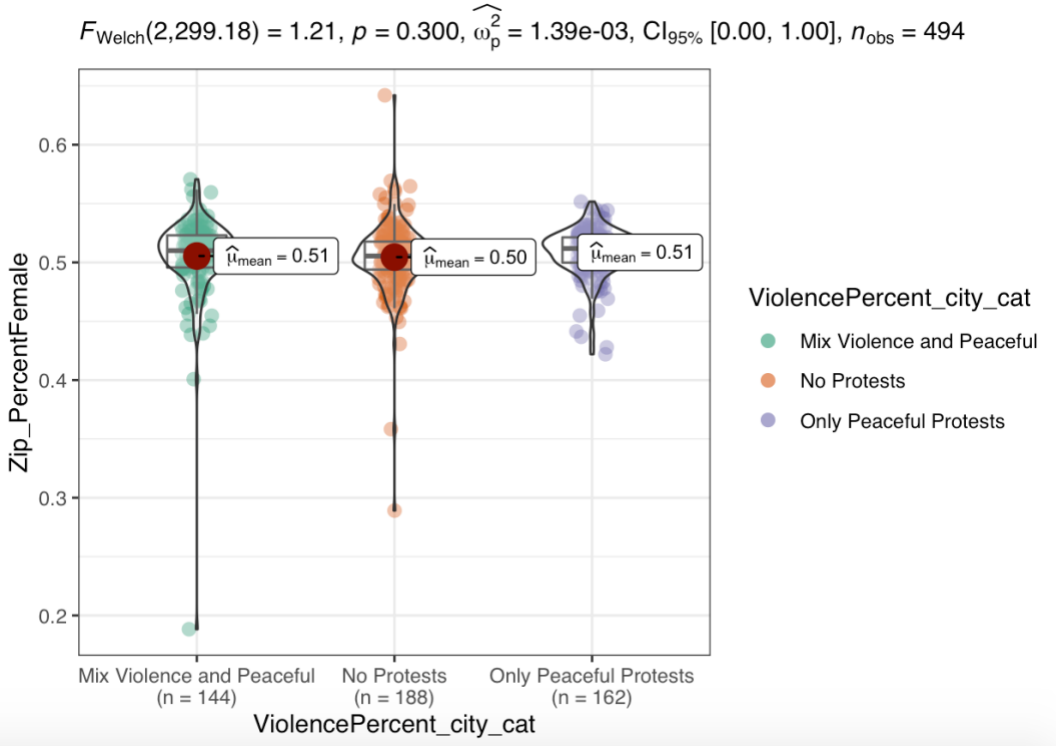


Figure S7. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on White Population

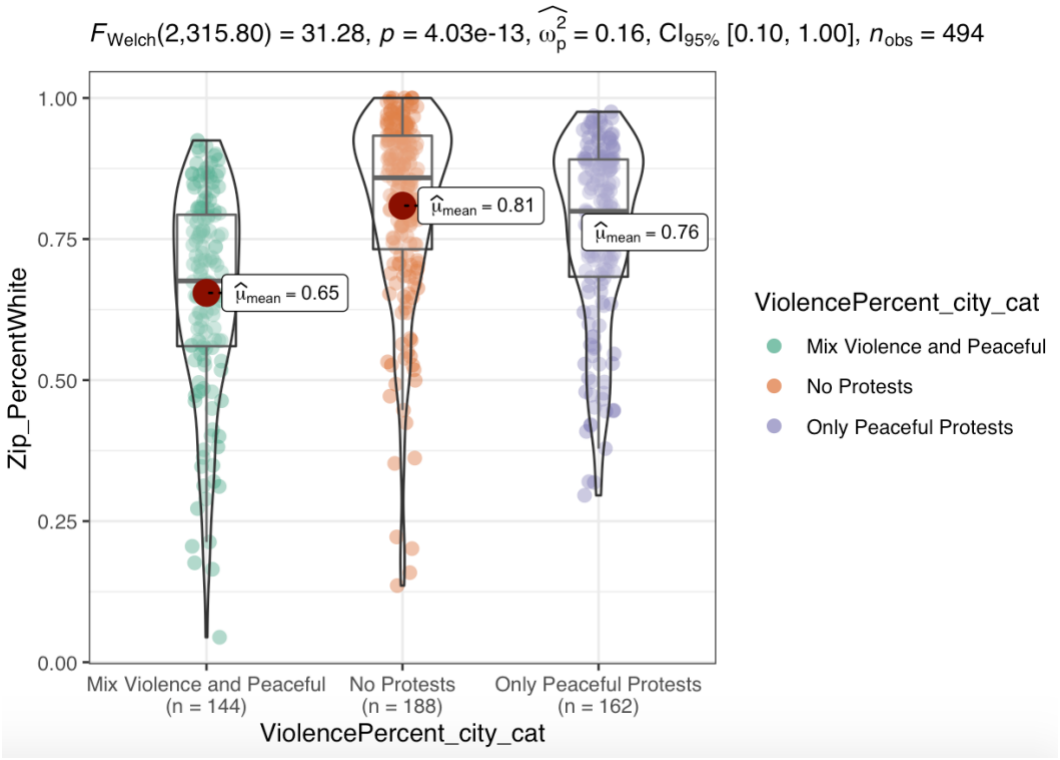


Figure S8. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Black Population

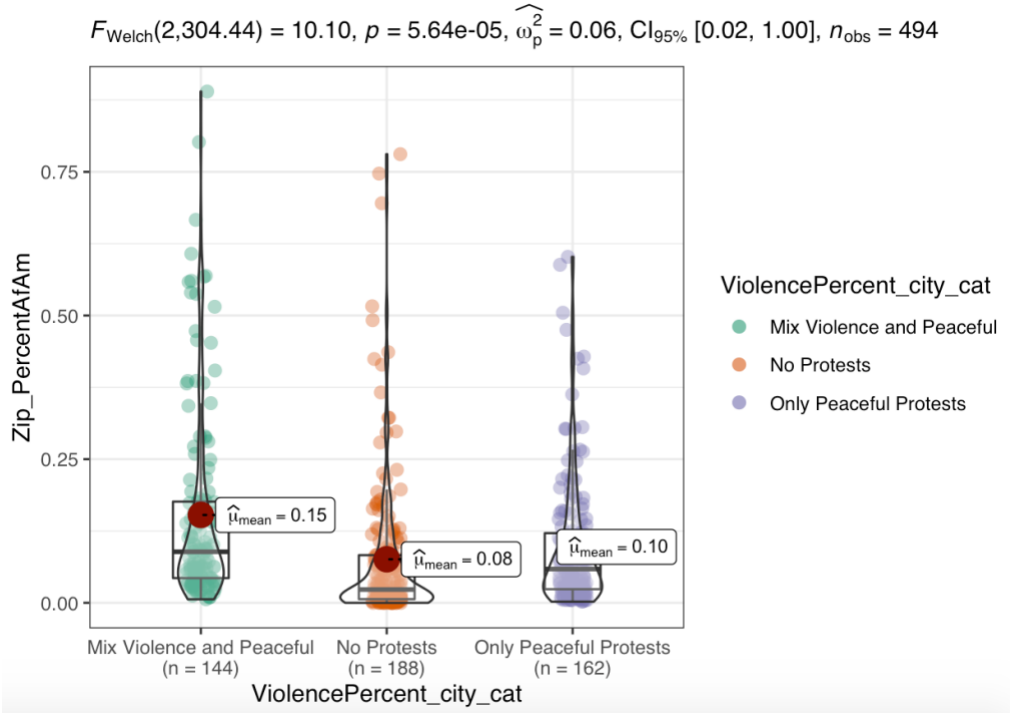


Figure S9. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Asian American Population

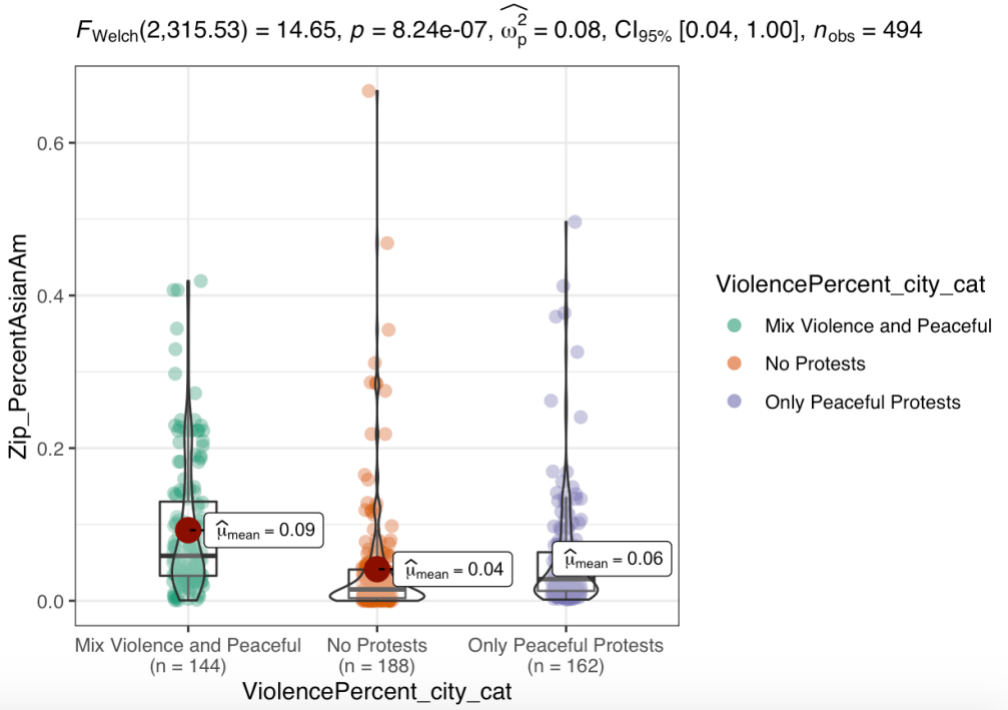


Figure S10. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Hispanic Population

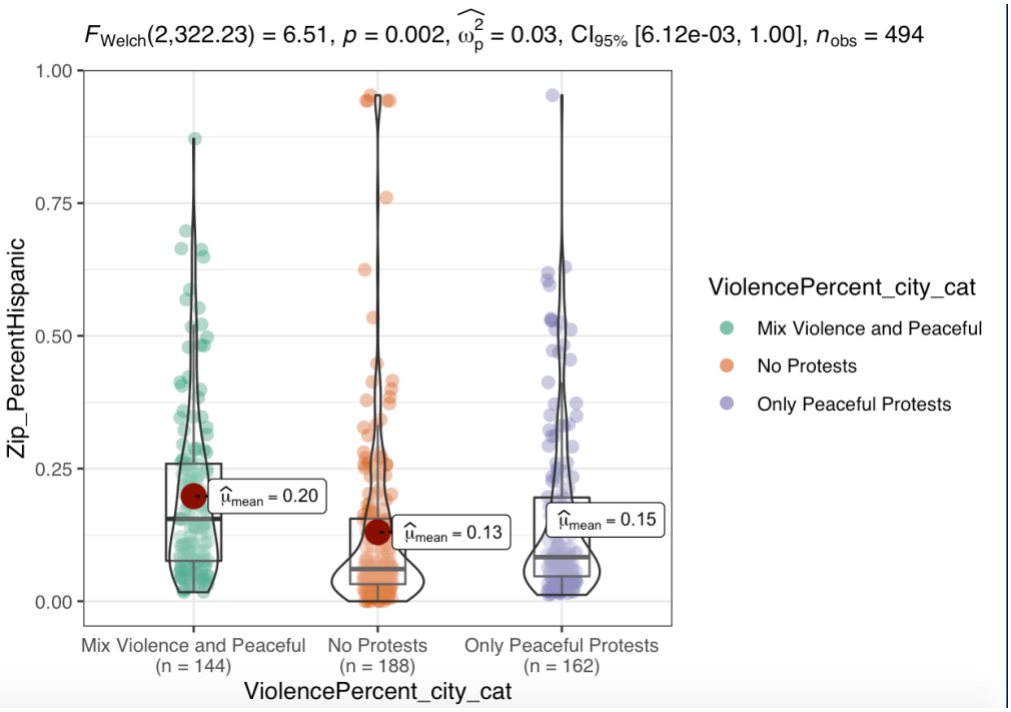


Figure S11. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Other Racial Population

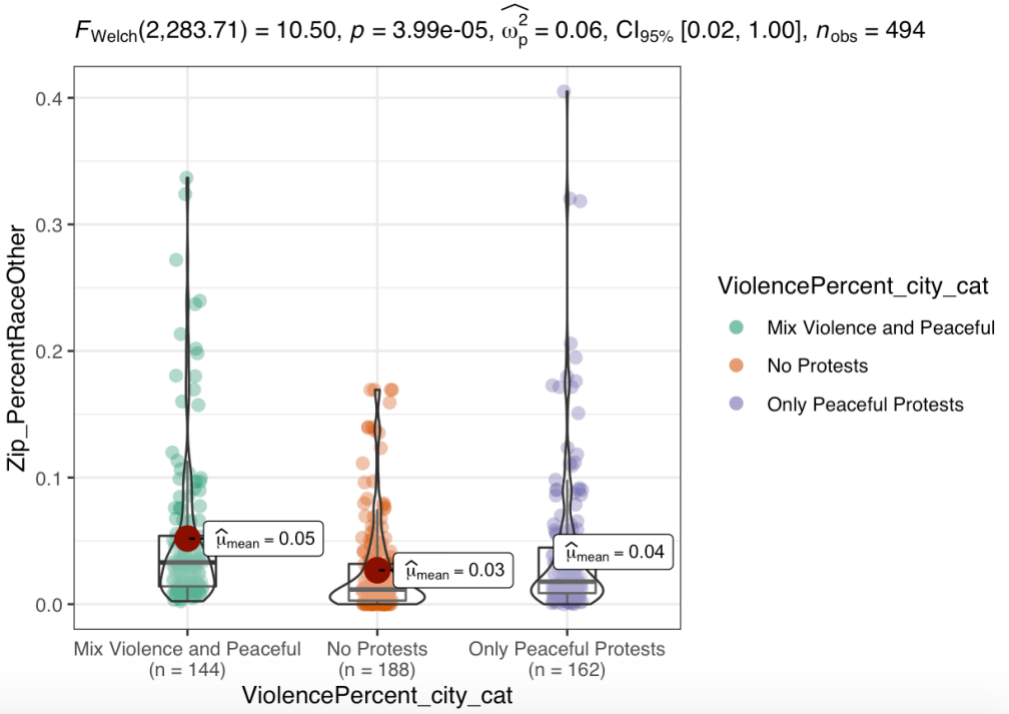


Figure S12. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Trump Vote Share

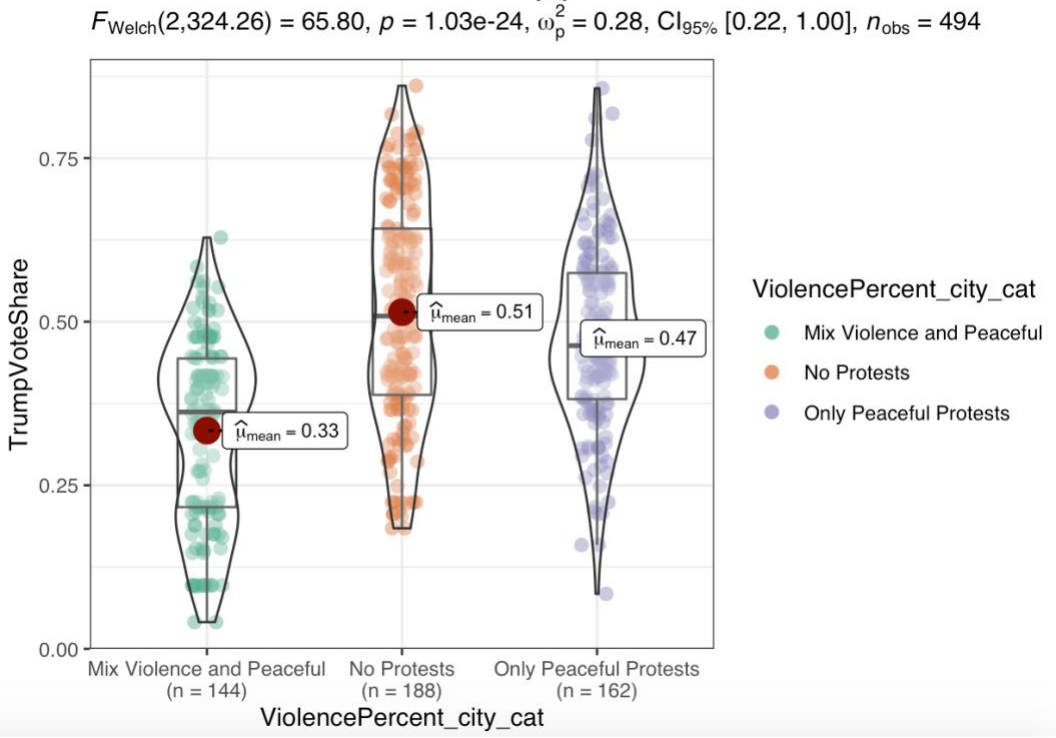


Figure S13. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Per Capita Police Killings

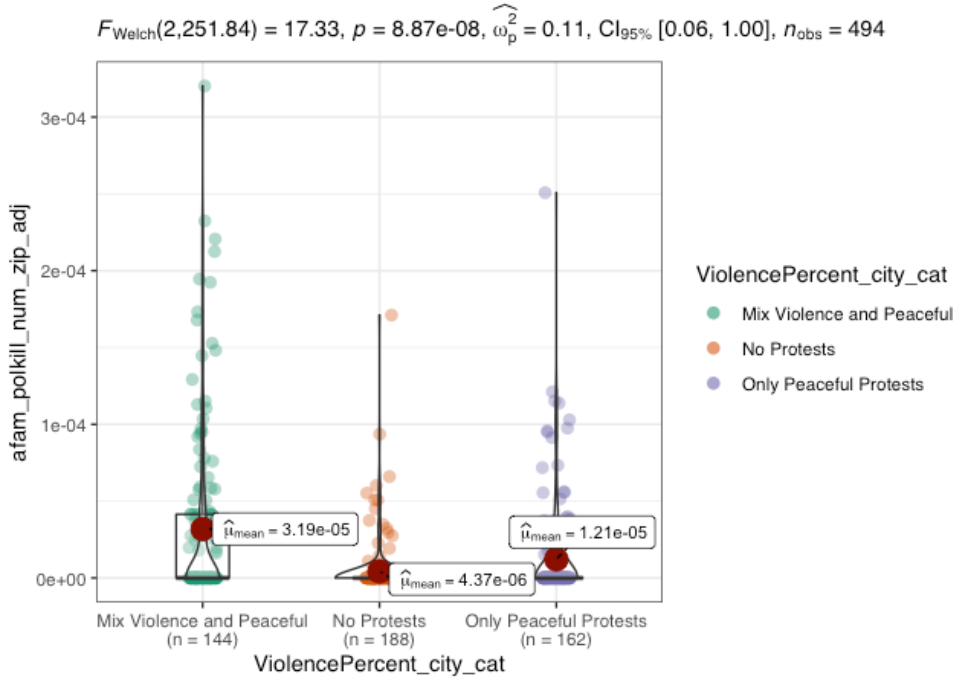


Figure S14. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans

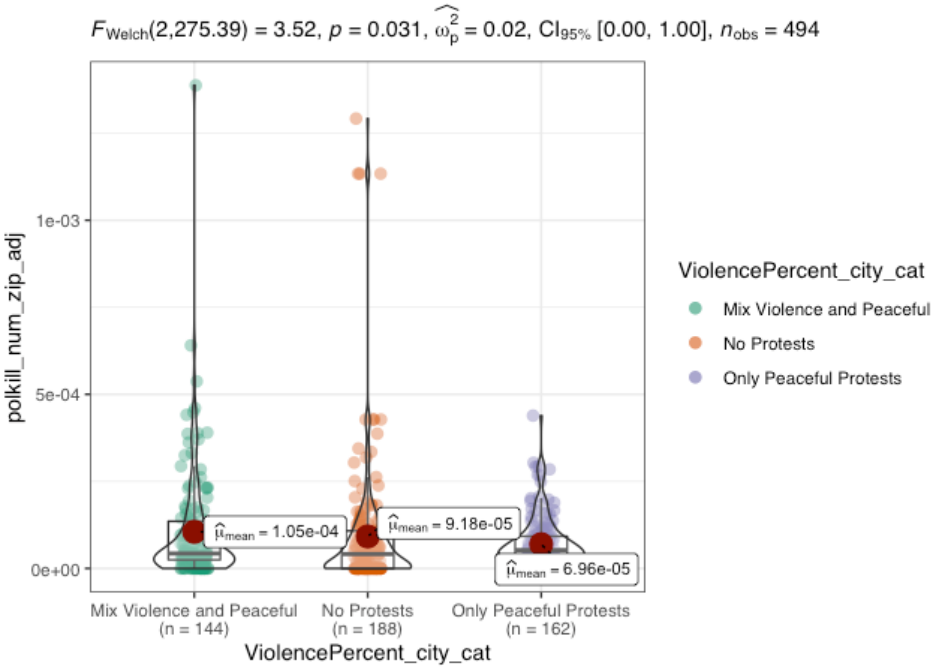


Figure S15. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant Age

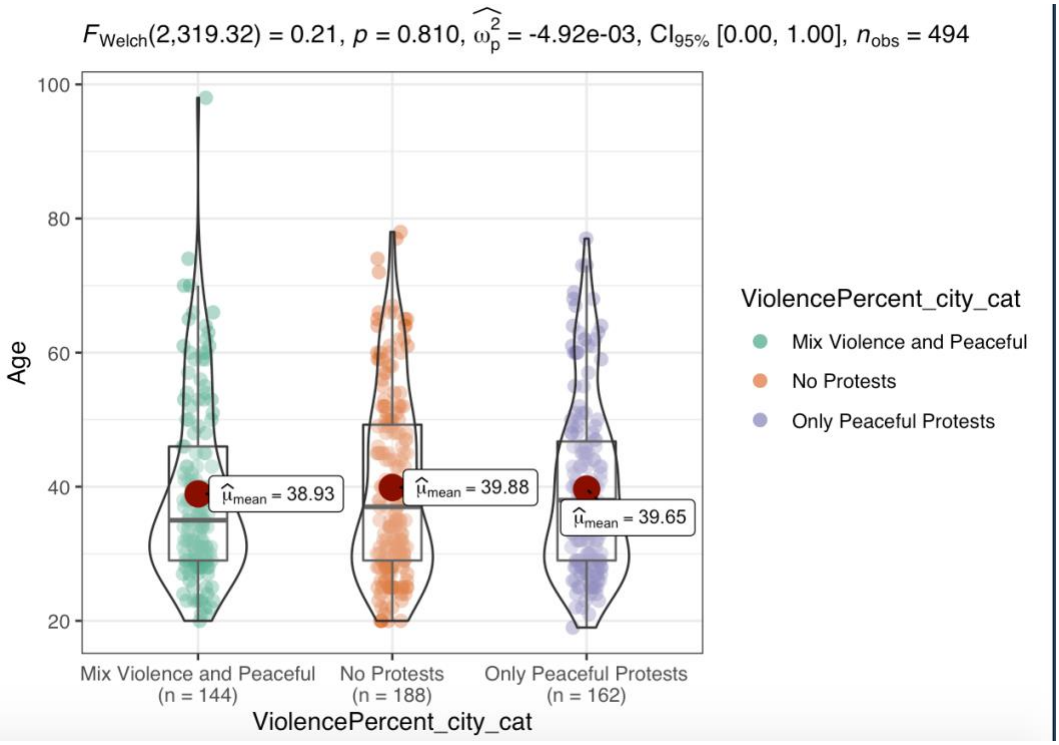


Figure S16. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant Education

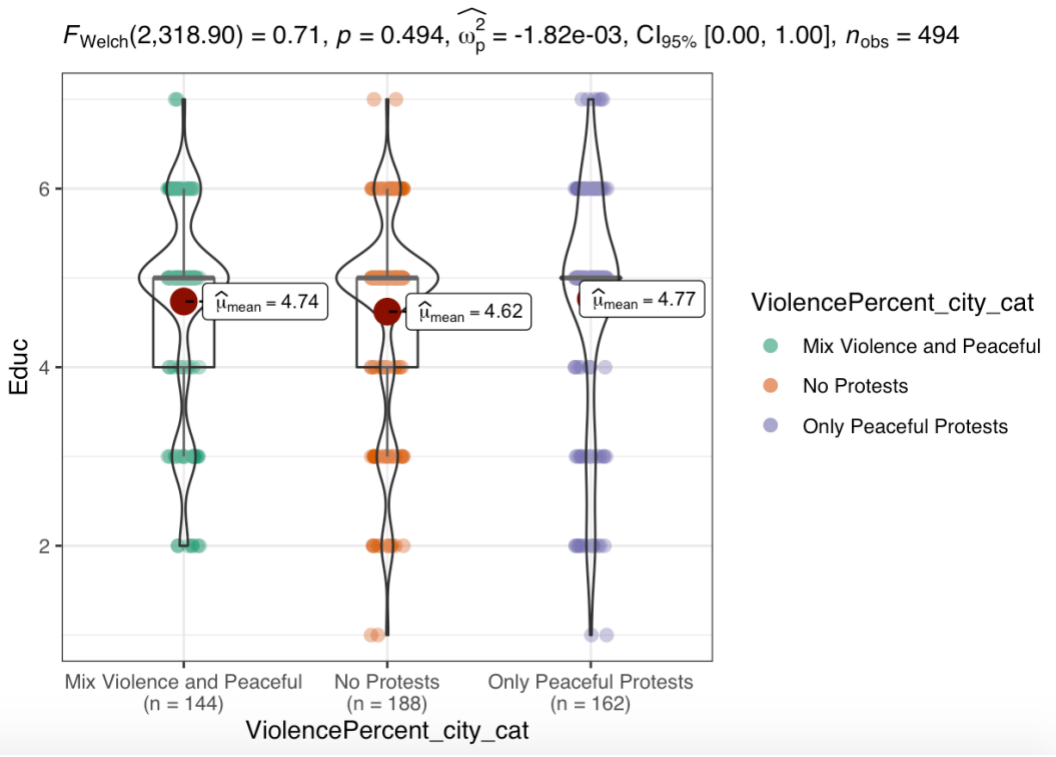


Figure S17. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant Ideology

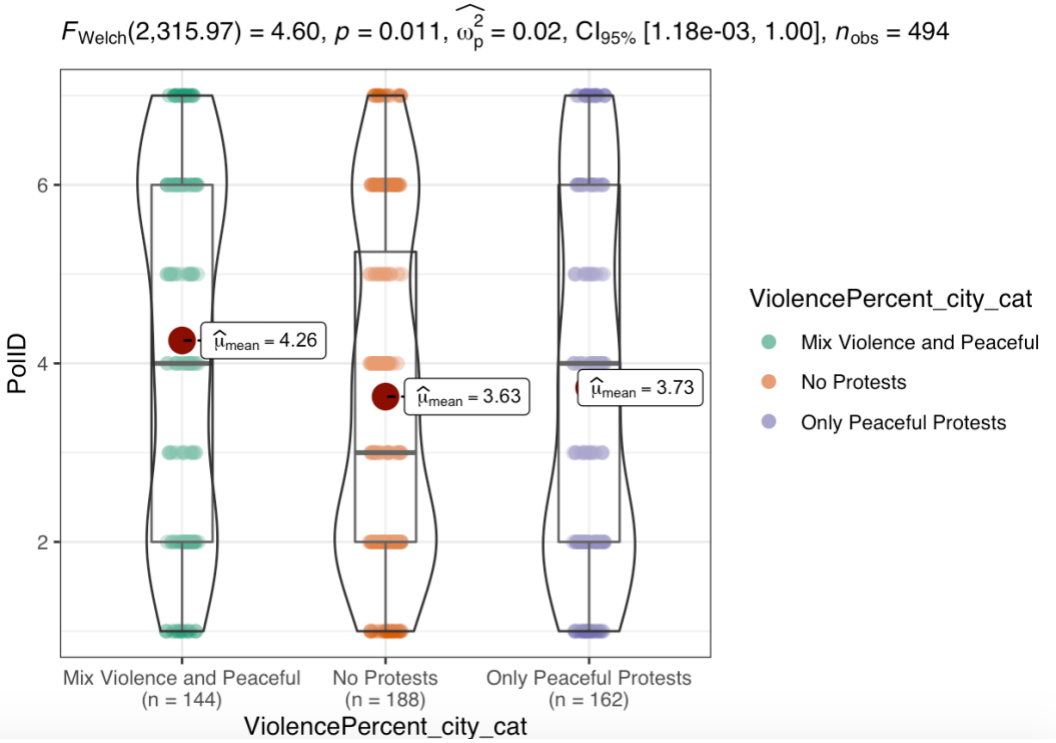


Figure S18. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of COVID-19's Severity

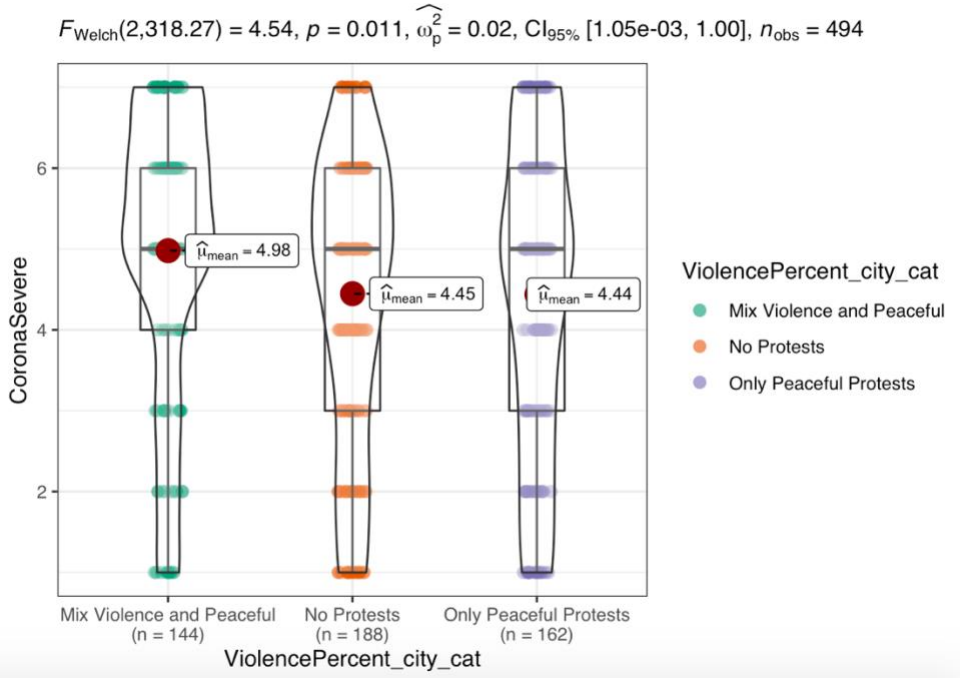


Figure S19. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceived Threat from COVID-19

