Supplemental File

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

The survey will commence with a few questions about your background. None of these questions will enable me to learn your identity. You will then watch 3 brief videos featuring individuals expressing messages that are variations of what was actually conveyed in past city council meetings. Each video is between 1 to 1.5 minutes. If you prefer, you may enable the closed captions ("CC") button on the lower right corner of each video. After watching each video, you will be asked about your views of each constituent's message. You may take notes during the video presentation if you choose. Please note that you will NOT be allowed to backtrack to previous pages after you move on to the next page.

If you are ready to proceed to the videos, please click on the "Next" button below. By clicking on the button, you agree to participate in the study. You may withdraw your participation at any time without any penalty.

What is your age?
18-29
30-39
40-49
50 or above

What is your gender?
Male
Female
Transgender, Non-Binary, Non-conforming, Other

How would you classify yourself by racial/ethnic category (click any that apply):

Black
White
Latino
Asian
Native American

What is the highest level of education you completed?
Did not complete high school
High School Diploma or Equivalent
2-Year College Degree
4-Year College Degree
Graduate Degree (J.D., M.D., M.A., Ph.D., etc.)
Other

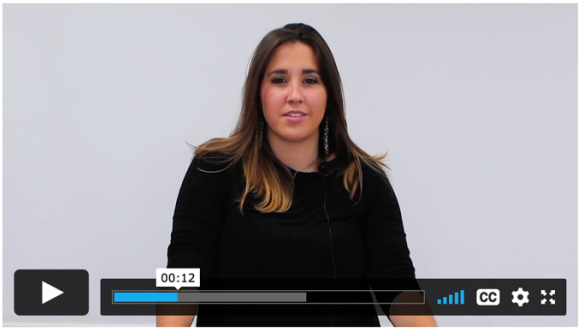
How would you categorize your current household income using the following list?

Less than $50,000
$50,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or above

How would you describe your political views?
Very Liberal
Liberal
Moderate
Conservative
Very Conservative
Other

Please provide your Connect ID

Thank you for providing information about yourself. You will now be asked to watch 3 short video clips, after which you will answer some questions about the messages communicated in each video.



**(still image of video)*

This video is the first of three videos. Please click on the arrow to watch the video. After you have finished viewing the video, scroll down and click on the "NEXT" button below (NOT the "next question" button) to navigate to the questions. The "NEXT" button will not be activated until you have almost finished watching the video.

Script:
"Hello, my name is Paige Williams, and my family owns a taxicab business. I come before the council to ask you to ban all rideshare companies like Uber and Lyft from operating in this city. These companies do not compete with taxi drivers on a level playing field. For example, Uber and Lyft do not follow laws requiring that all vehicles for hire have

commercial plates, commercial insurance, and be licensed by the state or city. Taxi companies comply with these rules and incur costs in doing so. Meanwhile, by allowing Uber and Lyft to operate in this city, you are allowing them to flout these rules. Please stop this nonsense. Thank you."

In the space below, please write in a few sentences what you think Paige Williams was communicating to the Council?

How would you characterize Paige Williams' disposition toward the Council? Please select all that apply.

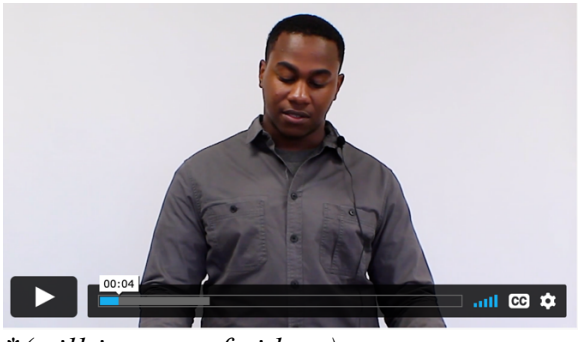
Sad
Angry
Anxious/Worried
Frustrated
Cynical
Optimistic
Calm/Composed
Other _____

How would you rate the reasonableness of Paige Williams' request?

