

Figure 1. State-level IAT *D* scores for White and Black respondents, coded as ingroup preference among each group, with a fitted line from a simple linear regression model using OLS regression. Each data point represents a U.S. state.

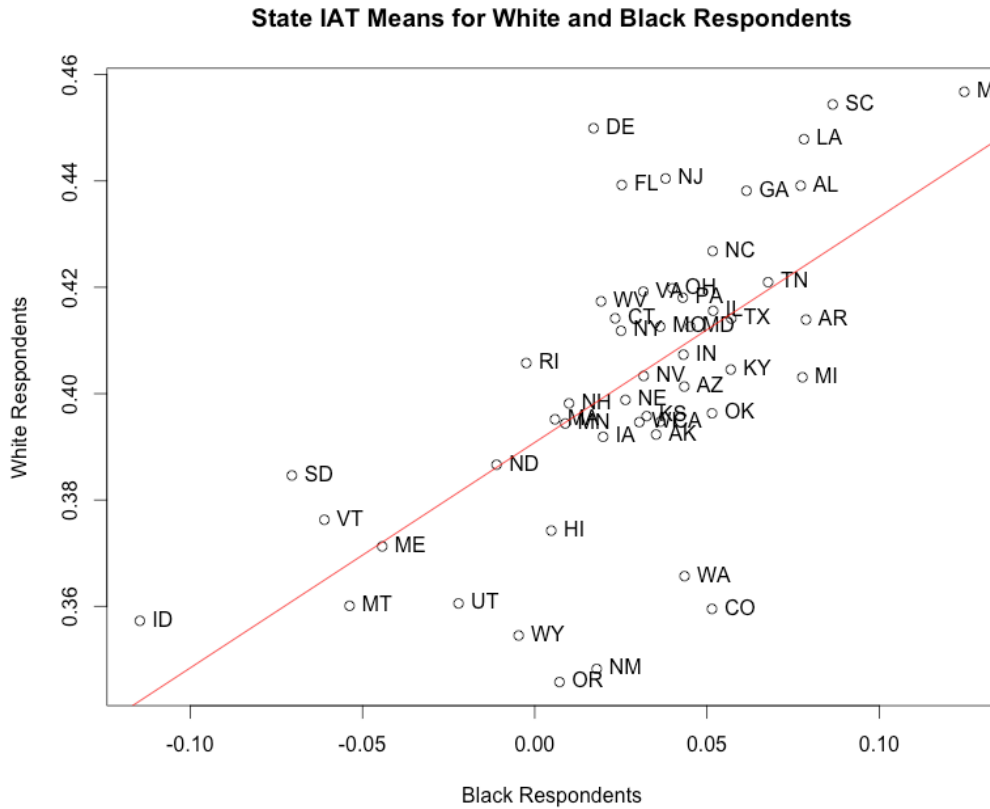


Figure 2. White respondents' state-level IAT *D* scores as predicted by the natural log of the ratio of Black to White residents within each state, with a fitted line from a simple linear regression model using OLS regression. Each data point represents a U.S. state.