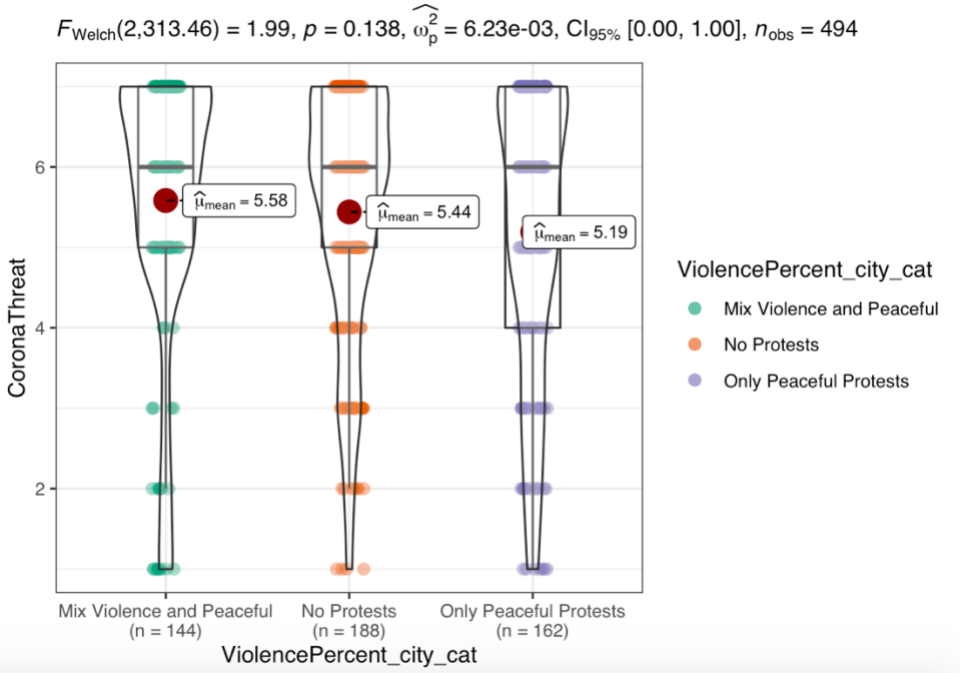


Figure S20. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on COVID-19's Impact on Participant's Finances

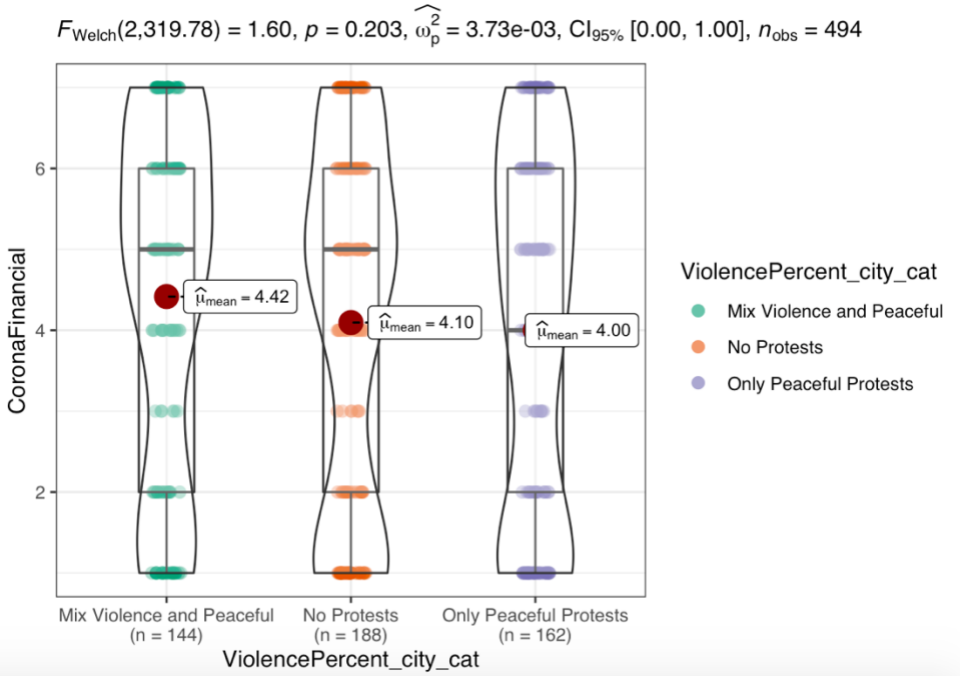


Figure S21. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on COVID-19's Impact on Participant's Job

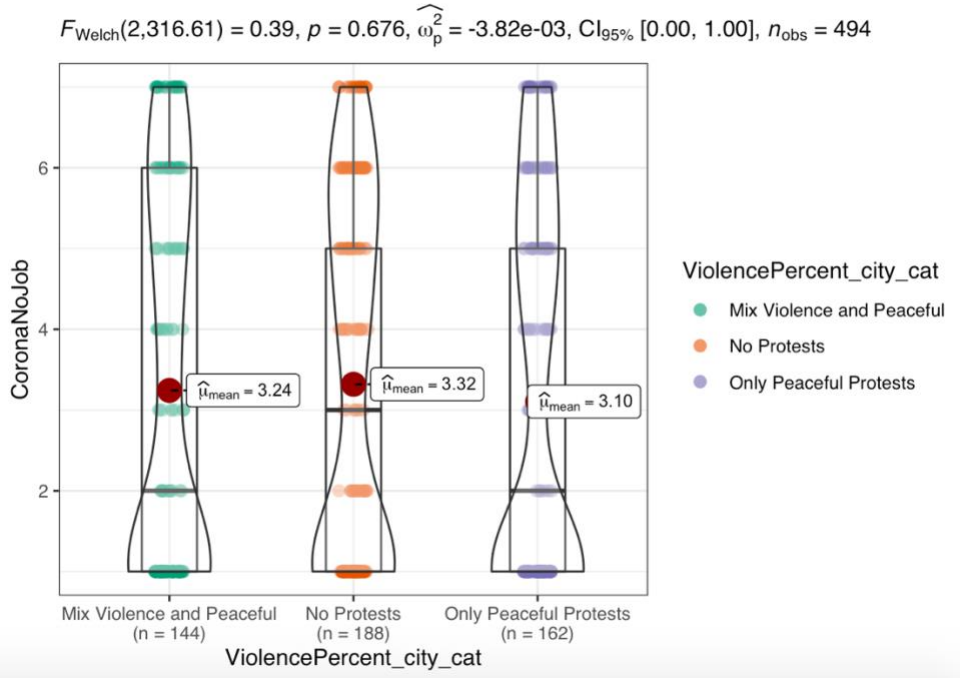


Figure S22. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Exposure to News about the George Floyd Protests

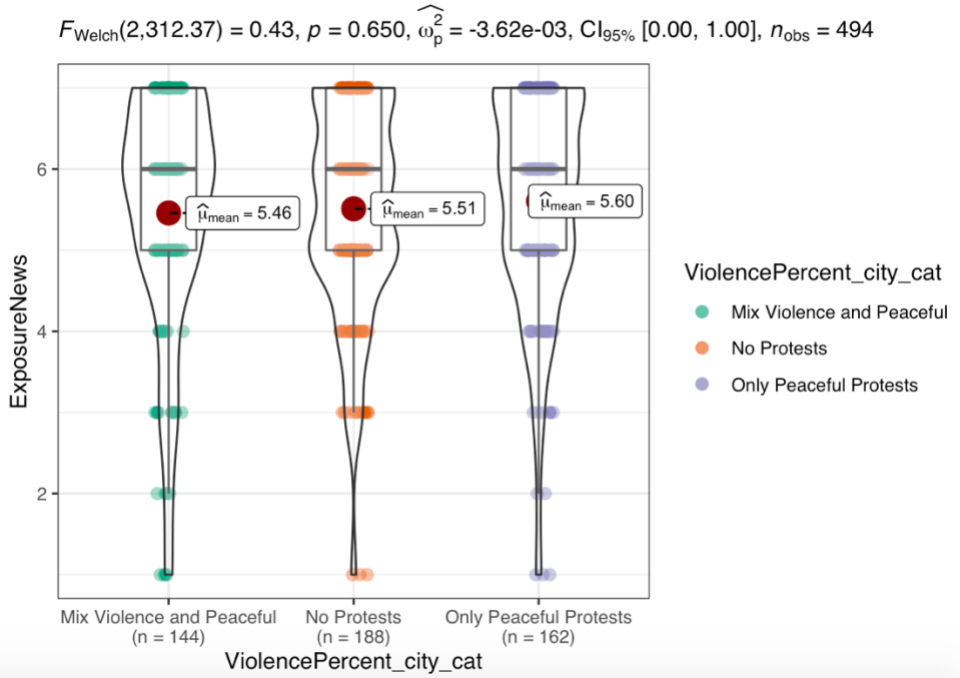


Figure S23. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Feeling Thermometer Scores towards White Americans

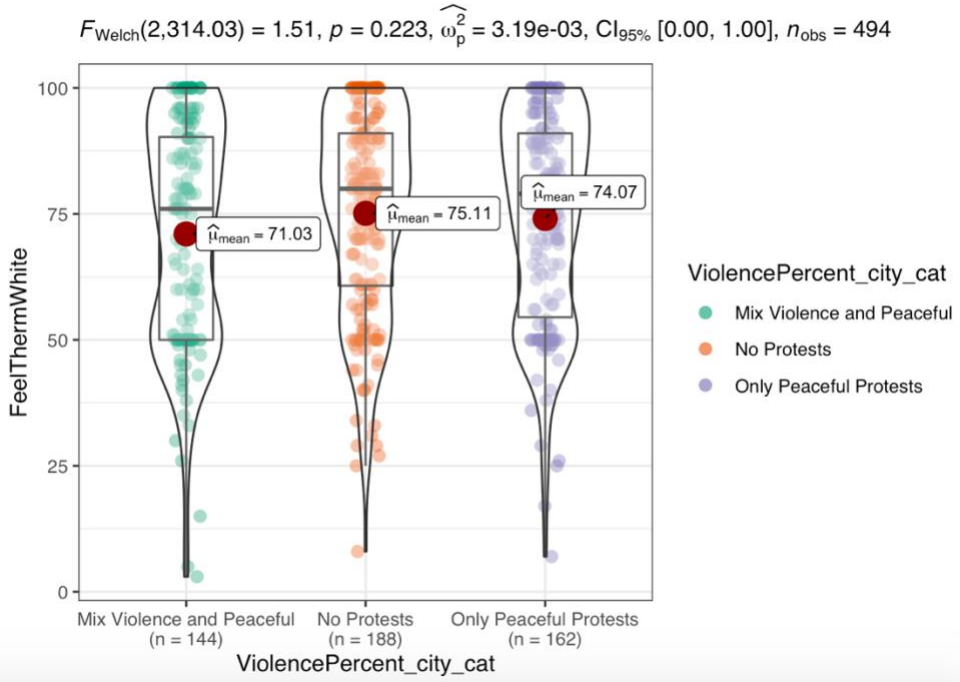


Figure S24. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Feeling Thermometer Scores towards Black Americans

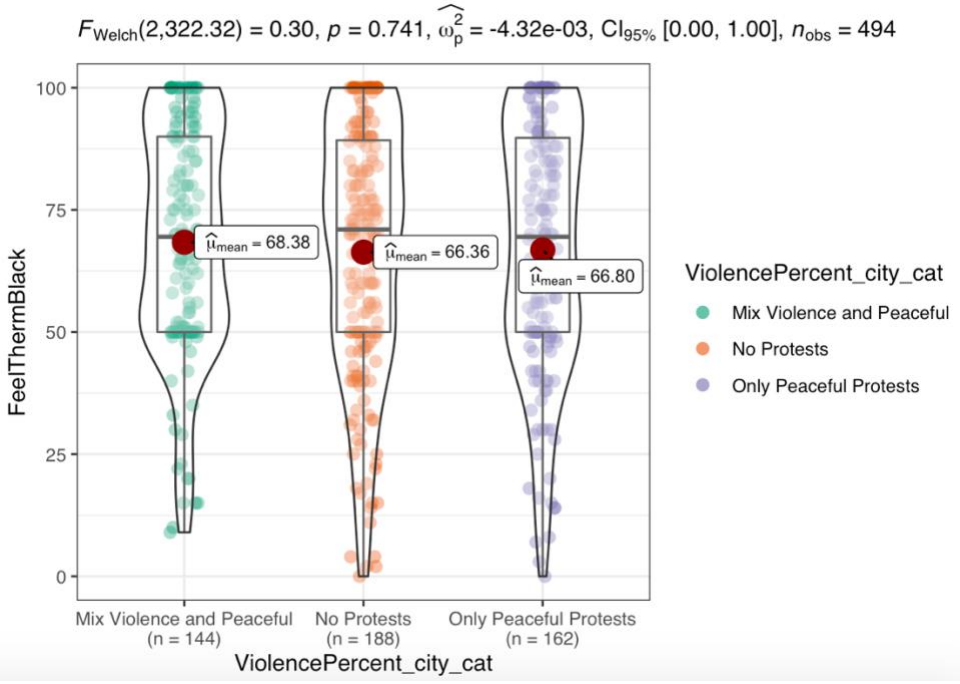


Figure S25. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of the BlackLivesMatter Protests as Violent

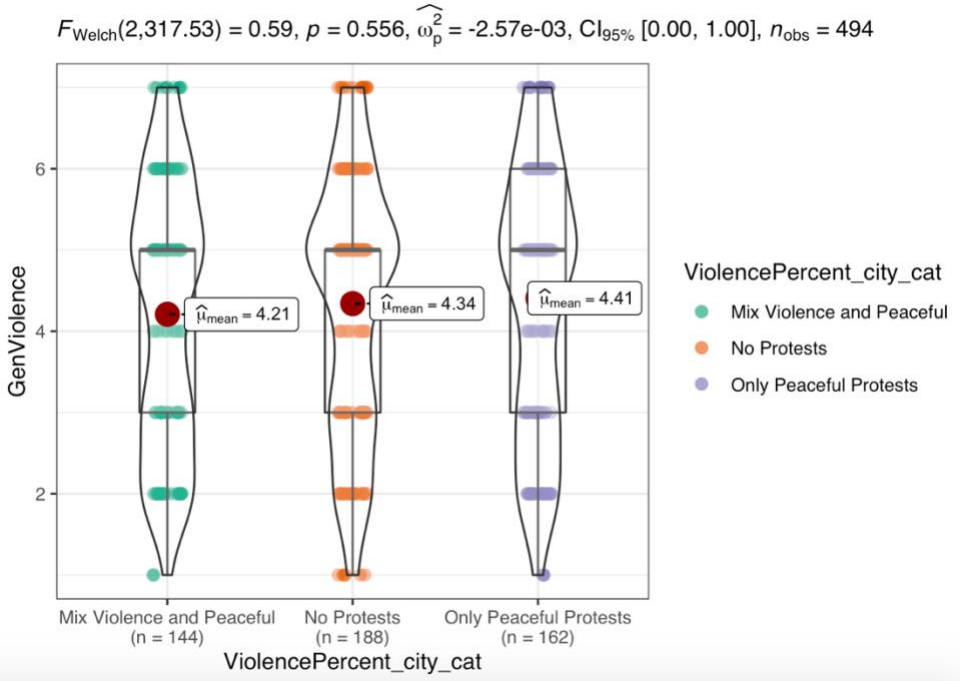


Figure S26. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of the BlackLivesMatter Protests as Normative

Figure S27. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of the amount of Joint (Black And White) BLM Protests

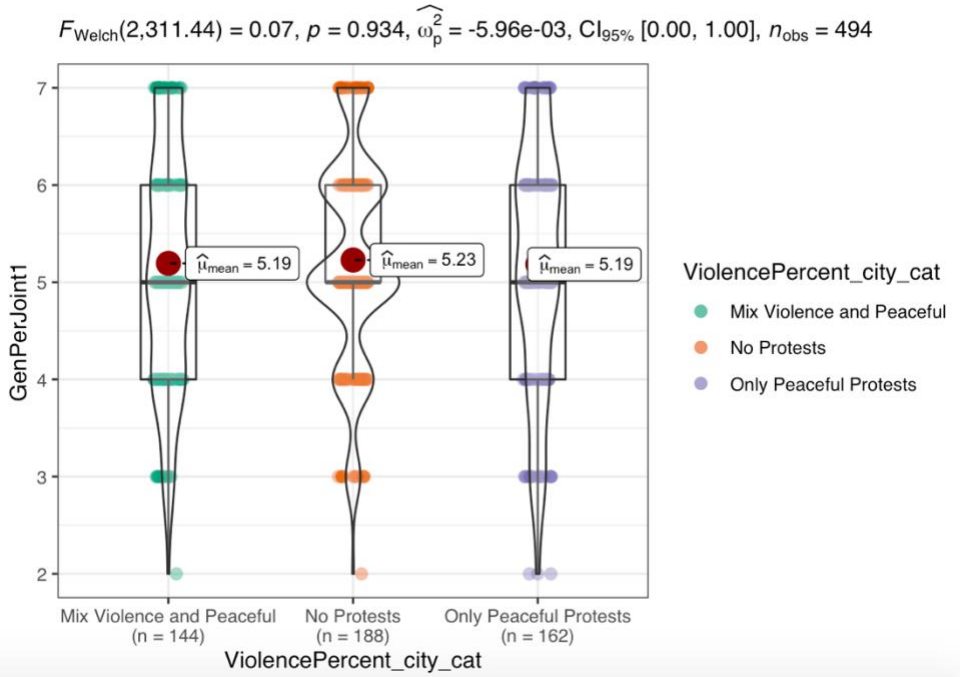


Figure S28. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of the Percentage of BLM Protesters who were white

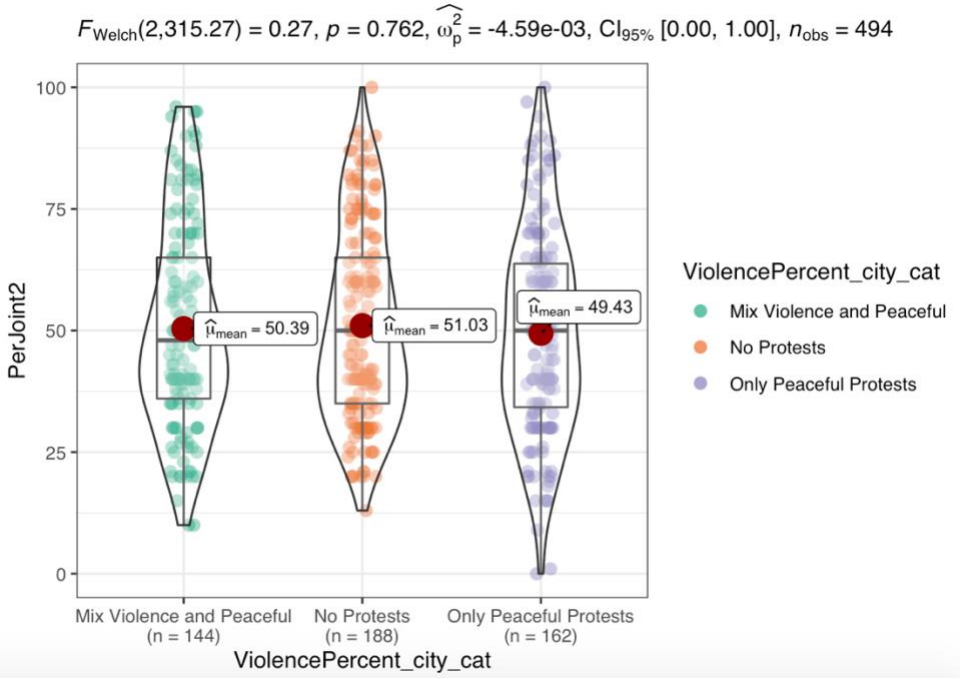


Figure S29. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Gender

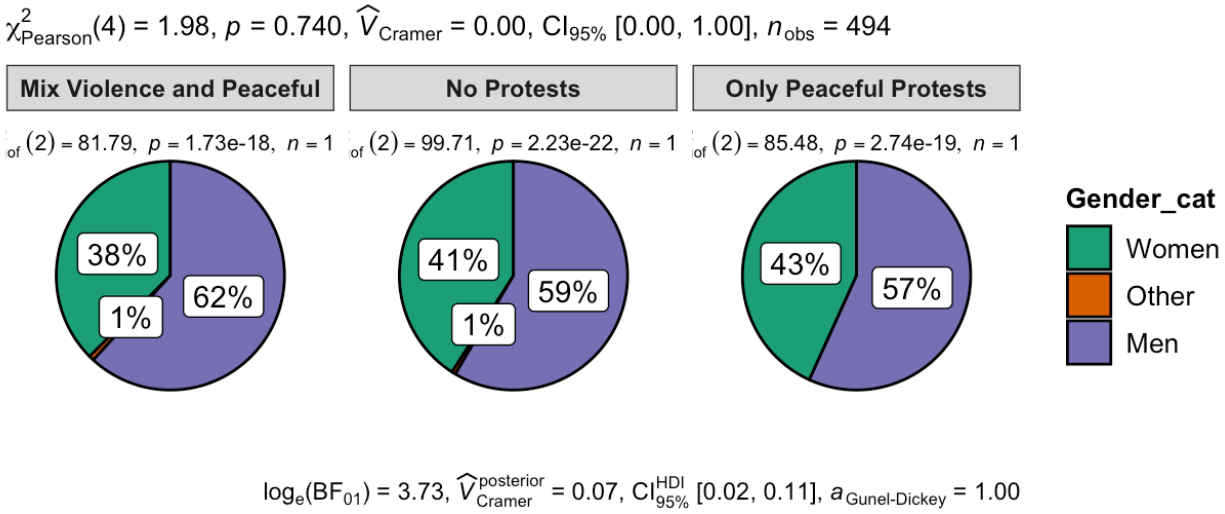


Figure S30. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Employment

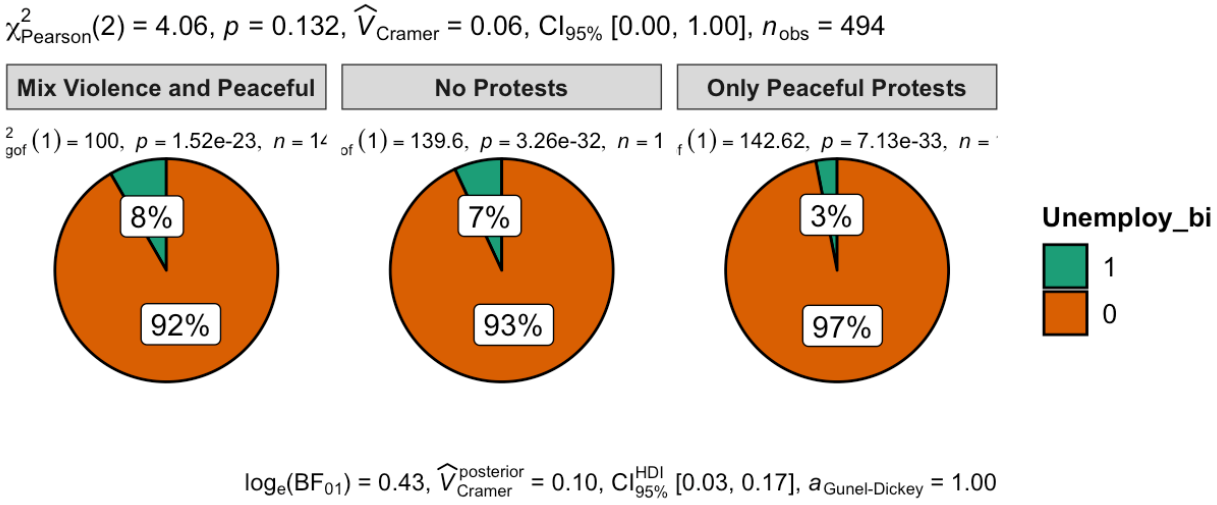
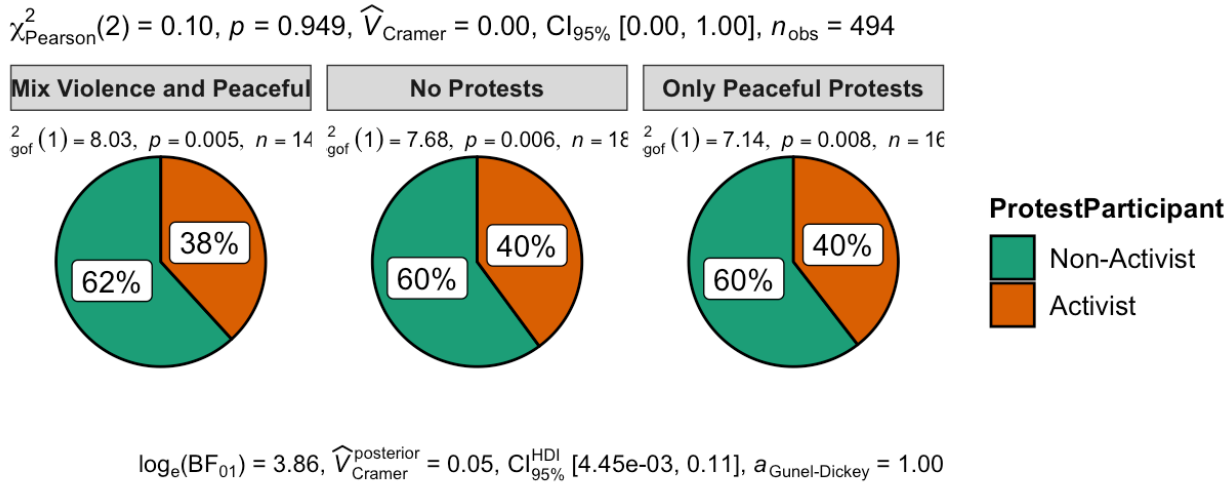


Figure S31. Differences Between Zip Code Areas with Different Protest Types on Participant's Participation in the BLM movement following the murder of George Floyd



Full Details of Prejudice Analysis in Main Text

Table S1. Study 1 Model Predicting Prejudice

	Prejudice		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	30.93	26.70 – 35.15	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Women)	-3.37	-7.55 – 0.81	0.114
Gender (Men vs. Other)	-24.53	-57.43 – 8.38	0.144
Participant Age	-0.42	-2.48 – 1.64	0.689
Participant Education	-0.28	-2.41 – 1.84	0.793
Participant Employment	1.83	-6.85 – 10.51	0.679
ZCTA Population	-1.28	-3.84 – 1.28	0.326
ZCTA Median Age	-0.41	-2.96 – 2.13	0.749
ZCTA Median Income	1.94	-0.81 – 4.69	0.166
ZCTA Percent Female	-1.73	-3.92 – 0.45	0.120
ZCTA Percent White	4.07	-3.42 – 11.56	0.286
ZCTA Percent Black	5.06	-1.01 – 11.12	0.102

ZCTA Percent Asian American	2.19	-2.30 – 6.68	0.339
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	0.38	-3.01 – 3.77	0.825
ZCTA Percent Race Other	1.85	-1.94 – 5.63	0.338
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-0.99	-3.84 – 1.87	0.496
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	1.82	-0.50 – 4.13	0.124
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-2.69	-5.37 – -0.00	**0.050**
Feeling Thermometer: White	-10.31	-12.37 – -8.25	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1: Violent vs. No Protests	3.87	-2.03 – 9.77	0.198
Protest Type D2: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	4.13	-1.52 – 9.78	0.152
Political Ideology	-2.88	-6.65 – 0.90	0.135
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-2.31	-7.44 – 2.83	0.377
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-2.94	-8.04 – 2.16	0.258
Observations	494		
R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.235 / 0.198		

Effects of Prejudice with Difference Score as Outcome

Table S2. Study 1 Model Predicting Prejudice (as Difference Score of Feeling Thermometers)

	Prejudice Difference Score		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	2.76	-1.91 – 7.43	0.246
Gender	-1.83	-6.44 – 2.78	0.435
Participant Age	0.77	-1.49 – 3.03	0.501
Participant Education	-0.24	-2.59 – 2.11	0.842
Participant Employment	-0.47	-10.00 – 9.07	0.923
ZCTA Population	-1.15	-3.97 – 1.68	0.426

ZCTA Median Age	-1.77	-4.56 – 1.01	0.212
ZCTA Median Income	2.20	-0.84 – 5.24	0.155
ZCTA Percent Female	-0.89	-3.30 – 1.52	0.467
ZCTA Percent White	3.45	-4.83 – 11.74	0.413
ZCTA Percent Black	4.07	-2.63 – 10.77	0.233
ZCTA Percent Asian American	1.23	-3.73 – 6.19	0.626
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	-0.01	-3.76 – 3.74	0.995
ZCTA Percent Race Other	2.71	-1.47 – 6.90	0.203
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-0.03	-3.17 – 3.11	0.985
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	1.99	-0.56 – 4.55	0.126
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-2.00	-4.96 – 0.96	0.185
Protest Type D1: Violent vs. No Protests	5.65	-0.87 – 12.16	0.089
Protest Type D2: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	4.74	-1.51 – 10.99	0.137
Political Ideology	-5.50	-9.62 – -1.37	**0.009**
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	0.16	-5.50 – 5.81	0.956
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-1.58	-7.20 – 4.05	0.582
Observations	494		
R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.088 / 0.047		

Main Analyses with All Additional Covariates

Effects on Support for Policy Goals

We ran the same model described in the main paper, however we included additional control variables that we had measured (only in this study) that might be relevant for estimating the causal effect. There was no interaction between D1 (violent protests vs. no protest) and political ideology, however the interaction between D2 (violent protests vs. nonviolent protest

only) and political ideology was significant (see Table S3). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives, support for policy concessions was significantly higher where violent protests were present compared to where there were only nonviolent protests (b = -0.54, SE = .17, t = -3.17, p < .01), and was also higher compared to where there were no protests (b = -0.42, SE = .18, t = -2.41, p = .02, see Figure S32). However, among liberals, there were no differences on policy support according to types of protest (p's > . 35).