Very unreasonable
Somewhat unreasonable
Neither reasonable nor unreasonable
Somewhat reasonable
Very reasonable

Optional: Briefly explain your rating of the reasonableness of Paige Williams' message.

Rowdy Party, De-Escalation Training and Zoning Conditions



**(still images of videos)*

This video is the second of three videos. After you have finished viewing the video, please click on the "NEXT" button below (NOT the "next question" button) to navigate to the questions. The "NEXT" button will not be activated until you have almost finished watching the video.

Rowdy Party Script

*"Hello, my name is **Michael Miller/Tyrone Jackson,** and I come before the council to express my grievance and frustration with the unruly parties that my next-door neighbors throw almost every weekend. They blast loud music for hours on end. The music goes well into 4 in the morning. They trash their place as well as mine. They drink excessively, vomit all over my lawn, and even use my lawn as their bathroom. Last week, my neighbors and their guests vandalized my car that was sitting in the driveway. There were dents, scratches, and food all over the car. In the past, I've emailed the city administrator and was assured that proactive steps would be taken, but so far nothing has happened. And when I call the cops, they show up just before the party is about to break up and issue tickets to my neighbors. But my neighbors just pay the tickets and continue having their rowdy parties. They paid about 40 tickets last year. Obviously, law enforcement and city codes are not deterring them from continuing their disrespectful behavior. It's neither fair to my family nor the residents of my community. Can the city please do something about this?"*

De-Escalation Training Policy Script

***"**Hello, my name is **Michael Miller/Tyrone Jackson,** and I am coming before this council to ask that you direct the police department to implement a recurring de-escalation training program. There are too many people who are needlessly injured and even killed due to excessive force used by the police. And the ones who suffer disproportionately are Blacks and Hispanics. Numerous studies have shown that racial biases affect the decisions people make, and police officers are certainly not immune to these biases. It's not uncommon for an officer to have a knee-jerk reaction to a person of color, even if that person poses little or no physical threat. And these reactions too often lead to tragic consequences. Thus, a successful de-escalation training program will teach officers how to recognize their own biases and more effectively address them. A good program will also include ways to improve communication skills, enable officers to know when they need backup, and provide proven safety tactics. Please tell the police department to implement this program. I am tired of worrying about possible interactions between my loved ones and the police. Thank you."*

Zoning Policy Script

*"My name is **Michael Miller/Tyrone Jackson**, and I am here to speak out against this parcel of land being rezoned in a way that would allow the construction of a building as high as 180 feet. While this parcel of land is on the edge of the downtown area, it is also located next to a historic district and a residential area. A massive building on this parcel of land is incompatible with the character of the adjacent neighborhoods. Additionally, this potential building would dwarf the homes around it. Thus, for this parcel of land, I encourage you to maintain the zoning that would restrict buildings to a maximum height of 60 feet. The developer has informed you that she has made significant compromises, one of which was agreeing to a height limit of 120 feet. She claims that additional compromises would be too*

burdensome – that the original zoning would reduce the maximum lot coverage by 20% and the floor area ratio by 43%. However, the developer's discussion of this issue has centered only on profit impacts, with little regard given to public benefits and community values. Please vote "no" on the rezoning."

In the space below, please write in a few sentences what you think Michael Miller/Tyrone Jackson was communicating to the Council?

How would you characterize Michael Miller's/Tyrone Jackson's disposition toward the Council? Please select all that apply.

Sad
Angry
Anxious/Worried
Frustrated
Cynical
Optimistic
Calm/Composed
Other _____

How would you rate the reasonableness of Michael Miller's/Tyrone Jackson's request?

Very unreasonable
Somewhat unreasonable
Neither reasonable nor unreasonable
Somewhat reasonable
Very reasonable

Optional: Briefly explain your rating of the reasonableness of Michael Miller's/Tyrone Jackson's message.

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*(still image of video)

This video is the last of three videos. After you have finished viewing the video, please click on the "NEXT" button below (NOT the "next question" button) to navigate to the

questions. The "NEXT" button will not be activated until you have almost finished watching the video.