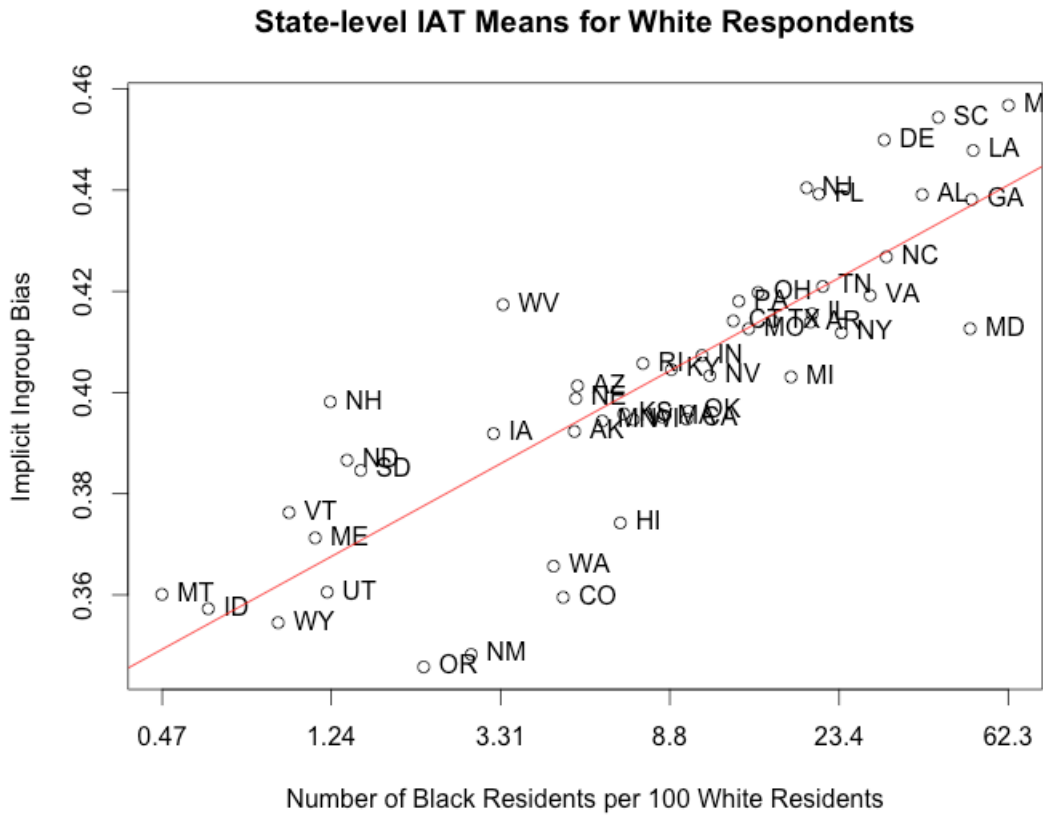


Figure 3. Black respondents' state-level IAT *D* scores as predicted by the natural log of the ratio of Black to White residents within each state, with a fitted line from a simple linear regression model using OLS regression. Each data point represents a U.S. state.