Figure S32. Interaction Between Protest Type and Ideology on Support for Policy Goals

Table S3. Study 1 Model Predicting Policy Support with all covariates

	GenConPol_sc		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	5.29	5.10 – 5.47	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Women)	-0.08	-0.27 – 0.11	0.414
Gender (Men vs. Other)	0.20	-1.26 – 1.66	0.788
Participant Age	-0.11	-0.20 – -0.01	**0.025**
Participant Education	0.04	-0.06 – 0.14	0.451

Participant Employment	-0.33	-0.73 – 0.07	0.106
ZCTA Population	-0.06	-0.17 – 0.05	0.311
ZCTA Median Age	-0.01	-0.13 – 0.10	0.823
ZCTA Median Income	-0.10	-0.22 – 0.02	0.110
ZCTA Percent Female	0.05	-0.05 – 0.14	0.339
ZCTA Percent White	0.06	-0.28 – 0.39	0.733
ZCTA Percent Black	0.09	-0.18 – 0.37	0.498
ZCTA Percent Asian American	0.06	-0.14 – 0.26	0.526
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	0.07	-0.08 – 0.22	0.362
ZCTA Percent Race Other	-0.08	-0.25 – 0.09	0.360
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-0.04	-0.16 – 0.09	0.582
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	-0.02	-0.12 – 0.08	0.697
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.04	-0.16 – 0.08	0.495
Corona Severe	-0.01	-0.13 – 0.11	0.849
Corona Threat	0.39	0.27 – 0.51	**<0.001**
Corona Financial	-0.05	-0.17 – 0.08	0.484
Corona Lost Job	0.00	-0.13 – 0.14	0.957
Exposure News	0.08	-0.02 – 0.18	0.106
Participant Protest Participation	0.09	-0.02 – 0.19	0.098
General Perceptions of Violence	-0.27	-0.38 – -0.15	**<0.001**
General Perceptions of Normativity	0.37	0.26 – 0.48	**<0.001**
General Perceptions of Number of Mixed-Race Protests	0.17	0.07 – 0.27	**0.001**
General Perceptions of Amount White Protesters	0.18	0.07 – 0.28	**0.001**
Protest Type D1: Violent vs. No Protests	-0.32	-0.58 – -0.06	**0.016**
Protest Type D2: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	-0.29	-0.54 – -0.05	**0.021**

Political Ideology	0.24	0.06 – 0.42	**0.010**
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	0.11	-0.12 – 0.33	0.359
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	0.26	0.04 – 0.49	**0.022**
Observations	494		
R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.567 / 0.537		

Effects on Prejudice

Table S4. Study 1 Model Predicting Prejudice with all covariates

	Prejudice		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	31.23	26.77 – 35.69	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Women)	-4.33	-8.82 – 0.17	0.059
Gender (Men vs. Other)	-3.61	-38.68 – 31.46	0.840
Participant Age	-1.24	-3.46 – 0.99	0.274
Participant Education	0.36	-1.99 – 2.72	0.763
Participant Employment	3.46	-6.08 – 13.00	0.476
ZCTA Population	-1.37	-4.07 – 1.34	0.323
ZCTA Median Age	-0.19	-2.88 – 2.51	0.891
ZCTA Median Income	0.95	-1.99 – 3.89	0.526
ZCTA Percent Female	-2.36	-4.67 – -0.06	**0.044**
ZCTA Percent White	4.93	-3.05 – 12.91	0.226
ZCTA Percent Black	5.04	-1.47 – 11.54	0.129
ZCTA Percent Asian American	3.22	-1.56 – 8.00	0.186
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	-0.67	-4.32 – 2.98	0.719

ZCTA Percent Race Other	2.02	-2.02 – 6.06	0.325
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-1.76	-4.80 – 1.28	0.256
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	1.19	-1.29 – 3.66	0.347
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-2.33	-5.21 – 0.54	0.112
Corona Severe	3.14	0.20 – 6.08	**0.036**
Corona Threat	-5.46	-8.31 – -2.62	**<0.001**
Corona Financial	-1.66	-4.69 – 1.36	0.280
Corona Lost Job	2.68	-0.58 – 5.94	0.107
Exposure News	-0.18	-2.51 – 2.15	0.880
Participant Protest Participation	0.55	-1.89 – 2.99	0.660
General Perceptions of Violence	2.14	-0.57 – 4.86	0.122
General Perceptions of Normativity	-1.83	-4.43 – 0.76	0.166
General Perceptions of Number of Mixed-Race Protests	-3.65	-6.04 – -1.26	**0.003**
General Perceptions of Amount White Protesters	-2.66	-5.21 – -0.11	**0.041**
Protest Type D1: Violent vs. No Protests	3.65	-2.59 – 9.90	0.251
Protest Type D2: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	3.08	-2.89 – 9.06	0.311
Political Ideology	2.56	-1.83 – 6.94	0.253
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-5.13	-10.57 – 0.32	0.065
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-3.16	-8.57 – 2.26	0.252
Observations	494		
R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.173 / 0.116		

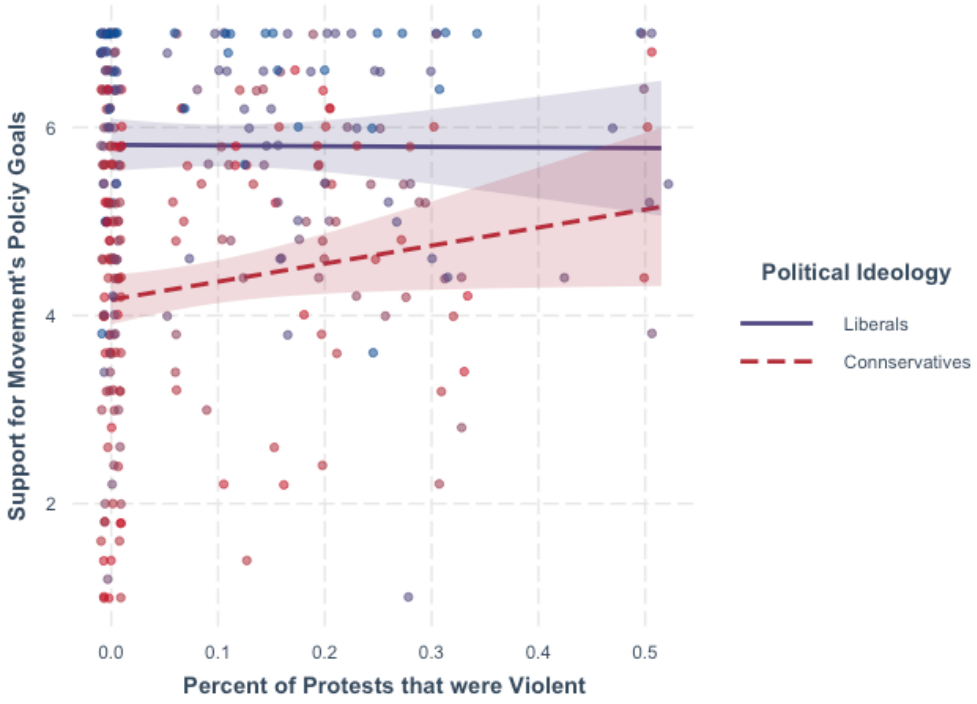
Main Analyses with Continuous Measure of Violence

Effects on Support for Policy Goals

We decided to do a follow-up analysis on just this difference using a continuous measure of violent protests, the percent of protests in an area that were violent, which was cube root

transformed to correct for skew (we used the cube root transformation because it was most successful at normalizing the data). We conducted the same analysis as above except that the dummy variables were replaced with this continuous measure of violent protests (this analysis was conducted on the subset of participants who lived in areas with protests, n = 305). The interaction percentage of violent protests and political ideology was marginally significant (p = .09, see Table S5). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives, policy support was positively predicted by the percent of violent protests (b = 0.98, SE = .40, t = 2.43, p = .02, see Figure S33). However, among liberals, there was no effect (p = .83).

Figure S33. Interaction Between Percent of Violence Protests and Political Ideology on Support for the Movement's Policy Goals



Note. The figure uses untransformed values for ease of interpretation.

Table S5. Study 1 Model Predicting Policy Support with Continuous Measure of Violent Protests

	GenConPol_sc		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.88	4.67 – 5.10	**<0.001**
Gender D1 (Men vs. Women)	-0.23	-0.55 – 0.08	0.141
Gender D2 (Men vs. Other)	0.23	-2.67 – 3.12	0.878
Participant Age	-0.24	-0.40 – -0.09	**0.003**
Participant Education	0.26	0.11 – 0.42	**0.001**
Participant Employment	-0.39	-1.08 – 0.30	0.270
ZCTA Population	-0.04	-0.24 – 0.16	0.687
ZCTA Median Age	-0.00	-0.20 – 0.19	0.961
ZCTA Median Income	-0.10	-0.30 – 0.10	0.343
ZCTA Percent Female	0.07	-0.11 – 0.24	0.452
ZCTA Percent White	0.37	-0.70 – 1.44	0.499
ZCTA Percent Black	0.34	-0.48 – 1.17	0.413
ZCTA Percent Asian American	0.23	-0.33 – 0.79	0.425
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	-0.01	-0.25 – 0.23	0.943
ZCTA Percent Race Other	0.15	-0.24 – 0.54	0.443
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-0.03	-0.25 – 0.19	0.782
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	-0.11	-0.35 – 0.13	0.380
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.04	-0.15 – 0.24	0.662
Percent of Violent Protests	0.57	-0.02 – 1.16	0.060
Political Ideology	0.83	0.63 – 1.03	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests X Political Ideology	-0.44	-0.95 – 0.07	0.089
Observations	306		

R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.318 / 0.270

Effects on Support for Prejudice

Table S6. Continuous Measure of Violence in Model Predicting Prejudice

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	34.84	30.88 – 38.80	**<0.001**
Gender D1 (Men vs. Women)	-3.92	-9.78 – 1.94	0.189
Gender D2 (Men vs. Other)	-5.36	-59.55 – 48.82	0.846
Participant Age	-1.11	-4.04 – 1.83	0.458
Participant Education	-1.43	-4.36 – 1.50	0.337
Participant Employment	2.47	-10.50 – 15.44	0.708
ZCTA Population	-0.58	-4.24 – 3.07	0.753
ZCTA Median Age	-0.82	-4.52 – 2.88	0.663
ZCTA Median Income	1.68	-2.07 – 5.42	0.380
ZCTA Percent Female	-2.12	-5.35 – 1.12	0.198
ZCTA Percent White	6.04	-13.98 – 26.05	0.553
ZCTA Percent Black	7.72	-7.77 – 23.20	0.327
ZCTA Percent Asian American	4.91	-5.61 – 15.43	0.359
ZCTA Percent Hispanic	-0.14	-4.64 – 4.37	0.952
ZCTA Percent Race Other	1.66	-5.62 – 8.93	0.654
ZCTA Trump Vote Share	-1.50	-5.64 – 2.63	0.475
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings	1.36	-3.19 – 5.90	0.557
ZCTA Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-3.37	-7.00 – 0.25	0.068
Percent of Violent Protests	-7.18	-18.28 – 3.91	0.204

Political Ideology	-4.99	-8.74 – -1.23	**0.009**
Percent of Violent Protests X Political Ideology	7.81	-1.73 – 17.35	0.108
Observations	306		
R^2 / R^2 adjusted	0.071 / 0.006		

Study 2A

Additional Relevant Measures

Perceptions of the economy were measured with one item, “Would you say that over the past year the nation's economy has . . . “ on a scale of 1 – “Gotten much worse” to 6 – “Gotten much better”.

Personal financial status was measured with one item, “Over the past year, has your household's annual income . . . “ on a scale of 1 – “Decreased a lot much worse” to 5 – “Increased a lot”.

Variables related to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Participants were asked “Have you or someone you know been diagnosed with the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) during the past year?” with the following options: “Yes, I have”, “Yes, a family member”, “Yes, a friend”, “Yes, a co-worker”, “No, I do not know anyone who has been diagnosed”. This was recoded into two binary variables reflecting 1) whether the participant had had COVID-19 and 2) whether they knew someone who had had COVID-19.

Media Consumption. Participants were asked to report if they had used social media, watched tv news, read an online or print newspaper, listened to radio news in the past 24 hours. Each of these were dummy coded as binary variables with 1 indicating use and 0 indicating that they had not used this form of media.

Political Social Media Use. Participants were asked to report whether they had engaged in the following behaviors on social media in the past 24 hours: posted a story, photo, video or link about politics, posted a comment about politics, read a story or watched a video about politics, followed a political event, forwarded a story, photo, video, or link about politics to friends. These were summed to indicate an overall level of political activity on social media.

Political Interest. Participants were asked the following question: “Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs 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 in government and public affairs . . .” on a scale from 1 – hardly at all to 5 – most of the time.

Police Attitudes. Participants were asked the following question: “Do the police make you feel...?” and answered on a scale ranging from 1 – Mostly safe to 4 – Mostly unsafe.

Distribution of All Protest Events

Figure S34.

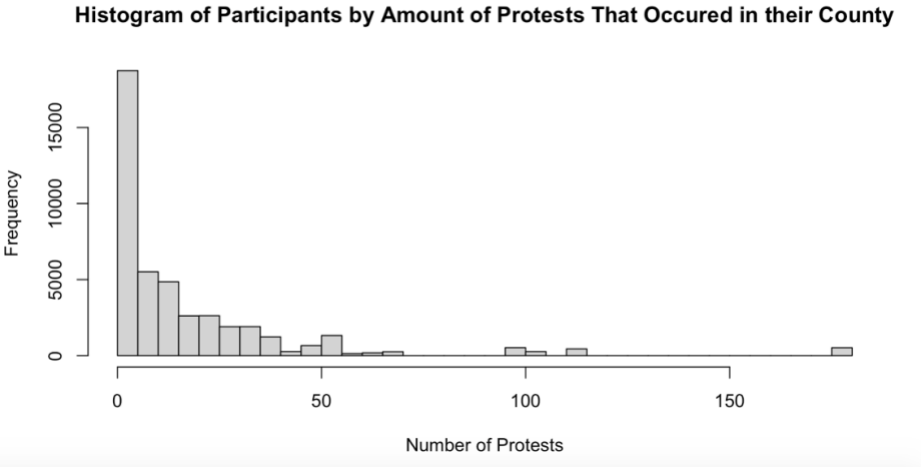
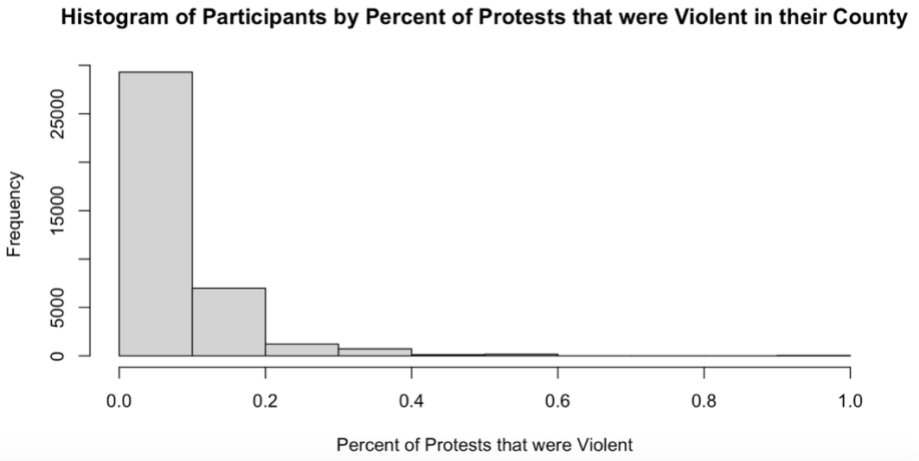


Figure S35.



Note. The 5401 participants who lived in cities with no protests are not included in this graph, as it is not really possible to calculate a logical percentage for these participants.

Group Differences on All Covariates

Figure S36. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Population (Log10 Transformed)

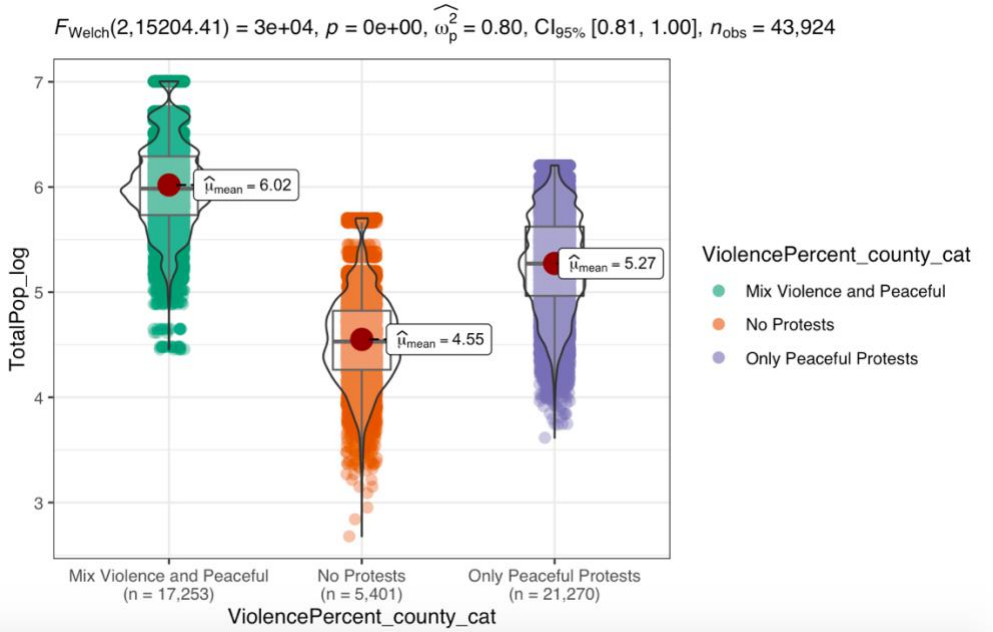


Figure S37. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Median Age

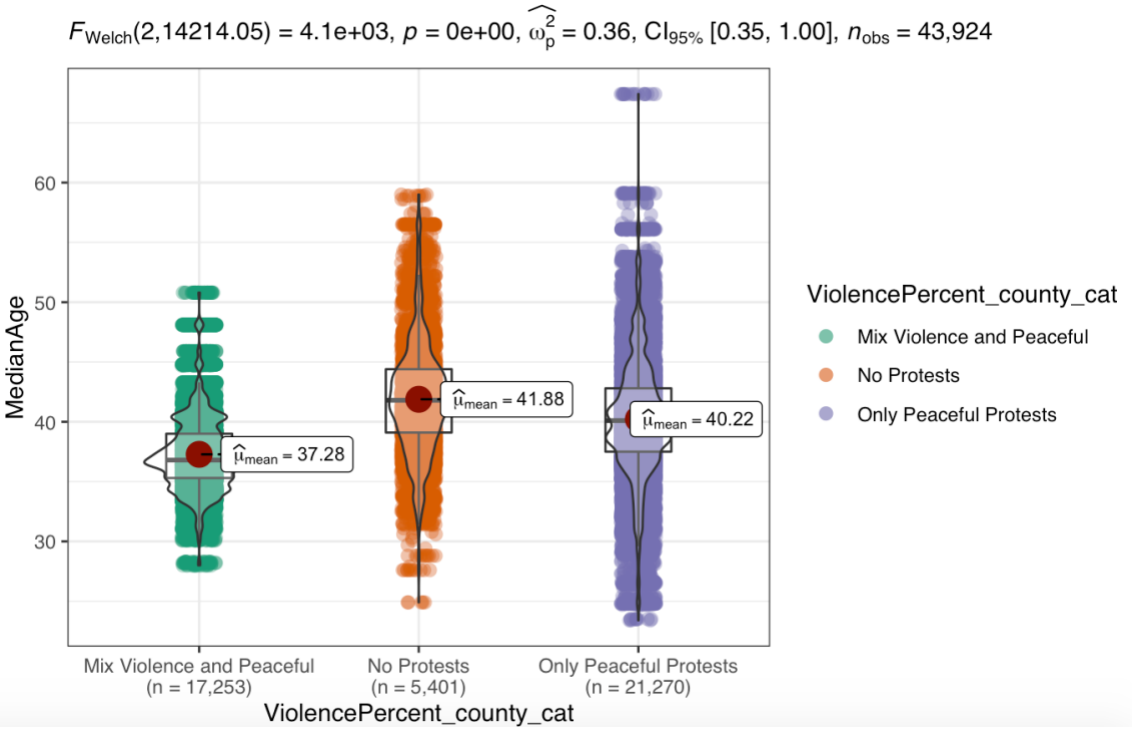


Figure S38. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Median Income

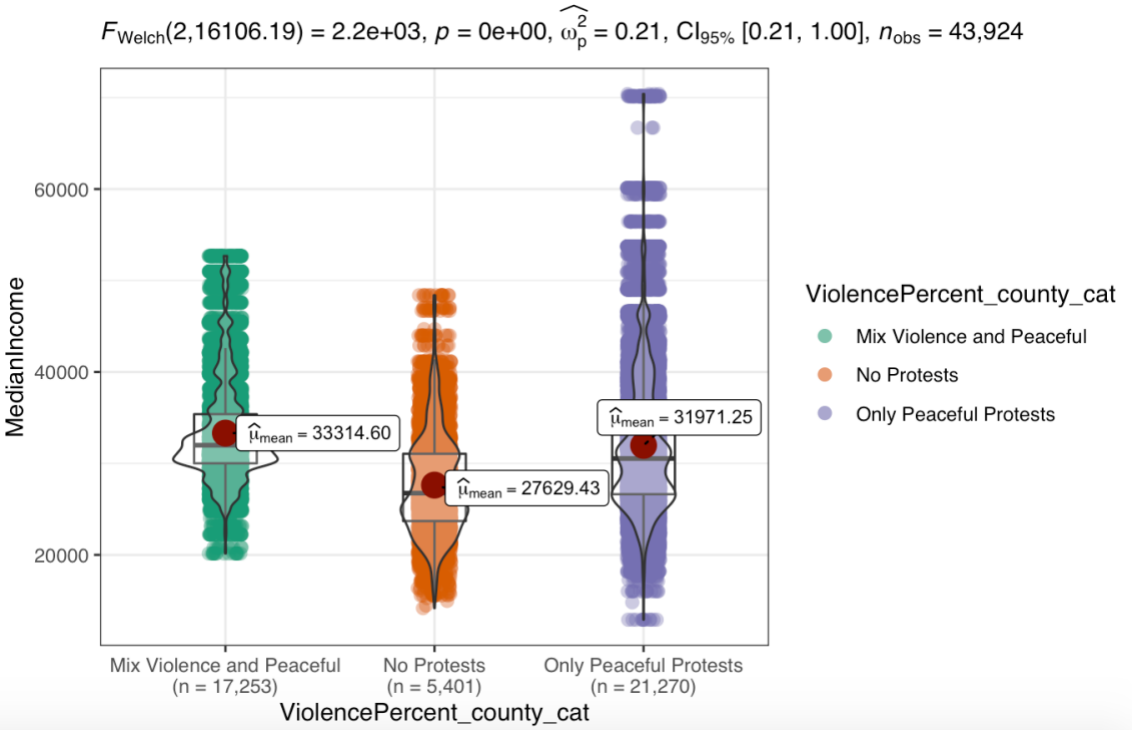


Figure S39. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Gender

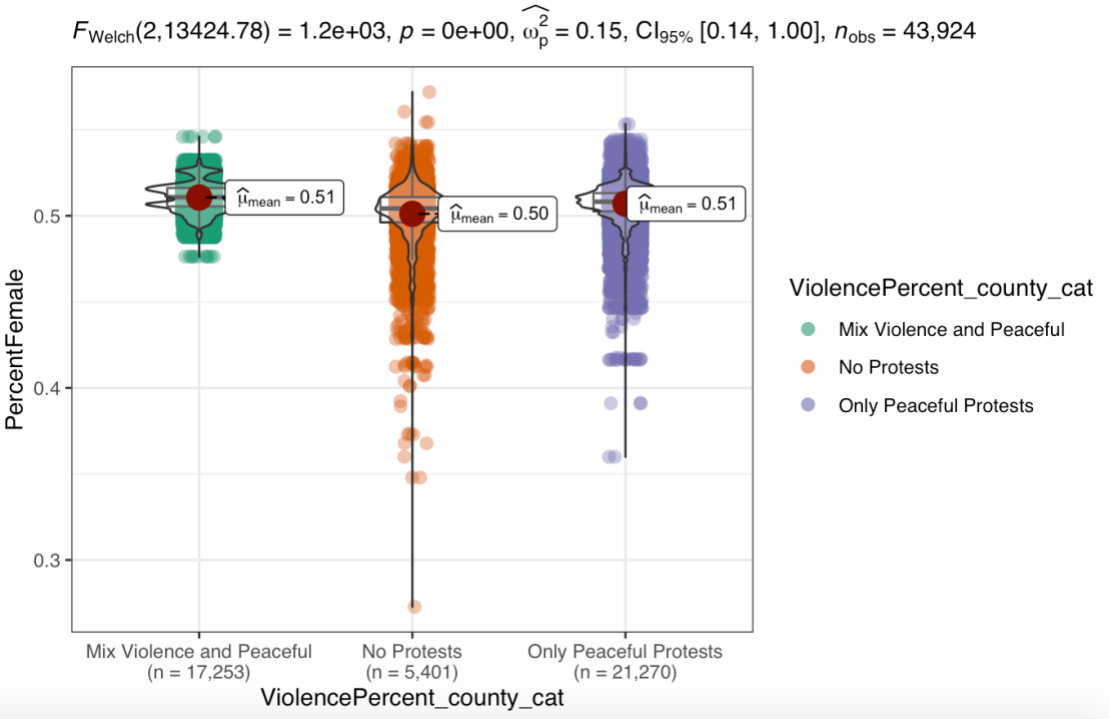


Figure S40. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on White Population

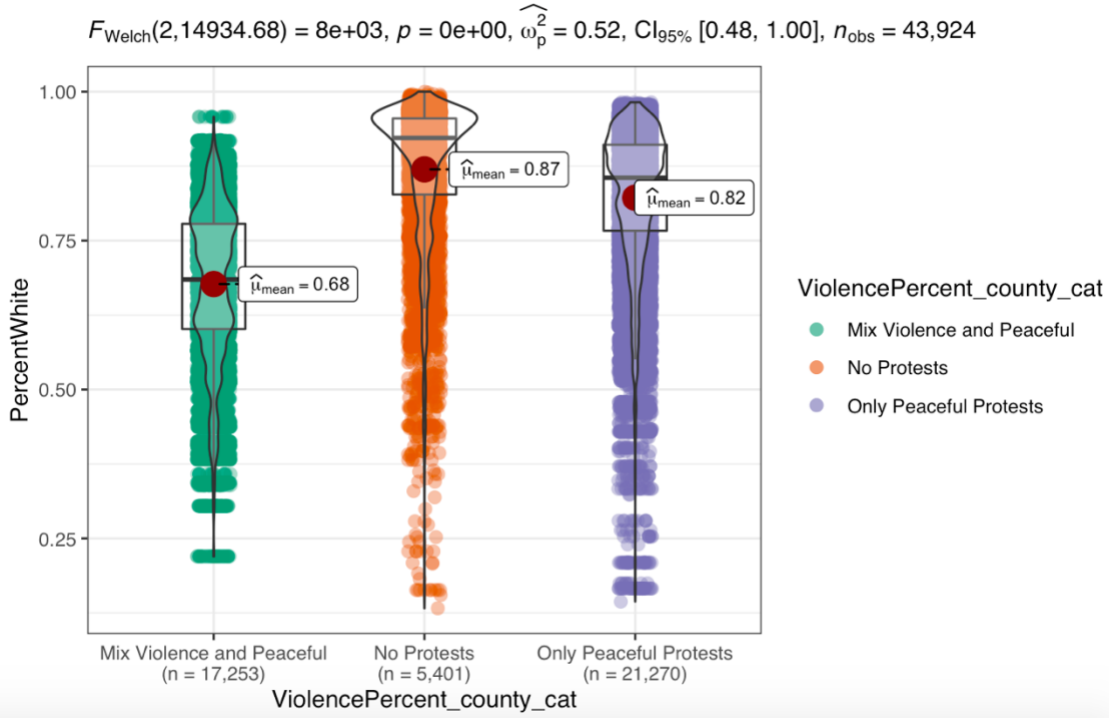


Figure S41. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Black Population

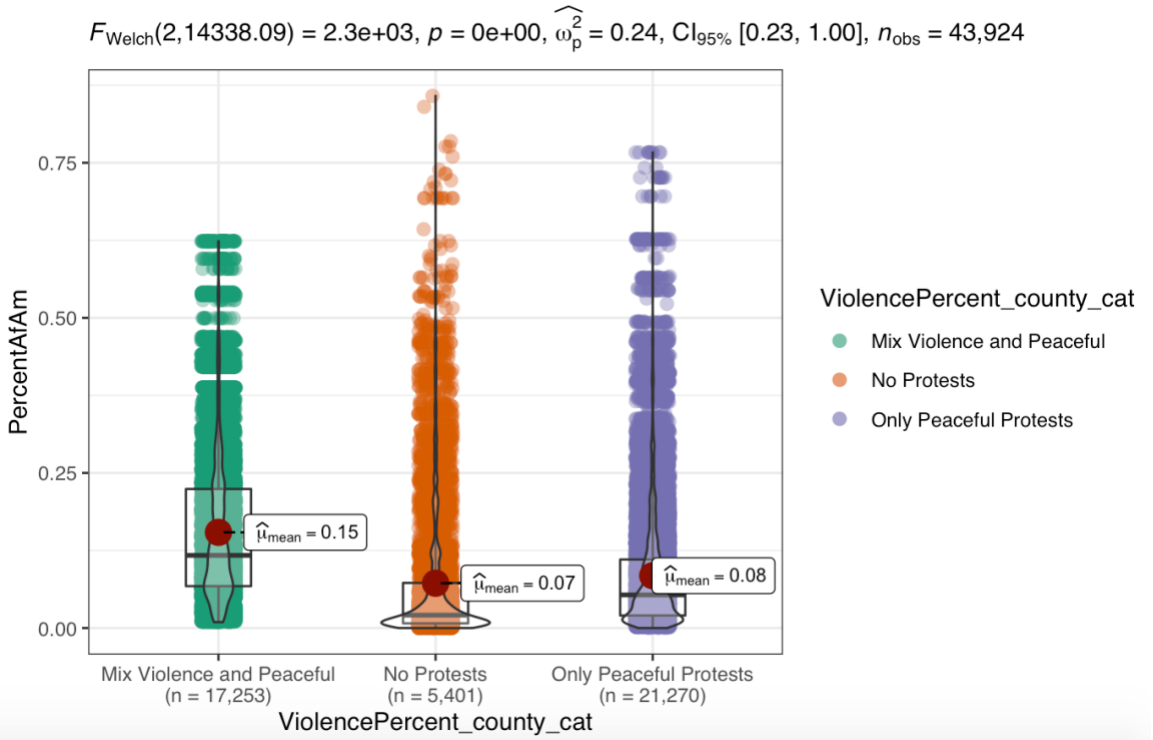


Figure S42. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Asian American Population

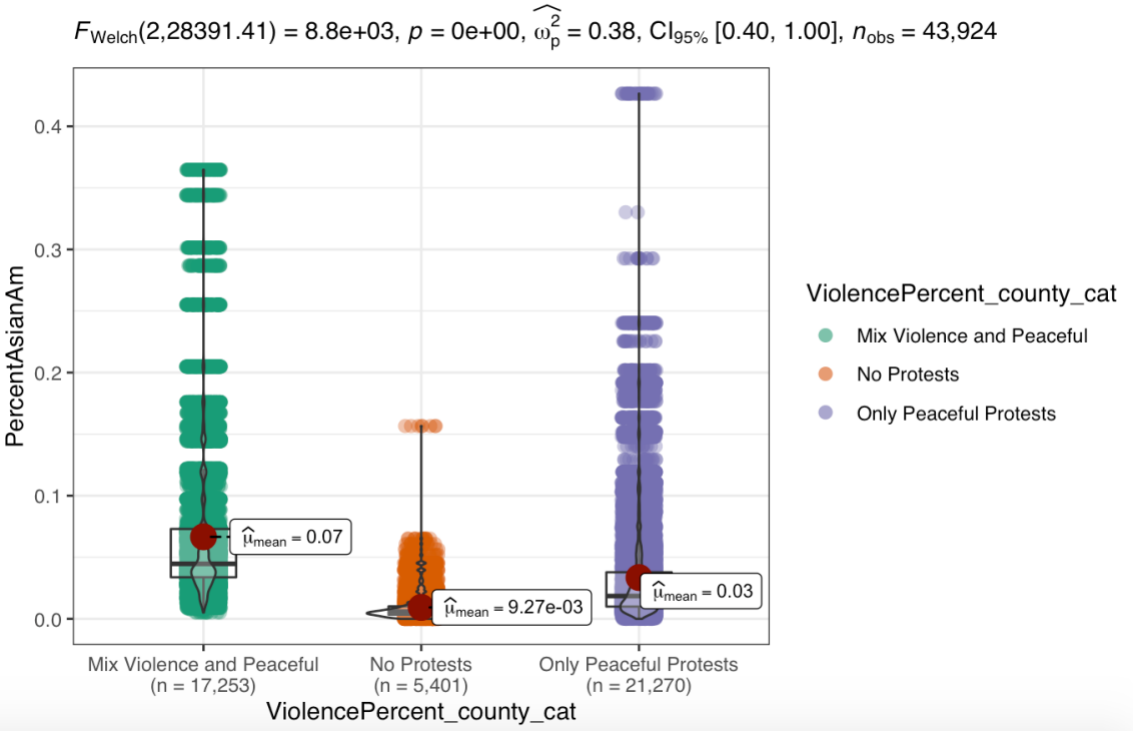


Figure S43. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Other Race Population