Script:
"Hello, my name is Robert Fisher, and I come before you this evening representing a group of concerned citizens who are thinking of forming a tenants union. We feel it is necessary at this time to form a tenants union as landlords in our community continue to drastically raise their rents each year. They manipulate vulnerable residents into signing unfair and sometimes even illegal contracts. They serve unjustified eviction papers, and they fail to properly maintain the living and the common areas of their rental properties. This trend of landlords being disconcerned with the needs of their tenants while increasing their profit line has become the norm within our community, and honestly, we don't see an end in sight. It is our hope that by bringing these issues to the attention of the city council that you will offer both your guidance and your advice on helping us form a tenants union, and that this will result in a productive dialogue between tenants and landlords within the community. Thank you."

In the space below, please write in a few sentences what you think Robert Fisher was communicating to the Council?

How would you characterize Robert Fisher's disposition toward the Council? Please select all that apply.

Sad
Angry
Anxious/Worried
Frustrated
Cynical
Optimistic
Calm/Composed
Other _____

How would you rate the reasonableness of Robert Fisher's request?

Very unreasonable
Somewhat unreasonable
Neither reasonable nor unreasonable
Somewhat reasonable
Very reasonable

Optional: Briefly explain your rating of the reasonableness of Robert Fisher's message.

You have reached the end of the survey. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this study! Here is the completion code you will need: 0107616f59

Appendix B: Summary of Respondent Characteristics

Table B1: Frequency and Distribution of Categories

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Distribution (%)
Treatment Conditions	Rowdy Party – White speaker	106	17.26
	Rowdy Party – Black speaker	99	16.12
	De-Escalation Training – White speaker	105	17.10
	De-Escalation Training – Black speaker	105	17.10
	Zoning – White speaker	100	16.29
	Zoning – Black speaker	99	16.12
Race	Non-Hispanic White	464	75.57
	Black	50	8.14
	Hispanic	21	3.42
	Asian	36	5.86
	Other/Multiracial	43	7.00
Gender	Male	276	44.95
	Female	334	54.40
	Non-conforming/Non-Binary/Other	4	0.65
Education	Less than High School Degree	5	0.81
	High School Degree/Equivalent	160	26.06
	2-Year College	110	17.92
	College Degree	238	38.76
	Graduate School	95	15.47
	Other	6	0.98
Income	Less than $50,000	279	45.44
	$50,000 - $100,000	229	37.30
	More than $100,000	106	17.26
Ideology	Very Liberal	111	18.08
	Liberal	170	27.69
	Moderate	175	28.50
	Conservative	114	18.57
	Very Conservative	40	6.51
	Other	4	0.65
Age	18-29	73	11.89

	30-39	189	30.78
	40-49	134	21.82
	50 or above	218	35.50

The entries in Table B1 display the frequencies and percent distribution of categories within each demographic group.

The survey instrument was administered on Cloud Research Connect, a crowdsourcing platform that recruits high quality survey participants from Amazon Mechanical Turk. Six hundred and fourteen respondents fully or almost completed the survey out of the 689 respondents who started to answer questions but for one reason or another did not finish the survey. Thus, the retention rate was about 90%. Based on the open-ended responses provided by subjects who completed the survey, these respondents paid sufficient attention to the assignment and did not give random, non-sensical responses, which is an ongoing concern for researchers who field surveys on M Turk. The very few subjects whose responses were used as part of the data but who did not fully complete the survey experienced some technological issues at the end of the survey. If possible, these subjects were compensated for their time working on the survey. I paid each respondent who fully completed the survey $2.50. The survey took an average of 18 minutes to complete (inclusive of watching the 3 short videos).

Because of the absence of previous comparable experiments, it was difficult to conjecture a reasonable effect size as well as the standard deviations for the group means, information that is crucial to determining an adequate sample size for detecting an effect. A pretest of this experiment was fielded to a smaller sample of MTurk respondents during the summer of 2021 to determine the tradeoffs between using videos featuring images with audio-recordings or the live action videos as seen in this study. Those results revealed a possible treatment effect or racial difference of about 0.300 for the de-escalation training conditions. The group means and their standard deviations suggested that a sample of slightly more than 100 subjects for each cell in the de-escalation training conditions would have been sufficient to detect a statistically significant effect.

