**Appendix**

Survey Methodology

A sample of 1,730 subjects was recruited by Dynata to participate in a national political study from September 29-October 11, 2020. Dynata has more than 17 million qualified market research participants in over 90+ countries. They build and maintain their online panel by recruiting via verified, certified sources and methods to create a vast pool of potential research respondents for clients. Respondents are incentivized in many ways, depending on the amount of effort required, the population, and appropriate regional customs resulting in higher panel respondent satisfaction. Dynata online panel members pass through multiple levels of authentication to recruit genuinely interested panelists who will provide valuable data. The measures include digital fingerprinting, source verification, two-factor authentication, third-party verification, geo-IP control, time stamps, questionnaire quality controls, and reward claim authentication. Participants were invited via email to participate in the survey. For this survey, Dynata sent 48,000 invitations, 4,326 began the survey (9% response rate) and 1,730 completed the entire survey. Of the 4,326 that began the survey, 2,379 failed a simple attention activity at the beginning of the survey and were dropped from the sample, leaving us with an 88.8% completion rate.

 The demographic characteristics of this panel closely resemble that of the United States population on several important traits. Table A.1 displays the demographics of this sample compared to the American Community Survey 2014 Census estimates, MTurk samples (adapted from (Berinsky et al. 2012) and two large-scale more nationally representative survey samples: the 2016 American National Election Study and the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (Ansolabehere et al. 2020). Amazon’s Mechanical Turk is an online marketplace where people hire laborers for a variety of tasks. Since the mid-2000’s researchers have been offering people money to participate in online survey experiments through Amazon’s Mechanical Turk. Recently, scholars have spent considerable effort trying to determine the quality of the samples that are usually obtained through this service (Mullinix et al. 2015). The following table shows that this sample is more representative of the US population on key variables than samples obtained through Amazon’s Mechanical Turk, and is very similar to the demographic profile of the American National Election Study and the CCES.

Ansolabehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian; Luks, Samantha, 2020, "CCES Common Content, 2019", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/WOT7O8, Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:34vNKfe/vAMemliFcOkbvw== [fileUNF]

Berinsky, Adam J, Gregory A Huber, and Gabriel S Lenz. 2012. "Evaluating online labor markets for experimental research: Amazon. com's mechanical turk." *Political Analysis* 20 (3):351-68.

Mullinix, Kevin J., Thomas J. Leeper, James N. Druckman, and Jeremy Freese. 2015. "The Generalizability of Survey Experiments." *Journal of Experimental Political Science* 2 (2):109-38.

Survey Demographics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Demographics** | **Dynata 2020 Survey** | **ACS 2019 Estimates** | **MTurk** | **ANES 2016** | **CCES 2019** |
| Female | 56.9% | 50.8% | 60.1% | 52.2% | 51.5% |
| Age (mean years) | 47 | 38.5 (median) | 20.3 | 48 | 50 |
| Education (% completing some college) | 83.4% | - | - | 61.7% | 62.3% |
| White | 72.79% | 72% | 83.5% | 71.1% | 67.1% |
| Black | 14.4% | 12.8% | 4.4% | 9.3% | 12.4% |
| Asian | 2.8% | 5.7% | - | 3.5% | 3.4% |
| Latino (a) | 15.9% | 18.4% | - | 10.5% | 13.1% |
| Multi-Racial | 2.0% | 3.4% | - | 4.1% | 2.0% |
| Party Identification |   |   |   |   |   |
|  Democrat | 38.7% | - | 40.8% | 33.9% | 43.6% |
|  Independent | 18.8% | - | 34.1% | 32.1% | 16.1% |
|  Republican | 42.5% | - | 16.9% | 28.1% | 35.9% |
| N | 1197 | - | 484-551 | 4,271 | 18,000 |

Randomization

The table below provides means for each variable across treatment groups with standard errors in parentheses. Across treatment conditions, the means of key variables are indistinguishable, providing evidence that randomization was successful and that treatment effects cannot be attributed to different characteristics of the respondents assigned to treatment groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | Black Treatment | White Treatment |
|  Female | 0.472(0.017) | 0.471(0.017) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 0.626(0.016) | 0.640(0.016) |
|  Black | 0.148(0.012) | 0.130(0.011) |
| Education | 5.010(0.051) | 5.107(0.051) |
| Party ID | 3.715(0.077) | 3.795(0.076) |
|  Ideology | 3.867(0.059) | 3.925(0.057) |
| Religious Service Attendance | 1.931(0.060) | 1.850(0.060) |

Question Wording

Please bring to mind individuals who are citizens of the United States. In your mind, how “American” are people who belong to the following groups? That is, how strongly are they identified with America and all things American? Blacks

0 = Not at all American, 6 = Absolutely American

If you had to choose, what would you say is your race? Are you white, African-American, Asian, or some other race?

White/Caucasian; Black/African-American

Results for Black Respondents

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Black Respondents | Christian Nation | Historical Experiences | Freedom |
| Black Treatment | 1.126(0.250) | 1.588\*(0.374) | 1.243(0.284) |
| N | 251 | 251 | 251 |
| Adj. R2 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.001 |

Note: Coefficients are odds ratios from ordered logit for Black respondents, standard errors in parentheses. White images serve as the reference group. \*: p=0.1, \*\*: p=0.05, \*\*\*:p=0.01

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Christian Nation | Historical Experiences | Freedom |
| Black Treatment | 0.378(0.298)0.217 | 0.862(0.714)0.858 | 0.697(0.557)0.651 |
| Black American Inclusion | 1.001(0.096)0.935 | 1.176(0.116)0.100 | 1.183\*(0.110)0.073 |
| Black Treatment x Black American Inclusion | 1.213(0.163)0.150 | 1.114(0.157)0.442 | 1.109(0.151)0.448 |
| N | 251 | 251 | 251 |
| Adj. R2 | 0.005 | 0.022 | 0.017 |

Note: Coefficients are odds ratios from ordered logit for Black respondents, standard errors in parentheses. White images serve as the reference group. \*: p≤0.1, \*\*: p≤0.05, \*\*\*:p≤0.01