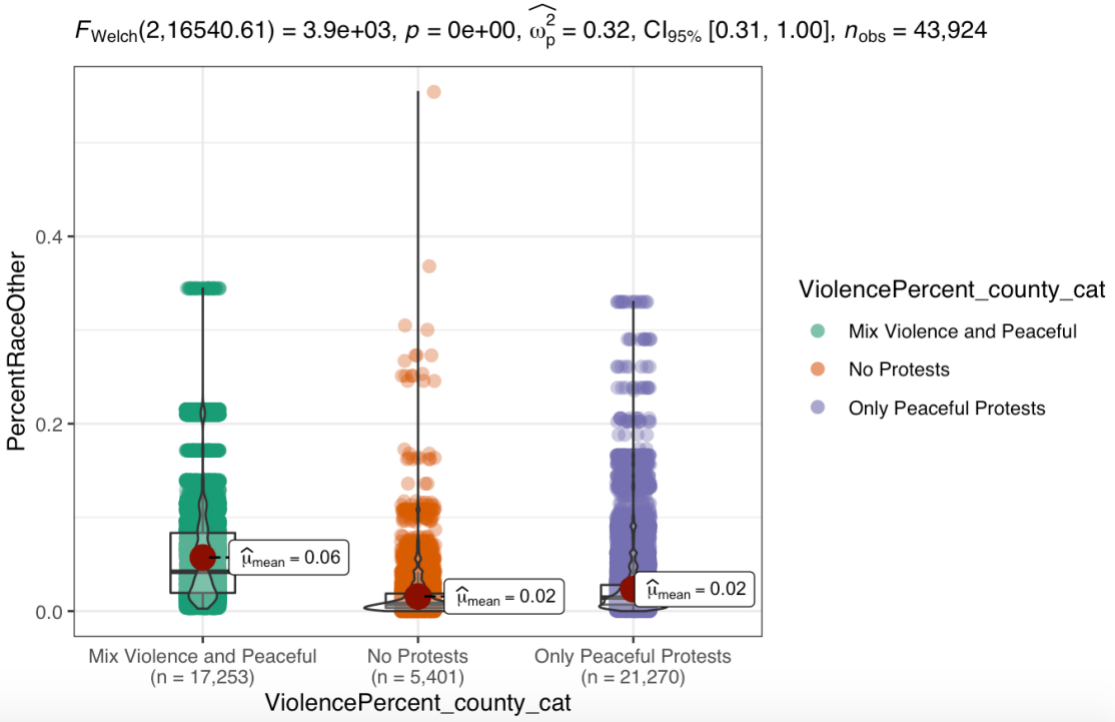


Figure S44. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Hispanic Population

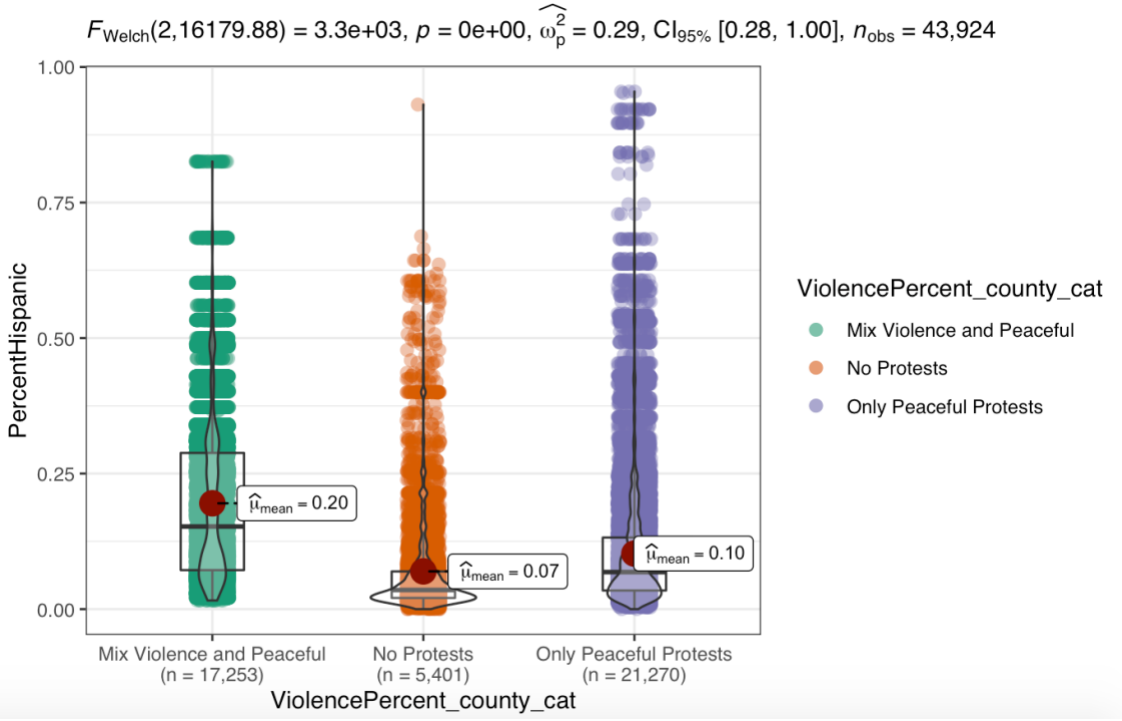


Figure S45. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Per Capita Police Killings

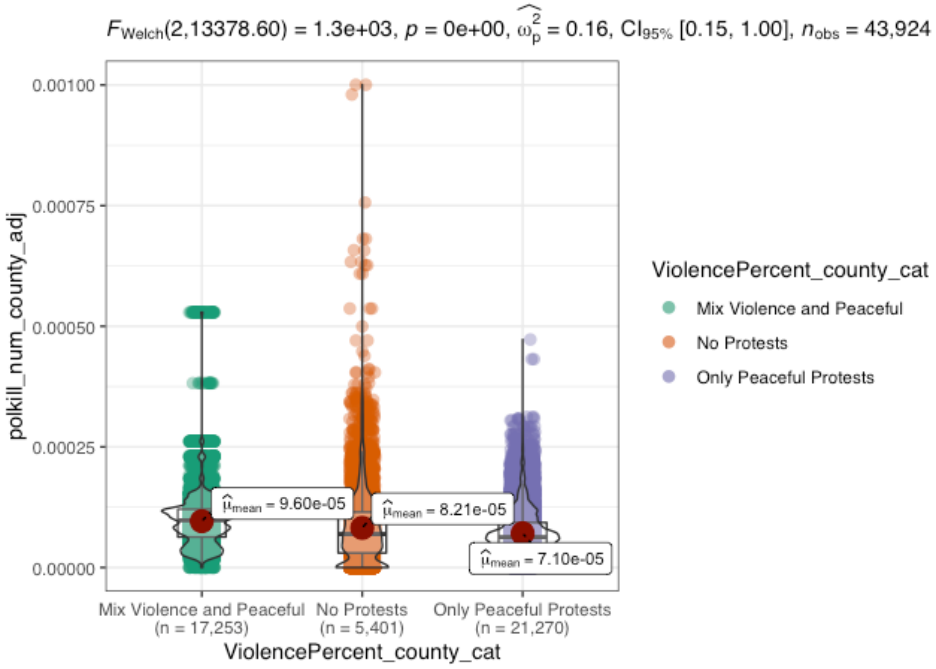


Figure S46. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Per Capita Police Killings

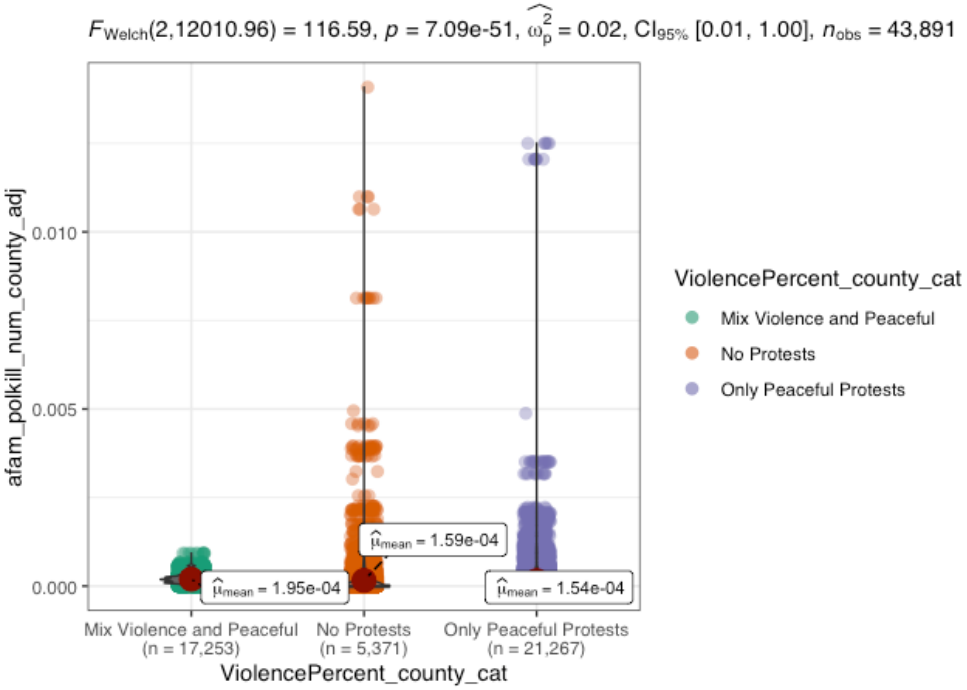


Figure S47. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Trump Vote Share

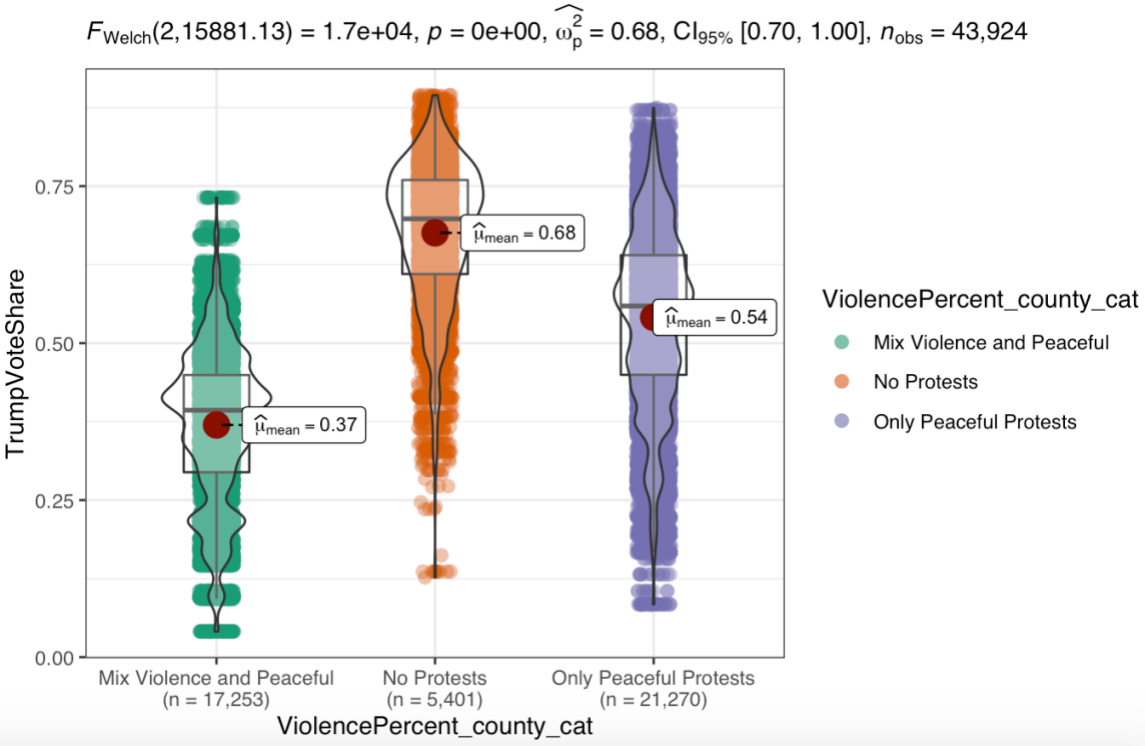


Figure S48. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Age

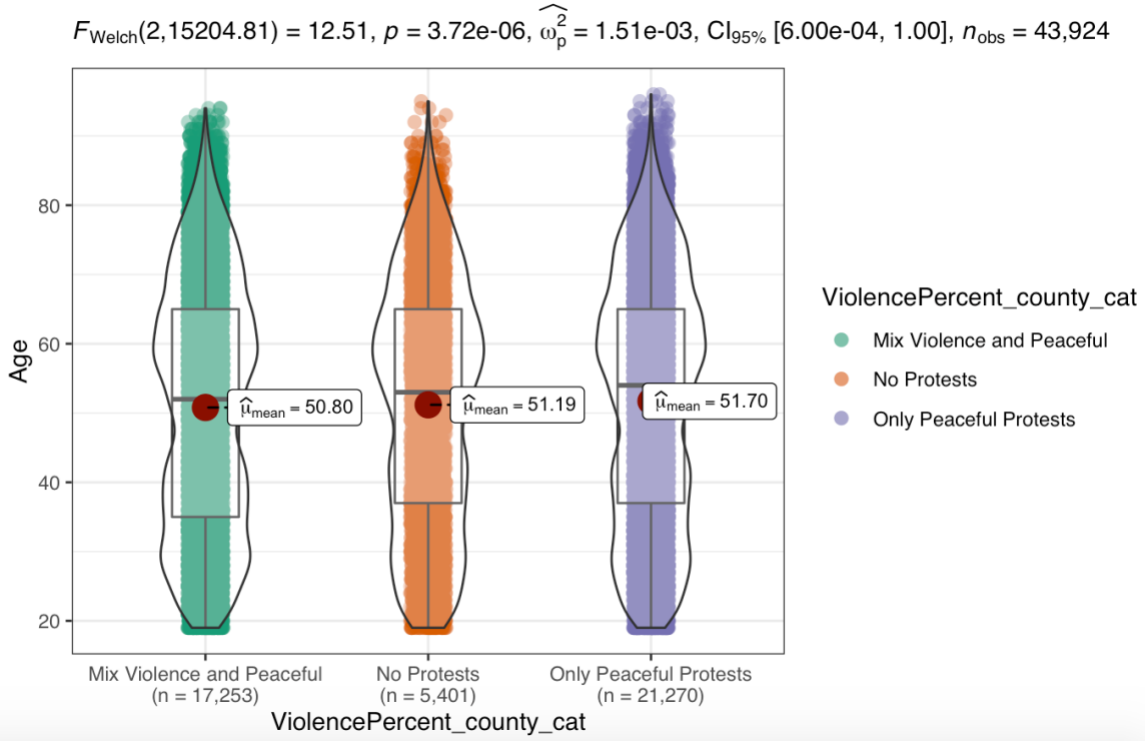


Figure S49. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Education

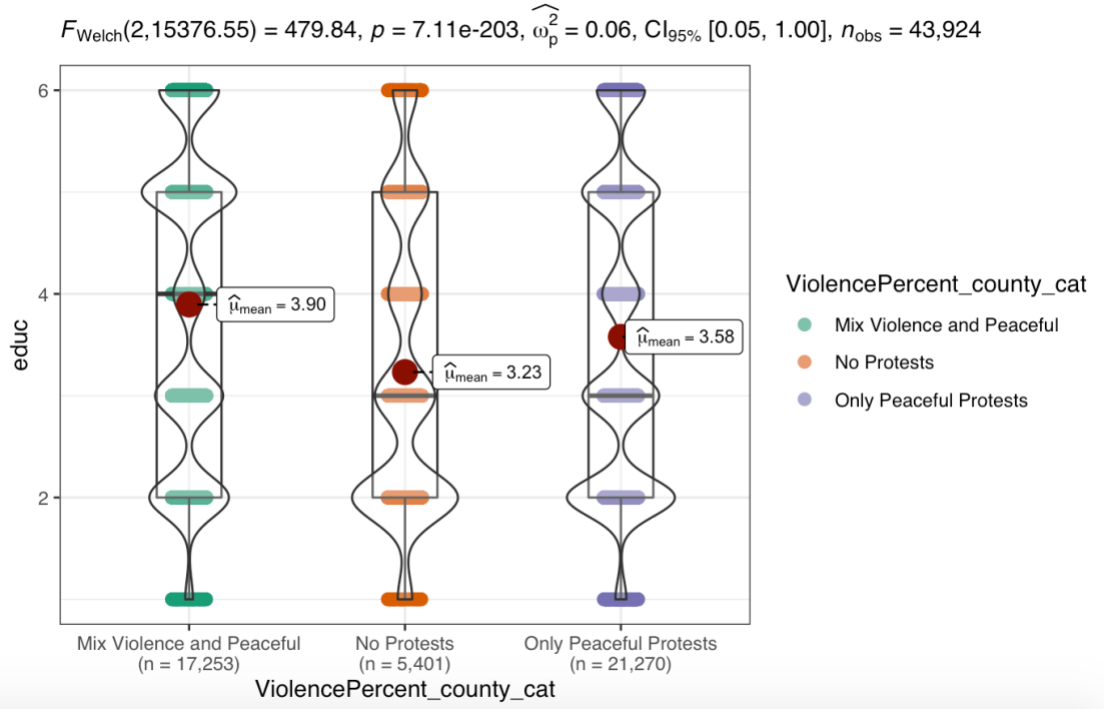


Figure S50. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Ideology

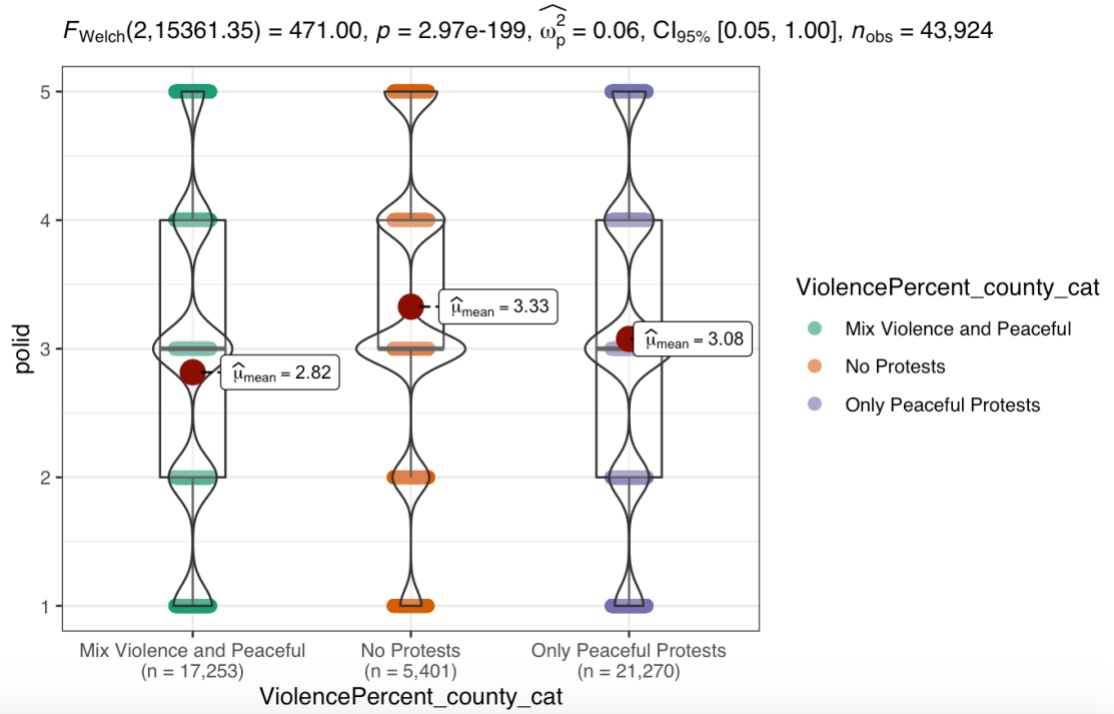


Figure S51. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Perceptions of the Economy

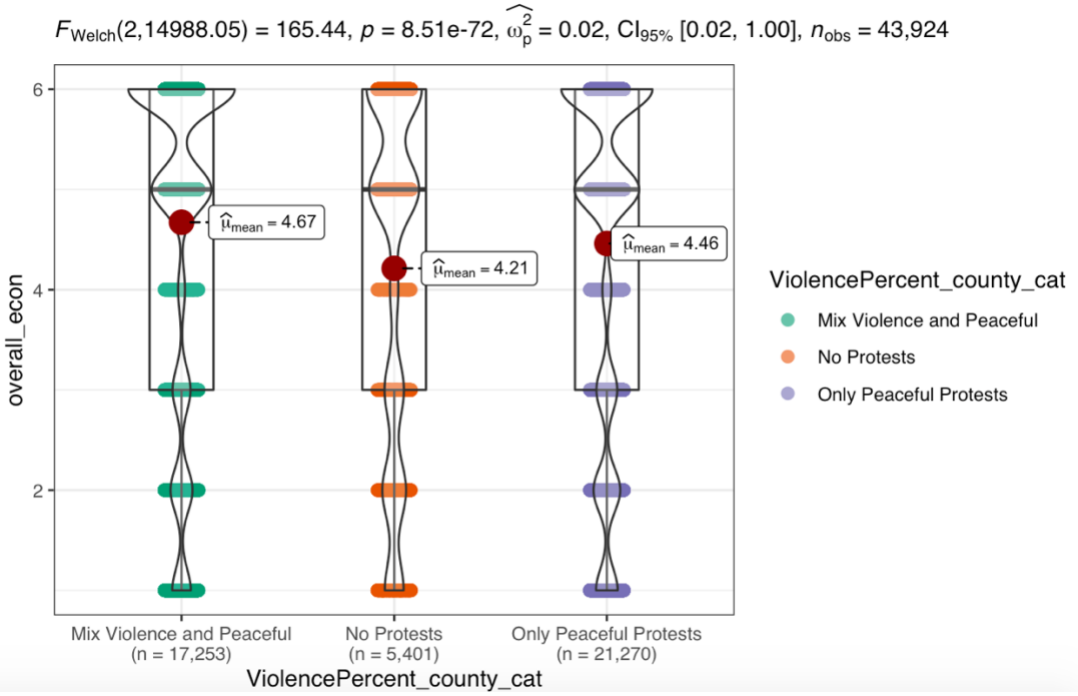


Figure S52. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Increase in Income in the Past 6 Months

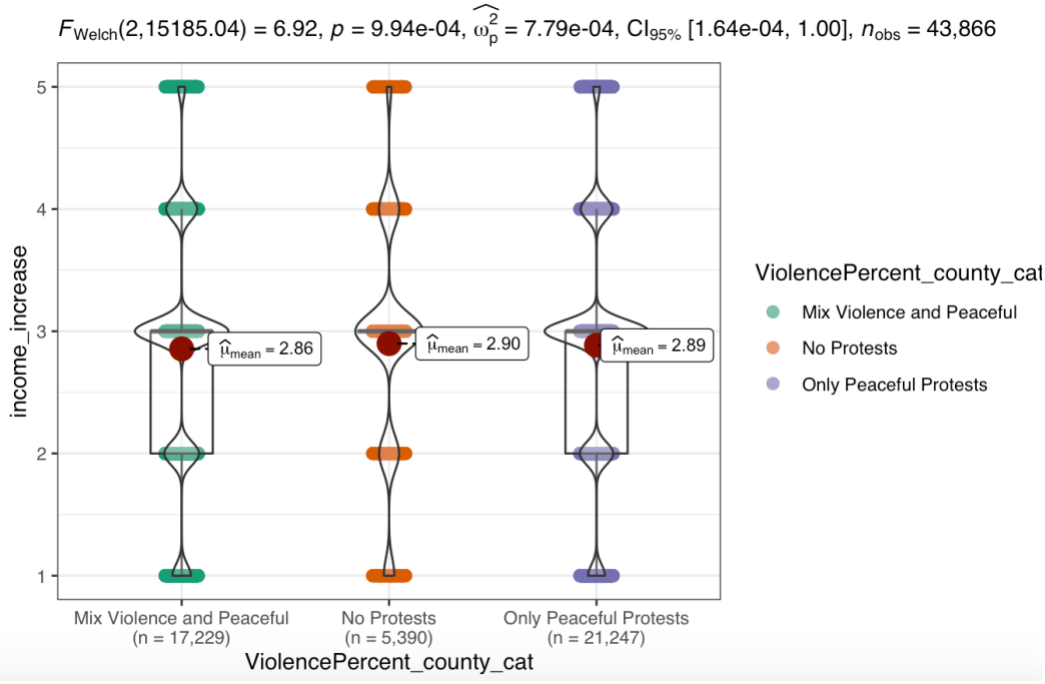


Figure S53. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participants' Gender

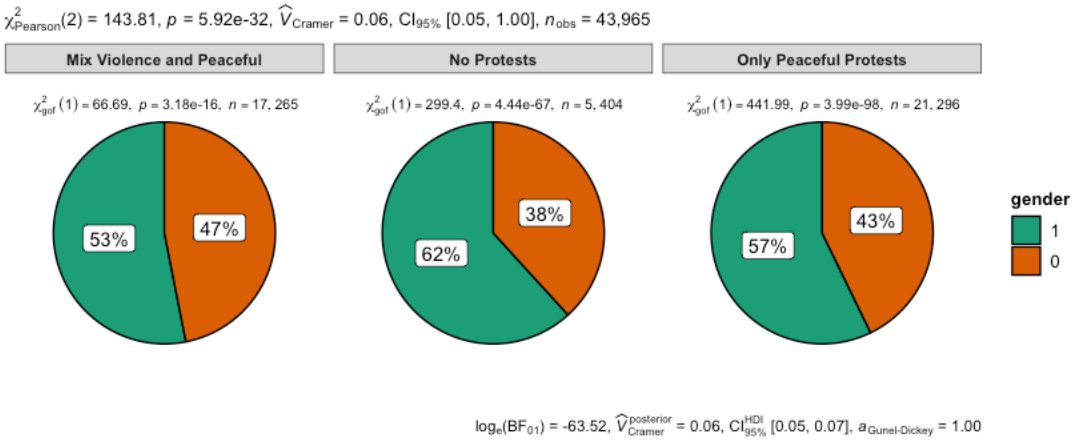


Figure S54. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participants' Employment

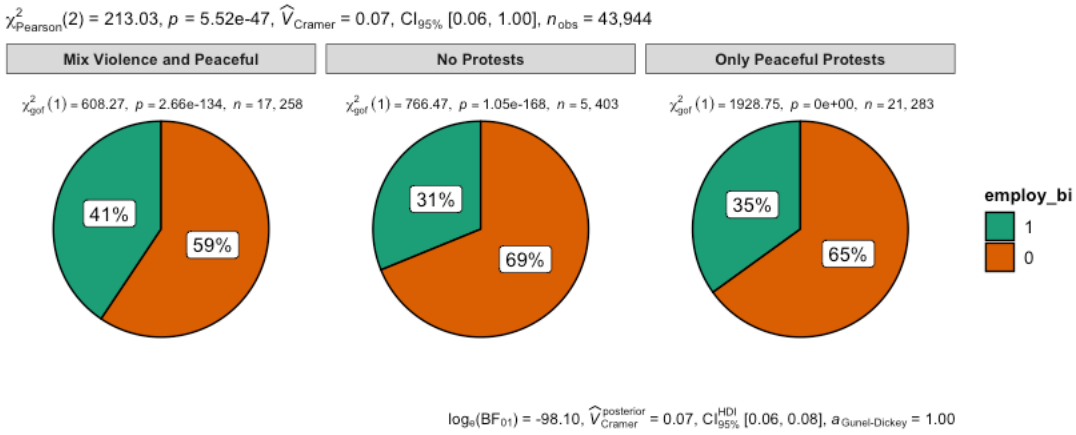


Figure S55. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Whether Participants Had COVID-19

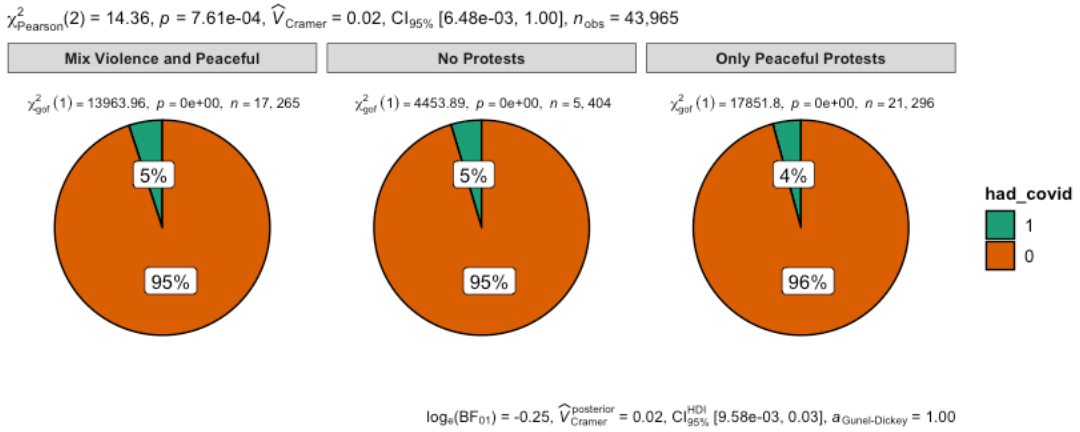
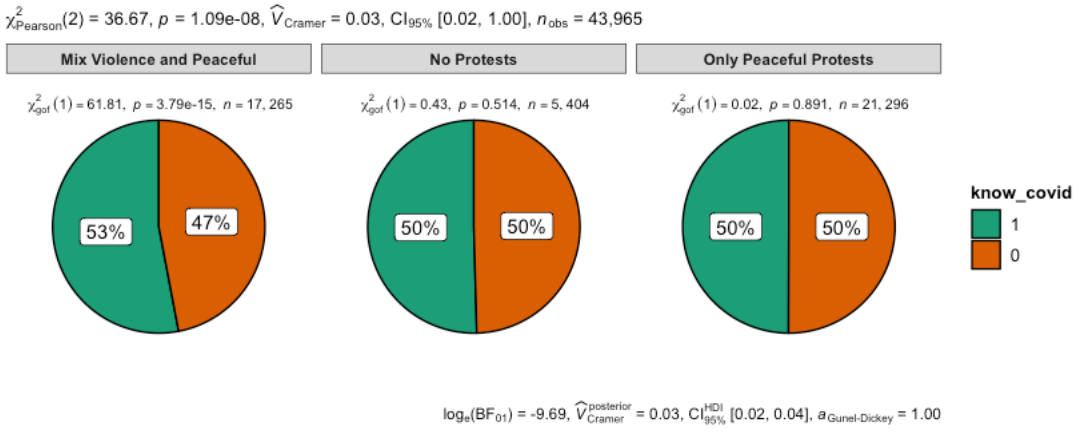


Figure S56. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Whether Participants Knew Someone who got COVID-19



Main Analysis with All Additional Covariates

We ran a linear regression testing the interaction between type of protest and political ideology, controlling for the variables described above and demographics. As hypothesized the interaction between D1 (violent protests vs. no protest), political ideology, and Trump vote share was significant, and the interaction between D2 (violent protests vs. nonviolent protest only),

political ideology, and Trump vote share was significant as well (see Table S7). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives, policy support was significantly higher where violent and nonviolent protests were present compared to where there were only nonviolent protests (b = -0.11, SE = .05, t = -2.07, p = .04), and was also higher compared to where there were no protests (b = -0.38, SE = .13, t = -2.88, p < .01, see Figure S57), but only in relatively liberal areas (low Trump vote share counties). When Trump vote share was high there was no effect of protest type (p's > .22). Among liberals, there were no differences on policy support between nonviolent and violent protest (p's > . 15), however for liberals living in conservative areas (high Trump vote share counties), violent and nonviolent protests were associated with higher policy support compared to no protests (b = -0.14, SE = .06, t = -2.27, p = .02).