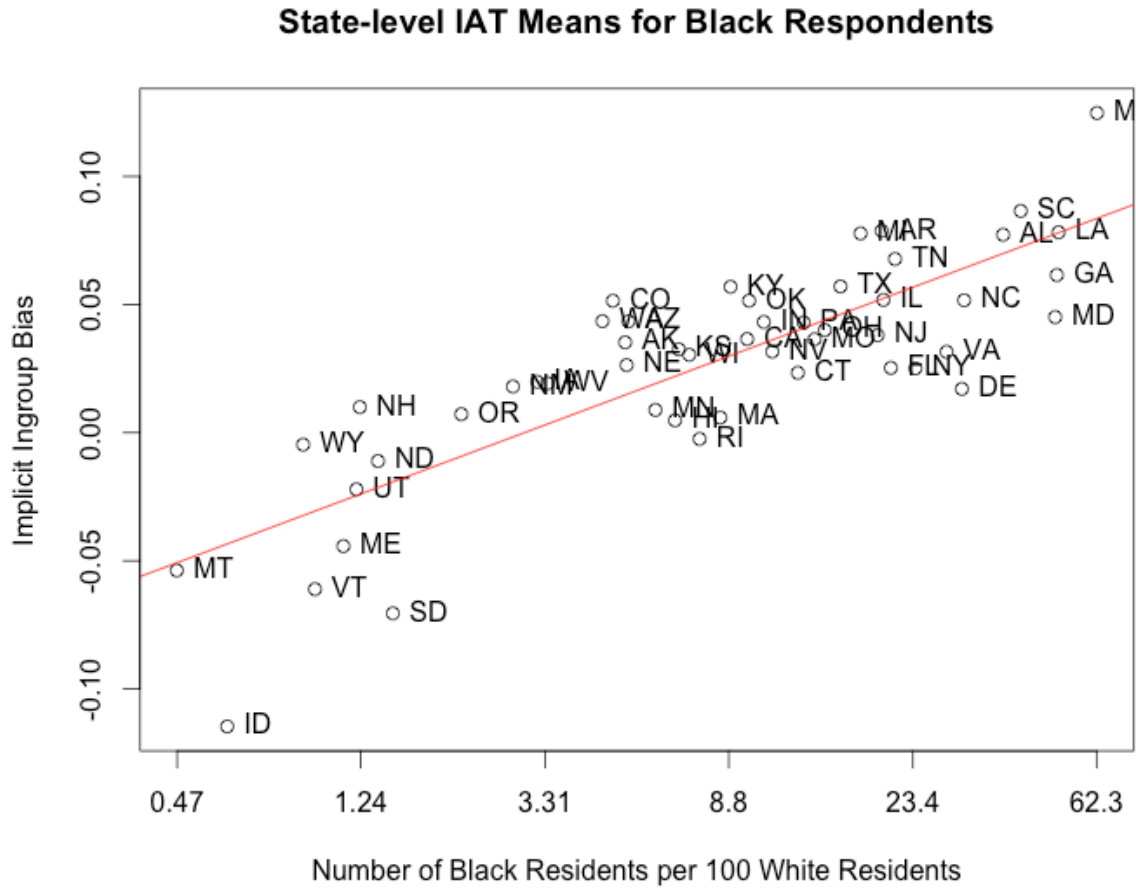


Figure 4. IAT scores for White respondents (coded as ingroup bias) regressed on the ratio of Black to White residents in each state. The red line indicates the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimate. The black line indicates the weighted least squares (WLS) estimate using the number of observations from White respondents as the observation weights.

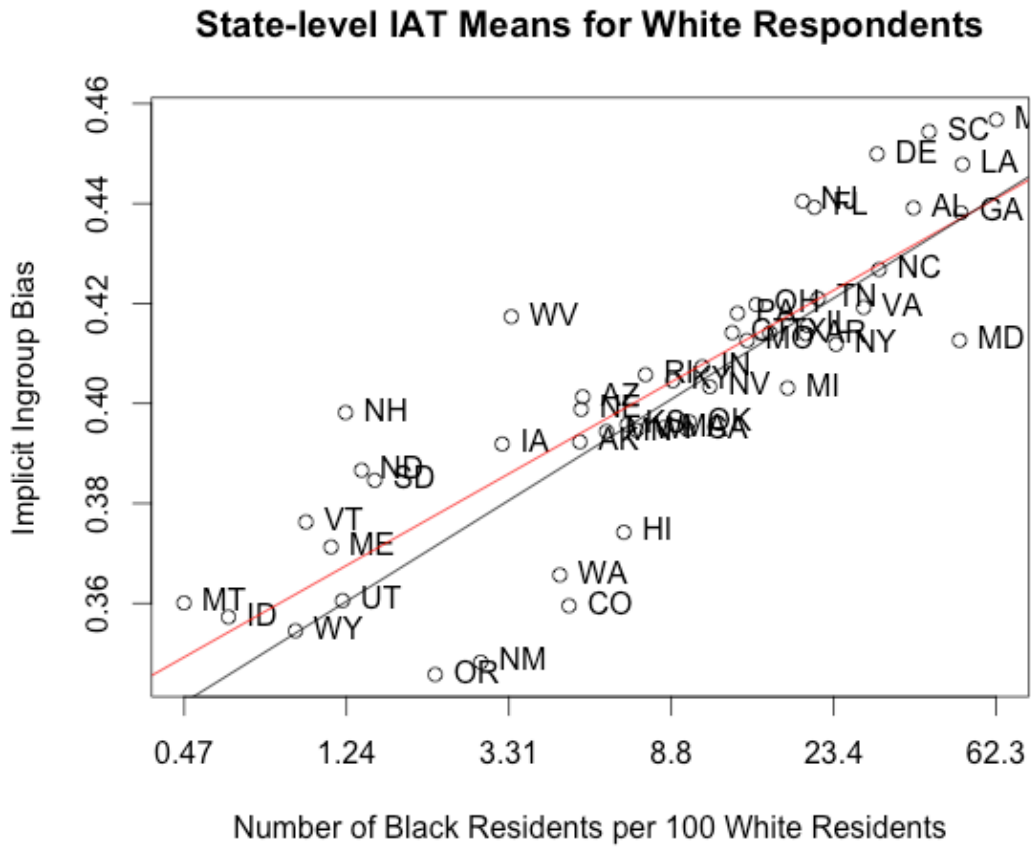


Figure 5. IAT scores for Black respondents (coded as ingroup bias) regressed on the ratio of Black to White residents in each state. The red line indicates the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimate. The black line indicates the weighted least squares (WLS) estimate using the number of observations from Black respondents as the observation weights.