The distribution of respondents into each condition is relatively balanced. Because the sample is skewed toward Whites, liberals, women, those with higher levels of education, and older individuals, some of this skewness (particularly ideology and educational levels) might partially explain the results of the experiment – the high reasonableness ratings given across the conditions and the lack of race-related statistically significant effects. Highly educated and liberal individuals may not only be more inclined to view these service and policy related requests as reasonable demands, but their perceptions of reasonableness may not diminish regardless of the source of the message. Also, while this sample is not perfectly representative of the American population, there is no significant correlation between demographic groups and assignment into the experimental conditions. The only exception is age. See Table B2.

Table B2: Multinomial Logistic Regression with Treatment Condition as Dependent Variable

	Rowdy Party - White Speaker (Base Outcome)					
	Rowdy Party –Black Speaker		De-escalation Training – White speaker		De-Escalation Training – Black Speaker	
	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.
Race						
Black	0.166	0.528	0.384	0.522	0.506	0.499
Latino	-0.237	0.803	-0.054	0.809	0.318	0.754
Asian	0.061	0.601	-0.105	0.607	0.107	0.587
Other/Multi-Race	-0.546	0.647	0.062	0.562	-0.702	0.654
Gender						
Male	-0.050	0.290	-0.140	0.289	-0.306	0.290
Education						
HS Degree	-0.029	2052.180	0.253	2038.793	-15.049	1446.828
2-Year College	0.453	2052.181	0.460	2038.793	-14.895	1446.828
4-Year College	0.108	2052.180	0.449	2038.793	-15.062	1446.828
Graduate Degree	-0.040	2052.181	0.626	2038.793	-15.385	1446.828
Other	0.109	2052.181	0.045	2038.793	-29.450	1774.652
Income						
$50,000-$100,000	0.047	0.323	-0.585†	0.324	-0.119	0.321
over $100,000	0.577	0.449	0.045	0.447	0.549	0.442
Ideology						
Liberal	-0.005	0.424	-0.381	0.443	-0.041	0.445
Moderate	-0.170	0.445	0.372	0.428	0.648	0.436
Conservative	-0.298	0.485	-0.082	0.482	-0.131	0.497
Very Conservative	0.291	0.647	0.870	0.610	-0.321	0.754
Other	16.359	3226.993	0.694	4767.828	0.388	4769.026

Age						
30-39	0.789†	0.466	0.944*	0.474	0.994*	0.476
40-49	0.387	0.499	0.430	0.509	0.742	0.502
50 or above	0.548	0.488	0.797	0.493	0.889†	0.498
Constant	-0.686	2052.181	-0.929	2038.793	14.200	1446.828

Rowdy Party - White Speaker (Base Outcome)				
	Zoning - White Speaker		Zoning - Black Speaker	
	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.
Race				
Black	-0.372	0.654	-0.567	0.608
Latino	0.704	0.725	-0.478	0.903
Asian	-0.149	0.672	0.163	0.604
Other/Multi-Race	0.323	0.534	0.395	0.512
Gender				
Male	-0.249	0.294	-0.311	0.293
Education				
HS Degree	-14.577	1446.828	-15.567	1446.828
2-Year College	-14.549	1446.828	-15.066	1446.828
4-Year College	-14.673	1446.828	-15.442	1446.828
Graduate Degree	-15.091	1446.829	-15.584	1446.828
Other	-14.783	1446.829	-14.765	1446.829
Income				
$50,000-$100,000	0.073	0.325	-0.001	0.319
over $100,000	0.544	0.454	0.175	0.468
Ideology				
Liberal	-0.296	0.426	-0.144	0.419
Moderate	-0.548	0.454	-0.063	0.426