Figure S57. Interaction Between Protest Type and Ideology on Support for Policy Goals

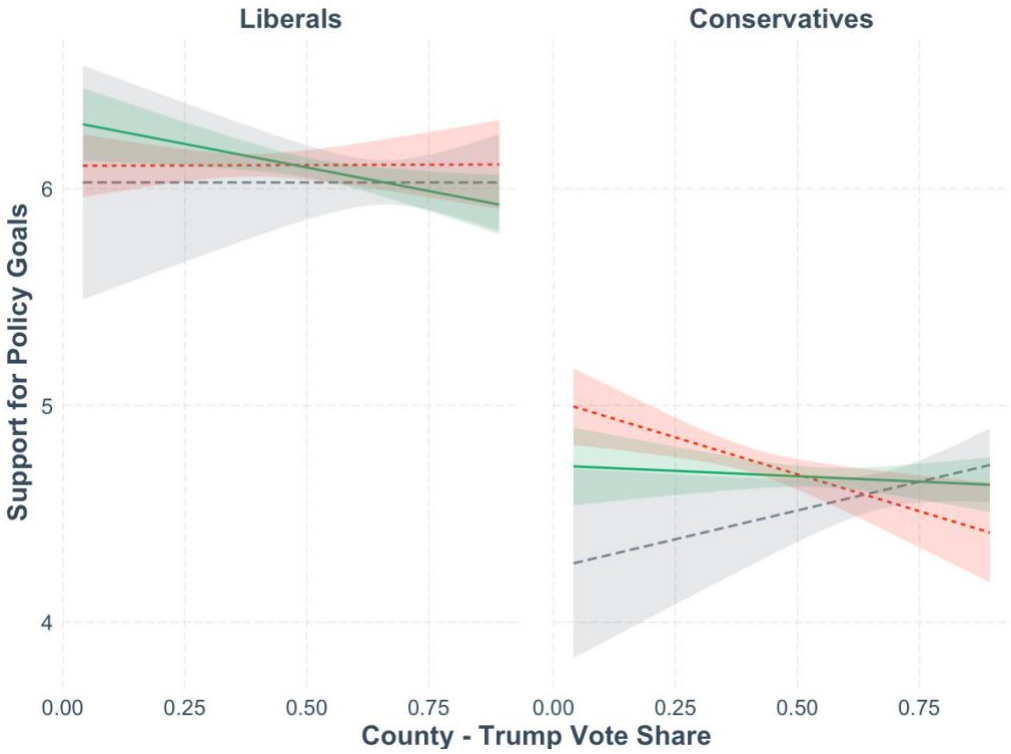


Table S7. Study 2A Model Including Additional Covariates

	Policy Support		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	5.40	5.34 – 5.45	**<0.001**
County Population	0.01	-0.02 – 0.04	0.468
County Median Age	-0.04	-0.07 – -0.01	**0.002**
County Median Income	0.01	-0.02 – 0.04	0.592
County Percent Female	-0.01	-0.04 – 0.02	0.438
County Percent White	0.01	-0.11 – 0.14	0.838
County Percent Black	-0.03	-0.13 – 0.06	0.489
County Percent Asian American	0.00	-0.06 – 0.06	0.932
County Percent Race Other	-0.05	-0.11 – 0.00	0.063
County Percent Hispanic	-0.01	-0.05 – 0.03	0.623
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.03	0.01 – 0.06	**0.017**
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.01	-0.04 – 0.01	0.306
Gender	0.04	0.01 – 0.06	**0.002**
Age	-0.12	-0.14 – -0.09	**<0.001**
Education	0.09	0.06 – 0.11	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.06	-0.09 – -0.04	**<0.001**
Overall Economic Perceptions	0.43	0.40 – 0.45	**<0.001**
Income Increase	-0.02	-0.05 – 0.00	0.077
Had COVID	0.02	0.00 – 0.04	**0.030**
Knew COVID	0.06	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
Newspaper Use	0.09	0.07 – 0.11	**<0.001**
Radio Use	-0.06	-0.08 – -0.04	**<0.001**
Local TV News Use	-0.02	-0.04 – 0.01	0.168

National TV News Use	0.05	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
Political Social Media Use	0.06	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
News Interest	0.11	0.08 – 0.14	**<0.001**
Police Approval	-0.56	-0.59 – -0.54	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1: Violent vs. No Protests	-0.13	-0.27 – 0.01	0.062
Protest Type D2: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	-0.01	-0.07 – 0.05	0.738
Trump Vote Share	-0.06	-0.11 – 0.00	0.057
Political Ideology	-0.85	-0.90 – -0.80	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share	0.10	-0.01 – 0.21	0.075
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share	0.01	-0.05 – 0.08	0.714
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-0.06	-0.19 – 0.08	0.394
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-0.00	-0.06 – 0.05	0.877
Trump Vote Share * Political Ideology	-0.07	-0.12 – -0.02	**0.006**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.12	0.01 – 0.23	**0.028**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.10	0.04 – 0.16	**0.001**

Random Effects

σ^2	2.29
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.00
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	2107
Observations	18952
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.508 / 0.508

Main Analyses Including Counties with Only Violent Protests

We conducted the same analysis as in the main text, but included those participants who lived in counties with only violent protests. Overall the results do not really change, and there are no

significant effects involving those who live in counties with only violent protests (likely because there are not enough participants).

Table S8. Study 2A Model Including Participants who Lived in Areas with Only Violent Protests

	Policy Support		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	5.34	5.29 – 5.39	**<0.001**
County Population	-0.01	-0.05 – 0.03	0.555
County Median Age	-0.04	-0.06 – -0.02	**<0.001**
County Median Income	-0.01	-0.03 – 0.02	0.571
County Percent Female	-0.02	-0.04 – -0.00	**0.018**
County Percent White	-0.04	-0.13 – 0.05	0.429
County Percent Black	-0.08	-0.15 – -0.01	**0.024**
County Percent Asian American	-0.02	-0.07 – 0.03	0.386
County Percent Race Other	-0.06	-0.11 – -0.02	**0.004**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.01	-0.04 – 0.02	0.452
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.02	0.00 – 0.04	**0.034**
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.01	-0.03 – 0.00	0.104
Gender	-0.00	-0.02 – 0.01	0.844
Age	-0.21	-0.23 – -0.19	**<0.001**
Education	0.15	0.13 – 0.17	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.10	-0.12 – -0.08	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. No Protests)	-0.10	-0.21 – 0.00	0.059
Protest Type D2 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. Nonviolent)	-0.01	-0.07 – 0.04	0.624

Protest Type D3 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. Violent)	-0.54	-1.91 – 0.82	0.435
Trump Vote Share	-0.12	-0.18 – -0.07	**<0.001**
Political Ideology	-1.37	-1.40 – -1.33	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share	0.06	-0.02 – 0.15	0.144
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share	0.06	0.00 – 0.12	**0.046**
Protest Type D3 X Trump Vote Share	0.62	-0.37 – 1.61	0.220
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-0.01	-0.10 – 0.09	0.911
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	0.02	-0.02 – 0.07	0.340
Protest Type D3 X Political Ideology	0.37	-0.97 – 1.71	0.590
Trump Vote Share * Political Ideology	-0.04	-0.08 – -0.00	**0.026**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.14	0.06 – 0.22	**<0.001**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.10	0.05 – 0.14	**<0.001**
Protest Type D3 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.04	-0.93 – 1.02	0.932

Random Effects

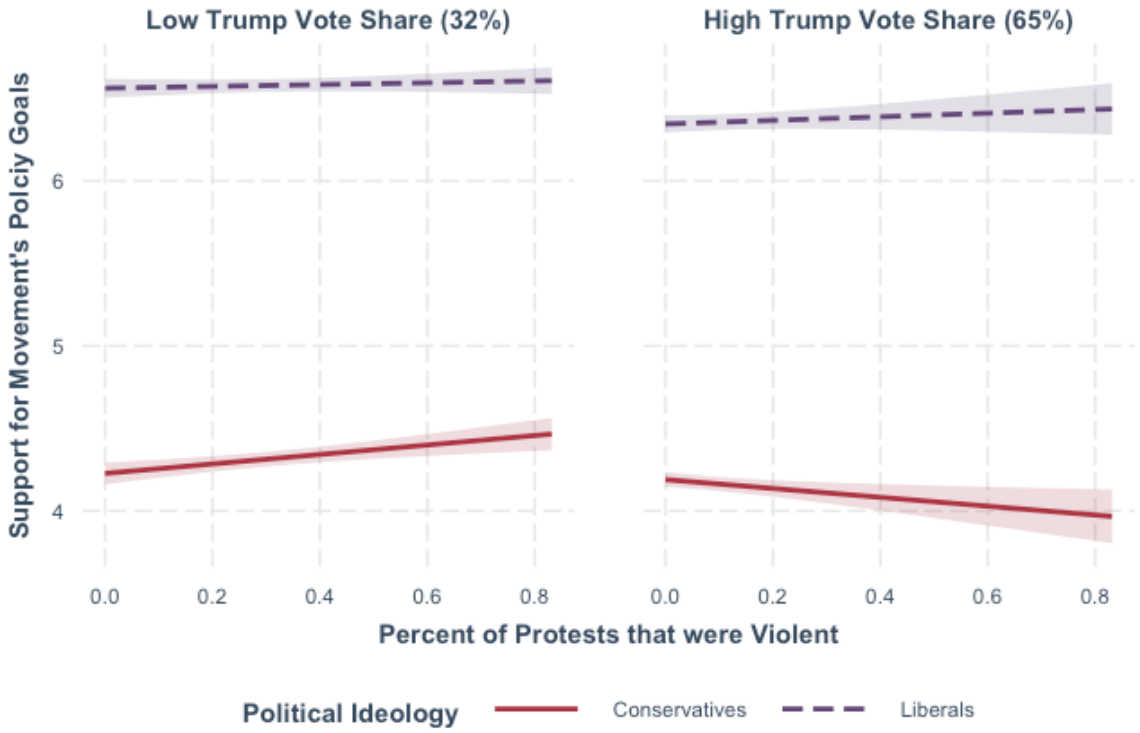
σ^2	2.87
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.01
ICC	0.01
$N_{\ countyfips}$	2545
Observations	43942
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.413 / 0.416

Main Analysis with Continuous Measure of Violence

We conducted the same analysis the main analysis of the paper except that the dummy variables were replaced with a continuous measure of violent protests (the percentage of violent

protests cube root transformed). The interaction percentage of violent protests, political ideology, and Trump vote share was significant (see Table S9). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives who lived in more liberal areas, policy support was positively predicted by the percent of violent protests (b = 0.29, SE = .08, t = 3.45, p < .01, see Figure S58), however in more conservative areas there was the effect of violence tended to be negative (b = -0.27, SE = .10, t = -2.57, p = .01). Also among liberals, there was no effect (p's > . 21) of violent protests.

Figure S58. Interaction Between Percent of Violence Protests and Political Ideology on Support for the Movement's Policy Goals



Note. The figure uses untransformed values for ease of interpretation.

Table S9. Study 2A Model Predicting Policy Support with Continuous Measure of Violence

	Policy Support

Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	5.33	5.30 – 5.35	**<0.001**
County Population	-0.00	-0.04 – 0.03	0.816
County Median Age	-0.05	-0.07 – -0.02	**<0.001**
County Median Income	-0.00	-0.03 – 0.02	0.832
County Percent Female	-0.04	-0.07 – -0.01	**0.002**
County Percent White	-0.02	-0.13 – 0.09	0.728
County Percent Black	-0.06	-0.15 – 0.02	0.133
County Percent Asian American	-0.02	-0.07 – 0.04	0.486
County Percent Race Other	-0.06	-0.11 – -0.01	**0.022**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.03	-0.06 – 0.01	0.119
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.03	0.00 – 0.05	**0.041**
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.02	-0.05 – -0.00	**0.033**
Gender	0.00	-0.02 – 0.02	0.856
Age	-0.22	-0.23 – -0.20	**<0.001**
Education	0.15	0.14 – 0.17	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.10	-0.11 – -0.08	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests	0.05	-0.06 – 0.15	0.402
Trump Vote Share	-0.06	-0.10 – -0.03	**0.001**
Political Ideology	-1.34	-1.36 – -1.31	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests X Trump Vote Share	-0.13	-0.23 – -0.02	**0.018**
Percent of Violent Protests X Political Ideology	-0.04	-0.13 – 0.04	0.313
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.05	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	-0.18	-0.26 – -0.10	**<0.001**

Random Effects

σ^2	2.84
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.01
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	1325
Observations	38520
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.419 / 0.421

Propensity Score Matching Analysis with Same Covariates as the Main Text

We began by examining the overlap in the range of propensity scores across the groups (common support), which is an important precondition for propensity score analysis (see Dong, 2012; Harris & Horst, 2016), for the three possible comparisons: no protest vs. only nonviolent protests, only nonviolent vs. violent and nonviolent protests, and no protests vs. violent and nonviolent protests. These analyses revealed that there was virtually no common support for the no protest vs. violent and nonviolent protests comparison (see Figure S59). There was common support only for the no protest vs. only nonviolent protests comparison (see Figure S60) and the nonviolent vs. violent and nonviolent protests comparisons, despite relatively different distribution of the propensity scores (see Figure S61).

Common Support Figures

Figure S59. Common Support for the No Protest vs. Violent & Nonviolent Protests Comparison

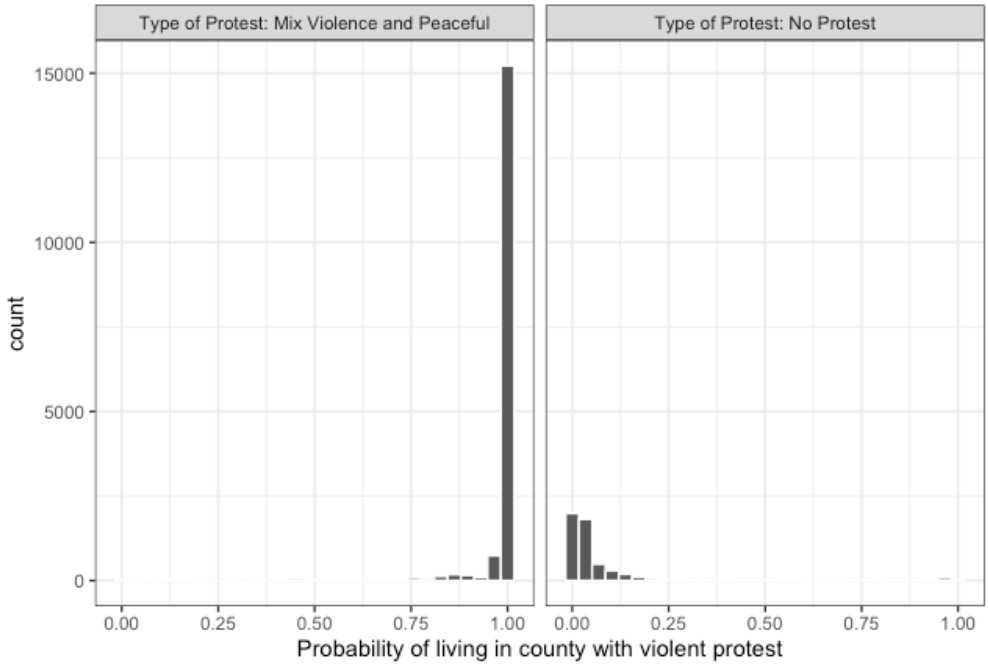


Figure S60. Common Support for the No Protest vs. Nonviolent Protests Comparison

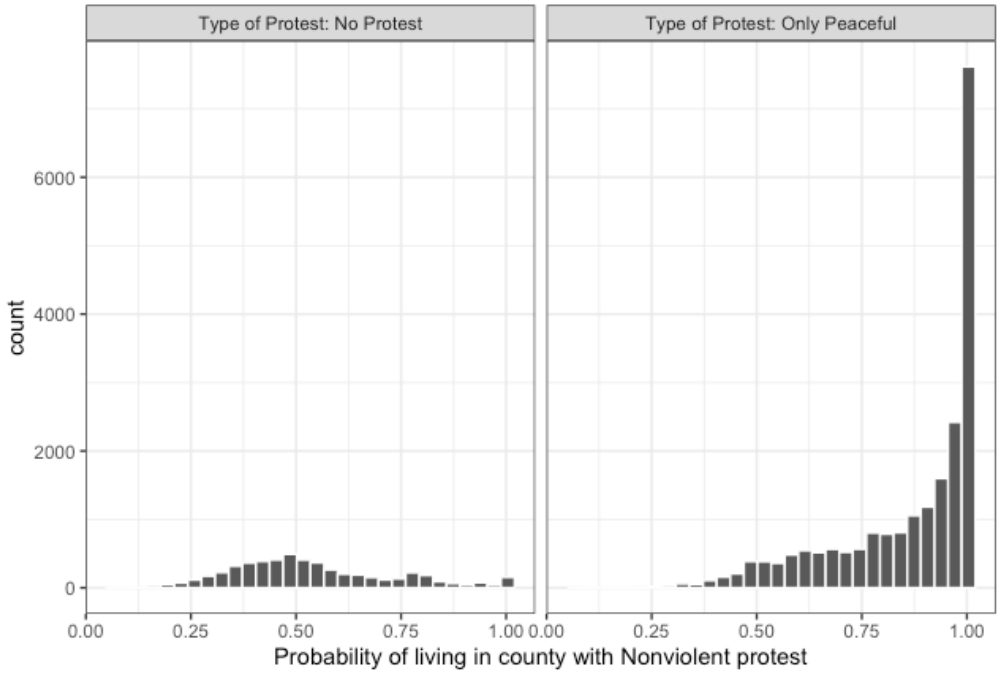
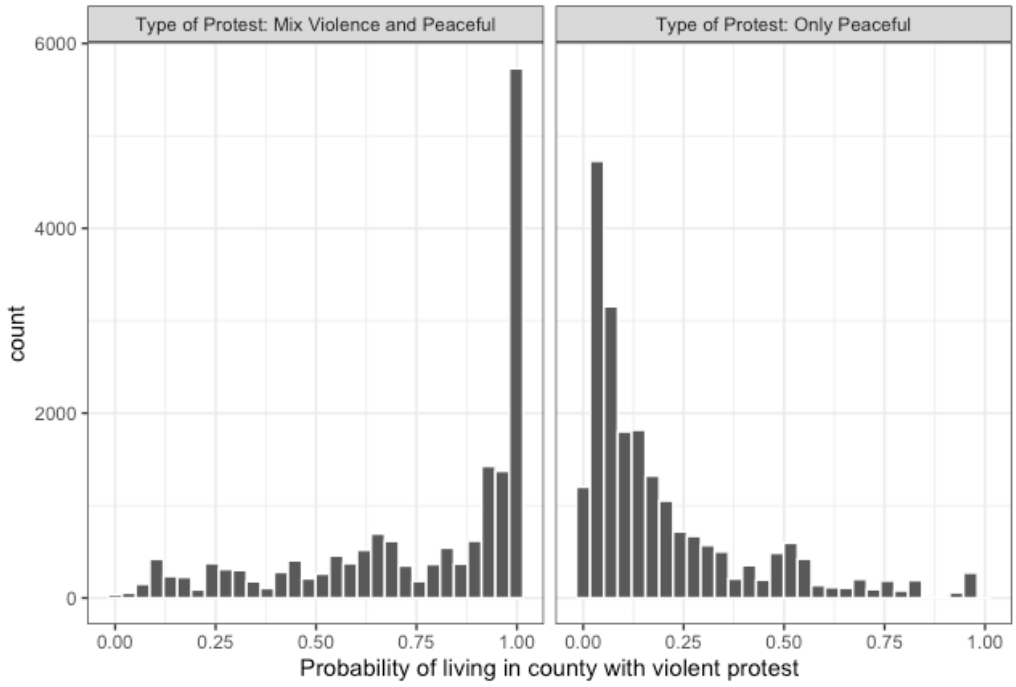


Figure S61. Common Support for the Nonviolent Protests vs. Violent & Nonviolent Protests Comparison



Propensity Score Matching Method Details (Including SMD Table)

As a result of the lack of common support in the no protest vs. violence comparison we decided not to try to estimate this causal comparison via propensity score matching, or to use methods that conduct propensity score matching with multiple categories (Burgette et al., 2021), as the counties where no protests occurred and were violent protests occurred were simply too different (see Figure S59). In addition, while there was common support for the no protest vs. nonviolent protest only comparison, the sample sizes for these two groups were extremely different (the no protest group was only 24% the size of the nonviolent only group). This would result in either dropping large amounts of the nonviolent group or giving the no protests participants extremely high weights, which can bias results (Harris & Horst, 2016). Therefore, we conducted propensity score matching only for the comparison of both violent and nonviolent protests relative to only nonviolent protests.

Propensity score matching was conducted using the *MatchIt* package in R according to the methods laid out in Ho et al., (2011). When there are many covariates, covariates have a large range of potential values, and the two groups vary greatly on the covariates, exact matching and other methods involving pairwise matching can become impossible or ineffective (Ho et al., 2011). Therefore, we chose to use subclass matching, which forms subclasses such that in each class the distribution (rather than the exact values) of covariates for the treated and control groups are as similar as possible. It is also preferrable to methods that achieve balance by dropping observations that do not have an adequate match, as this can produce bias in the matched sample. Thus, we matched based on all covariates included in the original model, using a subclass matching algorithm with 7 classes[2], and estimating for the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). We then assessed whether the propensity score matching improved the balance across the two groups by comparing the standardized mean difference (SMD) on all covariates before and after the matching.

In general, SMD's less than .2 are considered balanced (Coffman et al., 2016; Harris & Horst, 2016), yet some covariates may be impossible to adequately balance, especially if they were extremely unbalanced to begin with (Schafer & Kang, 2008). These variables can be included as covariates in the final analysis, and some scholars argue that including all covariates in the final matched analysis is advisable (Nguyen et al., 2017). In our analysis, matching reduced the SMD, especially on variables where there was a large SMD pre-matching. The average SMD between the nonviolent only and violent and nonviolent conditions was reduced from .52 to .42 (see Table S10). Given the large differences that existed between conditions on many of our covariates, we were generally satisfied with the balance produced by this match.

[2] 7 classes were selected because they produced the lowest standardized mean differences on the covariates after matching.

Table S10. Mean Differences Before and After Matching

	Before Matching			After Matching		
	Means Treated	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**	**Means Treated**	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**
County Population	0.51	-0.41	0.70	0.51	-0.06	0.43
County Median Age	-0.37	0.30	-0.96	-0.37	-0.25	-0.17
County Median Income	0.11	-0.09	0.24	0.11	0.64	-0.64
County Percent Female	0.2	-0.16	0.42	0.20	0.41	-0.26
County Percent White	-0.55	0.45	-1.12	-0.55	-1.4	0.95
County Percent Black	0.35	-0.28	0.60	0.35	1.49	-1.09
County Percent Asian American	0.34	-0.28	0.57	0.34	0.17	0.16
County Percent Race Other	0.43	-0.35	0.68	0.43	0.72	-0.25
County Percent Hispanic	0.38	-0.31	0.64	0.38	0.07	0.29
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.28	-0.23	0.49	0.28	-0.22	0.48
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.08	-0.06	0.36	0.08	-0.13	0.54
Gender	-0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.05	-0.32	0.27
Age	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	-0.03	0.29	-0.32
Education	0.12	-0.09	0.21	0.12	0.43	-0.31
Employment	0.06	-0.05	0.12	0.06	0.42	-0.35
Trump Vote Share	-0.61	0.49	-1.41	-0.61	-1.03	0.54
Political Ideology	-0.12	0.10	-0.22	-0.12	-0.3	0.18

Final Analysis with No Controls

In the main paper, we control for covariates with SMD's over .2 after matching. Below we present the same analysis without any covariates.

Table S11. Study 2A Propensity Score Balance Model Comparing Only Nonviolent and Both Nonviolent and Violent Protests with No Covariates

	Policy Support		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	8.92	8.71 – 9.13	**<0.001**
Protest Type: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	0.73	0.42 – 1.03	**<0.001**
Trump Vote Share	0.04	-0.51 – 0.59	0.881
Political Ideology	-1.10	-1.16 – -1.03	**<0.001**
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share	-1.59	-2.35 – -0.82	**<0.001**
Protest Type X Political Ideology	-0.28	-0.37 – -0.19	**<0.001**
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	-0.20	-0.37 – -0.04	**0.015**
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.60	0.38 – 0.82	**<0.001**
Random Effects			
σ^2	2.42		
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.04		
ICC	0.02		
$N_{\ countyfips}$	1325		
Observations	38520		
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.447 / 0.455		

Propensity Score Matching Analysis with Additional Covariates

We repeated the main analysis from the paper comparing the nonviolent to the violent and violent protest counties including all potentially relevant variables in this dataset (see description of additional measures above). The average SMD between the nonviolent only and violent and nonviolent conditions was reduced from .35 to .29 (see Table S11). Given the large

differences that existed between conditions on many of our covariates, we were generally satisfied with the balance produced by this match.

Table S12. Mean Differences Before and After Matching

	Before Matching			After Matching		
	Means Treated	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**	**Means Treated**	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**
County Population	0.50	-0.42	0.7	0.50	-0.06	0.43
County Median Age	-0.37	0.31	-0.96	-0.37	-0.26	-0.17
County Median Income	0.11	-0.09	0.23	0.11	0.66	-0.66
County Percent Female	0.20	-0.16	0.43	0.20	0.41	-0.25
County Percent White	-0.55	0.45	-1.14	-0.55	-1.4	0.97
County Percent Black	0.35	-0.29	0.62	0.35	1.48	-1.09
County Percent Asian American	0.34	-0.28	0.57	0.34	0.20	0.13
County Percent Race Other	0.43	-0.35	0.67	0.43	0.7	-0.24
County Percent Hispanic	0.38	-0.31	0.64	0.38	0.05	0.3
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.27	-0.22	0.47	0.27	-0.23	0.47
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.07	-0.06	0.33	0.07	-0.14	0.53
Gender	-0.06	0.05	-0.1	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01
Age	-0.05	0.04	-0.09	-0.05	-0.18	0.13
Education	0.11	-0.09	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.05
Employment	0.07	-0.06	0.13	0.07	0.12	-0.05
Overall Economic Perceptions	0.06	-0.05	0.11	0.06	0.27	-0.21
Income Increase	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.13	0.11
Had COVID	0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.03	-0.04	0.06
Knew COVID	0.03	-0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
Newspaper Use	0.06	-0.05	0.11	0.06	0.39	-0.32
Radio Use	0.04	-0.04	0.08	0.04	-0.17	0.21
Local TV News Use	0	0	-0.01	0	-0.17	0.16
National TV News Use	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.11	0.12
Political Social Media Use	0.05	-0.04	0.08	0.05	0.21	-0.17
News Interest	0.05	-0.04	0.1	0.05	0.22	-0.17
Trump Vote Share	-0.61	0.5	-1.42	-0.61	-1.06	0.58
Political Ideology	-0.11	0.09	-0.2	-0.11	-0.52	0.41

Given that there were variables with SMDs greater than .2 post matching we included these confounders as covariates in the weighted outcome regression model to further control for them. However, results remain the same whether these or no covariates are included in the final model. Results from the outcome model for estimating the effects of a mix of violent and nonviolent protests (vs. only nonviolent protests) replicated the three-way interaction found in the regression analyses (see Table S13). Similarly, to the earlier analyses, the presence of violent and nonviolent protests increased support for policy concessions relative to only nonviolent protests among conservatives in areas where Trump received low support (b = 0.20, SE = .06, t = 3.58, p < .01, see Figure S62), but this analysis revealed violent protests no effect where he received high support (b = -0.04, SE = .09, t = -0.49, p = .63). There were no effects of violent protests on liberals (p's > .69).

Figure S62. Interaction Between Protest Type and Ideology on Support for Policy Goals Using Balanced Sample With Additional Covariates

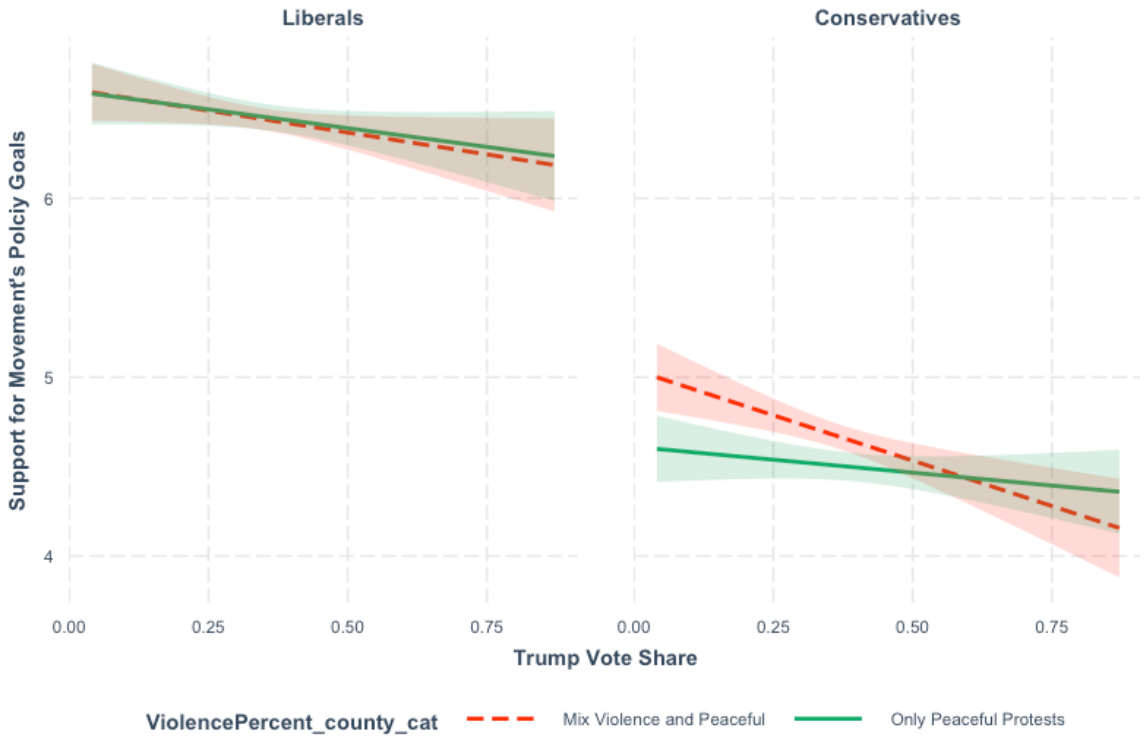


Table S13. Study 2A Model Including Additional Covariates in Balanced Sample

	Policy Support		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	8.52	8.21 – 8.82	**<0.001**
County Population	0.04	-0.01 – 0.10	0.112
County Median Income	0.03	-0.01 – 0.07	0.184
County Percent Female	-0.11	-0.15 – -0.07	**<0.001**
County Percent White	0.10	0.01 – 0.20	**0.026**
County Percent African American	0.11	0.04 – 0.19	**0.002**
County Percent Asian American	-0.07	-0.13 – -0.01	**0.033**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.01	-0.06 – 0.05	0.818
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.03	-0.01 – 0.07	0.155
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.01	-0.01 – 0.03	0.360
Overall Economic Perceptions	0.53	0.50 – 0.56	**<0.001**
Newspaper Use	0.13	0.11 – 0.16	**<0.001**
Protest Type: Violent & Nonviolent vs. Nonviolent Only	-0.41	-0.81 – -0.01	**0.045**
Trump Vote Share	-0.55	-1.28 – 0.18	0.137
Political Ideology	-1.00	-1.07 – -0.92	**<0.001**
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share	0.59	-0.42 – 1.60	0.255
Protest Type X Political Ideology	0.21	0.09 – 0.33	**0.001**
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.07	-0.12 – 0.26	0.500
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	-0.33	-0.63 – -0.02	**0.034**
Random Effects			
σ^2	2.13		
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.03		
ICC	0.02		

$N_{countyfips}$	1236
Observations	16714
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.501 / 0.509

Study 2B

Additional Relevant Measures

Area-Level Control Variables. In the supplementary analyses, we also controlled for counties mean prejudice levels in 2020 prior to the death of George Floyd, as well as the time amount of time that had passed between the death of George Floyd and when the participant completed the IAT survey (as this dataset was collected over the entirety of 2020).

Distribution of All Protest Events

Figure S63.

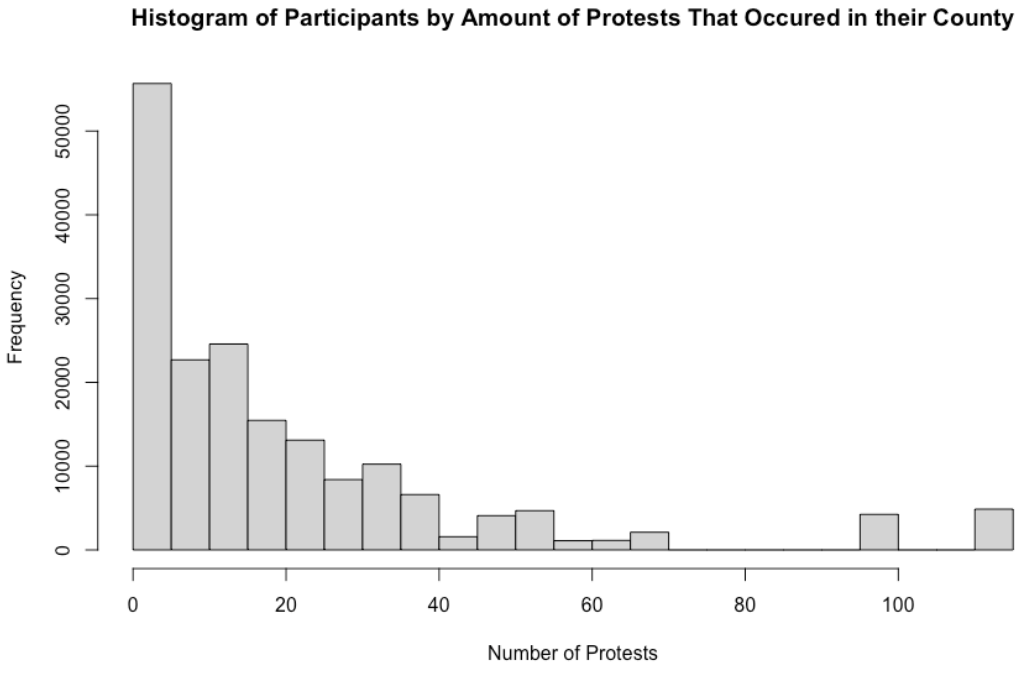
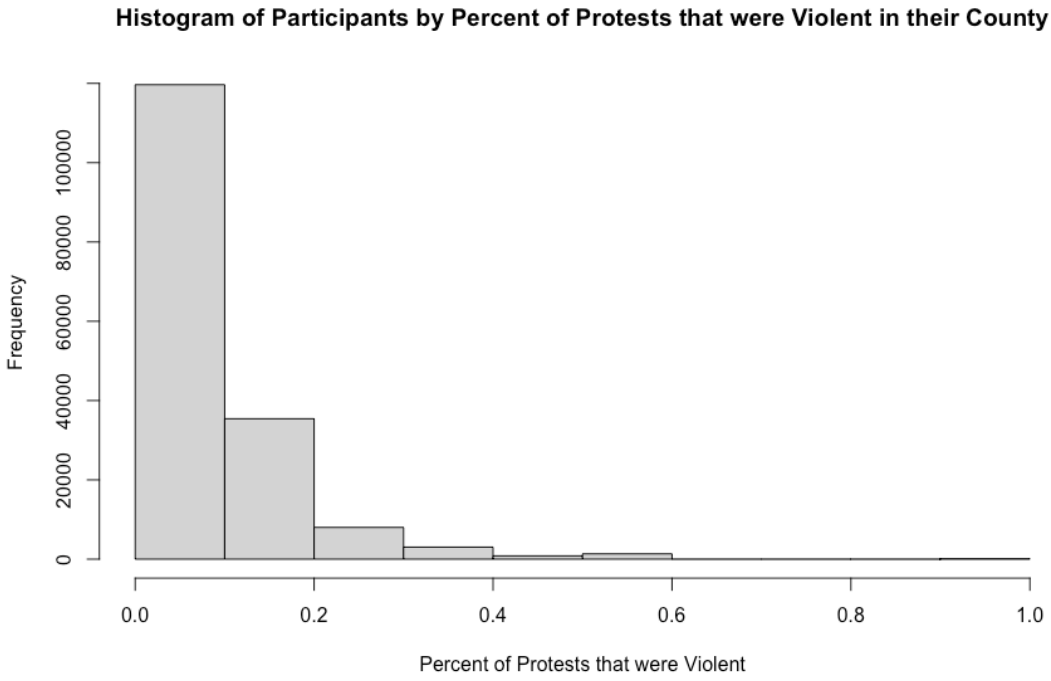


Figure S64.



Group Differences on All Covariates

Figure S65. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Population (Log10 Transformed)

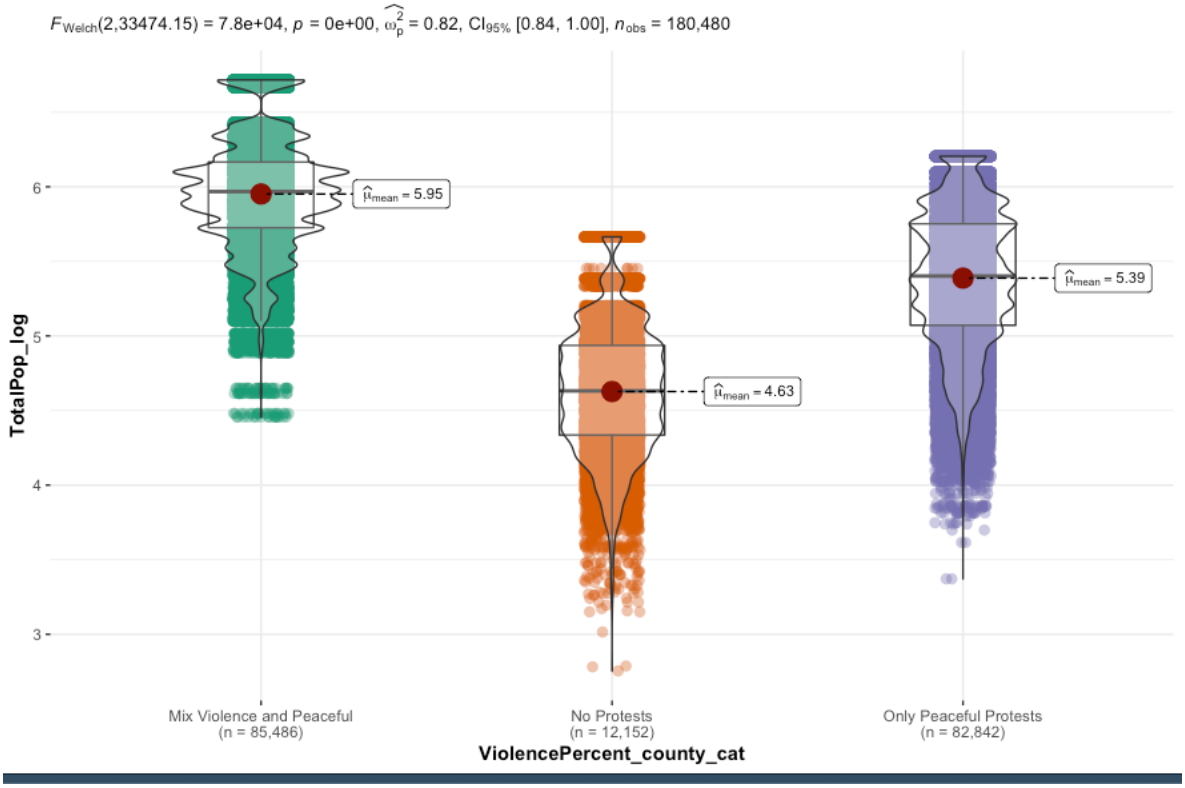


Figure S66. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Median Age

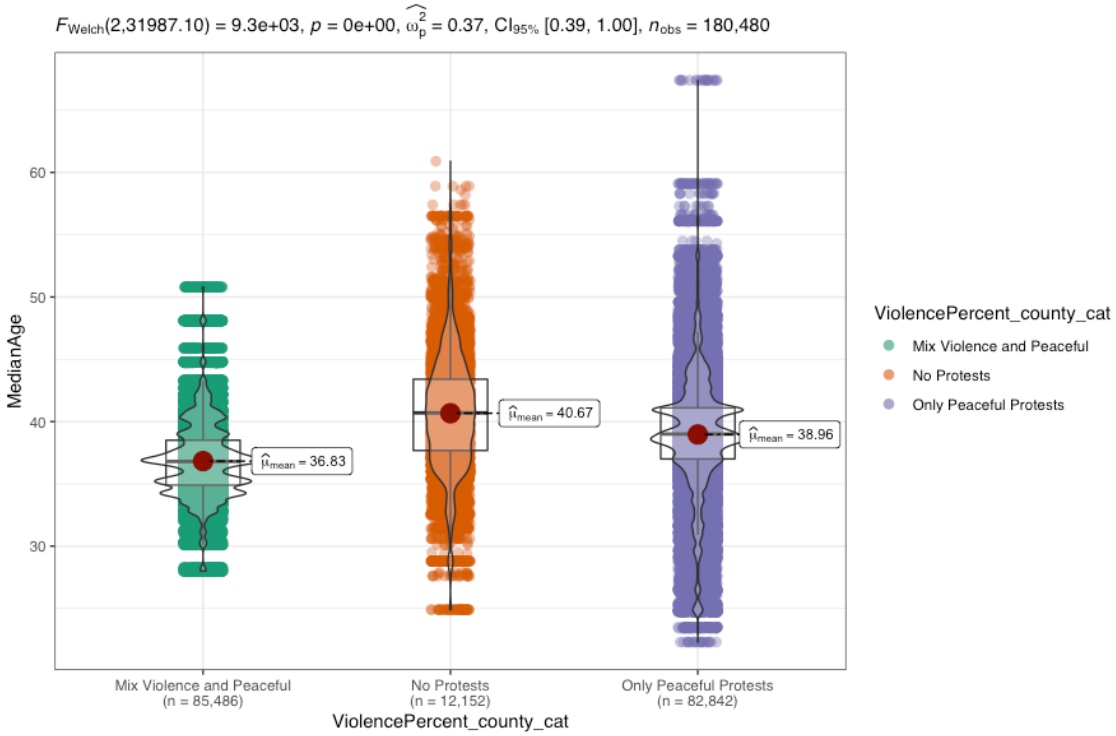


Figure S67. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Median Income

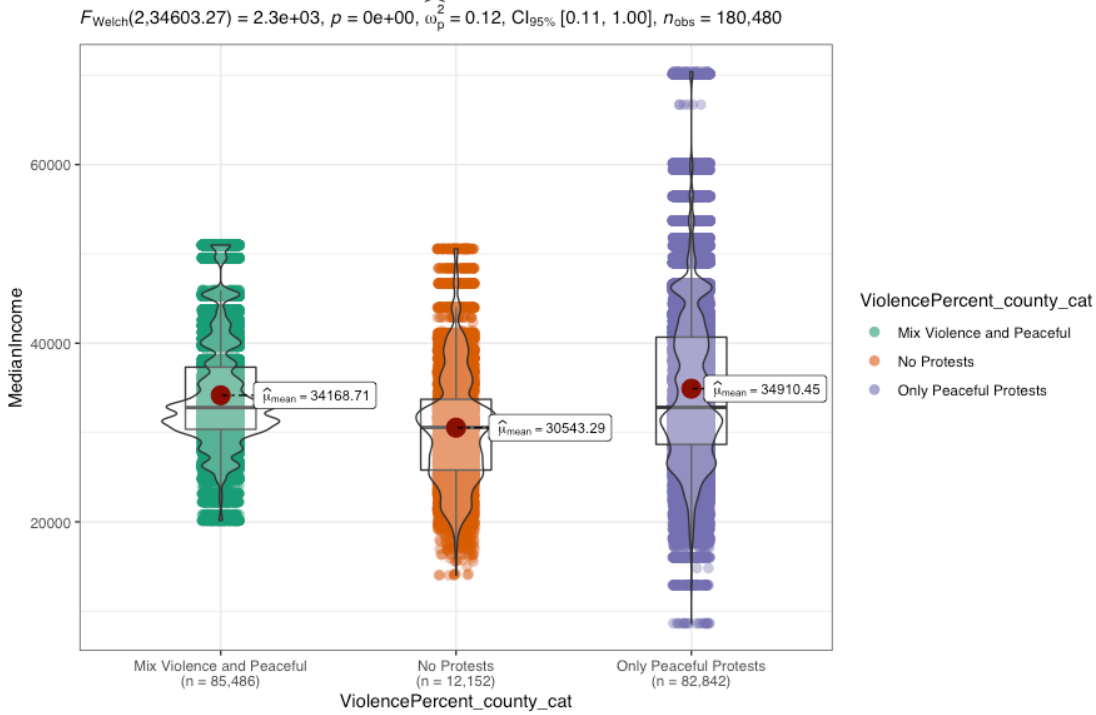


Figure S68. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Gender

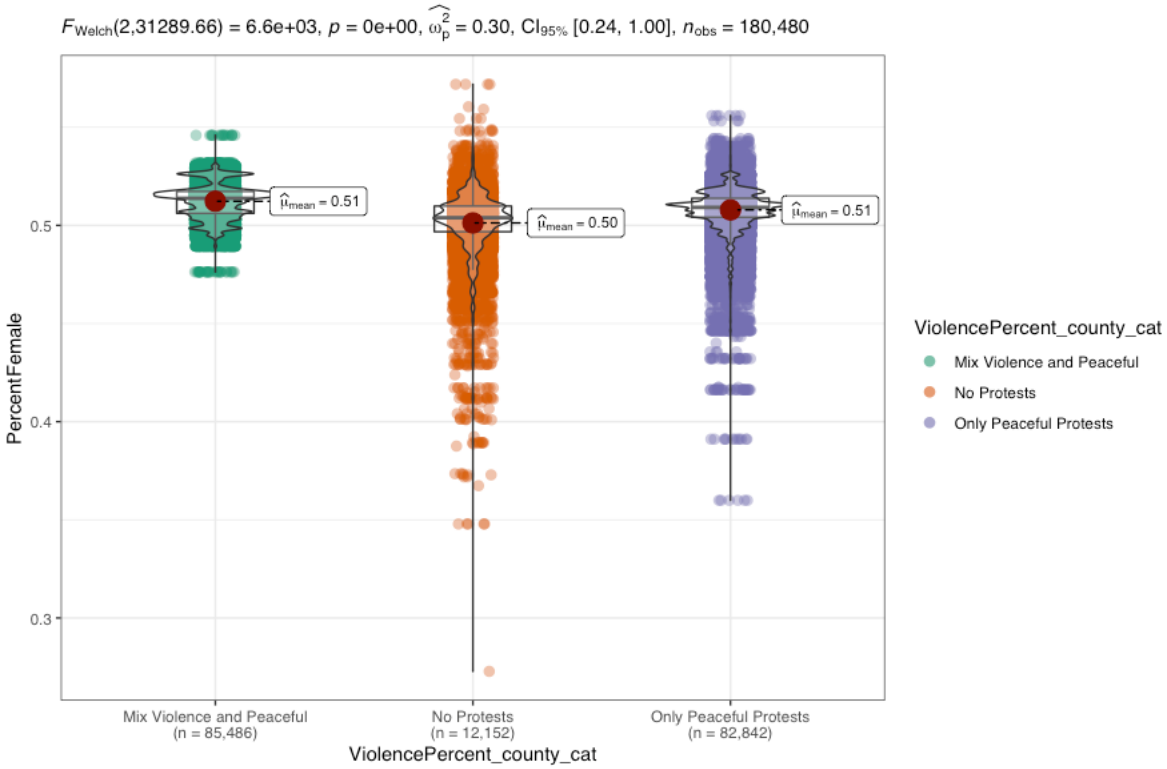


Figure S69. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on White Population

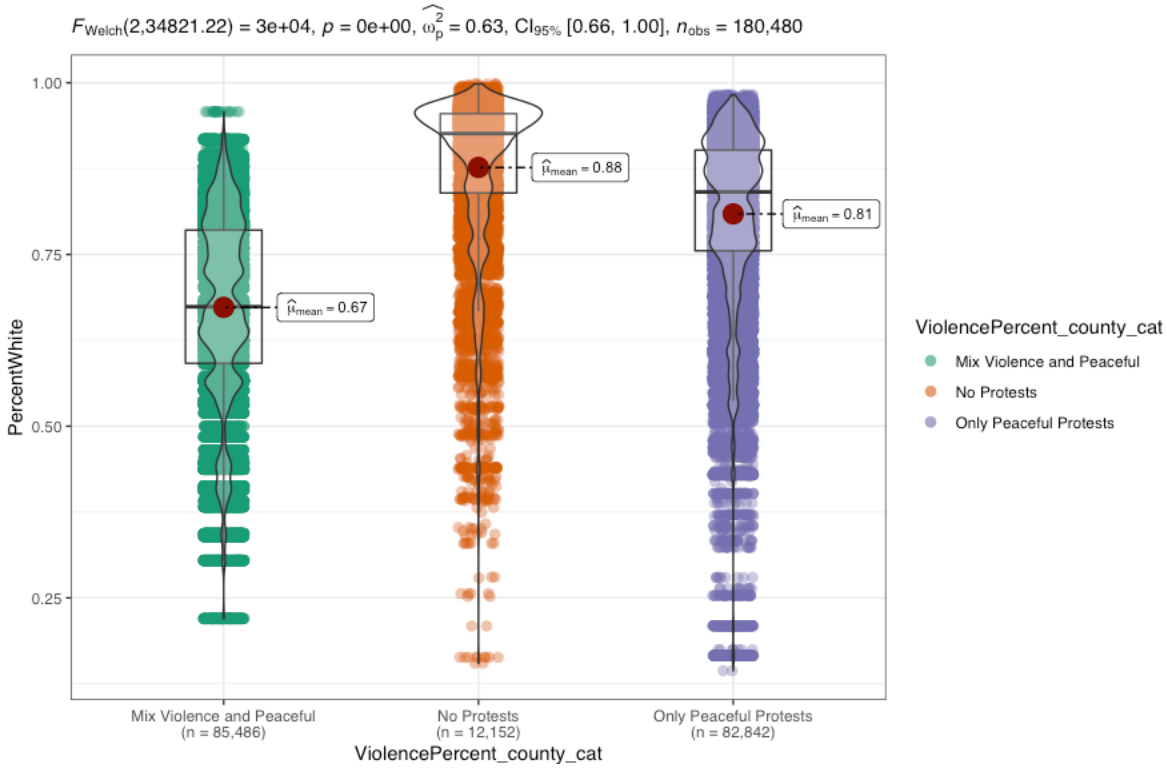


Figure S70. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Black Population

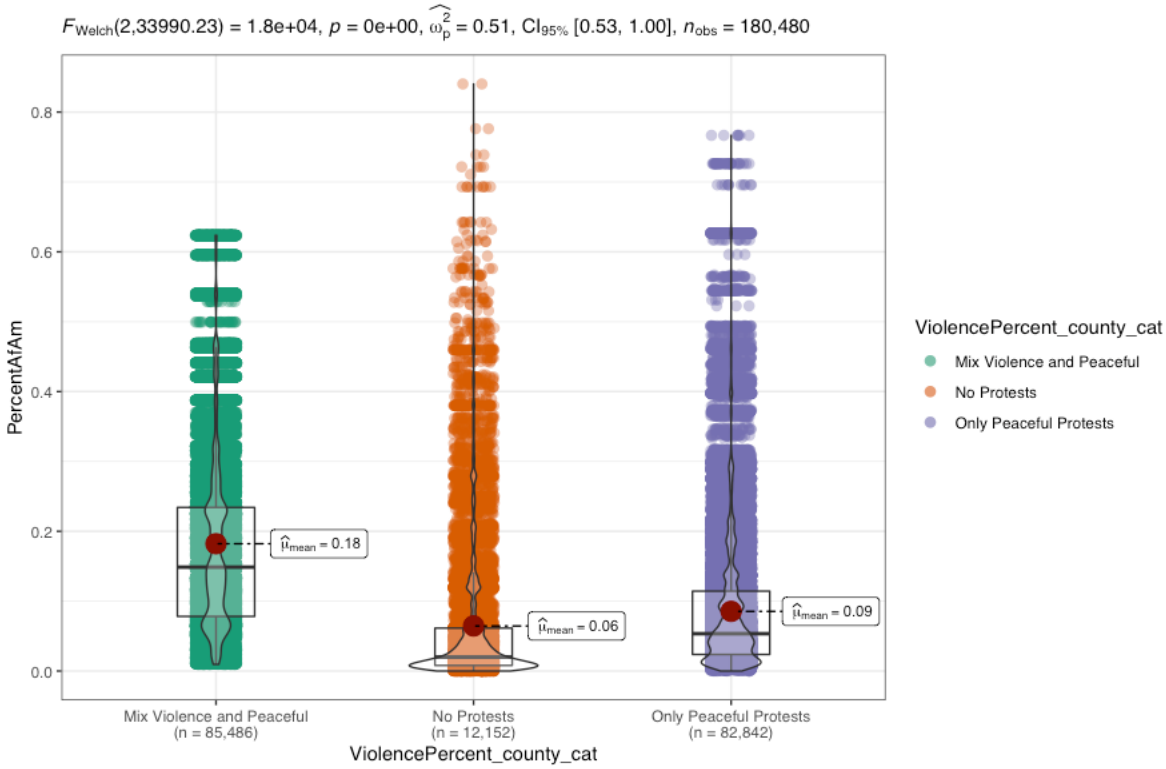


Figure S71. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Asian American Population

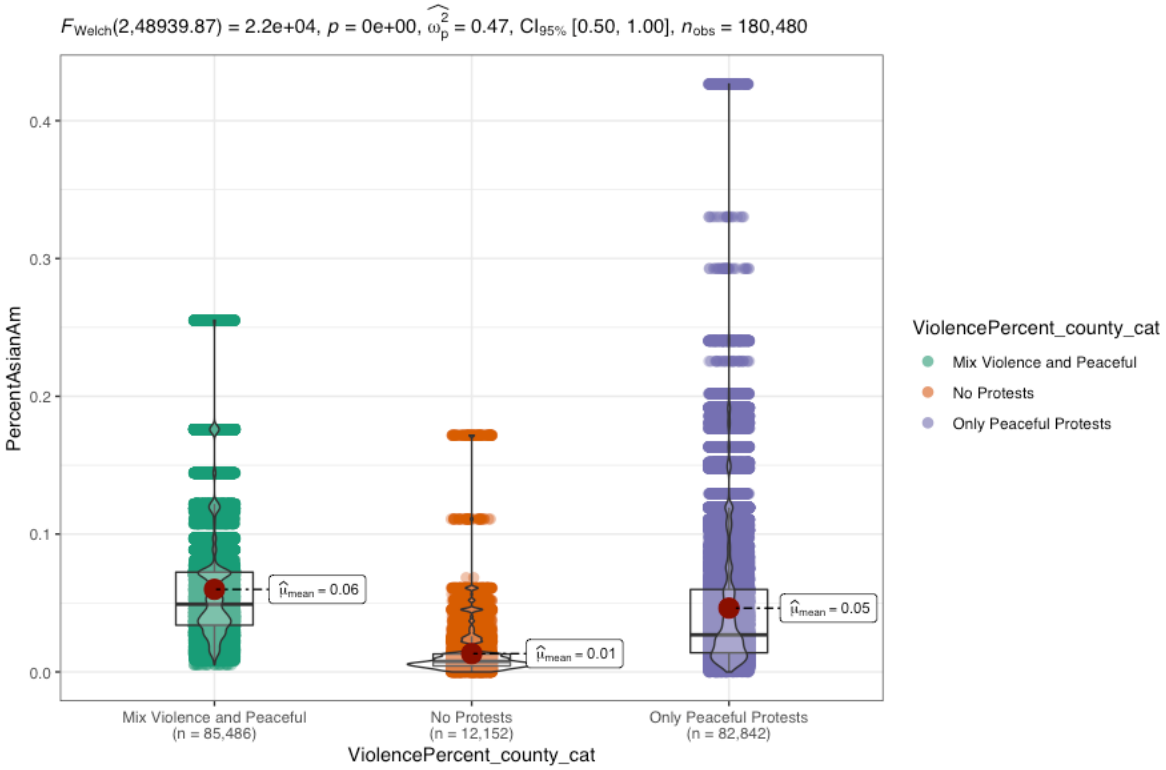


Figure S72. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Other Race Population

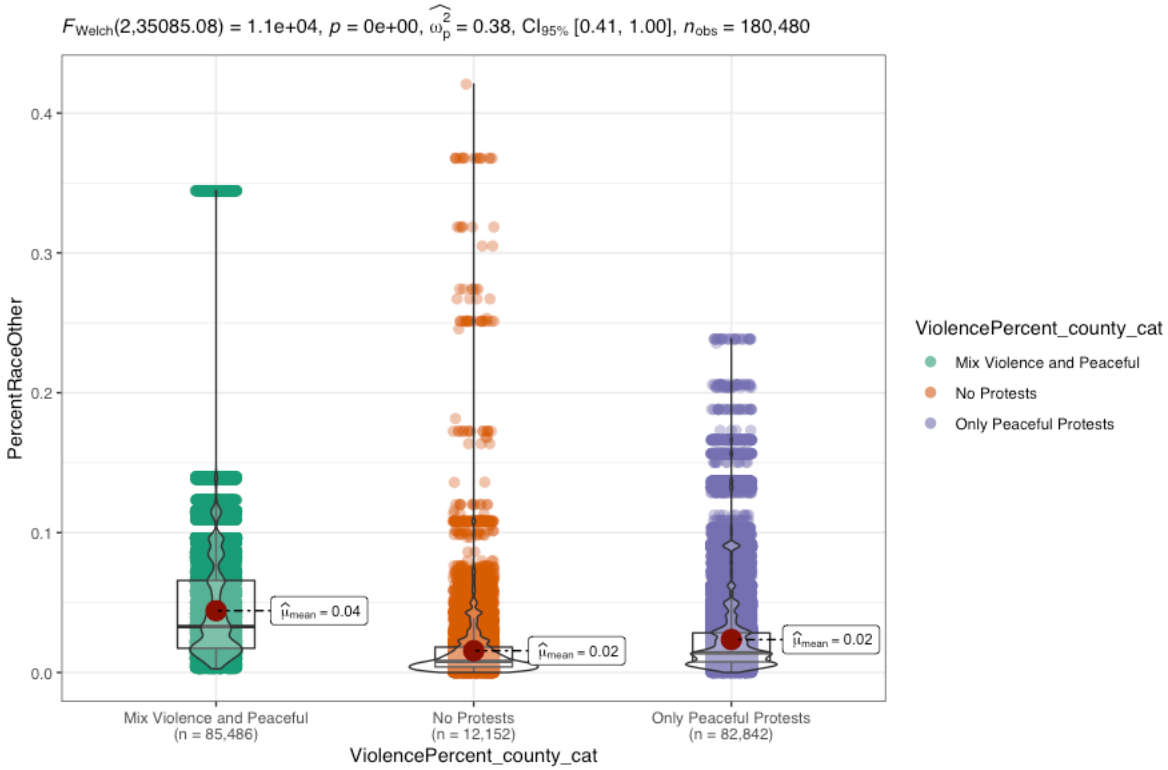


Figure S73. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Hispanic Population

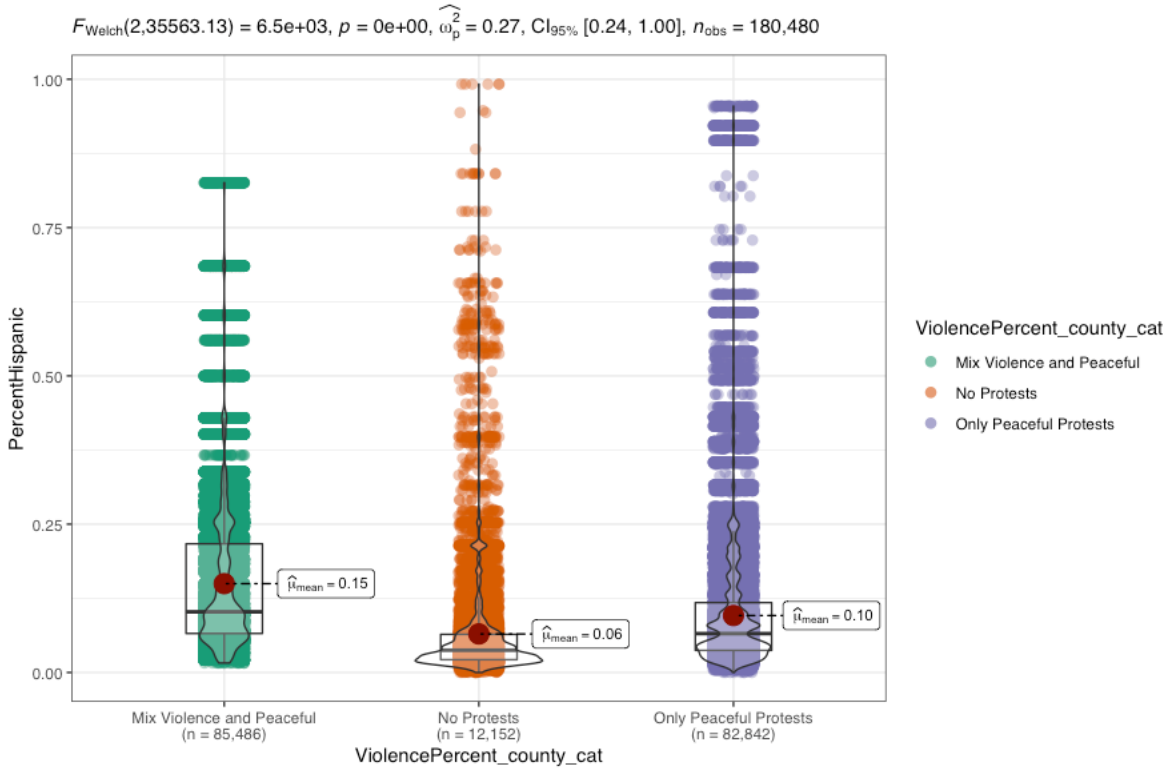


Figure S74. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Trump Vote Share

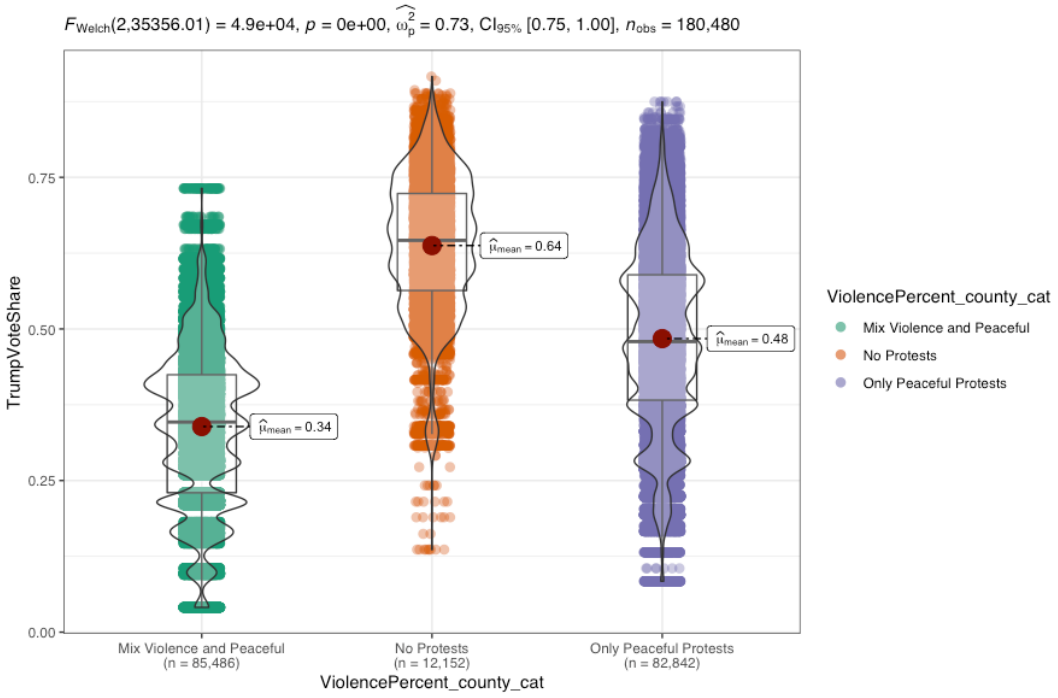


Figure S75. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Counties Mean Level of Prejudice Prior to the Death of George Floyd