Conservative	-0.254	0.463	-0.575	0.487
Very Conservative	-0.338	0.688	-0.912	0.801
Other	17.104	3226.993	-0.221	4837.531
Age				
30-39	0.316	0.522	0.443	0.457
40-49	0.821	0.516	-0.174	0.499
50 or above	1.201*	0.510	0.612	0.468
Constant	14.107	1446.829	15.344	1446.828
N=614; Prob > chi^2 = 0.3853; Pseudo R^2 = 0.0471				

Reference categories: White; Female or Non-Binary; No high school degree; Less than $50,000; Very Liberal; 18-29 years old. Entries are coefficients and their standard errors from a multinomial logistic regression where the dependent variable is a categorical variable comprising of the experimental conditions. $^{\dagger}p<0.10$ $^{*}p<0.05$ $^{**}p<0.01$

I employed a multinomial regression model to determine if there are statistically significant associations between demographic groups and the probability of being assigned into certain conditions. Almost all the coefficients fail to achieve the conventional level of statistical significance, meaning that there is no association between these variables and their likelihood of distribution into certain treatment conditions. The only exception is age. Because of this association, I control for age in some of the analyses here. Models with and without the age control yield similar results.

Appendix C: Linear Regression Analyses

Table C1: Simple Linear Regression (Without Controls)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Conditions						
De-Escalation Training (DET)	-0.222†	0.118	-----	-----	0.265*	0.130
Zoning	-0.486**	0.115	-0.265*	0.130	-----	-----
Rowdy Party	-----	-----	0.222†	0.118	0.486**	0.115
Speaker's Race						
Black (DET as Base)	-----	-----	0.124	0.125	-----	-----
Black (Zoning as Base)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0.149	0.139
Black (Rowdy Party as Base)	0.051	0.100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interaction Terms						
DET × Black Speaker	0.072	0.160	-----	-----	0.273	0.187
Zoning × Black Speaker	-0.200	0.171	-0.273	0.187	-----	-----
Rowdy Party × Black Speaker	-----	-----	-0.072	0.160	0.200	0.171
Constant	4.726**	0.072	4.505**	0.094	4.240**	0.090
N=614; R^2=0.0760; Prob>F = 0.000						

Entries are coefficients and their standard errors from a linear regression model, where the dependent variable is a variable that ranges from most (5) to least reasonable (1). This simple OLS model provides the same estimates as the t-test. Model 1 – rowdy party as base; Model 2 – de-escalation training policy as base; Model 3 – zoning policy as base; †p<0.10 *p<0.05 **p<0.01

To determine the conditional effects of race on message evaluation, I set up a simple OLS model with 3 main variables of interest: the first variable captures the treatment conditions (rowdy party group, de-escalation training group, and zoning group), the second variable captures the speaker's race (Black vs. White), and the third variable is an interaction term of the treatment condition and the speaker's race. Because the model is one that incorporates an interaction term, the

coefficients associated with the treatment condition variable reflect the differences in ratings between each condition and the base condition for a White speaker. Thus, for example, in Model 1, the coefficient associated with DET represent the difference in the reasonableness ratings between the rowdy party and DET conditions given to White speakers. In order to determine a statistically significant Black-White difference for each group of conditions, I look at the coefficient associated with the *Black speaker* variable (which captures the Black-White difference when the condition variable is at its base category). Model 1 specifies the base category as the rowdy party condition. Thus, the coefficient associated with the *Black speaker* variable reflects the difference between the Black and White speaker when they speak about the rowdy party. I respecify each condition as the base category in the other two models to determine racial differences (if any) in the de-escalation training and zoning policy conditions. Note that none of the coefficients associated with the *Black speaker* variable across all three models are statistically significant, meaning that there is no evidence of a racial difference in the treatment or control groups.

In order to determine whether racial differences (even if insignificant) within any given group is significantly different from the Black-White difference in any other group, I look at the coefficients associated with the interaction terms. This approach allows me to determine whether the effect of race is conditional upon the content of the message. Note that across all three models, none of the coefficients associated with the interaction terms are significant, meaning that, for example, the Black-White difference in the rowdy party condition is not significantly different from the Black-White difference in the de-escalation training condition. The results of this table not only demonstrate an insignificant race effect within each treatment group but also fails to provide evidence of a race-related effect that might be conditional upon the message issue.