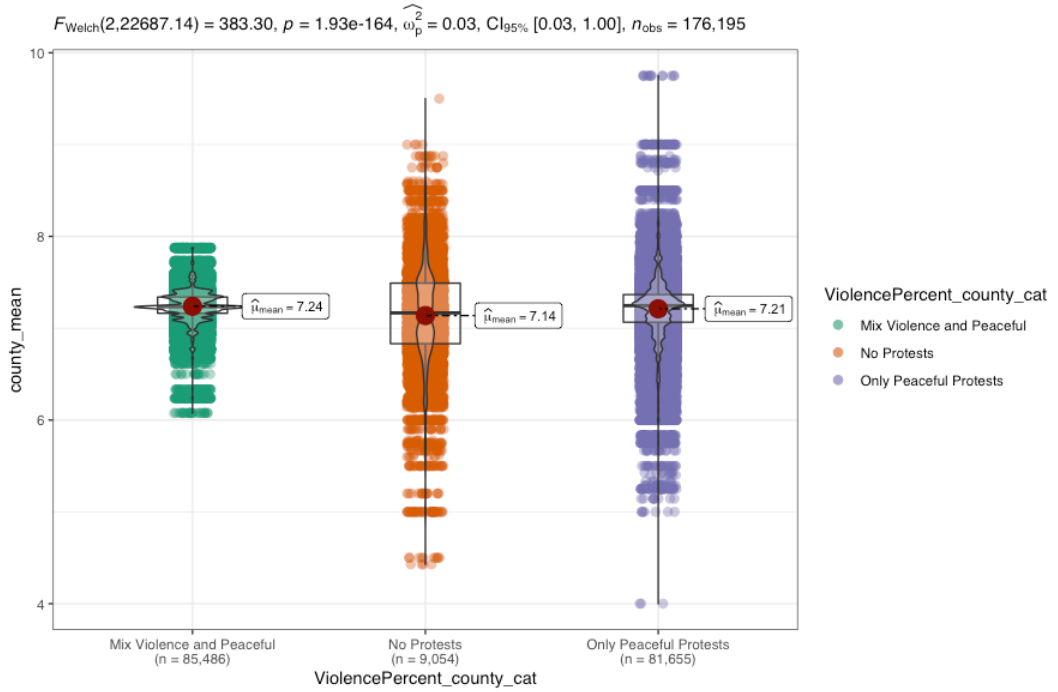


Figure S76. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Per Capita Police Killings

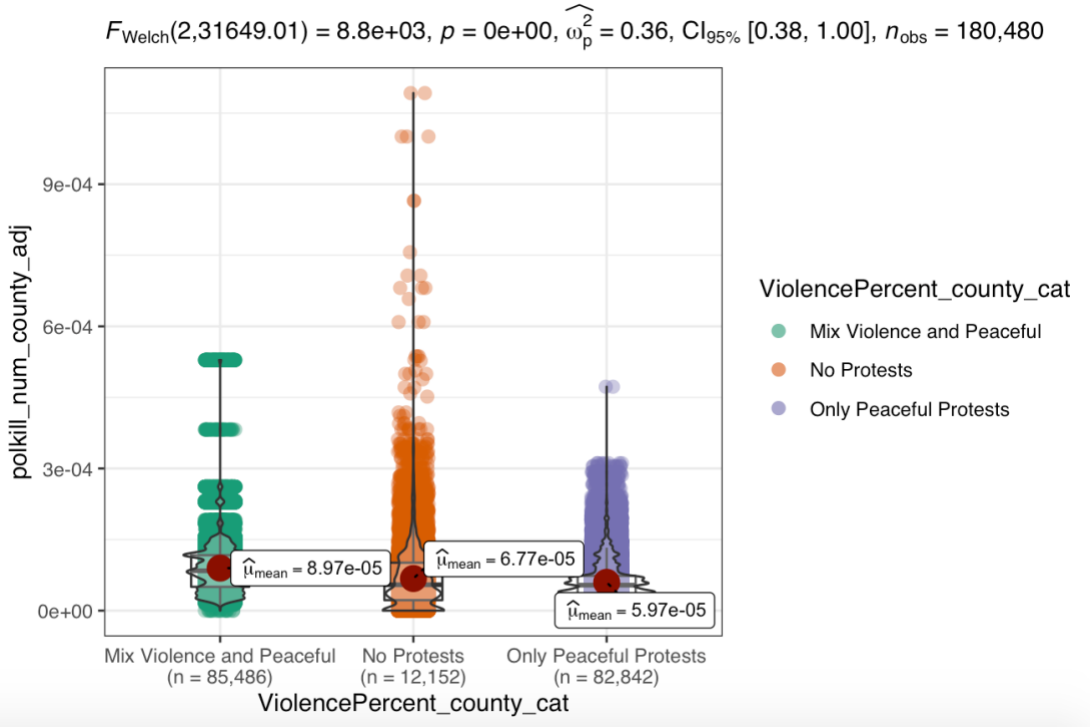


Figure S77. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans

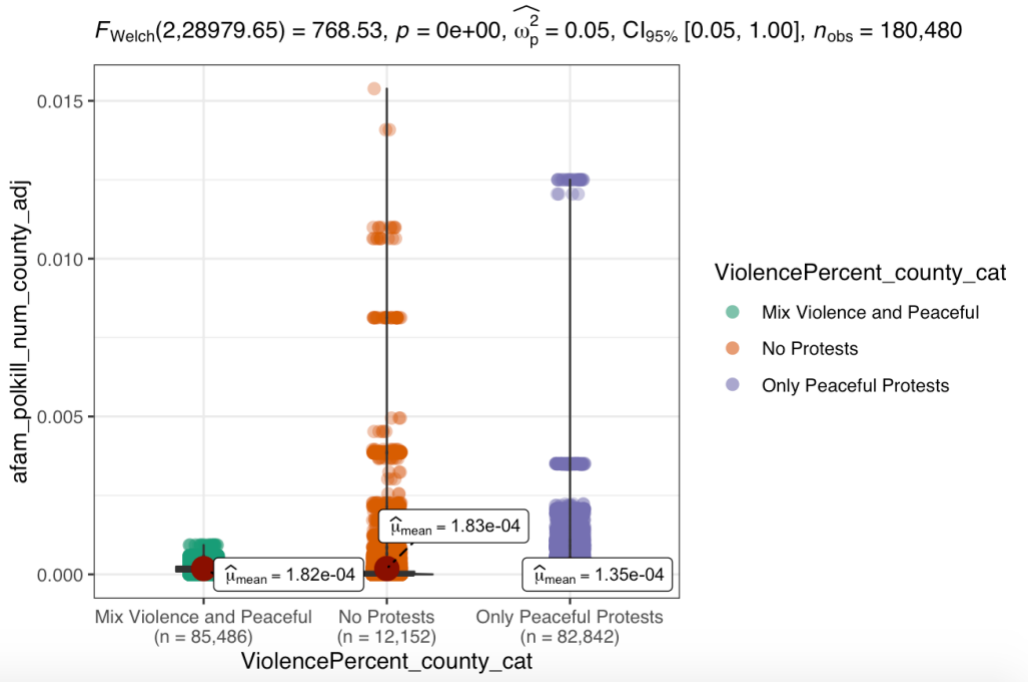


Figure S78. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Age

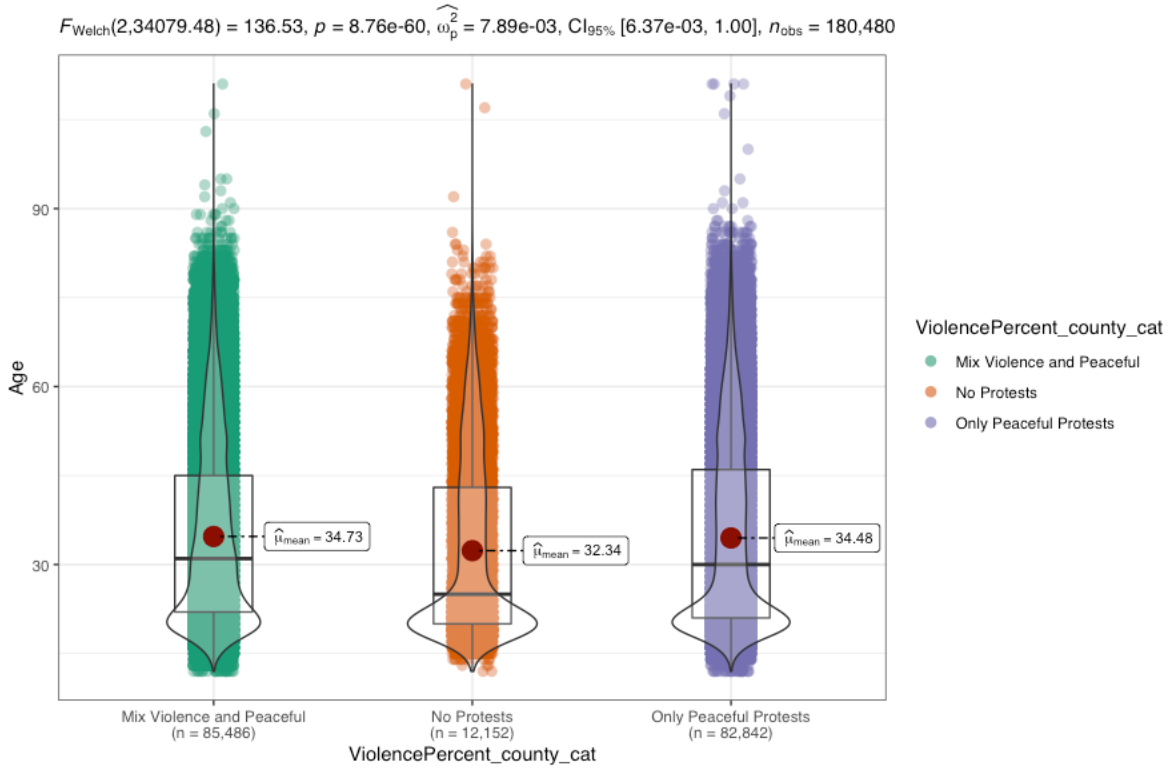


Figure S79. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Education

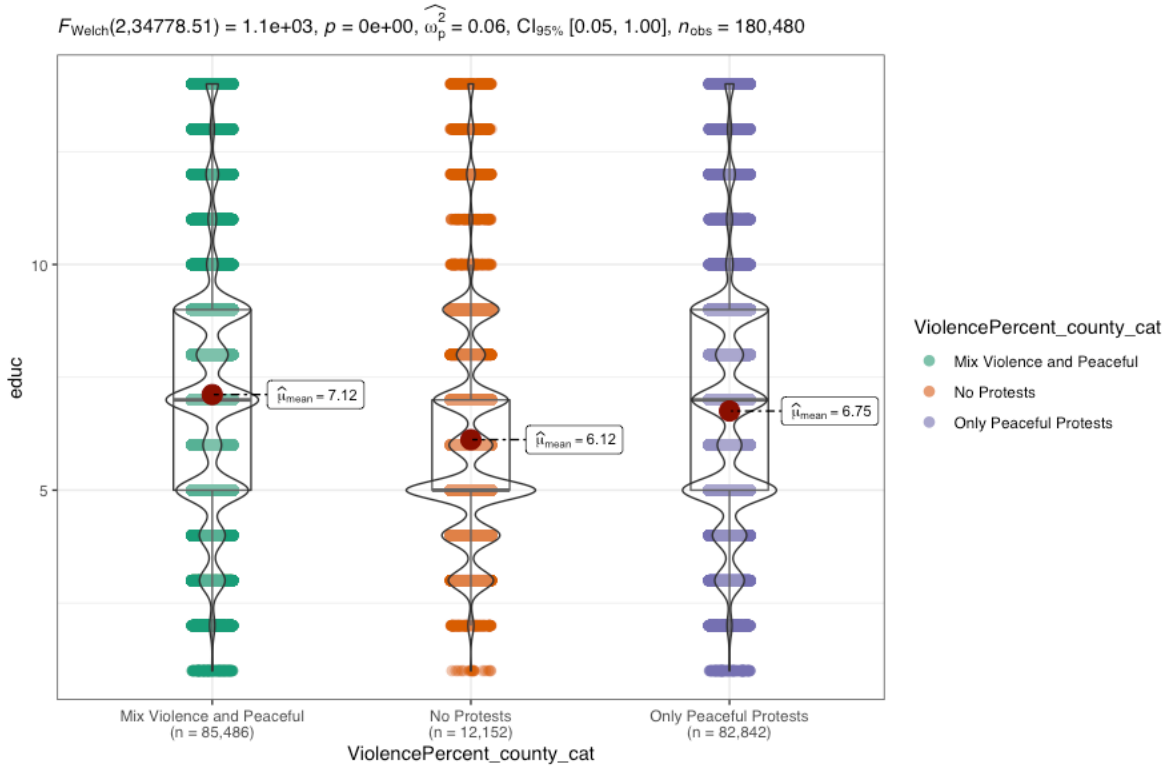


Figure S80. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participant's Ideology

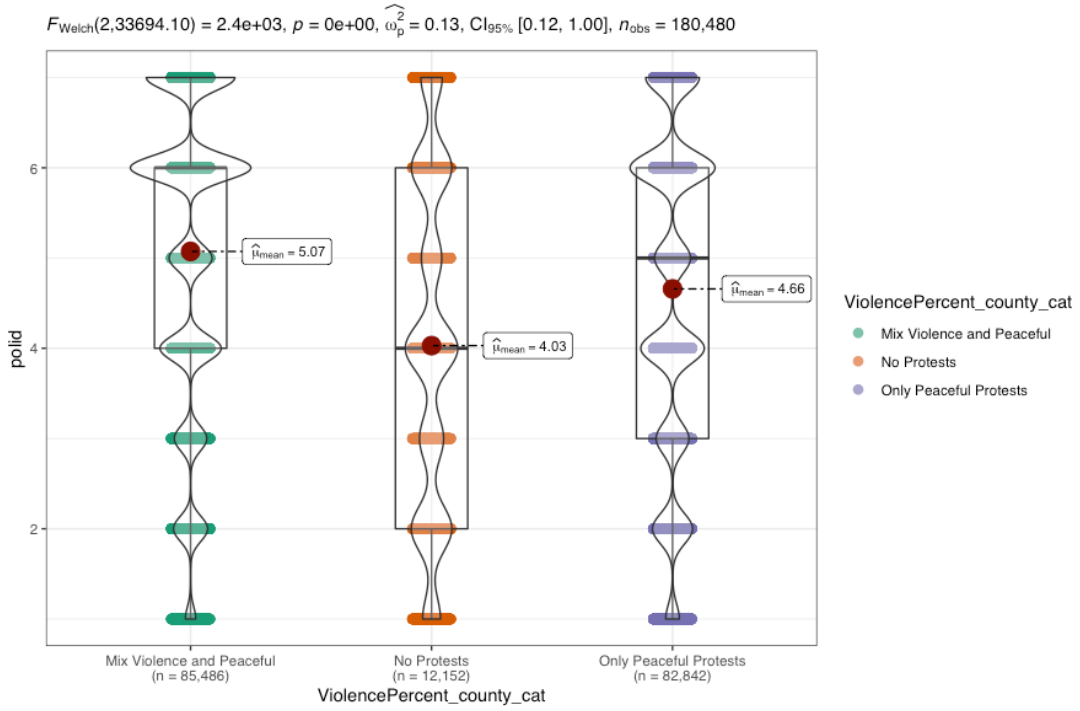


Figure S81. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on White Feeling Thermometer

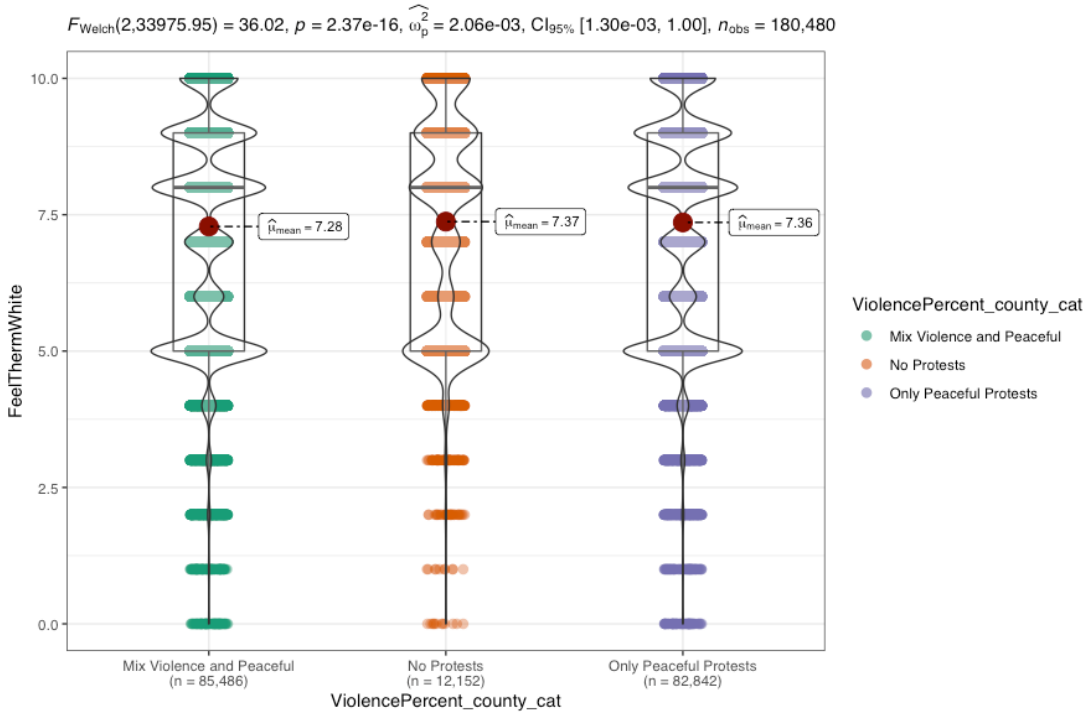


Figure S82. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Days Following End of Protests in ACLED Dataset

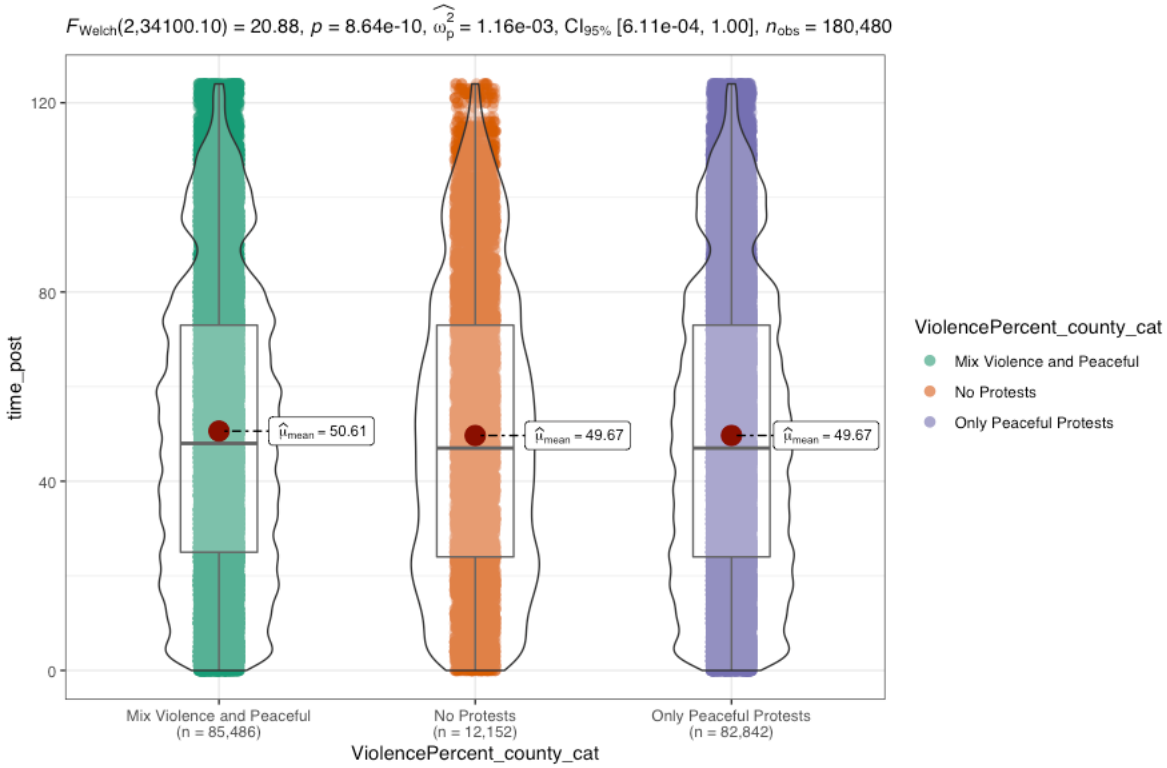


Figure S83. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participants' Gender

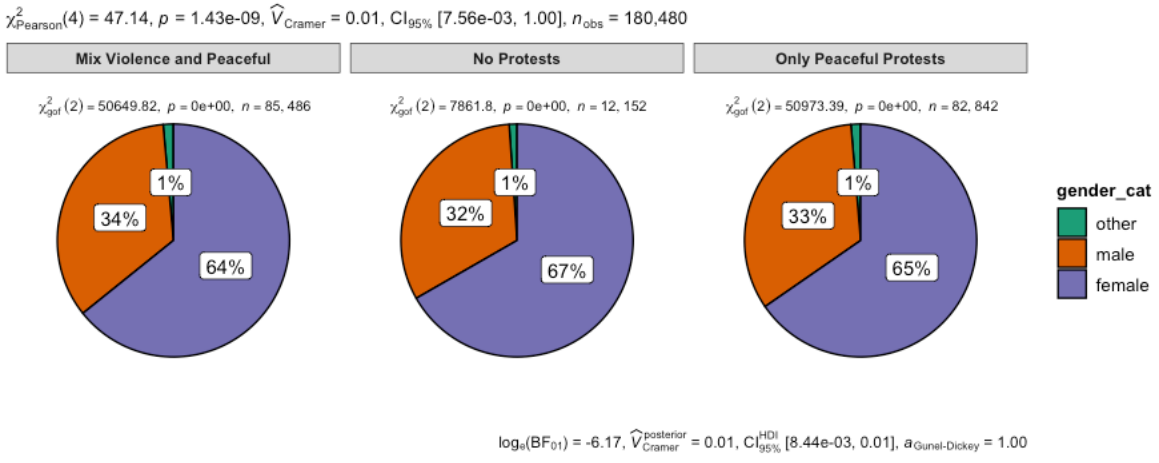
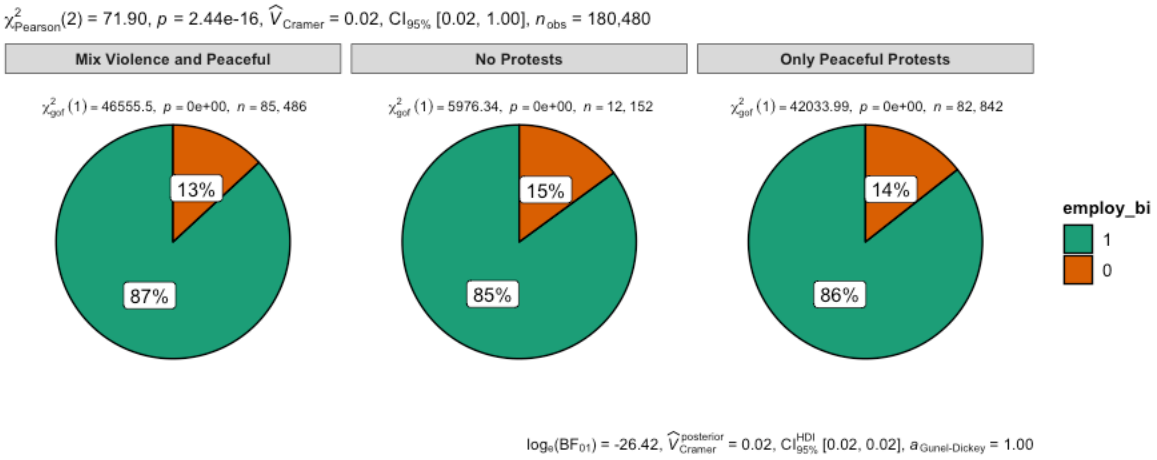


Figure S84. Differences Between Counties with Different Protest Types on Participants' Employment



Main Analysis with All Additional Covariates

We ran a linear regression testing the interaction between type of protest, political ideology, and Trump vote share, controlling for the variables described above. Because we hypothesized that if any type of protest would reduce prejudice it would be nonviolent protest, nonviolent protest was coded as the reference category in the dummy variables. There was a significant interaction between D1 (nonviolent protests vs. no protest), political ideology, and Trump vote share, and between D2 (violent protests vs. nonviolent protest only), political ideology, and Trump vote share (see Table S14). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives, prejudice was significantly lower where nonviolent protests were present compared to where there were no protests (b = 0.19, SE = .08, t = 2.33, p = .02), and was also lower compared to where there were violent and nonviolent protests (b = 0.10, SE = .03, t =3.72, p < .01, see Figure S85), but only in relatively liberal areas (low Trump vote share counties). Where Trump vote share was high, there was no effect of protest type on conservatives' levels of prejudice. Among liberals, there was no effect of type of protest on prejudice (p's > . 43).

Figure S85. Study 2B Model with Additional Covariates

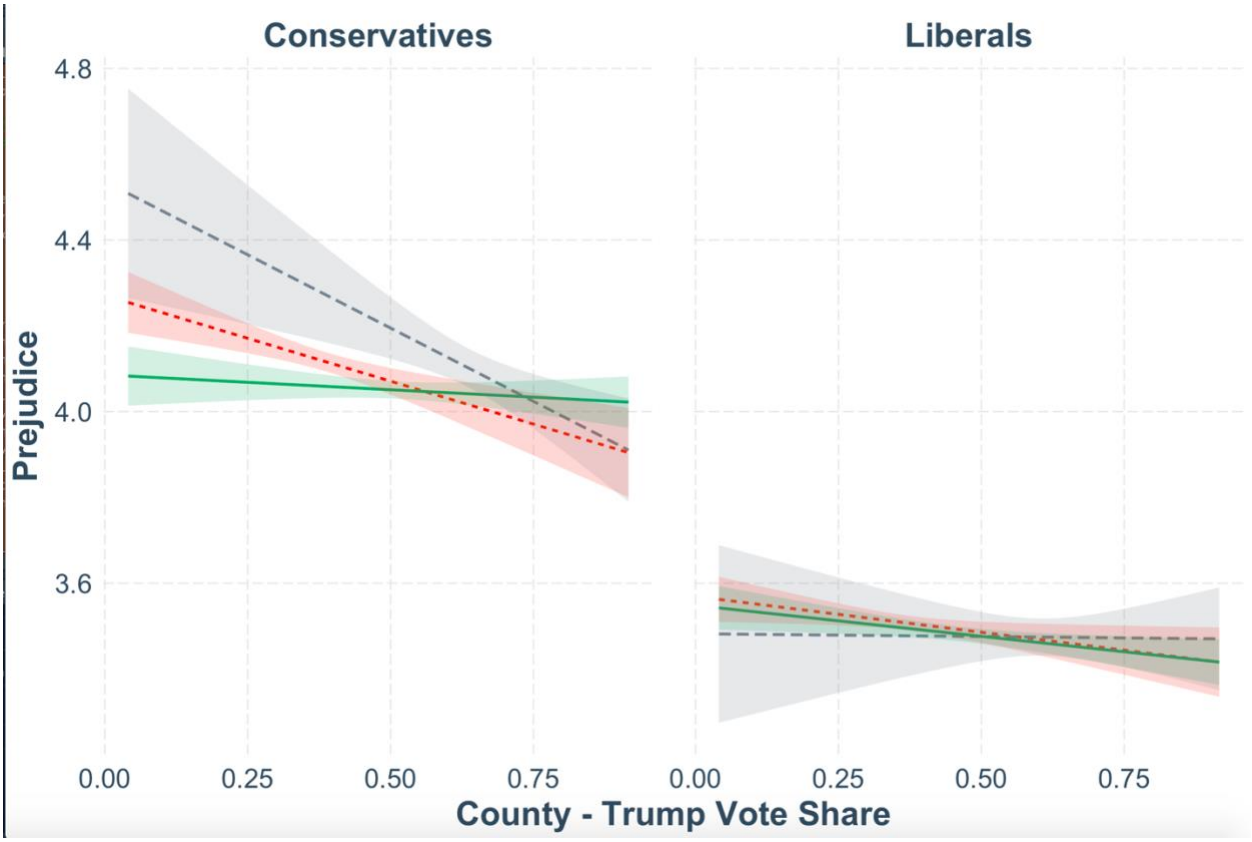


Table S14. Study 2B Model with Additional Covariates

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.47	4.37 – 4.58	**<0.001**
County Population	0.01	-0.01 – 0.03	0.266
County Median Age	0.01	0.01 – 0.02	**0.002**
County Median Income	0.01	-0.01 – 0.02	0.389
County Percent Female	-0.02	-0.03 – -0.01	**0.003**
County Percent White	0.14	0.08 – 0.20	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.09	0.04 – 0.14	**<0.001**
County Percent Asian American	0.06	0.04 – 0.09	**<0.001**

County Percent Race Other	0.04	0.02 – 0.06	**<0.001**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.06	-0.08 – -0.05	**<0.001**
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.01	-0.01 – 0.02	0.299
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.00	0.268
Gender D1: Male vs. Female	0.33	0.27 – 0.38	**<0.001**
Gender D1: Male vs. Other	-0.50	-0.55 – -0.45	**<0.001**
Age	0.04	0.03 – 0.04	**<0.001**
Education	0.05	0.04 – 0.06	**<0.001**
Employment	0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.934
Days Since End of Protests	0.00	-0.00 – 0.01	0.626
Feeling Thermometer White	-1.32	-1.32 – -1.31	**<0.001**
County Mean on Prejudice Prior to George Floyd's Death	-0.01	-0.01 – -0.00	**0.041**
Protest Type D1 (Nonviolent vs. No Protests)	0.71	0.29 – 1.13	**0.001**
Protest Type D2 (Nonviolent vs. Violent and Nonviolent Protests)	0.27	0.12 – 0.41	**<0.001**
Trump Vote Share	-0.03	-0.23 – 0.17	0.753
Political Ideology	-0.13	-0.15 – -0.12	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share	-0.99	-1.64 – -0.33	**0.003**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share	-0.48	-0.80 – -0.17	**0.003**
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-0.13	-0.22 – -0.04	**0.004**
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-0.04	-0.07 – -0.02	**0.001**
Trump Vote Share * Political Ideology	-0.02	-0.06 – 0.02	0.321
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.19	0.05 – 0.33	**0.009**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.08	0.02 – 0.13	**0.008**

Random Effects	
σ^2	1.65
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.00
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	1435
Observations	176195
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.516 / 0.517

Main Analysis Including Counties with Only Violent Protests

We conducted the same analysis as in the main text, but included those participants who lived in counties with only violent protests. Overall the results do not really change, and there are significant effects involving those who live in counties with only violent protests (likely because there are not enough participants).