Table C2: Linear Regression (Controlling for Age)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.	Coefficient	Robust S.E.
Conditions						
De-Escalation Training (DET)	-0.234*	0.119	-----	-----	0.247†	0.133
Zoning	-0.480**	0.117	-0.247†	0.133	-----	-----
Rowdy Party	-----	-----	0.234*	0.119	0.480*	0.117
Speaker's Race						
Black (DET as Base)	-----	-----	0.126	0.125	-----	-----
Black (Zoning as Base)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0.162	0.140
Black (Rowdy Party as Base)	0.040	0.101	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interaction Terms						
DET × Black Speaker	0.085	0.161	-----	-----	0.288	0.189
Zoning × Black Speaker	-0.202	0.173	-0.288	0.189	-----	-----
Rowdy Party × Black Speaker	-----	-----	-0.085	0.161	0.202	0.173
Age						
30-39	0.124	0.104	0.124	0.104	0.124	0.104
40-49	0.012	0.112	0.012	0.112	0.012	0.112
50 or above	0.031	0.103	0.031	0.103	0.031	0.103
Constant	4.681**	0.092	4.446**	0.117	4.200**	0.122
N=614; R^2=0.0790; Prob>F = 0.000						

Entries are coefficients and their standard errors from a linear regression model, where the dependent variable is a variable that ranges from most (5) to least reasonable (1). Base category: 18-29 years old; †p<0.10 *p<0.05 **p<0.01

Table C3: Regression Models (Controlling for Emotional Dispositions and Age)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.
Conditions						
De-Escalation Training (DET)	-0.314*	0.126	-----	-----	0.269*	0.134
Zoning	-0.583**	0.134	-0.254†	0.131	-----	-----
Rowdy Party	-----	-----	-0.269*	0.134	0.583**	0.134
Speaker's Race						
Black (DET as Base)	-----	-----	0.112	0.128	-----	-----
Black (Zoning as Base)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0.186	0.139
Black (Rowdy Party as Base)	0.004	0.099	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interaction Terms						
DET × Black Speaker	0.108	0.160	-----	-----	0.298	0.186
Zoning × Black Speaker	-0.190	0.173	- 0.298	0.186	-----	-----
Rowdy Party × Black Speaker	-----	-----	-0.108	0.160	0.190	0.173
Emotional States						
Calm	0.250**	0.087	0.250**	0.087	0.250**	0.087

Angry	-0.039	0.098	-0.039	0.098	-0.039	0.098
Frustrated	0.038	0.090	0.038	0.090	0.038	0.090
Age						
30-39	0.131	0.106	0.131	0.106	0.131	0.106
40-49	0.015	0.112	0.015	0.112	0.015	0.112
50 or above	0.030	0.104	0.030	0.104	0.030	0.104
Constant	4.563**	0.150	4.249**	0.146	3.980**	0.152
N = 614; Prob > F = 0.000; R^2 = 0.0929						

Entries are coefficients and their standard errors from a linear regression model, where the dependent variable is a variable that ranges from most (5) to least reasonable (1). Base categories: 18-29 years old; not rated as calm; not rated as angry; not rated as frustrated; $^{\dagger}p<0.10$ $^{*}p<0.05$ $^{**}p<0.01$

In the survey experiment, I asked each respondent to characterize all applicable emotional dispositions of the speakers. I do so to address the potential issue that any race-related impact on message assessment might be partially driven by the perceived emotional state of the speaker since no two speakers, no matter how many video-recordings are produced, will deliver the message in the exact same manner. I do find that the speaker's race is associated with the tendency of respondents to perceive certain emotional states of the speakers – respondents are more likely to perceive the Black actor less frustrated in the de-escalation and zoning conditions and more calm than the White actor in the control condition (see main analysis). However, as shown in the table above, only perceptions of calmness impact the assessment of the message, in which attributions of calmness is positively associated with such ratings. More importantly, however, when controlling for the perceived emotional states of the speakers, the results generally remain unchanged compared to those of the original analyses – the effect of race remains statistically insignificant.