Table S15. Study 2B Model Including Participants who Lived in Areas with Only Violent Protests

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.75	4.64 – 4.85	**<0.001**
County Population	0.01	-0.01 – 0.03	0.259
County Median Age	0.02	0.01 – 0.03	**<0.001**
County Median Income	0.01	-0.00 – 0.02	0.245
County Percent Female	-0.02	-0.02 – -0.01	**0.001**
County Percent White	0.12	0.06 – 0.17	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.07	0.03 – 0.11	**0.001**
County Percent Asian American	0.05	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
County Percent Race Other	0.03	0.01 – 0.05	**0.001**

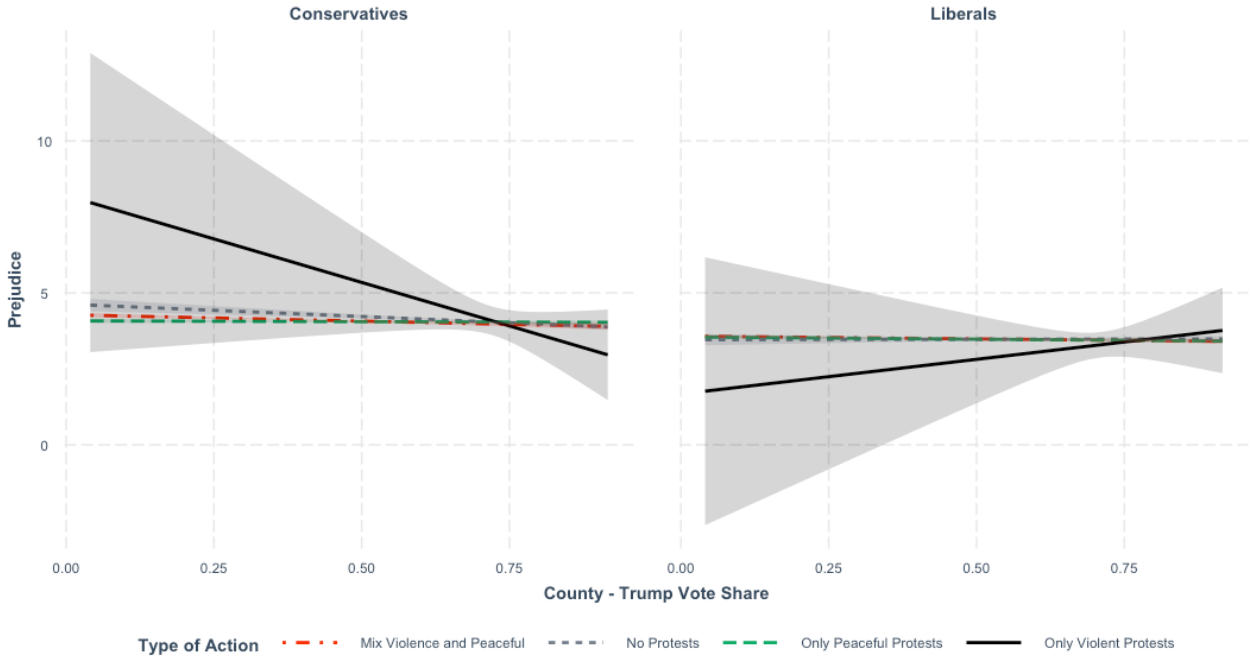
County Percent Hispanic	-0.06	-0.08 – -0.05	**<0.001**
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.01	-0.00 – 0.02	0.207
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.00	0.170
Gender (Men vs. Women)	0.33	0.28 – 0.38	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Other)	-0.50	-0.55 – -0.45	**<0.001**
Age	0.04	0.03 – 0.05	**<0.001**
Education	0.05	0.04 – 0.05	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.969
Feeling Thermometer White	-1.32	-1.32 – -1.31	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. No Protests)	0.60	0.25 – 0.95	**0.001**
Protest Type D2 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. Nonviolent)	-0.28	-0.43 – -0.14	**<0.001**
Protest Type D3 (Violent and Nonviolent Protests vs. Violent)	6.82	-1.52 – 15.16	0.109
Trump Vote Share	-0.53	-0.79 – -0.27	**<0.001**
Political Ideology	-0.18	-0.19 – -0.16	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share	-0.73	-1.30 – -0.16	**0.013**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share	0.52	0.20 – 0.84	**0.001**
Protest Type D3 X Trump Vote Share	-9.17	-20.72 – 2.39	0.120
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-0.12	-0.19 – -0.04	**0.002**
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	0.04	0.02 – 0.07	**0.001**
Protest Type D3 X Political Ideology	-1.46	-3.28 – 0.36	0.116
Trump Vote Share * Political Ideology	0.06	0.01 – 0.10	**0.009**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.15	0.03 – 0.27	**0.012**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	-0.08	-0.14 – -0.03	**0.005**

Protest Type D3 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	1.95	-0.59 – 4.48	0.132

Random Effects

σ^2	1.66
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.00
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	2452
Observations	180559
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.516 / 0.517

Figure S86. Study 2B Model Including Participants who Lived in Areas with Only Violent Protests

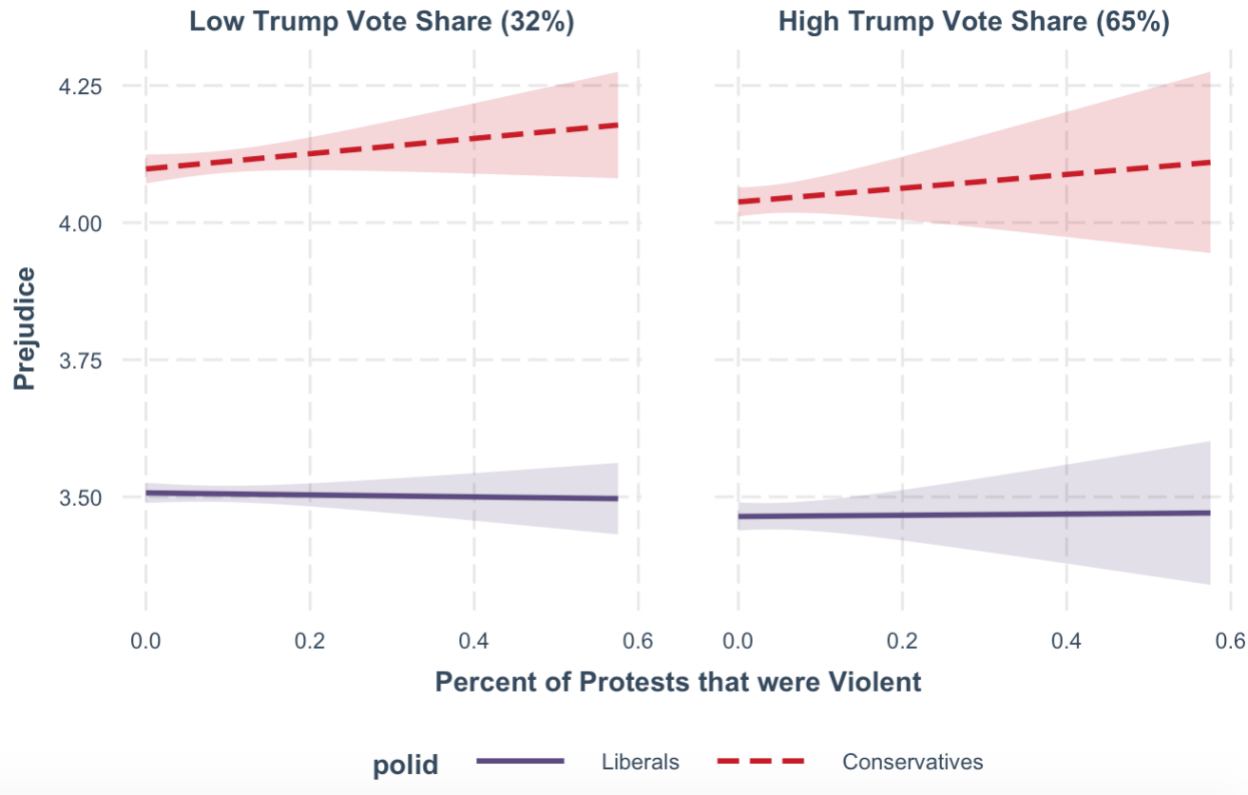


Main Analysis with Continuous Measure of Violence

We conducted a follow-up analysis using a continuous measure of violent protests, the percent of protests in an area that were violent, which was cube root transformed to correct for skew. The interaction percentage of violent protests, political ideology, and Trump vote share was marginally significant (p = .052, see Table S16). Simple slopes analysis revealed that among conservatives who lived in more liberal areas, prejudice was positively predicted by the percent

of violent protests (b = 0.15, SE = .04, t = 3.02, p < .01, see Figure 87), however in more conservative areas there was no effect of the amount of protest violence on conservatives' levels of prejudice (p = .84). Also among liberals, there was no effect (p's > .07) of the amount of violent protests.

Figure S87. Interaction Between Percent of Violence Protests and Political Ideology on Support for the Movement's Policy Goals



Note. The figure uses untransformed values for ease of interpretation.

Table S16. Study 2B Model with Continuous Measure of Violence

	Prejudice		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	3.78	3.76 – 3.80	**<0.001**
County Population	0.01	-0.01 – 0.03	0.299

County Median Age	0.02	0.01 – 0.03	**<0.001**
County Median Income	0.00	-0.01 – 0.02	0.565
County Percent Female	-0.02	-0.03 – -0.01	**0.001**
County Percent White	0.10	0.04 – 0.16	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.07	0.02 – 0.12	**0.003**
County Percent Asian American	0.05	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
County Percent Race Other	0.03	0.01 – 0.05	**0.005**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.06	-0.07 – -0.05	**<0.001**
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.01	-0.01 – 0.02	0.346
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.399
Gender (Men vs. Women)	0.32	0.27 – 0.38	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Other)	-0.50	-0.55 – -0.45	**<0.001**
Age	0.04	0.03 – 0.05	**<0.001**
Education	0.05	0.04 – 0.06	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.924
Feeling Thermometer White	-1.31	-1.32 – -1.31	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests	0.03	-0.01 – 0.08	0.188
Trump Vote Share	-0.02	-0.03 – -0.00	**0.020**
Political Ideology	-0.25	-0.26 – -0.24	**<0.001**
Percent of Violent Protests X Trump Vote Share	-0.02	-0.07 – 0.02	0.330
Percent of Violent Protests X Political Ideology	-0.03	-0.06 – -0.00	**0.042**
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.519
Percent of Violent Protests X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.03	-0.00 – 0.06	0.052

Random Effects

σ^2	1.66
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.00
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	1197
Observations	168328
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.513 / 0.514

Main Analysis with Feeling Thermometer Difference Score

We conducted the same analysis as in the main text, with the difference score between the white and black feeling thermometers as a measure of prejudice. Overall, the results are essentially the same.

Table 17. Study 2B Model with Feeling Thermometer Difference Score

	Feeling Thermometer Difference Score		
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	0.91	0.80 – 1.03	**<0.001**
County Population	0.02	-0.00 – 0.04	0.056
County Median Age	0.01	-0.00 – 0.02	0.100
County Median Income	0.02	0.01 – 0.03	**0.001**
County Percent Female	-0.01	-0.02 – -0.00	**0.018**
County Percent White	0.14	0.08 – 0.20	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.09	0.05 – 0.14	**<0.001**
County Percent Asian American	0.06	0.03 – 0.08	**<0.001**
County Percent Race Other	0.05	0.03 – 0.07	**<0.001**
County Percent Hispanic	-0.10	-0.11 – -0.08	**<0.001**
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.00	-0.01 – 0.01	0.673
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.00	0.329

Gender (Men vs. Women)	0.63	0.57 – 0.68	**<0.001**
Gender (Men vs. Other)	-0.71	-0.76 – -0.65	**<0.001**
Age	0.03	0.02 – 0.04	**<0.001**
Education	0.05	0.04 – 0.06	**<0.001**
Employment	-0.01	-0.02 – -0.00	**0.004**
Protest Type D1 (Nonviolent vs. No Protests)	0.78	0.39 – 1.17	**<0.001**
Protest Type D2 (Nonviolent vs. Violent and Nonviolent Protests)	0.26	0.10 – 0.42	**0.001**
Trump Vote Share	-0.05	-0.27 – 0.16	0.624
Political Ideology	-0.17	-0.19 – -0.15	**<0.001**
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share	-1.11	-1.71 – -0.51	**<0.001**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share	-0.48	-0.84 – -0.13	**0.007**
Protest Type D1 X Political Ideology	-0.13	-0.21 – -0.05	**0.002**
Protest Type D2 X Political Ideology	-0.04	-0.07 – -0.02	**0.002**
Trump Vote Share * Political Ideology	-0.01	-0.05 – 0.03	0.558
Protest Type D1 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.18	0.06 – 0.31	**0.005**
Protest Type D2 X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.09	0.02 – 0.15	**0.007**

Random Effects

σ^2	2.01
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.01
ICC	0.00
$N_{\ countyfips}$	2448
Observations	180480
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.058 / 0.061

Propensity Score Matching Analysis

Common Support Figures

Figure S88. Common Support for the No Protest vs. Violent & Nonviolent Protests Comparison

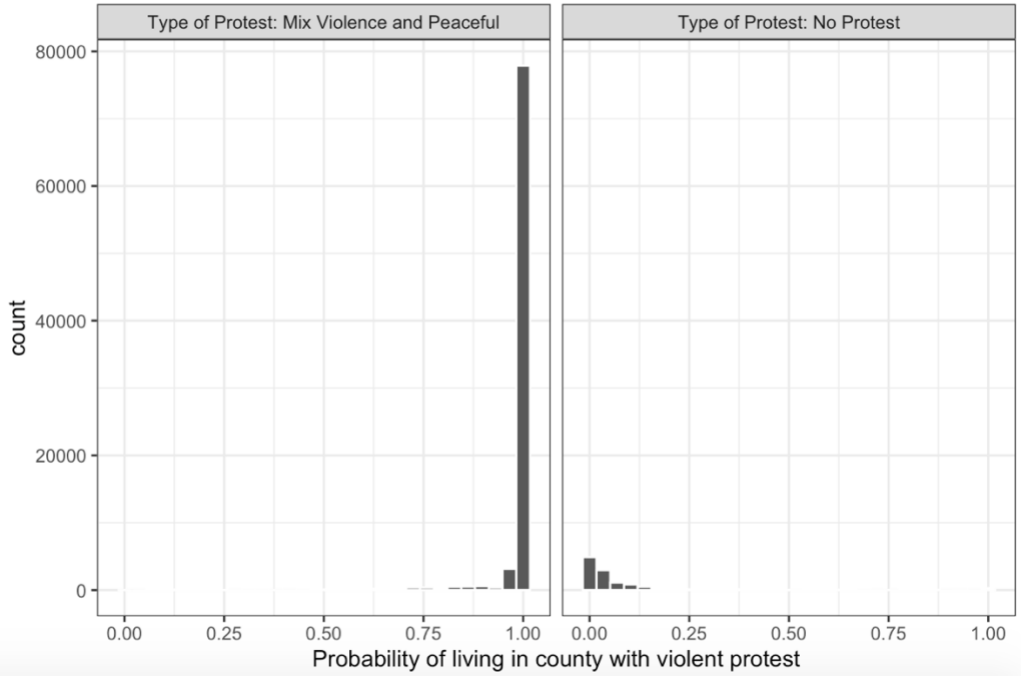


Figure S89. Common Support for the No Protest vs. Nonviolent Protests Comparison

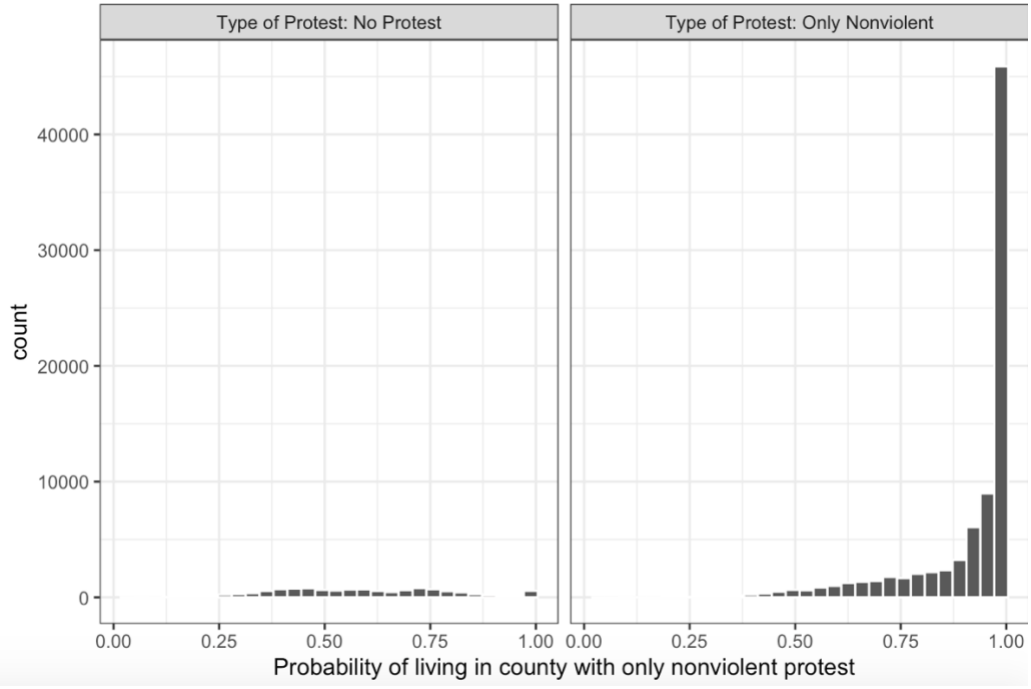
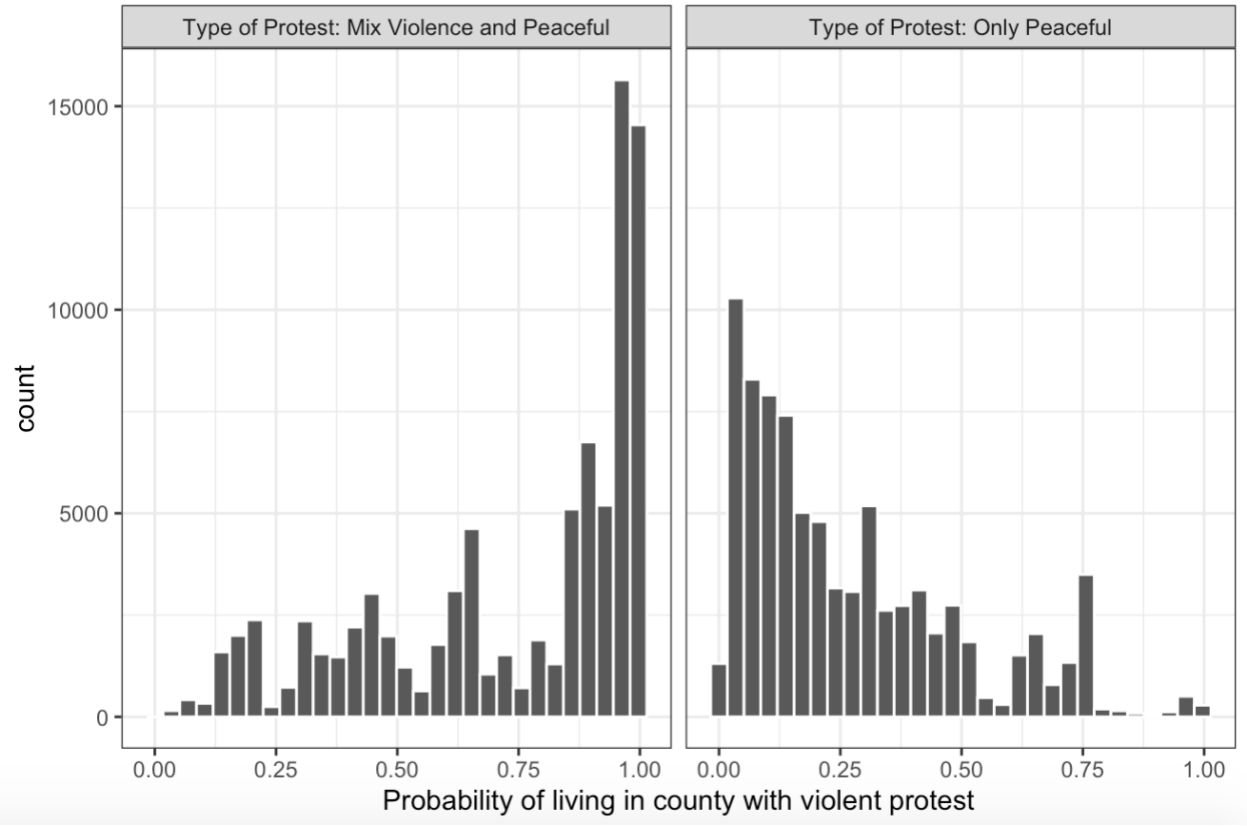


Figure S90. Common Support for the Nonviolent Protests vs. Violent & Nonviolent Protests Comparison



Propensity Score Matching Method Details (Including SMD Table)

We conducted a propensity score analysis following the same methods as in Study 2A. As again there was a lack of common support for the no protests vs. violent and nonviolent protests comparison and a large discrepancy between the sample sizes of the no protest and nonviolent only groups, we focused only on the nonviolent only vs. both violent and nonviolent comparison. We matched based on all covariates included in the original model, using a subclass matching algorithm with 5 classes[3], and estimating for the average treatment effect on

[3] 5 classes were selected because they produced the lowest standardized mean differences on the covariates after matching.

the treated (ATT). In general, matching reduced the SMD, especially on variables where there was a large SMD pre-matching. The average SMD between the nonviolent only and violent and nonviolent conditions was reduced from .42 to .20 (see Table S18). Given the large differences that existed between conditions on many of our covariates, we were generally satisfied with the balance produced by this match.

Table S18. Mean Differences Before and After Matching

	Before Matching			**After Matching**		
	Means Treated	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**	**Means Treated**	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**
County Population	0.43	-0.45	0.73	0.43	-0.10	0.44
County Median Age	-0.26	0.27	-0.72	-0.26	-0.12	-0.2
County Median Income	-0.05	0.05	-0.12	-0.05	0.15	-0.24
County Percent Female	0.23	-0.24	0.52	0.23	0.26	-0.04
County Percent White	-0.46	0.47	-1.01	-0.46	-1.03	0.62
County Percent Black	0.39	-0.41	0.77	0.39	1.00	-0.58
County Percent Asian American	0.15	-0.15	0.34	0.15	0.04	0.13
County Percent Race Other	0.31	-0.32	0.57	0.31	0.64	-0.31
County Percent Hispanic	0.23	-0.23	0.43	0.23	0.10	0.11
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.30	-0.31	0.57	0.30	0.14	0.15
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.09	-0.10	0.45	0.09	0.38	-0.66
Gender (Men vs. Women)	0.64	0.65	-0.02	0.64	0.65	-0.02
Gender (Men vs. Other)	0.66	0.67	-0.02	0.66	0.67	-0.02
Age	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02
Education	0.07	-0.07	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.05
Employment	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.08	0.10
Feeling Thermometer White	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
Trump Vote Share	-0.47	0.49	-1.17	-0.47	-0.62	0.18
Political Ideology	0.12	-0.12	0.24	0.12	0.08	0.04

Final Analysis with No Controls

In the main text of the paper, we control for covariates with SMD's over .2 after matching. Below we present the detailed table of these results.

Table S19. Propensity Score Balance Model Comparing Only Nonviolent and Both Nonviolent and Violent Protests in Study 2B

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.38	4.22 – 4.54	**<0.001**
County Population	0.02	-0.02 – 0.05	0.359
County Median Age	0.00	-0.02 – 0.02	0.896
County Median Income	0.02	0.00 – 0.04	**0.037**
County Percent White	0.11	0.07 – 0.16	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.08	0.04 – 0.12	**<0.001**
County Percent Race Other	0.01	-0.01 – 0.03	0.350
County Per Capita Police Killings of	-0.01	-0.01 – 0.00	0.059
Protest Type: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	-0.02	-0.21 – 0.17	0.846
Trump Vote Share	-0.63	-1.03 – -0.23	**0.002**
Political Ideology	-0.11	-0.13 – -0.08	**<0.001**
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share	-0.09	-0.55 – 0.37	0.688
Protest Type X Political Ideology	-0.00	-0.03 – 0.03	0.890
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.03	-0.03 – 0.09	0.391
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.04	-0.04 – 0.11	0.339
Random Effects			
σ^2	3.35		
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.02		
ICC	0.01		

$N_{countyfips}$	1197
Observations	168328
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.007 / 0.012

Final Analysis with No Controls

In the main paper, we control for covariates with SMD's over .2 after matching. Below we present the same analysis without any covariates.

Table S20. Study 2B Analysis with No Covariates

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.30	4.14 – 4.45	**<0.001**
Protest Type (Mix Violent and Nonviolent vs. Nonviolent)	-0.03	-0.23 – 0.16	0.744
Trump Vote Share	-0.44	-0.83 – -0.05	**0.027**
Political Ideology	-0.11	-0.13 – -0.08	**<0.001**
Protest Type (Mix Violent and Nonviolent vs. Nonviolent) X Trump Vote Share	-0.08	-0.55 – 0.38	0.728
Protest Type (Mix Violent and Nonviolent vs. Nonviolent) X Political Ideology	-0.00	-0.03 – 0.03	0.952
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.03	-0.03 – 0.09	0.352
Protest Type (Mix Violent and Nonviolent vs. Nonviolent) X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.04	-0.04 – 0.11	0.354
Random Effects			
σ^2	3.35		
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.02		
ICC	0.01		
$N_{countyfips}$	1197		

Observations	168328
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.006 / 0.013

Propensity Score Matching Analysis with Additional Covariates

We repeated the main analysis from the paper comparing the nonviolent to the violent and violent protest counties including all potentially relevant variables in this dataset (see description of additional measures above). The average SMD between the nonviolent only and violent and nonviolent conditions was reduced from .38 to .21 (see Table S21).

Table S21. Mean Differences Before and After Matching

	Before Matching			After Matching		
	Means Treated	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**	**Means Treated**	**Means Control**	**Std. Mean Diff.**
County Population	0.43	-0.45	0.73	0.43	-0.1	0.43
County Median Age	-0.26	0.27	-0.71	-0.26	-0.08	-0.24
County Percent White	-0.06	0.06	-0.14	-0.06	0.17	-0.28
County Percent Black	0.23	-0.24	0.51	0.23	0.25	-0.03
County Percent Asian American	-0.45	0.47	-1	-0.45	-1	0.59
County Percent Race Other	0.39	-0.41	0.77	0.39	0.99	-0.58
County Percent Hispanic	0.14	-0.15	0.33	0.14	0.06	0.1
County Per Capita Police Killings	0.3	-0.32	0.57	0.3	0.61	-0.28
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	0.23	-0.24	0.43	0.23	0.07	0.15
County Percent White	0.3	-0.32	0.57	0.3	0.13	0.16
County Percent Black	0.1	-0.1	0.45	0.1	0.58	-1.07
Gender (Men vs. Women)	0.64	0.65	-0.02	0.64	0.65	-0.02
Gender (Men vs. Other)	0.66	0.67	-0.02	0.66	0.67	-0.02
Age	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01
Education	0.07	-0.07	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.05
Employment	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.06	0.08
Time Since End of Protests	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.1	-0.08
White Feeling Thermometer	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
County Mean Prejudice	0.05	-0.06	0.18	0.05	0.05	0
Trump Vote Share	-0.46	0.48	-1.15	-0.46	-0.61	0.18
Political Ideology	0.11	-0.12	0.24	0.11	0.1	0.01

Given that some covariates were not perfectly matched after matching (SMDs greater than .2), we included these confounders as covariates in the weighted outcome regression model to further control for them. Specifically, results from the outcome model estimating the effects of a mix of violent and nonviolent protests did *not* find any effects of protest type or interactions

(see Table S22) unlike the results of the regression. Given the enhanced ability of this approach to estimate the causal effect, this finding suggests that the small difference observed in the regression analyses may not reflect a true causal effect, and hence we do not interpret it as such.

Table S22. Study 2B Propensity Score Matching with Additional Covariates

		Prejudice	
Predictors	*Estimates*	*CI*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.39	4.23 – 4.56	**<0.001**
County Population	0.02	-0.02 – 0.05	0.343
County Median Age	0.02	-0.00 – 0.04	0.090
County Median Income	-0.00	-0.02 – 0.02	0.993
County Percent White	0.11	0.05 – 0.16	**<0.001**
County Percent Black	0.06	0.02 – 0.11	**0.004**
County Percent Race Other	0.01	-0.02 – 0.03	0.596
County Per Capita Police Killings of African Americans	-0.00	-0.01 – 0.00	0.095
Protest Type: Violent vs. Nonviolent Only	-0.02	-0.22 – 0.17	0.819
Trump Vote Share	-0.66	-1.06 – -0.25	**0.002**
Political Ideology	-0.11	-0.13 – -0.08	**<0.001**
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share	-0.07	-0.55 – 0.40	0.756
Protest Type X Political Ideology	0.00	-0.03 – 0.03	0.998
Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.03	-0.03 – 0.09	0.391
Protest Type X Trump Vote Share X Political Ideology	0.03	-0.05 – 0.11	0.456
Random Effects			
σ^2	3.34		
$\tau_{00\ countyfips}$	0.02		
ICC	0.01		
$N_{\ countyfips}$	1022		

Observations	167141
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.007 / 0.013