Appendix D: Ordered Logistic Regression

Table D1: Ordered Logistic Regression

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.
Treatment Conditions						
De-Escalation Training	-0.811*	0.343	-----	-----	0.807**	0.286
Zoning	-1.619**	0.327	-0.807**	0.286	-----	-----
Rowdy Party (control)	-----	-----	0.811*	0.343	1.619**	0.327
Speaker's Race						
Black (rowdy party as base)	0.196	0.400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Black (DET as base)	-----	-----	0.372	0.319	-----	-----
Black (Zoning as base)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0.260	0.261
Interaction Terms						
DET × Black Speaker	0.176	0.512	-----	-----	0.632	0.413
Zoning × Black Speaker	-0.457	0.477	-0.632	0.413	-----	-----
Rowdy Party × Black Speaker	-----	-----	-0.176	0.512	0.457	0.477
Age						
30-39	0.582*	0.298	0.582*	0.298	0.582*	0.298
40-49	0.198	0.304	0.198	0.304	0.198	0.304
50 or above	0.295	0.281	0.295	0.281	0.295	0.281
Cutpoints						
/cut1	-4.665	0.435	-4.665	0.435	-4.665	0.435
/cut2	-3.565	0.368	-3.565	0.368	-3.565	0.368
/cut3	-2.752	0.346	-2.752	0.346	-2.752	0.346
/cut4	-1.347	0.330	-1.347	0.330	-1.347	0.330
N=614; Pseudo R^2=0.0698						

Entries are coefficients and their standard errors from an ordered logistic regression, where the dependent variable is an outcome that ranges from most (5) to least (1) reasonable. Model 1 – rowdy party as base; Model 2 – de-escalation training policy as base; Model 3 – zoning policy as base; $^{\dagger}p<0.10$ $^{*}p<0.05$ $^{**}p<0.01$

*Note that the results of the ordered logit regression model above are similar to the results of the linear regression model in the main analyses. Below is a table showing the predicted probabilities of being evaluated under each ranked category for the Black and White speakers. None of the racial differences in the predicted probabilities are statistically significant.

Table D2: Probabilities Associated with Message Ratings

Rowdy Party Conditions				
	Black Speaker		White Speaker	
Reasonable Rating	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.
5 – very reasonable	0.863	0.038	0.838	0.040
4 – somewhat reasonable	0.100	0.027	0.117	0.028
3 – neutral	0.021	0.007	0.025	0.008
2 – somewhat unreasonable	0.011	0.004	0.014	0.005
1 – very unreasonable	0.006	0.002	0.007	0.003
De-Escalation Training Conditions				
	Black Speaker		White Speaker	
Reasonable Rating	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.
5 – very reasonable	0.769	0.048	0.697	0.053
4 – somewhat reasonable	0.162	0.032	0.207	0.033
3 – neutral	0.037	0.011	0.051	0.013
2 – somewhat unreasonable	0.021	0.007	0.030	0.009
1 – very unreasonable	0.011	0.004	0.016	0.006
Zoning Conditions				
	Black Speaker		White Speaker	
Reasonable Rating	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.	Pr(Outcome)	S.E.
5 – very reasonable	0.441	0.054	0.506	0.053
4 – somewhat reasonable	0.322	0.028	0.301	0.030
3 – neutral	0.116	0.023	0.097	0.020
2 – somewhat unreasonable	0.077	0.020	0.062	0.016
1 – very unreasonable	0.044	0.015	0.034	0.012
N=614; Pseudo R^2=0.0698				

Entries are the probabilities of each outcome and their standard errors from an ordered logistic regression, in which the dependent variable is an ordered outcome from most reasonable (5) to least reasonable (1). Control for age is reflected in the model. $^{\dagger}p<0.10$ $^{*}p<0.05$ $^{**}p<0.01$